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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1872.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1872. 4th Edn.—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,709.

DISCONTENTED RADICALS.

Gen. W. Carter, who has been for a year or more the editor of the *National Republican*, in his letters from that duty for reasons presented [illegible] some length in his published valedictory, [illegible] which are:

1. The ticket lately made at Baton Rouge [illegible] thwarts the wishes of Republicans.

2. This result was obtained by the force of the Federal patronage in Louisiana, the ticket representing the choice of Federal officers.

3. It is impossible to elect such a ticket and wrong in principle to sanction the mode of selection.

4. The Republican party, by this step, may be aroused by a sense of the danger of adhering to a roll of candidates so selected.

5. Mr. [illegible] was made to conciliate a few Reformers at Baton Rouge than to heal Republican dissensions.

Col. Carter considers the interference of Federal officers at Baton Rouge dictatorial and indelicate. He promises adhesion to the cause of Republicanism and support to the national ticket, but refuses dictation from "small politicians," who are important only by position. His card (which did not appear in yesterday's *National Republican*) is spirited and vigorous. It seems to indicate a desire for a new deal by many Radicals.

We also learn that a document was in circulation yesterday for signatures, denouncing Packard, Casey and Ingraham, requesting their removal, and describing the nomination of Kellogg as that of the Custom-House officers. The document requests Kellogg to withdraw for the sake of harmony, since he cannot expect to receive more than a small portion of the Republican vote of the State.

Mr. Kellogg will not withdraw nor will the masses of the colored men withhold their votes from the Baton Rouge ticket. The discontented few will return to camp or go to the Warmoth faction. These surface movements indicate but little of what is going on in the minds of colored voters. They have now an idea, somewhat indistinct perhaps, that a great contest is soon to be waged in which they are to play a conspicuous part and by the end of September they will have come to the purpose of giving the much talked of solid negro vote for Grant and the Grant State ticket. The Custom-House missionaries knew their role and knew that their service would be sustained by most of their party.

MIGRATIONS, WHITE AND COLORED.

It seems to be the natural disposition of the colored population to move southward. By this process those who now live in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Northern Arkansas will try to find new homes in the States bordering on or near the Gulf. Not half of the living generation may remove, but under the steady and constant operation of this natural law the end of another century will find few persons of African lineage in the Northern tiers of States.

A part of this tendency is climatic, for blood has more effect than habit, and an ethnical influence must overcome all attachment to birth-place and home. The African gravitates in his migrations towards tropical belts as the Caucasian is drawn westward along the parallels which traverse temperate regions. A part of the tendency is the result of the always increasing competition with the intelligent and energetic whites in the border States, where the colored man is steadily crowded from every occupation and his place assumed by white immigrants. But as the negro moves southward his choice of destination is influenced by the number of his own race, and, as we have recently suggested, by the share which his race may have in controlling public affairs.

In all the States south of the thirty-third parallel there may be expected a considerable increase of colored population adjoining the border States; but this increase will be very unequally distributed, being chiefly in favor of those States where the colored already outnumber the whites. Thus the labor supply, so far as it is to be expected from this source, is not liable to fall off, but may be expected to increase. This increase will have much influence upon immigration of laborers from the North and from Europe to the Gulf States for a long period, white men from abroad having a much greater dislike to working side by side or in immediate competition with colored men than the white men of our country have who are acquainted with them. There can be expected no rapid change or improvement in the Southern agricultural system for a long period, except such as may result from a decrease in the proportion of non-producing whites and a corresponding increase of non-producing blacks, or from a very great increase in the number of colored proprietors and the resulting subdivision of the larger estates.

Hence it seems that there is little room to hope for any large white immigration to the Gulf States, so long as the Valley and Western States have vast areas vacant, nor so long as new room is made in the border States by the migration of their colored population.

FRENCH REPUBLICANS GAINING.—At the elections of the 9th June the Republicans appear to be rapidly gaining ground. In the Province of *Nord* all but two cantons and the military votes are reported safe, including the Republican (Derengnaucourt) over Bergerot (Monarchist) by about 37,000 majority. In the Province of *Somme* Barni, Radical Republican, received 54,427 votes; Cornuau, Bonapartist, 36,510, and Lejeune, Liberal, 19,283. Barni's election is assured. In Lower Bert is elected by a majority over both competitors, De Clermont Tonere, Monarchist, and Javal, Liberal. From Corsica returns indicate the election of Abbattucci over Savelli, Republican.

The Charleston *Courier* records the death on the 20th instant of John Colcock, at the age of 73 years. He was a native of Beaufort, but had passed the most of his life in Charleston. The *Courier* speaks of the virtues of the deceased in terms of eulogy eloquent with sorrow.

The *Calvert Times*, of June 21st, says:

We have been shown a cotton boll, almost matured, from the field of Mr. J. E. Rennold, on the Brazos, in which we find a boll worm embedded. But little damage is ever apprehended from the boll worm, though it is often the precursor of the dreaded caterpillar. We also have from the same field a cotton stalk, not quite four feet high, and literally covered with small bolls.

The editor had also seen fully matured cotton bolls plucked June 18th. He considers cotton in that county exceedingly promising.

CHANGEA.—The Ogdensburg *Journal* has the following concerning "The Whirligig of Time's changes":

In 1839 the Richmond, Va., papers published the following:

$100,000 REWARD.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I will be one of 100 gentlemen who will give $2000 each for the heads of the following traitors:

Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Charles Sumner, Massachusetts; Horace Greeley, New York; John P. Hale, New Hampshire; Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Cheever, New York; Rev. Mr. Wheeler, New Hampshire; Schuyler Colfax, and about 100 others.

Now Mr. Greeley is the candidate of the gentlemen and his scrip for the price of treason, and is opposed by all the other distinguished gentlemen named. Can everybody tell why?

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER among them all and clears the house quickly—try it—Sold by dealers everywhere.

The first annual exhibition of fast in Louisville, on Wednesday, June 26th, and Thursday, the 27th, proved a grand success. There were 10 hogsheads enlisted.

N. O. MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—On and after June 30th (next Sunday) the morning train on watering places and Mobile will leave at 7:20 instead of 6:15, and the trains from Mobile will arrive at New Orleans at 3:55 P. M., and 10:20 P. M. Trains from Ocean Springs and other watering places will reach here daily at 9:30 A. M. Passengers for Sunday excursions may get their tickets at the depot, first of Canal street, from 4 to 5:30 P. M. on Saturday evening, in order to take the cars, if they choose, opposite the French Market, at the Old Pontchartrain Depot, or on Elysian Fields, opposite Claiborne street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The General McAllister, the new dredge boat of the Government, built to aid in deepening the water at the bar of the South West Pass, proceeded down the river yesterday, to go to work forthwith.

A complaint has been lodged, by Mr. J. A. Van Antwerp, of the Auditor's office in the Custom-House, charging Alexander Bourque, late a clerk in the office of the Collector of the Port, with having embezzled about $150, with which he was entrusted to carry to the Cashier. It is understood that he is not in the city.

A woman named Jennie Hyman, eighteen years of age, residing at No. 138 Conti street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking morphine. The Doctor arrived in time.

A man named John Heatherby, in going on board the steamboat Alps, at the head of Josephine street, fell into the Mississippi and drowned. He was a native of Pennsylvania and thirty years of age.

A boy, name not ascertained, was prevented from drowning himself in the river yesterday, near Camp Chalmette, by a citizen named Grey, who brought him to the Third District Police Station. He is supposed to be insane.

A man named Robinson, a laborer at the saw mill of W. W. Carris & Co., at the New Basin, was cut in the foot by a circular saw in the mill, yesterday, and the wound is said to be dangerous.

The police report at difficulty between two men named J. Lacour and J. Lacor, at the corner of Bourbon and Bienville streets, last evening, and that Lacor was severely cut in the right arm with a knife. Lacour, who is charged with inflicting the wound, escaped before the arrival of the police.

The Holbrook-Ronson Case.—This case, continued from Wednesday, was being heard in this court yesterday, Judge Dibble presiding, and was not concluded. The argument is to be renewed to-day, and a question is to be determined, which was pointed when the court adjourned, as to which side is to have the right to close. Nothing remarkable was contained in the evidence adduced, yesterday, except that it was shown that, in regard to the house, No. 268 Constance street, which is claimed by Mrs. Ronson, Mr. Holbrook made a donation of it to her in 1865, revoked the donation in 1867, donated the property to her again in 1869 and revoked the gift again in 1871.

First District Court—Thursday, June 27.—The second trial of Capdeville and Bertin, for the Rocheron burglary, was begun yesterday. But eight jurors were empanelled when the court adjourned, and the jurors were ordered to be locked up until to-morrow (Friday). Messrs. Rochereau, Hepp and Segrasi, important witnesses for the State, are all temporarily absent, in Europe.

In the case of James H. Langwell, tried for manslaughter, charged to have been committed in killing Michael Finch, the jury, which did not agree on Wednesday, brought in a verdict of not guilty this morning, and the prisoner was discharged.

Eugene Criffes, accused of assault and battery on Louisa Johnson, and W. H. McKnight, charged with stealing an axe and an adze from Wm. Flannery, pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence.

Colonel Forsyth on the Issue.

Colonel John Forsyth writes from New York, June 21, editorially, to his Mobile *Register*, detailing the proceedings of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference or of the part which he took in them. He concludes his letter as follows:

On the whole, I look upon the results of this Conference as establishing the point that the Presidential issue is made up between Grant and Greeley, provided Baltimore throws its weight into the scale of the latter; and this proviso seems to be assured beyond doubt, in case, every voter has to choose between the two.

At all events let us hope, if the Democracy does surrender to Greeley and Brown at Baltimore, that it will do it upon terms dispositive of the true cause of the present war, and that in the meanwhile the Democracy will not accept, with the candidates of Cincinnati, the platform of Cincinnati, but will make one of their own, out of their timber, and publish to the world that while they join the Liberal Republicans to beat a common enemy, they abate not one jot of their traditional doctrines, and mean not one thought of disbanding their forces or abandoning their organization. The Alabama Democracy, in refusing to ratify Cincinnati in advance of Baltimore, and in sending delegates to the family gathering at Baltimore with their hands untied, have declared in favor of preserving the integrity of the party and against rallying under any new banner. For the rest, the *Register* does not change its position until the Democratic party speaks by authority in National Convention assembled. J. F.

Georgia Crop News.

[From the Constitution, June 21 and 22.]

Wilkinson county—Drought. Two-thirds of a cotton stand up, and growing well. Corn very small. Corn and cotton must be as short as last year. Spring oats a failure. Wheat short, little sown, says the Macon *Telegraph*.

Early county—Fine rains. Crops doing well.

Morgan county—Fine rains. Wheat good and being cut. Oats very good. Corn and cotton doing well.

Mitchell county—Corn won't be an average crop.

Newton county—Crops good.

Heard county—Good rain. Crops promising. Corn plenty.

Brooks county—Boll worm at work.

Washington county—Crops fine, except in lower part where no rain has come.

Fayette county—Crops flourishing.

In North Georgia, in Wilkes and Elbert counties, wheat harvested nearly and a large crop.

Worth county—Crops fine. Hogs dying.

Sumter county—Rains partial in this. Webster, Lee and Schley counties. Crops not generally promising, says the *Republican*.

Dougherty county—Rain rescuing corn. Corn yield will fall short. Cotton doing well. Oats poor, says the Albany *News*.

Houston county—Fine rains. Crop prospects good, says the *Mirror*.

Macon county—Drouth. Oats harvesting and not an average yield. Little wheat. Fruit poorly.

Whitfield county—Wheat about gathered. Crop equal to that of 1857. River wheat fine. Upland crop rusted a little, says the *Citizen*.

Burke county—Good rain. Cotton doing well. Guanoed cotton ahead. More corn than cotton, and corn promising, says the Savannah *Advertiser*.

Thomas county—Partial rains. Corn considerably damaged, says the *Enterprise*.

Polk county—Crop flattering, says the *Reporter*.

Newton county—Drouth. Crops needing rain, says the *Enterprise*.

Brooks and Quitman counties—Drouth. Reports favorable, but the crops will soon suffer without rain, says the Valdosta *Times*.

Catoosa county—Dunn & Brown, of the Chickamauga Mill, gave the premium for the first 100 bushels of wheat to Judge D. G. King.

Bartow county—Some damage to wheat and oats by a storm, but it was counteracted by the effect of rain.

QUESSES.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says: The Chicago *Times* is sanguine to the point of silliness. It says the indorsement of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic Convention on Wednesday indicates in November. We do not know what the *Times's* idea of a 'practical' result may be, but we think that will put the guess in the shade far short of present indications as it does—that it means—as the State election will say—that Greeley will get guesses in the wilderness. The Chicago *Times* forgot Cardinal Cullen, who foretold that "the sun might be six feet in diameter."

But Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, takes a less hopeful view of the situation. He says:

One of the States that we will have to work to carry this fall is Indiana. Always close, a few hundred or thousand votes will decide the contest. The support and sympathy of the entire party. The Democrats, not to be behind them, have nominated Hendricks for Governor and other equally well-known and able men. The struggle in Indiana in the past few years favor Mr. Hendricks. But right here is where the Democratic party will make a great mistake. We not to down in 1872 for Grant and Wilson.

The flash of Tuberon intends to start in August on a journey through the Rocky Mountains. His Majesty will be accompanied by Prince Poniatowski and other lights of Longchamps, Pimp and Bertrand, referred to in Gaston Phoebus's "Chasse and Conversation." The flash will visit Salt Lake City, Brigham Young, who has three wives, Brigham Young, who has three wives.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 27.—The Garde Républicaine band has been authorized to visit Chicago.

It is reported that Count Von Arnim and President Thiers will on Friday sign a treaty providing for anticipating the date for the liberation of French territory from occupation by German troops. The result of negotiations will be communicated to the Assembly on Monday by President Thiers, who will demand authority to conclude a loan to raise the necessary funds to make the payments provided for in the treaty.

Paris, June 27.—Bogabas, the play which upon its representation in theatre last February gave rise to considerable excitement, the Radicals alleging the it was a libellous caricature of the ultra Republican party in general, and Gambetta in particular was prohibited in Bordeaux last night, and again caused disorder, so violently did the audience manifest their disapproval of the performance, that the gendarmes were compelled to interfere and arrest a number of persons, when order were restored.

[illegible] married to M'lle Soulle.

London, June 27.—Lord Granville in giving a detailed statement in the House of Lords to-day of the proceedings at Geneva, said that England to-day, on the ratification of the withdrawal of Indirect Claims, withdrew her request for a long adjournment, and argument on the details of the business before the Tribunal is proceeding.

In the house of Commons Mr. Gladstone made a similar statement, saying, in conclusion, that he was at last permitted to say that the controversy between England and America relative to the indirect claims was ended. Mr. Gladstone also stated that he thought that a short adjournment of the Tribunal of Arbitration was probable in order to give the members an opportunity to consider the arguments of the British and American Governments.

Wrotham complained that for the sake of the present temporary convenience the Government had sacrificed the future rights of the country touching any kind of indirect claims.

Mr. Disraeli put the following question to Mr. Gladstone: Is the withdrawal of indirect claims by the American Government limited to their consideration by the Geneva tribunal only?

Gladstone replied that the controversy between the two nations has been limited to the scope of arbitration on the basis of the Queen's speech at the opening of the present session of Parliament.

The arguments of Great Britain from the beginning of the treaty were invariably that she could not consent to any award of proceedings by the Tribunal of Arbitration on indirect claims. Whether the American Government might have made those claims which were now relinquished was a point outside of the immediate issue in dispute for the last five months. Disraeli meant whether America could raise them again under the Treaty of Washington, he, Gladstone, answered unequivocally No. America had not signified nor intimated any such idea.

He believed there was no difference of opinion among the arbitrators and agents of the two Governments; that the treaty of Washington was an effectual bar against the revival of indirect claims. This announcement was received with great cheers by the members. In reply to interrogatory of Mr. Munto, Mr. Gladstone said that the proceedings of the tribunal of arbitrators or all other matters connected with the treaty of Washington, would probably be conducted exactly as though no controversy touching indirect claims had ever arisen.

London, June 27.—Earl Granville, in the House of Lords to-day, made the following statement: The Board of Arbitrators under the Treaty of Washington, met at Geneva on the 15th inst. The agent of the United States presented a printed argument referring to the points whereon his Government relied. The English agent presented no argument, but made a statement that whereas differences still existed between the two Governments, England asked for an adjournment of the Board. The United States agent was unable to answer, and the Tribunal adjourned until the 19th. It again met on the 19th. The second time because the American representatives were still without instructions. At the meeting on the 19th the Arbitrators made a statement on the questions at issue between the two Governments, essentially guaiding themselves. The purport of their statement is that after careful perusal of everything said by the representatives of the United States touching indirect claims, the arbitrators have individually and collectively concluded that said indirect claims do not constitute, upon principles of international law, a good foundation for awards of damages between nations, and should be without consideration. The Alabama Democracy, in refusing to ratify Cincinnati in advance of Baltimore, and in sending delegates to the family gathering at Baltimore with their hands untied, have declared in favor of preserving the integrity of the party and against rallying under any new banner. For the rest, the *Register* does not change its position until the Democratic party speaks by authority in National Convention assembled. J. F.

[illegible] Government would have been a serious [illegible] Earl Grey denied that there was any ground for the insinuation indulged in by Lord Cairns.

Lord Beckhurst announced that in view of the statement which had just been made by Earl Granville he would withdraw the notice he had heretofore given of his intention to question the Government relative to the abandonment of the Tribunal of Arbitration.

Geneva, June 7.—Gen. Wm. T. Sherman was entertained at a dinner to-day by the Hon. Horace Rublee, Minister of the United States at Berne. The members of the Board of Arbitration were also invited, but owing to their meeting to-day were unable to be present.

Geneva, June 27.—The Tribunal of Arbitration reassembled this morning. Secrecy was agreed to be preserved for another twenty-four hours.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, June 26.—Pappolo Gonzalez, who lately surrendered to the Government with his officers and a detachment of Spanish troops, went to the interior and captured the Cuban Francisco Drago and Antonio Echemendia, Lieutenant Jose Aguilera and six of Garcia's men. Echemendia and Drago were executed.

Jose Aguilera, father of the Lieutenant, surrendered the following day with 300 men, bringing thirty-one rifles. Both the Aguilleras have joined the Spanish and will probably initiate others in the difficult in hunting up their late companions for execution.

Esteban Agnera, a friend and lately the companion of Ignacio Agramonte, has joined the Spanish and will probably initiate others in hunting up their late companions for execution.

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The reply was sent reciprocating the greeting and saying: "The Democracy of Ohio, in one of the largest conventions ever held in this State, have adopted resolutions affirming the Cincinnati platform, and requesting their delegates to Baltimore to vote for Greeley and Brown."

The Baltimore Convention will make Secretary of State, Gen. Aquilla Wiley; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. B. Greene. Democrats at large to Baltimore: Gen. McMillan, H. B. Payne, Clifton A. White and M. A. Dougherty.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 27—Evening.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,000,000. Turpentine 40s. Sugar on the spot 26s. Mild 31s; afloat 26s 6d.

Liverpool, June 27—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer; Uplands 11¼@11¾d; Orleans 11¾d. Bacon quiet; short rib middles 28s. Cumberlands 27s 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 27.—Cotton—market quiet; sales 1195 bales; Uplands 28¼c, Orleans 28½c. Futures—sales to-day 38,600 bales. Gold—Gold to-day closed at June 30 1-16, July 29 1-16@1 1-8, August 30@30¼, September 30@30¼, October 31, November 30@30¼, December 30¼@30 9-16.

New York, June 27.—Money easy at gold 6 cent, on call loans. Sterling 9¾@10, short 11¼@11¾. Governments closed firm in light business. Pacific Mail closed 35¼@35½. Western Union 72¼@72¾. Erie closed 19¾@19¾. Lake Shore 93¼@93¾. Illinois Central 132¼@132½. Cleveland and Pittsburg 91¼@91½. Chicago and Rock Island 107¼@107½. Pacific of Missouri 31¼@31½. Northwestern 82¼@82½. New York Central 97¼@97½. Reading 97¼@97½. Hudson River 103¼@103½. Canton 55¼@55½. Cumberland coal 17¼@17½. Wabash 47¼@47½. Western Union bonds 105¼@105½. Tennessee 6s 58¼@58½. Virginia 6s 55¼@55½. Missouri 6s 77¼@77½. Louisiana 6s, new 71¼@71½. Louisiana 6s, old 70¼@70½. Louisiana 6s, small 70¼@70½. Louisiana 6s, small 70¼@70½. Louisiana 6s, small