THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
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Squares:	1 month net.	2 mos. net.	3 mos. net.	6 mos. net.	12 mos. net.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	20	30	40	60	100
Three	20	30	50	75	125
Four	20	40	60	100	150
Five	25	50	75	125	175
Six	35	60	100	150	225
Seven	35	60	125	200	275
Eight	45	75	150	250	325
Nine	50	115	175	300	400
Ten	75	125	200	350	500
Twelve	80	140	225	400	550
Fifteen	100	175	250	450	600
Fourteen	90	175	300	450	600
Fifteen	100	185	325	450	700
Sixteen	100	185	350	450	750

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1868.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—An announcement is made through our advertising columns to merchants and others, in the neighborhood of Common and Carondelet streets, of a convenient refreshment saloon, with the above name, at No. 166 Common street, under the superintendence of Mr Frank Herber. The bar is supplied with superior liquors, and a warm lunch will be served every day from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., beginning on Saturday next, February 1st.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The second representation of "Les Dragons de Villars" is announced for to-night. Mademoiselle Audibert, Messrs. Damiani, Lesbevallier, Tholer, Gonjon and Madame Gravier taking the leading characters. On Saturday the opera of "Rigoletto," by Verdi.

THE SILENCE OF GEN. GRANT.

There seems to be a mystery surrounding the action of Gen. Grant in relenting Mr. Stanton in the War Department. His friends would fondly make it appear that he simply resigned the office as Secretary *ad interim*, as he had a right to do and suffered the law to take its course without offering any opposition thereto. Were this *the truth, the whole truth*, his conduct would have been irreproachable. But Gen Grant sustained a two fold relation to the President which laid him under two fold obligations. Whilst he was an Acting Secretary of War, in the same sense and with the same duties as a civilian Secretary, he was also a subordinate military officer of the President, holding relations to the Executive in that capacity, which made it incumbent on him to do nothing that could be considered as thwarting the known intentions of his chief, but on the contrary which bound him in honor to forward the wishes of his superior. Gen. Grant's friends say that when official charges are made against him by responsible parties, he will answer the accusations that have been made, but those conscience-keepers of Gen. Grant know very well that his offence was one not of commission but of omission—that it was one of those failures to speak out—one of those offences which cannot well be defined but which are recognized as improper and thus behind that barrier he is perfectly protected from a formal official accusation of delinquency. Gen. Grant and his friends know that the President had his colleagues in the Cabinet have no means of putting on paper, under their own signatures, (as they are told by the former to do,) the facts attendant upon the connection of Gen. Grant with his resignation and transfer of the War Office, that it would be contrary to custom to certify in writing merely for the information of the public, to the questionable practices of their associates in the Government, that it is not customary for gentlemen to make accusation in writing against each other, except when unavoidably called upon in the course of business to divulge such occurrences. The only method of communicating such facts to the public is that adopted by gentlemen in ordinary life, i. e. of making verbal mention of them, under the responsibility attaching to every individual for his statements respecting other persons. This has been done by the President and his ministers, and has been done in what is known as a semi-official form. The matter was talked over at a Cabinet Council, where each of these members of the Government stated what had been their understanding of the facts, and in that circumstantial form, the conversation was given out to the press and has been published. The authoritative statements of facts which, previously to this, were published in the *Intelligencer*, of the 15th January, at Washington, supposed with reason to be prompted by the President, or, at all events, to have been derived from him, have never been denied by Gen. Grant, though he was pointedly challenged by the *Intelligencer* to deny them. This statement published in the *Intelligencer* (republished in the *Bee* on January 21,) it seems was read at a formal meeting of the Cabinet on the 17th, the President and four of the most prominent members being present, and all agree to its substantial accuracy, the only objection made, being that it fell short of what actually occurred at the meeting of the Cabinet on the same day; that General Grant delivered the key of the Secretary of War's room to Mr. Stanton, and about two hours after the transfer had taken place. On that occasion General Grant being present in Cabinet meeting, was accused of having violated his promise to the President, viz: that he would either refuse to surrender the office to Mr. Stanton until compelled by an order of a competent Court, or notify the President in time of the action of the Senate, and his (Grant's) decision thereupon, that another Secretary might be appointed by the President, if such was the determination of the latter. The *Intelligencer* asserted in pointed language that General Grant admitted, on the occasion referred to, that he had made such a promise. This we say, has never been authoritatively denied by General Grant, but on the contrary has been repeated with even greater marks of authenticity than accompanied the first publication in the *Intelligencer*. We subjoin the literal dialogue upon the subject, published in the New York *World*, which took place at the White House on Friday, January 17, between the President and four of his principal Secretaries of State. And up to this time the facts therein developed have not been contradicted, and may therefore be considered as undeniable. We want no better proof of Gen. Grant's radical tendencies than his action in this affair between the President and Mr. Stanton, taken in connection with his previous conduct. He has, we fear, purilled his reputation among all good men for that straightforward honesty of intention which had been so willingly accorded to him. We have now no doubt that he will accept the dictatorship which Congress wishes to confer upon him, and unite with the Radical faction of that body in stripping Mr. Johnson, as the incumbent of the Executive chair, of his constitutional authority—not the Presidential office—that they take care not to touch, reserving its powers and privileges for one of themselves. Still General Grant is not implicitly trusted by the Radical party, and never will be. He will either have to continue doing such work, or submit to be shoved aside whenever they can dispense with his services, and as to his attempting to use the army to maintain his grasp of power independent of Congress, there is no reason to apprehend it.

The question of veracity that has been raised between President Johnson and Gen. Grant in certain journals compels your correspondent to make known the following facts, which confirm his original statement to the *World*, and which, not only the President himself, but four of the most prominent members of his Cabinet will positively vouch for:

Just after the formal meeting of the Cabinet, on January 17, the article from the *National Intelligencer* of the 15th was read in presence of the President and the chief mentioned members of the Cabinet. The discussion made in that article, which were substantially those telegraphed after an interview with Mr. Johnson by the correspondent of the *World*, were agreed to by the President and all the Secretaries present, but the objection was made that they fell short of what actually occurred during the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday the 14th inst. The first Secretary or member of the Cabinet present at the meeting on January 17th, referred to, observed that "Gen. Grant acknowledged that he (Gen. Grant) had promised either to retain the office or to tender his resignation in time to enable the President to appoint a successor. He (Grant) stated in opinion at the time was that the 'line' must stay in until the 'coats' could get in by due course of law."

[I make a full record of what occurred here on Tuesday].

The second Secretary said: "The Secretary's recollection agrees with thisnewspaper statement, excepting that it is more full."

Whereupon the first Secretary said: "Yes, it gives a much more detailed account of what occurred here. Speaking of his withdrawal from the War Department, Grant said that he bolted one door of the Secretary's office on the inside, locked the other, and delivered the key to the Adjutant General. He did not profess to know what transpired afterwards."

The second Secretary added: "It is not at all surprising that he (Grant) did not recollect. He was evidently too much confused to remember much."

Then the third Secretary remarked: "He (Grant) said that the discussion in the papers had caused him to look over the law, and he had trouble in it. He spoke twice and first sections. He (Grant) remarked that he did not wi h it be subjected to imprisonment and fine; when the President replied 'Why, I told you, General, that I would take all the imprisonment and pay all the fines that may be imposed upon you.'"

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,351.

The first Secretary continued: "He (meaning Grant) admitted all, and made a stammering excuse that had in it no intelligibility. He admitted that when the interview terminated, Saturday, he was to have seen the President on Monday upon the subject."

The second Secretary now observed: "He (Grant) admitted that if he changed his views the President was to be notified in season to enable the President to put the office in the same position as it was when he" (Grant) "was appointed *ad interim*."

The third Secretary then proceeded to say: "The President said to Generl Grant: 'I expected to see you Monday. Why did you not call? Grant replied that he was 'too much occupied by General Sherman and by many little matters.'"

The second Secretary amended as follows: "I think he was engaged in the preparations necessary to an abdication of the War Office."

The fourth member of the Cabinet present declared: "And the fact was developed that General Sherman was here on Monday."

The President now pertinently said: "On Saturday, when he (Grant) referred to the tenure of office act, I told him that I would take all the imprisonment and pay all the fine that might be imposed upon him under its provisions. When he arose to leave the room I repeated the remark, for I wanted to know whether or not he intended to hold on to the office, designing to relieve him if it was his purpose to yield it."

The fourth member of the Cabinet went on to say to the President: "On Tuesday you told him that was the object of your conversation with him on Saturday."

The second Secretary spoke: "He (referring to Grant) did what I expected he would do."

The fourth Cabinet member continued after the Secretary: "I did not suppose a man occupying his position would so prevaricate."

[Your correspondent deems it best to omit the stronger terms employed by the speaker to denote his evident dissent at what he conceived to be the bad faith of Grant.]

The third Secretary said: "My idea is that he supposed that the Senate would act on Saturday, and he intended to carry over the President until Monday. The Senate not having acted then, he did not come to see the President on Monday, not wishing to see him until the whole thing had been consummated."

The President finished the conversation as follows: "I desired to know of what he (General Grant) would do, and did not think that he could have so misunderstood the agreement."

Your correspondent having communicated not merely in substance, but literally, the dialogue upon this subject which took place at the White House on Friday last between the Chief Executive and his Cabinet advisers, has merely to observe, in conclusion, that the signatures of all who rendered the testimony would doubtless be affixed to it if it should be officially denied.

The steamship Sonora, Capt. Bourat, from Vera Cruz, via Tampico, arrived yesterday, brought the following passengers:

Mr Clement, Mrs Clement, Mr Pierre Sens, Mr Henry Gracieux, Mr Charles Grand, Mr R Regnerl, Mr W S Scotland, Mr J De Bost, Mr Hugerty, Mr Jean Pupol, Mr A C Babcock, Mr Davis.

Washington News.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says:

After the Supreme Court has been manipulated in the interest of the dominant party in Congress, it is said the next move will be to declare universal suffrage by act of Congress. In that event the Chase ring would be to a great an extent in the ascendant as to have it all their own way. To prevent such a consummation, it look to me as if the Democrats would be satisfied to accept the tender already secured to them by the dictatorship. They are satisfied with things as they will be when the latest reconstruction bill becomes a law.

The same writer, speaking of the prospects of Messrs. Chase and Grant for the Presidency, says:

Within the past few days, the Grant stock has exhibited symptoms of a decline. The bold stand taken by the Radicals in Congress, and the refusal of Secretary Stanton to the War Department have revived the hopes of the Chase faction, and that wing has of late exhibited much activity. At every private meeting of the faithful among the Chase men, the acts and character of "our Cæsar" are canvassed in no friendly spirit. One or two exhibitions, which the "coming man" has made of himself in the public streets, within the past few weeks, have been food for scandal enough, I can assure you.

The Chase men, very properly, take the ground that, day by day, the news from the North renders it more and more apparent that the republicans must depend for success in the next election of the Members of the Sixteen States. And to whom do these votes belong, if not to the Chief Justice? And suppose that the Supreme Court is manipulated as proposed by the Radical bill, it will be destiny of the party and the country in the hands of the Chief Justice? Indeed, his followers claim that in that event, he will be the dictator, and, if that is possible, with "our Cæsar." I notice that in some of the clubs now being formed in the State of New York in view of the Presidential election, they are quietly dropping the name of Grant, so as to be ready to make combinations, in the interest of Gov. Fenton, with any of the other leading candidates. Mr. Chase controls an extensive female influence here also, at the head of which is his beautiful and somewhat fascinating daughter, the wife of Senator Sprague.

The contest for the White House has thus, as in the times of Buchanan and Douglas, settled down to a contest of the ladies, and they are using those weapons which are powerfully wielded in the days of the French revolution, and of the first empire, and are quite as powerfully felt in society in the second, with immense effect. The advantage is, however, almost altogether on the side of the Chase faction. They are certainly possessed of more youth, beauty, accomplishments, and even wealth, to a much greater extent than the Grant clique; and they know how to use them. The contest, indeed, already wages warm on both sides, each faction watching and waiting to see if it cannot pick flaws in the armor in which the other seeks to encase itself.

The Progress of Treason

THE CONSPIRATORS AND THE SUPREME COURT

—A RADICAL SECRET DISCLOSED—WHY THE McCARDLE CASE WAS ADVANCED ON THE DOCKET—THE CASE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

Washington, Jan. 22.—Since the passage of the Reconstruction bill, yesterday, by the House of Representatives, a Radical secret has been divulged by some one, which exhibits a wider plotting the part of the conspirators than had even been suspected by the country. The Reconstruction bill provides that any one attempting to defeat the operation of the act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This, it was supposed, was aimed at the President, should he attempt to assert or protect his constitutional prerogatives. This supposition was further strengthened by the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is true to the letter. The information was communicated to the Judges composing that court, prior to their considering the McCardle motion; and during the conference on that motion there is reason to believe that at least one of the Justices earnestly urged that the McCardle case should be taken up at once, in view of the startling events transpiring in our midst, and the vast responsibility resting upon the court. He urged the importance of settling these grave questions, before the court found itself in the predicament in which the conspirators. It is understanding, intended to be kept a profound secret among the Radicals, that under the provisions of the Reconstruction bill, should any of the Judges of the Supreme Court express an opinion adverse to its constitionality, such Judges can be impeached for a misdemeanor and be removed before a Radical Senate. Thus they propose getting rid of the obnoxious Judges and securing a court which will sanction and approve their usurpations. The Judges themselves seem to be fully warned of these infamous plottings against the integrity of the court and their own official existence. The secret has leaked out, and there is the anxiety on the part of some of the Judges to bring on the McCardle case for a hearing at once. Treason to our present Government seems to lurk in every movement of the Northern Congress.

The case of Virginia vs. West Virginia, which had been before the Supreme Court for adjudication, has played the part in a practical way never before in the history of jurisprudence. Virginia sued for the counties of Berkley and Jefferson—setting up her title to the same. West Virginia filed a *demurrer*, and the case was argued and submitted to the court. Chief Justice Chase announced yesterday that the court stood equally divided on the question of the validity of the act of West Virginia, and that the question as to what order should be made in the case. Chief Justice Chase and Justices Grier, Swayne and Miller were for sustaining the demurrer, while Justices Nelson, Clifford, Davis and Field were in favor of overruling it. Thus, under the rule, the party holding the affirmative lost the case; but the second important question sprang up, which party held the affirmative. Chase and his party insisted that Virginia must lose the case unless, she commenced the suit, and held the affirmative, while Nelson and the Judges who agreed with him on the first question, claimed that West Virginia, having entered the demurrer, had assumed the affirmative side of the issue, and the court being divided, the demurrer fell, and with it the claim of West Virginia. Being thus divided on the proper order to be made by the court, no order can be made until the court is changed by death or other means.

The claim of Virginia to these two rich and populous counties is based upon the fact that, after agreeing to their cession to West Virginia, her consent was withdrawn before Congress had acted in the matter and approved the cession. This was the main position taken by Virginia, and to this position West Virginia demurred. Whether West Virginia was, or was not, a State in the Union, did not enter into the consideration of the court. It is a political question which the court prefers to leave alone already settled, and one dangerous to reopen in these revolutionary times.

GRANT AND THE TEST OATH—Phil. Sheridan, the great barn-burner of the late war, in a recent conversation with some friends at his home in Ohio, as reported in the Ohio *State Journal* to have said, in reply to the question why he had stated last fall that Grant was more of a Radical than himself: "When I left the command of the Fifth District, Gen. Grant sent me an order to allow no man to sit on a jury who could not take the iron clad oath. I mildly remonstrated against this, and wrote to the General requesting a modification of the order, so that all who *might vote*, might also sit upon a jury.

It will be seen from this statement that the great smoker and horse-tender is not so reticent on some simple people have been led to believe. Whenever it has been deemed advisable to turn the screws of oppression a little tighter upon the southern people he has been at no loss for words to direct his subordinates how it should be done. It is only when he is desired to say something in behalf of civil liberty and the preservation of the Constitution, that his modesty has so overmastered him as to prevent his giving utterance to his thoughts. The horse-talk dodge can deceive the public no longer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Miscellany.—The new freight and passenger depot of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company is to be established on the batture space of ground between Girod and Lafayette streets, recently purchased from the city by the company for $130,000. The projected extension of the road from the present terminus to this point will be along the Levee, passing the "Red Stores," thence along Clay street, to St. Louis street, thence detouring to the Levee again and along the Levee to the iron building, foot of Canal street, and thence along Delta street to the site of the projected depot as stated.

It is expected that at the next meeting of the City Council, Mayor Heath will recommend a change of the proposed route of the Julia Street Railroad to the Lake so as to diverge the route from Julia street, along Liberty street to Cypress street, thence to Broad street and back to Julia street. This will be proposed, it is understood, in consequence of that portion of Julia street, bordering the New Basin, being barely wide enough for the transfer of the freight from the shipping of the Basin.

The actions lodged crops in this city of the colored people bolts the nominations of the Radical Republican party, and hoists the name of Judge Taliaferro for Governor and that of a respectable colored citizen of New Orleans, F. E Dumas for Lieutenant Governor.

During the thunder storm Tuesday, one of our *confrères* while reporting the proceedings of the Convention sitting in the Mechanics' Institute, was struck by the least particle imaginable of the electric article, just enough to cause a slight tingling sensation of the nerves, such as might be produced by a delicate shock from an ordinary electric battery. The writer distinctly saw the faint scintillation and congratulates his friend on his narrow escape from more serious consequences.

Alfred Merritt and George Plummer have been arrested for having in their possession portions of a Spanish lottery ticket, which had been deposited in the iron safe lately blown open in the bank office of the cigar store, corner of Royal and Conduit streets.

Judge Emerson, of the Third District Court, has virtually decided that the furniture of the city in the Mayor's and other public offices, is necessary for use by a public corporation is, for that reason, exempt from seizure and sale to satisfy judgments against the city, and must be replaced.

The coffeehouse keepers failed to meet last night, but expect to meet in consultation this evening at the National Hall on Royal street.

Jerry McCarthy, who is on the payroll No 19 of Baker attends to Mayor Heath's horse Witness was not discharged, but resigned.

Witness was offered a Lieutenancy of Police if he would not appear as a witness before the Committee. This was through John Wyman, who keeps a hardware store on Tchoupitoulas street. Witness was told to call, there if he wanted any money.

Cross-examined—Witness denied that he had ever told Stanley that if he would get him the Lieutenancy of Police he would pay him $200, and testify any way to help Baker out. Will come and be a witness if subpoenaed gratuitously, and would not have appeared, but for a rumor that frauds on the Pound would be laid to himself.

Le Lewanneau states that a white man in St. James, who, with his son, has made the fall lowing crop off thirty acres within a year: 2 bales of cotton, 2 hhds of sugar, 40 bbls rice, 123 bbls corn, 50 bbls sweet potatoes, 8 bbls Irish potatoes, 10 bbls onions, 5 bbls pecans, 2 bbls peaches, 25 carrots perjoice tobacco, a large quantity of beans, lettuce and other vegetables. He also cut twenty five bonds of wood; and when his crops required no care, he would go on hunting excursions, invariably bringing home deer and game. He also commanded a buck. He had two worn-out horses to drag the plow, but no freedman to assist him. The butcher never stopped at his door, because our hero killed a steer of plump proportions, and he pay all expenses. If happiness dwells not in that household, it is not to be found anywhere on earth.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—The following information, in reference to the Supreme Court of the United States, will correct a number of inquiries: Total number of Judges, 10; number of Judges, and be otherwise interesting, now that public attention is directed to the reunion of that tribunal with the Reconstruction laws. There are at present eight Judges, who rank as follows:

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Chief Justice; Nathan Clifford, Maine, Associate Justice. Samuel Nelson, New York, " " Robt. C Grier, Pennsylvania, " " David Davis, Illinois, " " Noah W. Swayne, Ohio, " " Samuel J Miller, Iowa, " " Stephen J. Field, California, " "

Each Associate Justice has a salary of $9000. The salaries of these Judges, as far as we can ascertain them, are as follows: Chase, sixty; Grier, seventy-two, on the 5th of March, 1868; Field, Davis, Illinois, sixty; Clifford, sixty-five, on 11th of August, 1868; Nelson, about seventy; Field, forty-five; Davis, sixty; and Swayne, about fifty-five.

Hon. Thomas, Chase, Miller, Swayne, Davis and Field, were appointed by Lincoln, Grier by Polk, Clifford by Buchanan, and Nelson by Buchanan, Pierce, Tyler. The Democratic party seem to have Nelson and Clifford. Justice Grier, claimed on the same side. Of the five Judges appointed by Lincoln, Mr Field is accepted as a reconstructed republican; Mr. Davis, as a very moderate Republican, whose name has lately been mentioned as a Conservative candidate for President; while Messrs. Chase, Swayne and Miller are avowed members of the Republican party.

Reduction of Rents.

We are much gratified to learn that, in response to the cry in every portion of the city against exorbitant rents, many owners of tenement houses have reduced their charges. One gentleman has made a reduction of twenty per cent. We hope these examples of moderation will be generally followed. Those yet holding back should remember that business is depressed, that money is scarce, and that it is exceedingly difficult for our working men to live.

The short crops and low prices of cotton have so entirely disappointed and unsettled all pecuniary calculations, that even the most hopeful and sanguine admit a prospect of the very greatest financial pressure, and to provide against it retrenchment among all classes of the community is imperative, and demands immediate action. Unless this course is pursued many of our citizens must necessarily be wrecked in the fast approaching financial storm. Thoroughly appreciating the necessity of immediate action, our city government and our City Fathers are setting an example in themselves energetically to the work of retrenchment and reform, and in every department of business control the effect of their prompt action is plainly felt. It is not only commendable, and invites a corresponding movement on the part of those who are lagging behind, but it is necessary. It is no compliment to a poor man makes to pay for his dwelling, leaving him but little on which to support his dependent family. It is not to be generally known, and we therefore publish the fact, that, amidst the pressing state of affairs, families are leaving the city, unable to support themselves, and if the evil of high rents is not stopped at once it will be ruinous to our prosperity. A word to the wise is sufficient. Let our property-owners, appreciating the condition of the times, act promptly, and in a liberal spirit.—*Savannah News and Herald.*

We learn that John Andrews, Esq., one of the most wealthy, sagacious and progressive planters in this parish, has recently sold his splendid estate, lying below Bayou Goula, to Henry Ware, Esq., of New Orleans, for the sum of $50,000 cash.—*Iberville South.*

It cannot be too often repeated that Senator Bingham, speaking for the Radical party, declared on the floor of the Senate that "constitutional safeguards must be disregarded to save the life of the nation." In other words, "the life of the nation is the preservation of the Radical party."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Iron-Clads to be Sold.

Colorado Petitions for Admittance in the Union.

Supreme Court—The Great Gaines Case.

The Southern Convention.

Destructive Fire in Chicago.

FROM EUROPE.

Geo. Francis Train Lecturing in Cork.

An American Fenian Arrested.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Government contract will, on Friday next, in the McCardle case, move for a further advancement on the docket, with a view to its immediate dismissal.

Eighty citizens, representing ten millions of dollars worth of property, have petitioned Congress to take entire charge of the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, and in opposition to an extension of the present charter.

Washington, Jan. 29—HOUSE.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the bill heretofore published, concerning the rights of American citizens abroad. It provoked an avalanche of questions and speeches, indicating a wide diversity of views on the subject. Postponed.

The Southern States railroad land forfeiture was resumed. Pile, Axtell and Blair opposed the bill. During the debate the fact was established that Alabama had 7, Mississippi 4, Louisiana 2, and Florida 17 million acres of land open to homestead laws. Bill postponed.

Johnson, of California, asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether Congress had power to prevent the immigration of Chinese into the United States, and whether the Civil Rights bill and the Constitutional Amendment conferred the right of suffrage, etc., on Chinese born in the United States.

Pile objected to the resolution, as being a burlesque on common sense.

The Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the expediency of an appropriation for removing obstructions at Hell-gate and improving the Eastern Harbor of New York.

A bill removing political disabilities from Luke Blackburn of Salisbury, N. C., was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—Resolutions from the General Assembly of Colorado, asking admission as a State, were read.

The bill abolishing the Eastern District Court of Texas was indefinitely postponed.

The bill for the sale of iron-clads, was passed.

The Reconstruction bill was resumed. Adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably the Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty.

Supreme Court Armstrong Foundry vs. United States. Argument concluded.

Gaines vs De Lacroix *et al.*, and two other cases taken up will occupy the Court for two or three days. There are new issues made by the will of Daniel Clarke, father of Mrs Gaines, and a continuation of the noted litigation known as the Gaines will case.

The sentence of A. V. Kautz, convicted at Vicksburg of murder, has been remitted and Kautz ordered to resume the sword and report for duty.

Internal revenue will shortly be introduced recording immediately Grant's order directing the Freedmen's Bureau in the United States.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $129,000.

A large delegation of tobacco dealers and manufacturers are here to consult with the Ways and Means Committee relative to a tax.

Twenty-two hundred black and four hundred and eighty white families are relieved in this city alone, by the Government and charitable associations.

Jackson, Jan. 29.—Preamble and resolutions were offered and referred: That as there are but few loyal papers published in the State, and as it is the duty of the Legislature to encourage journals that will advocate live Republican principles and unqualified loyalty to the Constitution and laws, it shall be the duty of the first Legislature convened under the Constitution framed by this Convention to provide for the election of an official printer for each County, contingent upon the fitness of the county and municipal officers shall have all official printing, including all legal advertisements inserted in said journals, at rates of compensation to be fixed by law.

The Committee on Destitution reported an appeal to Congress to appropriate so much of the money due the State of Mississippi, as will enable the Freedmen's Bureau to supply the actual wants of the citizens of Mississippi, without regard to color. The best information they have proves that actual want will exist before another crop can be raised. Ordered printed.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee of Nine on draft of Constitution.

The vote of yesterday accepting Orr's resignation as Chairman of the Committee on Printing, was reconsidered, and it was decided not to accept by a heavy vote.

New York, Jan. 29.—Cotton firmer—sales 1000 bales uplands 18c to 18½c. Flour a shade easier—sales 10,000 barrels. Wheat 2c higher, $1 30 to $1 35. Pork quiet and steady. Lard firm Groceries quiet and steady. Turpentine 57 to 58. Freights firm—by sail, 7-16.

New York, Jan. 29.—Government closed 6s'—old bonds 111¾. Tennessee 6s—new, 70¾. North Carolina 6s, 51¼. Gold 140⅞.

New York, Jan 29—Money still easier, call loans 5 to 6. Sterling firm. Gold after rallying to 141⅞, closed at 141⅝. Exchange quiet and unchanged. Stocks steady without activity. Sub-Treasury balance $11,000,000. Coupons, $16,000. Gold in the morning, 140¾; off, 65, 140¾; of '67, 107⅝; 10-40's, 101; 7 30's, 107⅝.

Charleston, Jan. 29.—Cotton active. Sales 1300 bales, middlings 17½c. Receipts 1005.

Savannah Jan. 29—Cotton opened quiet, but firm; closing nominal and strong. Middlings 17 to 17½c. Sales 1250 bales. Receipts 2845.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—A fire here last night destroyed 3 blocks; loss nearly $3,000,000; insurance $1,500,000.

Louisville, Jan. 29.—Tobacco market steady. Sales 37 hhds. Inds $4 50 to $6, medium leaf $8 to $12, selections $18 to $50. Flour, superfine $7 50 to $8; fancy $12 50. Wheat $2 40. Oats 67 to 68c. Corn shelled, bulk, 75c, ear 78c Lard 13c. Hess Pork $21. Bacon—shoulders, 9¾c., clear sides 13¾c. Cotton 15 to 16c.

Louisville, Jan. 29.—River falling, with 7 feet in the canal.

Weather clear. This is the coldest day of the season. Thermometer to-night is down to 5 deg above zero.

Steamboatmen say the current of the Ohio River has increased wonderfully in swiftness, of late.

Departed: Virginia, for New Orleans.

Cincinnati, Jan. 29.—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat dull and nominal; red winter $2 50 to $2 60. Corn active and firm; new, ear, scarce at 67 to 68c. Whisky unchanged and quiet. Provisions nominal. Mess Pork held at $20 50 to $21. Bulk meats held at 8½c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear sides, and 11¼c for clear ribbed sides. Sugar-cured hams dull at 14½ to 16c. Lard 13½c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Hay very dull, $24 to $25. Sugar firm at 13 to 16c. Coffee 20 to 26c.

Cincinnati, Jan 29.—The river has fallen 4 inches—there is now 19 feet 4 inches in the channel. Weather clear.

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed 32 delegates to the Commercial Convention, which meets in Boston on the 5th proximo.

Intelligence from the Directors of the Little Miami Railroad, E. W. Woodward was chosen President, and W. L. O'Brien General Ticket Agent.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—Tobacco buoyant and unchanged. Flour steady—superfine $7 25 to $8 25. Red and white fall wheat $2 50 to $2 75. Corn weak, 80 to 82c. Oats dull, 57 to 72c. Provisions nominal. Pork held at $21. Bacon nominal. Shoulders 9 to 9¼c. Rib sides 10¼ to 10½c. Clear rib sides 11 to 11¼c. and clear sides 11½ to 12c. Plain hams 12 to 12c. Sugar-cured hams 14 to 15c. Lard firm, 12½ to 13.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—Last night and to-day the coldest of the season. The mercury sunk to three degrees below zero.

The river closed here during the night, closing in the ferry boats which were attempting to cross. It is now nearly one continuous gorge between Bayard's Island. Communication with the Illinois shore is cut off, but the ice will soon be strong enough for the passage of teams.

Baltimore, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Edward A. Pollard called on Mr. Gilmore, but her husband's influence found, to make inquiry regarding Pollard, who has been absent. A difficulty occurred during the interview and Mrs. Pollard shot Mooney, inflicting a dirling wound. Refusing to give bail she was committed to prison.

Little Rock, Ark, Jan. 29.—The Democratic Convention, with a full attendance from all parts of the State, adopted the Cincinnati platform. The hall was handsomely decorated by the ladies. Among the delegates, there is a large number of Germans and Irish.

Havana, Jan. 29.—The steamer Cuba, from Baltimore for New Orleans, arrived here today.

London, Jan. 29.—Thomas Dailey, an American Fenian, has been arrested.

London, Jan. 29—Evening—Consols 93⅝. Bonds quiet.

Frankfort, Jan. 29.—Bonds 75⅞ to 76.

Paris, Jan. 29.—Bourse firmer. Rentes higher.

Liverpool, Jan. 29, Evening.—Cotton unchanged. Sales 12,000.

London, Jan. 29.—George Francis Train is lecturing in Cork to crowded houses.

The evidence of Shaw, who turned informer, is generally discredited.

An Exchequer Court held the editor of the Dublin *Nation* for trial.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Havana, Jan. 28.—The bark Addie Decker, which was lost near Vera Cruz on the 20th inst, is a total wreck.

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 28.—CONVENTION—Preamble of the Bill of Rights reported by the committee and ordered printed.

It was ordered that all reports of standing committees should be printed and laid over for two days.

The Committee on Education was instructed to inquire as to the school funds of the State, and what disposition should be made of them.

Several new standing committees were appointed. The Convention was addressed by Col. Hart, Superintendent of Registration, and Col. Benson, of New York.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Stevens's suffrage bill gives the right of voting at all Presidential elections, and on all national questions, to every citizen of the United States, over 21 years of age, who shall have resided ten days in the district.

London, Jan. 28.—The Abyssinian expedition is moving for war, and has reached Gouna, twelve miles from Senafe.

Richmond, Jan. 28.—CONVENTION—The Committee on Education submitted its report. It provides that the Legislature shall elect a Superintendent of Public Printing, who shall also be Superintendent of Education, and the Governor or Attorney General shall constitute the Board of Education. The Legislature is empowered to provide for a uniformity of text books, build school houses and pass laws compelling the attendance of children

The Convention limited debate, except on two or three subjects, to half an hour. To-day was spent chiefly in discussing negro suffrage, 100 new at $22 25; 50 at $22 75 to $23; 25, 50 and 200 at $22, and 100 at $22 25 per bbl. It is selling at $22 50.

BACON—A brisk retail business is doing at 10½c per lb for shoulders, 12½c for clear ribbed sides, 13¼ to 13½c for clear sides, and 12 to 12½c for sugar-cured hams. A lot of 5 casks shoulders sold at 10½c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 30, 1868.

Arrived yesterday 114 Texas Beeves.

Sales—252 Texas and 1 Western Beeves, 25 Calves and Yearlings, 79 Hogs and 102 Sheep.

Stock on sale—241 Texas and 44 Western Beeves, 13 Calves and Yearlings, 1084 Hogs, 425 Sheep, and 41 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, $ lb net..... — @ 12 —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, $ lb net..... — @ 11 —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, $ head..... 45 @ 65 —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, $ head..... 55 00 @ 60 —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, $ head..... 50 00 @ 55 —
Western Hogs, $ lb gross..... — @ 8 —
Hogs..... 7 @ — 8
Sheep, 1st quality $ head..... 4 00 @ 5 —
Sheep, 2d quality, $ head..... 3 00 @ 4 —
Milch Cows, first quality $ head..... 50 00 @ 135 —
Milch Cows, 2d quality, $ head..... 40 00 @ 45 —
Yearlings, $ head..... 14 00 @ 18 —
Calves, $ head..... 11 — @ 15 —
Country Pen Calves per head..... 50 @ 1 00
Goats $ head..... 3 00 @ 4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 30, 1868.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Sonora, (French) Bourat, from Vera Cruz 16th, via Tampico 22d inst to V Pavillist—34 dist 35 Steamship Agnes, Williams, from Galveston, to Case & Hyman—Mdse and 100 bales cotton.

Steamer Frances, Walker, from Mobile—P R E.

—STEAMBOATS—

Henry Ames, Cutwright, from Memphis.
Annie Wagley, Lueller, from Washington.
Lafourche, Barnes, from Bayou Sara.
Wabash, Bain, from South-West Pass.
Iberville, Gross, from Bayou Sara.
Betty Gilmore, Bailey, from Cincinnati.
Nina Simmons, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.

BELOW COMING UP.

Brig Isabel (Spanish) ——, from ——

☞ No exports yesterday.

IMPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Agnes—9 22 608 in specie to A A Wilmer—Mdse 2