The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1868.

COAL.—The best quality of coal of every variety may be had of Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co., at the lowest rates, deliverable in any part of the city. Apply at 142 Gravier street, or at the corner of Girod and Magazine streets.

We are gratified to state that Judge Baker accepts the appointment of Governor of Louisiana tendered him by General Hancock.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Owing to the great success attending the representation of the magnificent opera of "Faust," the management have determined to repeat it to-night and again on Saturday, with the same cast as on previous occasions.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.—The Postmaster General of the United States has issued the following order:

"For the better accommodation of the public, postmasters are authorized to designate agents for the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes within the delivery of their respective offices, and to supply such agents with said stamps, etc., of the several denominations, in value not exceeding $50, and allowing them a discount of two per cent on the amount of their purchases."

As the window, at our post-office, where stamps are sold, closes at an early hour in the afternoon, and many persons wish to deposit their correspondence and buy stamps after that hour, to which fact the neighboring bookseller and stationer, Messrs. Ferrin & Goldthwaite can testify, from the numerous daily inquiries made of them for stamps, we trust our accommodating Postmaster will put the above order in operation at once, for the convenience of the public, if suitable agents for the sale of the stamps can be found.

THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR.

SECOND DAY.

The bad weather yesterday prevented hundreds from visiting the Fair Grounds who would have gone but for the rain. The small attendance, comparatively, on the first day was owing to the holiday the day following, on which all classes could visit the Fair without interfering with their usual pursuits; and it is reasonable to suppose that a very large number of our citizens would have availed themselves of the opportunity. Unfortunately the morning was wet and rainy, and the evening cold and disagreeable. Notwithstanding this the attendance was larger than on the first day. Considerable improvement is seen since the opening, and all day long the committee and the various exhibitors have been arranging the articles and receiving new ones as they came in. A few cattle have been added to the stables, and some remarkably fine poultry put on exhibition. Two large bulls attracted general notice, as did also two very solid porkers, of the white Chester breed, whose skins were so stuffed with fat that they resembled two large bags of meal. One or two more wagons have arrived, and some machinery. In the machine department workmen have been busily engaged in getting the different kinds of machinery in running order, and in a day or two will have everything completed and ready for inspection. In the large central hall the arrangements were more nearly perfected. Around the gallery hung pictures, engravings, drawings in pencil, India ink and crayon, photographs from line engravings, medallions and oil paintings by native and resident artists. The large picture of the Metairie Track, with the principal members of the Jockey Club in the foreground, was closely observed by all. The artist has made a splendid scene, and his groupings are very fine, but the portraits are unequal. Some faces, as for instance those of Mr Duncan F. Kenner, Major James, General Beauregard and others are given with fidelity, while those of Col. J. O. Nixon, Capt. Slocomb and one or two more fail to give the marked peculiarities of the men. In the hall below there is a fair display, not equal perhaps, to that of last season. This was anticipated. A number of patterns in worsted work, some photographs and statuettes add to the general appearance of the hall. The exhibition of pianos is good, and one music dealer sends a fine guitar. In the centre of the hall, within the circle devoted to silverware and jewelry, is a circle of sewing machines, of various kinds, and these are kept constantly at work to compete before the ladies in stitch, rapidity and neatness. The next hall is more nearly full, and elsewhere will be found a detailed account of the articles exhibited. The floral hall is nearly empty, but articles are arriving every hour. Here we found some beautiful strawberries, raised in this city, in the open air, and which were gathered but a day or two ago, some fine Louisiana oranges, raised in this parish, and a good assortment of lemons, pecans, etc. About the grounds there was little of interest to-day. Floral hall was filled most of the time, but was too damp for comfort. The race shows, circus, learned pig, young Ruley, snakes, and wonderful professors did a good business, and the managers made speeches to imaginary crowds by the hour without getting even a newsboy to listen, or a girl to pay his fifty cents. As Artemus Ward says, "these are doubtless very good shows. Some people like such shows, and I should think these shows were just such shows as some people like." The restaurants were flourishing, and the bars, with large awnings well patronized. Owing to the heaviness of the track there was no racing, and no purses were awarded. To-morrow, if fair, there will be a large attendance.

SUICIDE OF A NEW ORLEANS LADY IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter of the 2d, to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says:

A painful sensation was created among the boarders at the Wetmore House this morning by the suicide of a lady, Mrs. J. Priest, who had been employed for a few days past as the cashier of the establishment. A bottle partly filled with laudanum, and some opium lying by her side, told the story. The lady was from New Orleans, and had but recently come here. Several letters were found in her trunk, from which it would appear that she had formerly spent some time separated from her husband, and had come on here to procure the means of livelihood. The following letter is supposed to have been addressed to her husband:

"December 31.

"*Your, dear Sir*—When you get this I am no more. All I asked for in this world was your love, it was denied me. You have cast me from you as you would a dog. I cannot live without your love, my heart is broken. I have left your family pictures and slippers with Annie and mine. If you wish, you can write to her, and she will give you further particulars. May you be happy, and remember your early love but heart broken "MILLIE."

Another letter, addressed to the Annie Ashman, 62 Jane street, alluded to above, reads as follows:

"When I saw you, yesterday, you little supposed it was the last time you would look upon me. When you said I looked pale, I intended to tell you, but my heart failed me. I was discharged this morning, but, dear Annie, it was not my fault. I have tried to do my best to wish my husband to think of times when I was happy—yes I was very happy once, but I have been a heart broken woman for a long time. Tell my husband I forgive him, and love him as much as ever."

Modern Rome.—John Payne is appointed Judge of the Peace for the parish of Jefferson, in Gretna, La., vice John R. Beale, resigned. Upon accepting this appointment, he will file at New Orleans the oath prescribed by law.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation from this city to St. Louis, for the widow and two children of the late Major John A. Thompson, Seventh Cavalry.

Exceptions to the orders from these Head Quarters, regarding the educational qualifications of recruits, may be made in cases where a real mechanic of any trade, musicians or men of more than usual intelligence, present themselves for enlistment.

By command of Maj. General Hancock.

THE TIMES AND GRANT.—Our confrere of the *Times* has removed the names of Grant and Pessen fan from his mast head. It is of course, to come boldly out and acknowledge that one has been taking the moon for the sun for upwards of six months. Our neighbor is bent on carrying the name of the favorite radical candidate, and the favorite device of Horace Greeley, viz: Impartial Suffrage and Universal Amnesty, without being aware that they were the enemy's colors.

We congratulate him on his action in brushing them away, claim no merit for having made him and other people see what was waving over his head—*Mobile Tribune*.

The *Advocate* says that a day or two before Christmas a young man named Ed Kitchen, living on Bayou Barbary, in Livingston parish, was murdered in the woods near his residence. He was shot through the body and head. A musket ball passed through his chest, and his skull was shattered by buckshot. Near the dead man lay the carcass of one of his hogs, which is supposed that the unfortunate man was shot by detected depredators upon his stock. Two white men have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder.

In Paris, a new telegraphic system is put in operation for persons who frequently send telegraphic messages. Adhesive telegraphic stamps will be issued, to be put on the original dispatches by the senders themselves. Special boxes for the receipt of these dispatches will be placed in the different quarters of the city. These boxes will be cleared every ten minutes. As the dispatches will be sent to the different offices by the atmospheric tubes, they must be enclosed in envelopes of given dimensions in order to insure their immediate transmission.

NEGROES INELIGIBLE FOR OFFICE AND AS JUROMN.

That negroes are ineligible for office and incompetent in law to sit upon a jury in the State of Louisiana, there can be nothing more easily demonstrated. It is true the Civil Rights bill enacted by Congress provides that they shall enjoy all the rights of citizens of the United States, but Congress never had any power to dictate to the States who they should invest with the rights of citizenship. The mere fact of a person being a citizen of the United States gives him no political rights in any particular State until he complies with the requisites prescribed by the Constitution of such State. Congress recognizes the fact that negroes are not citizens of these States in proposing the amendment to the Constitution, known as article 14, which provides "that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside." And to sit upon a jury is not a right which a citizen possesses; but a duty imposed upon him by a law of the State. Negroes never were citizens of any of the States which were comprehended in the Reconstruction laws, and the effect of the Civil Rights Bill was simply to qualify them for becoming citizens of those States, when the latter shall change their Constitutions so as to invest with the rights of citizenship other than white males of the age of 21 years and upwards, which is the requirement of the Constitution of 1864. The qualification of a juror in the State of Louisiana is that he shall be a duly qualified elector, and the Constitution defines who is a duly qualified elector, viz: "Every white male who has attained the age of 21 years," etc. Until, therefore, the Constitution of Louisiana has been changed by an untrammelled exercise of the will of those who are now the lawful citizens of the State, it would be a waste of time to argue that a Constitution framed by negroes, who are not citizens of the State, and imposed by the barrel upon her people, is in no sense a free expression of will and cannot be binding upon them.

As to negroes being ineligible to office in the corporations of the State, the law is equally clear. Section 2d, of the law of 1855, declaring who shall be eligible to hold office under political corporations in Louisiana provides that they only can hold office in such corporations who, under the Constitution of the State, are eligible to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly. See Revised Statutes, page 345. Who then are eligible to the House of Representatives? "Every duly qualified elector under the Constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly; provided that no person shall be a Representative or Senator, unless he be at the time of his election a duly qualified voter of the Representative or Senatorial District from which he is elected." See Art. 6, Constitution of Louisiana. Who is a duly qualified elector? "Every white male of 21 years," etc.

There is a very summary method of testing the right of the colored members of the City Council to sit in that body, viz: by the writ of *quo warranto*, a process which can be obtained in any of our District Courts, by any person who may choose to apply for it, and serve upon "the person who claims or usurps an office, in a corporation, inquiring by what authority he claims or holds such an office." See Code of Practice, Art. 867, and by referring to page 366 of the Revised Statutes, the following section of the law of 1855, touching the qualifications, of the Mayor, Recorder or other officers of the corporation of New Orleans, will be found:

"The right of any Mayor, Recorder or other office of the corporation of New Orleans, to fill the office held by him, may be tested at any time by any citizen, by a writ of *quo warranto* which shall be tried as summarily as possible both in the Inferior and Appelate Court." And Sec 5, page 353 of the Revised Statutes, defines the qualifications of the "Mayor, Recorders, Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, Treasurer, Controller, Surveyor and Street Commissioner, to be the same required for members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State."

If there be no citizen or Attorney of sufficient nerve and sufficient love of country and race to test the eligibility of the colored people for office, by the proper legal method under the encouragement General Hancock has given our citizens to pursue the remedies provided by our own laws, we shall deserve to be slaves and are fit for the yoke.

Louisiana Items.

TERREBONNE.—The sugar crop in this parish has fallen much below the estimates made last year. Under the overflow of 1867 the number of acres planted in 1867 exceeded the number in 1866 more than 50 per cent, and it was natural to suppose that the yield would be correspondingly larger than that of 1866. But the result shows that the number of hogsheads does not exceed that of 1866. The number of hogsheads made on each plantation in this parish is before us. The sum total amounts to only 4186. One year ago many intelligent planters believed that the crop of 1867 would reach 10,000 hogsheads. Indeed, this not an exaggerated estimate, if we remember that the crop of former years reached sometimes 20,000 hogsheads.—*Civic Guard*.

LAFOURCHE.—The largest crop of sugar was made by Gustave Sabatier, on the Vacherie Plantation—830 hogsheads.

The largest yield of corn was made on the same plantation—3000 bushels.

The plantation belonging to the heirs of Mrs. Cynthia Pugh produced the largest yield of rice —225 barrels.

Marcelin Bergeron can claim the honor of having been the largest cotton planter, having made 70 bales.—*Sentinel*.

By the politeness of the parish Assessor we are enabled to furnish the following facts, gathered from the tableau of 1867 for the parish of Lafourche: Number of acres of taxable land 312,910; cultivated in sugar cane, 7043; in cotton, 502; in corn, 3851; in rice, 5472; total value of land and improvements, $2,108,895; of merchandise for sale, $139,500; live animals, $200,990; carriages, vehicles, etc., $13,930; total amount of taxable property, $2,471,215, amount of taxes, $20,939 35. Number of bushels of corn raised in 1866, 57,155; of barrels of rice, 1640; barrels of sugar, 1000; hogsheads of sugar, 3498; barrels of molasses, 5352; amount of gross sales of wares, goods, etc., $507,989.—*Ib*.

Usually nothing indicates dull times so forcibly as dull Christmas, which has been so here, and, generally, we have, in and near this section.

Up to date most of our people seem doubting, even if able, whether they will run their places or not this next year; and the colored population, in a great many instances, begin also to think the plantations have been waiting, and wait they may, for are many days there will be thousands out of work, in addition to those already out of employment. Much of this will come into severe consequence, God only knows. At this writing we know of several families, who have hitherto lived in affluence, that have nothing even to eat.

No corn, no meat—the negro will look to his old master in his hour of need, and who now cannot help him, though he fain would pay the will; and unless something is done for our unfortunate black, greater distress than has hitherto been known, will prevail around us.—*Tensas Parish Gazette*.

[From the New York Correspondence of the Mobile Register and Advertiser.]

MR. DAVIS IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore papers kept very still about Mr. Davis who he was in that city, but their silence is no proof that he was not the lion of the day. When he attended church, there was much more eye were turned towards him than towards the preacher, and when service was over and he got out to the sidewalk, he was surrounded by crowds of ladies and gentlemen. As many ladies as could get near enough kissed him, as many gentlemen as could do so shook him by the hand, and he was with the greatest difficulty that he finally got away from his friends. I have just seen a photograph of Mr. Davis, taken in Baltimore, which is said to be a perfect likeness, and which shows him as a man in perfect, vigorous health, with not a sign of that utter wreck of which so much was said and published not very long ago.

THE WORKING CLASSES.—It may not be absolutely true, as one of the dailies said a few weeks ago, that fifty thousand men and twenty thousand women are out of employment in New York, but there is no question that a large number of unemployed people here by the middle of January, if the process of discharging goes on at the present rate. All the large establishments, all the factories, workshops and stores, have been reducing help since the first of November, and I think not less than ten thousand persons now employed will be discharged between this time and the month of January. There is nothing for them to do, and no employer will keep and pay men and women whose labor is not profitable, or will not at least pay itself. Several large houses in Broadway have lately notified clerks and working girls that they will not be wanted after the first of January, and similar notices have been given in large establishments in all parts of the city. We have not yet heard of much absolute suffering among the poor, though in case of a man or woman committing theft in order to be sent to prison for the winter, is occasionally reported. And the stagnation of industry and consequent destitution among the working classes is as plainly traceable to to the political and financial interlopings of Congress as the demoralization of labor and the general misery experienced in the South.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE BUSTED'S FAMILY.—Judge Busted's family, now with him, at the Battle House. They arrived yesterday, per the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad, from New York. Besides the family of Mr. Judge Busted and son, Miss C. Busted, Mr. H. Busted, George Busted Richard Busted, Jr.

The arrival of his family exercised a favorable influence upon the Judge, and his condition improving. He will be probably able in a week or so.—*Mobile Tribune*.

The Radicals of the Wendell Phillips persuasion propose to hold a conclave at St. Louis the week preceding the National Republican Convention, to lay down their ultimatum, and it is not accepted by their party at large, they propose to run a candidate of their own for the Presidency.

Second Annual State Fair—Second Day.

FAIR GROUNDS, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1868.

The morning opened unpropitiously—threatening clouds which fully carried out their menaces by keeping up an appearance until it was too late to do anything. Reaching the Fair Grounds we found, no one to show us or tell us what was upon the programme of the day.

The peculiarly slippery atmospheric condition excited us to look out for "number one," as the managers of the Association seemed quite indifferent as to what part the press took in the matter. As to the sense or diplomacy displayed in this respect, at present we have nothing to say. We simply allude to it as a fact.

As we said before the morning was unpropitious, and at an early hour, when we first entered the grounds of the Association, we were astonished to find so many visitors, particularly residents of the city of New Orleans, (many of them ladies) who manifested a sufficient interest in the progress of the South to come out upon such a day.

It was fully understood that the great feature of the day was to be the Firemen's race, hauling a machine and throwing water quicker than any other company. Six companies were entered as competitors for the first place in this race. The track was slippery, and a close examination by the most experienced of the reporters upon the ground, it was decided that nothing could be done in the present stress of weather, and upon agreement the whole matter was deferred.

Finding that the outside presented so few attractions for our readers, we determined upon our course at once—in the first place, as holding a pre eminent privilege—wishing for, and praying for the regeneration of the South, we visited the "Mechanical Department," under the supervision of A. W. Merriam, Esq.

Entering the spacious hall prepared, we were, after our former experience, astonished to find the department so complete. Of one thing we must complain—the exhibitors themselves were not on hand to furnish the necessary data in regard to contributions, of which the reporter might be as ignorant as an Ashantee, and we laboriously worked our way through the following:

Mechanics' Department—A. W. *Merriam Superintendent*.—Passing in the regular entrance we first met with the Louisiana patent of Dr. F. Mauberret, for steam sulphurous baths, medical vapor and electro-chemical baths. This article was patentedin New Orleans by the grandfather of the present owner in 1845, for which he obtained a *brevet* in Paris from the French Government. The machine, if it may be called a machine, is a very simple one. It consists of two simple chambers, one raised above the other, in the first of which lie the inner part; there is a furnace; above this furnace there is a small funnel leading to a chamber above the furnace, into which the drugs or essences to be used in the humanofumigatory process are to be placed. In the rear of the chamber containing the furnace, there is a commodious chamber for the use of the patient while undergoing the operation. Here the patient sits at ease and receives the full benefit of the medicaments which the physician may order, without subjecting himself to the nauseating necessity of swallowing the same. In a future number we will refer further to this well-deserved invention, and in the meantime any one may call upon the Doctor, at 254 N. Levee street, and try the bath for themselves.

Next to the bath, we saw an adjustable spring "wall rack and clothes dryer," which may be based either as a wall rack whereon to hang clothes, or a clothes line whereon to dry them after being washed. The idea strikes us as good, and we shall watch its progress.

The adjustable spring bed bottom which looked invitingly luxurious, we turned away from, not from any weakness upon our part, but from a charitable disposition towards the exhibitor who was not present.

The hardware and cutlery line, Stark, Stanfer & Co. had near the entrance of the hall, (which by the way, is under the supervision of Col. A. W. Merriam, to whom we are indebted for courtesies) two cases of farmers' hardware and cutlery, while in a case farther along in the hall, they have a magnificent display under glass of table and pocket cutlery.

A fine case of carpenters and builders' tools was also put up by the agent of the "Black Diamond Steel Works," of Philadelphia, Pa.

Levi Navra & Co. a presented a fine appearance; their seamless bodied urn, tea-kettle and saucepan would certainly captivate any housekeeper who had the remembrance of brass nosses (we mean tea-pot) and leaky bottoms, (we still mean tea-pots) and will duly appreciate this new style of kitchen utensils. We understand that this company received a blue ribbon to-day; for what the gentleman in attendance did not know. Certainly if not for the seamless kettle, it must have been for the unsmashable punch bowl, with the seamless base, which is on exhibition.

Slocomb, Baldwin & Co., displayed several cases of machinists, carpenters and housebuilders tools, which were arranged in a most tasteful manner, and, from a mere visional experience, they seem to be of the best kind. Farther along, the same firm had a case of the finest pocket and table cutlery.

J. M. Aitkens & Son made a striking (to a mechanic) display of machinists, builders and housekeepers' hardware and cutlery.

S. M. Todd & Co exhibited brushes of all descriptions, besides some fifteen different descriptions of fine varnishes.

We next find a set of parlor furniture, the wood work in black and gold, and the cushions of trimmings in crimson silk damask. The set consists of two sofas, six parlor chairs, two easy chairs, and two reception chairs, finished in gold and porcelain, which we thought very pretty. The set was manufactured by E. Masson, No 58 Royal street.

Another set of furniture, in carved black walnut, by Louis Quatorze style, in brown old oak. This, we understand, is an imported set, and we were unable to find the exhibitor.

A. Morin McGraw presented a fine show of brooms, brushes, fishing tackle, &c.

The decidedly best display of all kinds in the shape of furniture was made by the firm of Leland & Co., who had put during the whole day any one who knew anything in regard to who the exhibitor was or who could give us any practical information in regard to the article; we therefore leave it over, hoping that exhibitors will take more interest in their own affairs hereafter.

A fine display of school furniture was made by Robert Hughes.

J. S. Waterman had a fine stand of soda water apparatus in marble and silver on exhibition.

There were several specimens of plain and fancy harness of New Orleans make on exhibition, but unfortunately, there was no one there to tell us who made them.

We noticed among other things a case of firemen's equipments, which attracted the attention of all the firemen, who had gathered to witness the expected, but long weather deferred race. Like all the rest of the exhibitors, this one could not be found. We may be called upon to mention this case again.

After visiting this department and gaining all the information that could be elicited, considering the exceeding difficulteies of those who have goods upon exhibition, we passed into department No. 6, which comprises the cereals, cereal food, textile fabrics, dyes, crops, liquors, preserves, etc., etc., and which is ably presided over by our genial and accommodating friend E. M. Bouchelle, a rare specimen of a gentleman, whose courteous attentive glance at which space compels us to delay until our next issue.

The attendance at the Fair was, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, extremely good, though housed, as the visitors were in the different departments, a casual visitor might have pronounced the attendance small. The indications as we write are that as the wind has changed, we will have clear weather for a few days, and in that case we expect to see the grounds thronged. The great contest for superiority of muscle and endurance between the several competing fire companies has been postponed until next Sunday week, in consequence of the unfitness of the track.

Two telegraph lines, "Western Union" and the "Police Alarm and Police," connect the Fair Grounds with the city. The latter rings electrically the bell situated in the inner space of the tower, occupied not only every hour but every half hour, by the regulated city time, so that people visiting the place need never be at a loss to know what time to leave the grounds to save a scolding. A daily paper called the "Fair Grounds Reporter" is published on the grounds, and officially recognized by the Association, beside which the evening papers from the city come in drays drawn by one horse, carts by two and four, well or indifferently decorated, creating, indeed, the Fair Grounds quite a world within their own precincts.

THE AMERICAN CIRCUS IN EUROPE.—We take the following complimentary notice of the Great American Circus, organized on the other side of the water by our enterprising friends, Messrs. Spalding & Bidwell, proprietors of the Academy of Music, in this city, from Lloyd's (London) weekly newspaper:

The American Circus was organized in the United States by some of the most wealthy and prominent amusement caterers of that country, expressly for the Exposition Universelle in Paris, and with the view, also, of visiting the large cities of Europe. For this purpose there were collected together a troupe of equestrians and gymnasts, together with a magnificent stud of horses, trick and manege horses and ponies, some irresistibly comic mules, and a marvellously trained buffalo. The wardrobe, appointments, and general paraphernalia of this gigantic combination was selected with great discrimination, and nothing was omitted to render the circus the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. The season in Paris just concluded, was one of the most brilliant and successful on record. The performances were given before all the crowned heads and nobility who visited that city during the exposition, and were witnessed, in addition, by upwards of eight hundred and fifty thousand persons.

One of the principal objects of the managers was to invite friendly competition between American and European artists for the champion prize of the world; for the carrying out of which they gave every possible inducement by the offer of champion belts, medals, large cash prize, etc. No rival has, however, appeared capable of plucking one feather from the plume of the American champions, and they have the proud right of proclaiming themselves not merely the champions of America but of the world. This is said in no spirit of vanity, boasting or arrogance; on the contrary, the company of the Great American Circus expected it an honor to have been pitted against the chivalry of the profession in Europe, and the latter they have won they will wear meekly, satisfied that the competition has decided the comparative excellence of their leading artistes.

The most prominent among this talented and extraordinary troupe are Mr. James Robinson, Mr George M. Kelley, and Mr. Robert Stickney; but the whole of them are, in the strict sense of the word, matchless.

General Grant has written a letter to A. T. Stewart, Chairman of the Cooper Institute meeting, expressing his willingness to enter the contest for the Presidency, on the basis of the resolutions there adopted.

A meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held at Indianapolis, a few days since, to consider the financial question. Resolutions against contraction, and in favor of the public debt in greenbacks were adopted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Third Day of the Fair.—The following is furnished us as the programme of the Fair Grounds for to-day: Exhibition in Arena to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.:

EXHIBITION HALLS AND MACHINERY IN OPERATION.

Short Horn, Devon, Ayrshire, Hereford, Alderney, Jersey or Dutch Cattle.

Best Bull, Short Horn	$40
" Devon	40
" Ayrshire	40
" Hereford	40
" Alderney	40
" Brahmin	40
" Jersey or Dutch	40
Best Cow, Short Horn	40
" Devon	40
" Ayrshire	40
" Hereford	40
" Alderney	40
" Brahmin	40
" Jersey or Dutch	40
Best Fat Bullock, three years old and over, two or more, owned by exhibiter	40
Fattest Bullock, of any age	20
Fattest Cows, four years and over, two or more in number, owned by exhibiter	40
Fattest Cow, of any age	20
Fattest Heifer	15

Stallions, Geldings and Mares for Single Harness.

Best Stallion, of any age	$40
Best Gelding, four years old and over	40
" three years old, and under four	30
Best Mare, four years old and over	40
" three years old, and under four	30

EXHIBITION HALLS AND MACHINERY IN OPERATION.

Thoroughbred Horses.

Best Stallion, five years old and over	$75
" four years old, and under five	60
" three years old, and under four	45
" two years old, and under three	20
" one year old	75
Best Mare, five years old and over	75
Best Mare, four years old, and under five	60
" three years old, and under four	45
" two years old, and under three	30
" one year old	20
Best Thoroughbred Brood Mare	75

[The premium flower in this ring will not be permitted to compete for Sweepstakes, Seventh Day.]

Cattle, Other than Thoroughbred.

Best Bull, four years old and over	$40
" three years old, and under four	30
" two years old, and under three	25
" one year old, and under two	20
" under one year	15
Best Cow, four years old and over	40
" three years old, and under four	30
Best Heifer, two years old, and under three	25
" one year old; and under two	20
" under one year	15

On-main track:

1. Free for all trotters that have never beat—mile heats 3 in 5—Purse $300 | 150
2. Free for all pacers—Mile heats | 150
Corn Mills, etc. Mowing Machines.

Base Ball Clubs in the Field.

In the morning.....Crescent vs. Clipper.
In the evening.....Comet vs. Southern.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad.—We have been informed through sources deserving of confidence that a few days ago a broker of this city had been sounding the value in this market of the bonds issued by the State of Louisiana, and not the parties to the transfer, of the Company by virtue of an alleged fraudulent Sheriff's deed.) The value of these bonds depends upon the result of a Chancery suit now in progress in the Circuit Court, in the New Orleans, as the instance of parties in Georgia and elsewhere, who represent bonds of this Company, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars.

Perhaps the parties on whose behalf the broker has made this inquiry, can obtain the information by addressing the present chairman and trustee of the road, one of whom is a prominent member of the so called "Dryades Street Convention," unless, indeed, that individual still holds the opinion that these bonds were "extinguished" by his purchase. We have a shrewd suspicion that this effort to fathom the legal fit where the road at present has, contrary to the wishes of the dominoes of the Company. It not, the nominal payee of the bonds and mortgagee of the road, Mr. John Ray, of Mobile, who is also one of the Sheriff's sureties, will be called on to give the desired information. He, however, it is understood, asserted these bonds were "extinguished" by a sale of the road, in the Dryades Street Exchange, when this Judge Burell, and in case of need the Supreme Court of the United States will have something to say.

The Steamboat Governor H. W. Allen.—The great attraction on the levee at present is certain John Smoker's new boat for the Red River trade, named to commemorate Louisiana's late heroic Governor. Every "Allen" in the Mississippi Valley, or elsewhere, at Louisville, and in a fine specimen of the skill of her constructors. She is elegantly furnished with all the latest improvements, and the boat herself, under the charge of her popular Captain, a favorite boat, particularly with lady travelers, who remember the devotion to the highest sense of duty, and the devotion to the highest sense of their sex, of the lamented Governor, and brave and self sacrificing soldiers whose portrait adorns the cabin of the "Allen." The man who had the patriotism to devote himself to the *real* interests, while others of her sons were rifling her of her substance of the State, who resisting the temptations and the blandishments of speculators on the patriotism of our community, had also the moral courage to proclaim himself in presence of a superior military power, the unconstitutional Executive of the Sovereign State of Louisiana—"the Governor of a sovereign State."

The "Allen" has on board several very good specimens of a certain Massachusetts Governor, who, if he ever saw what obnoxious in Louisiana, during Governor Allen's term, and her numerous visitors yesterday were curious enough to see some of the objects of his contempt—Allen and Butler!

The Zimmerman Prize.—The magnificent clock, surmounted by a fine bronze statuette, and worth five hundred dollars, offered by Mr. Q. H. Zimmerman, for the best trotter, on 4th street, and as a prize to the Firemen's Charitable Association, will be run for by the hand engines on Tuesday next, according to the decision of the foreman of the companies, in the following manner. Each hand engine with fifty feet of hose, manned by ten men, to run to best advantage, will be put in the mile, take water and through fifty feet of hose in shortest time. Companies entering to appoint judges. This race will probably be the most exciting contest that has taken place, creates a great deal of interest among the firemen. Nos. 5, 6, 12, 13 and 21 will take part in the contest for this valuable prize.

Change of Property.—John Albow, alias Geo. Wolf, who keeps a coffee house at the corner of Gravier and Front Levee streets, has been arrested on a charge of perjury, which has been preferred against him before Recorder Hunter. In August last Albow made a complaint that August Cook, then an officer of the police, levied black mail upon him, in consideration of not arresting the latter for delivering a keg of whisky to a negro. Cook now avers that Albow was guilty of the same offence, and that the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $1500.

Shooting with Intent to Kill.—John A. Theodore was arrested, on Monday, by Officer J. Lally, charged with shooting and dangerously wounding a man named John Welsh with intent to kill, on New Levee street. Welsh is dangerously ill from the effects of the wound. The accused was subsequently released on bail in the sum of $1000.

Attempted to Hang Herself.—A woman by the name of Mrs. Conrad, who resides on Washington street, between Annunciation and Laurel, Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, attempted to hang herself, but was fortunately discovered in time by her husband to prevent her from accomplishing her design. When found she was in the back yard, with the rope, which she had fastened to a beam, and the other adjusted around her neck. This is the second attempt she has made to destroy her life, for what cause we are unable to learn.

Burglary.—The residence of Mrs. Bonford, corner Apollo and Terpsichore streets, was burglariously entered Tuesday night, and a gold hunting case watch and chain stolen. An attempt to the chain was made, a gold dollar and a small ebony ball, in and with rubies, emerald and diamonds.

Horse Stolen.—Tuesday evening, about 5 o'clock, a bay pony, white hitched at the corner of Bienville and Carondelet streets, was stolen by some person unknown. The pony has a white star on his forehead and his two hind feet are white.

[From the N Y. Cor. of the N. O. Times.]

U. S. Bonds Payable in Coin Only.

In the *Times* of this morning, we have a long communication from the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of this State, the author of the Legal Tender Act. He shows very conclusively that the Government is bound by every possible moral claim for the payment of the principal of the bonds in coin. It would be useless to enter into all the details of the subject, but the Spaulding's superior knowledge enables him to place the public, but it is evident that the Government not only committed itself to their payment in gold after they were issued, but even before the subscriptions were made, as the official documents show. Mr. Spaulding's views on the policy of agitating the question just now, are practically those of the present Congress. He says that by the 15th of July next, all our bonds will be funded into the 5-20 loan, with the exception of the 10-40 bonds, about the payment of which, in coin, no doubt has ever been expressed. None of those bonds become due until 1882, fifteen years hence, therefore, why trouble about the medium in which they shall be paid, when it is probable that at the period when they are payable, gold will be the sole standard of value. Congress undoubtedly takes this view of the question, or at least, is willing to waive the discussion until the people call for some decisive action. Meanwhile they can take Old Buck's advice, and exercise their privilege of converting the bonds, at the expiration of five years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Celebration of the Battle of New Orleans.

Presentations to the President

Mississippi Convention.

Thomas A. Hendricks for Governor of Indiana.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Jan 8.—A gold medal, valued at four hundred dollars, was presented to the inventor yesterday by a committee from Philadelphia. The medal is three inches in diameter. On the obverse side is an excellent likeness of the President, with the date of his birth and inauguration as President. On the reverse the following inscription; "With courage and fidelity he defended the Constitution, and by justice and magnanimity he restored the alienated States."

The presentation address was made by Col. Hagner. The President responded returning his thanks to the Club and trusting that their confidence in him had not been misplaced. In conclusion he pledged himself that his future course should be as the past in his efforts to maintain and uphold the Constitution, and assuring the Committee that the presentation was peculiarly gratifying at this time and that he would cherish it until the last hour of his life.

The President then took each member of the Committee by the hand and some time was passed in conversation before the Committee withdrew.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided to appoint a new Whisky Metre Committee and suspend all action of the present committee.

Mr. Seward spent part of the day in the House of Representatives.

It is understood that five Supreme Court Judges will decide adversely to the Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, in a case daily expected to come up.

Philip B. Fendleton has been nominated Naval Officer for New Orleans.

The Ways and Means Committee will report adversely the Senate Tax Amendment to the Cigar Bill, which has at the instance of parties in Georgia and elsewhere, who represent bonds of this Company, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars.

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Steamship, Jan. 8.—Cotton dull and depressed—middlings 14½. Sales 632 bales. Receipts 2000.

Charleston, Jan. 8.—Outrage by negroes on the Charleston and South Carolina Railroad are reported daily, and the condition of affairs is growing worse. Yesterday a gang of black Union Leaguers fired on the passenger thirty miles from this city, but he escaped by the fleetness of his horse.

Charleston, Jan. 8.—Cotton 4c lower, sales 700 bales; middlings 15¾ to 15¾c, receipts 735.

Richmond, Jan. 8.—The Reconstruction Convention spent most of the day in fifteen minute speeches on the second section of the Bill of Rights, making allegiance to the United States paramount to the State.

New York, Jan. 8.—Cotton dull and lower. Sales 1900. Flour dull. State $9 to $11 15; Southern $10 50 to $15. Wheat drooping. Corn Western mixed 1c lower. Pork unchanged. Beef Pork, old $21 12, new $22 15. Groceries quiet and dull. Turpentine 52½c. Rosin $2 90 to $7. Tallow 10½ to 11¼c. Freights steady.

New York, Jan 8.—The pews in Beecher's church rented for $26,000. The highest single pew rented for $525.

The total losses by fire in this city last year amounted to $5,500,000.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 8.—The Inline Republican bolters