New Orleans Bee

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The Tuskegee Franchise Act.

The act of the Tennessee Legislature prescribing the qualifications of voters restricts the electoral franchise to white men on the most rigid conditions of loyalty. Demonstrated disloyalty in any form is made cause of exclusion from the right of voting, for fifteen years, or for ten years, according to the degree of disloyal manifestation.

We regard this Tennessee system of suffrage, which seems designed to extends for about the period of one electoral generation emancipated slaves and the bulk of ex-slaveholders, as possessing no inconsiderable interest from certain circumstances attending it. Tennessee is the only rebellious State in which rebellion has been declared by the Presidential proclamation to be suppressed; the only one in which constitutional re-organization upon a loyal basis has been recognized by Federal authority as complete; the only one in which a military, provisional, or *de facto* administration of affairs has been formally relinquished in favor of regular civil government organized with a professed view to considerations of peace and not inspired by real or alleged necessity of war.

It was after the adoption of the new system of suffrage by the Tennessee Legislature, that President Johnson officially announced the complete civil rehabilitation of the State and proclaimed its unqualifiedly loyal and peaceful status. The *National Intelligencer* approves the spirit and tenor of the system in question, and believes its denial of negro suffrage and its extreme limitation of white suffrage to conform substantially with the views of the President. Its essential features are included in the following sections:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the following persons, to-wit: 1st. Every white man twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote, six months next preceding the day of election, and publicly known to have entertained unconditional Union sentiments, from the outbreak of the rebellion, until the present time; and 2d. Every white man, a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote, six months preceding the day of election, of having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, since March 4th, 1865, provided that he has not been engaged in armed rebellion against the authority of the United States voluntarily, and 3d. Every white man of lawful age coming from another State, and being a citizen of the United States, on proof of loyalty to the United States, and being a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote, six months next preceding the day of election; and 4th. Every white man, a citizen of the United States, a citizen of this State, who has served as a soldier in the army of the United States, and has been or may be hereafter honorably discharged therefrom, and 5th. Every white man, of lawful age, a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote, six months next preceding the day of election, who was conscripted by force into the so-called confederate army, and was known to be a Union man, on proof of loyalty to the United States, established by the testimony of two voters under the previous clauses of this section, and 6th. And every white man who voted in this state at the presidential election in November, 1864, or voted on the 23d of February, 1865, or voted on the 4th of March, 1865, in this state, and all others who had taken the "oath of allegiance" to the United States and may be known by the judges of election to have been true friends to the government of the United States, and would have voted in said presidential mentioned elections, if the same had been holden within their reach, shall be entitled to the privilege of the elective franchise.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate States of America, or who have held judicial stations under the United States or the State of Tennessee, or aid in any way in the soldiery or recent rebellion against the authority of the United States, or who are or shall have been military or naval officers of the so-called Confederate States above the rank of captain, in the army or lieutenant in the navy, or who have left seats in the United States Congress, or seats in the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, to aid rebellion, or have accepted commissions in the army and navy of the United States and afterwards have voluntarily left the service to aid rebellion, or persons who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacity, or persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, or persons who have held presidential offices under the government of States in insurrection against the United States, or persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, or fled before the approach of the national forces and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, shall be denied and refused the privilege of the elective franchise in this state for the term of fifteen years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all other persons not within those mentioned in section one of this act are hereby and declared to be entitled and denied the exercise of the privilege of the elective franchise in this State for the term of five years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons embraced in section three of this act, after the expiration of said five years may be readmitted to the privilege of the elective franchise by petition to the Circuit of Chancery Court on proof of loyalty to the United States, in open court, upon the testimony of two or more loyal citizens of the United States.

By Telegraph from the North.

DATES TO THE 21ST.

The Blockade of Trans-Mississippi Ports at an End.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Sold on the 24th 1424.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

New York, June 24—The President has issued his proclamation declaring all ports west of the Mississippi river opened to foreign and domestic trade.

The entire blockade.

New York, June 23, (Evening.)—The *Daily News*, a leading editorial, advocates giving an important and needful element of political power in the South, but opposes it by this measure, and says separate States should immediately

[illegible] from President Lincoln to Michael Hahn dated March 13th, published in the Washington Chronicle, favors granting negroes civil rights to have or highly intelligent negroes.

[illegible] wing is a list of passengers by the steamship, from New York:

Del Zoie, Mm Del Zoie, Miss A Del Zoie, Jas and two servants, Jas Flanagan, Wm Turpin, F S Pierson, T Hoffman, Augustus Blue, Albert Dee, George, J [illegible] Wm Beckwith, W Hoffman, S D Ferry.

News from Havana.

Mail and Mexico, via Havana.

L. BRECKINRIDGE IN CUBA

[illegible] ation of French Troops on the Texas Frontier.

[illegible] the arrival at the Quarantine of the steamship Le Magere, we have a file of Havana papers from the 11th to the 19th inst.

The journals give no Mexican news other than [illegible] received from Matamoros, but we have a [illegible] Havana correspondence the following:

Admiral Bosc [illegible] arrived at Havana at the moment when the Magere entered. The last advices from Vera Cruz announce that Puebla has been evacuated, thanks to the Imperial [illegible] which, to be extreme as to border on [illegible] government. The manifesto grant [illegible] the capital the Emperor holds the [illegible] government. She manifests great [illegible] the spirit [illegible] of the party which represents [illegible] movements. Under an order [illegible] Bazaine all the French troops were [illegible] along the frontier of Texas in [illegible] *armes*. This order was probably [illegible] the late agitation and blister in the press on the subject of emigration to [illegible] The Marshal also designed no doubt [illegible] the remaining Juarist bands in [illegible] country.

[illegible] Morrow of the 14th contains [illegible] regard to the arrival of Gen. [illegible] Breckinridge in Cuba:

[illegible] correspondent, writing yesterday [illegible] some details relative to the [illegible] and of the Confederate General [illegible] which we announced yesterday. The Minister of the Confederation, the [illegible] Sent out of the United States, [illegible] to Havana. Went to [illegible] yesterday morning, attended by an escort of honor of the Spanish Volunteers, to present him [illegible] the Governor Captain General.

There are many accounts more or less exaggerated [illegible] the passage of the General and his [illegible] It is stated that the open boat, of a ton [illegible] in which they reached Bordeaux, was [illegible] according to some eight days, according [illegible] days in coming from the coast of Florida.

[illegible] news in the same paper representing President Gallard and been victorious in [illegible] actions owing to desertions from the insurgent ranks. The rebel forces were composed [illegible] at Oap, but those of Gallard were within two miles and expected to capture the place with ease.

The American gunboat Gallatin had landed a [illegible] and men at Oap to protect the house of the United States Consul. There were in the port the American ship Florence and three Danish barks, on board of which a crowd of women and children had sought refuge.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Havana, June 17, 1865.—The demand for sugar has been quite active this week, prices therefore rose 1/4 to 1/2 cent above those of the last week's ending. This is explained not only by the favorable news from the principal [illegible] shipped, but also by the brisk speculation in respect, many important transactions have concluded at 7¾ to 8 reals per arroba for [illegible] which price the market closed with [illegible] demand.

The exports for the week were 34,863 [illegible] 57 hogsheads, 2,491 boxes for [illegible]

There was a good supply with sales [illegible] 15¾ per quintal. The export was [illegible]

Coffee was held, at 24 to 26 cents per pound. The quantity imported during the week was [illegible] the export amounted to 2,924 [illegible] for Liverpool.

Flour was abundant; 26,000 barrels were sold for immediate delivery, and 70,000 barrels to be delivered at $10 50 per barrel.

Exchange was active, especially for England [illegible] France, and the price firm at 16¾ to 17 [illegible] on London, and 4% premium on Paris [illegible] with the United States showed no [illegible]

[illegible] on, from New Orleans, arrived on June [illegible]

[illegible] Bruce.—La Isla Juana we find [illegible] long central bear story: In consequence of the [illegible] of the Pyrenees the commissioners [illegible] of transmitting the animal for the [illegible] exhibition. The prefect of Perpignan [illegible] passage through one of his towns [illegible] an order of precaution. The magistrate [illegible] the animal, but [illegible] it, [illegible] the prefect at a moment when [illegible] the Minister of Interior. "I am absolutely [illegible] to whether the bear is [illegible] dangerous," [illegible] "Animal" [illegible] "Bear dangerous!" [illegible] "Bear is very kind."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

More dog cases.—A child of Mr. Deyken had been bitten by a dog at the corner of Thalia and Locust streets. Officer Davis gave the biter a short trial and a speedy execution.

On Esplanade street a dog ran barking at the hindfeet of the horse of a galloping equestrian. The dog got a kick in the head, and now lays dead on Rosebluhve street, a subject for the scavenger.

A police officer found some empty sacks and a blanket on Erato street, on Saturday night—the blanket was marked P. S. A contraband depredation is supposed to be at the bottom of it.

Drowned.—The Coroner was notified that the body of an unknown colored man is lying in the river between Market and St. James streets.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

Parish of Lafayette—M Broussard, Clerk of Court; Martin A. Crain, Assessor, Phineas Mouton, Sheriff. Thomas J Wheeler, Recorder.

Parish of West Feliciana.—Charles B Collins, Clerk of Court; James M Cotton, Sheriff. Robert C Wedderstraudt, Recorder. Charles J Johnson, Coroner. Alex Wilson, Assessor, Henry Hinch, Justice of Peace, 1st Ward; Joseph S Chambers Justice of Peace, Second Ward, W T Rogillis, Justice of Peace, Third Ward; Police Jurors, John B Wederstraudt, Jesse Davis, James P Bowman, W H Woods, James Davis, W R Wim Smith, K H Hyland, Joseph D Smith, Charles N Gibbens, W M Fletcher, Constable First Ward.

Parish of Caddo—John H Erwin, Assessor, Police Jurors, B K Birkham, J M Ford, Isaac McKee, Wm Thatcher, A J Pickens, Joseph Baird, W D Brownlee, Noah Tyson.

Parish of Assumption—E O Melancon, Sheriff: Alfred Tete, Clerk of Court, Camille Garmouche, Recorder, Simon A Trasillo, Assessor; Amedee Tete, Justice of the Peace, Fifth District, John B Aucoin, Constable of the Fifth District, J B L Dugas, Justice of the Peace, Ninth District, Jules Blanchard, Constable of the Ninth District, Police Jurors: Octave Vivie, M Fernandez, P M Melancon, W Pugh, F A Tete, P L Cox, R Gautreaux, E E Kittridge, J B Dugas, A Landry, O Blanchard, Charles Thiac, V W Ivy, H Boutrop.

Parish of Bienville—John L Walker, Clerk of Court, Richard H Williams, Recorder, John C Brown, Sheriff.

Parish of Carroll—Henry Shaw, Recorder, J S Cheatham, Clerk of Court, R Moore, Assessor, Police Jurors: S P Bernard, Dr Bailey, M Bacon, D L Morgan, Daniel Hall, O H P Kellar.

Parish of St Helena—J W Dodd, Sheriff H R Strickland, Assessor, J J Thompson, Recorder: Robert Williams, Clerk of Court.

The Mexican Question.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER'S FIRST DISPATCHES ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The *Independance Belge*, in its Parisian correspondence, gives the following interesting resume of the Marquis de Montholon's first dispatches from Washington in relation to the Mexican question:

The Marquis de Montholon has sent a very full dispatch to the Government. The result of the impressions and observations of our minister at Washington, this dispatch will, we have certainly prevail in the councils of the White House, at least for a while, for so long time as may be necessary to enable the great republic to settle its affairs, to get its finances into order, and to reorganize society in the still half-rebellious provinces of the South.

The order to close the Texas recruiting offices was a serious order; but nobody is deceived as to the practical inefficacy of such a measure to prevent speculative expeditions of men and munitions of war, it is probable, moreover, that the American government would not be sorry to see the country thus relieved of a certain number of disorderly and dangerous spirits.

In the course of a year or two, if, as we may suppose will be the case, all the efforts of the partisans of Juarez to wage a free and efficacious war, fail, the Mexican question will be, of all the questions now before us, but one of importance to the United States. The cabinet of President Johnson may be brought to recognize the authority of Maximilian. All endeavors to effect this object in the interval would probably be idle.

Whatever may be the case hereafter, for the moment, according to the Marquis de Montholon, Maximilian may breath freely, but, at the same time, it would be a great mistake to lull asleep on the subject. This is certainly the impression, in the highest quarters, of the French government.

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

FLOUR, PORK, BACONS AND LARD.—B P Ethell, 105 Poydras street, advertises a large stock of choice extra and superfine flour, corn meal, mess pork, shoulders and sides, bagging and rope, and mackerel.

PERSONAL.—Among the absentees from the city for the past three or four years whose friends have now the pleasure of welcoming back, are Brig. Gen T. G. Hunt, formerly the able Judge of the First District Court, Major Gen. John L. Lewis, so long at the head of the Militia organization of the State, Col. G. W. Race, of the former law firm of Race & Foster.

Later by Telegraph.

Destitution and Disorder in South Carolina—Gen. Grant—50,000 More Troops Mustered Out—Steamer Seized at Portsmouth, Va., by Colored Troops.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York, June 24.—[illegible] Deplorable accounts of destitution and disorder from South Carolina.

General Grant has left for Philadelphia.

Fifty thousand more troops of Meade's, Hancock's and Lyon's troops are to be mustered out.

J. B. Booth has been released from the old Capitol prison.

Mrs. Surratt continues very sick.

The 2nd Colored Cavalry marched on board steamer Lying, at Portsmouth, and took possession of the vessel—the blacks were overpowered and sent down the bayou.

(Special to the N. O. Times.)

FROM THE PACIFIC—THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH—PORTLAND (OREGON) ELECTION.

San Francisco, June 23.—Dispatches from New Westminster, the capital of British Columbia, say the Russian telegraph lines were going up in that city on the 20th, and that they would be soon in connection with the mining camps of Cariboo and intermediate towns.

The Union city ticket was almost unanimously supported at Portland, Oregon, yesterday.

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.

Washington, June 23.—A special dispatch to the Boston *Journal* says the South Carolina delegation asked our Government to redeem about two million dollars of Confederate bonds. The delegates are supposed to be interested in half that amount.

THE REMAINS OF MRS. SEWARD AT AUBURN.

Auburn, N. Y., June 23.—The remains of Mrs. Seward, accompanied by the Secretary of State and others, arrived here this evening.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL DUPONT.

Philadelphia, June 23.—Rear Admiral Dupont died here this morning.

MAIL DELIVERY.

Buffalo, June 23d.—Charles Carington, the murderer of Dillard, and the other prisoners, escaped from jail last night.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, June 23.—Dickinson, Bennett & Co.'s agricultural implements and mattress factory was entirely consumed by fire to night.

COTTON AT MOBILE.

Mobile, June 24th—11:30 A. M.—Received to date 11,381 bales. Middlings at 50c. Market buoyant.

Extracts from Into Western Papers.

The Thirty-seven Indicted for Treason at Norfolk, Va.—Why John Mitchel was not Included.

Washington, June 18—The following is an official statement of name of thirty seven persons indicted for treason in the United States District Court, sitting at Norfolk, Va: Montgomery D Corse, late Major General in the rebel army, Richard Snowden Andrews, Henry H Taylor, Chas James Faulkner, late U S minister to France, Wm McVeigh, of Alexandria, Richard S Ewell and Jubal A Early, late Lieutenant Generals in the rebel army, Wm R Winder, son of the late Gen Winder, Robt Ould, Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners, Geo Booker, Cornelius Boyle, a Washington secessionist, W H Payne, Thos P Turner, Jas A Seddon, late rebel Secretary of War, Wm Boston Kinkaris, Jr, Wade Hampton, late Lieut General of cavalry forces, Richard S Dulaney of Alexandria, Wm E Taylor, John Debree, James Longstreet, late Lieut General in rebel army, Robt E Lee, late General-in-Chief of rebel army, Oscar J Buxton, Wm Mahone, late Major Gen in rebel army, Wm Smith, late rebel Governor of Virginia, E H P Hester, late [illegible] member of the rebel Congress from Virginia, Roger A Prior, late high Private in the rebel army, David R Bridgeford, Chas K Mallory, Geo W C Lee, son of Gen. Lee, Samuel Cooper, late Adjutant and Inspector General of the rebel army, and formerly Lieut Col U S army, Wm Henry, Fitzhugh Lee, son of Gen Lee, Henry C Wise, ex Gov of Virginia, and late Brig Gen in the rebel army, Basil Hogan, Geo W Alexander, Richard H Hookey, Richard Lee, nephew of Gen Lee, and late Major Gen in the rebel army, Thos Cooper, late member of the rebel Congress from Virginia, Richard Ellis, late Major in the