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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 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. E. G. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
MAJOR GARRETT, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. FERRET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. R. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMBOLA.
Second " "	M. B. BRADY.
Third " "	A. S. HERROS.
Fourth " "	A. DERLANC.
Fifth " "	S. P. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES:

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

A New Parish in Louisiana.

We are to have a new parish in this State, to be named RICHLAND. It is to be carved out of the parishes of Ouachita, Franklin, Carroll and Morehouse. The bill creating this parish and providing for its organization has passed the Senate, and is now with the House of Representatives for concurrence. It will doubtless become a law, because it is a beating of Senator Ray and his associates in Ouachita parish, Ledding and others—the present possessors of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad. It has been got up by them in aid of their unholy speculation in that great public work. The people of the parishes out of whose jurisdiction this new parish is to be created, have never, to our knowledge, asked for this cutting up of their part of the State. The intelligence, we imagine, will take them by surprise. Senator Ray is making his connection with the Radical party tell upon his private interests and those of his particular friends. But we think he might have given his constituents an opportunity of considering this bill and its effects, before pushing it through the Senate with the haste which we are informed he employed.

No one in the Senate, we suppose knew any more about the Richland parish bill, than others, than they did about the Bill incorporating the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad.

Senator Ray is the leader of the Senate, and by far the ablest man in the body. The burden of all this new legislation seems to rest upon his shoulders. We think he is wielding too much influence, and suggest to the Democratic members to think more attentively than they have been doing the propositions of which he is the author.

We publish a synopsis of this Bill in this issue of the *Bee*, and call the attention of our cotemporaries in Ouachita, Franklin, Carroll and Morehouse to it. If the measure be acceptable to them we suppose the other parishes of the State will not object to it. But we feel certain both individual and party interests are at the bottom of the movement.

The Ouachita *Telegraph*, published at the domicil of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, and at the domicil of its present possessors, acknowledges, in its last issue, to have only now waked up to the fact that that road is not operated wholly for the public good, but so far as it can be, is run for the benefit of the Radical party.

The talented and courteous editor of that journal has, we fear, suffered his amiability to get the better of his judgment and allowed his personal friendships to blind him to unpalatable facts.

We have never been able to account for the approval and support, both active and passive, which that bold and uncompromising defender of the people's rights, confessor he has given to a course which is known to have been blood upon fraud and spoliation, and for the ultimate success of which, against the honest claims of the parties defrauded, the present possessors of the road have relied solely upon their affiliations with the Republican party.

APPORTIONMENT FOR THE PENITENTIARY.—In our report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, on the 31st ult., we stated that Mr. W. C. Melvin, of Natchitoches, had introduced a bill appropriating $42,224 24 to pay the expenses of the Committee on the Penitentiary. Mr. Melvin has informed us that this is a mistake—that his bill contemplated an appropriation of the sum named to pay the indebtedness of the Institution for the year 1866, 1867 and part of 1868, and not the expenses of the visiting Committee.

In referring to this bill in our Editorial columns, we expressed a doubt that so large a sum could have been asked for to pay the expenses of a Committee to Baton Rouge. The mistake was made by our Reporter and we believe our cotemporaries all fell into the same error. The Reporters in the House must have misunderstood the object of the bill when it was read by the Clerk.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.—We regret to learn through a private dispatch received to-day by our friends Messrs Stevens & Seymour, of 76 Common street, of the death of ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut. This event took place on the 31 inst., at Hartford, Connecticut.

Governor Seymour was an able man. He was one of the leaders of the Connecticut Democracy, and in times past held high positions in the service of the public. Governor of Connecticut, Minister of the United States to the Court of St. Petersburg, where he resided in that capacity for eight years, with other positions of lesser dignity. All of these stations he filled with honor to himself and to the public advantage. His State loses in him one of her most distinguished citizens, and the nation a clear-headed, courageous and experienced statesman.

Governor Seymour was a cousin of Horatio Seymour, the candidate of the Democracy for the Executive chair of the Republic, and of our fellow citizen William E. Seymour.

We can ill spare at this time so useful a man.

We beg to inform our cotemporary the *Crescent* that the acknowledgment he calls for with respect to an erroneous statement made in this paper recently, concerning Judge E. H. Durell, was made and voluntarily made the moment it was ascertained we had been misinformed. This acknowledgment appeared in our issue of Thursday, August 27th.

S. Guinault sells at auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, a lot of ground, situate in the Second District, in the square bounded by Dumaine, Bourbon, Dauphin and St. Philip streets.

Brick Pomeroy's New Paper.

Brick Pomeroy's new paper, the *Democrat* published in the city of New York, we are pleased to learn by the following extract taken from the last number we have received, is in a healthy circulation and, of course, in favor with the hard-shell Democracy. It is an ably conducted journal. Its editorial articles are full of philosophy and its news department is also managed, evidently, by journalists of experience and tact. Its style is not quite so rough as that of the La Crosse publication. We think it will shortly be one of the most popular Democratic papers in the country:

Our second week is over and we find ourselves in a mood bordering on exhilaration. Not in any spirit of conceit or self glorification do we make public the story of our success, but that the readers of the *Democrat* who have stood by us, extending the hand of welcome and speaking the word of cheer, may know that their hand of encouragement fell on good ground, and has increased a hundred fold.

The *Democrat* started well.

It increased in circulation steadily.

Its advertising patronage was large at first, and is to-day better than that of some papers fifty years of age.

We have endeavored to teach sound doctrine, to inculcate ideas of justice, equity, decency and morality, and at the same time have presented all the news of the day in an attractive guise, and at an early hour.

We are grateful.

We are satisfied.

And as every mail brings us scores of congratulatory letters, we very cheerfully step aside from the beaten path of metropolitan public, to inform our friends and patrons throughout the land that our labors are meeting the reward so kindly predicted.

Lord Wilton, in a book on national sports, says that no nation can flourish any length of time or enjoy political freedom, unless it is devoted to manly sports; and that no nation devoted to manly sports can fail to flourish or enjoy political freedom.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,538.

The Creation of a New Parish.

The following act has passed the Senate, and is now before the House for concurrence. We believe it has met with no opposition so far. The probable reason for that we explain in another article in this paper:

AN ACT to create the parish of Richland, and providing for the organization thereof.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That a new parish be and is hereby created, composed of contiguous portions of the parish of Ouachita, Franklin, Carroll and Morehouse, and embraced within the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing at a point on Bœuf river, where the Bayou Lafourche empties out of it at or near Point Jefferson, thence down the main channel of the Bayou Lafourche, to the line dividing the parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell, thence east on said dividing line to Bœuf river, thence down Bœuf river to the mouth of Bayou Creek, thence up the main channel of Big Creek to the line dividing the parishes of Franklin and Carroll, thence east on said dividing line to the Bayou Macon, thence up the Bayou Macon to the line dividing township eighteen and nineteen, thence west on said township line to the range line, dividing range eight and nine east, thence north on said range line to the line dividing township nineteen and twenty, thence west on said township line to Bœuf river, thence down Bœuf river to the point of beginning, which said parish shall be called and known by the name of the parish of *Richland*.

Sec 2. Constitutes John Bishop, William F. Oliver, Elijah Scott, John A. Hemler, Aquilla Dyson, James G. Richardson, and Dr. J. N. Lewis, residents of the parish of Richland, Commissioners for the purpose of dividing the parish into Police Jury Wards, designating a place for holding elections of parish officers, fixing a day for the election of all such officers and providing for said election.

Sec. 3. Provides for the location of the rest of Justice of said parish. It is to be at or near the railroad at the town of Rayville.

Sec 4 Provides for the designation by the Police Jury of a place for the erection of a Court House and places for holding Courts, etc., until suitable buildings are erected.

Sec 5 Declares that the new parish shall form part of the Twelfth Judicial District, and that the courts shall be held therein on the 3d Mondays of February and August of each year.

Sec. 6 Declares that the new parish shall form part of the Senatorial District now composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison and Morehouse.

Sec. 7. Provides for the collection of taxes, etc

Sec 8 Declares that the Police Jury shall have the same powers as Police Juries in other parishes.

Sec 9 Provides for the transfer of the papers relating to all suits instituted hitherto in Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin and Carroll, to the clerk of the court of the new parish.

Sec 10 Provides for the transfer of all deeds now in the Recorders' offices of the above named parishes, to the Recorder of the new parish.

Sec 11. Relates to the recording of all deeds, donations, mortgages and other acts not notarial in form, bearing on property situated in the new parish, and the effect of the same.

Sec 12. Provides for the remuneration of the Commissioners appointed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 13. Declares that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Very Interesting Occasion—Mississippi Fire Company No. 2—Their New Engine, the "Lady Bleasey"—Welcoming Ceremonies.—About one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, who had been fortunate enough to be able to attend in a long time was that of the christening, Thursday night, by Mississippi Fire Company No. 2, of their new engine, which took place at 283 Carondelet street, the residence of our enterprising and hospitable fellow citizen, Mr. Emanuel Bleasey, whose liberality and devotion to the interests of the firemen have made his name familiar and popular with the New Orleans Department of New Orleans.

There were present besides all or nearly all of the officers and members of Mississippi No. 2, delegations from each fire company of the city, besides a large number of invited guests, including some forty or fifty young ladies, whose rare beauty proved highly ornamental and delightful to the occasion. The press was generally represented, and among the guests we recognized a number of prominent citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Bleasey, both of whom feel the greatest interest in the Fire Department, left nothing undone, and spared no means to make the demonstration and entertainment on their part worthy of the occasion. An abundance of Champagne, punches and other drinks were provided, including a barrel of the finest Catawba wine, prepared in the form of a large shell.

Two large tables, besides several side tables, adorned with their load of cakes, sweet meats, viands, salads, etc. On each were two large rich frosted cakes, about three feet in diameter and one foot high, in the form of a fire plug, and which on each table there was the design of a steam fire engine with the name of "Lady Bleasey" on the panel of the engine about to be christened. In the center of one of the tables was a large pyramid of artificial flowers belonging to No. 2, and encircling the base of this pyramid were the following inscriptions, in to No. 18 the design being expressive of the friendship of the companies. The rich feast was decorated with the usual wheelbarrows with fire hose, typical of purity being tied around the bottom of champagne. Besides all this Bengal tapers and rockets, a novel and beautiful character, manufactured in New Orleans by Mr. Lagardere, were provided in the greatest profusion.

At the Company, preceded by Jaeger's popular band, approached Mr. Bleasey's residence at the appointed hour, a blue light at the gate, in front of which several hundred curious spectators had gathered, lit up the street for hundreds of yards, while scores of rockets were made to describe their brilliant courses, some straight, some in a spiral line, and others in parabolas, all bursting into beautiful miniature stars of various hues. At the head of the Company were the bookings and of one, and one of the oldest and most efficient organizations of the Fire Department—marched their dignified and handsome President, Mr Fred Campbell, and in their proper place, fine looking and popular foreman, Mr. C. Taylor Gaspie. The Company wore chinese dress, and had their regulation hats on. Behind the horse, the members marching ahead in two lines, took manikoiling by the cordon usual on such occasions. After a serenade from the band, which played a fine selection from the "Bohemian Girl" as a greeting to their hosts, they were themselves greeted at the gate by a bevy of young girls with bouquets and flowers, which they distributed, and were more formally received by some young ladies, Misses Amelia Schneider, Anna McCormick, Bessie Maher, and Mr. Bleasey's daughters Lilly, Ida and Julia, all beautifully dressed, who performed their duties very gracefully.

The engine was then driven into a side yard, the hose being in line. Here, Father Jeremiah Moynihan, clothed in his priestly gown, christened and blessed in an impressive manner while he was alternately pleased to term "a beautiful engine, and, though an inanimate, a useful baby." Fathers Cornelius Moynihan and Sing, of this city, and Johnston, of Galveston, assisted by their presence. Mrs. Bleasey, as godmother, and Mr. Bleasey, in a very pretty and appropriate speech, then greeted the Company to a cordial welcome to their new home, expressing herself in some very pretty poetical lines of her own composition, which were received with cheers. She then broke a couple of bottles of fine wine over the engine—the usual ceremony, we believe, in such cases. And thus the engine, by one acclaim, was named and christened "Lady Bleasey." Mrs Bleasey then presented the Company, in a very graceful manner, with an elegant wreath of unique bonds and immortelles, which was received with appropriate remarks by Mr. Gaspie.

We forgot to mention that Mr. Bleasey's little son, Walter, dressed in the fireman's uniform of the Company, also assisted in his infantile way in the reception of the Company, by marching in with them through the gate—thus representing his father, who is a native of New Orleans and nearly all his life a fireman. We should add, too, that Mr. Robt. Warner and Miss Jojee, two elegant ladies, assisted Mrs. Bleasey in the ceremonies.

The "Firemen's Address," a fine poetical selection was then read by Mr. J. J. Lane, and accompanied with a few introductory remarks upon the mission of firemen and the noble character of their duties. Mr. John Hawkins was then called upon as the proposed "opposer" for the new engine, and despite his modesty, very equaled by his words, was about to meet the responsibility by speaking for himself when he deserted his friend Col. W. M. Smallwood and called him to the stand. Col S was very felicitous in his response with the improompty call from his handsome and amiable friend, and entertained all present for about half an hour. Mr. W. P. Wright, of the Fire, was then called upon and made a few remarks closing by appropriately proposing the health of Mr and Mrs Bleasey, in which the behalf Father Moynihan volunteered and made an exceedingly humorous and happy address.

After refreshments music and dancing were the entertainment, and it was about daylight the assembly broke up. It is needless to add that the enjoyment was without alloy, and that the occasion could hardly have been rendered more entertaining.

Mrs Bleasey's little daughters—not to forget the little ones—were dressed in rich golden silk, with pelerines to correspond. Though but from 6 to 10 years of age, they executed such sections as "By the Bank of That Lone River," "Daughter of the Regiment," "Carnival of Venice," etc., with a proficiency which astonished us, and reflects credit upon their teacher, Mrs. Andrew Jones.

Presentation of a Banner.—A banner will be presented this evening, at the residence of Mr. P. A. D'Hémécourt, Royal street, between Hospital and Barracks streets, by Prof. Alexander Dmitry, in the name of the ladies of the Second District, to the Club of the Broom Rangers Junior.

Fraud.—Alexander Stanton has been arrested, charged with forging the name of E. C. Allen to a note of $200 also, a young man named Henry Thomas, charged by James Lottenway, with the embezzlement of $316, proceeds of cotton.

Drowned.—A man named Henry Clark was drowned in the river Thursday by accidentally falling out of a skiff just below Jefferson City.

Criminal Court—Judge Abell.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Francis A. Morris, convicted of killing Raymond Lang at the Orleans House, was argued yesterday and taken under advisement.

Anthony Fleming, col., was sentenced to two years and eight months in the Penitentiary for breaking into the cigar store of M. Pesate; and Henry Jackson to eight months in the same institution, for stealing a dozen spoons belonging to E. F. Moore.

The court adjourned till the 14th inst., in order that the court room may be repaired.

Distributing in the Third Ward.—Some agents of a Radical club broke into some stores on Conquest street, in the rear of the Third Ward, last night, and helped themselves to what they wished. No arrests and no report last night on the police books.

Got the Flag.—The Constitution Club have been awarded by the State Central Committee the flag given by the late W. H. C. King to be presented to the Club making the finest exhibit.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FIFTY NINTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 4, 1868.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding. Smith, (Rad.) presented an act providing for the appointment by the Governor of an inspector of live Stock, and to prevent the sale of diseased meats in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson. Referred to the Commission on Slaughter-Houses.

The bill allowing certain warrant in favor of Jefferson, Terrebonne, St. Charles and other parishes passed finally; also the act for the relief of Geo. S. Leony.

The Registration bill as amended by the House was taken up and the bill concurred in finally.

The bill of Mr. Branghn creating an additional District Court in the parish of Orleans passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair—52 members present.

Leave of absence was granted Leslie Barbee, of Sabine parish, for fifteen days.

Page, (Rad.) of Jefferson, presented a petition from a number of citizens, asking the Legislature to provide means for constructing a shell-road in that parish, which petition was referred.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on House bill No. 187, being an act regulating costs and fees in the several courts of the State. Report agreed to.

The same committee reported favorably on House bill No 124, being an act providing for investigation into all cases of contested elections in the parish of Orleans. The bill was read and ordered to be engrossed.

An act relative to grand and petit juries, and provide the manner of selecting the same, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following Senate bills were reported favorably on by the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:

Bill No. 90—an act to create a Recorder's Court in the parish of Jefferson. Bill No. 23—relative to imprisonment and fines. Bill No. 97—to repeal article 1670 of the Civil Code. Bill No. 114—relative to delinquent tax collectors.

House bill No. 179—an act to repeal an act authorizing planters or farmers to furnish their freedmen and employés with merchandise without incurring the tax imposed on retail dealers; also recommended by the Judiciary Committee, was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading.

The Committee on Parochial Affairs reported favorably on Senate bill No 24, relative to pub lic roads, and also on Senate bill No. 62, relative to the division of the Eleventh Ward of the parish of Terrebonne. Both acts went to the calendar.

Faulkner, (Rad.) Chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine, reported favorably upon the petition of a large number of the citizens of New Orleans praying for the removal of all slaughter houses and sale pens from their present location above the city to a point below the city, and submitted a bill for that purpose. The whole matter was postponed until Monday next.

Senate bill No. 19, being an act establishing a Board of Public Works for the State of Louisiana, and to define the duties and powers of the same, was taken up. Being discussed for sometime, and a number of amendments being proposed, the question on the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House bill No 134, to prescribe the duties of Coroners, and that the emoluments of that office was taken up and passed.

The House bill, No. 150, relative to marriages, was postponed until Monday next.

House bill, No. 156, as not to regulate quarantine at the Rigolets, was passed.

House bill for the relief of James S. Guthrie, late Tax Collector of the parish of Union, was laid on the table.

House bill, No. 178, being an act to amend an act relative to public printing was taken up and passed.

The special order of the day, an act to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds in the issue and sales of bonds for the redemption of city notes, and for the payment of the outstanding unfunded debt of the city, was postponed until Monday next.

The act is as follows:

Sec 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans be and they are hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the city, dated October 1, 1861, to some of one thousand dollars each, payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New Orleans or New York, at the option of the purchasers, with semi-annual coupons attached, to the total amount of five million of dollars. The said bonds shall be sealed with the seal of the city, signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Controller and Treasurer of the city, and be recorded in the books of their respective offices.

Sec 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Mayor of the city of New Orleans shall nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Common Council appoint a Fiscal Agent, who shall give bond and security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duty, and shall be authorized to negotiate the sale of the aforesaid bonds in Louisiana or elsewhere, for the best advantage to the city, and pay into the Treasury of the city of New Orleans the proceeds of such sales, and the said agent shall receive a compensation not exceeding two and one half per cent. on the amount of the proceeds of sales of said bonds.

Sec 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the proceeds of the sale of the bonds aforesaid shall be applied exclusively to the payment.

First—Of the outstanding circulating notes of the City of New Orleans, known as City Money, to an amount equal to such sum as shall appear by the books of the Controller and Treasurer, to be justly and legally outstanding and unpaid.

Second—To the payment of the last due coupons of interest on the bonds of the City of New Orleans.

Third—To the payment of all certificates of indebtedness and other liquidated, and acknowledged and unpaid claims accruing prior to the date of the passage of this act.

Sec. 4 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That there shall be a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of this act to consist of the Mayor, Controller, and Treasurer, and the Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the Common Council who shall superintend the issue of the bonds herein above described, and who shall have exclusive control of the proceeds of the sales of the aforesaid bonds subject to the provisions of the act. The said Board of Commissioners shall cause to be destroyed by fire in their presence all city notes redeemed under the provision of this act, and shall make and immediately publish a *process verbal* of such destruction, stating the amount of the notes destroyed, with their denominations.

Sec 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be duty of the Controller to assess on all the movable and immovable property in the city of New Orleans, an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, sufficient to pay the semi-annual interest on the bonds authorized by this act, together with an annual sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, and the Tax Collectors of the city of New Orleans are hereby authorized to collect and pay over the said tax in the same manner, and to enforce the payment thereof by the same forfeitures, penalties and penalties, as to other city and general city taxes. And the proceeds of the said tax shall be set apart, sacredly held and solely applied, first to the payment of accrued interest on the said bonds, and next, to the redemption as per, or other rate less than par, of said bonds, in order that one-fortieth part thereof may be redeemed and cancelled annually every year, and the whole amount of five million of dollars at maturity.

Sec 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with or inconsistent with any provision of this be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The House adhered to its amendments to Senate bill providing a Metropolitan Police, and asked a committee of conference.

The House then adjourned until to-day (Saturday) at 12 o'clock M.

Chief Justice Chase on the Fourteenth Amendment and the Debt.

Chief Justice Chase, with Judge Jackson, of the United States District Court of West Virginia, is now holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of West Virginia, at Parkersburg. The charge to the grand jury was delivered by the Chief Justice at the opening of the court. In the course of the usual references to the United States laws to be enforced, the Chief Justice said:

"There are three subjects, and, so far as we are at present advised, only three subjects, to which it is necessary to direct your public attention. The first of these is the Sixth Article of the internal revenue laws. The war in which the nation has recently engaged for the preservation of the national Union and government, endangered by rebellion, made the contracting of a large debt inevitable. This debt is the price of our national existence, and binds irrevocably the people of this republic. Its inviolable obligation has been recognized by a solemn act of the nation in adopting the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. There are differences of opinion as to the mode of payment required by the American people through their government, but nobody questions openly, if anybody at all, that the debt contracted must be paid, and paid in perfect good faith. The law of the amendment, that the validity of the national debt shall not be questioned, was already written upon the hearts of the people before they made it part of the Constitution. To provide for the redemption and final payment of this debt, and for the annual expenses of the government, taxes are necessarily imposed. In other words, the equal proportion to be contributed by each citizen is determined by law. He who withholds his just proportion deprives the rest of the people of exactly the amount withheld. His fraud operates as theft."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The canvass in Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia *Age*, is progressing gloriously. Boyle and Ent, the Democratic candidates for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, are everywhere commanding the enthusiastic and united support of the party. There is no break in the column, which is moving on to certain victory. Meetings are held in every locality and the masses throughout organizing.

Slight frosts on the low lands were reported in several parts of Connecticut last week. On the 20th of August, in 1816, the frost was so severe that most of the corn in New England was killed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

U. S. Deputy Marshals Driven Off in Kentucky.

Rollins and McCulloch in Daily Conference.

No Session of Congress in September Probable.

Bradley an Independent Candidate for Congress from Georgia.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 4—U. S. Marshal Meriwether telegraphs that his deputies are prevented from serving processes in Larue, Nelson and Marion counties, Ky. He states that his posse was captured, taken to a mill, robbed, their papers destroyed, and they escaped with their lives only because they were special, not regular officers. They were the erection be sent depot and warned not to return. Meriwether states that Thomas had no mounted troops, but he can command the aid in several within two weeks to make them returnable at the October term, he asks immediate instructions. The matter was referred to the Secretary of War, who replies that both the Marshal and Gen. Thomas must be governed by the Attorney General's opinion to the U. S. Marshal of Kentucky.

Rollins and McCulloch have almost daily conferences regarding revenue supervisors with any apparent approach to a solution of the trouble.

Schenck and Morgan will not meet to determine in regard to a September session, until the 17th or 18th inst. Schenck is anxious for a Alabama, opposes the session, because even if the bill arming the militia could pass over the veto, enough could be disfranchised before the election. He apprehends that a session would do more harm than good. The general impression is that there will be no session.

Minister was presented to the President to-day.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Rosecrans' document will be published in New York in the morning, of the citizens of New Orleans praying for the removal of all slaughter houses and sale pens from their present location above the city to a point below the city, and submitted a bill for that purpose. The whole matter was postponed until Monday next.

Senate bill No. 19, being an act establishing a Board of Public Works for the State of Louisiana, and to define the duties and powers of the same, was taken up. Being discussed for sometime, and a number of amendments being proposed, the question on the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

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House bill for the relief of James S. Guthrie, late Tax Collector of the parish of Union, was laid on the table.

House bill, No. 178, being an act to amend an act relative to public printing was taken up and passed.

The special order of the day, an act to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans to issue bonds in the issue and sales of bonds for the redemption of city notes, and for the payment of the outstanding unfunded debt of the city, was postponed until Monday next.

The act is as follows:

Sec 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans be and they are hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the city, dated October 1, 1861, to some of one thousand dollars each, payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New Orleans or New York, at the option of the purchasers, with semi-annual coupons attached, to the total amount of five million of dollars. The said bonds shall be sealed with the seal of the city, signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Controller and Treasurer of the city, and be recorded in the books of their respective offices.

Sec 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Mayor of the city of New Orleans shall nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Common Council appoint a Fiscal Agent, who shall give bond and security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duty, and shall be authorized to negotiate the sale of the aforesaid bonds in Louisiana or elsewhere, for the best advantage to the city, and pay into the Treasury of the city of New Orleans the proceeds of such sales, and the said agent shall receive a compensation not exceeding two and one half per cent. on the amount of the proceeds of sales of said bonds.

Sec 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the proceeds of the sales of the aforesaid shall be applied exclusively to the payment.

First—Of the outstanding circulating notes of the City of New Orleans, known as City Money, to an amount equal to such sum as shall appear by the books of the Controller and Treasurer, to be justly and legally outstanding and unpaid.

Second—To the payment of the last due coupons of interest on the bonds of the City of New Orleans.

Third—To the payment of all certificates of indebtedness and other liquidated, and acknowledged and unpaid claims accruing prior to the date of the passage of this act.

Sec. 4 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That there shall be a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of this act to consist of the Mayor, Controller, and Treasurer, and the Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the Common Council who shall superintend the issue of the bonds herein above described, and who shall have exclusive control of the proceeds of the sales of the aforesaid bonds subject to the provisions of the act. The said Board of Commissioners shall cause to be destroyed by fire in their presence all city notes redeemed under the provision of this act, and shall make and immediately publish a *process verbal* of such destruction, stating the amount of the notes destroyed, with their denominations.

Sec 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be duty of the Controller to assess on all the movable and immovable property in the city of New Orleans, an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, sufficient to pay the semi-annual interest on the bonds authorized by this act, together with an annual sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, and the Tax Collectors of the city of New Orleans are hereby authorized to collect and pay over the said tax in the same manner, and to enforce the payment thereof by the same forfeitures, penalties and penalties, as to other city and general city taxes. And the proceeds of the said tax shall be set apart, sacredly held and solely applied, first to the payment of accrued interest on the said bonds, and next, to the redemption as per, or other rate less than par, of said bonds, in order that one-fortieth part thereof may be redeemed and cancelled annually every year, and the whole amount of five million of dollars at maturity.

Sec 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with or inconsistent with any provision of this be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The House adhered to its amendments to Senate bill providing a Metropolitan Police, and asked a committee of conference.

The House then adjourned until to-day (Saturday) at 12 o'clock M.

Chief Justice Chase on the Fourteenth Amendment and the Debt.

Chief Justice Chase, with Judge Jackson, of the United States District Court of West Virginia, is now holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of West Virginia, at Parkersburg. The charge to the grand jury was delivered by the Chief Justice at the opening of the court. In the course of the usual references to the United States laws to be enforced, the Chief Justice said:

"There are three subjects, and, so far as we are at present advised, only three subjects, to which it is necessary to direct your public attention. The first of these is the Sixth Article of the internal revenue laws. The war in which the nation has recently engaged for the preservation of the national Union and government, endangered by rebellion, made the contracting of a large debt inevitable. This debt is the price of our national existence, and binds irrevocably the people of this republic. Its inviolable obligation has been recognized by a solemn act of the nation in adopting the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. There are differences of opinion as to the mode of payment required by the American people through their government, but nobody questions openly, if anybody at all, that the debt contracted must be paid, and paid in perfect good faith. The law of the amendment, that the validity of the national debt shall not be questioned, was already written upon the hearts of the people before they made it part of the Constitution. To provide for the redemption and final payment of this debt, and for the annual expenses of the government, taxes are necessarily imposed. In other words, the equal proportion to be contributed by each citizen is determined by law. He who withholds his just proportion deprives the rest of the people of exactly the amount withheld. His fraud operates as theft."

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 4, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind S. E. and light. Arrived, steamship Hudson, Blake, from Indianola with live stock to master, and Morgan, Farwell, from Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Sept. 4—River stationary, with 3½ feet of water in the canal. Weather clear and cold.

[Western Dispatches.]

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 3.—The Senate passed the Social Equality bill in a very modified form.

Delarge, a member of the House, resisted the Sergeant-at-Arms, and cursed him most insultingly.

The House wasted the whole afternoon session discussing the case.

The State Constable reports to the Governor on the investigation of the late Sumter riot.

The whole blame rests on a negro prophet named Bates.

Savannah, Sept. 3.—The white boy who mysteriously disappeared has been found murdered near the city, his gun and clothing gone.

It is supposed he was killed by negroes for them. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "killed by parties unknown," rendered.

Great excitement prevails in the city. Parties have been out three days on the hunt of the boy.

They met armed bodies of negroes who hailed them with military precision.

Parties are now out scouring the country in search of the murderers.

Robberies and assassinations on whites by negroes on the road leading to the city are of hourly occurrence.

Negroes in and around the city are thoroughly organized and drilled, and well armed.

A Radical Convention yesterday nominated J. W. Olds for Congress.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—The Episcopalian Convention has elected Rev. Chas. F. Robinson, of New York, Bishop.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The Albany resolutions endorsing Johnson for his unswerving defense to the Constitution, and Chase for his impartiality in the impeachment trial.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4.—Geo. Hall, formerly of Savannah, but a native born, died yesterday aged eighty, leaving $30,000 each to Hartford and Savannah for charitable purposes.

London, Sept. 3.—The *Standard* combats the *Times'* view of the Chinese treaty, and says the treaty puts eyes in the Chinese wall, and opens the way for Western civilization in China.

New York, Sept. 3.—The injunction restraining the Fourth National Bank from issuing the July issue of Tennessee bonds has been vacated.

Kansas City, Sept. 4—A Mexican train was attacked at Fawnee Fork, on the old Platte road, seventy three miles northwest of Fort Dodge, and 16 Mexicans scalped and the bodies burned with the wagons.

Another train, with 75,000 pounds of wool, was attacked within twenty five miles of Fort Big Creek, the escort fought till their ammunition were exhausted, when they abandoned the train.

London, Sept. 4—Afternoon.—Consols 94½.

Liverpool, Sept. 4—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower.

Sales about 672,000 bales, of which 30,000 are American.

Manchester advices less favorable. Breadstuffs dull.

Naval Stores unchanged. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard 67s 3d.

New York, Sept. 4—Noon.—Sterling 109¼. Money easy at 3 to 4 per cent.

Gold 142⅝. 5-20's of '62, 113¼.

Flour 10 to 15c lower. Wheat 1 to 2c lower. Corn is lower. Meas Pork $26 50.

Lard lower, steam 19½ to 19¾c. Cotton a shade lower; middling uplands 20c. Freights dull.

Liverpool, Sept. 3—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet as ⅛ declined. Middling uplands 10⅝d; middling Orleans 11¼d.

Lard active at 67s. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £73,000.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 4—Noon.—Barometer 29.70. Weather cloudy.

Arrived Steamship Trade Wind, Briggs, Belize, Hon., to G. W. Hyason & Co. No departures.

Vicksburg, Sept. 4.—Passed up, Gov. Allen, at 9 last night. River falling.

"BAD HIM WITH A WHITE WOMAN."—The terrible, shocking, nameless crimes of the Southern slaves are a matter for grave reflection, and one of the leading minds of this country, but of all Christendom. To speak out plainly, rapes upon white females by brutal negroes are the foul and accompanying crimes of Slavery. Ward Beecher, more than any other two individuals in this country, are the authors of these lines. Not long ago, Wendell Phillips, in a speech, "The way to maintain a man in a