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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

[illegible] Fortier sells his estate, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 11 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, corner of Camp and Gravier, First, District, the contents and fixtures of a soda establishment.

THE STEAMER A. G. BROWN.—We are requested to announce that the lower coast packet A. G. Brown, in order to afford planters an opportunity to attend the fair to-day, has postponed her regular Saturday trip until Sunday, January 12, at 3 o'clock A. M.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—Professor Andrews, of New York, the mathematician, who is so well known throughout the country as a teacher of his new and rapid mathematical course, consisting of interest, percentage and short multiplication, and the multiplication of fractional numbers, etc., and who is having fine success in instructing our citizens in teaching the same, which is much superior to any other system of mercantile calculations that we have ever investigated, and would be invaluable to any business man. His methods are exceedingly short, simple and rapid, and can be learned in a short space of time. Professor Andrews is very highly recommended by hundreds of the business men of St. Louis, who were his students. The Professor is stopping at the St Charles Hotel, where he may be consulted, with reference to his beautiful system, when not professionally absent. He proposes, after finishing his course with gentlemen, to open a class for ladies.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Those who wish to see the beautiful scenery of the grand opera of *Faust*, must not forget that it will be performed to-night for the last time,—at all events for the present—as there are other novelties on the tapis, nor will they miss an opportunity of enjoying the exquisite music of *Faust* and the fine dramatic display of such a conjunction of talent as is to be found in the cast of this opera. Miss Lambele is the character of *Marguerite*, Mr. Van Hoffen in that of *Mephistopheles*, Mr. Damiani as *Doctor Faust*; Mr. Lochevallier as *Valentin*, is certainly a rare combination and such as is seldom found in one performance. There will doubtless be a large audience to night.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.
Office of Secretary of Civil Affairs,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

His Excellency, P. H. Sheridan, Commanding:

Sir—Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, Commanding District of Texas, in a communication dated Austin, Texas, November 19, 1867, requests that a Military Commission may be ordered "for the trial of one G. W. Wall, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it, and forwards in support of the request the following papers:

First—A printed account taken from a newspaper dated Uvalde, October —, 1867, (contained in a letter of James H. Taylor, and in another from Dr. Ansell, U. S. Surgeon at Fort Inge,) of the murder of K. W. Black, on the — day of October, 1867. In this account it is stated Mr. Black was shot through the heart by G. W. Wall while lying on the counter at Mr. Thomas' store.

Second—A letter of Judge G. H. Noonan to Governor Pease, dated November 10, 1867, informing him that "Wall, Blacker and Pulliam are in confinement in Uvalde County for murder. In this letter it is asked "Would it not be best to try them by Military Commission?"

Third—A letter from Governor Pease dated, "Executive of Texas, Austin, November 11, 1867," in which the Governor states that he "received a telegram from Judge G. H. Noonan, an extract from which I transmit herewith." In the letter of the Governor has further statement is made that "Uvalde County, where the prisoners are confined, is on the extreme western frontier of the State, and is settled by only one hundred voters in a territory of about nine hundred square miles," and he then adds: "It is not probable that they (meaning the prisoners) can be kept in confinement long enough to try them by the Civil Courts of that County;" and expresses the opinion that they never "can be brought to trial, unless it is done by a Military Commission." And he therefore asks that a Military Commission be ordered for their trial.

From an examination of the papers submitted to the Commander of the Fifth Military District, it does not appear that there is any indisposition or unwillingness on the part of the local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of, and try the prisoners in question; and a rumor has made by the Governor that it is not probable the prisoners can be kept in confinement long enough to be tried by the Civil Courts, and which is apparently based on the fact that Uvalde County is a frontier county, and does not contain more than a hundred voters, seems to be the only foundation on which the request for the creation of a Military Commission is based. This, in the opinion of the Commanding General, is not sufficient to justify him in the exercise of the extraordinary power vested in him by law "to organize Military Commissions or tribunals" for the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws of a State.

It is true, that the third section of "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," makes it the duty of the Commanders of Military Districts "to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, but the same section also declares that "to that end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of, and to try offenders." The further power given to him in the same section, "when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders," to organize Military Commissions for that purpose, is an extraordinary power, and from its very nature, should be exercised for the trial of offenders against the laws of a State, only in the extraordinary event that the local civil tribunals are unwilling or unable to enforce the laws against crimes.

At the time the country is in a state of profound peace. The State Government of Texas organized in subordination to the authority of the Government of the United States, is in the full exercise of all its proper powers. The courts duly empowered to administer the laws and to punish all offenders against those laws, are in existence. No unwillingness on the part of these Courts is suggested, to inquire into the offences with which the prisoners in question are charged, nor are any obstructions whatever in the way of enforcing the laws against them said to exist. Under such circumstances there is no good ground for the exercise of the extraordinary power vested in the Commander to organize a Military Commission for the trial of the persons named.

I must be a matter of profound regret to all who value constitutional government, that there should be occasions in times of civil commotion, when the public good imperatively requires the intervention of the military power for the repression of disorders in the body politic, and for the punishment of offences against the existing laws of a country framed for the preservation of social order and public peace, but the intervention of this power should be called for, or even suggested, by Civil Magistrates, when the laws are no longer silent, and Civil Magistrates are possessed, in their respective spheres, of all the powers necessary to give effect to the laws, excites the surprise of the Commander of the Fifth Military District.

In his view it is of evil example, and full of danger to the cause of freedom and good government, that the exercise of the military power, through military tribunals created for the trial of offences against the civil law, should ever be permitted, when the ordinary powers of the existing State Governments are ample for the punishment of offenders, if those charged with the administration of the laws are faithful in the discharge of their duties.

If the orders at the disposal of the State authorities are insufficient to secure the confinement of the persons named in the communication of the Governor of the State of Texas to the General Commanding, the fact should, in the logical mind, on the fact being made known to him, the Commander of the District will supply the means required to retain them in confinement; and the Commanding Officer of the troops in Texas, is so authorized to act. If there are reasonable existence which justify an apprehension that the prisoners cannot be safely kept in Uvalde County, but the proper civil officers have not been "changed for the trial, as provided for by the laws of Texas,"

It is the opinion of the Commander of the Fifth Military District, the existing government of the State of Texas, possesses all the powers necessary for the proper and prompt trial of the prisoners in question in due course of law.

If these powers are not exercised for that purpose, the failure to exercise them can be attributed only to the indolence or culpable inefficiency of the officers now charged with the execution and enforcement of the laws under the authority of the State Government; and if there is such a failure, in the instance in question, on the part of the officers of a State, it will then become the duty of the Commander to remove the officers who fail to discharge the duties imposed on them, and to replace them with others who will discharge them.

Should these means fail, and it be found, on after experience, that there are not a sufficient number of persons among the people now exercising political power in Texas, to supply the public with officers who will enforce the laws of the State, it will then become necessary for the Commander of the Fifth Military District to exercise the powers vested in him, by the acts of Congress, and to appoint officers for the purpose of vindicating the majesty of the law. But until such necessity is shown to exist, it is not the intention of the Commanding General to have any of those powers, which he deems the present a fitting occasion to make the known to the Governor of Texas, or through him to the people of the State at large.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
W. C. MILES,
Brt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Sec'y for Civil Affairs.

General
H. CHANDLER,
Captain, Assistant Secretary for Civil Affairs.

Since Burlingame has become a journeyman diplomat, by accepting a commission from the Chinese Government to the leading European powers, our mission at Pekin has become a sinecure.

THE CONVENTION TAX—THE ACTION OF THE AUDITOR OF LOUISIANA.

The situation of officers of the Southern States, with respect to the execution of such parts of the Reconstruction laws as they are called upon to carry out, we recognize as extremely embarrassing and difficult. On the one hand they are identified with the disfranchised people of the South, if not indeed natives of the States in which they hold office, and on the other hand, they are to a certain extent under the necessity of either executing those laws without question or determining—as it were judicially—their binding force, and throwing themselves in the breach as representatives of their proscribed constituents, and braving the possible displeasure of authorities superior to them, who are actually carrying out those laws, whatever they may think of their justice and their constitutionality. We cannot but remember that President Johnson himself, who has certainly been the most vigorous and most powerful opponent of those laws, in that while refusing his Executive sanction to their enactment, he demonstrated with unanswered and unanswerable wealth of reasoning and illustration, the entire incompatibility of those laws, not only with the honor of the country and the genius of her institutions, but with the unequivocal provisions of the Constitution of the United States—if at the same time executing to the letter, in pursuance of a deliberate, well-advised and masterly policy, such and every provision of those very laws, through the agency of the Military Commanders, to whom those laws confide the administration.

If, then, officers occupying positions so elevated set the example of obedience to enactments admitted to be unconstitutional, it may be unjust severity to censure for a like obedience officers occupying subordinate positions, the tenure of which is so much more precarious. And the President's policy seems to have been to suffer the operation of the Reconstruction Laws to proceed, and thus demonstrate to the people of the North, by their practical working, their harshness and their injustice, and the ruinous consequences, even to them, attendant upon their administration, of which his written arguments had failed to convince them. To avoid unfairness to any individual, we should also remember that it might, with some reason, have been believed that the people of the South had come to the determination that they had no choice in the matter and that they were reduced to the necessity of submitting to the execution of those laws, however unreasonable they might be. It is only within a few weeks past that any citizen, in his individual capacity, has had the courage to question before the courts of the country the validity of these military bills, and no State officer that we know of, has, in this shape, had the independence or the nerve to test their conformity to the Constitution.

As to the action of our State Auditor, in regard to this tax, we now understand that he was advised in the interest of all parties, and in pursuance of a carefully digested policy to execute the ordinance of the Convention and press the collection of the tax, leaving it to the tax payers, if they thought proper to do so, to resist it by the proper legal methods. Under this state of facts our conclusions of the Auditor's conduct yesterday was unmerited, and the accusation of his alliance with the Radical party must in justice to him be withdrawn.

GEN. HANCOCK ON REGISTRATION.

We published in our issue of yesterday a letter written by Gen Hancock, of Austin, Texas, who had complained to him that the Registrars in that State had made certain unfair decisions as to the right of particular classes of citizens to be registered in Texas, under the provisions of the Reconstruction laws. Gen. Hancock therein announces his interpretation of these laws to be, that "the different Boards of Registrars were bodies having limited judicial powers, and that their decisions are final in all cases within their jurisdiction, like those of ordinary courts, unless there are appeals taken from their decisions in individual cases, with a view to their decisions by competent superior authority, and adhn there may have been great abuses in the registration of voters, both in Texas and Louisiana, under the acts in question, they are beyond the reach of correction from the exercise of any authority vested in the Commander of the District."

As to the past, therefore, the action of the Registrars cannot be revised by the Commanding General; they may have committed errors in judgment in rejecting some entitled to be registered, and registering others who were not legally qualified, but the laws themselves provide no means whereby such errors can now be corrected.

It was perfectly evident to the careful reader of the Reconstruction laws that General Hancock, who had been assigned by the President to execute them, could not adopt any measure touching registration, which was not sanctioned by the terms of the acts themselves. The Registrars were clothed, as General Hancock says, with "limited judicial power," and their decisions were final in all cases with in their jurisdiction, unless appeals were taken, within the time named in the Act for the completion of registration, with a view to their revision by competent superior authority.

Gen. Hancock expresses no opinion as to the barshness of the laws he has been called to administer, but construes them as they are. He does not deny that there may have been errors of judgment in the decisions of the registrars, but if so, these should have been brought *at the time* to the notice of the competent superior authority by the injured party entitled to the decision. *For the future, however, Gen. Hancock is, we think, not bound by the registration of the past and the decisions of the registrars* and before the Constitution which is now being framed by the Convention shall be submitted to the electors of the State for ratification, it will probably be competent for him to order a revision of the registration lists, to be conducted by officers appointed by himself for this purpose.

Should he so determine, we can ask nothing more.

Governor Bullock's Inaugural.

The following is that part of Gov. Bullock's inaugural (delivered Friday) which is devoted to national affairs:

Let us hear no more of confiscation land attainder for the Southern masses. Let us make an end of illiberal legislation, and of the proscription of principle for which we have contended, let us restore those lately in rebellion to their rights as speedily as is consistent with the national safety. The necessary obstacles to reconstruction must come to a speedy end, whether opposed by impenitent rebels, by a President, who has deserted his friends, or by those whom his policy has brought into renewed resistance. If embittered men refuse to accept the boon proffered them, the responsibility, the shame, and the ruinous consequences will be theirs alone. If they are so blind to their own interest as to incite hostility between the races, they will find the nation strong. That nation will maintain its guarantees. No rights of loyal men will be surrendered to effect any settlement whatsoever. Equality of rights and personal safeties are irrevocably fixed.

In this dark hour of the nation's exigency, we have need of a leader whose integrity is unscrupled by political issues, whose patriotism has not permitted him to descend to the arena of partisan warfare; of a tried leader of undoubted courage, who will be swayed by neither popular clamor nor personal prejudice, of a man of cautious reticence, who has no inconsistencies to explain, no policies to maintain, no theories to promulgate, of a leader who comprehends the position and relations of all sections of our common country, and will bring to the administration of public affairs economical ideas and an honest heart. It is manifest that it is the same Providence which brought us safely through the storm of war that leads this whole people now, with singular forethought, to secure to us the plain, unpretending citizen, him whose energy, discretion and exalted patriotism will restore peace and prosperity to the discordant States and a disrected land. The time is ripe for the time—the man for the hour—the man of the people, is U. S. Grant. Before his preeminent fitness for the high office to which a grateful nation would elevate him, let personal preferences yield, that peace, good will and union may once more and forever abide throughout the Republic.

At present, says the St. Louis *Times*, the most decreasing influence in the land is the political press. The dance cellar or concert saloon, or the pretentious house of pleasure, with their victim inmates, are not half so demoralizing in their tendencies as the Illustrated Police Gazettes, Records and Journals. So great is the demand for them that they are multiplying on every hand. The last month has added a half dozen to the number, not naming *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News*, which endeavor to keep pace with the prevailing taste of the public. Vice is flaunting pretrayed, with an abundance of letter-press illustration. Semi-nude women, rivaling Cleopatra in the voluptuous disposition of their forms, attract the eager gaze alike of youth and greybearded men. The seeds of a riotous harvest of lacriviousness and crime are being sown with an unsparing hand, and our authorities make no effort to prevent or eradicate them. "Where a monkey is the God, what may one do?" asks the question of the Chicago Times. Where the production of such a literature is the surest avenue to wealth, what must be the standard of morality?

A Scottish lodge at a cheese show in Ayrshire announced the other day his solution of what he called "the problem of the day." He advised that the young ladies who are in want of husbands, and likely to drift into the overstocked governess market, should instantly apply themselves to the pursuit of cheese making—or, in other words, turn dairymaids. Then they would be able to earn from 20 to 30 pounds a year, which is the present rate of payment; they would find the occupation "healthy, pleasant and remunerative;" and, moreover, "there would be plenty of young men after them."

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY—JANUARY 10, 1868.

The Convention met at 11 A. M., President Taliaferro in the chair.

The following additional articles in the Constitution were adopted:

ART 50. The Governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART 51. The Governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the Second Monday in January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the Constitution.

ART. 52. No member of Congress, or any person holding office under the United States Government, shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

ART. 53. In case of impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, refusal, or inability to qualify, or to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or the disability be removed. The General Assembly may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability or refusal to qualify of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, declaring what officer shall act as Governor, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or for the remainder of the term.

ART. 54. The Lieutenant Governor, or officer discharging the duties of Governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the Governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 55. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate, but shall only vote when the Senate is equally divided. Whenever he shall administer the Government, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own members as President of the Senate for the time being.

ART. 56. The Governor shall receive a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, on his own warrant.

ART. 57. While acting as President of the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor shall receive for his services the same compensation which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and no more.

ART. 58. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offences against the State, and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the Senate, have power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction. In cases when the punishment is not imprisonment at hard labor, the power upon being reprieved by the Governor, shall be released if in actual custody until final action by the Senate.

ART. 59. He shall be Commander in Chief of the militia of this State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 60. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for: *Provided*, however, that the General Assembly shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 61. The Governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session thereof, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected by the Senate, shall be appointed to the same office, during the recess of the Senate.

ART. 62. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 63. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information respecting the situation of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 64. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place if that should have become dangerous from an unusual prevalence of epidemic, or in case of disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

ART 65. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

ART 66. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if he do not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, two thirds of all the members elected shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall be likewise recons dered, and if approved by two thirds of the members elected, it shall be a law; but in such cases the vote of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law.

The Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Affray at Marshall, Texas.

As explanatory of the affray which took place at Marshall, Texas, on the 20th ultimo, which General Hancock will probably cause to be investigated, we publish below a letter from a citizen of that place, to the Editor of the *Picayune*, setting forth the origin of the affair, which does not seem to have resulted in serious damage to any body:

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

MARSHALL, Texas, Jan. 1, 1868.

Dear Pic. As your valuable and widely circulated journal, which the writer has regularly read for the last seventeen years, for both profit and pleasure, is one of the most reliable mediums of communicating facts to the public, I propose to give you a brief chapter in the history of our frontier city.

It is known that General Hancock, the able and accomplished Commander of the Fifth Military District, has ordered an election for a Convention in Texas, to be held on the 19th and 14th February, including five days, and that while all the negroes have been allowed to register as voters, a large proportion of the whites have been illegally and arbitrarily refused the privilege. But still the white race will have a majority in the Texas Convention, but the number of white Radicals in the State, and some of the negroes have spoken in favor of the Conservative ticket. To prevent this, a conspiracy has been formed in the State by yesterday morning, seized with an attack of hydrophobia, in consequence of having been bitten by a mad dog about a month ago. As he did not make his appearance yesterday to get papers, as usual, the cashier of the *Bulletin*, suspecting that he must be sick, went to his residence and found him suffering with this frightful malady to such an extent that his recovery, if such a thing is possible, seems hopeless.

The Black Creek Controversy.—The injunction granted by Judge Caldwell, of the United States District Court, by Messrs. Barron, Do Bar and McDonough, to restrain Spalding & Hodwell from performing the "Tale of Enchantment" has been dissolved. The Judge holds that no such representation as the "Black Creek" can, in the first place, be copyrighted, as it is immoral, and in the second place, the statute gives the copyright held by the owners of the "Black Creek" to be a fraud upon the copyright law.

Another thing, the spectacular scenes represented are held to be old, and not new and original with the "Black Creek." Hence the "Tale of Enchantment" is no infringement.

Fire!—The alarm of fire, yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a house, and wood yard, on Old Magazine street, near St. Mary street, catching fire. The building, together with a one-story frame house adjoining, belonging to Mr. Mouton, was insured for $1000; a one story frame house at the corner, a two-story frame house on Magazine street, occupied by Mr. Mouton, and owned by W. C. Raymond, which was partly insured; another one-story frame house on St. Mary street, occupied by Richard Behan, insured for $1000, owned by Commander Thomas; these also perished in the flames. The loss cannot fall short of twenty thousand dollars.

A fire broke out at Lyceum Hall, last evening, in a house owner of Tchoupitoulas and Terpsichore streets, owned by Mr. Ruin, and occupied by Simon McCaffrey. No great damage resulted. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Robbery.—John A. Shaw and Edward Henderson were arrested yesterday morning, charged by Daniel Hanson, with robbing him in the house of Joseph Moquetta Shaw demanded all persons to keep the peace. This caused the judge to *grit*, and in his ire never stopped till he reached the headquarters of the military commander at the Jackson House, and made an affidavit that this little Deputy Sheriff tried to assassinate him, and he insisted on the street, by the military, of the Sheriff, the Deputy, and the citizen who accidentally fired the pistol. These men are now in military custody, and I suppose Gen. Hancock will be asked to remove the Sheriff from office!! Truly, we have fallen upon evil times. If any one had said ten years ago that the supreme bench of Texas, adorned by such men as Lipscomb, Hemphill, Gazettes, Records and Journals. So great is the demand for them that they are multiplying on every hand. The last month has added a half dozen to the number, not naming *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News*, which endeavor to keep pace with the prevailing taste of the public. Vice is flaunting pretrayed, with an abundance of letter-press illustration. Semi-nude women, rivaling Cleopatra in the voluptuous disposition of their forms, attract the eager gaze alike of youth and grey-bearded men. The seeds of a riotous harvest of lacriviousness and crime are being sown with an unsparing hand, and our authorities make no effort to prevent or eradicate them. "Where a monkey is the God, what may one do?" asks the question of the Chicago Times. Where the production of such a literature is the surest avenue to wealth, what must be the standard of morality?

MINOR TOPICS—The Philadelphia *Press* states, as showing how low "Andrew Johnson" has fallen, that at his New Year's reception, "there were no colored citizens present." The *Press* calls this "another significant fact." We should think it was, and would like to have it fully investigated and explained, either by a Congressional Committee or by the Democratic League. It would be a great impertinence, however, for any one to inquire whether there were any "colored citizens present" at the New Year's reception of the Philadelphia *Press*.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,335.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Second Annual State Fair—Fourth Day—Fair Grounds, Jan. 10th, 1868.—At six this morning the thermometer stood at 57½, and until 12 M. it grew gradually colder. The wind was from the North, and decidedly fresh. The inclemency of the weather, doubtless, prevented many from visiting the Fair, still the attendance was quite respectable, and should the weather continue dry the Fair will yet be a success, as it deserves to be.

Capt. Lane, of the police force, is again on horseback, attending in person to his multifarious duties.

In our review of the fourth day we shall first enumerate some things in Col. Merriam's department, which, we have hitherto been forced to leave unmentioned.

Some wood work from Roberts & Co., Gravier street, consisting of plain, panelled, and Venitian blind doors, made from Louisiana cypress, without staining. No prettier or more beautiful could be conjectured for a new building, and we hope to see our native woods come into use without the extra aid of coloring.

We notice the case of shot guns, four in number, from the machinery of Reid, on Chartres street, which will compare favorably, at least, as far as finish is concerned, with the best European workmanship.

The Hardware Department attracted much attention, and is really one of the most interesting features of the Fair.

There are some fifty or sixty specimens of forest woods, from the interior of British Honduras, with which we will venture to say that no country on the face of the globe can compete with any show of excess. Among the collection we find three beautiful specimens of mahogany, a block rough hewn, of Spanish cedar, about 30 inches long, 24 broad, and fully 6 inches thick. Near this is a small section from a sapling of the celebrated hard wood tree, which all names signifying hardness, being exhausted, the Spanish discoverers called the "Axe master." This wood is as heavy as iron. There is a magnificent specimen of the true Liguum Vitæ, or (Guiacum wood, and a good specimen of the bastard of the same species. Besides these we noticed specimens of the gum nadilla, red and white, mangrove, nopiosta, a wood resembling birds eye maple, catoloth, a very hard wood with a deep black heart, ebony, rosewood, black locust, iron wood, white pudding wood boxan, used for piles and wharves, two specimens of logwood, red, ridge wood, the back of which is used as a red dye, fustic, used for dyeing yellow, yellow wood, (an wood, a material almost as light as cork) and many other specimens which will well repay a careful study.

Leaving the woods, we next meet some seten or eight specimens of Honduras sugar cane, average specimens only about 14 feet long. This cane once planted, and cultivated the first year, lasts from fifteen to twenty years without replanting, and with no further trouble in the way of cultivation. The planters of Honduras claim that six hogsheads of sugar can be produced from an acre of this cane.

Further along we find some fine specimens of hemp from the Hennequin plant. This plant resembles our own hemp, but needs but one planting and very little care. The fibre is from three to four feet long, and exceedingly strong. In color it is almost a pure white without bleaching. The plant is of the family of the aloes, and, like the aloes, it seems to flourish in the Gulf States as well, if not better than the' Ramie.

Along with the Henneqnin was a rope made from the wild "silk grass," with the ends of the grass stalks still attached to the nether end of the thread. The fibre in this rope is beautiful, and seems feel both in color and texture and tenacious as the best Irish hemp or flax. This grass grows wild in all parts of the country, to the height of eight or nine feet and very close. We are informed by a planter that some years ago this grass was cultivated for paper, but it will lapse until this will become one of the staple exports of British Honduras.

Near by was some specimens of cassava root, and bread made from the same, while on the other side of the table was a jar of cassava starch.

Bundles of Sarsaparilla lay about loose, as did specimens of the tree plant and its product. There were several jars of as many different grades of sugar, bottles of rum, red and white, of the Catholic manufacture, rum, ginseng, or allspice, preserved cashew, ginger, Akie fruit, arrow root, guaco and rat root—the latter is considered a specific against the bite of the snake. Oranges, tobacco, yams, annato seeds, cocoa nut, aloe aints, with some beautiful Carib shell work, and some very fine specimen of corals, a small model of a "pot fan" went to make up the exhibition.

Among other curiosities we noticed a small bottle, carefully corked, and sealed, containing "Silver nodes" printed at Belize, and on paper manufactured in the Colony from the leaf of the pineapple plant.

The following awards were made to day:

J. B. Birkley—Silver medal for best sugar hogshead and molasses barrel.

A. Boulange—Silver medal for best whisky barrel.

J. T. Desgrins, for best rice tierce.

A. Boulange, for best specimen of turpentine distilled from pine knots.

For the largest and best assortment of coopers ware, J. T. Desgrins. Diploma.

Best specimen of kegs, A. Boulange. Honorable mention.

Ditto, deck and well bucket, James Feeny. Honorable mention.

Ditto, wooden bucket, brass bound E. A. Drayton, agent. Honorable mention.

Best full set table cutlery: Slack, Stauffer & Co. Silver medal.

Best display pocket knives, same parties. Silver medal.

Best assortment of scissors, same parties.

Best display of cutlery all kinds, same parties.

Best axes, same parties.

Best hatchets, Slocomb, Baldwin & Co. Bronze medal.

Best edges bronze medal, same parties.

Best display carpenters tools, J. S. Aitkins & Son. Silver medal.

Best set of augers, Slack, Stauffer & Co. Silver medal.

Best assortment of brace bits, same parties. Silver medal.

Best display of edge tools, Rice Bros. Premium recommended.

For best and handsome display of cutlery and edge tools (out in competition). Honorable mention and premium recommended.

To Mr. Sidney Bernard, of Boston, we are indebted for an excellent dinner courteously furnished us on the Fair Grounds.

The Jackson Railroad Directors Suit.—The case of the parties claiming to have been elected directors of this road instead of the present Board, came before Judge Dupianier, and others, has been decided by Judge Duplanier in favor of the latter Board. The public have several times, intimated that the decisions of constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts will be postponed until Congress takes the proposed action.

Railway Contract Awarded.—The contract for building the Orleans Railroad line of city railway, which is to run along Dauphine and Bienville streets, from the Ursulines to the Lake, has been awarded to R. S. Harrison and John Bentley, who are to be commenced at once.

Hydrophobia.—Adolphe Jahan, one of the carriers of the Crescent Bulletin, was, on Friday yesterday morning, seized with an attack of hydrophobia, in consequence of having been bitten by a mad dog about a month ago. As he did not make his appearance yesterday to get papers, as usual, the cashier of the *Bulletin*, suspecting that he must be sick, went to his residence and found him suffering with this frightful malady to such an extent that his recovery, if such a thing is possible, seems hopeless.

The Black Creek Controversy.—The injunction granted by Judge Caldwell, of the United States District Court, by Messrs. Barron, Do Bar and McDonough, to restrain Spalding & Hodwell from performing the "Tale of Enchantment" has been dissolved. The Judge holds that no such representation as the "Black Creek" can, in the first place, be copyrighted, as it is immoral, and in the second place, the statute gives the copyright held by the owners of the "Black Creek" to be a fraud upon the copyright law.

Another thing, the spectacular scenes represented are held to be old, and not new and original with the "Black Creek." Hence the "Tale of Enchantment" is no infringement.

Fire!—The alarm of fire, yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a house, and wood yard, on Old Magazine street, near St. Mary street, catching fire. The building, together with a one-story frame house adjoining, belonging to Mr. Mouton, was insured for $1000; a one story frame house at the corner, a two-story frame house on Magazine street, occupied by Mr. Mouton, and owned by W. C. Raymond, which was partly insured; another one-story frame house on St. Mary street, occupied by Richard Behan, insured for $1000, owned by Commander Thomas; these also perished in the flames. The loss cannot fall short of twenty thousand dollars.

A fire broke out at Lyceum Hall, last evening, in a house owner of Tchoupitoulas and Terpsichore streets, owned by Mr. Ruin, and occupied by Simon McCaffrey. No great damage resulted. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Robbery.—John A. Shaw and Edward Henderson were arrested yesterday morning, charged by Daniel Hanson, with robbing him in the house of Joseph Moquetta Shaw demanded all persons to keep the peace. This caused the judge to *grit*, and in his ire never stopped till he reached the headquarters of the military commander at the Jackson House, and made an affidavit that this little Deputy Sheriff tried to assassinate him, and he insisted on the street, by the military, of the Sheriff, the Deputy, and the citizen who accidentally fired the pistol. These men are now in military custody, and I suppose Gen. Hancock will be asked to remove the Sheriff from office!! Truly, we have fallen upon evil times. If any one had said ten years ago that the supreme bench of Texas, adorned by such men as Lipscomb, Hemphill, Wheeler, would ever be degraded by such men as now sit upon it, Caldwell, Morrell, Latimer, etc., no one could have believed it—that the literary and highly learned state judiciary would adorn the galaxy of American jurisprudence, should be succeeded by the phosphorescent exhalations of ordinary police bullies. Ha! Ha! ha! the confusion of Texas at this time. To such straits are the Radicals driven that they send out their Supreme Judges to harangue negroes about voting, to excite them against the white people, and to inaugurate a war of races. If Judge Caldwell should make his appearance in New Orleans and harangue the negroes and poorer white people, and tell them that their labor had built all those fine houses, and put all the money in those banks, and that it properly belonged to them, and that they ought to take it if they have to wade in blood up to their necks, you would call him an incendiary and a disturber of the public peace, and you would arrest him and punish him.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Whisky Bill Passed by Congress.

Proceedings in the U. S. Supreme Court Attracting Intense Interest.

Gen. Meade's Address to the Alabama Convention.

The Virginia Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Proceedings in the Supreme Court are attracting intense interest. The impression that the Bench will decide adversely to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts gains ground. To-day, Judge Black moved that a day be appointed for hearing exparte McCardle, but Mr. Stanbery objected to arguing the case on behalf of the Government because he had written an opinion sustaining the other side. The matter was referred upon Mr. Stanbery's suggestion until the Government could arrange if appear by counsel or argue.

London, Jan. 10—Noon.—Consols 92½ at 71¾.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 350,000 francs.

Liverpool, Jan. 10—Noon.—Cotton firm; prices unchanged. Sales 10,000 bales. Sales for last nine days 111,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales were for export, and 7000 bales for speculation.

Stock on hand 419,000 bales, of which, 91,000 were American. At sea, from the 1st of October, since last report of January 1, 17,000 bales.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—At a conservative dinner, Bismack, reviewing the situation, said war with France this year was a phantom, and urged his hearers to dismiss all fear.

London, Jan. 10—Afternoon.—Bonds 71¾ to 72.

Liverpool, Jan. 10—Afternoon — Cotton firmer and unchanged; more doing. Sales 12,000 bales.

Total stock at sea 211,000 bales, of which 115,000 are American.

Breadstuffs dull, mostly declined. Corn 16s. Pork firmer. Beef 115s. Lard 78s 9d. Tallow 48s 9d.

San Francisco, Jan. 9. The annual report shows imports from foreign ports $15,000,000 against $14,000,000 last year.

Imports via the Isthmus, $36,000,000, mostly currency valuations. Exports of treasure, $16,000,000.

Merchandise $22,500,000. The product of gold is the smallest since 1850.

New York, Jan. 10.—Stocks very strong, higher and closing unchanged. Gold 134¾. Bonds, dull. Flour 10@15c. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat favors buyers. Corn a shade lower. Rye dull. Oats very dull, ½c lower. Pork dull, heavy. Lard 1c lower. Cotton steady—middling uplands 16 to 16¼. Freights firm.

Cincinnati, Jan. 10.—River 43½ feet and rising. Mercury 22.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—Tobacco unchanged. Flour firm and unchanged.

London, Jan. 10, evening.—Bonds 71¾, others unchanged.

Frankfort, Jan. 10.—Bonds 76.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Bourse firmer. Rentes up.

Dublin, Jan. 10.—A reported Fenian leader of an insurrection last autumn was arrested on the charge of high treason.

Pigeott is held for alleged libels and seditious articles in the *Irish American*.

The clerks in the magnetic telegraph office at Belfast have been arrested, on the charge of Fenianism.

Florence, Jan. 10. The new budget calls for one hundred and ninety millions of livres taxes, and four hundred millions of livres loan.

Havana, Jan. 10.—Exchange on New York currency, 15¾ to 27; on London, 11¾ to 12¾.