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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By S. Guinault, real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

By A. Lepic, constable, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, three lots of ground in Suburb Washington.

During the late State Fair, our confrère, Dr. M W Phillips, of Chatawa, Mississippi, editor of the *Southern Farmer*, of Memphis, lost a note book, containing memoranda of his researches at the Fair, some excursion tickets, fair tickets, etc., also the name of a subscriber, who left his name and money at the *Picayune* office.

Should this note book have been found, the finder will confer a favor on Dr. P. by leaving it with A B Bacon, at the office of the *Pica yune*. Will our city contemporaries make a note of this?—*N. O. Picayune.*

A RADICAL CORNERED.

John Randolph on one occasion, was bantered on some race course for a bet, the banterer proposing that some mutual by-standing acquaintance—whom for the occasion we shall call Mr. Jones—should hold the stakes. Mr. Randolph seemed to be willing to accept the proposition, but asked his betting friend "Who wou'd hold Mr. Jones."

We are reminded of this anecdote by the proposition of the Radical faction in Congress to make General Grant the holder of the immensely valuable stake which that wickedly desperate body of men is now moving heaven and earth to secure. Some such thought as the above seems to have suggested itself to Hon. Mr. Cary, member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, to propound to his colleague, Mr. Bingham, the interrogatories which he addressed to him a few days ago, during the debate on the new Reconstruction bill. These interrogatories were as follows:

1. If General Grant shall neglect or refuse to exercise the presidential office in case he is elected, he should act in an oppressive and cruel manner, to what tribunal would he be amenable for his non feasance or malfeasance?

2. As by the terms of the bill the President can not interfere, can the General be tried by court-martial, and, if so, by its sole order and by whom should constitute the court?

3 Not being a civil officer, can he be impeached? and if so, by whom and before what tribunal?

4. If he can not be arraigned by an earthly tribunal, is he not made an absolute despot?

These pertinent questions proved to be a bombshell of no trifling destructiveness to the brilliantly rhetorical speech in support of the bill giving General Grant dictatorial powers with which Mr. Bingham was preparing the House a speech which consisted of mere declamation and abuse of the Southern people, and which carefully avoided developing the purposes of its framers, or meeting the objections of its opponents. Mr. Bingham, however, could not avoid the pointed questions so forcibly put by Mr. Cary, and attempted to answer them. With the conceit of all mere declaimers, we are told he thought he had satisfactorily disposed of the troublesome colleague, and also thought he had obtained his vote in favor of the bill. Let us see how Mr. Bingham met the issue. It is as follows:

My colleague [Mr. Cary] rises in his seat and asks whether the General of the Army is responsible in case he violates the law and trampies upon the rights of the people I regret that my colleague deemed it his duty to make such inquiry. I say to the General of the Army—I say to every other judicial and executive officer of the Government—that he is neither above the people nor above the people's laws. The General of an army is but the creature of Congressional enactment The breath which made him General may unmake him tomorrow. I answer my colleague, in fine, that by the fifth section of the bill, if the General of the army be guilty of any violation of the law, he is liable, by its very terms, to be arraigned before the civil tribunals of the United States on an indictment, and held to answer for his high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, is liable to take his place in the penitentiary, and pay forfeit not exceeding $5000! I trust my colleague is satisfied with the severity of the penalty

The fifth section of the bill quoted by Mr. Bingham reads thus:

SEC. 5 Be it further enacted, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent, by force, the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this act, and the acts aforesaid, shall be held to be high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

The design of the bill is patent upon its face from beginning to end. The object of its authors was to strip the President of the substance of his constitutional authority as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and invest the powers thus robbed from the Executive in the General-in-Chief. The section of the bill immediately preceding that which we have quoted above makes it "unlawful for the President to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assert, by force of arms, the authority of either of the provisional governments in the disorganized States to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States as provided in this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary," and then follows the fifth section, containing the penal clause.

As the head of the pronounced object and purpose of the bill, and the clear and unmistakable language of the fifth section, declaring the punishment which shall follow upon interfering *with the General-in-Chief* in his administration of these States and districts, Mr. Bingham has the effrontery to assert that the General-in-Chief may, under that section, be tried and punished, if found guilty of any "neglect or refusal to execute the provisions of the law, or if in the execution he shall act in an oppressive and cruel manner."

How the General-in-Chief can possibly be held responsible for interfering with orders which are issued by himself and which of course can be revoked by himself at any moment, is past our comprehension. The very object of the law is to give him discretionary and dictatorial power if he did not already possess it as General of the army. It is inter ference *with him* for which punishment is provided, and it is obvious that were he unable to revoke or modify his orders to the District Commanders, his office would be a very singular one indeed. Under the Reconstruction Acts he is entrusted with legislative as well as Executive powers and must necessarily have the right to repeal the laws he may enact.

But this is one of those strange anomalies attending the practice of legislation which Congress is attempting to enforce against the Southern States and the absurdity of which becomes more and more apparent in the practical operation of the Reconstruction Laws.

The N. O., Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

We have not been favored with a copy of the Annual Report for 1867 of the operations of this Company, but we find the subjoined exhibit in the columns of a cotemporary:

Receipts for current year	$1,352,819 00
Disbursements, working	
Loss of the road	$127,782 00
Expended for machinery, rolling stock, etc	36,079 40
Expended on new buildings	
Bridges, etc	46,449 63
Surplus expended in adjusting the Company's debts	426,993 66
	$1,377,261 49
Balance cash on hand	$ 25,393 51

Of the old debt thus adjusted $598,000 have been taken up in this city, and $366,000 in Europe, leaving $233,160 to be provided for The floating debt of the company is reported as easily managed, and includes the debt due to the State of Mississippi, and $112,329 80 in small notes. Only $12,974 yet remain due to the United States Government for the purchase of rolling stock, etc.

The result of the year's business, considering the condition of the country and the difficulties under which the road has been laboring, reflects the highest credit upon the officers of the company.

NEW ORLEANS AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—A gentleman of Mobile, just from New Orleans had an interview with Mr. Van Vleck, Chief Engineer of this road, who informed him that the company was entirely satisfied with the late decisions of the Supreme Court, and that the work on the road would be at once put out under contract (beginning at Mobile) to Pennsylvania. This city, too, has been determined upon as the site of the workshops of the company.

The engineer parties will be over in a few days, which we hope will be important enterprise at last commenced in good earnest. To us, this intelligence has been particularly gratifying, for this journal has never lost sight of the very great local interest this city has in seeing the large benefits certain to flow to its trade and commerce from making this the principal depot and outlet of operative labor of the great company.—*Mobile Register*

RAILROAD CHARTER.—The Senate of Kentucky, on Saturday 11, took up the Charter of the New Orleans and Ohio Air Line Railroad, as it came from the House, and after making secondary amendments which we have not learned, but as a matter of course it will have to go back to the House for final action in that body.—*Louisville Ledger.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Miscellany.—Professor Alexander Dimitry, Chairman of the Department of Education of the Normal Schools, lately organized, will deliver a lecture (introductory) before the Normal School teachers and scholars and the public generally, to day at noon, at the Boy's High School on Burgundy street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. Subject: "Dignity of the Teachership." We know of no one more capable of illustrating so interesting and important a theme than Prof. Dimitry.

The St. Andrews' Society celebrated the Burns' Anniversary last night, and as might be expected, the occasion was highly interesting, and the ceremonies of a very entertaining character. We shall speak of the events of the evening more fully in another issue.

The excursionists on the Opelousas Railroad returned last evening after a agreeable and entertaining trip as far as Franklin. The object of the excursion was to afford information to the public through the expression of the walkers of the advantages of communication afforded by this route through one of the richest countries in the point of agricultural inducement to be found any where in the world. We regret that circumstances were such that we could not avail ourselves of the benefit of the trip.

At a meeting of coffee-house keepers last evening, it was resolved to petition the Common Council against the imposition of license on their profession. They claim that liquor is mere merchandise, and not subject to the heavy taxes sought to be imposed upon it as a "luxury."

The Controllers will sell to day, noon, contracts for farming the revenues of the Beef Market, Second District, Ninth street Market, Fourth District, and also a contract for making a Banquette around the Kellar Market, on Felicity Road.

The Louisiana National Bank intends to petition the Common Council for a return of the license tax paid by the Bank for the last two years, the directory of that institution having come to the conclusion that the tax was erroneously levied, and that national banks are exempt from that tax under the law of Congress. The city license ordinance for 1868 exempts the national banks from the payment of a license.

An evening cotemporary complains that our notes are signed. For our part we are rather disposed to complain of their not being signed at all, or, at all events, not slowly, although over $21,000 were signed up to last evening, ready, we presume, for paying the police We shall see, for it is high time they were paid.

The smallest lady in the world we may safely assert may be seen in the person of the little bijou of the human species, Miss Jennie Quigley, 28 inches high and weighing only 22 pounds, though 19 years of age, who holds her levees at Amos's Museum, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. We could see there as well as hundreds of other natural and artificial curiosities, which Mr. Ames has collected with much care and expense.

Go to the Academy of Music to-day, noon, and to-night and see those amusing geniuses Dick Parker and Billy Emmerson, as well as the pretty dancers Miss Leah and the Ulloy topsisters, and the wonderful Misco brothers. You will be pleased with all of them, while the burlesque of the "Black and Tan Convention" will not fail to make you exclaim with wonder "Did I ever! Why, it is as much a thing of half's so funny as the drafting of a Constitution." It will give you such an idea of how they do it in Dryades Assembly that you can hardly laughing for the rest of the day and the Convention.

Very Destructive Fire—Loss Between One and Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night alarm of fire was sounded, caused by the burning of the United States bonded whisky warehouse, owned by C. S Matheson & Co., Nos. 89, 91 and 91 Levee street, and adjoining stores fronting on No. 91, supposed to have been set on fire—and the Wabash land warehouses Nos. 90 and 95, same street, (owned, we believe, by Mr. Lepine, not ascertained,) all in the square bounded by Poydras, Lafayette, Fulton and New Levee streets The buildings and contents were all destroyed The first contained about twenty seven hundred barrels of fine whisky, duty unpaid. The whisky was worth we estimate, about $75,000 or $80,000, the buildings in the aggregate about $30,000, all we presume were insured. The Wabash warehouses were filled with cotton, corn, hay, pork and lard, etc., worth, we judge from $50,000 to $60,000, and the buildings about $15,000, all likewise we presume insured.

During Burglary—Mysterious and Mechanical Operative and Co-operative Work.—For several years our city has not been infested with a more numerous or more scientific set of thieves and burglars than at the present time. As a proof of their science we adduce the following facts: Thursday night the store of Fernandez & Villa, at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, was robbed of a considerable amount, by some particularly expert thieves The firm of Fernandez & Villa is one of the oldest of the Havana cigar importing houses in this city, and, as such, was the depository of funds outside of their regular funds In addition to their regular business they were large dealers in the tickets of the Havana Lottery, the prize tickets of which are just as good as Havana exchange.

The robbery was, as well as lucrative, a most bold one, and most coolly and deliberately carried out, upon a piece of business as it has been our lot of late to record.

Next to the store that was robbed is the well known stand of Calixto's Restaurant, now recently Forget's At present this stand is unoccupied. The partition wall between this now unoccupied room and the adjacent store of Messrs Fernandez & Villa is of brick, and is about fifteen inches in thickness. The burglars made an aperture in this wall about three feet square by means of a sledge hammer and a cold chisel about two feet long.

Once through this wall, they had entrance into the little back room of this store, where stood the iron safe This safe is one of Marvin's patent, and, doubtless, defying the lockpicks and "jimmies" of the thieves, they were compelled to resort to the use of gunpowder! but how to get the gunpowder inside the safe? They came provided; they had a brace and bit for drilling in it. Just above the keyhole they bored a hole about the fourth of an inch in diameter. The keyhole itself was enlarged by a cold chisel. In the keyhole thus enlarged they placed a certain quantity of powder and placed the fuse in the hole drilled just above.

At any rate they effected their object. The door of the safe was blown open and wrenched as only powder confined can do. The lock was blown to fragments, the iron door twisted and the inside of the safe all shattered The explosion of the safe was heard, but no one was aroused or attracted to the place. The extent of the robbery is as follows, to wit:

Between 1800 and 2000 dollars in gold, about $1600 in City money, about $600 in greenbacks, about $1600 worth of Havana lottery tickets, about $1500 in promissory notes, and about $20 taken from the money drawer in the front room.

Recorder Gustevis's Court—Milleford Sejour was examined yesterday, and sent for trial before the First District Court, for assault and battery.

Jack Lawrence, for assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill; also, Ogden Perez, for carrying concealed weapons, and Daniel Lasteur for larceny. Lawrence is the one-legged Confederate who, on the 16th inst., cut Archibald Galvanioni, a fruit dealer at the corner of Canal and Royal streets. They were also sent before the First District Court.

Recorder Neville's Court—James McDonald was arraigned, charged with stealing a silver watch and gold chain from the person of Haywood Shaw, colored, on Nov 12th inst. Defendant was discharged, No 12? St. Joseph street The accused was sent before the First District Court for trial, under bonds of $500. So was William Johnson, colored, charged with stealing a watch and other articles from Samuel Johnson, colored, who resides on Gasquet street.

William McGlougher, Deputy Marshal of the 7th District, charged by Daniel Block with forcibly taking from him a mule and wagon, with felonious intentions, was held to bail to answer on 300 bond instant.

John King and Sam Gorman, charged by Townsend Weiman with larceny, were dismissed on that charge, but required to give bonds in $500 each for future good behavior.

George McLeod, on a charge of stealing cordwood, was sent to the Parish Prison for thirty days.

Trial for Murder—Mitchel Catcher, a colored soldier, was brought under a guard of soldiers, yesterday, and tried before the First District Court for murder.

On the 30th of December, 1866, the accused was in a house of ill fame, on Basin street. An other colored man, Bob Campbell, came in and sat on a sofa by the side of Sarah Waterman, a colored inmate of the house. Sarah continued him not to speak to Catcher's woman in the house. Sarah, it appears, had previously had a quarrel with a girl named Adeline, who was temporarily in charge of the house Catcher became enraged at Bob and Sarah, and going to Adeline got a pistol and leveled it at Sarah The latter escaping, Catcher fired the discharge and the ball struck Campbell, causing his death in a couple of days afterwards

The jury remained until a late hour and returned a verdict of guilty without capital punishment.

Larceny.—Charles Lester was arrested last night charged with stealing a horse and buggy, property of Dr. Henry.

Accident—A man named Daniel J. Driscoll was severely injured yesterday by being thrown from a horse, which fell with him and was killed, on Poydras, near Baronne street. He was taken to Charity Hospital.

The Baker Investigation—The Committee in this case met last evening in the room of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Mr. Stokes, one of the principal witnesses for the defense, was absent, although every effort had been made to obtain his presence Col. Field, principal attorney for the defense, asked for an adjournment until Wednesday evening next, on account of illness; which was granted.

ANTELOPE, the New York correspondent of the N. O. *Picayune*, says:

The President, you will see, is managing his cards carefully and deliberately on the Stanton question. He is convinced that he can wind and Congress only waits the chance to impeach and suspend him, and he is determined not to give them that chance if he can avoid it.

At the same time, he will watch his opportunity to be avenged of the wrong he feels the Senate has done him in thrusting Stanton back upon him; and, be assured he will be successful.

The conduct of Grant, his shameful duplicity is everywhere denounced. He may be very "wise," but they sometimes get trapped when they least expect it. This owl, in breaking from his silent "wisdom," is said to have asserted that his had "forgotten" or "misunderstood" the nature of the agreement with the President, which is not improbable, considering the well known habits of his owl ship, which scandal will proclaim with a thousand tongues

When owls are found in a state of insensibility from an over indulgence in that they love "not wisely but too well," it is evident their "wisdom" has, for the time, being, left them, and in this particular case the exhibition was most palpable.

But never mind. Let me not anticipate the disagreeable which an able general has prepared for him to make in the canvass this is apropos of nothing.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

FORTY SEVENTH DAY—JANUARY 24, 1868.

The Question of Disfranchisement.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M. General McMillen in the chair, and 67 members present. Prayer by Rev. J. Fiske. Minutes of previous day approved.

Pearce, colored, of Bossier, offered the following, which was laid over:

Resolved That there be neither more nor less disfranchisement than prescribed by the acts of Congress.

The substitute offered by Cooley, of Pointe Coupée, yesterday, for the proposed 98th article of the Constitution, on the subject of disfranchisement, was taken up for consideration. It provides in effect for disfranchisement of only such persons as are disfranchised by the act of Congress, and was introduced to test the sense of the Convention on the subject.

Smith moved that "registered enrollees be also excluded from the elective franchise" He contended that "it had been virtually decided that there was no such thing as treason, and rebellion was not a crime." It can respect men, he said, who were brave enough to take up their muskets and fight for the cause they advocated, rather than those who skulked behind the city, and coolly registered themselves as enemies of the United States, or took the oath of allegiance to the Government, and then crept into the Confederate lines. He wanted no one disfranchised; but if any persons were to be, such men should be the ones proscribed Let us enfranchise every man and particularly the gallant soldiers who fought, he cared not on which side

Mr. Smith's motion was laid on the table by a vote of 40 yeas to 26 nays.

The question then recurred on Cooley's substitute, which reads as follows:

The following persons only shall be excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise in the State, viz: The President and Vice President of the late so-called Confederate States; members of the Cabinet, of the Congress, and diplomatic agents of the said so-called Confederate States; Governors of the several States lately in rebellion; all who were educated at the expense of the United States, either at the Military or Naval Academy, and subsequently aided and assisted to rebellion; and all officers of the army of the late so-called Confederate army, above the grade of brigadier general. All those who may be adjudged guilty of treason, bribery, forgery and such other crime under the laws of the State, is punishable by imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

Crane, of Orleans, offered and spoke in support of an amendment, which he proposed striking out the words "elective franchise," and inserting instead, "holding office."

Jones, of Orleans, said his heart sunk within him when he saw the Convention vote down the proposition to disfranchise registered enrollees or enfranchise such persons, the authors of the war, was virtually to recognize rebellion and treason. He for one had not raised cotton enough to be entitled to a seat in the Convention. He was one of those "who left their country for their country's good," and the moment he entered the Federal lines he was enrolled in the United States army. [He went from Texas] As to the assertion of a delegate made in debate yesterday, that disfranchisement was a scheme of office seekers, he declared he believed he could go before the people and get as many votes for office as the member who made the assertion.

Barrett, of Union, like Mr. Smith, wanted no one disfranchised, but if any persons were to be proscribed they should be the "registered enemies"

Mr. Crane's amendment was laid on the table. So was the substitute of Judge Cooley, by a vote of 31 yeas to 24 nays.

Various substitutes were offered and voted down.

Another, offered by Wickliffe, proposing to exclude all persons from voting and holding office who are disfranchised by the acts of Congress, was under discussion when the Convention adjourned till at 10 a. m. to-day.

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Cooley, Crawford, Blackburn, Newman, Pack ard, Bertonneau and Wickliffe.

Washington Items.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION MEASURE.—We copy the following from the special Washington correspondence of the Louisville Courier:

The entery of the most influential Radical press of the country against the reconstruction measure has served to disquiet many of the Republican members of Congress with the bill, but the tyranny of party will force it through the House. These men, however, secretly desire to defeat, and will vote for the Senate, or will either reject it or strip it of its worst features.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.—It is said that Senators Fessenden, Trumbull, and others have been in consultation for the purpose to defeat the Supreme Court bill in the Senate.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED BY THE SENATE.—A special Washington correspondent says: The Senate Military Committee have to-day reported to the Senate about 600 nominations sent in by the President since the beginning of the present session. They are mostly brevets and regular promotions, and, if they are recommended for confirmation The Senate will probably take action on many of them during the present week The committee has not yet acted upon any of the civil nominations or new appointments They do not propose to take up nominations for second lieutenants until a sufficiency of the first shall be made, to fill Wilson's bill, providing that for the purpose of instituting a gradual reduction of the military force, appointments of second lieutenants shall be suspended until other vacancies occur.

THE BILL CONCERNING WITHDRAWAL OF WHISKY IN BOND.

We find the following Washington dispatch in late Western papers

The impression seems to prevail still at the West that the President has not signed the bill relative to the withdrawal of whisky in bond The bill was approved January 11, and has been so published officially.

For the information of our readers we reproduce the bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, no distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed for use or sale, except for the purpose of transportation, redistillation, recistillation, change of package, exportation, or for sale for such purposes, upon which the full tax on such spirits shall have been duly paid to the collector of the proper district. And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and they are hereby repealed.

Approved January 11, 1868.

ROUND SUM OF TAXES CLAIMED.—A special Washington dispatch contains the following:

An important revenue case is now pending before the "Bureau" here, growing out of the recent sale of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad to the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road. The revenue officers claim taxes to the amount of over one hundred thousand dollars on the transaction, as a *bona fide* sale. The railroad men refuse to pay it, on the ground that it was not a sale, but a transfer in the nature of a lease. Attorneys are employed on both sides.

THE STANTON AFFAIR.—We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*:

Washington, Jan. 19.—The Stanton matter, so far as discussion on the streets is concerned, has almost entirely died out, and the politicians are on the qui vive for the political sensation. With a view, however, of eliciting the sentiments of Mr. Johnson on the subject of official intercourse with the Secretary, it is understood that a resolution will be off-red in the House to-morrow, calling on the President for information on certain matters to be furnished by a certain gentleman, who has recently been through the War Office. This will compel the President either entirely to ignore Mr Stanton, or recognize him as a gentleman moving in a sphere clerk, to which he threatens to reduce him.

Intimate friends and advisers of Mr. Johnson state to night that the Chief Magistrate never contemplated issuing the extravagant orders alluded to in dispatches from this city during the past week relative to the non-recognition of Secretary Stanton, etc., and that they had existence only in the brains of correspondents. Mr. Johnson and his near associates entertain the hope that Secretary Stanton will resign in a few days, though on what ground they do not state.

General Grant was in consultation with the President to-night, and we have high official authority (not from General Grant) that the General unequivocally expressed the opinion that the Secretary of War should send in his resignation. The same authority states that General Sherman expressed the same opinion yesterday. The President, it appears, is determined to adhere to the strict letter of the law, so far as Mr. Stanton is concerned, which will compel everything from the War Department to go through the form of being signed by the President. From the same source I have it that General Grant will obey the President only.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.—Nothing has as yet been done by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate with the House bill regulating what shall constitute a majority of the Supreme Court. When it is introduced in committee there is every reason to believe that a long and lively discussion will ensue. It will result, and from all that can be gathered of the sentiments of Senators regarding the matter, in defeat is a foregone conclusion.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.—The fate, however, of the Reconstruction bill may be different, as far as present appearances go. So intense is the Radicals upon reconstructing the Southern States by the process, if possible, that whatever misgivings may be felt as to the constitutionality of their projected measure, the absolute necessity to the very life of Radical rule that negro government shall be put in operation as speedily as possible in the South will, it is thought, overcome the scruples of even moderate minded Senators, and the bill become law, so far, at least, as Congress is concerned.

A GOOD STORY.—We heard the following yesterday, and although we have heard it before under a different guise, we can assure our readers that it is a genuine production, and really occurred. A negro who was well stricken in years, had worked all the day of election for Fitch, and went home at night feeling extremely happy at the success that had been elected, and that he stood a chance of having the pleasure of looking at a Radical Mayor. When he awoke next morning, he was astonished to find that his favorite was booked for Salt River, and feeling very despondent, he met him down town during the day, when the following colloquy ensued:

Negro—Mr. Fitch, I feels mighty bad (dis morning); I feels as if I was free no more, case the Conservative Leftenists are elected over you.

Fitch—Do not feel despondent, you are as free and as good this moment as I am.

Negro—Yes, massa Fitch, I knows I'se as good and free as you am; *but I wish to be as free and good as the Conservatives*—*Memphis Avalanche*

It is rumored that the next revolutionary scheme to be introduced by the Radicals will be the bill asserting the power of Congress to regulate the elective franchise of all the States, and providing for the execution thereof. It is true the Conservatives do not credit this report, but the source from which this emanates entitles it to credit.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

West Virginia Favors the House Supreme Court Bill.

New Cotton Tax Committee.

New York Sons of Temperance Oppose Negro Representatives.

The Virginia Convention.

The Georgia Convention.

The Florida Convention

The Mississippi Convention.

Texas Conservative Convention Adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

All Europe Preparing for War.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

[Previous Dispatches]

Liverpool, Jan. 23—Evening.—Cotton closed firm at 1-16d. higher; Uplands 7¾d. on the spot, and 7¾d. to arrive. Sales 15,000 bales.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £15,000.

London, Jan. 24—Noon.—Consols, 92¾ to 92⅞; bonds, 71⅞ to 71¾.

Paris, Jan. 24.—Bourse heavy, Rentes down. Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 27,000,000 francs.

Liverpool, Jan. 24—Noon —Cotton opens buoyant, sales estimated at 15,000 bales; sales of the week 110,000, wherof 40,000 were for export and 10,000 for speculation.

New York, Jan. 23—Evening.—Cotton firmer. Sales 3000 bales Middlings, 17¾ to 17¾, chiefly at the latter rate Gold closed 140¼.

Stock in port 406,000, of which 117,000 are American. Shipments from Bombay to the 11th instant, since last report, 30,000 bales.—Breadstuffs firm.

New York, Jan 24—Flour a shade better; wheat quiet and very firm; corn steady; rye quiet, oats firm; pork steady at $21 25; lard steady at 13 to 13½c.

Cotton firmer; turpentine 53½; rosin dull—common strained $2 75; stocks active and steady, sterling ¾ to ⅞ Gold 140¼; bonds, old, 111; New York 107¼; Virginia 6s 40.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 24, 11 A. M.—Barometer 30.70. Wind N. E strong.

Arrived: Steamship Austin, Farrell, master, merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, master, from New York, merchandise and passengers, to D. McCord.

Schooner Challenger, Josephs, master, from Honduras, fruit, to E. Pillsbury.

Sailed: Brig R. B. Goue, schooner Kate Bingham.

The New York *Nees*, one of the ablest and most di-reet journals in the North, says: "The Republican party is pressing issues into the Presidential canvass which will ensure its defeat. It cannot safely wage war upon the Supreme Court, in the present temper of the public mind, even with the help of the negro vote which it aims to secure by its action."

When George Stephenson was presenting the claims for the first locomotive to the British Parliament he was sneered at by many members. Said one of them: "Well, Mr. Stephenson, we know how absurd your idea is. Suppose it were possible for you to run your carriage twenty miles an hour on straight rails, do you suppose you could get off. What if a cow got on the track, and you could not turn out for her!" "Well, my Lords," said Stephenson, "*it would be bad for the cow.*"

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1868.

The commercial week closes this evening without any material change in the money market. Outside of the immediate influence of the Cotton movement, we hear reiterated complaints of unabated stringency, which arises partly from the scarcity of money, and partly from unwilling to lend their funds on any but the most unexceptionable securities. Hence, while good notes, guaranteed by satisfactory collateral, are readily discounted at from 12 to 1⅛ per cent. per month, and in some instances at 1. there is a considerable volume of prime and fancy paper which cannot be placed at much more onerous rates Mortgage notes are quoted at 12 to 15 per cent. per annum, the former being first class.

Gold opened at 138⅞ to 139, against the same figures last evening, and closed at 138⅞ to 138⅞ The sales include $5000 at 138⅞; $2000, $2000, $3000, $1000 at 139, $3000 and $5000 at 138⅞, and $1500, $2000, $4000 and $5000 at 139 Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Some small lots of American coin sold at 1 to ⅛ at 134 to 137 but they can hardly be quoted higher than 133⅛ to 133 Mexican dollars are quoted at 131 to 131⅛

Foreign Exchange improved under the advance in the New York gold market, the sales of Sterling including £1,000 bill of lading and a larger amount at 151 to 151⅛; £1000 at 151⅛; £1000 first class at 152⅛, £1000, in two bills, at 152 and 152⅛; £1000 at 152⅛, and £2500 bank, at ten days sight, at 110⅛ to 110 ¼ The market closed at 150⅞ to 151⅛ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, 152 to 152⅛ for first class and private bankers, and 153 to 153⅛ for sight. The sales we noticed sales of 35,000 and 50,000 A1 commercial at 37.5 and 80,000 at 37 ⅛. A1 commercial may be quoted at 3 75 to 3 73¾ and bank at 3 80.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were moderate, and sellers of commercial sight on New York generally complied with the buyers' views, but the banks were reluctant to pay over 11 16. The sales included $10,000, $15,000 and $25,000 at ⅜, $10,000 at ⅜ ⅛, some further small sums at 11 16, and $65,000 $30,000 and 35,000 at ¾ The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent discount, but three bank checks, for $50,000 in all, were passed at ⅜

The sales of Stocks included 19 shares City Railroad at $158, which is an improvement, and 5 shares Carrollton Railroad at $75 at $76 50, and 30 at $77 There were some other transaction, the particulars of which were withheld.

We hear of no sales of City Bonds. The last reported were at 67 for the Railroad issues and 70 to 80 for the Consolidated, but they could not be moved now without a lower range.

City Treasury notes are dull and drooping The small bills in particular, from the supply rather exceeding the demand, are offered at 8 per cent, dealers buying at 4⅛ discount and selling at 3¾. We saw some sales as low as 3 The large were quiet with a further tendency in favor of the buyer. Sales at 2¾ discount, some smaller sums at the same, and $5000 at 13. All the close dealers sold at 12¼ and bought at 12⅛. The supply of State notes was limited, and they could not be had unless at stiffer rates Some few sales were made at 28 to 28⅛ discount, but at the close they were quoted at 27⅞ to 28.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to day amounted to 1200 bales, all of which we report below. We now quote Ordinary at 14 to 15c, good ordinary at 15¾ to 16c, low middling 16½ to 17c, middling 17¼ to 17¾c, and good middling at 17¾ to 18c The favorable tenor of the Liverpool and New York accounts and an improvement in foreign exchange gave an additional impulse to the demand, but the movement was checked by the advanced prices asked, many factors raising their pretensions 1⅛c, as well as by the moderate supply offering. Hence the business was quite limited to the amount noted above, which is perhaps 1000 bales less than what was expected Prices exhibited some irregularity, a portion of the business having been done at yesterday's rates, and a small part at even higher figures than our outside quotations; such exceptional transactions showing an advance of ⅛c The bulk of the sales, however, were at figures establishing an improvement of ⅛c, to which we have conformed our quotations accordingly. The low Cottons, having been for some time relatively cheaper than the higher grades, have been currently in more request, and to-day, owing to the supply being unequal to the demand, they exhibited even a greater improvement than the middling qualities. The receipts for the past three days sum up 13,700 bales, making a total for the week of 21,800, against 28,500 last week. The receipts proper, excluding the arrivals from Florida, Florida and Texas, which are embraced in their respective statements, amount to 20,858 bales, against 29,235 last week, showing an increase of 1623 bales in the receipts of the corresponding week last year were 39,755 bales. The week's exports comprise 36,738 bales, embracing 18,868 to Liverpool, 10,928 to Havre 2570 to Barcelona, 1833 to Malaga, 2531 to Boston, 2704 to New York, and 147 to Baltimore.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,236
Stock on hand to-day	2,450
Received previously	358,537—360,016
	368,252
Cleared to-day	3,847
Cleared previously	276,205—282,157
Stock on hand and on shipboard	86,095
The clearances embrace 1311 bales for Havre and 1856 for Liverpool.	

FREIGHTS—The demand for vessels for Liverpool is not so pressing, and with an increase in the coastwise tonnage at the landing, the market for both foreign and coastwise freight has exhibited symptoms of weakness; the rates showing a decline in some instances We have revised our quotations which now stand as follows, viz: For cotton by steam to Liverpool 1d. per lb; to New York 1 to 1⅛c; to Boston and Philadelphia 1¼ to 1½c; tobacco to New York $10 per hhd.; sugar 8$; molasses $2 per bbl.; flour 50c. per barrel, and $2 per ton. Freight by sail the rates are 19 32 to 9d. for cotton to Liverpool; to Havre 1 7 16c.; to Bremen 1⅜c. to Ghent 1½c. to Barcelona 1½c. flour to New York and Boston 80c per bbl.; to Havre $1 25, corn to Liverpool 15d. per bushel.

TOBACCO—The sale on hand is yet too assorted for anything beyond a light jobbing trade, and the sales, in consequence, are mainly confined to small lots purchased by city manufacturers, at figures which show no change in our quotations, which are as follows viz:

	Light.	Heavy
Refuse	5 @ 5¾	5½@7
Common Leaf	6 @ 7½	8 @ 9
Medium	8 @ 11	10 @ 12
Good	12 @ 16	14 @ 16
Fine	15 @17	18 @20
Choice selections	18 @22	18 @22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds	3,191
Arrived to-day	none
Arrived previously	2274—2274
	5465
Exported to-day	none
Exported previously	3612—3612
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds	1653

SUGAR—The receipts this morning comprise 354 hhds. The supplies are small to-day, but the attendance of buyers is not so large as it was, owing to the fact that a very power of the trade. The market is firm, however, for all the receipts were sold at 7¾ to 9c. for inferior, 9¼ to 10c for common, 11¼ to 11¾c. for good common, 11½ to 12c for prime, 13 to 13¼c. for fair, 13¼ to 13½c. for prime, 13¾ to 14c. for choice, 14¼ to 14¾c. for yellow clarified, 15¼ to 15½c. for white, and 16 to 18c. for recently. The demand has been active throughout the week at these prices, and all the receipts were sold.

Stock in receipts 3318 hhds., 19 bbls.; imports from Cuba 380 boxes; exports 116 hhds.

MOLASSES—Only 300 half barrels were received this morning. There were not as many buyers in the market to day as usual, owing to the lack of freight room for the West, yet the demand is very good and all the receipts were sold at full prices—inferior, 45 to 50c. per gallon, common, 55 to 60c fair, 65 to 70c, prime, 75 cents bottom 70c, fermenting 60 to 73c., as to quality, good, not fermenting, 71c., and prime 75, 78 and 80c. per gallon The demand has been active throughout the week, and all the receipts were sold at these prices

Week's receipts 3919 bbls.; imports from Cuba 460 hhds.; exports 2406 bbls.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer St. Charles, from Louisville, is the only arrival since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The stock on hand has been considerably reduced, and now offers a poor assortment, consisting of treble and choice extra, while double extra, superfine and the grades below which are current needed are very scarce. In fact the market is bare, or nearly so, of these. Prices for them have advanced largely,