THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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Office, No. 73 Chartres street.
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Advertisements intended at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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All business notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents not per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till forbid.
All bills with regular subscribers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING DEC. 19, 1867.

THE "EAGLE BAKERY."—Mr. H. V. Gardel, we are pleased to notice, has been appointed agent of this large and popular bakery, located at Nos. 407 and 409 Chartres street, late Moreau, Third District. Mr. Gardel was formerly proprietor of the extensive bakery, known by his name, on Dauphine street, and has enjoyed a high reputation in New Orleans for years. Parties wishing the "staff of life" in any quantity will, we are satisfied, find Mr. Gardel a faithful servitor in filling their orders.

ELEGANT PENMANSHIP—We are obliged to Mr. B. B. Euston, Professor of Penmanship in Dolbear Commercial College, for an ornamental specimen of his well-known skill in the chirographic art. This specimen is so clear in outline and perfect in execution, that it presents to the eye the idea of a steel plate engraving. It does credit to the writer and the institution which has secured the services of so accomplished a penman.

A pamphlet containing a list of the awarding committees of the second grand fair of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association has been published. Parties declining to serve are requested to give prompt notice to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, Major T. G. Rhett, 58 Camp street.

Remember the fair at Masonic Hall, on St. Charles street, for the benefit of the Annunciation Episcopal Church, of which Rev. John Percival is Rector.

HYMENIAL.—We are gratified to notice the marriage of our young friend, Frank E. McManus, Esq., of Brownsville, Texas, which occurred in this city last Tuesday, the 17th inst. The fair prize which Frank has drawn for life companionship proves to be Miss Emily J. Lavender, daughter of our fellow-citizen, Charles Lavender, Esq. May the romance of early sentiment perpetuate their happiness.

The installation of the officers of Concord Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, will take place Monday evening, the 23d inst., at 7 o'clock, in the hall room at Masonic Hall, on St. Charles street. An oration will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Jacobs, and a poem by Gen. S. B. Buckner.

### Mr. Booth as Shylock.

This very difficult character, which to persons wholly, has taxed the abilities of the greatest tragedians of the past generation, was portrayed on Tuesday night by Mr. Booth, in a manner to establish his reputation as an actor of rare merit, if that position had not already been reached by him. It is neither fair nor necessary to compare him with his great progenitor, who, we hardly think, could have been surpassed even by the most eminent of the past generation of the past century. The elder Booth was possessed of an original genius for imitation: a natural actor, whose capacity made it almost superfluous for him to study with any excessive care his favorite personations. He was gifted with the physique, the step, the voice, the elocution, the eye as well as the intellect of a stage player. It is no disparagement to his son to say that we shall probably never see upon the boards the characters of *Shylock, Richelieu, Richard the Third, Iago, Sir Giles Overreach* and others performed as they were by the father of Mr. Edwin Booth, whose mantle can never in our opinion, be worn by any successor however gifted. But our recollections of that wonderful man do not prevent our appreciating the uncommon qualities which distinguish the gentleman so delighting the habitués of the Varieties. *Shylock* affords a fine opportunity to exhibit the capacity of a tragedian and we feel bound to admit its possession by Mr. Booth. The love of money and the passion of revenge are often not as powerfully depicted as was done by him on Tuesday night. There were some unimportant mispronunciations, for instance, the word "revenge" upon the first syllable of which Mr. Booth laid an erroneous emphasis, pronouncing it re-venge, instead of re-venge, which we think is the standard method. A similar error occurred the previous night in *Romeo* when he pronounced "jocund" with the emphasis on the first three letters instead of the first two—thus, joc-und, as if written "jok-und." We believe the correct pronunciation to be "jo-cund"—the first two letters being sounded long and the last four short. We trust not be thought excessively captious when we point out these small blemishes in a work of so much excellence as Mr. Booth's delineation of *Shylock*. He is said to be a modest and liberal-minded scholar, who is not above a well-meant and respectful suggestion, and shall therefore avail ourselves of the critic's privilege to point out what are considered to be imperfections, slight though they may be, in his performance.

Mr. Booth's engagement at the Varieties opens most auspiciously, and we trust it will close with an access to his fame as well as to that more material part of the business, without which fame is a very poor possession.

CHARLES DICKENS.—Dickens is certainly the greatest literary sensation of the day, and is a great a safe taker now in one sense as he was some years ago in another. He seems to be master of the minutiæ art, and consequently his miseries in voice and action of the various characters he has peopled in his writings must make his readings delineate the conceptions of his fancy with wonderful force and piquancy, bringing before his audiences the idea of living rather than imaginary personages. The New York *Journal of Commerce* thus alludes to his finished art in his reading of the "Christmas Carol":

When he describes the mashing of the potatoes for the Christmas feast, he makes invisible murphies with his hand. He sniffs audibly to express sage and onions, and the audience can almost smell the aromatic savory of the Christmas goose. The crackle of chestnuts on the fire he somehow brings home to us by a nervous lightning like motion of his hands. When he wishes to bring before our mind that contra dance, of which old Fezziwig was the bright particular star, he mimics the waves made all about his reading desk.

MINSTREL KILLED IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Herald*, of the 18th, gives an account of an affray in New York the day before, between the managers of rival bands of minstrels, resulting in one of them, named Thomas Sharpley, being killed by another named Kelly. Business rivalry and alleged slander were the cause of the altercation. Sharpley and his brother Sam, it appears, attacked Kelly and Leon, partners in the minstrel business, on the subject. The difficulty originated at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where the parties were merely spectators at a matinée. Among other statements, the *Herald* reporter was furnished with the following, which seems to tell the whole story:

*Statement of Sam Sharpley.*—I went to the matinee at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon, having some business to attend to with Mr. Garland, and on entering, as usher, recognizing me, wanted me to take a front seat, but I refused and sat down in one of the seats not far from the door. If I had taken the front seat, perhaps what has happened would not have occurred. I had scarcely been seated a minute when a few seats to my left I saw Kelly and Leon, and as I had been told that the latter had been spreading about the untruth that all the property I had was mortgaged I determined at the end of the performance to give him a piece of my mind. Besides, we had played in opposition to Leon, and Kelly and Leon had indeed two or three of my people illustrate to leave my house. When the people were coming out after the matinée I stepped up to Leon, tapped him on the shoulder and told him I had heard he had been talking so and so about me, and I wanted him to understand it was a d—d lie. He called me by an opprobrious name, and on my daring him to repeat it and his doing so I took off my coat and we began to quarrel, Kelly joining Leon against me. Suddenly my brother Tom came up, he having been at the matinée, I suppose, without my knowing it, and I sent him to manage Kelly while I would attend to Leon. The latter started to run then, and I after him, when I heard the report of a pistol, turned round, saw my brother fall, and Kelly stand over him and shoot at him while he was down. I then drew my revolver, fired at Kelly, and was about to fire again when the officer seized my hand and the balance of the affair, my own and my brother's, had my ill feeling against Kelly personally.

The steamship Alliance, Capt. Staples, from Key West and Florida Ports, brings the following passengers:

Messrs Coates, Keene, Mrs Bowers, Mrs Jones, Mr Colt—a sad lady, Mr Colton, lady and child, Mr Hanson and family.

The steamship Liberty, Capt. Bain, sailed last evening for Baltimore, via Havana, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

For Havana—Mrs Ramos and 2 children, Mrs Bellet, G W Fisher, A Salazar, Mrs J Bryant and daughter, Mr Rodriguez, Mr Cabrera, Mr Cabrera, Mr Alonzo, Mr H Hey, Mr Ramos, C F Mitchell and lady in the steerage.

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Messrs Cooper, Kenny, Mrs Bowers, Mrs Jones, Mr Colt—a sad lady, Mr Colton, lady and child, Mr Hanson and family.

The Mexican states that, under orders of Major Gen. Rejon, 50 refugees from Mexico, now before Matamoras, were forwarded over to the Mexican authorities, yesterday, "whenever of the region."

# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. - NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,317

### IT IS THE LAW.

It is a favorite answer with the Radicals when the Civil Rights bill and the Reconstruction measures are in question, to say "it is the law," and they expect that to close all discussion on the subject. If you object to negro justice, it is considered a "knock-down" argument to say "it is the law," as if an ephemeral body like the Congress of the United States, whose powers are defined and limited, were omnipotent, and no one had the right to question its enactments. We do not thus stand in awe of that august assembly. The Parliament of England, it is true, is the superior legislative assembly of the Kingdom of England, and cannot be controlled by any power in the government of that great country. The elder Booth was possessed of an original genius for imitation: a natural actor, whose capacity made it almost superfluous for him to study with any excessive care his favorite personations. He was gifted with the physique, the step, the voice, the elocution, the eye as well as the intellect of a stage player. It is no disparagement to his son to say that we shall probably never see upon the boards the characters of *Shylock, Richelieu, Richard the Third, Iago, Sir Giles Overreach* and others performed as they were by the father of Mr. Edwin Booth, whose mantle can never in our opinion, be worn by any successor however gifted. But our recollections of that wonderful man do not prevent our appreciating the uncommon qualities which distinguish the gentleman so delighting the habitués of the Varieties. *Shylock* affords a fine opportunity to exhibit the capacity of a tragedian and we feel bound to admit its possession by Mr. Booth. The love of money and the passion of revenge are often not as powerfully depicted as was done by him on Tuesday night. There were some unimportant mispronunciations, for instance, the word "revenge" upon the first syllable of which Mr. Booth laid an erroneous emphasis, pronouncing it re-venge, instead of re-venge, which we think is the standard method. A similar error occurred the previous night in *Romeo* when he pronounced "jocund" with the emphasis on the first three letters instead of the first two—thus, joc-und, as if written "jok-und." We believe the correct pronunciation to be "jo-cund"—the first two letters being sounded long and the last four short. We trust not be thought excessively captious when we point out these small blemishes in a work of so much excellence as Mr. Booth's delineation of *Shylock*. He is said to be a modest and liberal-minded scholar, who is not above a well-meant and respectful suggestion, and shall therefore avail ourselves of the critic's privilege to point out what are considered to be imperfections, slight though they may be, in his performance.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

### FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Comments on Gen. Hancock's Order No. 40.

The Negroes Prowl at Large in Alabama.

Proceedings of the Virginia and Georgia Conventions.

### FROM EUROPE.

The French Press Placed Under More Rigorous Censorship.

### Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

### From Southwest Pass.

*Washington*, Dec. 18—SENATE.—A memorial from the Norfolk Board of Trade, favoring the repeal of the cotton tax, was tabled.

A memorial was presented from citizens of Arkansas, affirming that outbreaks were imminent, and giving an account of destitution in several counties.

The repeal of the cotton tax was discussed, after which the President's Message regarding Gen. Hancock was read, when, amidst considerable confusion as to its disposition, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—A bill for the relief of soldiers who deserted was reported by the Military Committee, and provoked considerable discussion. It was contended that it restored officers who abandoned the Union forces in the Federal army at the commencement of the war.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The Hancock message was read, amidst considerable confusion, and ordered to be printed.

The Reconstruction Committee's bill, the substance of which was telegraphed yesterday, was resumed.

Maynard gave notice of an additional section authorizing conventions to establish provisional governments. Stevens withdrew a section of the bill increasing representation in the Southern States, and the bill passed—104 to 37, a strict party vote. The bill as passed provides that a majority of voters shall ratify constitutions and that the right of voting and holding office of members of Congress shall be elected according to Congressional districts existing in 1865. The amendment disfranchising persons killed votes on the constitutions shall give certificates to Congressmen. Adjourned.

The President's message is highly laudatory of General Hancock's order, No. 40, and concludes: "I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of General Hancock's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act as this at such a time, it is but fit that the dignity should be vindicated and the virtue proclaimed, so that its value as an example may not be lost to the nation."

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $345,000.

Immense amounts of produce is frozen up in the Erie Canal.

*Washington*, Dec. 18—The House Committee on Public Lands has reported a bill declaring forfeited all lands granted to Southern railroads in 1866. About five millions of acres are involved.

*Washington*, Dec. 18—Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: An official copy of the Order issued by Major General Winfield S. Hancock, Commander of the Fifth Military District, dated Headquarters in New Orleans, La., on the 5th day of November, has reached me through the regular channels of the War Department, and I herewith communicate it to Congress for such action as may seem to be proper in view of all the circumstances.

It will be perceived that Gen. Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct. That he will uphold the Courts and other civil authorities in the performance of their proper functions, and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares very explicitly that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be brushed out or trodden under foot. He goes further, and in one comprehensive sentence asserts, that the principles of American freedom are still the inheritance of this people, and ever should be.

When a great soldier, with unrestricted power in his hands to oppress his fellow men, voluntarily forgoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the law of his country, he presents an example of the highest public virtues that human nature is capable of practicing. The strongest claim of Washington to be first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress, the President of that body spoke the highest praise in saying that he had always regarded the rights of the civil authorities through all dangers and difficulties.

Whenever power above the law courted his acceptance, he calmly put the temptation aside. By such accumulation of forbearance he won the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world. I am fully persuaded that General Hancock is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the Revolution laid down their lives, but the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the first officer in high command nearly of one Potomac since the close of the civil war who has given utterance to these noble sentiments in the form of a military order. I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of Gen. Hancock's patriotic conduct is due, if not to himself, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act as his, at such a time, it is but fit that the dignity should be vindicated and the virtue proclaimed, so that its value as an example may not be lost to the nation.

*Montgomery*, Dec. 18.—The unofficial letter of Major General Pope to General Swayne, dated November 20th, 1867, recently published by the *National Intelligencer*, and synopsized in the New York *Herald's* Washington special dispatch of Dec. 30th, was a genuine copy which was furnished to the reporter of the *Montgomery Mail*, and published in that paper Dec. 6th. By a prominent member of the late Reconstruction Convention, who is one of the Radical nominees for Supreme Court Judge, it was published document was a genuine verbatim copy of General Pope's letter, and was furnished to the *Mail's* reporter as important information on account of the personal family of Pope, because of his position as military surveillance over the Convention. General Swayne will vouch for the genuineness of the letter, and General Pope cannot deny it, ben regrets its publication. The letter was copied to show to a number of members of the Convention to influence their action, and many influential men declared that the published letter was a genuine copy. Prominent Radical members said that these orders, or letters of the Military Commander, were disdainful and insulting, and they wished them published, that the people might know what the Commanders of Military Districts were going to embrace the Reconstruction policy of the Republican party.

The *Advertiser* says, under the head of Bustedon the Reconstruction acts. Mr. Granger, the Sheriff, so called, of Mobile, arrived in the city yesterday. He visited military headquarters, wearing an anxious face as he went in and came out. It will be recollected that a prisoner in Mr. Granger's custody has sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in Judge Busted's Court, alleging that he is restrained of his liberty by a man who is not a legal officer. This involves the whole question of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. Granger thinks that the act will be declared unconstitutional, and the prisoner ordered to be set at liberty. It is shrewdly suspected that the so-called Sheriff is petitioning the military here to come to his aid in resisting Bustead.

Accounts from the farming districts report great destruction of farmers' stock by the freedmen, who prowl over the country and kill beef cattle, milch cows and hogs, and live by general pillage. In some sections cotton fields are still white with the fleecy staple, labor is sought but cannot be procured to gather it. Many freedmen were dismissed because their term of service had expired, others because they would not work, and from various causes. The country is filled with thieving vagrants, and but few freedmen have made contracts as laborers for next year, though many are anxious to do so. Preparation for farming next year is very circumscribed in consequence of the objectionable feature in the new constitution. In some sections, farmers require freedmen to make an agreement to vote against a ratification of the constitution, on the ground that it is ruinous to the planters. A great majority of the farmers are hiring fewer laborers than ever before.

*Montgomery*, Dec. 18.—Albert Smith, a freedman, has been appointed by Gen. Pope, a Justice of the Peace, in Dallas county.

*New York*, Dec. 18.—Flour a shade lower; Southern, $10 25 to $14 50. Wheat, dull Corn, 1c. lower. Oats, quiet. Pork, $20 65. Lard, 12½c. to 13c. Cotton, quiet; sales 1000 bales at 15½c. for middlings. Groceries dull. Turpentine, 51 to 52c. Rosin, $2 50 to $7. Freights, quiet. Gold, 133⅞.

*New York*, Dec. 18.—Government strong. 6's of 1862, with coupons, 108¼; of 1864, 104½; of 1865, 105¼; of 1867, 108; ten-forties, 103¾; 7-30's, 104⅞. Money closed very easy. Discounts easier—7 to 9. Sterling weaker—nominal light. Stocks steady.

*Macon*, Dec. 18.—The Conservative Central Executive Committee met here to-day. There were more than a quorum present and resolutions were performed. J. E. Sneed, of Macon, was elected Secretary, and J. J. Gresham Treasurer. The committee provided for the call of holding the next Presidential Nominating Convention. The Grand main office, Richmond, and passed Oldham. The Chief was bid $20,000 for Cincinnati. Chicago bid higher than Cincinnati for the voters of Gen.

The Convention will meet in May.

President Radicals declare that the selection of Chase insures the nomination of Grant.

*Richmond*, Dec. 18.—A communication from the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Petersburg was presented, expressing apprehension that white men who have been cast in suits before that Bureau are about attempting to get decisions reversed by the civil courts. Referred.

A resolution from the Committee on Printing, giving the contract for the Convention printing to the proprietors of the *New Nation*, was recommitted, the price being higher than that heretofore determined on by the Convention.

The resolution to adjourn from December 20th to January 3d was adopted.

A resolution, to give the poor who have been discharged on account of voting the per diem of the members during the recess was tabled.

*Atlanta*, Dec. 18.—The Convention was occupied all day considering the measure offered yesterday, recommending to General Pope the removal of Governor Jenkins. It was finally adopted, but without recommendation as to successor.

*Augusta*, Dec. 18.—Cotton market closed steady at 14c for middlings.

*Vicksburg*, Dec. 18.—Passed up—McGill, at 4 A. M. Passed down—Commonwealth, at 3, Republic at 5 P. M. River stationary.

*Southwest Pass*, Dec. 18—6 P. M.—Wind N. W., blowing fresh; they sent up the Steam Corvette Sabel—ship Charles Davenport, bark Adelaide Morris, steamship Crescent.

*San Francisco*, Dec. 18.—The Democratic caucus failed to nominate a senator.

Severe storms prevail throughout California.

*Louisville*, Dec. 18—Sales 73 hhds Tobacco—$5 to $19 for lugs to medium leaf, and $26 50 for fair leaf. Flour superfine dull $8; fancy $13. Wheat $2 35 to $2 45. Corn shelled 85c; ear 76 to 80c. Oats 65 to 67c in bulk. Cotton—middling 13½c. New Louisiana Sugar 14½ to 15½c. Plantation Molasses 85 to 90c for new crop. Lard in tierces 13c. Hogs 6½c cash. Mess Pork new $22. Bacon—shoulders 11c, clear sides 13c. Hams Hams 20c, packed. Whisky, raw in bond, 31 to 32c.

*Louisville*, Dec 17.—The lower Ohio is navigable for the largest boats. River rising—5 feet 5 inches in the canal. Weather clear. Thermometer 31.

*St. Louis*, Dec. 18.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton quiet—middlings 15c. Flour unchanged. Corn very dull at 80c to $1. Oats dull and drooping, 75 to 76c. Provisions nominal. Hogs lower, 5¾ to 6¼c. Weather moderating, slightly.

*Cincinnati*, Dec. 18.—Flour dull and declining—family $11 to $11 25. Wheat firm, $2 20 to $2 60. Corn active, 86 to 87c. Oats firm, 56 to 57c. Cotton steady for middlings. Whisky steady, 28c in bond. Hogs dull, irregular and nominal. Provisions dull, nominal. Pork $19 50 to $20 50. Bulk meats 8c to 10c, loose. Lard 11½ to 12c. Green meats 6¼, 9 and 11c for shoulders, sides and hams. Groceries steady.

*St. Petersburg*, Dec. 18.—The *Invalide Russe* says: "The agreement between France and Austria on the Eastern question, if persisted in, will imperil the peace of Europe."

*Paris*, Dec. 18.—The *Moniteur* publishes a police circular, placing the press under more rigorous censorship.

*London*, Dec. 18, afternoon.—Bonds 72.

*London*, Dec. 18, evening.—Consols 92 9-16, 5-20's 72.

*Liverpool*, Dec. 18, afternoon.—Corn 4s 3d. Lard 56s. Bacon 49s 6d. Common Rosin 6s 9d.

*Liverpool*, Dec. 18—Evening.—Cotton closed better; uplands to port 9½d, per Arrive 7¾d. Orleans 7¾d; sales 12,000 bales. Sugar dull. Breadstuffs steady.

[Previous Dispatches.]

*Hornsey*, Dec 17.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 7th inst. report that the government architect was examining those edifices which were left in a precarious condition by the earthquake. He had ordered the demolition of the English and Dutch Church buildings, Carmen's Hotel, and the warehouses of Morrison, Merz and others.

To the 7th inst., five hundred shocks of the earthquake had been felt.

Divers were busily at work in the bay, and two hundred bodies were taken up and buried from the wreck of the steamer Columbian. Business was generally resumed, and no more fatalities were reported. Rents of corner lots were greatly increased.

Advices from St. Domingo report that two million dollars had been realized from the last loan made by the Dominican Government in Paris. Merchants who refused to take government paper as security had been fined two hundred dollars each.

The steamer Blenville, from New Orleans, has arrived. Steamer Star of the Union, from Philadelphia, for New Orleans.

The principal of a large prison house, called San Cipran & Co., has absconded, leaving liabilities amounting to $700,000. Assets small.

*Albany*, Dec. 17.—The old Dutch Reformed Church at Kinderhook was destroyed by fire on Saturday. It was for years the place of worship of Martin Van Buren.

*London*, Dec 17.—As the police were searching a quantity of nitro-glycerine at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, supposed to have been secreted by the Fenians, the mass of it exploded. Several were blown to atoms and many hurt.

The reported sale of Cuba to the United States is contradicted.

It is said that a change in the Austrian ministry is pending.

The Abyssinian expedition has advanced to Senafe, where they find plenty of water and the natives friendly.

*New York*, Dec. 18.—The hawser of the steamship Leo broke in the night, injuring several persons, some fatally.

A severe earthquake was felt this morning, lasting twenty seconds, at Sorbrio through the New England States and Canada and as far south as White Hall.

*London*, Dec. 18, noon.—Consols 92⅝, bonds 72.

*Liverpool*, Dec. 18.—Cotton steady; sales 10,000 bales; uplands 7¾d, Orleans 7¾d.

*New York*, Dec. 18.—Cotton steady; sales 10,000 bales; uplands 7¾d, Orleans 7¾d.

*New York*, Dec. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull and drooping. Pork dull, mess $20 50. Lard dull at 12½c. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 15½c. Freights dull.

Sterling, long bills, 110¼ to 110¾, short 110¾ to 110⅞. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Gold 133⅝. Bonds, old, 108¼; new 108. 10-40s 104⅞. 7-30s 104⅞.

*Southwest Pass*, Dec. 18—Wind W. S. W. and light. Barometer 30.30.

Arrived—steamer Rapidan, Emerson, New York, via Tybee, merchandise and passengers to J. Connoly & Co.

The steamship St. Louis, in crossing the bar last night, ran into the Association pilot boat Eclipse, and sunk her in twelve feet of water on the bar, carrying away the pilot boat's foremast, smashed one of her boats and damaging her upper works.

The amount of damage is estimated at $2000.

Sailed—ship Astronomer and steamship Concordia.

### THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

SIXTEENTH DAY—MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1867.

The Convention met at 11 A. M., pursuant to adjournment. President Taliaferro in the chair, and 83 members present.

Blackburn, of Claiborne, offered resolutions providing for the appointment, by the President of the Convention, of three members thereof and two citizens, as committee to proceed to Washington, to urge Congress to confer legislative power on the Convention to pass acts to meet the contingent exigencies of the State, and particularly for the relief of the charitable institutions which are generally in a suffering condition. Laid over under the rules. Other resolutions on different subjects were disposed of in a similar manner.

A resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the expenses which will be incurred under the provisions of the pending bill, elicited warm discussion. The subject was finally tabled by a vote of 55 yays to 34 nays.

A motion was adopted that the Committee on Contingent Expenses procure, as early as possible, a detailed account of the expenses of the Convention to date.

The subject of opium created further heated discussion, but finally prevailed. The Convention adjourned till 12 M. Thursday.

IMPORTANT POSTOFFICE ORDER—The following important order was received by Postmaster Taliaferro on Monday:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Finance Office, November 2, 1867.

B. W. Taliaferro, Esq., Postmaster, New Orleans:

Sir—Considering the small proportion of advertised letters delivered, and the consequent loss to the Department, the Postmaster General has ordered that the instructions of the Department concerning the advertised letter-lists in newspapers, and they are hereby modified so as to *prohibit entirely all Postoffices* the allowance of pay for such advertising when any publisher of a newspaper can be found willing to do the work without charge. Should that all newspaper men offering to publish without charge, shall have the privilege of copying the lists simultaneously.

This order to take effect after the 1st of January, 1868.

You are, therefore, directed to ascertain if any paper or papers within the delivery of your office are willing to do this work without charge to the Department, and if so, you will at once report the names of such paper or papers to this office.

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A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

THE PRESIDENT'S DUTY.—Knowing what is known to-day, knowing what is the sentiment of the sovereign people of the Republic, if Andrew Johnson fails to oppose the execution of the sentence of the usurpation of Congress, he, too, must share the fate of the Radical party—political destruction. He has now before him all the evidence that a magistrate could desire of the popular will. He knows what the people want. He is aware that they will support him in his opposition to the usurping Congress. It is his duty to secure for the Southern States Congressional representation. It is his duty to see that the popular verdict against negro suffrage be not reversed by the arbitrary measures of military organizations. If he neglects that duty he will be branded as false to the obligations of his office at this crisis.—*N. Y. News.*

The Southern negroes having arraged themselves in open hostility to their employers, no reasonable man can find fault with the latter for discharging them. Let the negroes seek employment from those with whom they allege. As they have made their bed, so let them lie. They turned their back upon men among whom destiny placed them, and they should be made to realize the consequence.—*Metropolitan Record.*

The Southern people have been acting since the war under duress. Every concession that they have made, every obedience under the terrible yoke of military occupation can be recalled. They are entitled to a free voice and vote in the management of their local affairs. They are no more bound by their forced acceptance of the Radical programme than the traveler is bound to respect his covenant with the highwayman who confronts him with a loaded pistol at his head.—*N. Y. News.*

Iposse Useless says that selling ground glass gives one a permanent pane in the stomach.

Interview with Pius IX Ninth at the Vatican.

[Rome Correspondence Tribune.]

Those who have seen the Sovereign Pontiff deliver his allocutions to Rome and to the world at Easter from the Loggia, officiate at the *gradini* mass at the high altar in St. Peter's, or assist at any other public ceremony or festival—such lucky ones will doubtless forever preserve a lively recollection of the grandeur and religious solemnity of the occasion. But to see Pius the Ninth aright, to understand his true character, and appreciate it, you must strip him of his vestments of purple and gold, and imagine him simply clad in a long habit of creamy white, seated in a easy armchair at a table covered with papers and documents, in a room in the Vatican, small and plainly furnished. Into such an apartment I was introduced, and it was here I spent the delightful half hour which I shall always remember with the deepest sense of pleasure and gratification. It was late when I entered—past four o'clock—and the lamp in the centre of the table gave a dull light in the room, though quite sufficient to enable me to observe every feature and every little movement of my august host. All the world has seen the Pope's photograph; but though his photograph resembles him in a certain degree, yet there are few sun-pictures which do justice—indeed they seldom do—and mine was too imperfect—and in the present case you lose the whole benevolent expression of the eyes, which ever lit up the dignified countenance, to describe his Holiness as I saw him: He looks about seventy years old—his age is seventy-five—middle-sized, and though rather inclining to corpulency, yet of a frame still retaining all its muscular power. Little, tiny dumpling hands, white as snow, and little feet, of which any lady would be proud. A face one cannot look upon without loving, so mild is it and benevolent; the large, dark Italian eye being softened by the constant, affectionate smile playing about the mouth—a smile not assumed and put aside as will, but one of real Christian hope and resignation, ever present, ever suggestive of the true character of the man. When one thinks of the trials and sufferings, political and corporeal, endured with manly fortitude by his Holiness for the last twenty years, one cannot help admiring the spirit which has sustained him and followed him all through his career. It also makes us contemplate what would have been the present state of the Roman Catholic Church had a man of less courage and determination, or in a spirit less mild and conciliating, been at the head of her government during these critical times.

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### Official Dispatches from the President to the British Colonial Office.

[From the London Times, Nov. 21.]

The following is a copy of a dispatch received at the Colonial Office from the President of Tortola, dated 31st October, brought by the Douro:

SIR ARTHUR BUSHOLD TO THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

*Tortola*, October 31.—MY LORD DUKE.—It is my most painful duty to acquaint your Grace that a terrific hurricane burst over these islands yesterday, the 30th, from 3 to 6 P. M. to 3 P. M., but the greatest force was from 12 to 2. In that brief space of time two thirds of the houses throughout the colony were blown down; the gaol is destroyed; the church, the hospital, pier, schoolhouse, Wesleyan chapel, and poorhouse are also destroyed. And the island is literally unroofed, and rendered uninhabitable.

2. The loss of life cannot, as yet, be correctly ascertained, but it is to be feared, considerably influential informed of above 12 deaths in the town, two at Peter's Island, two at Westend, while I hear that other districts have lost 10 in another parts of the country, and scarcely a hut or habitation is left standing.

3. The loss of crops is grievous; the wilding blast has passed over it, and not a fruit or other tree remains. The works of the few remaining estates are all totally destroyed.

4. It is impossible for me to convey an accurate account of the appalling misery. There is not £50 in the public chest, and the chief tax, which is payable on the 1st of January, just falling due, and, of course, cannot be collected. If ever any calamity appealed to public sympathy, I am confident that this will stretch it to the uttermost. Business was generally resumed, and no more fatalities were reported. Rents of corner lots were greatly increased.

Advices from St. Domingo report that two million dollars had been realized from the last loan made by the Dominican Government in Paris. Merchants who refused to take government paper as security had been fined two hundred dollars each.

The steamer Blenville, from New Orleans, has arrived. Steamer Star of the Union, from Philadelphia, for New Orleans.

The principal of a large prison house, called San Cipran & Co., has absconded, leaving liabilities amounting to $700,000. Assets small.

*Albany*, Dec. 17.—The old Dutch Reformed Church at Kinderhook was destroyed by fire on Saturday. It was for years the place of worship of Martin Van Buren.

*London*, Dec 17.—As the police were searching a quantity of nitro-glycerine at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, supposed to have been secreted by the Fenians, the mass of it exploded. Several were blown to atoms and many hurt.

The reported sale of Cuba to the United States is contradicted.

It is said that a change in the Austrian ministry is pending.

The Abyssinian expedition has advanced to Senafe, where they find plenty of water and the natives friendly.

*New York*, Dec. 18.—The hawser of the steamship Leo broke in the night, injuring several persons, some fatally.

A severe earthquake was felt this morning, lasting twenty seconds, at Sorbrio through the New England States and Canada and as far south as White Hall.

*London*, Dec. 18, no