The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1868.

The auction sale of porcelain, silver-plated ware, cutlery, statuettes and household articles, at 174 Canal street, by Messrs. Hoffman, Marks & Co., will be continued on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday next.

The steamer Ella May, Captain Miller, met on the lake, on the night of the 24th instant, the schooner Parthenia Jacques, in a sinking condition, and took on board her Captain E. Mandale, and three colored men composing her crew, named Alfred, Eussine and John Pete, and two passengers—M. A. Marigny and a white boy, 14 years of age.

We thank the officers of the steamship Bavaria, Captain Meyer, from Hamburg and Southampton, and her agents, Messrs. Williams, Ruperti & Co., for files of German and English newspapers.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—D'Offenbach's comic opera of "La Belle Hélène" was presented at this house last night to one of the largest audiences of the season, who seemed to enjoy the amusing performance.

After the opera, the first "bal masqué" of the season opened with a brilliant attendance, and as we write progresses in a satisfactory manner.

To-night Donizetti's beautiful opera of "La Favorite" is to be repeated, Miss Audibert taking the part of *Eléonor*. The other characters to be represented as on the last performance of this opera.

THE WORLD ALMANAC.—We thank the publishers of the New York *World* for a copy of their Almanac for 1868, which contains much valuable matter for reference. The Reconstruction Acts of Congress; the President's Veto Messages and other official documents are found in the book, among other information of a similar nature.

The steamship Gen. Grant, J. B. Hildreth, commanding, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The steamship C. W. Lord, Capt. Ward, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The steamship Bienville, Capt. Baker, sailed last evening for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:

For New York—Emile Loubert, Dexter Dane, Miss Agness....For Havana—Mathiee Karle, T J R—, Alex de la L adre, J H Dunuty, D P Moutague, R B Batte, N H Glassowite, wife and two children, Mrs Fitzgerald and son.

The following is a list of the passengers per steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg, via Southampton:

K Damm, lady, two children and servant, C Fairfax, R Fairfax, C Moore, J Mitchell, E Dufourcet, M Clastrier, H Solomon, Mrs A Weyer, F H C Hellberg, Louis August, P Wegner and wife, C Moog, W Fattineau, G Guel and 75 steerage.

The steamship Star of the Union, Capt. Cookey, sailed at 5 o'clock last evening, from her wharf, opposite Jackson Square, for Philadelphia, via Havana, with the following passengers:

For Philadelphia—Geo Meeson, Mr Arbuckle, John S Scott, Mr Willis, E S Townsend and wife, J Hamilton and wife....For Havana—H O Colbohm, A Abot, M Biasco and wife, J C Henrick and wife.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs, *New Orleans, La., Jan. 21, 1868.*

Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, Commanding District of Texas:

General—I am directed by the Major General Commanding, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., together with copies of telegrams and other documents, showing that a disturbance was created at a public meeting in Marshall, Texas, and the arrest of certain parties by the military authority, and the release of said parties by writ of *habeas corpus*. You also ask for instructions upon the following points: "When a military officer makes an arrest of a civilian, shall the latter be delivered up at once, on the application of himself or friends, to the civil authority, as was done at Marshall; or, shall the military officer hold the civilian in custody until the case shall have been reported and acted upon at this or superior Headquarters."

In reply, Major General Hancock directs me to say, by virtue of the third section of the act of Congress of the 2d March, 1867, it is made the duty of the District Commanders "to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and, to this end, he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of, and try offenders, or, when in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize Military Commissions or tribunals for that purpose," &c. It is obvious that it is left optional with the District Commander to determine before what Courts offenders shall be tried. When the accused is turned over for trial to the civil tribunals, he is subject to their custody and jurisdiction until the case shall be finally disposed of, under the laws and practice of such Courts for that purpose; for in that class of cases the military can exercise no control over the civil authority. If, on the contrary, the offender is to be tried by a Military Commission or tribunal, he is held in the custody of the Military, and the Civil Courts are forbidden to interfere under color of State authority. These two classes of cases are entirely distinct, and different rules apply to them. General Orders No. 40, from these Headquarters, expressly refers to this distinction. In proper cases the offender may be held for a sufficient length of time, to enable the Commanding General to determine whether the party ought to be tried by a Military Commission. When a writ of *habeas corpus* issues in cases submitted to military jurisdiction, a return of that fact is sufficient, and the Civil Court is bound at once to dismiss the application. When the report of Col. Wood, Special Inspector, in reference to this affair is received, further special orders will be given in this case.

It is the intention of the Major General Commanding to support the civil authorities where they require assistance, and, to that end, he will discharge all civil officers who fail to perform their duties.

For further advice, as to your proposed action on this subject, see letter to Gov. Pease, copies of which have been furnished you.

Official:

I am, General,
Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT CHANDLER,
Captain, Assistant Secretary for Civil Affairs.

GRANT ASTRADDLE.—It is reported at the Republican headquarters, in Broadway near Bleecker street, this afternoon, that one of the Conservative Republican Committee who went on to Washington to tender General Grant the nomination of President (on behalf of the Cooper Institute meeting) says the General desires not to be placed in a position which would look like a premature committal to either of the great political parties—at least, not until such times as persons desirous of obtaining his views can speak with authority for the people at large, and not for particular localities merely.—*New York Letter Philadelphia Ledger.*

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Stewart's bill in the Senate provides for the division of the thirty-seven States into eight Judicial Districts, and makes it lawful after the 1st of July next for any Justice of the Supreme Court to appoint any District Judge in his circuit to hold a term or part of a term in any district whenever, from accumulation of business, the public interest requires it, provided the Circuit Court so held shall not hear writs of error from the District Courts. The latter, however, can be heard by a court of three District Judges, appointed by the Supreme Justice, of whom three shall constitute a quorum. No final decree of these courts shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court unless the writ of error be sued out on appeal within two years after entry of judgment, nor unless the matter in dispute exceeds the value of $5000, or the adjudication involves the construction of a law of the United States, or the validity or construction of a treaty, or a revenue patent or copy right law of the United States. Provided nothing herein contained shall affect the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to review cases arising under the law of March 3d, 1863, relative to *habeas corpus*, etc., or under the act of the 5th of February, 1867, establishing judicial courts.

THE JOHNSON-STANTON DIFFICULTY—GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT—HILLYER'S INTERVIEW WITH GRANT—GRANT'S EXCUSES—DENIES HE IS A RADICAL.—*Washington, Jan. 16.*—During the interview yesterday between the President and General Grant, the latter remarked that if he had not surrendered the War Department building to Stanton, the Department would have been run elsewhere, to which Mr Johnson replied: "If you had not broken faith I would like to have seen him run such a machine," adding emphatically: "Stanton can't stay there." It is understood that General Hillyer, formerly of his staff, has had a long interview with General Grant, the substance of which was reduced to writing and communicated to the President. In that interview Grant expressed himself as disgusted with Radical legislation; that he was no Radical himself, and never was one, that the Radical party had endeavored to use him for party purposes; that he didn't like to decide the very questionable law points involved in Mr. Stanton's case, and thought he was acting for the best in allowing him to resume his duties as Secretary of War; but that there was a provision in the Constitution which said the President was the commander-in-chief, and this was so easily understood that he should obey strictly any orders which he might issue. Such is said to have been the substance of General Grant's remarks as repeated to the President.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The New York *World's* correspondent says that Pope's residence was the finest in Atlanta—a spick and span affair, built expressly for his own use by a professional architect—and the rent thereof was paid partly by the Government, and part by admiring friends. The doors of this house are of mahogany, and fifteen thousand dollars worth of rosewood furniture decorates its spacious rooms. Lace curtains drape the windows; and up above the roof, fretted into all manner of cunning gables and cosy window nooks, towers a *campanilla* in the first Italian style.

The Boston *Post* puts the following to the Mississippi Convention: "Why doesn't the Mississippi Convention burn its own gas, and save further trouble? It is sufficiently inflammable."

CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION.

We call the attention of our readers in the interior to the subjoined address of the Democratic State Central Committee of which Mr. M. B. Brady is President and Colonel W. M. Smallwood Secretary, to the Conservative citizens of the State, who are urgently called upon to organize in their various parishes without delay in support of the National Democratic party, and for the purpose of presenting a united front to the agrarian and revolutionary designs of the Republican party, by means of a well-understood and uniform course of action in which all white men who maintain the supremacy of their race may join with some prospect of defeating their enemies. We cannot suppose that any good citizen will withhold his countenance and support from this movement the object of which is to advance the interest of no political clique nor to elevate any particular individuals. The present is no time for good men to continue in the mistakenly selfish policy of holding themselves aloof from political associations. It is the duty of every good citizen to exercise whatever influence he possesses in favor of the efficient administration of the laws and wise government, and they may rest assured, if they do not, that the State, parish and city governments will pass into the hands of those of both colors who are every way unfit to discharge the important trust.

The present sad condition of public affairs, State and national, is largely due to the fact of our best citizens abstaining habitually from any participation in the government.

Now is the time to do what they can to recover their lost influence.

We would suggest that the various committees throughout the State proceed, as soon as organized, to obtain a complete list of all persons entitled to be registered, and of all those persons who are registered under age, and that the committees make it a matter of personal duty to urge upon every white man entitled to be registered, but who is not now on the lists, the obligation resting upon him, to claim and exercise that right, so soon as the lists shall be opened for revision.

There are many other obvious services which a thoroughly disciplined organization can perform in the crisis which is approaching, but these it is not necessary now to suggest.

Organize! Organize!!

To the Conservative Citizens of the State of Louisiana:

As Chairman and Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, we have been instructed to call the attention of the Conservative Democracy of the State to the necessity of immediate and thorough organization.

It is enough to say to our Conservative friends, that the great Democratic party of the nation, which has recently achieved such glorious victories at the North, invites our organization and co-operation in the great struggle they are now making for a return of the government to the true principles of constitutional legislation and administration. We cannot think the Conservatives of the South will turn a deaf ear to this appeal; but will, as of yore, sound a clarion note that shall echo throughout the nation in harmony with those great and immortal principles now so courageously maintained by the Democratic party in every State in the Union.

In times like these, the voice of every Conservative, by whatever party name heretofore known, should be heard, and every voice should be moulded into one, that we may think, talk, and act in unison from the far North to the extreme South, from the Atlantic shore to the already redeemed boundaries of California.

In this great work the Conservatives of Louisiana have their share of the duty to perform. They must organize in detail—in every ward of the City, and in every parish of the State.

We therefore, on behalf of the democratic State Central Committee call upon our democratic friends, and upon Conservatives every where to commence this work instantly and vigorously. It is the recommendation of the State Central Committee that the city of New Orleans be organized by wards, and the balance of the State by parishes; and that Central Committees be appointed in each parish, and those committees placed in correspondence with the State Central Committee. The parish committees are essential to parish organizations, and their services will soon be required in calling the party together in State Convention.

Acting under the advice of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party at Washington City, we cannot be mistaken as to the propriety and necessity of vigorous action and thorough organization.

M. B. BRADY, President.
W. M. SMALLWOOD, Secretary
New Orleans, January 22d, 1868.

THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The Chicago *Times* says, on the authority of a special telegram from Washington:

That the House committee on Foreign Affairs is preparing to report a bill which will most effectually protect the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. While it is to be hoped that this is true, it should not be forgotten that this matter of the rights of naturalized citizens includes something more than the views of the United States. It is a something which can only be fully settled by an understanding with all the powers interested.

We may elect to take a certain position; and France has precisely the same right to elect to take a position which may be exactly antagonistic to ours. In such a case, the result of the attempt of either to enforce its views would result in war. But war is an expensive method of settlement, and should only be adopted when all other honorable means of reconciliation have failed.

The *Times* has suggested a commission from the various powers to dispose, now and forever, of this vexed question. Some other journals have suggested a Congress. Either way is good enough, except that a commission, being less cumbersome, would work more rapidly. Let us have one or the other. Action by Congress, defining our position, will do no hurt, or good. It is not our laws which interfere with naturalized citizens abroad, but it is the laws of foreign powers. It is to alter these that our efforts should be directed.

As the *Times* very properly observes, the United States is not the only Government concerned in the settlement of this question, and it is obvious that the jurisdiction of a nation over its expatriated subjects can only be yielded on certain conditions and with certain restrictions.

The object of this outcry about the rights of naturalized citizens, is to enable foreigners to come to the United States and there organize revolutionary enterprises against the country of their nativity. Is it not because certain persons suspected of connection with such organizations have been arrested in Great Britain, and others known to have violated the statutes enacted to repress revolts and armed expeditions against the British Government, originating with the organization known as Fenians, have been tried and found guilty of qualified treason by British Courts of Justice?

Suppose that Government were to follow the example of the Government of the United States during the late war, and re-establish the system of passports, making it necessary for foreigners visiting her dominions to have the previous written permission of her Government so to do. Would not such a system give more annoyance to well disposed travellers than the arrest of a few persons whose revolutionary speech and actions had attracted the attention and aroused the suspicion of the authorities?

Persons visiting a strange country either for a temporary or permanent purpose, should remember they have *duties* to perform as well as rights to claim, and one of the first of these duties is to observe scrupulously and obey strictly the laws of the country in which they have chosen to take up either their temporary or permanent residence.

That some modification of the law regulating the subject of allegiance, is called for, nobody denies, but it is certain that until governments have lost their senses, they will never consent to alter their laws to suit the evil purposes of those who are clamoring for the change. It is not peaceable travelers who are molested in Great Britain, nor does any complaint come from this class of persons. When the great powers of Europe shall consent to abandon their jurisdiction over their native-born subjects who have expatriated themselves, those persons may rest assured that the rules established for regulating the change of allegiance, will be so stringent, that it will be more dangerous to plot against the peace and authority of the governments whose allegiance they have forsworn, than it is at the present time, for every safeguard will be taken against fraudulent expatriation, and the whole subject will be regulated under fixed rules which, while they will enable a man to change his allegiance, will also protect the consenting governments against the unlawful designs of restless and demagogical politicians.

A PENAL OFFENCE TO CALL A NEGRO A NEGRO.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* calls attention to the fact that the North Carolina (Mongrel) Convention has decreed that the word negro must no longer be used in speaking of those persons whom the custom of ages has thus denominated, and who constitute the majority of the assembly. The editor says:

"The Convention does not say what shall be considered an acceptable synonym of the forbidden word—whether 'gentleman of color,' 'American citizen of African descent,' 'ex-contraband,' or what—so that the unfortunate reporters are still left in ignorance how to avoid treading on the sensitive toes of the colored members. But 'negro' must not be used—that much is settled—and so deep is the determination of the Convention on this point, that we may look for a clause incorporating it in the fundamental law of the State."

THE SUPREME COURT.—Under the Radical bill which has passed the House of Representatives, if three Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States affirm the constitutionality of a law of Congress, and five deny it, the opinion of the three is to be the opinion of the Court, and overrule that of the five who are against it. This is a new feature in courts, where three are to count more than five, but it is quite in harmony with Republican ideas of legislation. The only thing with them is, what is necessary to secure their party in power. This being understood, they walk right straight to it, without regard to consequences, destroying Presidents and Courts and everything else that comes in their way.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—Judge Howe sentenced parties yesterday, as follows: John Williams, colored, for stealing twelve boxes of tobacco, belonging to Sothern, Calloway & Co., two months imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Killitto, colored, for stealing a horse belonging to John Henry, six months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Gustave Bordelois, for stealing a gold watch and six hundred and five dollars in money from the coffee-house of Cyniacco Moratini, three months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Aleck Blade, for stealing eighty pounds of coffee, the property of John I. Adams & Co., six months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

A. Alvarez, for stealing articles valued at $20 from the store of B. Welmeyer, three months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Dave, colored, for wounding Alla Semmes with a razor, six months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Flynn, for stealing a coat belonging to J. P. Benton, three months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Jacob Snerman, alias Thompson, for stealing a gold watch, a thousand dollars in money, a pistol and some some clothing from the house of M. Weisheimer, three months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

The case of Reuben Thompson and Fred Washington, colored, charged with the murder of Alfred Brooks, colored, who, on the 4th of June last was reported to have been found dead in a thicket near the Jackson Railroad depot, was dismissed by nol pros. The body was not found, and the only evidence against the accused was that they had, previously to the disappearance of Brooks, made threats against him. There was no proof of Brooks' death.

The Royal Street Burglary.—A man, formerly engaged as a waiter in Galpin's Restaurant, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being implicated in the daring burglary committed night before last at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets.

Leg Broken.—Officer Rhodes reports that a deck hand on the steamboat Lafourche, whose name is unknown, had his leg broken Friday evening while fastening the stern line of the boat after she landed. He was taken to the Charity Hospital by the mate of the boat.

Recorder Neville's Court.—Julius Weisenberger, one of the prisoners who escaped from the Black Maria a week or two ago, was re-arraigned, charged with swindling Wendelin Heidel of $10, and endeavoring to defraud other parties. The case was continued and the accused required to give bonds in $2000 for his appearance. This he failed to do and was remanded.

Patsy Bines and John Cooney were arraigned, charged by Ann Martin, No. 66 Girod street, with breaking open her trunk and stealing $96 therefrom. The accused were sent before the First District Court under bonds of $250.

Thomas Egan was arraigned, charged with having perjured himself in giving testimony in a goat case in the Second Justice's Court. Sent before the First District Court under bonds of $250.

Simon Housant was fined $25 for driving his wagon on the wood work of the steamboat landing.

The following parties were sent to the Workhouse: Dennis Doran, drunk, sixty days; John Frazier, colored, ninety days, for entering Mary King's premises with intent to steal; Henry Clark and Ed. William, ninety days, for stealing a pair of geese; Catherine Cabill, drunk, thirty days; Peter Austin and Nathan McCall, thirty days as vagrants; Autoine Murphy and Bridget Cosgrove, three months for fighting.

David Hogan and James Larken were arraigned, charged with stealing five barrels of sour kroat and a barrel of pork from the steamboat landing, the property of Messrs. Chenowith, Casey & Co. The accused were sent before the First District Court, bonds $500 each.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Celeste Ward, charged with assaulting Kate Smith with intent to kill, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days.

Wm. Henderson, arrested on Old Levee street, charged by Peter Whittinger with larceny, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days.

Joseph Jones, Wm. Thompson, Sam Nelson and Dan. Freemam, arrested on the Levee as pilferers, were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Suspicious Characters.—Geo. Bradford and Joseph King were arrested yesterday morning by officers Delaney, on Dauphine street, as dangerous and suspicious characters. Bradford had on his person ten dice, eleven checks used in betting, $33 in greenbacks and $20 in City money; also a package containing betting checks to the amount of $1500. King had four dice, pack of cards and dice cloth. These parties have been connected with one of the side shows attending Robinson's circus.

Recorder Gastinel sent them to the Workhouse for six months, with the choice of giving bonds for good behavior for one year.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

FORTY EIGHTH DAY—JANUARY 25, 1868.

Disfranchisement Further Discussed.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M. President Taliaferro in the chair, and 61 delegates present.

The payment of the bills of the New Orleans Gas Light Company was recommended by the special committee on the subject.

ORDER OF THE DAY—THE CONSTITUTION.

Ludeling, of Ouachita, spoke at length, and very eloquently, in favor of Judge Cooley's amendment to Wickliffe's substitute, on the subject of disfranchisement. He would not conceal the fact that, according to his interpretation, no one would be disfranchised thereby, except those duly convicted of treason.

In answer to the argument favoring greater proscription, the substance of which was that it was necessary for the preservation of the power of the Republican party, this plea of necessity for such purpose, he contended, was the only argument that could possibly be brought to bear to justify so iniquitous a proceeding; it was the plea and theory of a tyrant. To those in power everything necessary to achieve their purposes was deemed proper. Might was with them right.

The speaker next analyzed, with masterly clearness and ability, the Reconstruction acts, giving them an interpretation entirely different from the majority of those who spoke yesterday on the subject.

He did not sustain these acts, he said, because they were just or constitutional, but because they are the best to be had under the circumstances. Such proscription as was proposed in this Convention, he contended, was not necessary to our representation in Congress. This Convention was not a criminal tribunal sitting in judgment upon its fellow citizens. He was no apologist for secession, but he denounced any proposition to pass judgment in this Convention upon any citizen of Louisiana. He would not admit that because General Beauregard went into the Confederate army, it was the province of this Convention to say that he was guilty of treason. The courts of the country were established for determining such questions.

The gentleman from Feliciana (Mr. Newsham) yesterday asked, "Since when had treason ceased to be odious?" He would reply that he never had, but it was one thing to declare that a man was guilty of treason, and another thing to prove it by conviction; and even if proved guilty, was it the policy of good government to pardon or to punish? Is it not the part of true Statesmanship to convert our enemies into friends according to the theory of the Bible?

But, said the speaker, I am opposed to proscription as a matter of policy as well as upon principle. Now, that the war is over, for God's sake let us have peace; an end to these burnings, turmoils, and partisan purposes and bickerings. I advocate universal amnesty. The great Radical advocate and father of the Republican party, Horace Greeley, advocates it, and in taking the same ground the Speaker felt he could not be charged with Copperheadism. The interests and property of the colored as well as the white race demanded a truce and obliteration of such issues as had been settled by the war. Let the past bury its dead, for, in God's name, the people had been sufficiently punished. What more could be asked?

The following communication from the Auditor was read:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Jan. 23, 1868.

Hon. James G. Taliaferro, President State Convention:

Sir—In answer to a resolution inquiring from me the account of tax received for the benefit of the Convention, and to whom any portion of the same has been paid, I beg to answer that the

First District, New Orleans, has paid	$231 62
Second	107 87
Third	167 00
Fourth	18 54
Jefferson parish,	61 97
	$587 00
And that the following amount has been paid (to members)	575 00
Balance remaining unpaid	$12 00

Very respectfully,
H. PERALTA, Auditor.

Johnson's Name Before the People—An Incident in the Theatre.

We copy as follows from the New York *Herald*, of the 19th:

At Niblo's theatre, on Friday night, there was an explosion of popular thought—an unpremeditated, altogether spontaneous expression, indicating very clearly the conviction as to the acts and position of some public men that are taking hold of the common mind of the masses. An actor in the play unintentionally fired the train. He dragged in the phrase that Grant made famous in the Wilderness campaign: "I'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." It is one of many phrases that actors drag in whenever possible, as it generally "starts the house." People have got used to cheering it, so when it came on Friday night they received it in the usual hearty temper; but in the very midst of their applause the thought seemed to flash on many minds that the phrase was no longer what it then seemed. These men expressed their disapprobation in hisses. There was a fair division of sentiment, and to put the point raised beyond all doubt there was a call of "three cheers for Grant."

It is hardly possible that the gallant, considerate, reasoning, generous American people will ever refuse this ovation of three cheers called for in the name of a man who has led the armies of the republic to victories almost without parallel. The three cheers, therefore, were honestly given. But they who had first expressed disapprobation, and who had, perhaps, cheered with the rest, desired to carry the matter further, wishing, apparently, to show that these cheers were given to the name of a gallant soldier, and not as an indorsement of that soldier's political record. With this view they threw on the tide the opposite principle in politics to that radicalism in which Grant at present seems lost. They gave the name of Andrew Johnson, and the determination, their way was instantaneous, complete, overwhelming, in three cheers so absolute in their power as to put the question beyond the least hint of a further discussion—as if even repudiating the idea that there was a question. Thus in the political doubts and divisions of the hour Johnson seems to the masses to be the inevitable consequence of the situation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Convention.

The North Carolina Convention.

The Georgia Convention.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The following are full House proceedings on the cotton tax: Pending the disposition of the question, Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, from the Conference Committee on the Cotton Tax bill, reported that the committee had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its amendments and agree to the bill, with an amendment, adding the following words: And cotton imported from foreign countries on and after July 1st, 1868, shall be exempted from duty. Mr. Schenck explained the meaning and operation of the report, and the reason why the conferees on the part of the House had agreed to it. The provision, he said, did not affect materially the interests of the country or the revenues of the country. Cotton would be left relatively in the same position that it had been.

Mr. Moorehead, Republican from Pennsylvania, one of the conferees, said, he did not rise to oppose the report, although he had not signed it, but to explain his own position. He considered the amendment entirely inconsistent with the principles on which the *House* had been acting, for while on the one hand the *House* was trying to stimulate the production of cotton, it was trying on the other hand to give American cotton a rival.

Mr. Beck, Democrat, of Kentucky, the third conferee, explained his action as a member of the Conference Committee in agreeing to the report. One reason was, that a prior conference on the part of the *House* had agreed to it; another was that the cotton imported was not such cotton as comes into competition with the American product.

Mr. Maynard opposed the report, showing that cotton could be brought from Brazil and landed in New York as cheap as it could be landed in Liverpool. The tax of 3 cents per pound on imported cotton had been required to be paid in specie, while the tax on American cotton was payable in currency, and to that extent the tax had operated in favor of the domestic article, but the pending proposition would bring the foreign article into immediate and ruinous competition with the domestic article. If the duty was taken off domestic wool, why should it not be taken off of foreign wool? He was for protection of labor and industry, and he trusted the House would not concur in the report. A new conference committee might agree to something better, it certainly could not agree to anything worse.

Mr. Allison, (Rep.) of Iowa, said that though he might vote for the report he would do so under protest, because this was the first time where, in the consideration of an internal revenue bill the *House* was called upon to treat of a tariff measure. He thought the bill would work great injustice to the holders of cotton prior to the first of July, 1868.

Mr. Blaine, (Rep.) of Maine, expressed the hope that the *House* would vote down the report and see whether with another Conference Committee, the *House* could not get a better report.

Mr. Schenck said the Committee had only made the concession it had made, from the assurance that no better terms could be obtained from that or any future Conference Committee, on the part of the *Senate*.

Mr. Covode, Representative of Pennsylvania, said he could not vote for the Report. The effect of removing the tax on imported cotton would be to let manufacturers get in a cheap article and make goods of a shoddy character.

The previous question was seconded and the Conference report was disagreed to by yeas 67, nays 79.

Mr. Allison moved for a new Committee of Conference.

Mr. Schenck moved that the new Committee of Conference on the part of the House be instructed to adhere to the bill as he found that the Senate Committee was acting under instructions.

The Speaker intimated that it was not parliamentary to instruct a committee of conference. It was supposed to be a free committee of conference.

Mr. Schenck withdrew the motion.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, Blaine of Maine, and Trimble of Kentucky, were appointed as such committee.

Washington, Jan. 25.—SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE.—To-day's session debated entirely to spread-eagle speeches.

$60,000 of fractional currency was sent to Charleston during the week.

National Bank circulation $299,503,000.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $560,000; for the week $2,500,000; for the year $112,250,000.

Atlanta, Jan. 25.—The Convention to-day voted each member fifty dollars out of the ten thousand received yesterday—the balance to go to the defraying of incidental expenses.

Four additional sections of the bill of rights, none of a novel nature, were adopted.

The Committee on Finances reported that they had had an interview with Gen. Meade, and that the General has applied to Gen. Grant for the loan of a sufficient amount of the funds sent by the State of Georgia to pay its indebtedness to the Government, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, to defray all the expenses of the Convention, and that Gen. Grant accepts the proposition, so far as his power extends, and will answer definitely to-day, if possible. Should this proposition fail he will direct Governor Roger immediately to ascertain upon what terms the money can be procured from parties in Savannah.

A resolution was adopted approving the plans of the Committee for procuring money.

Three candidates for Governor, under the new constitution, if ratified, have been announced.

Jackson, Jan. 25.—CONVENTION.—The report from a Select Committee requesting General Gillem to suspend the collection of the Poll tax of 1867, on all persons denied representation, was recommitted.

Under suspension of the rules the Convention went into the election of a treasurer provided for by the Tax ordinance. Parsons, one of the Adam's County Delegation, was elected.

Resolution was adopted that no delegate recommending a collector to the Convention from his county shall receive any compensation for services in the Convention until a sufficient amount is collected in said county to pay said delegates, provided on investigation, it be found that said collector is an irresponsible person.

The Convention then proceeded to appoint collectors for such counties as were proposed to nominate. Of thirty-two appointments, only one is known to be colored.

Raleigh, Jan. 25.—The Convention has been in session nearly two weeks and no report yet on the Constitution. To day there was little done.

An ordinance was proposed as follows:

That this Convention has the right to declare and does hereby declare that the laws passed and acts done by previous legislatures and conventions of this State are null and void, and shall remain so until the meeting of the next General Assembly, except laws relating to marriage. Referred.

Richmond, Jan. 25.—The *habeas corpus* case before Judge Underwood, to test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, was to day adjourned over until Wednesday. The commandant of the Libby Prison produced the prisoner, and made return that he was held by order of Gen Schofield, under authority of the Reconstruction acts. The prisoner was represented by four prominent lawyers, all members of the Conservative State Central Committee, which body brings the case up with the intention of carrying it before the Supreme Court.

Nothing important done by the Convention to-day.

New York, Jan. 25.—Money very easy; call loans 2 to 6; prime discounts 6½ to 7.

The bank statement shows an increase in loans of $2,358,000, of specie $1,914,000, of circulation $11,000, of deposits $1,402,000, of legal tenders $990,000.

New York, Jan. 25.—Cotton firmer; sales to-day, 4000 bales; middlings, 18 to 18¼c. Flour less active—prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn, 2 to 3c. lower; new mixed Western, $1 28 to $1 31. Pork, firmer, $21 70. Lard heavy. Turpentine, 54c. Groceries quiet. Freights firm. Governments very active.

New York, Jan. 25.—Gold 140. Stocks closed higher.

Balance in the Sub-Treasury, $107,500,000.

Vicksburg, Jan. 25.—Passed down—Republic, at 3; Legal Tender, at 9, and Grey Eagle, at 5 P. M. Passed up—Quitman at 5 and the Laurel Hill at 6 P. M. River rising.

Augusta, Jan. 25.—Coton market firmer. Sales 585. Receipts 960. Middlings 16¼c.

Charleston, Jan. 25.—Cotton market quiet, buyers holding off. Sales 350 bales; middlings 17 to 17¼c. Receipts 2080.

Savannah, Jan. 25.—Cotton market active; light stock restricts business; sales 2113, receipts 4031; exports 9635.

Delaware, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Rev. Geo. W. Bush, of the Central Ohio Conference, committed suicide by hanging himself this afternoon.

Louisville, Jan. 25.—Sales 55 hhds. tobacco, at full prices. Lugs, $5 to $6; common leaf to selections, $7 50 to $19. Flour, $7 50 to $8 for superfine and $12 50 for fancy. Wheat, $2 35 to $2 40. Corn, 83 to 85c. Oats, 66 to 68c. Lard, 12¼c. New bacon—shoulders, 9¾c.; clear sides, 12¼c., bulk shoulders, 8¾c.; clear sides, 11¾c. Cotton, 15¾ to 15¼c. Whisky nominal.

Louisville, Jan. 25.—River rising—6 feet 9 inches in the canal. Weather cloudy; thermometer 40.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull and lower; ear, 80c. Oats, 67c. Rye, $1 55 to $1 60. Barley, $2 10 to $2 25. Cotton active and higher, 16¾c. Provisions quiet and firm. Lard, 12¾c. Butter dull, 33 to 37c. Eggs, 30c. Hay dull, $13 to $14.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—Tobacco active and unchanged. Wheat firm; red and white $2 50 to $2 65. Corn dull and drooping, 87c. to 89c. Oats weak, 67 to 70. Rye $1 70. Provisions dull. Pork $20 20 to $20 50. Bacon—Shoulders 9c. to 9¼c.; clear sides 11¾c. to 12c. Plain hams 12c. to 13c.; sugar cured 15c to 17c. Lard firm, 12c. to 12½c. Weather clear and mild.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 25.—River 7½ feet in the channel and rising. Ice running out of the Monongahela. Thermometer 19.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—River rising, 18 feet in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 38.

Mobile, Jan. 25.—Cotton closed firm; market bare of cotton on sale. Sales to-day; 3300 middling 16¼ to 16¾c. Receipts 4046.

London, Jan. 25.—The Fenian excitement continues, and the authorities are exceedingly wakeful; daily arrests are made. Thomas Simon, Sheriff of Island Alderney, was arrested yesterday.

London, Jan. 25.—A rumor is current on the Continent, that Prussia has secured the use of the United States Navy, in case of war.

Abyssinian news to the effect that King Theodore is confronted by native rebels, and that a fight is imminent.

Paris, Jan. 25.—Ten of the newspapers were fined one thousand francs each for printing illegal reports of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif.

An anti-ministerial riot at Prague has been suppressed.

London, Jan. 25.—Considerable feeling has been created here by the resolutions of the United States House of Representatives, declaring the sympathy of the nation with the Fenians, and the London journals severely criticise this unfriendly feeling towards England.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The Imperial note to the Prefects of the Departments, announcing the new Army laws, says that instead of being a war measure it is a pledge of peace.

Madrid, January 25.—The Government has adopted active measures to meet another contemplated insurrection in Catalonia and Aragon.

Havana, Jan. 25.—Exchange on London 12¼. On Paris ¼. Lard 15 to 16 in tierces. Hoops, long shaved, fifty, short shaved, forty. Hams—sugar-cured 18, ordinary 13. Potatoes 5 to 6. Butter scarce. Freights scarce.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 24.—The committee appointed to inquire into the truthfulness of charges against a portion of the people of the State contained in Gov. Humphrey's proclamation, reported that they were satisfied that the charges were unfounded, and they believed that the Governor had been misled. A letter from Gov. Humphreys was submitted with the report, which denies that the Convention has any power as such to inquire into his official acts; but he informs them that the proclamation was issued at the instance of Gen. Ord. The letters to the Governor on the subject from citizens were referred to Gen. Ord, and the evidence being at Ord's disposal, the committee was referred to him for further information. The report was recommitted for further action.

The finance bill was taken up at the seventeenth section and considered by sections, and adopted as a whole. In addition to the two dollars and a half per thousand, provided for in the first section of the bill, it levies a special tax upon many branches of commerce, industry and art, and upon all railroads, express companies, telegraph offices, etc., and provides for the election by the Convention of a number of collectors, not to exceed one to each county. The collectors to take the oath of office provided for officers of the United States by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and to receive five per cent. on all moneys collected as compensation. In default of payment, collectors shall have power to levy upon and sell a sufficient amount of personal property to pay the amount of taxes due and the cost of levy and sale; and they shall have the power to administer an oath to any person as to the amount of their sales during the year 1867; to examine all books and papers of merchants and others. Persons paying tax under this ordinance, shall receive from the collector a receipt for the amount, which receipt may hereafter be received by any sheriff or other tax collector, when presented, for all taxes now due or that may hereafter become due said receipt shall be transferable and receivable from any person who shall hold the same. A Treasurer is to be appointed by the Convention to receive the funds collected under and to carry on the provisions of this ordinance. In addition to the State tax now assessed upon the real and movable property of the State for the year 1867, a special tax of thirty-three and a third per cent. is levied for that year, and sheriffs shall add this per cent to the assessment rates of 1867, and collect the same with said tax. Warrants issued by the Convention, and all receipts of tax collectors as authorized by this act, shall be received by sheriffs in payment of this tax and all other taxes now due the State. All taxes collected by sheriffs under this ordinance shall be received by the State Treasury, who shall pay out the same only upon warrants issued by this Convention until the meeting of the first Legislature after the adoption of the Constitution. No warrants, except those herein provided for, shall be received by sheriffs in payment of this tax.

Atlanta, Jan. 24.—An ineffectual effort was made in Convention to have two sessions daily.

A resolution asking the Federal Government to advance per diem and expenses to Convention.

A motion to table the resolution was lost by 107 to 34, and it was referred to a special committee with instructions to report to-morrow.

A resolution that the Finance Committee see on what terms the Convention could negotiate a loan of fifty to a hundred thousand dollars, was adopted.

A resolution to adjourn until pay could be obtained to-day was tabled.

The Convention's financial agent reported that he had received ten thousand dollars from the military Treasurer, which he held subject to the instructions of the Convention.

A resolution was immediately offered to pay each member fifty dollars. Not acted on.

The usual treason section of constitution was adopted.

London, Jan. 25.—Noon.—Consols 92⅞ to 93. Bonds 72.

Frankfort, Jan. 25.—Bonds 75¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.—Noon.—Cotton firm and unchanged; estimated sales 12,000 bales, uplands to arrive 7⅞d. Breadstuffs quiet. Turpentine 38. Others unchanged.

London, Jan. 25.—Afternoon.—Finances unchanged.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.—Afternoon.—Cotton more active and prices have advanced 1-16d; sales reached 15,000 bales; uplands 7⅞ to 7⅞d. Lard steady. Pork dull. Turpentine 29.

New York, Jan. 25.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn is lower. Rye dull. Oats dull and lower. Mess Pork steady at $21 50. Lard quiet at 12⅞ to 13¼c. Cotton firm; middlings 18c. Freights firm and quiet. Turpentine very firm at 54c. Rosin quiet—strained $2 80. Stocks active. Sterling 9¾. Bonds, old, 111. Virginia 6's 40 to 42. Gold 139⅞.

Mr. Brooks Tells the Radicals What the Democrats Will Do.

In the House on Friday, Mr. Brooks, of New York, said:

"We intend to undo what has been done by this Congress, and we shall, sooner or later, have the power within the walls of the House to undo it all. These proceedings in Ohio and New Jersey are but the beginning of the revolution which has already made its appearance elsewhere; and the precedents and prerogatives and powers which the majority in this House is now assuming in the most revolutionary manner we intend to make use of to undo all these revolutionary and violent proceedings. So the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts might as well make up his mind now to see the beginning of this great reactionary movement. We do not intend to deprive the negroes of the South of their liberty. We intend to allow them a five fifths representation, not a three fifths one, which the negroes in the North are having. But we do not intend to allow, so far as we can help it, the people of the North to be brought into negro co-partnership in government on the floor of this House, or to be ruled by black majorities, by rotten borough negro constituencies in the South. We do not intend to be ruled by any such government as that, and all the processes of legislation by which that has been reached, or is to be reached. Through State Legislatures, as in Ohio; through State action, as in New Jersey, through 50,000 popular majority in my own State, to be increased next year to 100,000. If this House goes on with those proceedings we intend to undo them all. I repeat, that everything which has been done to be undone. The voice of the people is no longer heard in whispers, but in the loud roar of the whirlwind, coming from all parts of the country; and it will ere long be heard in unmistakable tones in the ears of a large majority of those who now constitute the majority on this floor, putting in their places the Democracy of the country. If the statistics of elections are examined, even now it will be found that a large majority of members on this side of the House hold their seats here and vote here on these bills who no longer represent their constituents, but are acting in utter defiance of the people who sent them here."—*Exchange.*

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.—President Davis, with Mrs. Davis and a portion of his family, reached this city at an early hour yesterday morning on the fine steamer Magenta, Capt Leathers. The fact that his expected arrival on the Magenta was known only to one or two friends, in connection with the early hour at which the steamer touched the wharf, prevented the assembling of a crowd, and enabled Mr Davis to proceed directly to the residence of his brother, Col. Joseph E. Davis, at the corner of Main and Cherry streets, almost without notice. It was well understood by the friends of Mr Davis that anything like a public demonstration would, under present circumstances, be distasteful to him, and hence nothing of the kind was or will be attempted. During the day, yesterday, he was met and warmly greeted by many old friends, all of whom are glad to welcome an honored friend, and the foremost man of the age, once more to his home. Thousands will find occasion, in a quiet way, to take him by the hand, and assure him of their friendship, sympathy and admiration. In the day of his power, Mr. Davis was never more warmly beloved and honored, than he is at this moment, and our people will allow no opportunity of testifying their respect for the man to pass unimproved. The time which Mr. Davis proposes to spend in this city, will assure to all desiring it ample occasion to pay their respects to him, in a quiet and informal manner.

It will be gratifying to the millions who honor and revere the late Chief of the Confederate States, to know that he is in first rate health. We think we never saw him looking better, or more vigorous than he is at present. He is evidently in better physical condition than at any time during the war, and is but slightly more grey than when we last saw him, more than four years ago.—*Vicksburg Times.*

Gen. Longstreet was in New York on the 16th. A correspondent says the matters demanding his attention there are now nearly settled, and he will soon return to this city.

Prentice says the Radicals are a taking party, because some of them are for taking Grant without the negro, and some are for taking him with the negro.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO AT PADUCAH.—It will be seen from the dispatches from Washington, that Judge Trimble has offered a bill to Congress asking an appropriation for building a bridge across the Ohio River at Paducah. It ought to pass, and if it does not pass now, will do so in the course of the next two or three years. The Ohio is bound to be bridged at this point. Commerce requires it, and necessity demands it.—*Paducah Herald.*

Lines Written for the Memorial Association of Fredericksburg, Va.

BY REV. A. J. RYAN.

Gather the sacred dust,
Of the warriors tried and true,
Who bore the Flag of our Nation's trust,
And fell in the cause, though lost, still just,
And died for me and you.

Gather them one and all!
From the Private to the Chief;
Come they from hovel or princely hall,
They fell for us, and for them should fall
The tears of a Nation's grief.

Gather the corpses strewn
O'er many a battle-plain;
From many a grave that lies so lone,
Without a name and without a stone,
Gather the Southern slain.

We care not whence they came;
Dear is their lifeless clay!
Whether unknown, or known, to fame,
Their cause and country still the same—
They died—and wore the Gray.

Wherever the brave have died,
They should not rest apart;
Living they struggled side by side—
Why should the hand of Death divide
A single heart from heart?

Gather their scattered clay,
Wherever it may rest;
Just as they marched to the bloody fray;
Just as they fell on the battle-day;
Bury them breast to breast.

The foemen need not dread
This gathering of the brave;
Without sword or flag, and with soundless tread,
We muster, once more our deathless dead—
Out of each lonely grave.

The foeman need not frown;
They are all powerless now—
We gather them here, and we lay them down,
And tears and prayers are the only crown
We bring, to wreathe each brow.

And the dead thus meet the dead,
While the living o'er them weep;
And the men whom Lee and Stonewall led;
And the hearts that once together bled;
Together still shall sleep.

Grant as Dictator.

[From the Chicago Times.]

It now seems probable that Congress will pass the bill printed in the *Times* of yesterday, authorizing Gen. Grant to abolish the existing State governments in the Southern States, and conferring on him authority to remove District Commanders and appoint others in their stead. The purpose of the bill is to place the governments of those States in his hands, without any restriction whatsoever, to the end that the negro party there may cast the electoral votes of the South for the Jacobin candidate for President.

It is not possible to speak of the bill in terms more denunciatory than its villainous character deserves; and it is not possible for any citizen of this country, whose mind is not beclouded by partisan hatreds and interests, to believe that the men who framed it did not know that they were engaged in an inexpressibly wicked and infamous work. They are so consumed by lust of power that they have deliberately conspired to concoct one of the most cruel, tyrannical and oppressive measures ever devised in this or any other country for the punishment and degradation of millions of men. The proposition is to strike down all law in the Southern States, and invest Gen Grant with powers more absolute than any monarch in any civilized country will dare to claim. Napoleon could not reign in France a single day were he to assert that he possessed such authority as the bill proposes to bestow on Gen. Grant.

One of the ablest and most widely circulated newspapers in the Republican party, the New York *Times*, is driven to the confession that it is "not easy to speak with patience of the follies and enormities of the Congressional policy of reconstruction." If such was the fact before the passage of the bill so amending the Reconstruction Act as to permit a majority of the persons voting to carry the elections called Constitutions to suffice for their ratification, instead of a majority of the registered voters, what shall be said of the schemes now presented for amending the military bills?

It may be urged that Messrs Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hubbard, Beaman and Paine are honorable men, and would not lend themselves to such a work as we have alleged this last proposed reconstruction monstrosity to be. Some of them bear very good reputations for honesty, and it is to be hoped that they are deserved. The fact, however, is patent that the bill is the embodiment of political profligacy, and that none but a fool would fail to see its justification. If Beecher should engage in forgery, and Greely in arson, and Boutwell in an attempt to swindle an insurance company by burning what was insured for more than its market value, and Tilton in an attempt to levy black mail, and Patton should pop a whisky ring to defraud the revenue, the estimation in which they were held as men of probity and Christians would not change the fact of their guilt.

It is as clear that the military bills and this proposed supplement are crimes of heinous magnitude as that arson, and forgery, and conspiracy to steal from the government are such crimes. They propose to strike down the supreme law of the country, guarding the most sacred rights of every person in the country, and to establish lynch law in its stead. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the alleged Indiana conspirators did plainly declare military government in this country in time of peace to be lynch law. It is the law of force, in defiance of the constitution and of every principle of free and enlightened government.

We charge that every member of Congress voting for these bills knew this. Every member advocating the bill now up to extinguish the State Governments knows that it is a proposition to establish lynch law in ten States of the Union and over ten millions of American citizens. Every member of Congress knows that except for their fell purpose, the military bills are utterly unconstitutional. If no man in the country, however exalted his reputation and position, but would be held in detestation as a criminal were he known to have perpetrated a flagrant crime against the person or rights of an individual, shall not a like indignation be manifested against legislators who trample on their oaths of office to commit crimes more enormous and revolting than a single individual can execute?

As for General Grant, if he has any regard for his own reputation, or any hope that he may reach the Presidency, he should at once inform the perjured miscreants who are pushing forward this bill that he will not be so used. He will have no lot or part in the infamy. Were his fame as a warrior as great as that of the first Napoleon, and as a patriot as enviable and worthy as that of Washington, it would be infinitely too small to cover the immorality of shame which his voluntary participancy in the cruelty, and cowardice, and despotism proposed in the bill would entail upon him. He has already blackened his reputation by dabbling with "reconstruction" in behalf of what was worst and meanest in it, and to support men in brutal employment of power; and his effort should be to redeem what he has lost in this direction.

Pennsylvania Legislature on Stanton.

[Special Dispatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

Harrisburg, Jan. 15.—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Colonel Kleckner, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Representatives of Pennsylvania endorse the action of the United States Senate in reinstating E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, whose successful administration of his department during the gloomy period of the war and national peril has endeared his name to every lover of liberty in the land."

Diese, of Clinton, (Democrat), moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

The Speaker said that no committees had yet been appointed.

Mr Chalfant, of Montour, (Democrat), moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to. Ayes, 45 Democrat, and noes, 51 Republican.

Mr. Jones, of Berks, moved to amend by condemning instead of endorsing, and inserting after the words E. M. Stanton, "an unscrupulous enemy of constitutional liberty and a man unworthy of the confidence of the American people." Mr. Jones also denied the inference in the original resolution, that Congress had any power to reinstate.

The amendment was lost by ayes 45 (Dem.), and noes 53 (Rep.)

Mr Diese thought that the elections had settled such nonsense. He had profound contempt for Mr. Stanton, as a man devoid of all principle, who had the blood of the innocent on his head and the brand of cowardice on his brow; who had incarcerated and brought distress and premature death upon citizens of this State without authority of law, and who, after advising the Southern States to rebel, dastardly deserted the men whom he had induced to fight.

Mr. Reinocke, of Lancaster, defended the character of Stanton and denounced President Johnson as an inebriate and Southern rebel, and as the left wing of the Democratic party.

Mr. Jones coincided with the views of Mr. Diese, and said that the practical result of the passage of such a resolution would be to increase the Democratic majorities. He spoke of Andrew Johnson as the saviour of the country, who could overthrow the revolutionary arms of conspirators in Congress and defend the Constitution. He believed that if the revolutionary measure was pressed by Congress it would be met by the President supported by the people, as their will has been expressed in the late elections.

Mr Rea, of Erie, was not surprised at the enmity shown by the Democrats against Secretary Stanton, who had incarcerated, and justly, their Democratic brethren, and punished traitors; and who had done more than any other man, except the lamented Lincoln, to crush the rebellion.

The debate was interrupted by the entrance of the Speaker and members of the Senate, who came for the purpose of holding a joint convention to elect the State Treasurer.

The entrance of the Senators was announced in the House by W. J. Ovens, who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the session of 1867.

The election of State Treasurer resulted as follows: W. W. Irwin, 73 votes; William V. McGrath, 58 votes. The ballot was conducted by Senator McConnaughy and Representative Thorn, tellers, assisted by the Clerks of the two Houses.

W. W. Irwin was declared elected.

SENATE.—Senator Lowry offered a resolution thanking the U. S. Senate for the restoration of Secretary Stanton, and requesting him to remain in accordance with the earnest and unanimous wish of the loyal people.

Mr. McCandless protested against any action, because he, as a member of the Federal Affairs Committee, had never considered the resolution.

Mr Searight also objected. A party discussion then ensued relative to the passage of the resolution, which was interrupted by Senators proceeding to the House Chamber to elect a State Treasurer.

According to a Washington telegram General Grant was on the floor of the House yesterday, for some time, "and was the centre of attraction among members." The business before the House was the bill to make Grant a dictator over the South. The presence of Grant in the House at such a time would have been sufficiently reprehensible, even had he not allowed himself to be the "centre of attraction among members."

Prentice says that the aristocratic negroes are in a great rage at the preachers who tell them they must be born again. They are afraid that the next time they might be born white men.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD COMPANY.—We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet copy of the petition of the people of Louisiana to Congress, for the relief of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, together with the memorial of the Company, the resolutions of the City Council and other public bodies on the same subject.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1868.

We have little or no variation to note in the Money market to-day. Outside of the relaxing influence of the Cotton movement, we hear continued complaints of stringency, and the difficulty of realizing even on solid securities; but at the same time a moderate business is done by note brokers at ¼ to ½ per cent per month for good paper with satisfactory collaterals, and at 12 to 15 per cent. per annum for mortgage notes, the former for A1. In addition to paper of this description, there is a large amount constantly offering, which the brokers find it impracticable to pass, capitalists preferring investments in unexceptionable securities at the figures we have mentioned, to taking second class signatures even at a much more onerous rate. We see no change in the bank movement.

Gold opened at 138⅝ to 138¾, against 138⅞ to 138⅞ last evening, and closed at 138¼ to 138⅜. The sales included $10,000 at 138⅝; $10,000 and $15,000 in two or three sums at 138¼; $6000 at $138⅜, and $1000, $2500 and $3500 at $138⅜. In Silver we noticed sales of $1200 in American half-dollars at 132. The demand has fallen off and prices are relatively lower compared with Gold than for some time past.

We have but little variation to report in Foreign Exchange. The sales of Sterling included a moderate amount of good A1 bill of lading at 150¼, £13,000 A1 do at 154¼, £4000 first class clear at 151¼, and £4000 at 151⅞. The market may be quoted at 150¼ to 151½ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, 151¾ to 152 for first class and private bankers', and 152½ to 153¼ for bank. In Francs we report sales of 50,000 A1 commercial at 3 76¼; 50,000 and 100,000 at 3 75, and 100,000 first class at 3.73¾. We still quote A1 commercial at 3 75 to 3 73¾, and bank at — to 3 67.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were moderate and generally held at ⅛ discount for New York sight, but there were nevertheless sales to a moderate extent at 11 16 and ¾. The business included $10,000, $17,000, $25,000, $25,000 and $40,000 New York sight at ⅛ discount, $50,000 bank and $10,000 Boston at the same, $10,000 and $15,000 at 11-16, $15,000, $20,000, $60,000 and an additional amount at ¾, $15,000 ten days' at 1 and $11,000 at 1⅛, and $10,000 thirty day at 1⅛.

In Stocks we notice a sale of 30 shares Union Bank at $35 50. Also, at auction (A. Bonligny, auctioneer) 1000 shares Jackson Railroad at $3, 100 Canal Bank at $40, 225 Crescent City Bank at $15, 50 Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $41, 115 Union Bank at $35, and one second mortgage construction bond of Jackson Railroad for $1000 at $595. It was generally understood that all the purchases were made by the Citizens' Bank, which had previously held these shares as collaterals.

We hear of no sales of City Bonds. The last reported were at 67 for the Railroad issues and 79 to 80 for the Consolidated, but they could not be moved now unless at lower rates.

City Treasury Notes were rather pressed upon the market, and rates were consequently still weaker, the large bills selling at 12½ to 13¼, and the small at 3⅛ to 5, and even 6. The sales of the former included several small sums at 12½ discount, $4000 at 13¼, and $5000 at 13¼, and of the latter $1000 at 3¼, a similar amount at 4, and about $1200 at 4⅛, but dealers paid only 13¼ to 14 for the former and 5 for the latter, and sold respectively at 12½ to 13 and 3½ to 4. State Notes were weaker than yesterday, and while small sales were made at 28 to 29 discount, round amounts were offered at 29½.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1868.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amounted to 1800 bales, at irregular and higher prices, showing a further advance of fully ¼c. We now quote Ordinary at 14¼ to 15¼c., good ordinary at 16 to 16¼c, low middling at 17 to 17¼c., middling 17½ to 17¾c., strict middling at 18 to 18¼c, and good middling at 18½ to —.

The market opened with a fair enquiry, and although the demand was checked by the high pretentions of factors, yet a considerable business has been done at about yesterday's rates, before the receipt of the Liverpool telegram, after which the advantage went more on the side of the seller, and the prices paid indicated an irregular advance of ¼ to ⅜c. In accordance with the improvement we have raised our quotations ¼c, but some parties quote ⅛ and others ¼c still higher, respectively putting Low Middling at 17¾ to 17¼ and 17½ to 17¾c, and Middling at 17¾ to 18c and 18 to 18¼c in the irregularity of the market there were undoubtedly some few sales which would justify these extreme figures, but we regard them as exceptional transactions and not a fair basis for quotations. It may be added, however, that towards the close the tendency was to one side rates, if not to a further rise. The supply was moderate.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales		15,256
Arrived to-day	1,412	
Arrived previously	365,016	366,428
		381,684
Cleared to-day	3,321	
Cleared previously	282,027	285,348
Stock on hand and on shipboard		96,336

The clearances embrace 321 bales for New York, 87 for Philadelphia, and 2913 for Liverpool.

TOBACCO.—There has been little or no movement in this market. The city manufacturers are supplied for the present, and the stock remaining on sale is too small to afford scope for purchasers on foreign account. We repeat our quotations for reference:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refused	5 @ 6¾	5½ @ 7
Common Leaf	7 @ 8¾	8 @ 9
Medium	9 @ 11	10 @ 12
Good	12 @ 14	14 @ 15
Fine	15 @ 17	16 @ 18
Choice selections	17 @ 20	18 @ 22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds		3,191
Arrived to-day	100	
Arrived previously	2174	2274
		5465
Exported to-day	—	
Exported previously	3822	3822
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds		1643

FREIGHTS.—No changes of any moment have taken place in this market since our report of yesterday, and the rates continue about the same as then noticed.

SUGAR.—The receipts this morning comprised 344 hhds. There was less demand to-day, and prices were a little easier for buyers, though not quotably so. The receipts being small however, they were mostly sold at 7⅞ to 9c per lb for inferior, 9¾ to 10c for common, 11¼ to 11¾c for good common, 12¼ to 12¾c for fair, 12⅞ to 12¾c for good fair, 13 to 13¼c for fully fair, 13¾ to 13¾c for prime, 13¾ to 14c for choice, 14¼ to 14½c for yellow clarified, 15¼ to 15½c for white, and 11¾ to 13¼c for seconds.

MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised 333 barrels. The demand is good at full prices, and all the receipts were sold at 45 to 55c per gallon for inferior, 58 to 60 for common, 65 to 70 for fair, 75 for light cistern bottom, 60 to 73 for fermenting, 78 for good, not fermenting, and 80 for prime. Some choice reboiled sold at 80c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet to day as usual on Saturday, but it continues very firm, and prices are ruling with a further upward tendency. There is a scarcity of double extra, and little or no single extra, superfine and the grades below in market. The double extra on hand is not offering, it being held under limit for higher prices. The total stock on hand is considerably reduced, and consists mostly of treble and choice extra, while the other grades are very much in request. Superfine is jobbing freely at $10 25 and double extra at $10 75 per bbl. Sales to-day 853 bbls, of which 75 fine at $8 25; 500 superfine at $10; 50 double extra at $10 50 per bushel, and 125 bbls extra on private terms. Fine is quoted at $8 25 to 8 50 per bbl, superfine $10 to 10 25, double extra $10 50 to 10 75, treble $11 50 to 13 25, choice $14 to 15 50 per bbl. The total sales of flour yesterday were 2238 bbls.

CORN.—Yesterday we reported 1500 sacks white at 95c, it should have been 97c per bushel. The market is steady and firm to day, with light supplies on the landing. The sales embrace 3288 sacks, of which 2000 white at 97c, 800 white mixed at 97½c, 80 white and 400 white and yellow at $1 per bushel. The total sales yesterday embraced 7000 sacks.

OATS.—There are not many in market, but there is not much demand. Sales to-day 400 sacks, of which 200 at 81c, 100 and 100 at 85c per bushel.

BRAN.—The market is dull. Only 150 sacks sold to-day at $1 90 per 100 lb.

HAY.—There was a very good demand to day, and the sales comprised 100, 200 and 600 bales from Ohio River at $20; a boat load, 1300 bales, and two boat loads, 3000 bales, at $19 per ton.

PORK.—There were sales to-day of 25, 25 and 50 bbls old mess at $22 25 per bbl, and 150 bbls new, in jobbing lots of 10 to 25 bbls, at $22 50 per bbl. Fair jobbing business is doing at $22 50 per bbl for mess. It is retailing at $23.

BACON.—Yesterday a lot of 15 tcs sugar cured hams sold at 16c per lb. Shoulders are jobbing at 10¼ to 10¼c per lb., clear ribbed sides 12¼ to 12¾c, clear sides 13c, sugar cured hams 12 to 17c per lb.

LARD.—Prime in kegs command 15c, tcs 12¾c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 25, 1868.

Arrived yesterday 380 Texas Beeves, 283 Calves and Yearlings, and 53 Hogs.
Sold—144 Texas and 78 Western Beeves, 326 Calves and Yearlings, and 16 Hogs.
Stock on sale—512 Texas and Beeves, 95 Calves and Yearlings, 303 Hogs, 490 Sheep, and 38 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ₩ net	10 @	15
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ net	8 @	—
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	— @	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	40 @	65
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	25 00 @	35
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	15 00 @	20
Western Hogs, ₩ gross	7 @	9
Hogs,	8 @	—
Sheep, 1st quality ₩ head	4 00 @	5
Sheep, 2d ₩ head	3 00 @	4
Sheep, 3d ₩ head	2 50 @	3
Milch Cows, first quality ₩ head	80 00 @	125
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₩ head	40 00 @	70
Yearlings, ₩ head	14 00 @	18
Calves, ₩ head	11 @	15
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @	—
Goats ₩ head	1 50 @	4 00

Star Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, M. Coarles Engsfeld was appointed Secretary, in place of Mr N. Augustin, resigned.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
jan26—1w.

Wanted,

A SITUATION, by an old resident of this city, and a native of Louisiana, who is willing to make himself generally useful in any capacity, but would prefer the outdoor business in a commission house, wholesale grocery store or insurance office. He writes a good hand, speaks and writes English and French, and can furnish most reliable city references. Address C. T., at the office of the BEE. jan23 6t

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 26, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship C W Lord, Ward, for New York. G A Fosdick & co
Steamship General Grant, Holmes, for New York. A Mouton
Steamship Bienville, Baker, for New York, via Havana. Jas Connoly & co
Steamship Star of the Union, Cookey, for Philadelphia, via Havana. Creevy, Nickerson & co
Steamship Trade Wind, Morrill, for Belize, (Hon) Brooks, Macdonald & co
Steamship Gladiator, (British) Reynolds, for Liverpool. J H Ashbridge & Decan
Steamship Austin, Farwell, for Galveston. G A Whitney & co
Steamer Atlanta, Staples, for Wetumpka. Master
Steamer Olive Branch, Jones, for St Louis. Master
Ship Golconda, (British) Davis, for Liverpool. Creevy, Nickerson & co
Bark Nouvelle Helvetia, (French) Bernard, for Liverpool. Creevy, Nickerson & co
Bark Eastham, (British) Leich, for Liverpool. Sibley, Guion & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Bavaria, Meyer, from Hamburg Dec 31st, via Southampton, to Williams, Ruperti & co—4th dist.
Steamship Gulf Stream, Bates, from New York 18th inst, to G A Fosdick & co—2d district.
Steamship Crescent, Hawthorn, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district.
Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.
Bark Teisdale, (British) Searfow, from Rio de Janeiro Dec 1st, to G W Hynson & co—1st district 24.
Bark Punjaub, (British) M Intyre, from Liverpool Dec 6th, to J G Robinson—3d district 38.
Schr Lydia Bessen'ells, from St James Parish, to master—2d district 7.
Schr A C Leverett, Squires, from Pensacola, to master—New Basin.
Schr Mai, (British) Fliett, from Ruatan Island, to J Ra e—2d district.
Schr Challenger, (British) Joseph, from Utilla, to Edw Pillsbury—2d district.
Schr A Denike, Jones, 28 days from New York, to G A Fosdick & co—Point.

—STEAMBOATS—

Lafourche, Barand, from Bayou Sara.
Hetty Gillmore, Ring, from Lockport.
Wild Wagoner, Golden, from Natchez.
Ben McCulloch, Parsons, from Lockport.
H M Child, Kane, from Tensas River.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Tecumseh, Ubill, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea ship Odessa, bark F B Fay and schr M A Rich—brought up barks Teisdale and Punjaub.
The towboat Vulcan, Perfect, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 24th inst, brig R B Gove and schr Kate Brigham—brought up schr Anna C Leverett.
The towboat Heroine, Brown, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, ships Theobald and Lisbon—brought up schrs A Denike, Challenger and Mai.

MEMORANDA.

The following vessels, in the port of Indianola, wish to be reported:
Indianola, Jan 23—Schr Fabius, Pierce, from Pensacola, discharging; schr Minetta Dickey, from Bangor, (Me) discharging; schr Burlingame, Fuller, from New York, discharging; schr Gen Knox, Bedal, from New York, loading.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Jan 18th—Cleared for New Orleans, Ida Birdsall Birdsall.
Arrived from New Orleans, steamship Mercedita, Smith. 18th—Cleared for Galveston, steamship Perit, Delanoy; for New Orleans, steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, and for Mobile, steamship Minnetonka, Starkey. Cleared for Galveston, schr C B Breese; for Indianola, sch Magliau.
Jan 19—Arrived from New Orleans, steamship George Cromwell, and schr A F Ames. Jan 25th, steamship George Washington, Gager, do.
Boston, Jan 17—Cleared for Mobile, bark C V Minot.
Jan 19—Arrived from New Orleans, steamship Oriental. Loading for New Orleans, steamship St Louis; bark Lincoln and schr H Baker.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Belle Morse, Wyman, 20 days from Bath, (Me)
Bark Mary M Bird, Packard, 25 days from Rockland, (Me) to Thorndike & Nostan.
Brig Mary Rice, ———, from Rio de Janeiro, to master.
Brig Flore, (Spanish) ——— from ———
Brig Isabel, (Spanish) ——— from ———

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship C W Lord—9 bales cotton, 35 bales moss, 75 bales wool, 1460 bbls flour, 284 tcs beef and tallow, 4318 sks corn, 1429 hides, 1625 sks cotton seed, 35 pkgs mdse.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Gen Grant—181 bales cotton, 418 bbls molasses, 100 do rice, 150 do oil, 600 bbls 94 pkgs mdse, 3 hhds sugar, 100 sks corn.
NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Bienville—For New York—131 bales cotton, 1651 bbls flour, 174 bbls beef, 331 hides, 125 sacks castor beans, 3900 sks corn—For Havana—500 bbls flour, 30 bbls potatoes, 137 tcs lard, 24 bales hay, 50 sks corn.
PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Star of the Union—For Philadelphia—87 bales cotton, 100 bales moss, 26 bbls wool, 460 bbls molasses, 328 bbls beer, 178 empty bbls, 36 cases mdse. For Havana—100 bales hay, 25 bbls oil, 100 empty bbls.
BELIZE, HONDURAS—Per steamship Trade Wind—126 bbls flour, 25 bbls pork and sundries.
LIVERPOOL—Per steamship Gladiator—896 bales cotton, 3230 sks corn, 2400 staves, 49,000 specie.
GALVESTON—Per steamship Austin—343 bbls flour, 10 do sugar, 6 bbls hay, 26 bbl sacks corn, and sundries.
WETUMPKA—Per steamer Atlanta—3 hhds sugar, 5 bbls whisky, 10 bbls molasses, 10 bales hay and sundries.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Olive Branch—Sundry mdse.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Golconda—3170 bales cotton.
LIVERPOOL—Per bark Nouvelle Helvetia—180 bales cotton, 2400 sks corn.
LIVERPOOL—Per bark Eastham—1813 bales cotton, 190 bbls resin, 240 staves.
RIO DE JANEIRO—Per bark Teisdale—5500 sks coffee, Rod-catchal, Franchetti.
LIVERPOOL—Per bark Punjaub—Ass'd mdse.

IMPORTS

HAMBURG VIA SOUTHAMPTON—Per steamship Bavaria—10 pkgs mdse, E Loeder—1 do J Hayne & co—1 do R Frotscher—2 do Spyker & Sandidge—2 do M Meyer & co—7 pkgs mdse, C H Frede—4 do German Society—7 Rickert—15 Marburg & Forstner—1 Stern—7 E J Hart & co—1 Cramer & co—1 William, Ruperti & co—1 C Gurrest—9 Mercier & Fisset—1 J L Theard—4 F J Forstall & Son—4 H Brasselmann—1 E Durand—1 E Kleinsberger—3 J Gallinier—1 F Schoro—2 E Dufourner—1 F Rieu—1 Haan & Fredericksen—7 Marbot & Dumestre—2 Sofet Guerdau Freres—3 L Medal—4 Bonnet—4 J Frank—36 Ferrano—3 D B Heimer—3 Leyrede & co—1 E Olquel—1 L Muth—21 Fortman, Hertz & co—1 Owen Broe—1 D Dettmer—1 L Durbin—2 J Bro—19 Leslie & co—7 E J Hart & co—1 do ass'd mdse.
INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Crescent—3163 in specie, Francke & Dansel—1 do Taylor & Churchill—231 do Peters, Marks & co—55 do Carriere & Logan—1 do 63 do 11 bales cotton, J I Adams & co—16 do Perkins, Swenson & co—1 do Francke & Dansel—1 do Taylor, Carias & co—1 do J A Harrell—1 bales wool, 18 do hides, 195 bales do C A Whitney & co—15 bbls 2 bales 99 hides 1 box Harvey & Munn & co—3 bbls hides, 2 bbls wool, 40 bales cotton, C A Whitney—1 bbl whisky Jno Connelly & co—1 do pecans to J Lorenz—5 pkgs do and sundries to order—Total, $4085 65 in specie, 41 bales cotton.
ROCKPORT—Per steamship Austin—19 tcs hams, 181 bbls beef to Perkins, Swenson & co—6 do 31 pkgs do Blossom & Simms—7 do A T Bennett—17 cases 54 bags Imbert Ayoock & co—138 head cattle, McQuaid & Needle—sundries to order.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Gulf Stream—Assorted mdse.
MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—390 bales cotton to order—49 Hamilton Banks & co—41 Lehman, Newgass & co—56 Bull, Flash & Lyon—3 Ry Knox—1 Ware & Bro—sundries to order—Total 385 bales cotton.
PENSACOLA—Per schr A C Leverett—800 bundles laths, 25,000 feet lumber, order.
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Mai—Fruit.
UTILLA—Per schr Challenger—Fruit.
NEW YORK—Per schr A Denike—Ass'd mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lafourche—74 bales cotton, Aims, Brown & Auley—23 R Flower & Mase—10 H T Lonsdale—6 Payne, Huntington & co—4 D R Carroll & co—4 A Levi—3 J A Gribble—3 Lehman Newgass & co—2 Bank & Hall—3 B Worthington—3 Stewart, Hyde & co—2 Scott, Cage & co—2 F Stewart & co—2 A E Bigeon—1 Jutey & Harris—1 H Blasco & co—1 J Adams & co—1 S F Sarres—1 Bernard & Gilbert—1 Ben Toledano—1 Boulingy & Escleapon—1 hhd and 31 bbls molasses—77 hhds sugar, R Brugier—38 do 44 bbls molasses J S Wallis & co—36 do 24 hhds sugar, Boulingy & Escleapon—25 do A Mitchell—7 R Brugier—3 do 5 bbls molasses McSten Value & co—1 do 5 hhds sugar A J Da Silva—6 do Millikan & Frazier—3 do 15 bbls molasses S Johnson—17 do F Massenco & co—16 do E F Stockmeyer—35 do Clarke, Grobel & co—12 do 1 hhd sugar to Ben Toledano—25 sks cotton seed Boulingy & Escleapon—60 do S G Fairchild—1 do McGrew, Value & co—17 bbls do J A Bounafou—sundries to order—Total, 109 bales cotton, 300 hhds and 233 bbls molasses.
NATCHEZ—Per steamer Wild Wagoner—60 bales cotton, S B Newman & co—15 Meyer, Deutch & Weis—14 R Flower & Mase—14 Bookner & co—3 C Gallagner—8 F J Da Silva—6 West & Wright—8 R L Walker—4 do Clarke, Groebel & co—1 J O Spor—100 sks cotton seed S G Fairchild—36 do A A Maginnis—1 bale moss 2 bbls pork R L Walker—1 bale wool to A B Charpentier—4 bales moss and sundries to order—Total, 137 bales cotton.
TENSAS RIVER—Per steamer H M Childs—46 bales cotton, M Musson & co—15 G S Mandeville—36 A Levi—15 J M Fakes & co—14 S B Newman & co—11 Howard, Preston & Barrett—3 do 1 bale moss Wright, Allen & co—230 sks cotton seed A T Bennett—380 do 230 cords wood, steamer A M Childs—42 do Richardson & May—160 do O G Tenor—sundries to order—Total, 199 bales cotton.
LOCKPORT—Per steamer Ben McCulloch—39 hhds sugar E Bourgeois—22 do R Brugier—8 do P H Foley—20 bbls molasses E W Burbank—35 sks rice F Duaro—3 sks seed cotton J Robinson—1 do J Christen—sundries to order—Total, 4 sks seed cotton, 51 hhds sugar, 20 bbls molasses.
LOCKPORT—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore—13 hhds sugar, 35 bbls molasses Chs Kock & co—2 do F Curret—1 bale moss 45 sks seed cotton N Preston—29 do L Purle—1 bbl hides to L Terrebonne—sundries to order—Total, 18 hhds sugar, 87 bbls molasses.
ST JAMES PARISH—Per schr Lydia—30 hhds sugar, 28 bbls molasses G W Byrne & co.

N. O., JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.

Jan 25—5 bales cotton P H Foley—1 Blong & co—26 S B Newman & co—3 Levy & Hass—11 Alken & Rainey—7 Warren, Crawford & co—7 M Hitler & co—7 H Allison & co—11 A H Peale & co—4 McAllister & McNair—14 J B Steedman—7 Pettit, Windamson & Bowling—9 S H Aby & co—9 J T Hardie & co—7 Barrett & Le Sassier—1 Pilcher & Barrow—22 Alexis, Schwartz & Autey—36 M Caleste—1 W B Greene & Bro—10 Payne Huntington & co—5 W J Wheeless & co—30 Joe Hoy—192 R L Adams—31 J Williams & Son—6 R T Turian—10 J P Higgins & co—37 T & S Henderson—4300 feet lumber to Papp & Elliott—20,000 bricks R Beston—1 car cattle M Levy—10 trunks timber J B Chandler—sundries to order—Total, 305 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

Jan 25—5 bales cotton L Lasassagne—3 do McLearn & Mason—2 do L Grande & co—17 hhds sugar, 22 bbls molasses R Haase—19 Foster—1 do 3 bbls 3 hhds sugar to A Roberson—22 bales moss J W Homan—50 bbls molasses O W West—6 do J Adams & co—sundries to order—Total, 10 bales cotton, 20 hhds sugar, 82 bbls molasses.

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING.

THE Officers and Members of the above Association are hereby notified that the first GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING of the Association will take place on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Association, corner of Gravier and Elysian Fields streets, Third District.
Punctual attendance is required, as business of great importance will be transacted.
By order of the President,
jan24 3t A. A. MARCHAND, Secretary.

Notice.

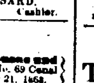
Office of the N. O., Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co., NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22, 1868.

AT an election called, to be held this day, for (18) Eighteen Directors of this Road, there not being a majority of the stock represented as required by the charter, the election for Directors was postponed until WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ja23 1w GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

For Sale.

A Great Bargain.

A very fine FARM, adjacent to the city of New Orleans, with buildings and improvements for family. Fine opportunity for a fruit raiser, or for gardening purposes.



R. C. BARROW, Real Estate and General Agent, 55 Carondelet street.
jan23 7w

City National Bank of New Orleans, NEW ORLEANS, January 23d, 1868.

THE annual election for Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 24th of February, 1868, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
JULES CASSARD, Cashier.
jan22 td

Notice.

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.—No. 69 Canal street.—NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held this day, there not being a majority of the stock represented as required by the 14th section of the Charter, the meeting was adjourned to MONDAY NEXT, the 27th inst., at 12 M.
jan21 td GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

Harry T. Hays.... E. Warren Moise.... John H. New.

HAYS, MOISE & NEW,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office, 13 St. Charles street, New Orleans, La.
jan21—1m

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

OLD PRICES TO-NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MRS. SARAH PERRIN.
Sunday Evening, January 26, 1868,
Will be performed the thrilling tragedy of LUCRETIA BORGIA. Lucretia Borgia, Mrs. SARAH PERRIN. The performance will conclude with the fairy spectacle of the FORTY THIEVES. All Baba, Mr. BEN DE BAR.
Last Five Nights of Mr FORREST, who will appear on Monday as METAMORA—Tuesday as GLADIATOR—Wednesday as HAMLET—Thursday as JACK CADE—Friday, LAST appearance of Mr. FORREST.
Seats can be secured five days in advance.
The Scale of Prices on Mr. FORREST'S nights will be: Dress Circle and Parquette $1 50; Family Circle 50c; Gallery 25c. jan26

Varieties Theatre.

Sunday Evening, January 26th, 1868
The distinguished comedian, JOSEPH JEFFERSON, as "Bob Acres" in the fine old comedy of—
THE RIVALS,
and as "Hugh de Brass," in—
A REGULAR FIX—For the Last Time.
Monday and Tuesday, January 27 and 28, 1868, JOSEPH JEFFERSON as—
MAZEPPA,
and "Mr. Golightly," in—
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Wednesday—POOR GENTLEMAN and SPITFIRE. Mr. Jefferson in two parts. jan26

Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, 23d Jan., 1868.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1867, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$166,471 53	
On Marine Risks	65,930 94	
On River Risks	85,402 24	
	317,804 71	
Add unterminated risks for 1866	66 835 00	
		$384,639 71
Deduct unterminated risks for 1867	60,418 00	
Return premiums for 1867	2,596 04	
		$63,014 04
Net earned premiums 31st Dec., 1867		$321,675 67
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks $32,051 12		
On Marine Risks 39 641 76		
On River Risks 35,022 94		
	106,715 82	
Add re-insurances 2,507 75		
Dis. on Prem 48,466 87		
	50,974 62	
Expenses, Taxes, Rent Account, Profit and Loss, etc., less discount and interest	71,610 31	
Reserved for payment of interest on Scrips due in 1868	55,213 10	
		$284,513 85
Net profits		$37,161 82

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Two hundred and nine Consolidated City Bonds valued at 80c	$167 200 00
One hundred and twenty-four N. O., J. and G. N. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c	86,800 00
One hundred and two N. O., O. and G. W. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c	71,400 00
Twenty five Pontchartrain R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c	17,500 00
Four Opelousas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c	2 000 00
Six Mexican Gulf R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c	3,000 00
Nine Vicksburg, S. and Texas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c	4,500 00
Bank and Gas Stocks, etc.	163,455 00
Loans on Pledge	25,100 00
Loans on Mortgage	53,000 00
Bills Receivable	11,396 38
Premiums due in course of collection	47,183 02
Scrips of other insurance companies	12 460 00
Uncurrent funds	4,000 00
Coupons on City Bonds due, not collected	13,801 00
Cash on hand	84,974 41
	$767,768 81

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of January, 1868. PARISH CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, on and after the second Monday of February next. And they have further declared a Scrip dividend of Thirty-Five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 16th day of March next. THOMAS SLOO, President.
JOHN G. GAINES, Vice President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Jno. G. Gaines,	E. J. Hart,
Henry Renshaw,	Jno. C. Ricks,
H. T. Lonsdale,	J. H. Stauffer,
R. Bisoos,	J. B. Bree,
J. C. Barelli,	Thos. Sloo,
Theo. A. James,	jan25

INJECTION RICORD, Paris.

A certain, safe and speedy cure for GONORRHŒA, &c.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

Paris: 35 Boul. de Strasbourg
New York: J. J. SPRAGUE & Co.
San Francisco: B. LEFEVRE & Co.
New Orleans: MAUNSELL & BOGEL, 41 Magazine St.

For sale by all Druggists.

J. J. E. PLANCHARD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO No. 96 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, Near Royal. jan1 1m

J. LAMBERT,

FRENCH TEACHER.

APPLY at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Public Schools, "Central High School Building," Burgundy street, between Customhouse and Bienville. nov1 tf

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the FEMALE ORPHAN SOCIETY will be held at the Poydras Asylum, on the 16th prox., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to elect Managers to serve the ensuing year. By order of the Board.
jan8 t16 C. M. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

Bank of New Orleans, NEW ORLEANS, January 20, 1868.

AT an election held by the Stockholders of this Institution, on the 18th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors, for the ensuing year, to-wit:

Charles Cavaroc,	C. Ledig,
Antoine Lacaza,	U. Marinoni,
John Gauche,	E. F. Miolon,
S. Cambon,	F. E. Bernard,
L. Bazert,	F. E. Freitas,
C. de Ruyter,	L. S. Pothier.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, Charles Cavaroc, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Numa Augustin, Cashier.
jan21 1w NUMA AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

Notice.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES.—To Mr. Auguste Lesseps and other heirs of Alexander Lesseps deceased.

You as owner of the following described property, to-wit: A portion of land having and measuring forty-five arpents (more or less) front of the left bank of the river Mississippi, at about ten miles above the Courthouse of this parish, bounded above by the land of Auguste Lesseps and other heirs of Alexander Lesseps, deceased, and below by that of Hypolite Moran, are hereby notified that in the opinion of the undersigned, Syndic, the following works and repairs are necessary for the protection and benefit of the public:

Your Levee requires to be built about twenty-six arpents in length, say twenty feet base, six feet crown and five feet high.
Your Road requires repairing and working the entire length of plantation.
Your Ditches to be cut out.
Your Bridge to be made in good order.
And in conformity with law and ordinances of the Police Jury of this parish, I further notify you, that if said works are not completed on or before the tenth day of February, 1868, I shall cause the same to be done at your expense.
Parish of Plaquemines, this 18th day of January, 1868.
jan21 10t S. W. SAWYER, Syndic, 2d Dist. Parish Plaquemines.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Through Rates of Freight.

St. Louis, Louisville, Columbus and Cairo.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1868.

Shippers are respectfully informed that this Company is now giving through bills lading to the above points.
All claims for loss, damage or overcharge, will be promptly settled at points of delivery. For further information, inquire at the Depot, on Calliope street.
T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
ja3 1m JAMES YONGE, General Freight Agent

D. DE HAVEN. W. S. RIPLEY.

Ripley & Co.,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

88 Common Street.

nov12 tf NEW ORLEANS

Removal. Removal.

THE NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION is removed from No. 143 to No. 157 CANAL STREET, between Dauphin and Burgundy. ja3 1m

Merchants' Bank. NEW ORLEANS, January 16, 1868.

AT the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, held on the 15th instant, the following named persons were elected Directors, to serve for the present year, viz.:
E. H. REYNES,
THOMAS SLOO,
L. F. GENERES,
ALFRED KEARNEY,
JOHN WILLIAMS.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. E. H. Reynes was elected President, and F. H. Hatch as Cashier.
jan17 1m F. H. HATCH, Cashier.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Premiums during the year ending 31st December 1867.		
On Fire Risks	$319,816 16	
On Marine Risks	68,468 44	
On River Risks	22,780 81	
Total Premiums		$411,[illegible] 41
Less: Premiums unearned 31st December, 1867	$115,[illegible] 00	
Return Premiums	4,116 41	
		$119,[illegible] 41
Net earned Premiums		$2[illegible] 00
Losses:—		
On Fire Risks	$ 59,900 81	
On Marine Risks	61,488 16	
On River Risks	19,089 44	
	$140,478 22	
Taxes	11,566 88	
Reinsurances	5,274 31	
Expenses, less interest account	10,189 83	
Interest on Scrips	24,561 00	
		$196,[illegible] 24
Profit		$97,449 16
The Company have the following assets:		
Bills receivable for Premiums	$ 3,784 81	
Notes secured by pledge and mortgage	319,387 00	
Due for premiums in course of collection	19,[illegible] 91	
Gas Light Co., City R. R. Co. Stocks, City Bonds, etc	1[illegible] 01	
Scrips of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	68,185 00	
Cash on hand	84,777 00	
	$[illegible] 64	
Less: Depreciation on the above	98,[illegible] 00	
Net		$560,772 65
Less: Unearned interest on Scrips	$ 7,039 76	
Interest payable on outstanding Scrips	26,566 00	34,297 76
		$526,584 90

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
J. TUYES, President,
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of January, 1868.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a scrip dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second day of March, and have further resolved to pay six per cent on the outstanding certificates of scrip, on and after the second Monday of March, 1868.

—DIRECTORS:—

George Urquhart,	Chas. Lafitte,
A. Rochereau,	J. M. Lapeyre,
G. W. Sebcock,	A. Schriber,
T. B. Blanchard,	John Gauche,
Wm. Stevens,	W. T. Williams,
J. A. White,	J. Tuyes.

Office—111 Canal street. jan12 1m eod 1y

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1867:

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867, including unterminated risks of 1866		$321,590 00
Premiums on Marine Risks	$ 42,007 34	
Premiums on River Risks	107,250 23	
Premiums on Fire Risks	172,337 43	
		$321,590 00
Less Return Premiums	1,599 90	
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated in 1867	39,851 00	
		41,450 90
Net earned Premiums year December 31, 1867		$280,139 10
Losses paid during same period:		
On Marine Risks	25,960 74	
On River Risks	109,828 94	
On Fire Risks	30,297 46	
	166 085 14	
Re-Insurances	12,947 33	
Expenses, Taxes, Interest on Scrips, etc, less Discount and Interest	38,708 31	
		$217,740 78
Remaining		62,398 32
Twenty-five per cent and fifteen per cent returned in lieu of Scrip		57,391 22
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		5,007 10
The Company have the following assets:		
347 Bonds City of New Orleans of $1,000 each		347,000 00
35 Bonds State of Louisiana of $1,000 each		35,000 00
36 Bonds State of Louisiana of $500 each		18,000 00
68 Bonds St. Charles Hotel Company of $1,000 each		68,000 00
80 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of — $500 each		40,000 00
5 shares Vallette Dry Dock Company—$1000 each		5,000 00
800 shares Bank of New Orleans—$50 each, valued at $30	24,000 00	
650 shares Union Bank of New Orleans—$75 each, valued at $50	32,500 00	
845 shares Canal Bank—$50 each, valued at $50	42,250 00	
500 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank—$50 each, valued at $50	25,000 00	
125 shares Crescent City Bank—$50 each, valued at $15	1,875 00	
100 shares Merchants' Bank—$40 each, valued at $15	1,500 00	
		$127,125 00
Cash on hand		51,693 50
Real Estate No. 78 Camp street		50,000 00
Loans on Pledges		62,415 00
Bills Receivable	12 745 59	
Less Bad and Doubtful	6,544 14	
		6,201 45
Outstanding accounts in course of Collection	70,056 62	
Less Bad and Doubtful	10,211 65	
		59,844 97
Scrips of other Insurance Companys		8,444 00
Total Assets		$878,724 02

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
ALFRED MOULTON, President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this 14th day of January, 1868.
PARIS CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six Per Cent in Cash, on all outstanding Certificates of Scrip, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the Second TUESDAY in February next; and they have further

Resolved, That in view of the depreciation of the Assets of the Company, the Scrip issues of the years 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, be and the same are hereby called in (in accordance with the requirements of the Charter) for a Reduction of Twenty-five Per Cent on each issue; and that the said Scrips shall be surrendered for reduction on payment of the annual interest, as declared by a resolution of this Board adopted this day.
ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

E. K. Converse,	B. F. Etbell,
Robert Hare,	Jos. H. Isachour,
Jos. Hoy,	J. H. Ledwigen,
Alfred Moulton,	A. H. May,
J. M. Allen,	Jos. T. Moore,
Jno. C. Rogers,	W. M. Perkins.

jan17 1m

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—I hereby certify, that on the ninth day of January, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit: No. 9,999.—Claire Emilie Rousseau, vs. H. V. Gardel, her husband.—It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Claire Emilie Rousseau, wife of H. V. Gardel, and against defendant, her husband aforesaid, decreeing a separation of property and dissolution of the acquets and gains heretofore existing between them; that the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars to be received by plaintiff from her mother and other sources, be declared the individual and separate property of plaintiff with the privilege and mortgage granted by law to married women, and that the defendant be condemned to pay all costs of suit.
Rendered 9th January, 1868.
Signed 14th January, 1868.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight.
jan18—3t in 30d J. F. DICK, Deputy Clerk.

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED—GROWTH OF 1867—H. HAFNER has now in store a full and well-selected assortment of Winter and Spring Vegetable SEEDS, from the establishment of D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia.
A fine lot of Top or Button ONIONS and ONION SETS.
Also a fine selection of FLOWER SEEDS.
Country merchants supplied with SEEDS by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers.
H. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles street,
dec24 3m opposite St. Charles Theatre.

$100 Reward!

STOLEN, on the night of the 24th or 25th of this month, two handsome horse MULES with bridles.
One entirely black, strongly built and having a scar on the back of the neck right hand side.
The other black-brown muzzle elegant, having the appearance of a horse half castrated, and having a scar on the neck, near the withers.
I will pay twenty-five dollars for the recovery of each of the mules, if brought back to the plantation, or taken to Mr. E. Lorio's stable, at Algiers, and a further reward of fifty dollars for the conviction of the thieves.
AD RINCK,
dec27-tf Orleans Parish, Right Bank.

Wanted.

TO open, balance, or close a set of books by an experienced accountant, with A No. 1 references.
Address P. O. Box office. dec22-tf

The Caucasian.

MR. AUGUSTE MANNESSIER having associated with him Mr Giuseppe Bottero, will resume his business at his old stand, No. 15 Dryades street, under the firm of MANNESSIER & BOTTERO.
The new establishment will be known as
THE CAUCASIAN,
and the owners will spare no exertion to make it worthy of the name.
A. MANNESSIER,
G. BOTTERO.
N. B.—Orders for Dinners, Suppers, etc., filled at shortest notice. Connoisseurs are specially invited to examine our brands of Bordeaux, Burgundy and Champagne. jan16 1m

NOTICE TO STATE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS owing the State of Louisiana the Tax for 1867 and the License for 1868, are hereby notified that said Tax and License must be paid at the office of the undersigned, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
L. E. LEMARIE,
State Tax Collector for the Second District.
Office—corner Chartres and St. Peter streets, Courthouse Building.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

VERY best Double Screened Pittsburg COAL for family use, delivered to any part of the city at the lowest market rates.
Also Pittsburg COAL in Barges or Boats, delivered on the coast or any part of the city.
McCLOSKEY, MASON & CO.,
jan12 1m 186 Gravier street.