THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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Terms of Advertising—Principal advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till forbid.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19 1868.

REDUCED FARE TO NEW YORK.—Arrangements have been made to send delegates to the Democratic Convention at New York and other visitors, via the Jackson Railroad at half fare. On this route there are no strikes and no delays. Passengers will go through on mail time. By the Mobile route there is danger of being delayed. Between that point and Mont. gomery the Railroad hands have struck, also on the Montgomery and West Point Road. In Georgia and Alabama, stations in Ala. [illegible] Hotel. See card in our advertising columns of Mr. T. S. Williams, General Superintendent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

THE NEW YORK WORLD AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The *World* has lately receded from the high ground it has occupied on this question. It now says that negro suffrage is an accomplished fact and there is no redress. It says the Federal Government, it is true, has no right to impose negro suffrage on the States, but having done it, there is no power in the Government to with draw it. This argument will hardly satisfy the South. The result of the War does not bind the South to whatever outrage the conqueror may see fit to impose upon her. Negro suffrage was not one of the disputed questions in the war. The North never professed, during the war, that she was fighting to give the negro the privilege of voting. He freedom and that privilege are two distinct things. The *World* wishes nothing said in the Democratic platform on the subject. It proposes that the Convention shall recognise negro suffrage in the South, on the ground that it is already established by law, and has been exercised by the negroes in the formation of the several State Constitutions. It admits that the laws under which the negroes have exercised this right in the South are *illegal* and *unconstitutional*, but says, "how can we prevent their voting? They have voted and will continue to vote." The *World* represents the bond-holding Democrats, and insists that as they have announced a willingness to preterm the expression of their views on the financial question, the party should be willing to take some half-way ground on the suffrage question, upon which Mr. Chase could consistently stand.

This is a question upon which the South cannot compromise, even for the purpose of co-operating with Conservative Republicans. To yield on this question is to yield everything *and become Radicals ourselves*, which, God helping us, we never can consent to become. We never had any faith in the report that Judge Chase had changed his opinions on the subject of negro suffrage, nor had we any confidence in the man, even if he had changed. Like the *World*, Judge Chase may not believe the general government had *constitutionally* the power to interfere with the States but as it had been done, he says it is better to submit to it than offer any resistance. We recognized the strength and influence of Judge Chase with the Conservative portion of his party, and his impartial conduct on the Impeachment trial, and would have been willing to see him nominated as the Democratic standard-bearer, with the understanding that the unconstitutional legislation of Congress should be repealed. And we are still inclined to think that with him we should be more certain of victory over Grant. But this legislation we hold to be *void* in law, and only to be submitted to so long as we are compelled to give obedience to it. And Judge Chase having distinctly announced that his opinions have undergone no change as was reported, and having urged the South to consent to this indestructible legislation, we do not see that the proposition to nominate him can now be entertained.

The fact that the negroes have voted and will vote in the Presidential election, does not make it right, nor are the laws of Congress *unalterable* like those of the Medes and Persians. Every white man in America should strive for their repeal. Were the Southern people to recognize the legality of negro suffrage, they would be estopped hereafter from complaining of it. By using our influence over the negroes in inducing them to vote for our candidates, we are not committed to the *legality* of their votes. The intelligent among them know as well as we do, that they are not competent to exercise such a privilege.

The *World* says, in apologizing for the contemplated treachery to true Democratic principles, that "it would be suicidal to put into the platform any declaration which the Radical demagogues and stump-orators could use to turn the popular prejudice against the Democracy in the next campaign." Nothing is left other efforts of life, and we unconstitutional as held an equivocal front each quarter. We are called by the *World* to pass from the unconstitutional [illegible] in this case [illegible] We would rather lose the [illegible] yield an inch in a matter so vital.

The Omnibus Bill.

The New York *World*, discussing the Omnibus bill, says:

One object of this bill is to clear the Republican party of the reproach of having kept the Union so long dissolved. They dare not go before the people in the Presidential election without having made some attempt to purge themselves of the odium of obstructing the very object for which the war was engaged. Whether giving Congressional sanction and recognition to State governments which the people detest and abominate, is in any proper sense a restoration of the Union, is a question easily decided. But the Republican party have judged it better to do this than to do nothing.

Another object of this bill is to secure the elect ral votes of the readmitted States for the Republican candidates. In this, judging from present appearances, they seem likely to be successful. There is no possible way by which the Democratic party can prevent Presidential electors being chosen in those States, or prevent the votes of those electors being counted. The only thing we can do is to make a desperate attempt to carry them States for our ticket, and diminishing the great number of whites who are only chance of success, [illegible] the negro vote. But the [illegible] does not seem likely to [illegible] method of doing this. For [illegible] part, we do not yet see the wisdom of letting seventy electoral votes go by default and turn the scale against us. We had rather see a Democratic President elected by negro votes than defeated by negro votes, since, in spite of all we can do, now the negroes will, either for or against us. We need not be afraid of a very small percentage of them to carry every Northern States. *A man may reasonably object to being pound into a mortar, but pounded and spiced he does not struggle with all his might against the attempt of a gang of ruffians to chop him in; but being in, he is equally a fool if he prefers to sink rather than save his life by remaining in such dirty water.*

Still another object which the Republicans will accomplish by the admission of these States, is to secure the Federal guarantee for the new State Governments. The provision of the Constitution respecting guarantees is this: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened against domestic violence." By the admission of these States, their existing governments are placed within the operation of the last clause of this guarantee. The first section of the act of 1795, passed to carry out this guarantee, is in these terms: "In case of an insurrection in any State *against the government thereof*, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection." The act of 1807 authorizes him to use the army and navy for the same purpose. In the Dorr case it was decided by the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Taney delivering the opinion, that the State Government entitled to this protection is the one which is recognized by Congress by the admission of Senators and Representatives chosen under it. The guarantee of the Constitution, the laws for enforcing it, the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the fact of the admission of Senators and Representatives chosen under the new governments, make a palpable claim of legal obligations binding the Federal authority to sustain the new governments against any attempts to change them without their consent. We should be glad to see this suggestion acted on, but do not believe it is to be done. If not, all further opposition to these governments will be idle and nugatory, and can have no other effect than to prevent the Democratic party getting control of them by success in the Southern elections. As we cannot annihilate obstacles by closing our eyes, we may as well take their full measure, and consult how we may flank what we cannot surmount.

The argument as to the propriety of making the most out of a bad situation is as very good one, but we should not be asked, as the *World* has done, to *hop* "swimming" forward in this "dirty water." We propose to strike out *for high land.*

Kansas has reserved 3,000,000 acres for school purposes.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,471

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Academy of Music—Benefit of Dick Parker.—This evening the last performance but three of this season will take place at this well known place of popular amusement, when that talented and favorite Ethiopian comedian, Dick Parker, will be the recipient of a farewell benefit. Mr. Parker is well known to the habitues of the Academy, and it is an idle compliment to say that in his line of performances he is an accomplished actor. Few have so long and so well maintained before a community such continued favor. This is because his success springs from true merit. We trust the Academy will be crowded this evening.

There is offered for the evening's entertainment a programme highly attractive

Military Items—General Buchanan has issued the following orders, under date of June 17:

In accordance with the provisions of Special Order No. 121, current series, from these headquarters, "providing that a vacancy occurring in any office will be filled preferably by the person who has been elected to it," and on the recommendation of his Excellency, Governor Baker, the following appointments are hereby made for the State of Louisiana:

Parish of Calcasieu—To be Police Jurors: Jerome Cole, First Ward; F. J. Hay, Second Ward; J. Bilbo, Third Ward; John Wing, Fourth Ward; T. J. Lyons, Fifth Ward; E. D. Ashby, Sixth Ward; G. H. Gopfill, Seventh Ward.

Town of Lake St Charles, Parish of Calcasieu—J. W. Bryan, to be Mayor; W. G. Kibbey, J. B. Kerkman, J. Bibio, Benj Stoddart and W. H. Kerkman, to be Councilmen.

Indicted—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, have found a true bill against Mr. Chas. Cavenne, one of the Commissioners of the late election, in this for alleged arrests and false imprisonment of colored voters on the day of election. Mr. Cavenne has given bond in the sum of $2000 for his appearance at the time of trial.

Charged with Forgery—Yesterday evening, about 5 o'clock, Messrs. C. W. Thing and S. P. Belden were arrested on Carondelet street by officers Byers and Brown upon a charge of having forged a warrant upon the treasury of the City of Jefferson for the amount of $275.

Special Officer Farrell states that about five weeks ago Mr. Thing came to him with the warrant in question stating that it had been given to him by Belden and a man named Thompson, both of whom alleged it to be genuine. That he had offered it for sale and found it to be a forgery. Last Tuesday Thing, officer Farrell state, came to the office of the Chief of Police, and said that Thompson had been arrested in Jefferson City on charges of some kind, and that he, Thing, declared the forged warrant returned to him, as he wished to use it against Thompson, who, he said, was the forger of the warrant.

After he was cautioned by officer Farrell, the warrant was given to Thing. Instead of using it against Thompson, he is now in arrest, charged, in company with Belden, as having offered the warrant to Mr. Buckner, on Carondelet street, who at once discovered it to be a forgery. At the same time a colored man named Theodore Brown was also arrested.

The second, Thing and Belden, claim to have sent the man Brown with the warrant to Jefferson City, and that it was him who offered it for sale instead of themselves. There was found in the pocket of Belden a letter which the negro Brown says he gave to Belden several days ago to send to Mobile to his wife, and that it contained a photograph and seventy-five cents. The letter was broken open, the seventy five cents missing and the photograph remaining.

The parties were locked up in the First District lock up.

No Decree—A city cotemporary states there was a slight mistake in the report of the case of Hoard vs. Sherall before Judge Durell. There was no *decree* upon the question whether notes for the price of slaves were recoverable or not. Judge Durell intimated that opinion very strongly, as he has done twice before from the Bench. But the *judgment* dismissed Hoard's action, as in case of non-suit, because it was petitory action for a partition, based upon an act which the Court decided to be only a mortgage, as was contended for by defendant's counsel—Campbell vs. Campbell. The point of the validity of the notes did not therefore come in judgment, and Simball's counsel made no argument upon that point.

There was no decree on the question but an intimation.

Stolen Pictures—Mary Dugan, for stealing thirty five pictures and other articles, the property of A. J. Duffel, has been sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Singular Disappearance of a Charcoal Dealer. A middle aged man by the name of John Meunier, residing on St. Peter street, between Tréme and Marais streets, and by occupation a charcoal dealer, has been missing since Monday last, which is so far as known, inexplicable.

Recorder Gastinel informs us that passing along his place of abode yesterday morning the citizens in the neighborhood stated that Mr. Meunier had been absent since the time mentioned, and were alarmed about his strange disappearance. The Recorder at once had the door of the missing man opened, which required but little force, and there was seen the mule which the charcoal dealer used to his cart, firmly tied to a post, and a cart thing in the stable whole in perfect order, but the man was no where to be found. The mule was in a famishing condition, and was taken in charge by a neighbor.

The missing man, it is said, was in the habit occasionally of indulging in strong drink. He is about 40 years old, and has been married but a small-pox. He has no enemies that is known of. Perhaps, however, he may have been foully dealt with, or he may have in some way committed suicide. This is a case for the police.

Attempt at Suicide—A Novel Sentence by a Recorder—Night before last, a man by the name of James Carroll was arrested on the levee by officer Lyons in the act of an attempt to drown himself in the river. The officer came up in time to rescue the rash individual, and instead of allowing him an opportunity of sleeping in a bath not entirely to his liking, permitted him to repose in the lock-up at the Second District Station. Whether James regarded the interposition of the officer in thus rescuing him from self destruction as an act of kindness or not, is more than he said about the matter. If he is not insane, he is little and if question is it is not an act of kindness, for we never admired that virtue which Hamlet said made him more of "an antique Roman than a Dane." It is asserted, however, that Carroll is insane, and once before attempted suicide. Perhaps this is so, but Recorder Gastinel, from the manner he treated the case yesterday, does not appear to be of this opinion. After listening to all that could be ascertained about Mr Carroll, and his attempt to "leap into the angry flood," and swim to that point from which no swimmer has ever returned, he let the prisoner off on the Recorder fined him $20, and in default of paying the same to take lodgings in the Parish Prison for ten days. This is certainly a practical and novel way of dealing with those who attempt to take their own lives, and is the first instance of the kind we ever heard of. If Carroll is not insane, it is to be hoped that the intimation contained in the judgment of the Recorder, that he is not worth more to the State than ten days' imprisonment, will be the means of making him a less rash member of society.

Burglary—The residence of Mrs. Gueson, No. 422 Tchoupitoulas street, was entered last night by an unknown colored man and robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel valued at about $110. The thief was seen by several members of the family, but there was no one present who could effect his arrest.

Struck by Lightning.—The residence of Mr. Wm Wicks, corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets, was struck by lightning yesterday, tearing up the bath-room and pantry, and wrenching off the gas and water pipes.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—One Milton Harden, arrested yesterday on a certain charge, with larceny, was sent by the Recorder to the Criminal Court for trial.

Mrs. Ed. Charlier was arrested yesterday and arraigned before this Court, on a warrant, charged by Mrs Charles Allison with breach of the peace. The accused was discharged on bond to await prosecution.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—The case of one Hugh Timmons, charged with having committed rape, was, on motion of the Attorney General, continued until the 27th instant, and the accused was thereupon discharged on his bond.

Francis Dunlap, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was arraigned, plead guilty, and was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the Parish Prison, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

Peter Johnson, charged with larceny, plead guilty and was sentenced to twenty days imprisonment in the Parish Prison, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

The Court adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE WORDS "CARPET BAGGER" AND "SCALLAWAG"—The Richmond *Dispatch* says the word "carpet-bagger" was originated by the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, and was applied to members of the Alabama Convention.

The word "scallawag" is an American vulgarism. According to the definition of Bartlett, it means "a low, worthless fellow." See Worcester's Dictionary.

It is unnecessary to give the meaning of "carpet-bagger." We all know the individual and the leanness of his possessions.

GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL FIRST AND FOURTH DISTRICTS—We acknowledge a polite invitation from the teachers to attend the semi annual exercises of the Girls' High School this evening.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868.

To Brevet Major Gen R. C. Buchanan,
Commanding Fifth Military District.

Gen. Grant returned this morning, and I have presented the entire subject to him. He instructs me to telegraph you as follows:

"The instructions telegraphed on Saturday, in my absence, are approved and reaffirmed, under the act of Congress now before the President, and about to become a law. The civil officers elected cannot be installed in office until the State is admitted. Until then the State Government is provisional, and entirely under your control. If you have ordered the General Assembly not to meet, do not let it meet, but comply with the act of Congress herein referred to and let its provisions have their full effect. The matter of the oath to be taken by the members of the General Assembly is left entirely to your judgment. It is believed, however, that the oath prescribed by the new Constitution only should properly be required. Your action with reference to Municipal affairs is approved. Notify all concerned of the contents of this dispatch."

E. R. KEELER, Brevet Major, U. S. A.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., June 18, 1868.

It is expected that the contents of this dispatch will be respected by all concerned.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN.
(Signed) THOS H. NEILL,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., Acting Asst. Adj. Gen.

Robbery and Incendiarism at Pass Christian, Miss.

STOREHOUSES AND CENTRAL PIER DESTROYED.

The central pier, at Pass Christian, Miss., which is the principal landing wharf at the Pass for the Morgan line of steamers running between New Orleans, the lake shore watering places and Mobile, was fired on Monday morning early by some malicious scoundrels. It is generally supposed that the storehouse at the head of the pier were first robbed and then fired by the thieves to cover their first villainy. Mr. Simeon Toby, a very popular gentleman and business man, who is fully appreciated in the city and at the Pass, is probably the greatest loser by this act of incendiarism—he is the proprietor of the wharf and storehouses destroyed. A large quantity of freight, landed by the steamer Laura on Saturday night last, belonging to several summer residents of the Pass, was totally destroyed, entailing upon them not only loss, but great inconvenience. The fire was first discovered by the watchman of the steamer Prince of Wales, but he supposing that it was a fire made by the watchman of the wharf as a beacon for the Mobile steamer, failed to give the alarm until the fire had gained too much headway. The loss will not exceed five or six thousand dollars. There was no insurance. The following gentlemen are some of the sufferers by the fire: Mr Richard, all his household furniture; Mr. Beach, grocer, a large quantity of groceries; the Christian Brothers, a lot of freight; M. Payne, a lot of cypress lumber, and Mr. Vincent, a lot of groceries. No clue has yet been made to the perpetrators of this malicious act.—*N. O. Times.*

THE RADICAL PLAN OF LEVYING BLACK MAIL TO EJECT HIRAM.—The following "strictly private" circular was handed us yesterday, says the Pittsburg *Post*, by the Post messenger, to whom it was sent. The "five dollar" business is intended for the smallest of officers—those holding better paying positions are expected to bleed accordingly:

[Strictly private and confidential.]

UNION EXECUTIVE ROOMS,
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

SIR—Owing to the unprecedent character of the approaching election, and the extremely costly measure necessary to be instituted, the National Managing Committee has authorized that a general campaign fund be immediately raised. It is prominent that every appointee under the Government, without regard to partisan predilections, *wisely understand the system of the obligations resting upon him, and a prompt and cordial response, is accordingly solicited. You are expected to contribute five dollars to this general fund, the immediate receipt of which indicates your conclusion in office over all other applicants, and secures to yourself, or a friend by you recommended (no personal objections overruling) favorable consideration to such other place of profit and trust as may be desired in your local politics.*

This call, and the response given, will furnish a practical test, by which the Government can be directed in the bestowal of its patronage.

All favors and names are carefully recorded for reference, but no notice will be taken of letters which fail to contain the required remittance.

Your action will be put upon file in the order of its reception. Address,

NATIONAL MANAGING COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C.

Practical Eloquence.

The following very brief and decidedly pithy speech delivered by Oliver Cromwell on dissolving the long Parliament, may be new to some of our readers. It is a fair specimen of the terse, vigorous, and hardy style of this singular character:

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which have been dishonored by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by the practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all good government. Ye are a nuisance intolerable to all those who, like Essex, sell your country for a mess of pottage, and like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of silver. Is there a single virtue now remaining in you? Is there one vice you do not possess? You have no more religion than my horse. Gold is your God. Which of you has not been bought and sold for corruption? Is bribes? Is there a man among you that has the least care for the good of the Commonwealth? You sordid prostitutes! Have you not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles and wicked practices ye have grown incurably odious to a whole nation. You, who were deputed here by the people to get their grievances redressed, are yourselves become their greatest grievance. Your country, therefore, calls upon me to clean this aquasty stable by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this house, and which, by God's help, and the strength he has given me, I now intend to do. I command you, therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go! Get you out! Make haste! Ye venal slaves, begone! Take away that shining bauble there, (the speaker's mace) and lock up the doors."

The Only Way to Peace.

Gen. Grant, in his letter accepting the Chicago nomination, says: "Let us have peace"

Waiving the question whether pauling in office a professional traitor is a clear road to peace, a Radical morning journal goes fit to record its conviction that "there can never be peace in a country while the people have wrongs for which they demand redress."

True, every word of it. There are, for example, a good many millions of white men—not one in a hundred of them ever plotted against the Union, who have wrongs which the Radical party persistently refuses to redress, and so long as the refusal is persisted in, we agree with the Radical writer in question, "there never can be peace."

The way to peace lies through justice and the Constitution. This Radical party is unjust, and are not traveling in that direction. Hence Gen Grant, whenever he says, "Let us have peace," while acting as the standard bearer of that party, is either doughty. Quiet or seeking to deceive others. From this conclusion he cannot possibly escape.

The Republican Radical party is a civil war party. It never left the country have peace—and it never will. It may be said to owe its existence to day to the slaughter of half a million of men—and to the army and navy contracts which grew out of that slaughter—along with the twenty-five hundred millions of debt, which is its legacy.

The country has never had a moment's peace since it came into power—and peace will be unknown until the people drive it from existence.

The man, or the party, who are to day governing the States of this Union, by bayonets, at a time when, and in places where, resistance to the laws is impossible, cannot be credited with sincerity when they say "Let us have peace."

Until this Radical Republican party came to the surface, the nation had peace and harmony with their concomitance—prosperity, thrift, contentment. That happy era will return to us again when that sectional, civil war party are driven from power and place, as we trust they will be, next November. Then we shall have peace, but never till then.—*N. Y. Express.*

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.—The New York *Herald* is showing what the country has to expect in the event of the election of Grant and Colfax:

"Military despotism, supported by immense taxation, and ruling at the will of an oligarchy of arrogant politicians in Congress is what the Republicans have labored for in the past. Within this simple and comprehensive programme lie all their principles, all their political ideas; and for this programme they will labor more energetically and with more resolute persistency in the future. They will extend the sphere of its operations also. Grant accepts their programme fully, unreservedly, slavishly, and deliberately promises, beforehand, that he will oppose no obstruction to it, that no "policy" of his shall stand in the way of the programme of the men who pull the wires of his political existence. If such a party succeeds in electing such a President, the country can judge what it must be the result. What the conduct of the impeachment managers in their present investigation but a foretaste of what would be, if with such men in power? Have we have all the personal rights of the citizen invaded at once. Without any process of law whatever a man is deprived of his liberty, and thrust into a cell at the mere bidding of the political bully. The secretary of the telegraph and postoffice is violated as no man would dare to violate in despotic France. Men who do such things merely because they have the power, will know no limit but that of their power in enforcing their will."

Rates of Wages.

The following are the rates paid mechanics and artisans in Baltimore at the present time: Bricklayers $3 per day; house carpenters $2 50 to $3, according to skill and conditions; stone masons range from $3 75 to $4, the bosses charging $4 50, which includes superintending and general oversight; stone cutters $3; plasterers from $1 50 to $5, for even ordinary workmen; cabinet makers in that city generally work by the piece, but their daily earnings may be put down at $2 50; house painters $3; masons $4; moulders $1; boiler makers from $3 50 to $4; machine workers $1; and carriers from $2 25 to $2 50, according to elevation of buildings; laborers from $1 50 to $2. All these working men regard ten hours as a day's work, and in addition to the above may be mentioned the wood carvers, who receive from $3 50 to $4 per day.

A Chicago letter says: There are at least twenty thousand mechanics who have served, or profess to have served, regular apprentice ships, now working in Chicago, and the wages received by some of the principal classes are as follows: Plasterers from $4 to $4 50 per day, carpenters and housebuilders from $2 25 to $3, stone masons from $4 50 to $4 75; bricklayers from $4 50 to $5. Of carriage makers the different classes are paid as follows: Blacksmiths $3 25 to $4 50; wood-workers $2 75 to $4 50; finishers $2 25 to $3; trimmers $4 to $4 50. Machinists receive from $2 50 to $4; painters from $2 25 to $3 50; saddle and harness makers from $12 to $20 per week, and tinsmiths about the same. These are the highest wages paid, and it is probable that the average of all mechanics is not more than $18 per week.

The wages paid at Denver City, Colorado, are reported as follows: Farmers $50 per month; stock tenders $40 per month; miners from $3 to $10 per day; machinists from $5 to $10 per day; sawyers and drivers $40 per month; railroad hands $3 to $4 per day; printers 70c per thousand ems; premen $65 to $30 per week; and industrious men find no difficulty in obtaining employment.

The Iberville *South* says that the Grosse Tête country is not inundated and that the finest kind of crops are growing on the bayous. A small break levee at Bayou Sorrel, it broke, but the damage will be local and confined to that plantation alone. The *South* escape its flooded Baton Rouge, and defies us to recover the Grosse Tête trade. "It now belongs to Iberville and there it will continue to belong *maugre* your splendid railroad."

We will open your eyes Mr. *South* this fall. Every dollar of the sales of the Grosse Tete crops will find its way to Baton Rouge this winter.—*B. R. Advocate.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The U. S. May Appeal Suits from Districts Courts without Security.

Removing Disabilities Denied Democrats.

Bill Limiting Jurisdiction of Court of Claims.

The Florida Legislature Ahead of Gen. Meade.

U. S. Senators for Florida Elected.

FROM EUROPE.

Geo. F. Train Hissed Down in Liverpool.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, June 18—SENATE.—The Post-office Committee reported favorably on a bill establishing continuous railroad hence to Mobile.

The bill allowing the United States to appeal suits from District Courts without giving security, passed.

The bill providing that the senior Associate shall preside when the Chief Justice is disqualified, passed.

A bill relinquishing the sale of armed vessels to belligerents for commercial purposes, passed.

The bill relieving the exporters of rum and spirits was killed.

The Reconstruction Committee on the bill removing disabilities reported, recommending that George W. Jones, of Tennessee, and George O. Harding, of Oregon, be allowed to take their seats on the list, be erased. Adopted. Hendricks denounced this action as shamelessly partisan. No Radical Senator ventured to reply. Rose and Van Winkle voted nay.

The Senate then went into Executive session, after which they adjourned.

HOUSE—Several Department Clerks' bonus bill was tabled by 68 to 64. This action effectually kills it.

Resolutions denunciatory of the Indian treaty recently made in the Senate, passed, declaring that the House will feel bound to refuse the appropriation for its ratification. The treaty with the Sioux, negotiated by Generals Sherman and Harney, provides that Indians who have participated in this, that it is the first direct attack on the combined power of the President and the Senate to make treaties.

A bill modifying and essentially limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims passed.

A bill relieving carrying companies from liabilities for loss of government goods captured by Union or Confederate forces, passed—80 to 42. This bill, if it becomes a law, will protect express companies against innumerable suits.

The Pacific and Harbor bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 18—John W. Caldwell, of Ohio, was confirmed as Minister to Bolivia.

The indictment for murder has been abandoned by the Government in the case against Chase and he will be tried for conspiracy, the penalty in which case is ten years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, June 18—The strike having ended, trains on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad are again running regularly on the entire length of the road.

Richmond, June 18—A. G. Barbee, the celebrated Virginia sculptor, died on the 16th instant, in Rappahannock county, of cancer.

Mobile, June 18—The difficulty between the conductors and firemen of the Mobile Railroad has been settled, and trains commenced running through to Columbus, Kentucky, to day.

Tallahassee, Fla., June 18—The Legislature to day elected W. W. Davis United States Senator for four years—vote 51 to 18. Osborn and Welch, who were elected yesterday for the short term, are both ultra Radicals. The question of seating the latter did not arise with him, but leading him to his tent, he placed him by his side and sang him, "Locha lee mon more." The result was on him. Tears came in his eyes, and wrapping his plaid around him, he murmured, "Lochaber no mair—I must gang hoch—Na!" The scene of his childhood was uppermost in his ears, and he left land of ease and plenty for the naked rocks and sterile valleys of Badenoch, where, at the close of life, he will find a humble home, he might lay his head on his mother's grave.

M Fayonet, writing in a Paris journal, gives the following anecdote of Lord Brougham: "Speaking one night in the House of Lords, his lordship experienced some interruption from a cousin of the Duke of Cumberland and during his speech by the Duke of Cumberland and Wellington. Taking occasion in the course of his argument to explain the word 'illustrious,' he said it was pronounced in two ways, literally and ironically, and sometimes literally 'For instance,' said the noble lord, 'we apply it by courtesy to the royal family who are called by loyalty, and who has done nothing whatever to deserve it, while we apply it in its primary and real signifiance to the illustrious duke whom his royal highness is addressing.'"

At a late dinner in North Carolina there sat down to table three ex (Governors, an ex Judge of the Supreme Court, two ex members of Congress, and some other men of honorable distinction in their State, and the only person in the room not vetoed by a vote or sold office was the negro who waited on the table. Such is reconstruction.

From the tax lists of three Southern States for 1867 we are enabled to present the following:

	NEGROES	
	Assessed for taxes.	"Voters"
Georgia	86,853	85,168
Virginia	99,183	105,832
North Carolina	32,698	72,816
Total	180,437	273,816
		180,437
Excess of "voters"		93,479

The white tax payers in the same States aggregate 305,809, and pay large taxes on personal property and real estate, while the African population has assessed a poll tax, and here and there for a dog.

STATES RIGHTS—The New York *World* is evidently supporting States rights. But the *World* says on the other hand that where those rights have been violated by Congress there is no redress! Better not have rights!

The *World* is like old Martin Smith, who, hearing the burglar breaking into his store, ordered his clerk to lie still, or the burglar would shoot him! So the *World* is sure that the States have rights as that Smith had property, yet tells the States to be very quiet, or Congress may take away their rights, put them out of existence, and there an end on it!—*Richmond Dispatch.*

It is ascertained that the Radicals have determined not to adjourn Congress until after the Southern States have organized and ratified the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and the Radical representatives admitted. This is with a view of securing the Southern electoral votes for Grant.

JUDGE SHARKEY ON RECONSTRUCTION.—The venerable Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, in a recent public letter, says:

I regard the reconstruction measures and everything that has been done under them as not only absolutely void, but utterly subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and destructive of the reserved rights of the States, as well as of the liberties of the people.

We thought the Bureau was to be dispensed with when the Southern States came in. Instead of that, it is to be continued for another year, and now we look for an increase of the Army in the Southern States which were to be all peace and plenty when the Congressional policy of Reconstruction had had full play. Well, it has had full play, and what do we see? the return of the Bureau and bayonets there in place of their withdrawal. Are these the loil governments we were to have—governments carried on by negroes when the North is taxed to feed? And is this the peace that Radicalism proposes—a peace maintained by cold steel?—*New York World.*

The genuine army worm has appeared in the cotton on the plantation of Bird Harrelson, on Manchac in this parish. None are reported in any other portion of the parish. Corn is suffering for want of rain.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

Grant has something of a match in Desborough, the brother general of Cromwell's time, who "knew the four hoofs of a clean going nag better than all the books of Moses" Similarly, Grant loves a trotter and hates the Jews. Matched!

Butler's compliment that Bingham is an acknowledged "lady killer" is returned by Bingham in the declaration that no man surpasses Butler in his "taking ways."

A meteor, leaving a train lasting 36 seconds, was observed on April 22d in Cheltenham. It passed from the Constellation Ursa Major to Canis Minor.

A lady who was started out of sleep by some one trying to enter the house, cried out, "Who is there?" "Your *late* husband," was the reply.

The St. Cloud, Minn., bridge across the Mississippi is completed.

The population of Paris is stated to amount to 1,780,000 persons.

As it was: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

As it is: Internal sevenue is the *price of liberty.*

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 19, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Star of the Union, Cockney, for Philadelphia, via Havana, Wm Cowdy, Richardson & co Schr Beware, Seymour, for Sabine Pass, in ballast, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Crescent, Hawthorn, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district 16.

Steamship Francisco, Sinkule, from Mobile—F E S.

Lugger Fur D'Italie, ——, from Lafourche, to master—3d district 15.

Lugger La Tour D'Auvergne, ——, from Lafourche, to master—3d district 15.

Lugger Small, Lodon, from Jefferson Parish, to master—3d district—15.

Lugger Les Belles Voyants, Molgoron, from Bayou L'Ours, to master—2d district, 15.

Lugger Belle—, ——, from Jefferson Parish to master—2d district 15.

Lugger Hard Times, Cavalier, from Jefferson Parish, to master—2d district 15.

STEAMBOATS—

Argosy, Sokoah, from Cincinnati.
John Shipper, Benson, from Cincinnati.
A G Brown, Bassett, from the Ports.
Alice Bauerdick, from Lower Coast.
St Nicholas, Dowty, from Gainsville's Landing.
Geo J A Quetman, Leathers, from Vicksburg.
Thos P May, De Bussonet, from Jenkins' Bend.

EXPORTS

PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Star of the Union—Per Philadelphia—320 bales cotton 75 bales cotton seed 20 cases tobacco 20 empty bbls 475 hides and sundries.....Per Havana—1362 sks corn 500 bbls flour 1600 bbls potatoes 60 cases poultry.

IMPORTS

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Crescent—7 bales cotton F A Coentis—5 do J Williams & Son—2 do J D Blair & co—2 do 4 sks skins 48 do wool 43 bales hides C A Whitney & co—37 hides 2 bls do 1 bale press to W F Wilbourn & co—18 bales skins 2 bags wool S L Mann & co—19 bags peas Friedrichs & Dannenberg—25 do W H Leaf ord & co—8 bags do J Ho ry—20 do 4 sacks Mitchell & Mebie—sundries to order—Total, 97 bales cotton

MOBILE—Per steamer Francesa—52 bales cotton to Cr ry, Nickerson & co—32 cases tobacco Irby, McDaniels & co—sundries to order

ARRIVED FROM THE INTERIOR

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Argosy 1 hs Kilgour—16 bbls beef 50 hds cheese A D Grieb & co—lot furniture to A D Grieb & co—lot furniture Mrs J Mc Kenzie—1 pkge feathers—order—1 bbl mder Kaufman—49 bxs do Barnes, Ward & co—61 bbls pork 48 pcs lumber C A Whitney & co—2 bbls cranberries F Rodriguez—1 ck do A Kerlin—9 bxs bot 1-2 to Ball, Lyons & co—97 bbls wheat to Stewart Smith & co—1 box shaits to J E Hood—31 bbls spokes C M S ola—13 pkge farm tools C C Sampson—10 cases tobacco Sutherlin, Bruce & co—5 kegs butter 2 kegs lard M Dowling—250 sks meal 20 bbls beings 5 bales hides J Bair & co—270 sks meal Swan & Nettleton—1 box chees 7 bxs 2 bale eggs J F Dal Bondi—sundries to order—Total 1 bale hides 1 box cheese 1 box 2 bale eggs 1 box 1-2 to Ball, Lyons & co—8 bbls potatoes M Detrick—1 bale hides Corin & Marks & co—1 bale wool 3 bales C L Thomas—1 box 1-2 to Ball, Lyons & co—1 box 1-2 to Bailey & co—1 box wool Clapp Bro & co—36 hides to G W Kendall—1 box 1-2 to Ball, Lyons & co—1 box 1-2 to old iron Eaton & Barstow—do Foteen S Peterson—1 box 1-2 to Ball, Lyons & co—1 box 1-2 to Bailey & co—1 box 1-2 to Ball & co—16 do S Gary—4 do Lamoquence & S—2 do T G Neal & co—sundries to order—Total 18 bales cotton.

CHARLESTON—Per steamer Thos P May—14 bales cotton Rich & Hall—12 do Bussey & co—3 do J Bonneau—1 box 1-2 to Ball, Lyons & co—1 box 1-2 to Dentich & Weber—1 do S B Newman & co—2 do Wright, Jones & co—1 do Ryan & Bro—1 do Ryan & co—1 do Ryan & co—1 do 1 pkge 1 do pkge C Stander—14 bxs 9 bls apples 4 boxes pears to order—3 bls ap