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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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All Tuesday Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net 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 six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1867.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION CO.—The friends of the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company" will be pleased to learn that a meeting will take place at No. 30 Carondelet street, ground floor, at 7 o'clock Saturday evening next, for the purpose of completing its organization. We hope to see the different commercial interests of our city fully represented.

[Unexcusable Inconsistency.

The press of the city generally have treated the assembly sitting in Mechanic's Institute, as a body, in no sense entitled to call itself a Convention of the people of Louisiana, and have spared neither denunciation nor ridicule of its members, but occasionally some of our cotemporaries forget the line of policy which seems to be marked out for our conduct in treating of this matter, discuss the measures which are brought before the body referred to, and even go the length of making serious suggestions as to the action it should pursue. This is too inconsistent for us to imitate, and we decline to take their dodge into consideration. We may read their proceedings by way of amusement, to see the antics they cut up, the burlesque they are performing, but we shall certainly not pay them the respect of discussing measures which, if adopted, can have but a very brief period of operation. It is a waste of writing material and a futile expenditure of brains to attempt to stick sense into the craniums of these men. The only sensible thing they can do is to break up and go home into their obscurity, and dig potatoes or pursue some similar occupation. As for making laws for us it cannot be done. If we did not desire them to play out the farce we should wish the Commanding General of the District to lift up his military boot and bid them begone. We understand the more "decent" members of the body are heartily disgusted and sick of the whole business. They will be more so before they get through with it, and they richly deserve all the scorn and contumely that can be cast upon them. Men professing decency have no excuse for co-operating in this very dirty radical, leveling work, and they may well tremble for the "hereafter."

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Donizetti's delightful work, "La Fille du Régiment," was performed at the Opera House last night, before a large and fashionable audience, who were highly satisfied with the talented artiste who so successfully illustrated the genius of the immortal composer. Damiani excelled himself and won a new title to public favor. His voice was in good condition, and he threw himself into the character of *Tonio* with unequalled power. Miss Lambele, as *Maria*, the child of the regiment, charmed her admirers, and established her fame as a songstress of rare gifts and rarer acquirements. Mr. Dupin also entered heartily into the role of *Sergent Sulpice*, which he acted with taste and discrimination.

This opera will be repeated at an early day. We are glad to announce Halevy's great work, "The Jewess," has been selected as the performance for Saturday evening, and nearly the whole strength of Mr. Albaiza's troupe will appear on this occasion. Mr. Picot (first tenor) taking the role of *The Jew*, Mr. Damiani (light tenor) that of *The Prince*. Miss Fauschetti assumes the character of *The Jewess*, and Miss Lambelé that of *The Princess*. Messrs. Van Huffler, Le Chevallier and Tholer also appear in the performance on Saturday. Surely a crowded house will be drawn by such unusual attractions.

AFFAIRS IN THE COUNTRY PARISHES.—We have had an interview with a very judicious planter of one of our interior parishes who has come to the city to make arrangements for the removal of his family to New Orleans. He describes the condition of affairs in the country as being gloomy in the extreme, if not alarming, as regards the safety of women and children. The negroes are rapidly getting into a state of complete insubordination and much worse than at any time since their emancipation. Few planters will be able to hire any hands the coming year, operations in the planting line having been so disastrous the present year. The depredations of the negroes are becoming more extensive and more serious every day. Your informant has had stolen from his field and crib, since the corn was gathered, at least two thousand bushels. It is impossible to prevent it. The condition of things is becoming worse and worse, and when there is no more to steal there will be imminent danger of an outbreak. At all events it is best to provide against it, and we trust the Commander of the military district will keep a sufficient force at the more central places of rendezvous for the protection of all well-disposed people. There cannot be too strong a force at those places, nor can there be too many military posts.

We look for numerous removals of families to the city during the next few months, and a general abandonment of cultivation.

THE MESSRS. WALLICHE.—Officer Wooldridge with his prisoners the Messrs. Wallicke, did not go to Mobile as stated in the *Times* of yesterday. He went up to the parish of Jefferson immediately after the trial of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Wallicke case, on Tuesday, in this court, in which occurred the colloquy between Judge Theard and Messrs. Roselius and Cotton, counsel for the prisoners.

We do not see that it differs materially from our own report. The two reports are the same in substance. We are still of the opinion that the documents accompanying the requisition of the Governor of New York were not authenticated according to law, and that Judge Theard should have ordered the prisoners to be retained in custody of the Sheriff until a new and legal requisition could be forwarded. We have no desire to screen guilty men, but a very important and sacred principle was involved in this case, and it is for that reason alone we have exposed the wrong done.

The case having been submitted, Judge Theard gave his decision immediately. He could not, he said, in substance, agree with counsel who urged that the Court could not go behind the warrant of the Governor. If such were the case the Governor would have the entire power, and could issue and send out of the State citizens at his pleasure. But there was a limit to the inquiry, for if there was no limit the inferior judge might go to the extreme of trying the guilt or innocence of the prisoners. The inquest should go no further than to ascertain whether the Governor of Louisiana had a requisition from the Governor of New York for their surrender. It was not for the Court to say whether the Governor of New York had complied with all the formalities of law. That was a matter for the Governor of this State to decide for himself. The writ of *habeas corpus* is to protect the innocent, not to impede justice or screen the guilty. Yesterday I was approached on this bench by this old man, who assured me, with tears in his eyes, that neither he nor his son were the persons indicted, and I expected to day to see some attempt to show they were not. That has been changed to more technical objections. I am satisfied these men are fugitives from justice. The writ is therefore quashed, and the prisoners will be returned to the officer in whose custody they were when the writ was served.

Counsel for the prisoners asked that they should be held in custody of the court, until another writ of *habeas corpus* could be sued out in the Supreme Court. Counsel said they were convinced the writ would issue, and they were anxious to try the issue before another tribunal.

The judge asked if there was any appeal?

Counsel answered they did not ask an appeal. We respectfully ask that the prisoners be held until we can file a petition in the Supreme Court. If the court does not hold them they will be at once taken out of the jurisdiction of the court.

Judge Theard—I have no discretion in the matter. The order of the court is that the prisoners be turned over forthwith.

Mr. Roselius—Then we take an appeal.

Judge Theard—The appeal is refused.

This closed the proceedings.

The Louisiana State Convention.

SIXTEENTH DAY—THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1867.

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

The minutes of Wednesday's proceedings were read and elicited discussion, the result of which was that it was decided that the report of the Special Committee on Blackburn's financial ordinance, and not the ordinance itself, had been adopted. The minutes were accordingly corrected and approved.

Resolutions by Schwab, of Jefferson, and Roberts, of same parish, virtually annulling obligations to aids the prosecution of the late Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana and contumed and defied the laws of our State. They should be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and minority report. Both reports were ordered to be printed.

A communication from Gen. Hancock enclosed a list of the number of registered voters in each parish and representative district of the State. Accepted.

The resolutions of Cromwell, colored, of Orleans, of similar purport to those of Schwab and Roberts, of Jefferson, were called up.

Ingraham, colored, of Caddo, moved reference to the Committee on General Provisions.

Smith, colored, moved to lay that motion on the table. He thought the resolutions among the most important that could come before the Convention. The resolutions were referred, as moved by Ingraham.

Belden's, of Orleans, resolutions to double the pay of the President of the Convention, was adopted.

The ordinance of Blackburn, of Claiborne, entitled "an ordinance to provide means for defraying the contingent expenses of the State, by issuing the bonds of the State to the amount of $300,000, bearing eight per cent. interest, and payable in twenty years, and to provide means for their redemption," came up.

The ordinance was adopted. Yeas, 55; nays, 32.

The resolutions of Tinchant, of Orleans, providing for a constitutional election of State and other officers, were ordered to be printed.

A resolution of Hennessy, of Orleans, offered, requesting the Committee on Education to report a bill for the adoption of the constitution of 1864, with proper amendments. Referred to Committee on Draft of the Constitution.

Twitchell, of Hienville, offered resolutions alluding to rumors that a portion of the printing of the proceedings of the Convention was being done by proscribed rebel source, and directing an inquiry into the matter by the Committee on Printing.

Blanchard, of Orleans, moved that such reflections on the press be laid on the table. The subject was referred.

The resolutions of Wickliffe, of Orleans, denouncing what are termed "rebel leaders" of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana, and professing to express the true sentiments of that party, came up.

Cooley moved to refer to the Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana.

The resolutions were virtually withdrawn, by recommitment to the author to remodel.

A resolution calling for a committee of nine on the city charter was laid over.

The Convention adjourned till 10½ A. M. Monday, in order to give the standing committee time to report.

After adjournment the President announced that he would be ready this morning to sign warrants for payment of the members and officers of the Convention.

In Mourning.

[From the Mobile Register.]

The Vicksburg *Times*, of the 7th instant, comes out in a suit of Quakerdyl mourning "for the death of Personal Rights and the Liberty of the Press." General McCardle, the editor, gives an account of his re-arrest on the previous day by a special order from General Ord. He was required to give bond and security to "keep the peace" and "not to write anything libelous" for twelve months, which, he says, he did, rather than undergo a new experience of the hospitalities of General Ord's hotel.

In concluding his card, General McCardle says:

I do not regard General Ord as the Emperor of this country, and as I believe that President Johnson and General U. S. Grant are his official superiors, I shall apply to *them* for relief and redress. If *they* cannot, or will not, strike from my limbs the fetters which have been placed upon them by the commander of this military district—if *they* cannot, or will not, remove the chains which he has imposed on the Press, then the liberty of the press, the most cherished right of a free people, must be classed with those things which "perished in the using."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Miscellany.—The Public School Teachers will all be paid Saturday.

A collection is to be made for the poor next Sunday, in the Jesuit's Church, on Baronne street.

A General Court Martial is ordered to convene in this city the 23d of January, for the trial of Brevet Lieut. Col. J. M. Catts, Captain of the 29th U. S. Infantry.

The original "Black Crook" troupe, including a Parisian ballet corps, late from Niblo's Garden, New York, will commence an engagement Monday evening, at the St. Charles Theatre. The proprietors of the right to the piece, in the meantime, have enjoined the performance of the "Tale of Enchantment" at the Academy of Music, as being the same thing as the "Black Crook," under another name. The same issue has been made in other cities including Louisville where the decision of Judge Ballard, was, we learn, adverse to the claims of the parties who are plaintiffs in the present case. The proprietors of the Academy are required to answer early in January, and in the meantime will, we presume, give bond if necessary, and proceed to delight its patrons with the "Tale of Enchantment." We imagine that both the St. Charles and the Academy will profit by the competition, and that those who go to see the one piece will not fail, out of curiosity, to see the other also, and that thus both establishments will be crowded every night. We hope such will be the case, and that the injunction consequently may be withdrawn.

Mr. Louis Cornat, who the other evening was drowned from the steamer Hunter, lying at the foot of Hospital street, appears, from a letter which he is said to have left in the cabin of the vessel, to have committed suicide. He was 53 years of age, and generally respected. The cause of the act is not known.

City Mortality.—There were 25 interments in the cemeteries of New Orleans, during the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number there were six deaths of cholera and none of yellow fever.

Robbing the Post Office.—O. T. Albert was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Holland, yesterday, and held for further examination.

Chloroforming.—A man named Edward Manning attempted to chloroform and rob one of a party of three men, who had just arrived in the city, and whom he conveyed in his cab to a boarding-house. The attempt was made in an open hack-room. The three men are named Geo. Stole, M. Powers and S. Wilson. One of them was supposed to have money in his trunk. Recorder Leitch ordered Manning to give $500 bond for good behavior in future.

Apprehended Disturbances.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION AND ORDERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
State of Mississippi, Jackson, Dec. 9, 1867. }

Whereas, communications have been received at this office, from gentlemen of high official and social position in different portions of the State, expressing serious apprehensions that combinations and conspiracies are being formed among the blacks "to seize the lands and establish farms," "expecting and hoping that Congress will arrange a plan of division and distribution," "but unless this is done by January next, they will proceed to help themselves, and are determined *to go to war*, and are confident that they will be victors in any conflict with whites, and furnish names of persons and places; and

Whereas, similar communications have been received at headquarters Fourth Military District, and *referred* to me for my action, and the co-operation of the civil authorities of the State, with the United States military, in suppressing violence and maintaining order and peace:

Now, therefore, I, Benj. G. Humphreys, Governor of Mississippi, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing the black race, that if any such hopes or expectations are entertained, you have been grossly deceived, and if any such combinations or conspiracies have been formed to carry into effect such purposes by lawless violence, I now warn you that you cannot succeed.

What is not known of your plans and conspiracies will be discovered and anticipated, and the first outbreak against the quiet and peace of society, that assumes the form of insurrection, will signalize the destruction of your cherished hopes and the ruin of your race.

That you may not longer be deceived by the restless spirits—white or black—that lure you to your ruin, I publish for your information the following enforcements of General E. R. S. Ord, made on the communication above referred to, viz:

HEADQ'RS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
Office of Civil Affairs. }
Holly Springs, Miss., Nov. 21, 1867. }

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major Gen. Gillem, who will send an officer immediately to

to learn what white men have been advising the freedmen to take arms, seize lands, or any other illegal act. The leading freedmen will be sent for and informed that there is no intention on the part of Congress to take land from masters of it, for the benefit of freedmen; that there is yet more plenty of lands now to give freedmen in Mississippi, and they can go there and settle if they choose to do so. They will be informed that it is the duty of the soldiers to put down by arms, that is, by killing, if necessary, the outlaws engaged in taking by force or violence the property of others.

Gen Gillem has directions to arrest promptly all incendiaries, regardless of party or position, and any information from sheriffs, boards of police, judges or other officers on this subject, accompanied with the names of persons incting freedmen to illegal and lawless acts—the names of such offenders with names of witnesses, will be promptly acted upon.

If Gov. Humphreys deems this matter of sufficient importance, he will publish a proclamation to the citizens, and all others concerned—that the military will try to afford all quiet and law abiding citizens protection, where the civil authorities may be defied, or too weak to protect—and that in all cases, these officers of the law should be called on to suppress outbreaks of violence, before appealing to arms themselves. The reverses of the past two years, the want of confidence in the future, the demand for food to support a large and probably unoccupied laboring population threaten in the coming year to produce discontent, perhaps outbreaks and violence among the poor and distressed.

All such danger should be anticipated, and the true lover of the country will use his strongest mind to meet and provide for the emergency.

If repeal or operation of the military to aid in arrest, or to insure the execution of courts and boards—gathering together and employing in agricultural or other useful employment, the idle and vicious—shall be needed, it will be cheerfully accorded.

If the distress and danger to the public safety threatens to be very great, extraordinary powers and means may have to be assumed to meet them. And all participating in it scored if we want a community of action for the benefit of the community.

E. O. C. ORD,
Brig. and Brevet Major Gen. Comdg.

You will know that the United States military authorities of this district are not in any panhy with any emissaries—white or black—who may come to you with lying stories. That while you remain in peaceful pursuit of industry, and strictly observe and respect the rights of others, you will be protected in all your rights, privileges, liberty and property; but your only security and hope of prosperity is in honest labor and virtuous peace.

The price of your liberty—your poverty and indigence—is toil or starvation. You can not reap the rewards of toil, unless you maintain peaceful relations with the white race, and unite your energies and your labors in an earnest and peaceful effort to restore the waste places and exhausted garners of our impoverished land.

I further warn the white race that, as you prize constitutional liberty for yourselves, so you must accord to the black race the full measure of their rights, privileges and liberties secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the land. You cannot live with them in peace and prosperity as wrong doers. You cannot deal justly in all your transactions and contracts with them, and in no case undertake to redress wrongs, except in the mode and manner authorized by law.

I advise all—white and black—to make timely, accurate and truthful report of all unlawful combinations or conspiracies against the peace and tranquillity of society—to the civil and military authorities, with names of persons and places.

All civil officers must faithfully administer the laws without bias or partiality towards either race, and should resistance be made to legal process too formidable to be overcome by the ordinary course of law, prompt assistance will be afforded by the United States military authorities.

The civil officers of the State must do their duty to the people, and sustain the people—both white and black—must trust the civil courts, and the United States military authorities in the maintenance of peace and order.

B. G. HUMPHREYS, Governor.
C. A. BROTONER, Secretary of State.

An Ovation to Gen. Lee.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, Nov. 26.]

The visit of General Robert E. Lee to this city on Thursday, to see the amputation of his son, was rendered a perfect ovation by the greetings of the citizens. Upon the arrival of the train at Pocahontas Bridge, Childress' celebrated band, which volunteered for the occasion, sounded the first note of welcome with the beautiful "Marseillaise Hymn." The band then got on the train, and on the arrival at Barratt's Hotel, struck up again, but the music was almost drowned by the buzzas of the immense crowd assembled there. The General no sooner entered the open carriage in waiting, than "three times three" were given, hats and handkerchiefs were waved aloft, and every expression of pride and delight at the appearance in our midst of one who so signally endeared himself to the Southern people, was manifested by the throng. The balconies and windows of the hotel were filled with ladies, and the whole area in front was alive with people. In response to their manifestations, the General rose in his carriage, lifted his hat from his head, and bowed to the assemblage. He was accompanied by Mayor General W. H. Mahone, whose guest he was. In the meantime the band continued to perform popular and soul-stirring airs, and as the carriage moved away the shouts of the people mingled with the strains of music, and followed him until it was out of sight.

One little unpleasant episode occurred during the demonstration at the depot. A person whose name is unknown expressed his sentiments by uttering a groan, and as he did so Mr. Benj. Butts, who was standing near, knocked him down. He was about to punish him further when the untoward groan drew a knife, stabbed Mr. Butts in the hand, and then scrambling over upon all fours, crawled into the midst of the crowd and disappeared undetected. We suppose the "groaner" considers it political sacrilege for a disenfranchised people to express gratification upon meeting a Confederate General. Happily such an intolerant spirit does not animate the true men of the North; and when we remember how Gen. Lee was hunted by the Federal soldiers in Richmond after the surrender, and how many of them sought the privilege of testifying their appreciation of his virtues by grasping his hand, the spiteful groan of this unknown individual assumes the lowest place among things mean and contemptible.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Conservative Convention.

The Alabama Constitutional Convention.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The President's Message, sent to the Senate, giving his reasons for suspending Stanton, is regarded as a masterly and wonderfully shrewd document. The President quotes Stanton's reply to his request that Stanton resign, wherein Stanton says that considerations of a high public character lead him to withholding his resignation until the next meeting of Congress. This, the President holds, was not only a declaration, but defiant and utterly wanting in the respect due from Stanton to his superior officer. The point is made, that Stanton could not appeal to the law creating the War Department, because that law gives the President the right to remove Stanton.

The terms of office bill alone supported Stanton, but that law did not compel Stanton to retain the office. The President argues the necessity of unity and harmony among his Constitutional advisers, and alludes to his having, with one exception, retained the Cabinet of his predecessor. He states incidently that the Cabinet was unanimous on his policy of reconstruction and upon the unconstitutionality of the tenure of office bill. Stanton having been United States Attorney, was specially consulted and was emphatic and absolute in his condemnation of the bill as unconstitutional. The point pointed and specific charge refers to the New Orleans riot; according to the narrative, General Baird reported to Stanton the designs of the riot and asked advice. Stanton not only withheld instructions to Baird, but kept his dispatch from the President and his Cabinet until after the occurrence of the riot.

The President holds that had Stanton acted himself, or had he the message from Baird been shown to his superiors, the riot would have been prevented. He produces a letter from Sheridan to the effect that had he (Sheridan) been advised of danger of a riot, it could have been avoided. The President concludes "The public cannot complain of the changes because the judicious measures of the new Secretary have already saved many millions to the public treasury."

Kansas.—Sherman reported the House bill repealing the cotton tax; it will be considered to-morrow.

The bill covering proceeds of captured and abandoned property into the Treasury was resumed. Fessenden had amended to thirty five millions, but opposed the bill. There are now claims pending in the Court of Claims for twenty millions worth of property, to whom this bill would work injustice—postponed.

The joint resolution censuring the President was resumed, Johnson being absent.

Nelson moved rehearing concurrence to the House resolution to adjourn, until the bill striking white from District laws and ordinances be come law.

The Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Commerce were directed to report upon the propriety of changing the Marine Hospital from Paducah, Ky., to Cairo, Ill.

The Committee on Roads and Canals were directed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating money for a canal around the Falls of the Ohio, in the State of the Indiana side.

The Committee on Ways and Means were directed to inquire into the expediency of taxing crests and coats-of-arms worn on household furniture.

Ashley, of Ohio, offered a bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a bill to facilitate reconstruction.

A bill deferring payment of bonds of 1841 and 1842 for ten years, was referred. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Maynard offered a resolution providing that diplomatic and consular representatives be Christians and other African Governments, be selected from negroes. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Schenck raised a point of order, that under the Constitution no distinction should be made. The Speaker said the point was well taken.

A resolution was offered instructing a reduction of the army to the smallest peace like limit.

The Committee on Ways and Means were directed to report a bill to prevent the issuing of straying spirits—used for fraude, and removing income tax from incomes of exceeding $2500.

Executive Department was presented, and the House went into Committee of the Whole.

Maynard defended the Tennessee government. Adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Senate Committee reported the cotton tax bill without amendment. It will probably pass to-morrow.

Customs receipts from December 2d to December 9th inclusive, were $2,215,000.

The following is the substance of Ashley's bill: That the Secretary of War ad interim is hereby authorized to detail from the military service of the United States such officers or any of them as are at the date hereof on duty in such bureau, as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the proper execution of the laws.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $275,000.

The Senate caucus have decided to retain present officers.

General Harney is here.

Grant orders the muster-out of General J. Orlander Brown, E. H. C. Howard and other unassigned volunteer officers.

Richmond, Dec. 12.—The Conservative Convention met this morning. A series of resolutions reported and unanimously adopted are in substance as follows:

The first recognizes that by the result of the war slavery has been abolished, and it is not the desire of the people of Virginia to reduce to servitude again the people emancipated by the events of the war, and by amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The second asserts the right of Virginia to be restored to the Union, and declares her intention in good faith to perform her duties to the Union.

The third protests against the governing of Virginia in any way not defined in the Federal Constitution.

The fourth adopts the language of the resolution adopted at the Cooper Institute, in New York, that military government is subversive of the principles of our government, and, and its object, which is to subject the people of the Southern States to the rule of a race just emerged from slavery, to the domination of civilization of mankind and to the Northern people, surrendering, as it does, one third of the Senate and one-sixth of the House of Representatives, which are to legislate over us, to the domination of an organized class of emancipated slaves, who are without any of the training, habits or traditions of self-government.

The fifth disclaims all hostility to the black population, and assures the people of Virginia that they are willing to extend their liberal intelligence, and willing to extend their liberal aid upon private debts until the Convention can act further.

The remainder of the day's session was consumed in discussing rules and orders.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—A furious northeast snow storm commenced early this morning.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The State Department has notice of the safe arrival in Liverpool of five millions, but opposed the bill. There are now claims pending in the Court of Claims for twenty millions worth of property, to whom this bill would work injustice—postponed.

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COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1867.

COTTON—The sales to-day amounted to 3000 bales at a further decline of ⅛ to ¼c, and we now quote ordinary at 12⅝ to 13c, good ordinary 13½ to 13¾c, low middling 14 to 14½, middling at 14¾ to ¾c, strict middling at 15⅛ to —, and good middling 15⅜ to —.

A material decline in Foreign Exchange, caused by the fall of gold at New York, and the unfavorable reaction reported at Liverpool, (for particulars of which see telegrams) continued to unsettle the market to day, and to compel factors to submit to the reduction noted above; Prices moreover exhibited increased irregularity, and ranged from ¼c to ½c per lb under the regular quotations obtained for larger bills. There was at the range time only a limited amount offering, and several complaints are made of the great fitness of the supply, many factors refusing to submit to the current rates.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1867, bales		13,426
Arrived to-day	1,734	
Arrived previously	177,248	178,982
		192,408
Cleared to-day	20	
Cleared previously	192,341	192,361
Stock on hand and on shipboard		19,047

The exports were exclusively for Barcelona.

TOBACCO—Late accounts from the Tobacco growing sections confirm the previous opinions that the season's crop will be no light in color, and of bright body and subs-stance generally small in size, with an occasional batch having good length. The country generally to whom this bill would work injustice—postponed.

The joint resolution censuring the President was resumed, Johnson being absent.

Nelson moved rehearing concurrence to the House resolution to adjourn, until the bill striking white from District laws and ordinances be come law.

The Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Commerce were directed to report upon the propriety of changing the Marine Hospital from Paducah, Ky., to Cairo, Ill.

The Committee on Roads and Canals were directed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating money for a canal around the Falls of the Ohio, in the State of the Indiana side.

The Committee on Ways and Means were directed to inquire into the expediency of taxing crests and coats-of-arms worn on household furniture.

Ashley, of Ohio, offered a bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a bill to facilitate reconstruction.

A bill deferring payment of bonds of 1841 and 1842 for ten years, was referred. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Maynard offered a resolution providing that diplomatic and consular representatives be Christians and other African Governments, be selected from negroes. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Schenck raised a point of order, that under the Constitution no distinction should be made. The Speaker said the point was well taken.

A resolution was offered instructing a reduction of the army to the smallest peace like limit.

The Committee on Ways and Means were directed to report a bill to prevent the issuing of straying spirits—used for fraude, and removing income tax from incomes of exceeding $2500.

Executive Department was presented, and the House went into Committee of the Whole.

Maynard defended the Tennessee government. Adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Senate Committee reported the cotton tax bill without amendment. It will probably pass to-morrow.

Customs receipts from December 2d to December 9th inclusive, were $2,215,000.

The following is the substance of Ashley's bill: That the Secretary of War ad interim is hereby authorized to detail from the military service of the United States such officers or any of them as are at the date hereof on duty in such bureau, as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the proper execution of the laws.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $275,000.

The Senate caucus have decided to retain present officers.

General Harney is here.

Grant orders the muster-out of General J. Orlander Brown, E. H. C. Howard and other unassigned volunteer officers.

Richmond, Dec. 12.—The Conservative Convention met this morning. A series of resolutions reported and unanimously adopted are in substance as follows:

The first recognizes that by the result of the war slavery has been abolished, and it is not the desire of the people of Virginia to reduce to servitude again the people emancipated by the events of the war, and by amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The second asserts the right of Virginia to be restored to the Union, and declares her intention in good faith to perform her duties to the Union.

The third protests against the governing of Virginia in any way not defined in the Federal Constitution.

The fourth adopts the language of the resolution adopted at the Cooper Institute, in New York, that military government is subversive of the principles of our government, and, and its object, which is to subject the people of the Southern States to the rule of a race just emerged from slavery, to the domination of civilization of mankind and to the Northern people, surrendering, as it does, one third of the Senate and one-sixth of the House of Representatives, which are to legislate over us, to the domination of an organized class of emancipated slaves, who are without any of the training, habits or traditions of self-government.

The fifth disclaims all hostility to the black population, and assures the people of Virginia that they are willing to extend their liberal intelligence, and willing to extend their liberal aid upon private debts until the Convention can act further.

The remainder of the day's session was consumed in discussing rules and orders.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—A furious northeast snow storm commenced early this morning.

Southern Post, Dec. 12.—A strong gale from southwest to north blew the entire night. Barometer 30.00.

Arrived—Steamship W. G. Hewes, Lewis, from Indianola via Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steamship Nightingale, Breaker, for New York, merchandise and passengers, to E. A. Fosdick & Co. British ship Belgravia, Orkney, Liverpool, Oct 17, general cargo and passengers, to O. G. Lingham, for orders outside the bar.

Steamship Texas broke down and returned, and anchored at the bar.

Steamship Gen. Sherman left the bar at 8 o'clock last night.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 12.—The Convention passed the relief ordinance this morning, introduced by Mr. H. Bullock, of Richmond, which reads as follows:

Be it ordained, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, all debts contracted by any citizen of this State, shall be suspended until this Convention shall have taken, or relinquish the power to take, such action as its relief, and that all sales under execution, in violation of this ordinance, shall be null and void, and of no effect.

The Georgia Supreme Court having decided the stay law of the last Legislature unconstitutional, this ordinance which it is understood will be enforced by Gen. Pope, commanding the military district, will operate as a bar to all legal action upon private debts until the Convention can act further.

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Washington, Dec. 12.—The State Department has notice of the safe arrival in Liverpool of five millions, but opposed the bill. There are now claims pending in the Court of Claims for twenty millions worth of property, to whom this bill would work injustice—postponed.

The joint resolution censuring the President was resumed, Johnson being absent.

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