THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
C. F. WEBER & CO., PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Daily (Sundays excepted), per annum, in advance, —$10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
This Paper Weekly is published every Tuesday and Thursday: Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements inserted only once of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.
McCoveen & Co. sell 233 hides, at 10½ o'clock, a. m., on Port No. 3, First District.

PORT WARDENS' SALE.—233 *Hides at Auction.*—Messrs. McCorren & Co. will sell at Post No. 3, between Thalia and Turpichore streets, First District, to-day, at 10½ o'clock, a. m., by order of and under the inspection of the Wardens of the Port, for the benefit of whom it may concern, 233 hides. See advertisement.

STEAMER CAMELIA.—This splendid steamer for the future, on her Monday morning's trip, will only go, for want of time, as far as Mandeville, City, returning on the evening of the same day via Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian. See allied advertisement.

THE LOUISIANA ALMANAC.—Francis Bourvain, 62 Bourbon street, publisher of the Louisiana Almanac, heretofore in French only, will issue the edition for 1867 in both English and French. He requests contributors to send in their manuscripts before the 15th of August. Orders for copies or advertisements will be received at the sign of the "Bronze Pen," 62 Bourbon street.

CHEAPEST AND CHEAP STATIONERY.—The extensive establishment at 62 Bourbon street, of the "Bronze Pen," has just received a splendid consignment of foreign stationery, including French ink, black white being used—Copying ink, etc., together with all kinds of paper, and pen-knives, perfumery, playing cards, etc., which will sell at much reduced prices on account of the dull times.

MULTIPLYING CITY OFFICES.—It seems to be the belief of some who are connected with our City and Parochial affairs that the panacea for local ills is the multiplication of offices. It is a proverb that the administrators of the poor always grow rich. It has not yet been accepted as a proverbial truth that the poor thrive in proportion as the number of official devourers of their small substance is increased. But there is reason to fear that a theory of similar import is gaining ground in our present Municipal Government. Among the first acts was one to increase salaries and contingent expenses; that is to say, to enlarge the mouths and stomachs of the consumers of taxes squeezed from an impoverished population. Not stopping with this, an addition was made to the number of these agencies for the reception of the city revenues. We are now threatened with an indefinite repetition of the same. Tax and Collect officers are as plentiful in New Orleans as broomsedge in old worn-out Virginia fields, which can produce nothing else but this uncovered vegetation, the blank emblem of sterility. It is a well known fact, attested in this and all other countries, that official force multiplied beyond the point of imperious necessity and paramount utility, results in a diminution not only of individual but of collective labor. In other words, the public obtains less work by paying more to many officers than it could obtain by paying less to a few officers. Let the city people and our Municipal Government be not deceived; New Orleans, most assuredly, is not favored with extraordinary conditions that would make it an exception to the above rule.

One of the latest manifestations of the alarming propensity to create tuff offices under slender pretexts, is a proposition now before the Municipal Council looking to the appointment of a City Chemist. It seems intended to make him a sort of adjuncts to the Coroner's office; we might call him, perhaps, the toxicological inquisitor to assist the Coroner in cases involving suspicion of the felonious use of poisons. But there are already several City officers, first and foremost I believe, whose scope of duty unquestionably comprises the sort of assistance at inquests above indicated. If educated in all branches of medicines, if qualified for the positions they hold, they must understand medical chemistry and have a fine knowledge of medical jurisprudence, and being thus conversant, there can be no need of a City Chemist whose office is already supplied under another name.

But even Were the present medical staff of the City insufficient to meet the demands of supposable cases of poisoning, there is no evidence that this crime is epidemic or is likely to become so; it is not asserted that this crime is on the increase, and if not increasing, there is no reason to believe that there is more need than formerly for additional scientific aid, at additional current expense, to accomplish in detection of crime. If, when the City finances were in a state of comparative plethora, the Municipal authorities did not see occasion for creating the office of City Chemist, it would seem strange, indeed, if, in the present atrophied condition of the City finances, such an office should be established when nothing had occurred to create an occasion for it.

What the office would cost has not been intimated. The amount might be much or little; it might be nominal at the outset, but who knows then that expense is our general argument. It is for the principle of limiting offices and salaries in right accordance with the straitened finances of the City and the absolute needs of its administration, that we argue. Both the creditors and the tax payers of the City have a right to demand that expenses be regulated on this principle. Justice to both champs requires the strictest economy in every branch of the Municipal Government. Let there be no officers whose services are due calls for no hire. Many now complain of not being promptly paid. Many of the complainants cannot afford to wait. They must sell their claims or vouchers at enormous discount. It would be something if the City saved this discount. But it has to shoulder at least both what its employés received and what they lost of their salaries or other dues. It is then that increase of salary may be real as regards the depletion of the Treasury, or the depreciation of the credit of the City, but nominal, shadowy, delusory, as regards the most hardworking portion of its officers. To conclude to multiply offices and increase salaries is simply to insure and to aggravate such results.

We wish the *personnel* of the present Municipal Government well. We do not doubt their desire to see the City well governed and prospering. But we adjure them to avoid the insidious bane, into which circumstances have kept too much conspired to seduce them, of adding new offices whenever a plausible argument may be advanced for their existence. There is positively no end to the process. If a special officer is wanted to detect the presence of poisons in dead men, a special officer is wanted ex post to detect the presence of the virus of hydrophobia in live dogs. The City is destroyed, in the dog days at least, in quite as much need of a hydrophobiacopist as of a toxicomapist. On the average, indeed, to judge from the local reports of the press from year to year, poisonous sera by no means so plentiful as mad dogs. Then the city is always liable to be infested with foul and noxious odors. Hence, if we must have a poison detective, and a mad dog detective, we should also have a City sniffer—a chief olfactorist, far-reaching, keen, cultivated, and discriminating olfactory organ—to ferret out all sorts of virulent gentes wherever they may originate or may hide, in high or low places, in public or private resorts. It would be necessary to designate such a functionary by a mellower epithet than the dignity and importance of his office. Of course "Tonto-Sniffer," or even "Head-Sentor," would never do, thinking entirely too much of plain English vulgarity.

THE PROGRAMME OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.—In the course of Radical Congressmen in carrying the Constitutional amendment, and in otherwise modifying their Radicalism to preserve the organization of the Republican party, has provoked a speech from Wendell Phillips, delivered some fifteen on the 4th of July, in which he lays down a new programme for the friends of freedom and the negro. In this he doubtless indicates the platform on which Radical extremists of the Republican party will organize after the impending dissolution of that party. His two cardinal items are "hand and the ballot;" in other words, confiscation and negro suffrage.

A MODERN ROMULUS.—The Detroit Tribune tells a marvellous story of a boy of twelve years of age, who has lived for years in a she-wolf's den near that place. The boy announces that, like Romulus of old, he had been suckled by her, and when discovered he ran every swiftly on all fours. It also adds that he was fonder of new meat than any other food. All of which makes up a very pretty story. Let the reader judge for himself, believe or not, as it chooses.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,850.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

ANNEXATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

BILL REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

NO INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

AN INDIAN RAID APPREHENDED.

EXCITEMENT IN THE BLUE COUNTRY.

LOYALIST CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Rumors of the Dissolution of the Cabinet.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

RADICAL CONSPIRACY AGAINST DAVIS.

Washington, July 11.—An address has been issued to the loyalists of the South to meet in convention at Philadelphia in September next. It says the time has come when the reconstruction of the Southern States' governments must be laid on the principle of protection to every citizen on the basis of perfect equality before the law; and further, that no State Government should be recognized as legitimate under the Constitution that does not incorporate this principle by organic law; that if Southern men control the Legislatures there will be no safety for the loyal element of the South. The presence of the signers they declare is in Congress alone. The signers are: J. S. Fowler, Senator elect, and Wm. B. Stokes, of Tennessee; Gov. Hamilton, of Texas; G. Washburne and H. G. Cole, of Georgia; Judge Underwood and B. Mordecai, of Virginia; Byron Ledbe and Dr. Goodloe, of North Carolina; Geo. Reese, D. H. Bingham and M. J. Saffron, of Alabama, and others.

Washington, July 11.—The Senate passed a bill to extend for three years the time and manner of holding elections for U. S. Senators. Among other provisions it requires that the vote shall be viva voce.

The Senate by four majority rejected the bill for the annexation of Alexandria city and county to the District of Columbia.

The House passed a joint resolution providing for a reorganization of the militia of the Rebel States lately in rebellion, and authorizing the distribution among them of two-thirds of the ordnance and ordnance stores, excepting the States lately in insurrection.

The Senate passed the bill granting the right of way to any telegraph company over the public domain.

Washington, July 11.—The State Department has received no official information whatever concerning the reported insurrection in the island of Cuba.

Washington, July 11.—Rumors are current of the dissolution of the Cabinet. It is positively stated that Postmaster General Dennison tendered his resignation to-day, and that this will be followed by the resignation of Mr. Speed, as Secretaries Stanton and Harlan, and Attorney General Speed. There is nothing official.

The Republican members of Congress held a caucus to-day and appointed a committee to report hereafter as to the necessities of public business and the proper time for adjournment. There even gentlemen who are also under consideration, but as they passed an injunction of secrecy on the members, the proceedings are not fully divulged.

New York, July 11.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent gives publicity to an extraordinary story respecting the Radicals attempting to sacrifice Jefferson Davis and others alleged to have been implicated in the assassination of Lincoln. It says immediately after the execution of Mrs. Surratt, the Judge Advocate sent to work to procure evidence for the conviction of Jefferson Davis, Clay and others as conspirators. Several detectives were employed to hunt up and hunt down every person who appeared to have any correspondence or connection with the accused parties, or any knowledge tending directly or indirectly to connect them with the conspiracy, but after weeks of industrious labor and search, the detectives failed to discover anything of the slightest consequence bearing upon the subject.

This result was communicated to the Radicals in the Cabinet, and by them confided to the leading Radicals then about to assemble in Congress, and probably to many, certainly to a few members of the Radical faction not in office. Disappointed at the result, the bloody thirsty partizans who demanded vengeance and more blood engaged assassins experienced again to track up the clues and find necessary witnesses at all hazards. He did work it up and procured nearly a dozen scoundrels who deposed under oath in the bureau of military justice blackguard facts sufficient to hang both Davis and Clay.

Among those men were Conover, Montgomery, Merrill and others. None of them actually told the story to the President and Cabinet, and it was urged upon the President to trace the facts by a military commission, but, notwithstanding the opinion of Attorney General Speed that it would be legal and proper to try Davis and Clay by military commission, the President, who considered the designs of the scoundrels, refused. It has since transpired, and the Judiciary Committee know that these men acknowledge there was no truth in their statements which they claim was made by coercion.

Judge Holt in his official report last December argued informally of Davis's participation.

New York, July 11.—Advices per steamer Columbia from Havana the 7th, state that the report of an insurrection is entirely destitute of truth. One hundred and fifty Spaniards expected from Cibili, had arrived in Cuba.

Arrived San Salvador and Tyler, from Savannah; Quaker City, from Charleston, and Starlight from Wilmington.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Considerable excitement was created today by the report that cholera had broken out on the Island, Tinconogo in the navy yard. Five men have died within a few days, but the disease since seems to be a cholera morbus. This information is unofficial.

A letter from Juarez, dated the 1st, confirms the statement that the Liberal Government will be immediately established at Chihuahua. No French troops are nearer than Durango. Tampico is still closely besieged by the Liberals. Ramirez, the late Imperial commander of Chihuahua was captured and shot. The Imperial Government on July 1st, sent $600,000 to England to pay dividends on the English debt.

Leavenworth, July 11.—Senator Jim Lane died to-day of self inflicted wound.

Boston, July 11.—The office of George H. Folding, banker, was entered by burglars last night and robbed of $17,000—mostly gold.

Captain Grant, charged with burning the ship Young Mechanic, was admitted to bail in $20,000.

Boston, July 11.—Jas. Stephens was arrested this morning at the suit of a party, who claims $4000 for lecturing, and his expenses about the hall, and yesterday had him in custody for the same claim, and yesterday had him in custody for the same claim, and yesterday had him in custody for the same claim