The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
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TERMS OF THE BEE

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1868

By an announcement made through our advertising columns, the numerous friends of Gen. Harry T. Hays will learn that he has resumed the practice of the law in conjunction with his distinguished partner, Judge E. Warren Moise, and that rising member of the bar, John H. New, Esq. Gen. Dan. Adams, the former partner of Messrs Hays and Moise has removed to New York. There are few stronger and more popular law firms in this city than that of the gentlemen above named. Judge Moise's learning and experience will add great weight to its reputation.

SERENADE—Our usually dull office was last night enlivened by the strains of delightful music, in its neighborhood, which, on inquiry we found, came from the *Louisville Cornet Band*, who were pleased to compliment us with a serenade at the instance of Capt. McGill, of the elegant new Louisville packet, the Belle Lee, whose passengers are to be envied in being conducted by a commander who knows so well how to make time pass agreeably on board his packet. We should be tempted to take a trip on the Belle Lee to enjoy these varied entertainments.

PERSONAL.—We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. A. D. McCutchon, one of the editors and proprietors of the Marshall *Republican* and Jefferson *Times*, Texas, two journals doing yeoman service in the cause of Constitutional right. It will give our readers satisfaction to learn, that there are at Jefferson, evidences of the prosperity of the region of country which is tributary to that market, forming an exception to the story of general failure, which characterises most of the reports coming from the interior. Mr. McCutchon tells us that there are now about 12,000 bales cotton at Jefferson, waiting shipment to New Orleans, 1000 at Marshall and 1000 at Shreveport. As Red River is or will be shortly at a booming stage, our merchants will welcome the precious freight. The Jefferson *Times* is conducted in a superior manner and will form an excellent advertising medium for those of our merchants desirous of extending their business in that region of Texas.

EXCURSION TO FRANKLIN, LA.—The Committee of Arrangements have politely sent us an invitation to an excursion, to be given by the Opelousas Railroad and Attakapas Mail Transportation Companies, from New Orleans to the town of Franklin, in St. Mary's parish, on Thursday next, 23d inst.

The following are the names of the gentlemen comprising the committees:

New Orleans—A B Seger, G. A. Breaux, Robert Hare, T. Tapper, J. D. Hine.

New Iberia—Dr. A Duperier, Jas. A. Lee, Jules Blanchet.

Jeanerettes—A. Sorrell, A. Grevemberg, F. Thompson.

Franklin—A. L. Tucker, D. Dennett, J. B. Pace.

Brashear—R. H. Kerr, E. B. Trinidad.

Thanks to the purser of steamship Liberty, from Havana, for a late paper from that port.

Thanks to the clerk of the steamboat Belle Lee, for a file of Louisville, Memphis and Vicksburg papers, and No 1 of *The Belle Lee Journal*, published on board of that boat, a very neat little sheet, which we have no doubt will prove a great convenience and add to the pleasure of the passengers who may be so fortunate as to travel on this magnificent boat, a description of which covers three columns and a half of the *Louisville Journal*.

The Belle Lee is named for the wife of Col. Phil Lee, daughter of James Bridgeford, Esq., all of Kentucky, and is commanded by Capt. A. McGill—a popular and experienced steamboat man. The office is under charge of Mr. Adolphe Martin.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—On Sunday night Boieldieu's beautiful order of "La Dame Blanche," an opera founded on the character of one of Sir Walter Scott's novels—the *White Lady of Avenel*—was performed for the third time when we had the pleasure of listening to the masterly and finished vocalization of Mr. Damiani, who is always so perfect in his role, and who glides through his part with such easy grace. Miss Lambele, too, merits our highest encomiums for the uniform care she takes to present the characters she assumes, with all the fidelity of a true artiste.

To-night the Queen of Song returns to the scene of former triumphs, from which she has been so long absent, to the great disappointment of numerous admirers. The opera of "Les Dragons de Villars," by Maillard, will be presented. Miss Audibert, Mr. Damiani and Mr. Lechevallier, assuming the principal characters.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERTY.—The steamship Liberty, Ba e commander, from Baltimore, via Havana, arrived at her wharf at 2 o'clock yesterday. She sailed from Havana on the 14th inst., and arrived in 58 hours at Southwest Pass, on the 17th inst., where she was detained by running aground on the bar and by heavy fogs in the river. Capt. Skillinger, of the towboat Achilles, rendered the Liberty efficient service while she was on the bar. The Liberty brings an assorted cargo and the following named passengers:

In the Bay steamer—Mr and Mrs Rutler, Mrs Ryan and daughter, Mr Ritter, Mrs Phillippi, Miss Kidd, W F Smith, Q Tom Wilson, H. Ewer, Jno Barret, H J Rose, Wm Harkey, Jas Lebert, M W J Paterson, Chas H Dickey.

In the Havana—Mr and Mrs Libano and three children, Mrs Moore, Mrs Falconer and servant, Mrs Mallory, Mrs Hoffman, Mrs Strasser, Mrs Strelitz, Mrs C A Wild, Rev Mr Muller, Lastange, Kimball, Lewenger, H Dixon, Thos F Romero, L Marquez A Perez, Mr and Mrs Morales, Mr Rabe, Delaunde, Feniet, A Miller.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20th, 1868.

Wm M Smallwood, Esq., Secretary.

Dear Sir—I observe in the *Picayune*, in its issue of the 18th inst., a request to anyone declining to act, on the Committee, at the ensuing election, in the Fifth Ward, Committee, to give notice of the fact, this Committee, being organized by the assemblage of a certain number of highly honorable citizens of the city of New Orleans, purporting to act for the whole State.

I beg leave to say that my name has been used without my consent or knowledge, having taken no part in the movement referred to. With thanks for the courtesy I remain,

I am your humble servant,

J. AD ROZIER.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER ON THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.—The *National Intelligencer* concludes an elaborate review of the military reconstruction bill as follows:

"It (the bill) can come to nothing without the cooperation of the General of the army. It will receive him, whatever his reticence. This is a guarantee which reticence might be intended to impart. At the first overt act, however slight,—taking it but to orally promise to accept the nominal office offered in the bill—the bill has done its work, and the vote—the General of the army—has cast into jail to await his trial for treason, the country unless the Chief Magistrate of the country is false to the trust of the people and to oath of office."

Having out that part of the parish subject to flow, the prospects of our planters are certainly better than they were one year ago. This, at least year little or cane had been planted. We, now, about every planter has already his field largely and his work for the present year, proportionally, well advanced.—*Houma Cresent Herald*.

Our country merchants all say that their sales during the present winter are much less than at corresponding dates last year.—*Ib.*

Many of our planters experience a willingness to employ good, faithful laborers at the same wages paid last year. It is likely that many laborers will not be able to obtain work at these wages because there will be no work of them in the parish than there was last year, and planters will not be compelled to employ trifling or ungodlitable hands.—*Ib.*

HALF FARE.—We are requested to remind the planters that laborers brought into St. Mary and Attakapas, over the railroad and that line, are taken at half fare.—*Planters' Franklin, La, Banner.*

RADICAL INSTRUCTIONS.—The following is the text of the dispatch from Senator Sherman to C. H. Hopkins, member of the Georgia Negro Radical Convention:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
Washington, Jan 6, 1868.

Dear Sir—I don't see how it is possible for you or other members of the Convention to have just ground of fear from the opponents of Reconstruction. Go ahead, Congress will unquestionably do all that is necessary for your protection. What do you want? You have the matter in your own hands. If additional legislation is needed, state what it is and it will be furnished. Very truly, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

T. C. H Hopkins, Esq.

DESPONDENCY.—The recent unexpected orders from our new District Commander, from whom we expected better things, and the high-handed outrage at Mobile, coupled with the hard times, has had a most depressing effect on all classes of the community, as well as matters of a business nature.—*Montgomery Mail.*

Gen. Meade, the new Third District Commander addressed the Georgia Convention on the 10th inst., and told them very distinctly that their legislation was not valid until the new Constitution they form had been adopted; that the military laws gave him certain discretionary power, and such measures as met his approval he might enforce, especially any well directed measure of relief. It was snubbing for the Convention.

GEN. GRANT AND MR. STANTON.

We have repeatedly in these columns pronounced high encomiums upon the personal character of General Grant, and it was only yesterday that we refused to doubt his honor as a man, recognizing him as being actuated by a benevolent disposition and as being a well-wisher of his country. Later information from authentic sources requires that we should recall praise which we regret exceedingly to find seems to have been so little deserved.

The *National Intelligencer* of Wednesday contains an authoritative statement, doubtless inspired by the President, of the facts in connection with the transfer of possession of the War Office, so artfully made without the knowledge of Mr. Johnson, by Gen. Grant to Mr. Stanton, and in direct violation of a positive agreement entered into by Gen. Grant with the President in presence of the other members of the Cabinet.

The statement of the circumstances, connected with the resumption of the War Department by the deposed Secretary, says the *Intelligencer*, "astonished no one more than President Johnson, who was greatly surprised at the surrender by General Grant of the trust reposed in him as Secretary of War *ad interim*. The people of the country will doubtless be startled at the announcation that Mr. Stanton has so quietly resumed possession of the War Department, and will be curious to know how it was effected. In justification of the President, we are at liberty to state the following additional circumstances, from which our readers will draw their own conclusions: Some time after the appointment of General Grant as Secretary of War *ad interim*, he had a conversation with the President upon the subject of the probability of the refusal of the Senate to recognize the suspension of Mr. Stanton, when General Grant stated that in such event he might not wish to identify himself with either party in the controversy, but added, in effect: "I shall in that event simply hand you my resignation as Acting Secretary, or let a mandamus be issued against me to surrender the office."

This conversation was renewed from time to time, and, on last Saturday, when Senator Howard's report from the Senate Committee on Military affairs in favor of Stanton was under discussion, General Grant was pointedly asked by the President if he had changed his mind in reference to the course he would pursue if the Senate should refuse to make Stanton's removal final, when he reiterated the promise previously made, that he would either hand in his resignation as Secretary of War *ad interim* early enough for the President to appoint his successor or take any other action he might deem requisite, or allow a mandamus to be served upon him for the surrender of the office, adding a promise to the President, that he should hear from him on the subject on Monday.

Monday passed without the promised communication. On Monday evening, after it was known that the Senate had passed Howard's resolutions refusing to recognize the suspension of Stanton as Secretary of War, General Grant was present at the reception at the Executive Mansion, where he greeted the President but mentioned nothing of any change in the determination previously declared. The President heard nothing whatever from General Grant upon the subject until twelve o'clock Tuesday, two hours after Mr. Stanton had taken possession of the War Office, when the following communication was delivered to him by Major Comstock, one of General Grant's staff officers:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1868.

"*His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.*

"SIR:—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of official notice received by me this evening of the action of the United States Senate in the case of the suspension of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. According to the provisions of section 17 of an Act regulating the tenure of Civil civil offices," my functions as Secretary of War *ad interim* ceased from the moment of the receipt of the within notice.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,
General."

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 13, 1868.

Resolved, That having considered the evidence and the reasons given by the President in his Report of the 12th of Dec., 1867, for the suspension from the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension. JOHN W. FORNEY,
Secretary.

Headquarters Army of the United States, January 14, 1868.

Attest:— GEO. K DENT A. A. G.

Soon after the delivery of this communication General Grant called in person upon the President during the session of the Cabinet, and upon being reminded by the President of his reiterated promise, and especially of the promise made only on Saturday morning last, General Grant admitted the promise in the presence of members of the Cabinet.

We content ourselves at present with a simple statement of facts, and will reserve all comments.

Following the example of the *Intelligencer*, we also reserve comments upon conduct so extraordinary as that charged against Gen. Grant.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Property of the City—The old Auctioneer's Exchange was densely packed yesterday with a crowd of anxious buyers, and owners of property of a gold watch, by order of the Sheriff of the city property which had been advertised to take place yesterday. The rumors before the sale were variously to the effect that the sale would result in that the property would not be sold except at high figures, and such other comments upon the character of the property, the conduct of our political and commercial prostration, as led most of the attendance to believe that the sale would not result very creditable, and necessarily affect the money and property generally. But when Girardey mounted the stand, and showed his cheerful front, announced that there would be no "reserve bids," that the Finance Committee instructed him to sell the property to the best advantage possible, he hoped that the attendance would bid out promptly, that he intended to get through with the sale in one day.

With this announcement, the feeling was with the auctioneer, and the animation manifested throughout the sale, the property could not have been better handled than it was by this energetic firm of C. E. Girardey & Co. The result that they obtained cheers our property owners and renewed the confidence of many of our largest capitalists in the future prosperity of our great city, notwithstanding its present depression and the steady maintainance of the price of real estate.

We herewith publish, for the gratification of our readers, a synopsis of the properties offered and the prices obtained of this great sale of the season:

1—Two squares of ground, in the First District, one bounded by Delta and Bienville streets, and the other by Delta, Water, Lafayette and Girod streets sold for $19,000
2—Two squares bounded by Water, Pilie, Julia and St. Joseph streets 40,000
3—Eight lots, in square bounded by Water, Pilie, Notre Dame and Julia streets 32,000
4—Two lots in square bounded by Pilie, Julia and St. Joseph streets, and the batture 20,500
5—Two lots, fronting one square bounded by Delta, Girod and Notre Dame streets 19,500
6—Two lots fronting square bounded by Front, Delta, Girod and Notre Dame streets 14,000
7—Two lots in square bounded by Front, Delta, Notre Dame and Julia streets 4,000
8—Two lots in square bounded by Washington, Delta, Girod and Notre Dame streets 7,000
9—The First District Recorder's Court and Lockup, forming the corner of St. Charles and Lafayette streets 34,000
10—Twelve lots forming the square bounded by Old Levee, City, St. Louis and Toulouse streets 27,900
11—Six lots forming square bounded by Old Levee, City, Jefferson and St. Peter streets 14,000
12—Five lots forming square bounded by Old Levee, City, Toulouse and Jefferson streets 12,100
13—The angular portion of ground bounded by Old Levee, Peters and Conti streets 1,750
14—The Second District Prison, fronting the corner of Calboone and Urleans streets 4,975
15—Three lots in square bounded by Front, Gouzenan, Wells and Customhouse streets 12,000
16—A triangular piece of ground in square bounded by St. Bernard Avenue, Gaboure, Robertson and Lafarge streets 2,425
17—An piece of ground bounded by St. Bernard Avenue, Lapeyrouse, and Derrigny streets
18—An lot of ground bounded by St. Bernard Avenue Derbigny, Lapeyrouse and Roman streets 300
19—A portion of ground in square bounded by Derbigny, Roman, Lapeyrouse and Lafarge streets 210
20—A portion of ground in square bounded by Derbigny, Gaboure, Lapeyrouse and Lafarge streets 80
21—Three lots of ground, "The Third District Pound," in square bounded by St. Claude, Moreau, Louisa and Closet streets 3,400
22—A lot of ground on Lafayette street, in square bounded by Josephine, Jackson, Dryades and Laurel streets 2,200
23—Two lots of ground forming the corner of Magazine and Laurel streets 3,800
24—The Chalmette property 1,750
25—A triangular portion of ground in square bounded by Esplanade and Rendon streets and the St. John route 1,600

The Concert of Thursday Evening—It is our intention to have spoken of the 15th of the sincere attending the charitable efforts of the talented amateur musicians who performed at the concert at the Bienville Theatre on last Thursday evening, under the direction of Mlle Romey, for the benefit of the Southern Soldiers' Widows and Orphans' Asylum, established through the benevolence and zeal of the Revered Abbe Turgis. Previous engagements prevented our hearing more than one of the pieces set down in the programme, but this fortunately, was the grand performance of the concert. "The Pastoral Symphony," by Beethoven, performed by 48 hands on 12 pianos, was certainly executed in a brilliant manner and to the satisfaction of the very select audience. The Duet "Reminiscence of Childhood," arranged for 3 pianos by Mlle Romey, and performed by members of "Young America Philharmonic Society," was also much admired. The Duet from "La Dame Blanche," sung by Miss E. and Mr. M——, was likewise charmingly rendered.

The Second Annual Ever—Thirteenth and Last Day—January 15—The day opened most unpromisingly. A cold wind drove a fine drizzly mist into the faces of the visitors, making their eyes water, and their noses redden. This weather had kept, for a few years past many dreary days in all sorts of weather, but that would best Sunday for dismal, gloominess and dispiriting influences.

Overwhelmingly, however, the unfavorable disposition of the elements, the grounds were thronged with fair ladies and men, who must have been there in some out.

The principal feature of the day was the firemen's contest for the beautiful prize offered by Mr. Zimmerman. The prize was a bronze on cased clock of the finest Parisian manufacture, surmounted by an artistically executed bronze statuette, representing the God Neptune kneeling on a sea dragon, issuing orders to his oceanic subjects.

There were eight entries made for the prize, the following companies contesting:

American Hook and Ladder No. 2—George Waterman, Foreman.

Creole No 9—Joseph Didlot, Foreman.

Orleans No. 21—Philip Hoffman, Foreman.

Ired Ferry No. 12—B. Haggerty, Foreman.

Phœnix No. 8—John Grier, Foreman.

Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3—Wm. Swan, Foreman.

Eagle No. 7—F. Berger, Foreman.

Columbia No. 5—C. W. Grandjean, Foreman.

The latter company having arrived late upon the ground, her entry was made by the foremen of the different companies, some of them having already run.

The following gentlemen were chosen as judges by the competing companies:

Henry Bonnabel,	Esq.,	No. 2
Washington Marks,	"	" 9.
L. Vallée,	"	" 3
Alfred Bellanger,	"	" 8.
John Curry,	"	" 12.
Ben. Faith,	"	" 21.

Nos. 7 and 5 having arrived so late, chose Messrs. Bonnabel and Marks to represent them.

The race was opened at a few minutes before 2 o'clock P. M. by American Hook and Ladder No. 2, an immense crowd having gathered both in the vicinity of the stand and the starting point, which was near the octagonal building.

The following is the result of the race in the order in which it was run:

No. 9 made the distance in	27"	and throw water	2'40½"
No. 21 " "	3.00"	"	3.32½"
No. 12 " "	2'14½"	"	2.47½"
No. 8 " "	2.37"	"	2.56"
No. 3 " "	2.21"	"	2.31"
No. 7 " "	3.05"	"	3.10½"

A light shower having fallen, the track had become entirely unfit for running, and No. 5 withdrew from the contest, and the prize was awarded to Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3, who carried it off on their splendid new truck amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the crowd.

The weather and state of the grounds growing momentarily worse, soon after the conclusion of the race the multitude began to disperse, and great was the scrambling for standing room in the cars then, and although nearly a half mile of continuous car accommodation, it was some hours after nightfall before room could be found for all.

The sale of the Second Grand Fair of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of New Orleans. And we must say, that notwithstanding the numerous and unexpected disagreeable difficulties which throughout the year has attended the efforts of the Directory, the Fair has in many sense, though not in a financially remunerative one, proved a decided success. To the officers of the Association we are indebted for many highly appreciated courtesies, and we sincerely hope that their laudable efforts to develop the resources of the South may not be again attended with so many discouragements.

The Day After the Fair—We made a short visit to the Fair Grounds, and found a spectacle of the most dreary desolation that it has ever been our experience to witness. Roofless booths, piled and saturated tarpaulins, disjointed furniture, baskets of half emptied bottles, piles of empty beer kegs, and everything that would tend to reminiscence of a deserted camp or a town nearly destroyed by fire, abounded on all sides, and under foot water, slush and all heavy and disagreeable. Last evening by 7 o'clock, nearly everything, with the exception of the heavier machinery, had been removed, and the buildings presented the picture of hasty but complete desertion. Shortly after the most desolate, and dispiriting view that could be found in a thousand miles.

On next Sunday the Tyler prize will be contested for by the steam fire companies. The prize is a beautiful model in silver of a steam fire engine, valued at two thousand dollars. Should the weather prove favorable, the grounds will be thrown open, free of charge, and kept open during the entire year from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., for the accommodation of those seeking pleasure or recreation, and the Fair Association with his assistance will be on hand to furnish the creature comforts.

Visitors from Jackson, Tenn—The writer was pleased to meet last evening his friends, Capt. Hansell, Miss Emma Dahill, Miss Annie Bulloch, and Capt. S. Hurb and lady (Miss Fannie Guthrie,) all of Jackson, Tenn., who, with others whom we regret that we have not had the pleasure of meeting, are on a visit to our city. Some or all of the party expect to return by way of Memphis on the fine steamer Southerner, which leaves for that place at 3 o'clock this evening. We hope they have had an agreeable visit, and that they may return favorably impressed with the Crescent city.

Convicted of Rape—Angeno, named Amny Bruington, was yesterday before Judge Howe, of the 1st District Court, on the charge of violating the person of Elizabeth Killion, a German girl 14 years old, on the morning of the 1st of July, 1867, in a stable on the premises, at the corner of First and St. Charles streets. The girl was peddling eggs, and the accused called her in under the pretence of wishing to buy some. He then tied her hands and wrists with rope, gagged her and accomplished his purpose. The evidence was conclusive and the jury, a dozen citizens after the case was submitted, returned a verdict of guilty. The offence is capital.

Attempted Arson—The alarm that was given yesterday morning, about a quarter past 5 o'clock, was caused by a fire which was discovered in a grocery store, at the corner of Howard and Lafayette streets, kept by Mr. Smith. Engine Fire Department were promptly on hand and when the store was broken open it was discovered that a fire had been kindled with a lot of empty boxes underneath and of the counter. The flame had not made much headway and was extinguished without much damage. There was scarcely anything in the store—a few barrels of mackerel and a few other articles. There seemed little doubt that the store had been deliberately fired. Mr. Smith, it was ascertained, was insured for $1000, and this fact directed suspicion to her Sergeant McManus arrested her on this suspicion, and confined her in the First District lockup. The house is the property of Mr. Fifer.

Burglary—The residence of R. F. Packwood, No. 31 Coliseum street, was burglariously entered yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, and robbed of a gold watch with a black cameo pin attached, one gold thimble marked "T. A. H.," five silver napkin rings, five silver salt cellars, one pair gold sleeve buttons, two silver medals. No clue to the robber has been developed.

Alleged Larceny of $700.—J. T. Howard, charged with larceny by C. Gonzy, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Cardinal, waived examination and asked to be sent before the First District Court for trial, giving bond of $1000

C. Gonzy, who has a feed store at No. 75 Front Levee street, alleges that on December 21, 1867, the accused came into his store with two other men, names unknown, and did hire two carts at the sum of $700 in the following denominations, to wit: $500 in small city notes, $60 in ten dollar city notes, one $5 city note, $60 in State notes of five dollar denomination, and about $25 in small city notes

Charged with Embezzlement—E. R. Edwith, residing at No. 137 Constance street, and Quartermaster of Post No. 2, Second District, "G. A. R.," was arrested on the 18th inst., charged by J. J. Foley, No. 165 Common street, with having received in his said capacity, the amount about $14, lawful money, on or about March last, and with having been subsequently ordered by a resolution of said Post of "G. A. R." to transfer and deliver said sum to one C. W. Carpenter, his appointed successor in office, and that he has failed to obey said order, or in any manner to account for the said sum of money. Query: Does "G. A. R." stand for the Grand Army of the Republic?

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

FORTY-THIRD DAY—JANUARY 20, 1868.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M. —President Taliaferro in the chair.

A motion was adopted stopping payment of a warrant for $1102 in favor of B. Bloomfield & Co., for stationery until the matter is fully decided.

The Constitution being in order the following additional articles under the head of judiciary department were adopted.

ART. 82. The Legislature shall divide the State into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years; and for each district court one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected by and for their respective districts by a plurality of the qualified electors for members of the General Assembly at the election thereof next preceding the expiration of the terms of the said judges respectively. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of New Orleans, in which the Legislature may establish as many district courts as the public interest may require. Until otherwise provided there shall be seven district courts for the parish of Orleans, to be designated as follows: The Criminal Court, the Fifth District Court, the Sixth District Court, the Seventh District Court, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts. The number of districts shall not be less than twelve nor more than twenty. The clerks of the districts courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their several districts, and shall hold their offices for four years.

Further articles of the Constitution, under the title of the Judiciary Department, were adopted as follows:

ART. 84.—Each of said judges shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and shall never be less than five thousand dollars. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of thirty years, and have practiced law for the space of five years, the last three years thereof in the parish holding or exceeding his election. The Judges of the District Court shall hold their office for the term of four years.

ART. 85.—The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases, not probate, when the amount in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the parish courts, in probate matters, when there exists a contestation, and in other matters when the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, in criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil ordinary suits, when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest.

ART. 86. For each parish court one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish. They shall hold their offices for the term of two years. They shall receive a salary, and fees to be provided by law—until otherwise provided. Each parish judge shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars, per annum, and such fees as are now established by law for clerks of courts. He shall be a citizen of the United States.

Pending discussion on further articles proposed the Convention adjourned.

New York, Jan. 19.—The reports from Washington this afternoon announcing that the new Reconstruction bill, placing the Southern States under one military government, together with the rumor that ex-Secretary Stanton is to be reinstated in the War Department, have a very disquieting influence on the public mind, quite independent of partisan or political considerations. The year, with such beginnings as these, it is feared, will be one of severe excitement, and needing clear heads and steady hands at the helm to avoid serious rocks. That, at any rate, is the way men are talking on and off Change this afternoon.—*Cor. of the Phila. Ledger.*

The Democracy of the States of Ohio and Indiana declare stringly in their state conventions, for George H. Pendleton, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. We presume that the Kentucky Democracy will declare for him quite as strongly. He is among the ablest statesmen of our country, and as pure and as patriotic and sound as he is able. There is not in our view more than seven genuine statesmen in the United States, the race having become very nearly extinct.—*Louisville Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Fire Extinguisher for Steamboats.

Report of Gen. Sewall to the Freedmen's Bureau.

Trial of Surratt Fixed.

Georgia Convention.

Mississippi Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Jan. 20.—SENATE.—Among the memorials presented is one from the City Council and Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, relative to lands granted to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

The Secretary of the Treasury was called on for a list of vessels purchased during the war, with their cost.

Considerable time was devoted to Consular affairs. The Senate refused to recede from its position on the cotton tax; also from the amendment to the anti-Contraction bill. Committees of Conference appointed.

Consideration of the case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, resumed. Went into executive session and adjourned without action.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced was one to compel steamboats to carry a newly invented fire extinguisher; one to amend the bankrupt law; one to pay officers, musicians and soldiers for services rendered during service, and several regarding immunities of American citizens abroad.

Consideration of the Reconstruction bill resumed. Butler's amendment, vacating State offices and allowing Conventions to fill them, failed, and without reaching a vote, the House adjourned.

Gen. Grant has gone to Richmond.

Gen Sewall, who travelled from Holly Springs to Vicksburg, thence to Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, reports to the Bureau the unsettled state of affairs existing. He says there is no telling what the result may be. Freedmen continue asking for advice and aid. Planters are without means, and comparatively few plantations will be worked this year with comparatively more attention bestowed on them than last year, but not enough to meet with freedmen, and no organized plan agreed upon on the part of the planters regarding freedmen wages. An enormous amount of capital will be required in the river country in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, though there is but little cause for apprehension in the interior. Newall and other Bureau Agents are worthless, and suggests care in their appointment.

Alfred Kent is appointed postmaster at Gonzales, Texas, William Heffner postmaster at Shreveport, La., and Albert G Gridley is nominated general appraiser of merchandise for the port of New York.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the Senate regarding cotton claims in Lapayaca that the claims are fraudulent and appeal to the Supreme Court, and that the Secretary, after ascertaining as nearly as possible, the net amount due on judgments of the Court of Claims, pay the money.

The Chief Justice was not on the bench to-day on account of sickness, causing much disappointment, delaying the Bill of Rights case. Attorney General Hoar's reports to the State Department under date of December 20th, 1867, that general starvation exists in and around Tunis. A few days ago 70 people died from hunger in Tunis in one day. The greatest number of deaths in one day was 112. The Christians numbering 10,000 are very poor and are aided by the Jews, who number 20,000.

The trial of Surratt is set for 21th of February.

The Business Conference Committee on the cotton tax consists of Logan Meynard and Brooks.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Corey, from Cincinnati, to day, delaying the discussion, propounded the following questions to his colleagues:

First—If Gen. Grant shall refuse or neglect to execute the provisions of the bill of, or in its execution he shall act in an oppressive or cruel manner, to what tribunal would he be amenable for his malfeasance.

Second—Shall he, in the terms of the bill the President cannot interfere, can the General be tried by court martial, and if so, who can order and who can constitute such a court.

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

Fourth—If he cannot be tried by any earthly tribunal, is he not made an absolute despot?

A meeting of the Reconstruction Committee is called to consider Corey's questions.

A member of the committee refuses to go there, and writes Stevens that he will move that the House refuse consideration of business from the committee, except in stated meetings at proper places.

Atlanta, Jan. 20.—The Convention adopted two additional sections of the bill of rights, and refused to suspend the rules to consider a resolution asking the Legislature to repeal the charter of the Atlanta Rifle Rangers, which was adopted.

The Convention proceeded to report the names of persons for the removal of political disabilities have given notice to such parties to present their claims.

It is probable that the State offices will shortly be moved from Milledgeville to this place.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 20.—A resolution was adopted to petition Congress to continue the Freedmen's Bureau until reconstruction is completed.

A resolution adopted to appoint a committee to wait on General Gillem and urge him to issue an order prohibiting the Sheriffs in the State, from enforcing any sales under execution until further orders

A lengthy ordinance on Elections and the qualifications of officers and others, offered and referred to the Committee on Suffrage. The ordinance reads in part as follows: At any election held by the Convention or under the authority or in the performance of any law of the State, or under any ordinance, or by law of any municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed a qualified voter, who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States or the authorities thereof, or who has ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in any such hostility, or who has ever in any manner adhered to the enemies thereof, foreign or domestic, either by contributing to them money, goods, letters, or information. Or who has ever in any manner contributing to them by unlawfully sending within their lines money, goods, letters, or information. Or who has ever in any manner during service, and several regarding immunities of American citizens abroad.

Consideration of the Reconstruction bill resumed. Butler's amendment, vacating State offices and allowing Conventions to fill them, failed, and without reaching a vote, the House adjourned.

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