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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1868.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1868. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,328

OUR FUTURE GOVERNOR—PERHAPS.

Mr. Thomas J. Durant, who more than a year ago sold his property here, abandoned his residence, and shook the dust of New Orleans from his sacred feet, was nominated some time since, by the colored wing of the Radical party, for the office of Governor of Louisiana. For many years before the war he had been maintaining for a nomination to the Senate of the United States, and was deeply disappointed that his claims failed to be recognized by the good People of this State. Coming originally from a Northern State, it was quite natural that he should have adhered to the government of the North during the late war, as the people of Louisiana were so backward in appreciating his immense talents and disposition to serve them. Still hankering after a seat in the Senate, he professed, like a coy maiden receiving the first addresses of her lover, to be indifferent to the solicitations of his colored admirers and "dear friends," and declined to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair. Mr. Durant, however, like a skillful angler, was only tempting the silly fish for whom he had been casting his line, and playing with the bait until it had been fairly hooked, for it is now formally stated, by his colored organ in this city, that should he receive the nomination it will be accepted. Of course it will. What Hero said of Donna Julia is equally applicable to a coy office-seeker.

"A little still she strove and much repented
And whispering I will ne'er consent, consented."

Of course the gentleman "will not proclaim himself a candidate nor will he court an election," he has followers enough to save him the necessity of making under his own signature that delicate announcement, but he has written a letter to his "dear friend," and expresses himself in the following unmistakable language:

"Not wishing to be a candidate for office and preferring to remain as I am (old boy) if under the peculiar condition of the Republican party at large, and the aspect of affairs in our State, the most direct and faithful of the Radical Republicans, both in the country and city, I do not think it necessary (if for the welfare and success of the party in Louisiana that I should consent to your wishes, I will do so on their signifying their views to me in some formal manner."

Is this poor State reduced to the necessity of electing Mr. Durant to its Executive Chair? He seems to think so and we imagine his eyes are cast even a little higher than that exalted position and that he would be equally willing to accept a nomination to represent our this State in that once illustrious body—the Senate of the United States. Westall sc.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The opera of "Faust" was put upon the stage last night in magnificent style. The management deserve the highest credit for the splended scenic display and the completeness of the presentation. The audience was quite large, brilliant and demonstrative. Miss Laubelle, as *Marguerite*, was more charming even than in *Marie or Rosina*, and sang with much feeling. Van Hulflein's *Mephistopheles* was a masterly performance, and his voice was, as usual, held in perfect control, but we thought he threw more power into this character than in any previous role in which we have had the pleasure of seeing him. Damiani—he of the handsome physique and flute like voice—in the character of *Faust*, which he personated with surpassing elegance, added greatly to the success of the evening. Miss Fanechetti likewise added to her laurels, in the role of *Siebel*. Lechevalier as *Valentin* performed his part, as he always does, with extraordinary care and very much to his own credit as a painstaking and talented artist. The orchestra, under the able leadership of Mr. Calabresi, and the beautiful scenery for which we are indebted to Mr. Deville, left nothing to be wished for. The presentation of "Faust" was the greatest success of the season.

To-morrow night the opera of "Les Diamants de la Couronne, Sunday that of "Robert le Diable," and Monday a repetition of "Faust" are announced.

THE "TALE OF ENCHANTMENT."—To-night, we believe, will be the last opportunity afforded the public of witnessing this splendid spectacle at the Academy of Music, as the troupe leave to-morrow for Havana.

DEATH OF MRS. SAM. HOUSTON.—From the Houston *Telegraph*, we learn that Mrs. Margaret M. Houston, relict of Gen. Sam. Houston, died of yellow fever, at Indianola, on the 23d inst.

NEW GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.—The following important order was issued yesterday by General Hancock:

HIS Excellency, B. F. Flanders, Governor of the State of Louisiana, having resigned that office, Mr. Joseph Baker is hereby appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby.

We most heartily approve of this selection of the Commanding General, Judge Baker besides being a gentleman of the most irreproachable character is fully identified with the interests of the State, being now and having been for years before the war a planter in one of the sugar parishes, and having served the people with great satisfaction both on the bench and in Congress. We hope he will accept the position.

The President Joke—a Foreign Mission Hunter.

[Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Applicants for foreign missions are as plenti ful as blackberries just now. They fill the hotels, and lay siege to every member of the auto-room to the Executive office, where the great dispenser of patronage sits patiently from 10 a. m. till close on midnight. Gentlemen who are anxious for a few years abroad come with loads of recommendations, and are modest enough to press their own claims in person. Last night a party of gentlemen called upon the President accompanied by an influential friend. The latter did the introduction, and after a few flourishes of blarney and soft sawder, remarked:

"Mr. President, this is a young gentleman who desires you to give him something abroad for a few years. He considers himself a good representative of the Conservative people of New Jersey, who have a majority in that little State of seventeen thousand."

To which the President—"He certainly comes well recommended."

Influential gentleman, smiling hopefully—"Yes, sir; that seventeen thousand is a good recommendation."

The President—"It is a fine recommendation, but I think we ought not to reduce that seventeen thousand majority by sending the young gentleman away." He is more useful in New Jersey than abroad.

The influential party and the young gentleman with foreign taste smiled grimly and departed.

THE COMETION OF THE NEGROES.—*Selma, Ala., Dec. 17, 1867.*—Dr. P., a very distinguished son of Æsculapius here, and an old and extensive ante war planter, told me last night, that so far as negro domination of the South was concerned, our people and the North need give themselves no concern; for, that out of the seventy six negroes he had on one of his plantations before the war, and whose increase had averaged eight births per year, and scarcely no deaths, there had been, according to the latest and most reliable information from themselves, but one infant and that now but six weeks old to represent that average in a period of near three years! Such is the result of the ultimate extinction of the ex slave, from a simple characteristic indifference to their offspring, and an increasing disgustfulness of habit in the conjugal relation, is almost free of the certain one of getting rid of them.—*Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Georgia Convention is as bad off as the Louisiana Convention, and both are dreadfully bad off for money. In Louisiana the State Treasurer certifies that he has no funds to the credit of the Convention, and the various attempts of the body to raise supplies in one quarter or another have all failed. In Georgia the State Treasurer has refused to pay out any money for the Convention, even though directed to do so by an ordinance which had the authorization of Gen. Pope. The Convention proposes to make a special levy for their expenses; but we fear their work will be over before it can be collected. In the meantime, the members of both Conventions have been extremely straitened for want of meats, and black as well as white delegates have had to report to all sorts of expedients to keep their way. It is a curious spectacle.—*N. Y. Times.*

AIN'T IT a pair of spectacles, Mr. T?

AN INSTANCE OF EARNEST SINCERITY.—Dr. Newman, the Radical editor of the New Orleans *Tribune*, who is also a Methodist minister, has had a new church built for him at a cost of $50,000 It was dedicated last Sunday. The New Orleans *Times*, in its account of the ceremony, says:

"As Dr. Newman is a friend of our colored population we had expected to see the seats occupied without respect to shade. The actual state of the case was that a small gallery was selected for the colored members—an arrangement which, as the negro is a man and a brother, and we are to have churches henceforth which will have no odd corners, is absolutely wrong. Either the congregation ought all to sit together, or if the distinction of color is to be made, to be perfectly fair, the blue should be arranged by patterns or seats facing one a little higher than the other. Or if the negro is to sit in the tabernacle of his friends, as he has done in the church of white enemies so called, the doctrine of equality amounts to nothing.

A newsboy saved a one-armed soldier from drowning in New York, a few days since, by jumping off a pier and rescuing him.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONVENTION TAX—A MILITARY EXACTION.

We pointed out some time ago on the French side of the *Bee* that Congress, in enacting what is known as the supplement to the Reconstruction Law of March 2d, 1867, did not provide the machinery for the collection of such taxes as the Conventions of the Southern States might levy for the payment of their delegates and other expenses. This was left to the Conventions themselves to do as we will be seen by the following section of the law:

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

In pursuance of this provision of the Reconstruction Act the miscegenating body calling themselves "The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana" have adopted an ordinance professing to impose a tax of one mill per cent. on the property belonging to the people of this State, both real and movable, and requiring the Sheriffs of the State, (except in the parish of Orleans where the tax collectors are required to do it,) to assess and collect the tax taking as a basis the assessment rolls of 1867, authorizing them to employ all summary remedies now given by law for the collection of State taxes. The proceeds of the tax so levied and collected are to be paid to the Treasurer of the State, who is required to pay from this fund the warrants drawn upon him by the Convention. Contrary to the policy we had adopted, we propose to make some observations to our readers respecting this ordinance.

This tax is neither more nor less than a military exaction to be forced or attempted to be forced on the people of Louisiana at the point of the bayonet by an illegal body, themselves attempted to be imposed upon the people of this State by a Congress who in authorizing the election of that illegal body violate all our ideas concerning the source from whence the powers of a Convention of the people are derived. And this fact the Conventionites are likely to realize before this tax shall have been collected. The second section of this tax ordinance exposes not only their ignorance and presumption but is at once suggestive of the manner by which the collection of the tax may be resisted. The duties of the Sheriffs of this State are defined by law, and among those duties is not that of collecting a tax imposed by this Convention under authority of Congress. The bond given by a Sheriff does not secure monies collected by him under any such authority, nor have the citizens of Louisiana any right by law to demand of any citizen of this State a tax imposed under the authority of Congress, by this Reconstruction Convention, and we imagine its collection will be resisted to the bitter end by all possible legal methods and on every possible legal ground, chief among which will be the unconstitutionality of the Acts of Reconstruction and thereby their utter nullity. They can, at all events, by the ordinary legal methods of proceeding, resist payment long enough and until the constitutionality of these Acts of Congress shall have been fairly tested before the Supreme Court of the United States. We see it stated in one of the reports of the sitting of the Convention on Monday last that the Auditor and the Treasurer of the State, and the Sheriffs in the different parishes, had been officially informed of the passage of the tax ordinance, and "instructed" as to its collection. We are some what curious to see how those officers will treat such instructions. Should all their commissions under statutes passed by a lawfully chosen Legislature of the State, by virtue of a Constitution still in operation, and are in no manner subject to the so-called Convention. By what authority can they make themselves agents of that body? They are not responsible to Congress for their acts, nor to the Convention, and their fidelity to the people of the State who elected them is now to be tested. Our reliance, however, is not upon official bodies, whose capacity of power is not proverbial, but upon the citizens of the State, who, if they yield to this exaction, which in no respect differs from those imposed on them by General Butler and other commanders, are fit to be slaves and will deserve to be enslaved. We trust that every legal remedy will be exhausted before they submit to the payment of this tax, and they may rely upon it, that in such resistance they will be supported by the Commander of the Fifth Military District, unless he shall act in this matter contrary to the policy he has laid down as his guide when he assumed command; and if we can judge by his acts of late, they will also be sustained in such proceedings by the President of the United States.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1867.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Developments within the past few days prove that Gen. Grant's friends are playing a deep game for the Presidential stake.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH.

It is charged that in the event of a split in the Convention, and Chase should be the candidate of the Radicals, that Grant's friends in Congress will not allow the Southern States to be restored. The probability is that under the Reconstruction laws, all those States would vote for Chase. Such, in effect, were the remarks made to-day by a prominent friend of General Grant. This is apparent the restoration of those States depends solely upon the use that can be made of them politically.

THE REMOVAL OF POPE AND SWAYNE.

The removal of Generals Pope and Swayne is denounced bitterly by the Radicals, who claim it as corroborative evidence of the President's determination to usurp the legislative functions of Congress. Grant, however, is said to have opposed it.

GENERAL ORD AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

Gen. Ord was relieved at his own request. General Gillem, who succeeds him temporarily, until the arrival of General McDowell, is a native of Tennessee, and a Conservative politically.

MEADE'S POSITION.

Genera Meade is in full accord with the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUTURE POLICY.

Democrats express the opinion that the President means aggressive action henceforth with Congress, and believe he will not allow the Senate to be Africanized if it can be averted by Executive powers.

GENERAL THOMAS.

General Lorenzo Thomas will be restored to his old position of Adjutant General of the army, from whence he was displaced some years since by Stanton, whose displeasure he had incurred.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

General Gillem recommends a special appropriation by Congress for the suffering people of Mississippi, and the establishment of depots for the distribution of provisions to the destitute and starving. He is strongly forward of the President's Bureau, indorses it.

GOSSIP ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, ETC.

SECOND DISPATCH.—As the time approaches for holding the National Conventions of the different political parties to choose candidates for the Presidency, the merits of different aspirants begin to be freely canvassed, and the bondholders, indifferent to everything else but their own interests, seem determined to dictate a candidate of their own to both Democrats and Republicans, in order that *they* may be secure, no matter which side wins.

The proposition to pay off the public debt in legal tenders, and its evident popularity, especially in the West and North-west, has so startled Wall street and the bondholders generally, that they will leave no stone unturned to defeat any man who is understood to be in the slightest degree favorable to that measure. As they conceive that they have already irreversible guarantees from the Republicans against the nomination of any such candidate, their efforts will of course be mainly directed toward foisting a candidate upon the Democrats.

As the plot thickens their plans begin to be developed. It is understood that Chase, however, who they will settle down upon as the most available man for their purposes. Some are in favor of Hancock, while others prefer McClellan. Chase has for some time been current here in political circles that the latter will soon be in New York, and that upon his arrival the McClellan Club, a social organization of bondholders in that city, will give him a splendid reception, with a view to introducing him as a candidate for the Presidency. On that occasion McClellan is to make a speech, to be inspired by his backers, which is to be telegraphed all over the country, and which will be a strong bid for the nomination. It is understood here that McClellan is one of the real favorites of the bondholders, but in case he can not be made available, General Dix will be the man. Failing with him they will probably fall back on Horatio Seymour, of New York, their original candidate.

Says the Mississippi *Clarion*:

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, though not a statesman of the iron mould, is nevertheless a man of great ability and his aspirations are wholly for the good of his State, and of the people with whom he was identified in the recent civil war. In a recent speech before a Convention of Conservatives in Virginia, he submitted to his constituents, counsel which is especially worthy to be followed. He advised patient endurance and manly fortitude; he stated that Christian meekness and fortitude did not that Virginia (and may not the same be said of her sisters in affliction) would yet revive.

"These is, (he said) wealth in the earth; let us plough, dig and mine for it; there is wealth in our falling waters and running streams; they will turn the mill and build up the manufactories. There is wealth, too—stores of wealth—in our black diamonds; they will make the steam which drives the car, propels the steamer and turns the mill. We have streams to bear away the fleets of commerce as far as the tide may flow and we have forests to build these fleets. It is for the people of Virginia to say whether we have not the men to develope these resources; he believed that they had. In conclusion, Mr. Hunter quoted Lord Eldon a attorney thus: "I submit the cause of my country to that Great Being who can say to the madness of the people, as He can say to the raging waves of the ocean, "Hither shalt thou come and no further."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Steps Taken Toward the Acquisition of St. Bartholomew.

Judge Busteed's Recovery Considered Certain.

Important from Mexico.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Jan. 2—The Massachusetts Legislature has been organized. George O. Braston, President of the Senate; Harvey Jewell, Speaker of the House.

The Maine Legislature is organized. Joshua Crosby, President of the Senate and Theodore C. Woodman, Speaker of the House.

General Meade will visit the President and Gen. Grant to morrow and depart Southward Saturday.

Internal revenue receipts to day $1,118,000.

An interview between Secretary Seward and the Swedish Minister, shows that no steps have been taken toward the acquisition or disposal of St. Bartholomew.

Richmond, Jan. 2.—Convention—no quorum. Adjourned.

The Northern Methodist conference of Virginia and North Carolina met here to day, Bishop Jones, of New York, presiding.

Politicians are speculating to-day upon the gubernatorial office, the term for which Governor Pierpont was elected having expired January 1st. No action has been taken in the matter by the military authorities.

Charleston, Jan. 2—Cotton active; prices advanced 1c; sales of 900 bales, middlings 15½c.

Charleston, Jan. 2—General Scott, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued a circular letter of advice to planters and freedmen with regard to contracts for the coming season.

New York, Jan. 2—5-20s of 1862, with coupons 108¾; of 1864 108¾; of 1865, with coupons 108¾; of 1867 108¾; 7-30s 101⅝. Money 6 to 7. Gold 134⅝. Sterling heavy 109 to 109⅛. Stocks firm but not up to the highest point of the day. Balance in the Sub Treasury $104,250,000.

New York, Jan 2—Flour—more doing for export and speculation. State $8 50 to $10 75. Southern $11 to $16. Receipts 7,000 bbls. Wheat—more active. Corn more active. Western mixed $1 10 to $1 11, in store. Oats in shade firmer. Pork heavy—$22 12 to $23 25. Lard steady and more in demand. Cotton lower to the better; sales to-day 4800 bales; middlings 16½c. Turpentine 50½ to 51c. Rosin $2 75 to $7. Freights quiet.

New York, Jan. 2—Governments steady. Virginia sixes 43½.

Mobile, Jan. 2—Cotton sales yesterday, 1000 bales, to day, 1200 bales. The market closed firm. Receipts for two days, 1554 bales. Middlings 16c. Receipts for two days, 3554 bales.

Mobile, Jan 2—Judge Busteed's wounds are healing—his recovery is now considered certain. The physician thinks he will necessarily be confined to his room for some weeks.

Savannah, Jan. 2—Cotton market active with an advancing tendency; sales of 2500 bales; middlings 16c; receipts to day 1587 bales; receipts for the week 11,985; exports to Great Britain 2291; coastwise 8611; stock on hand 99,200.

Augusta, Jan 2—Cotton advanced; sales for two days 714; New York middlings 14½ to 15c; sales for the week 2219; receipts 4228.

Louisville, Jan 2—Sales of 17 hogsheads Tobacco; market dull; lugs $6; medium leaf $17 25; fine leaf $25.

Memphis, Jan. 2—River ten feet two inches in the canal and falling. Weather mild, thawing rapidly.

St. Louis, Jan. 2—Tobacco very dull. Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged—$2 40 for No. 3 Wheat very dull—$2 40 to $2 45. Corn 88 to 91c. Oats dull 48 to 50c. Provisions dull and nominal. Hogs $5 75 to $6 80. Weather mild.

Cincinnati, Jan. 2—Flour firmer, family $10 75 to $11. Wheat higher—$2 15 to $2 50. Corn firmer—81 to 84c. Oats firmer—70 to 72c. Cotton firmer—11 to 11½c. Tobacco unchanged.

Galveston, Jan. 2—Passed up last night, Mephisto, with 300 bales Cotton.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 2, 12 M. Barometer 29.80. Blowing strong from the southwest. No arrivals. Sailed, bark Annie Kimball, brig Tres, Hermanos, Bartolomea, Palermo, and schooners Arthur and Linda.

6 P. M.—Barometer 29.80. Blowing half a gale from southwest. Weather cloudy. No arrivals or departures.

London, Jan. 2. The residence of Charles Mathew, a brother of Father Mathew, county of Cork, Ireland, was attacked, but the assailants were repulsed. The attack was attributed to the Fenians.

London, Jan. 2, afternoon.—Consols 92 Bonds 72¾.

Frankfort, Jan 2—Bonds 76⅞.

Liverpool, Jan. 2, afternoon.—No regular Cotton market day. In private circles prices are firmer, and may be quoted uplands 7¾d, Orleans 7¾d. Milwaukie red Wheat 11d. Others unchanged.

The following special telegrams have been received from Havana:

Vera Cruz: The Mexican Congress is occupied in considering the proposed constitutional reforms.

The rebellion in Yucatan is becoming more alarming. Merida has been captured by a party of Indians, who massacred the whole place, and Sisal. Elatorre has been ordered to Yucatan with three thousand troops to quell the rebellion.

It is reported that an order has been issued banishing all persons convicted of siding with the Imperialists during the war.

London, Jan. 2—Cable—The Emperor of China has selected Anson Burlingame, American Minister at Pekin, as special envoy to represent China with European powers.

Havana, Dec. 31.—Lersundi's address urges strict discipline on the part of the troops and strict loyalty on the part of the people as the only means of restoring happier days. Alluding to the slave trade, he says public opinion is overwhelmingly against it, and that decisive measures will be taken to prevent it.

Paokoff Tarento, Maximilian's servant, and the bearer of his last words to Carlotta, died of vomito at St. Thomas.

A decree from Madrid authorizes the continuance of mail service by regular lines between Cuba and the United States.

London, Jan. 1.—Two head centres and five captains of the Fenian organization have been arrested at Methyr, South Wales. The government is determined to proceed against Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin *Nation*, and other persons who have taken conspicuous part in the recent funeral processions in honor of the Fenians executed at Manchester.

It is reported that the men who stormed Martelle Tower, near Cork, and broke into the gun shop, came from the United States.

Liverpool, Dec. 31—Evening.—Cotton closed firm, with an advancing tendency. Transactions comparatively heavy, sales reaching fully 15,000 bales; middling uplands 7⅞ to 7¾ in port, 7⅞d. to arrive; middling Orleans 7¾ to 7⅞. The market will be closed on Thursday as well as Wednesday, both being holidays.

London, Jan. 2.—Noon.—Consols 92. Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.—Noon.—Cotton market closed quiet. Breadstuffs buoyant. All articles advanced.

San Francisco, Jan. 1.—News by steamer from China states that the Imperial forces met with a serious repulse at Waychung, losing many lives and much property. The Viceroy's palace was blown into the air.

The United States Consul had made a treaty with the Formosa savages, by which wrecked seamen were to be protected.

Commodore Watkins died on the steamer Costa Rica.

Yeddo and a new port on the island of Sado will be opened on the 1st April.

Prince Iwakura Tomi has resigned his power to the Mikado.

New York, Jan. 2—Stocks strong; money 6 per cent; sterling 110½, gold 133⅝; 5-20s of '62, coupon, 108⅝.

Flour 10c better. Wheat 2c better. Corn 2c better. Pork steady; mess $21 06½. Lard dull. Cotton quiet; middling uplands 15¾ to 16c. Whiskey dull.

Galveston, Jan 2—Passed up: Ezra Porter at 2 P. M., and Great Republic at 4 P. M. River rising.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY—JAN. 2, 1868.

The Vexed Question of Social Equality.

The Convention met at 11 A M President Tailaferro in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Josiah Fiske.

A resolution offered by R. H. Isabelle, colored, to allow the New Orleans *Tribune* $200 for copies of that journal furnished daily and to the editors of the journal, was referred, together with a proviso offered by Cooley, of Plaquemines, that in future members have the right to select their own papers.

Wickliffe, of Orleans, offered a resolution requiring the committee on expense to report definitely by Saturday the progress made in preparing funds to defray the expenses of the Convention under the ordinance recently adopted.

Cooley spoke, explaining how matters stood, and that they were measurably progressive, and moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Carried.

The question of the indiscriminate right of all classes of persons to travel on public conveyances on the public highways, and to attend at all places of public amusement and business without distinction, as to the color, came up, notwithstanding business, in the form of Wickliffe's resolution, which was the vexed question and a number of other cognate resolutions were all laid on the table.

Another to the same purport thrilled a vast amount of discussion on the vexed question of "social equality," lasting till 4½ o'clock when the Convention adjourned without definite action on the subject, till 10 a. m. Friday.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1868.

We have no improvement to report in the Money market. There is less pressure at the banks, where the sales of Cotton have enabled the borrowers to meet, at a larger percentage on renewals, but on the street there is rather a strong demand, for which there is no available supply of capital. Good notes with satisfactory collaterals are negotiated at 1⅞ to 1½ per cent per month and second class at 2 per cent. But it requires superlatively safe security to bring 12. The dividend of four per cent declared by the City Railroad from the earnings of the past three months, is regarded as more satisfactory than the previous quarters was unexpected. It was generally anticipated that a falling off in the travel would prevent the payment of any dividend, and the market price of the shares has been affected accordingly.

Gold opened at 132¾ to 132⅝, and after a limited business, closed at about the same. The sales include $900 in three lots at 132⅞, $1000 at 132⅝, and $1000 in two equal sums at 132⅝. Gold coupons are in good request, 1865's have passed at ¼ discount. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver.

Foreign was quiet, but firm. The sales of Sterling include $2000 good bill of lading at 111, a final amount of $2000 at 111¼, $2000 At, with bill of lading, 111⅞, and $2000 At direct 111. In Francs we noticed sales of a round amount of At, at 5 23¾, and 20,000 at 5 22½.

Domestic Exchange exhibited but little variation, the demand, however, being on the side of the buyer. The banks checked on New York at ½ to ¾ per cent discount, the former being the ruling rate, and $2000 New York sold at ¼ discount, and $10,000 New York sight at 11 16 discount, $25,000, in several sums, partly to banks and partly to others, at ¾ discount, and $5000 Mobile at ½ discount.

The Stock market was reported in Stocks, for which there is little inquiry, excepting at prices which holders will not accept.

The only sale of City Bonds reported was one of the Railroad issue, May and November coupons, at 67. This agrees with the sales previously reported, which were at 70 and 80 for the Consolidated and 67 for the Railroad issue.

City Improvement Bonds are ruling low in price, the large notes having been sold in round lots as high as 11 discount, and being generally held at 12 discount, the small bills selling up to 2. The sales of the latter included one lot of $1700 at 2. Dealers bought the large at 14 to 15½ and the small at 2½, and sold the former at 11 to 11½ and the latter at 1 to 1½. Sixty notes sold up as high as 25 discount. The sales included $2000 early in the morning at 28½, $1000 at 22½, a round amount at 26, $1000 at 25½, and $2000 at 25½.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan 2, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day amounted to 6800 bales, at prices showing a further advance of fully ⅛c. We now quote ordinary at 12½ to 12¾c, good ordinary at 14½ to 14¾c, low middling at 14¾ to 15c, middling at 15½ to 15¾c, and good middling at 16½ to 16¾c. Yesterday's sales summed up 7000 bales of future bearing to the end of the year, however, more samples were opened, and notwithstanding the high prices asked, the business summed up the equivalent of 10,000 bales. Some of the quotations for on the better qualities, but a considerable portion of the sales showed a full greater improvement. It was, in fact, hard to find low middling at 15½c or middling at 16¾c, and there were exceptional transactions above our outside figures. Ordinary and good ordinary continued to show a comparatively uncertain value, but still there were sales of strict good ordinary on which we have raised the outside figures for that grade. There is a very decided complaint of the scantiness of the supply, particularly of the better qualities, and the market may be regarded as having been pretty thoroughly swept of all desirable lots on sale. The improvement in prices may be attributed partly to the encouraging accounts from Liverpool and New York, and partly to the moderate supply and competition among buyers.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	14,276
Arrived since September 1st	227,142
Arrived previously	77,142—296,710
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Cleared to-day	2,272
Cleared previously	181,091—183,363
Stock on hand and on shipboard	113,347

The clearances embraced 1157 bales for Boston, and 1215 for Havre.

FREIGHTS—Since the more frequent arrival of boats from the West with cargoes of produce, the offerings have increased, and we have more accurately to quote a contraction freight to-day in addition to stiffer rates. The period for high water in the rivers is now rapidly approaching, and a large number of vessels will be required for forwarding the freight which must soon be here. Under the circumstances the number of disengaged vessels in port is small, and rates are tending upward. We now quote as follows: say for Cotton by steam to Liverpool 3d per lb., to to New York, Boston and Philadelphia; ⅜ per hogshead for Tobacco per gallon for Molasses; Flour to New York $1 per barrel; Corn 20c per bushel. By Sail—Cotton to Liverpool 3-16d per lb., to Havre 1¼c; to Bremen 1¾c; Flour to New York and Boston 60c per bbl.

SUGAR—The receipts since the day before yesterday are confined to 84 hds. The demand continues good at full prices, and about all the supplies were sold to-day at 7¾ to 8¼c per lb for inferior, 9¾ to 9¾c for common, 10 to 10½c for good common, 11¼ to 12½c for fair, 12¾ to 12¾c for good fair, 12¾ to 13c for fully fair, 13¼ to 13⅝c for prime, 13¾c for choice, 14¼ to 14½c for yellow clarified, 14½c for white, and 12 to 13½c for seconds.

MOLASSES—The demand is active, and prices for the better grades have advanced. The sales embrace 900 bbls—all the receipts since the date of our report yesterday—at 40c per gallon for inferior, 55c for common, 62½ to 66c for fair, 67½c for good, 68 to 72½c for prime, and 75 to 81c for choice.

FLOUR—The market is dull and unchanged, the demand is mostly local and limited at that. A purchase was made for export to-day, however. The principal sales to day are confined to 1300 bbls, of which 100 treble extra at $11, 100 at $13; 100, 500 and 1000 double extra and 500 treble extra all on private terms. Negotiations were pending for one or two considerable lots when we left the market, but the particulars would probably be suppressed.

CORN—The market is dull, and better supplies are holding for rates rendered a decline of fully 5c per bushel. The sales today are confined to 3300 sacks, of which 181 second hand bags at 90c, 603 prime mixed, $21 40 per bbl, and yellow, and 500 white, yellow and mixed at $1, and 500 do at 95c per bushel.

BRAN—Is selling in a jobbing way at $2 per 100 lbs. At wholesale 300 sacks sold at $1 95 per 100 lbs.

PORK—Considerable supplies are offering on the landing, but there are few or no buyers, and we quote new mess, $21 50 per bbl, old $22. It is retailing at $22 50 to $23 50 per bbl. A lot of 100 bbls old mess sold to a dealer, on the landing, at $22 per bbl.

HAY—Prime Western is in light supply, and is selling to the trade at $29 per ton for new. The principal sales to-day comprise 50 bales choice Western at $29; 150 Western Prairie Hay at $25; and 125 bales Ohio river at $27 per ton.

BACON—The market is very dull, only a retail business is doing, and prices are lower. Shoulders are retailing at 9½ to 10c; clear ribbed sides 13 to 13½c; clear sides 14 to 14½c per lb.

A lot of 27 casks shoulders was purchased for Mobile to-day at 9½c per lb. There is a good price in a small way for shoulders are retailing at 9½ to 10c per lb.

OATS—Are dull, and last Tuesday's prices are barely sustained. Sales to-day 1500 sacks, of which 500 light Ohio river at 76c, 150 and 700 prime Western at 75c per bushel.

LARD—The supplies are small but the demand is limited, and we have no important sales to report to day. We, however, quote prime in tierces at 13¾c; keys 13¼c per lb.

SALT—A cargo of 6318 sacks, one-third fine, afloat, sold at $2 18½, cash, per sack, round.

CHEESE—We note sales of 100 and 50 Western Reserve at 16 per lb.

SEARCH—To-day 100 boxes Western sold at 8½c per lb.

COTTON SEED—Engagements of 1000 sacks of the seed of 1867 were made at $13 per ton.

We have obtained the following statement from the circular of Messrs. Burke, Clark & Trepagnier:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1868.

Stocks This Day.

India Bagging, 20c bale; Kentucky Bagging, 23@25c; Gunny Bags, 30c bales; Rope, 6½c coils; Pork, 50 barrels; Lard, 60 tierces; Lard, 1024 kegs; Bacon—Sides and shoulders, 1624 casks; Hams, 35c tierces; Sugar and old Sugar, 737 hhds; Molasses, 1 tank; Salt, 6318 bushels.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, JANUARY 3, 1868.

Arrivals since our last—167 Texas Beeves, 75 Calves and Yearlings, 174 Hogs, 375 Sheep, and 34 Milch Cows.

Sales—271 Texas Beeves, 117 Calves and Yearlings, 51 Hogs and 481 Sheep.

Stock on sale—1203 Texas and 37 Western Beeves, 475 Calves and Yearlings, 791 Hogs, 1298 Sheep, and 50 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ₩ lb	9 ₩	10 —
Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net	8 ₩	9
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	60 ₩	65
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	55 ₩	60
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	45 ₩	50
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	35 ₩	40
Western Calves, ₩ gross	7 ₩	8
Hogs,	7 ₩	8
Sheep, 1st quality, ₩ head	4 00 ₩	6 —
Sheep, 2d	2 50 ₩	3 —
Sheep, 3d	1 50 ₩	2 —
Milch Cows, first quality, ₩ head	80 00 ₩	125 —
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₩ head	60 00 ₩	70 —
Yearlings, ₩ head	7 00 ₩	12 —
Calves, ₩ head	3 — ₩	12 —
Texas Cows with Calves per head	50 ₩	60 —
Goats ₩ head	50 ₩	4 —

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 3, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lizzie, Fletcher, for Pensacola, Master
Steamship Mississippi, Pulsifer, for St Louis, Master
Ship Abbotsford, (British) Cooper, for Liverpool, Master
Bark Harvest Home, Berry, for Havre, Nickerson & co
Schr Andy Lyons, Kemp, for Boston, Thomas Norton

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Mississippi, Smith, from New York, to O A Norton, mdse and passengers.
Steamer Planter, Smith, from Vicksburg, to M Bain Bale St Cloud, Amos Stickney, mdse and passengers.
Steamer Ida, Hillman, from Memphis, to Hill & Mitchell, mdse and passengers.

RECEIPTS ON WEDNESDAY.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Alonzo Adams 2 bbls flour 1 bbl whiskey 1 bbl potatoes 4 bbls dried apples 2 do peaches 1 W Shoemaker—9 bales cotton 1 bbl apples 1 do W Cox & Nettleton—1 bbl lemons A Wang—1 bbl apples 5 C Wolfe & co—10 bbls flour 1 do indigo C A Wolfe—8 sacks dried apples 3 do peaches 1 do W C Watson—2 do apples Capt J H Marathy—mules to order—Total 99 bales cotton.

CAIRO—Per steamer Louisiana 2 coops turkeys to E Brown—25 bales hay W M Markley—90 bbls flour to Boyd & Martin—5 do apples G W Byrne & co—31 bales cotton 1 bbl potatoes 1 do fruit Beadles, Wings & co—80 bbls meal 314 sks corn 5 bbls dried apples 72 do peaches 1 do W C Wolfe—1 do apples 25 do beans 4 do corn F DeBlondon—12 do meal Erhell & Thomas—8 do vinegar Ensley & co—45 bbls pork 24 kegs lard 100 bales hay 499 sks corn Fairchild & Bingham—100 do oats 1 do H Hanna—40 pkgs sundries 34 bbls pork Howard, Preston & Blair—144 bbls meal Chenoweth, Casey & co—3 do nuts W C Cutter—126 bbls pork 741 do flour 3 do lard W H Kennedy & co—7 bbls tobacco to Jno E Kline—67 bbls