THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPRUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.
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Office of Subscription, Daily, per annum, in advance, $20; half-yearly, $11; quarterly, $6.
Delivered at Office or single copies, 10 cents.
Office of Subscription, Tri-Weekly, published every Tuesday and Saturday, Saturday, $3 per annum, invariably in advance.
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1867.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,107.

BOUSSAIL, Ah., April 15, 1867.

General Orders No. 1.

The disturbances which have taken place in this city in the last few days, and particularly yesterday, arising from the question of the rights of colored people to ride in the street cars on the same terms as other people, have been brought by the municipal authority to the attention of this office.

In advance of a decision on this question by competent legal or military authority, and in the absence of instructions from the District Commander regulating this matter, the colored people are earnestly advised and instructed to embark in no action that tends to produce riot and commotion, dangerous to the peace and security of the city. Their are regular channels instituted for the consideration and enforcement of all rights secured to them by existing acts of Congress, and every effort will unquestionably be made to have these rights secured and established as promptly as practicable; but pending the settlement of mooted questions by competent decision, they must quietly and peacably await the same. It is believed that the best and most respectable class of the colored people have no wish or intention to act otherwise, and that they fully appreciated and deprecate the misdeed that follows the overthrow of civil authority and substitution of the lawless violence of the mob. It is trusted that those will restrain those who manifest a hasty temper and a disposition to violate the law. October, Mrs. Wirz, who actually was 900 miles on that day away from Washington, had been prevented by that Statesman *deux ex machina* General L. C. Baker, *from personally for Andand!* This, on the same day whose the unfortunate family lost their husband and father, a cowardly and abortive attempt was made to blacken her character also. On the next day I branded the whole as an infamous lie, and since then I never have heard of it again, though it emanated from a Brigadier-General of the United States Army.

All those who were charged with having conspired with Captain Wirz have since been released, except Jefferson Davis, the prisoner of the American "Castle Chillon." Capt. Winder was let off without trial, and if any of the others have been tried, or tried, which I do not know, it is one of those have been hung. As Captain Wirz could not conspire alone, nobody will believe for a moment that important fact, consider him guilty of that charge. So much, then, for charge No. 1.

Attaching to the second charge—Murder, in violation of the laws and usages of war—Mr. Schade argues:

"Fearing that this communication will be too long, I will merely speak of the principal and most intelligent of those false witnesses, who testified to judicial murder on the part of Wirz. Upon his testimony the Judge Advocate, in his final argument, laid particular stress, on account of his intelligence. This witness purported, also, to be a picture of the allleged atrocities of Wirz, which were handed to the Commission, and are now on record, copies of which appeared at the time in Northern illustrated papers. He swore that his name was Stick de la Hanne, and represented himself as a Frenchman, and aide-de-camp of Marquis Lafayette. After having so well testified and shown so much zeal, he received a recommendation signed by the members of the Commission. On the 11th day of October, before the taking of the testimony was concluded, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Department of the Interior. This conduct whistled out of the prisoners for the defense (Duncan) was arrested in open court and placed in prison before he had testified. Mr. Lewis, the operative of Capt. Wirz, a citizen of the Germans of Washington required in de le Hanne a deserter from the Seventh New York (Steuben) Regiment, whom he was not do in Europe, but Point Usner, a native of Saxony.

They went to Secretary Harlan, and he dismissed the inspector and the important witness in the Wirz case on the 31st of November, eleven days after the execution. Nobody who is acquainted with the Conover testimony, is unacquainted with the President of the United States was falsely induced to place a reward of $100,000 upon the head of an innocent man, will be astonished at the above disclosure of the manner of testimony before military commissions. So much for charge No. 1.

If from twelve to fifteen witnesses could be found who were willing to testify to so many cases of murder on the part of Wirz, there must certainly be a large number of such who were willing to swear to minor offenses. Such was the sentiment of the state of public mind against the prisoner at that time, that men were regarded patriotic, and were rewarded, as honest, after having testified to the witness above described; whilst, on the other hand, the witnesses for the defense were intimated, pusillanimity after one of them had been arrested.

The writer remembers to follow:

Not even a Cadorian burial of the prisoner of Captain Wirz has been allowed by Secretary Stanton. They will be able by side with those of another victim judged victim of Military Commissions, the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt, in the yard of the former jail in this city.

If any body could desire to reply to this, I politely beg that it may be done before the Sun of May next, as then I shall leave the country to return in the fall. After that day letters will reach me care of the American Legation, or Mr. Boudenoz Boisial, Lorient street, No. 28, Berlin, Prussia. LOUIS SCHADE,
Attorney at Law.

Washington, April 4, 1867.

The Maryland Senators are boastful. The weather-wise Marylanders are noticed that whenever a heavy snow occurred at the time of 4th full moon in February, large crops were sent to Baltimore.

Internal Revenue and Customs receipts for the month of March foot up about $20,000,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Examination for Wife-Murder.—Randall T. Barrs, charged with the murder of his wife, on the 7th inst., at his residence on Palmyra street, between Freiser and Johnson streets. The evidence was substantially the same as before the Coroner. Both man and wife were given to hard drinking, though they lived peaceably when sober. Both were intoxicated the day the woman was killed. The daughter, 7 years old, gave the information that her father had shooed her mother. She was found nearly dead in his presence, when he remarked that he had only given her a few licks and said he wanted to kill her before. Upon this showing he was remanded to prison to await trial before the First District Court.

Robbing with Dispatch.—The residence of Mrs Levy, No. 391 Jackson street, was entered about 9 o'clock yesterday morning and robbed, during the short while the lady was at market, of a double case gold watch and watch, several breastpins and rings and $135 in currency, amounting in value altogether to about $400. Several negroes are suspected of being the robbers.

Appointments by the Governor.—Gov. Wells has appointed Messrs. Dennis Crogan, of Orleans, and Thomas Wells, of St Helena, Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, on the part of the State.

First District Court.—Judge Hunt.—M. K. Thomas yesterday plead guilty of assault and battery on George H. Hardy, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.

Wm. Doyle, charged with wounding his wife, Mary, on the head with a hatchet, with intent to murder, was arraigned and a certificate produced, from his wife that she did not wish to prosecute him, but the Court refused to allow the prosecution to be withdrawn as the offense charged is a felony.

Aid for the Scandalized.—We understand from the Governor's office, that aid in the way of provisions, etc., is to be furnished to the unfortunate inhabitants who have suffered by the overflow, in various parts of the State. Applications for relief can be made to Major Armstrong, of the U. S. Army, at 154 Julia street.

Larceny of a Book.—Samuel Collins was arraigned before Recorder Ahern, yesterday, charged by L. E. Reynolds with stealing from his office a very valuable work on architecture which he sold to an architect for $25, about half the value of the book. He was sent for trial before the First District Court. Bail $500.

Charge of Poisoning.—Ellen Miller, colored, was arrested at the corner of Dryades and St. Andrew streets, charged by Jack Claiborne, colored, on suspicion, with having poisoned his wife, from the effects of which she died yesterday morning. We have not heard the grounds of Jack's suspicions. The Coroner postponed holding the inquest till this evening.

Swindling.—Complaints were made to the Chief of Police yesterday by Messrs. Turcott, Pepes & Co., that a man representing himself as the senior partner of the firm of Turcott, Hall & Co., merchants, had received from them goods to the amount of $624, and paid for the same with a worthless check. Some eight or ten others have made similar complaints against this party, and the office of Messrs. Turcott, Hall & Co was found closed all day yesterday. The full particulars of the affair have not yet been ascertained, and police officers are on the lookout to prevent the shipment of these goods.

Warren Bear was brought to the city yesterday, from Livingston parish, charged by J. Bretts, money broker, No. 13 St Charles street, with breach of trust and embezzlement.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—We announce with unfeigned satisfaction the fact that there is at last a State of the Union which dares to follow Jacobin license to its legitimate issues.

If there is anything so respectable as an idea in the Jacobin crusade on the subject of suffrage, is in that civil community should be the nursery of political conspiracy. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion from this that women should have the right to vote. They pay taxes, they acquire and secure property, they sow and reap, and labor and think, and study and write. Their minds are as clear as those of men, and their conscitences more liable. They are as courageous, as industrious, as frugal, as upright, as intelligent, as patriotic—why should they not vote?

They vote in Church meetings, in their own associations; they have their lodges as Odd Fellows (The REBECCA Degree); they are active in the reformation from vice; they have Hibernia been exploded. They strive for the mastery with pencil and sword. Again we ask, why should they not vote?

The Legislature of Wisconsin sees no reason why, and has passed a bill granting suffrage to the females of that State.

We predict an immense flow of emigration thither, during the next year—a flow which will continue in the very immediate past that other States will neglect the same measures of justice to our down-trodden sisters—*Richmond Examiner.*

Can a Contract for Lobby Services be Enforced.

COURT OF APPEALS—Before all the Judges.—Charles Devlin vs Jas B. Brady.—The appeal in this case was from a judgment for the defendant at Special Term in this city, in an action on a promissory note for $3000, dated May 12, 1852, drawn by defendant to his own order, payable at his residence at that date, and indorsed by him to Monmjoy, who indorsed it to plaintiff before maturity. The defense set up was, that the note was given for a certain consideration of for an illegal consideration, which Devlin knew when he received it. On the trial, it appeared that Brady had a claim against the city under a contract for grading Forty-sixth street for over $30,000, which was disputed and unsettled. Prior to the giving of the note, Monmjoy applied to Brady to employ him in the matter, and represented that he had such influence with the then Street Commissioner as would enable him to procure a favorable settlement and allowance of Brady's claim, and that without the assistance of Monmjoy the allowance could not be procured. The note was given in pursuance of an agreement with Monmjoy to use his influence in the matter, and he claimed and received the benefit of the arrangement, though he denied having any such knowledge. The judge charged the jury that a note given to procure impropriety, influence to be used with a public officer was void.

That any influence would be improper if the parties contemplated influence arising out of the relations existing between the applicant and the officers, and the jury must determine from the evidence whether such an influence was contemplated by the defendant. Any officer of the City Government, whatever rank, or private, who pays have it in his power to furnish contracts, or to procure them with immediate date the cases of some of the organizations, unless their field, staff and company officers promptly refuse, or resign, or, if elected or appointed, in Forrest's cavalry, of whatever rank, or private, who pay