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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 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. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES F. PERRET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMBOLA.
Second "	M. B. SEADY.
Third "	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth "	A. DEBLANC.
Fifth "	D. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District	T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second "	GEO. W. RACE.
Third "	J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth "	E. N. CULLOM.
Fifth "	W. P. HALE, MAJOR J. H. BRIGHAM.

The Railroad Accident of Sunday.

The deplorable accident which occurred at the Pontchartrain Railroad depot, on Sunday, needs an admonition not only to the public generally, but to all persons engaged in that department of the public service which relates to the carrying of passengers. The fault in this instance is not so much with the officers of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company as with that indifference to the value of human life which characterizes the American people. Railroad companies and steamboat companies have been allowed to conduct the transportation of the public from place to place, very much as they please, and without that watchful supervision and strict responsibility which is habitually exercised in other countries. And the patient public contenting themselves with an outcry now and then when some dreadful accident brings bereavement and anguish to their hearts, submit to this persistent trifling with life and limb. It would not be so difficult to require that every possible safeguard should be thrown around their persons when they entrust themselves and all they hold dear to the tender mercies of the common carrier, who in too many cases for the sake of an unwise and short-sighted economy undertakes to conduct a service with a staff of officers entirely insufficient to perform that service to the public safety or to the public satisfaction.

It is easy to say that people should not jump on the cars when they are in motion, but people are not always considerate, and it is the business of those who govern us and those who serve us to save us, from the consequences of our own imprudence, when a little foresight on their part would effect that object. In Europe the regulations at every Railway station are such, that an accident like that of Sunday last could not possibly happen. The depots are enclosed and guarded, and the public are not allowed to have access to the cars except through certain doors and gate-ways which are closed the moment the hour has arrived for the departure of the train and the train has begun to move. Had such a rule been in force at the Pontchartrain depot, (and how easy to adopt such a rule!) the terrible calamity of Sunday had certainly been avoided. We do not blame the Pontchartrain Railway Company more than any other. It is the "penny wise and pound foolish" economy and the general indifference to human life with which we find fault. By healthy guard at each entrance to the cars persons by their moving off the object is attainable but the details of the regulations to which we refer are perfectly simple and can be left to those whose business it is to see them carried out, if they would hold life in more value than money. The death of Mrs. Knight seems to have been due chiefly to her own imprudence in attempting to step from the platform on to the train when it was in motion, but there should have been some one stationed on the platform by the Company to prevent so indescriminate an act which we, in common with our readers so deeply regret, and we have no doubt the careful and efficient Superintendent of the Road has taken measures to prevent the recurrence of so distressing an accident.

Late arrivals from the North and West bring the agreeable information that the people every where are thoroughly aroused to the danger which menaces their liberties by the monstrous legislation already enacted by Congress, and that with which they are yet threatened. Among those arrivals is that of our respected fellow-citizen—Dr. James B. Eustis—who has just returned via the Western route from New York, whither he went as a delegate to the Democratic Convention held in that city on the 4th inst. Mr. Eustis fully confirms the reports to which we refer, and expresses himself as greatly encouraged by what he has witnessed during his absence. He is of opinion the people in the Western States are now convinced of the deception practised upon them by the Republican party, and how fatal the policy of that party to the permanence of the Union. The calm and thoughtful disposition of Mr. Eustis and his sources of information lead us to place considerable reliance upon his judgment, and he says the nomination of Seymour and Blair was received in all directions with great enthusiasm.

A LAW TO LEGALIZE LOTTERIES—An act has been introduced into the so called Legislature of Louisiana incorporating a Company to be called "The Louisiana State Lottery Company," whose members are as follows: Robert Bloomer, Jesse R. Irwin, John Cruse Rise, Charles H. Murray, F. F. Wilder, C. F. Howard and Philip H. Lockett.

The objects and purposes of this corporation are declared to be: 1st. To keep the money now invested in foreign lotteries, in the State of Louisiana; 2d. To establish a solvent and reliable home institution for the sale of lottery tickets; 3d. To provide means for educational and charitable purposes. The capital stock is to be five hundred thousand dollars. License one hundred dollars per month, and twenty four thousand dollars per annum to be paid to the State for educational and charitable purposes. The Company is to have the sole privilege for twenty-five years, from the 1st of January next, of selling lottery tickets in this State. Section 34 makes it penal to violate the act, by a fine of not less than $1000 no more than $5000. All previous acts authorizing lotteries and sale of lottery tickets repealed.

COLLEGE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. The annual examination of the students of the College commenced last evening, and will be continued this evening at 6 o'clock, when the first class will be examined in the preparatory and collegiate course, and the Literary Academy will engage in a debate. On Wednesday evening the premiums will be delivered to the successful scholars, after which a dramatic entertainment will be given by the students.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Rev. Mr. Jourdan, the President, for an invitation to attend.

Passengers per steamship General Grant, from New York:

A P Van Benthuysen, T F Cornwell, Eugene Kelly, wife and child, A Fenlon, Mr Kerr and 3 steerage.

Passengers per steamship George Washington, from New York:

Miss Mary Chafe, Miss Hattie Lewis, Miss Marshall, Miss Marcial, Miss Dunscomb, H Belmont.

Thanks to the Southern Express Company for late New York and Augusta, Georgia, papers.

Telegraphic Messages, by a recent agreement between this company and Western Union, can be transmitted between England and France at reduced rates. The charge for a message of twenty words between London and Paris is now 20 cents, instead of $1 20 as formerly. A like adjustment of the Corps Legislatif has reduced telegraphic messages within France to 10 cents, from one department to another, and 20 cents all over France.

Hoosz (Mass.) has both an agricultural and a mechanical population, so that there is some difficulty in arranging the hours of labor. By town authority the church bell is rung at six in the morning, for the farmers to eat their breakfast, at seven for the ship-carpenters to go to their work; at twelve for all classes to eat their dinner; at five in the afternoon for the farmers to eat their supper; at six for the shipwrights to cease their work; and finally, as nine, for all to retire to their slumbers.

CURE FOR THE ITCH IN ANIMALS—Sensible, it is well known, will destroy parasitic and other noxious insects, but is apt to irritate the skin. By making an emulsion of 10 parts benzine, 5 of soap, and 85 of water, a solution will be obtained, not injurious to the animal, but which by a few applications will destroy effectually ring worms, mange, tetter, and other affections. A weak solution of carbolic acid will probably have an equally good effect.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,504.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Frightful Railroad Accident—A Husband and His Wife Killed and quite his Leg Crushed in attempting to Rescue Her.—One of the most distressing accidents, which it has ever been our lot to chronicle, occurred Sunday evening at the new depot of the Pontchartrain Railroad as the clock train of cars were leaving for the Lake.

Mr George F Knight, of the firm of Pothoff & Knight, of Camp street, and his estimable wife Mrs. E. E Knight, taking their four children with them left their home, No 232 Baronne street, and went to the depot for the purpose of going to the Lake. For some reason they were late, and the train had just been set in motion when Mrs. Knight, too anxious, perhaps, to get on the cars, as it was the last train she cared to take, missed her footing and fell between the cars and the platform. Being quite a large lady she became a victim of her temerity, where probably a smaller person would have escaped comparatively unhurt. The train advanced the length of three of the cars—the car on which Mrs. K. attempted to get, after getting her children on board, being one of the last of the train—before it could be checked. The unfortunate lady all the time being forced forward by the severe pressure on her large frame till life was literally crushed from her body, and she was taken up a corpse with her arms and several of her ribs broken, though but slight injury was sustained on her head—only a small tearing of the skin on the right temple—showing how easily she might have escaped, perhaps but for the difference between the size of her head and body. All this time her devoted husband frantic in his efforts to rescue his beloved wife, was at every point endeavoring to snatch her from her awful position till at last he got one of his legs crushed by the wheels of the cars; he, poor man, had clutched the loved form of his wife ere life was extinct, but alas, not till she had almost expired! He was doing well yesterday and will recover.

Painfully thrilling as the awful scene at the depot is described to have been hardly less heart-rending was that at the home, from which not half an hour before the twain had departed in happy anticipation of the pleasures of their trip. The news of the fatal mishap had speedily reached there, and it was with difficulty that the aged and agonized father—himself a cripple—and the quickly almost frantic mother could be restrained from getting into the carriage hastily sent for their loved child's mangled body. The mother and other female relatives ran wild with agony about the house.

And then, too, what scenes followed! The Coroner quickly summoned and engaged in his necessary inquest on the body of the wife—the husband removed to a store, the idea of his crushed leg at sight of the dear ones at home—the children (the oldest but 10, the youngest a babe) taken from the scene, and their grief—another received for fear of the effects upon her aged system from seeing her dead child till at last she forces herself through the door of the room, in which her husband lay groaning, saying: "I must see my child," and burying her face upon that dear one which is now pale and beautiful in death, she wept bitter grief till she has to be forced away swoons, and is, with the utmost difficulty, revived. The same results happen to others of the agonized relatives, while hundreds of anxious neighbors and even passing strangers by their way to church, hours afterward, pause in crowds outside, all stunning their sorrow at the sudden and awful event, which has thus overwhelmed the household in grief. May we never witness such a scene again.

Police officer B R Hyatt, who also attempted to extricate Mrs Knight, came very near losing his life, but fortunately escaped with some severe bruises on his legs, below and about the knees.

The jury of inquest found a verdict that death was caused by being crushed between the platform of the Pontchartrain Railroad depot and the body of the car, fracturing both arms and crushing the chest, causing immediate death.

The deceased was a native of Louisiana, 36 years old. She was a noble woman in every true sense, sleeping in ostentatious charities, and generally beloved. Her remains were buried yesterday in Girod street cemetery where they were followed by a large procession. Her death has cast a wide gloom upon the community.

The Late Duel—Arrangement on a Change of Mortal Wounds.—Yesterday and Sunday Dr. Avis, Coroner, on the body of Paul Emile Larouche, Jr., aged twenty years and five months, a native of New Orleans, who killed the day before in a duel with Sandford Rossier, fought at the Delery Plantation in the parish of St Bernard.

Dr. E. M. Bergin, one of the attending surgeons, testified to his services having been secured; to the fact that the duel was fought, and that deceased died of a gunshot wound in the abdomen, inflicted by a ball fired from the weapon of his adversary, Mr Rossier, who, as has been stated before in the papers, was arrested.

Mr. Rossier was yesterday arraigned before Assistant Recorder Starckem, upon affidavit of Louis Manning, of the Second District Police, charging, upon information received, that the accused had voluntarily engaged in a duel, or deadly combat with Paul E. Larouche, and resulted in the death of Paul E. Larouche Jr., contrary to law and the peace and dignity of the State. Wherefore, he charges said Sandford Rossier with murder.

Considering that the alleged crime was committed outside of the jurisdiction of the County of New Orleans, and that the accused could not be held except by authority of the Court of the parish of St. Bernard, Attorney General Belden, for the State, consented, at the suggestion of the Recorder, that the accused be allowed to bail and let it accused go before the authorities of St. Bernard. Mr. Rossier was, thereupon, released on bail of $5,000, Mr Francisco Sambola being the surety.

Dr Benjet and Dr Ramé, the other surgeons, were admitted to bail of $500 each, which they furnished, being bound, in the mind of the Attorney General, that they could be held as accessories, as "their mission was to save life and not to destroy it."

Messrs Charles Forstall, Victor Labatut, and Eugene Schmidt, arrested with Drs. Benjet and Ramé, as alleged accessories, were also admitted to bail of $500 each, which they furnished. Edgard Massot, also charged with being accessory, has not been arrested.

The funeral of young Larouche took place Sunday, and it was followed to the St Louis cemetery by a large procession, including members of the Washington Artillery, with which he had served gallantly in the Virginia army. He was a noble and talented young man, and his death is widely regretted.

Mr Rossier is better to an evening paper, denies that he "charbaded" when young La roche fell as reported.

Both parties belonged to highly respectable families, and the unfortunate affair has cast a gloom upon a wide circle of relatives and friends. There is a rumor that another duel grew out of the affair, but it is not credited.

The duel grew out of what was at first a very trivial affair, a dispute between the parties as to the merits of Mr. Anthony Sambola, as an oberator, in the Lottery business, which Mr Rossier slapping Mr Larouche in the face, for which the latter promptly challenge him. It was only after Mr Rossier who insisted on the second and fatal round after the first had proved ineffectual.

City Morgue.—There were 110 deaths in the city of New Orleans during the week ending Saturday morning, July 25th. The city continues free of epidemic of any character.

The Homicide.—Raymond Lang, who was killed Saturday morning in the Orleans House, had, it is stated, threatened the life of the young man Francis Morris who killed him. It was in view of this fact and some demonstration perhaps on the part of the deceased that Morris shot him. It was, it will be remembered, an unwitnessed homicide.

The Brown Reaper.—This club was organized Saturday night, at a meeting over the Gem Saloon, on Royal street, and the following officers elected: President, Charles W. Collins; Vice President, A. Pond; 1st Vice President, Leonce Bayhi; 2d Vice President, C. H. Estava; Secretary, Charles Perret; Assistant Secretary, L. Fenouilet; Treasurer, Michel Gentes; Captain, Albert Paul; 1st Lieutenant, J. L. Barjac; 2d Lieutenant, M. Cressey; 3d Lieutenant, A. Mellieur; 4th Lieutenant, M Fortuni; Jr. 3d Lieutenant.

The Mellieur Bill.—The Militia bill before the Legislature provides for a force of 14,000 men, between 18 and 45 years, under command of Major Generals, five Brigadier Generals, ten Colonels, ten Lieutenant Colonels, ten Majors, fifteen Quartermasters, one hundred and thirty five Captains and two hundred and forty six Lieutenants, all of whom are to take the oath of allegiance, and get paid by the rum of the State Treasury.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—JULY 27, 1868.

SENATE—Lieut. Gov Dunn in the chair.

Mr E. L. Jewell offered a resolution that a committee of five, two from the Senate and three from the House, be appointed to inquire into the proceedings, actions and disbursements of money by the Board of Registration, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr Jewell moved that under a suspension of the rules the resolution pass its second reading. Carried.

Mr. Campbell, (Rad.) objected each time to a suspension of the rules, and after Mr. Jewell moved that the resolution be sent to the House for concurrence, Mr. Campbell moved that the resolution be divided.

Mr Jewell remarked that Mr Campbell being interested in the same Board of Registration, he was endeavoring to defeat the purpose of the resolution. By the report of this Board, he was entitled to his seat.

Mr Campbell replied to Mr. Jewell, that the remark was an "intemperate lie."

Mr Jewell reported that if he could not be protected from cowardly insult in the Senate chamber he would be under the necessity of defending himself.

Mr Moulton (Rad) was of opinion that if the official acts of the Board of Registration be inquired into, the official acts of Major General Buchanan, so far as they relate to the Board, be also inquired into.

Mr Campbell's motion to divide was lost, and the resolution passed and was sent to the House for concurrence.

A message was received from Gov Wells, transmitting the joint resolution calling on Gen. Grant for troops for Louisiana, on the ground that such calls should, according to Brightly's Digest, be made to the President, as Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.

The veto was sustained almost unanimously, Mr. Todd, (Rad) of Jefferson, alone opposing it.

After further unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Speaker Lowell in the chair. Roll called, 62 members present.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

The Speaker announced the following special committees:

On Assessor's grievances—Messrs. McMillen, Beck and Prescott.

On Levee Books—Messrs Morey, Enger and Page.

A petition was presented signed by a number of citizens, asking for the laws in regard to the weighing of hay. Referred.

McMillen, (Rad) of Carroll, offered a resolution that the Chaplain of the House receive $5 per day. Adopted.

Prau, (Dem) of Claiborne, a member of the Judiciary Committee, made a minority report adverse to the passage of the joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee, consisting of two members of the Senate and three of the House, to recount the ballots cast for municipal officers of New Orleans at the last election. He could not regard the appointment of such a committee other than for political purposes; that while the Legislature could sit in judgment on the manner of election and qualifications of its own members, yet he found no warrant in the Constitution empowering the Legislature to enter into any such investigation; that the courts were open for all matters of contested elections, etc. The resolution was ordered to be engrossed.

Lee, (Rad) of St. Bernard, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill providing that all suspended taxes and outstanding indebtedness of the city of New Orleans, be collectable in United States currency, and also, that hereafter taxes shall be collected in greenbacks only.

The bill was made the special order of the day for Wednesday.

McMillen, (Rad) of Carroll, offered a resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the several issues of "City Money," and be empowered to send for books, persons and papers. Adopted.

Morey, (Rad) of Ouachita, chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported a bill fixing the compensation of employes of the Legislature, which was ordered to be printed.

Prau, (Dem) of Claiborne, offered a resolution that portion of the testimony in the case of Heidesheim and Wall vs Zachary and Stringer, from the parish of Orleans, contesting seat, that is of a character to the subject, be printed for the use of the House.

Carr, (Rad) of Orleans, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion prevailed by a vote of 37 yeas to 17 nays.

Dawkes, (Rad) of Bienville, chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, reported a bill providing that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be empowered to designate some one Radical newspaper in each parish, in which to be published all legal advertisements, the acts of the Legislature, and the journals of the same.

Dejarnage, (Dem) of Orleans, offered to amend the bill so that the papers designated shall be approved by the Senate, which amendment was laid on the table by a vote of 39 yeas to 15 nays.

On motion of McMillen (Rad) the vote just taken was reconsidered.

The amendment offered by DeGrange was then adopted, and the bill passed.

The Senate resolution, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five to investigate the conduct of the last election and the peace and order of the State, was taken up and concurred.

On motion of McMillen, (Rad) of Carroll, the Committee on Militia was instructed to report to-day a bill for the protection of the "loyal people" of this State.

The Senate bill to carry into effect that portion of article 99 of the State Constitution, as far as the same has reference to the oath of reconciliation for having aided the rebellion, was read one time and placed on the calendar.

The Senate bill regulating the manner of the giving of bonds by parish and district officers, was read one time and placed on the calendar.

Also Senate bill, asking the return of certain State bonds and other property now in custody of Federal authority at Washington.

A number of other Senate bills were also read the first time.

The House bill, fixing the salaries of the Coroners of the parish of Orleans, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The salaries given by this bill are $3000 apiece.

The House bill, authorizing J. Madison Wells to bring suit against the State for salary as Governor from the time of his removal to the inauguration of Warmoth, was made the special order of the day for Friday at 12 o'clock M.

Hill, (col.) of Ascension, offered a joint resolution providing for paying the supervisors of the late election at the rate of $5 per day. Placed on the calendar.

Isabelle, (col.) of Orleans, introduced a bill mandatory to an act relative to pilots, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of Commerce.

Lee, Rad.) of St. Bernard, called up the resolution reducing, from and after the 1st of August, the number of clerks of committees to ten, to be appointed by the Speaker. Resolution lost by a vote of 17 yeas to 57 nays.

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

Letter of General Blair Accepting the Democratic Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following is a copy of General Blair's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Vice-President, which has just been received here:

DEAR SIR: Gen. W. Morey, Chairman of the Committee on National Democratic Convention:

GENERAL: I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for the Vice-Presidency of the United States by the National Democratic Convention recently held in the City of New York.

I accept without hesitation the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the Committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention.

I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce.

My opinion upon all the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them.

The issues upon which the contest turns are clear and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and ever recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort under every conceivable name and disguise has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a phase so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of free and constitutional Government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union, have taken from the President his power vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury, and the great writ of habeas corpus—these—shields of safety for every citizen, which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our Revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity for ever in the fundamental charter of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the frequent act of Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our race have been attainted, convicted, condemned, and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentment or trial or witnesses, but by the unconstitutional enactment of *ex post facto* laws, and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition, denying even to a foul and I yal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. The same usurping authority has substituted as electors in place of the men of our own race, illegally attainted and disfranchised, a mass of ignorant negroes who are supported in idleness with the public money, and are combined together to strip the white race of their birthright through the management of Freedmen's bureaus and emissaries of conspirators in other States. And to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order to make this barbarism supreme. The military leader, under whose prestige the usurping Congress has taken refuge—whose combinations of their schemes—by the free people of the North, in the elections of the last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate, to shield themselves from the effects of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination, and in willingness to maintain their usurpation over eight millions of white people at the South, fixed to the earth with his bayonets. He exclaims, "Let us have peace!" Peace reigns in Warsaw, was the announcement which heralded the down of the liberties of a nation. "The empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the Constitution by overthrowing the military despotism and repealing the Reconstruction acts, already pronounced in the elections of last year, and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of the military. Upon this issue I stand with the great popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut and other States has condemned as repugnant to the letter of the Constitution, but stand, because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed. Although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution, the will of a fraction of a Congress, reinforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South, and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people and the decisions of the Supreme Court and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution! It is revolutionary to execute the will of the people! It is revolutionary to execute the judgment of the Supreme Court! It is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution! This false construction of the vital principle of our Government is the last resort of those who would have their arbitrary reconstruction sweep and supersede our time-honored institutions. The nation will say that the Constitution must be restored and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war—is not revolution. They make war and revolution who attempt to arrest the quiet mode of putting aside military despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of a Congress asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course. THIS IS THE ONLY ROAD TO PEACE. IT WILL COME WITH THE ELECTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE AND NOT WITH THE ELECTION OF THAT MAILED WARRIOR WHOSE BAYONETS ARE NOW AT THE THROATS OF EIGHT MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH, TO COMPEL THEM TO SUPPORT HIM AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY. AND YET THERE IS THE DOMINATION OF AN ALIEN RACE OF SEMI BARBAROUS MEN. NO PREVERSION OF TRUTH OR AUDACITY OF MISREPRESENTATION CAN EVADE THAT WHICH HAILS THIS CANDIDATE IN ARMS AS AN ANGEL OF PEACE.

I am, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANK P. BLAIR.

Colored Democratic clubs and barbecues are being organized in many of the parishes of Louisiana as they are in Mississippi, where the carpet-bag Constitution and party were lately so thoroughly used up.—*Plantery Banner.*

Apples now sell at $14 per barrel in New York.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Startling Proposition—Southern Legislatures to Elect Presidential Electors Instead of the People.

From the Alabama and Georgia Legislatures.

Further from the War in Japan.

Result Likely to End in an Equal Division of the Empire.

The Governor of Virginia Offers a Reward for a Clergyman who is Charged with Murder.

FROM EUROPE.

The British Take Possession of a Portuguese Colony.

Death of Lord Cranworth.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 27.—The President called no special session of the Senate. This leaves many important offices vacant. The President went at the Capitol from half past 10 to 12 and while the bills were signed except the Funding bill, which, however, the President can sign any time within ten days.

The Republican members of Congress have signed an agreement that they will not be here in September, unless advised to come by Senator Morgan and Representative Schenck, of the Congressional Republican Committee.

Washington, July 27.—The President has not yet signed the Funding bill.

At a informal meeting of the Southern members the starting proposition was made and met with great favor of having the Southern Legislatures instead of the people elect Presidential electors, thus making the practice of South Carolina throughout the South. There appears to be no Constitutional or legal difficulty in the way of enabling the Southern States for Grant by this plan.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, July 27.—Both Houses of the Legislature have passed an act ratifying the Code of Alabama, except were it conflicts with the new Constitution.

At a late hour in the Senate this morning shows that a large number of Senators are in favor of removing all political disabilities and there is probably a majority in the direction indicated.

In the House Mr. McCraw, the Speaker, offered a resolution in favor of removing disabilities and it was made the special order for next Friday.

Mr. Harrington, of Mobile, offered a resolution in relation to newspapers. It provides that publishing slanderous articles the editors and proprietors shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than six months, and the plants and materials may be sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy the fine. The act applies to copied matter as well as original.—The Judge of the Court is to decide as to the libelous character.

Governor Smith has vetoed the bill fixing the pay of members and officers of the Legislature of the taken as ground that it is an increase of pay over the amount fixed by the old law. He further takes the ground that the pay eight dollars per day and forty cents mileage—is exorbitant, and is not in proportion to the amount in the Treasury.

Richmond, July 27.—Hay Renben Hender son, who was in jail at Orange Court House, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Lundsess, escaped last night. He left a confession of the seduction but denial of the murder. A reward of $500 is offered by the Governor for his capture.

Governor Wells has obtained from the Federal Government $100,000 to pay a portion of the expenses incurred by Virginia in raising and equipping federal troops during the war.

New York, July 27.—Several cases of cholera including three deaths have occurred in what is known as the Shanty District of the city.

Atlanta, July 27.—Democratic Congressmen were nominated to day—Gen Wafford, for the long term, and H. H. Miller, for the short term.

The House adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to proclaim military law at an end and the restoration of civil law.

Bills were introduced to organize the militia, re enact the stay law and abolishing the District Courts.

A resolution passed both Houses, suspending the 5th section of the stay law, so far as it relates to the collection of debts contracted since the war.

In the House a long discussion ensued on the subject of the Governor's veto of the bill to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to report whether negroes have the right to hold office.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Lisbon, July 27.—It is reported that a British gunboat had landed men at a Portuguese colonial station on the coast of Guinea, and taken possession of the place. The Portuguese guards were made prisoners, and the flag was hauled down and the British colors substituted. The occurrence has caused two men of war to the scene of the outrage.

London, July 27.—Lord Cranworth is dead.

Further advices from Japan to the 20th of June have been received. All the members of foreign powers in Japan had joined in a protest against the revival, by the Mikado, of the decree against native Christians.

The civil war continued to rage with much violence. The troops of the Mikado were in possession of all the ports opened to foreigners by treaty.

A brother of Stale Bashi, the ex Tycoon, was at the head of the revolt against the spiritual Emperor, and had a large army under his command, with which he was daily expecting an on Yeddo, in which city the party of the Tycoon is very strong. There had been some fighting between hostile forces in the vicinity of Yeddo, but no decisive success reported on either side.

It was thought the war between the two parties whose respective strength and resources appeared so evenly balanced would result in a division of the country into two independent Empires, governed respectively by the Mikado and the Tycoon.

London, July 27.—In the House of Lords Napier took the oath and seat. The Bribery bill was read a second time. The Public Schools bill passed.

Lord Malmesbury, in reply to Baron Houghton, said the Ministers await Roesani's report before considering the services and sufferings of the Abyssinian captives.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley, in reply to Kingslake, said that Mexico broke off relations with Spain on the recognition of the Empire. If the Republic made overtures there would be no difficulty in resuming but dignity and self respect forbid England to solicit it.

London, July 27.—Political disturbances are again reported in Bulgaria. A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish Government has ordered troops to that quarter to restore tranquility.

Paris, July 27.—In the Corps Legislatif Mr Rouher, in reply to a question from Pellitin, said the Government does not intend to alter the election laws.

The budget has been adopted.

Darmstadt, July 27.—Bahnerott and Baron Lindenfel, Minister of Justice, are holding a conference on the subject of the naturalization treaty.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 27—Evening.—Cotton still declining. Sales 8000 bales. Uplands 9¾ to 10d. Orleans 10¼ to 10¾d.

London, July 27—Evening.—Consols 94¾. 5-20's 72¾.

Paris, July 27—Bourse firmer. Rentes 70 francs and 2 centimes.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 27.—Cotton dull, heavy and lic lower. Sales 900 bales. Middlings 30c Flour—State and Western 10 to 20c better for fresh ground; superfine $6 30 to $7 70, Southern a shade firmer. Gold excited—114.

New York, July 27—Evening.—Money easy. Call loans 5 to 5. Prime discounts 6 to 7. Gold active and excited at the close—114. Governments closed strong and buoyant. 5-20's of '62, 114¾; of '64, 111¾; of '65, 112¾; of '67, 109¾; 10-40's, 108¾; 7-30's, 109.

Mobile, July 27.—Cotton—no sales; receipts 13 bales; exports coastwise 58 bales.

Savannah, July 27.—Cotton dull. No sales. Receipts 32 bales.

Charleston, July 27.—Cotton market declined. Sales 81 bales; middlings 26; receipts 10 bales.

Cincinnati, July 27.—Flour scarce and firm; superfine 10 to 20c higher.

St. Louis, July 27.—Tobacco firm; lugs $8 to $9; bright leaf $15 to $40. Flour firmer and unchanged.

Louisville, July 27.—Sales 47 hhds Tobacco; fire to medium leaf $7 to $15 50. Cotton $20c. Superfine Flour $6 25 to $6 50.

FROM CONFEDERATE PAPERS.

Southern Press, July 27—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind south, light. No arrivals. No departures.

The body of Mr. Pendleton, mate of the steamship United States, drowned July 20th, was picked up and buried on Saks Island by the steamer Capt. Sherwood, of the Sig Republic, F. Gardner, pilot.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, July 27.—Weather cloudy and warm. River stationary with 39 inches in the canal and 30 inches out over the new Albany lock.

St. Louis, July 27.—River declining here and above.

Vicksburg, July 27.—Passed up, Quitman and Commonwealth at 8 P. M. The river is 36 feet below high water mark and falling slowly.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, July 27.—The President has nominated Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A letter from Acapulco states that several of the crew of the steamer Oneipes have died of malarial fever contracted at Corinco, Nicaragua.

The Funding bill passed both Houses.

The bill recognizing Mississippi, Virginia and Texas, came up in the Senate. Mr Bassalaw took the floor to argue it, when Conkling said it was useless to try to pass the bill; and on his motion it was tabled.

The bill having passed removing the disabilities from Nelson Tift and Gen. Young, they were seated as Representatives from Georgia.

The House filibustered on the tariff bill to adjournment. Both houses are adjourned to the third Monday in September.

The Senate rejected Johnson and Jewell as Assessor and Collector for the Third Louisiana District, and reconsidered the vote confirming Seldon for the Second Virginia District, and rejected him.

The Senate has much confusion that it is impossible to give the position of several important bills, but all affecting the South, of an aggressive character, have failed.

New York, July 27.—The steamer Santiago de Cuba arrived with $713,000 in treasure.

She reports no fighting yet in Nicaragua. Diaz was banished.

The yellow fever had appeared at Rivas, Nicaragua.

The Costa Rica Congress had abolished the export duties.

London, July 27.—Noon.—Consols 94¾. Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, July 27—Noon.—Cotton dull; quotations unchanged. Sales 8000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet.

Liverpool, July 27—Afternoon.—Cotton declining. Middling uplands 10d; middling Orleans 10¼d. Breadstuffs heavy. Corn 35s. Other markets unaltered.

London, July 27—Afternoon.—Funding bill passed the House by 100 to 32.

Sibson Corley, Representative from South Carolina, was seated.

The Senate confirmed Gen. Rosecrans Minister to Mexico.

Ernest D Rodey, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Lewis Wolfley, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana, and rejected Benjamin W. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

New York, July 27—Noon.—5-20's of '62, 114¾. Gold 114¾. Money easy. Sterling 110¾. Flour 10 to 20c better. Corn 1 to 2c lower. Wheat 2c higher. Pork and Bacon steady. Lard 1c higher. Freight—Cotton steamer 17c to 17½c. Cotton dull; middling uplands 19¾ to 20c. Freight dull.

Baltimore Pass, July 27—11 A. M.—Barometer 29. Wind south, light.

Arrived, French bark Henrietta, Lebit, Bordeaux, with general cargo to Knight. No departures.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, July 26.—The weather is favorable for the crops.

Vienna, July 26.—There were political riots in Pleasue last week. The garrisons were increased. Order was restored.

Berlin, July 26.—The King of Prussia has gone to Kissingen.

Paris, July 25.—Bourse weak. Rentes 69 francs 95 centimes.

Frankfort, July 26.—Five-twenties firm at 76¾.

Antwerp, July 26.—Petroleum flat.

Havana, July 25.—President nominated Montemayor for Mexico. Senate concurred in committee confirmed reports on funding Gen. G. H. Spencer sealed as Senator from Alabama. Political disabilities removed Gen Young, of Ga., and Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, also Michael Hahn, of Louisiana. Bill reducing the army came up in the House, and by lost vote was referred to a committee by a majority of one. Bill to repeal the 14th section of the bill amend the loyal militia of the South. The Senate confirmed Robert A. Crow to be collector of Customs at Galveston, Texas, rejected Gen. Jeffries for Commissioner of Internal