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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1868

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

On the levee adjoining Canal street, at 12 o'clock M., at the Cotton Press, by Andrews, Eustis & Co., Steamer Royal, lying between Canal and Customhouse streets.

We call the attention of our readers and travelers Northwards to the change of schedule on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great North ern Railroad, announced in our advertising columns by Colonel T. S. Williams, the General Superintendent. On and after Sunday, 5th instant, only one daily train will leave this city, and that at half past four in the afternoon, the daily daily service being discontinued.

HOME FOR JEWISH WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—The Thirteenth Anniversary of the Home for Jewish Widows and Orphans will be celebrated on Sunday the 5th instant, at 11 A. M., at the Hall of the Deutsche Company, corner Hevia street and Exchange Alley. The programme comprises recitations by the orphans, and choice musical selections by an orchestra of performers under the leadership of Mr. Robert Meyer, with an oration by the Rev. B. E. Jacobs.

The Committee of the Association hope that Israelites, whose hearts beat with sympathy for the widow and orphan, will endeavor to be present, and where this is impracticable, if they will send a liberal contribution to its funds.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Auber's brilliant opera of "Les Diamants de la Couronne," is announced as the performance for this evening. Madame Prevost Seguin, Madame Gravier, Mr. Damiani, Mr. Decre and Mr. Tholer taking the leading characters.

On Sunday night, Meyerbeer's grand opera of "Robert Le Diable," with Mlle Ambert as *Alice* and Mrs. Seguin as *Isabelle*.

On Monday night, the second representation of the beautiful opera of "Faust," by Gounod, in which Miss Lambele personates *Marguerite* in so touching and effective a manner. Mr. Van Hoften that of *Mephistopheles* with rare power of delineation; and Mr. Damiani that of *Faust* and Mr. Lecheneller that of *Valentin*, with the high cultivation, talent and pathos for which they are distinguished. Miss Fauchetti, as *Siebel*, also adds to this performance her uncommon dramatic inspiration. The splendid scenery of this opera is worthy of that accomplished artist, Mr. Develle, and should command a large attendance. The last Tadeiana, especially, is an exceedingly fine spectacle.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The engagement of Mr. Edwin Booth which has been so successful for him and for the management is drawing to a close. Last night the house was crowded to witness his great personation of *Hamlet*. These performances of Mr. Booth have given very great pleasure to a large number of cultivated persons who rarely attend the theatre and he will leave behind him when he shall take his departure from our city, the best wishes of our people, for his continued good fortune and improvement in his art.

To-day a matinee performance will be given at 12 o'clock, noon, when Mr. Booth will appear as *Hamlet*, in the fine comedy of *Much Ado about Nothing*, and in the evening he will appear for the last time as *Richard the III*, a character which the elder Booth delineated in so powerful and so extraordinary a manner that old playgoers yet recall with delight that particular performance of the great actor and boast of having seen him in that play. Mr. Edwin Booth worthily wears the mantle of his father, and may yet identify himself with the famous characters which that great man made peculiarly his own.

Gen. Butler has been defeated in his great law suit in New York against his brother's will.

The Louisville *Journal* and New York *Times* do both seem to think Grant a nuisance in the President's Cabinet.

The steamship Juniata, Capt. Hoxie, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, via Havana, with the following passengers:

R. H. Rousell, Lieut C. L. Cooper, U. S. A. Maj. L. Cooper, A. J. Jarvis and others.

AFFAIRS IN ALGIERS—ALLEGED OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.—The following important order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Office Secretary Civil Affairs,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 30, 1867.

His Excellency B. F. Flanders, Governor of Louisiana:

Governor—I am directed by the Major General commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., with papers and documents accompanying the same, charging the Police Jury, Parish of Orleans, and Bank, with appropriating to their own use and benefit the public funds of said parish, and with being personally interested in contracts let by them, and recommending the removal from office of the President and members of said Police Jury, and in reply to state that these charges present a proper case for judicial investigation and determination, and as it is evident from that the Courts of Justice can afford adequate relief for the wrongs complained of, and proved to be true, the Major General commanding has concluded that it is not advisable to resort to the measures suggested in your Excellency's communication.

I am, Governor, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. G. MITCHELL,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. Army, Secretary for Civil Affairs.

A true copy.
R. CHANDLER,
Capt. 13th U. S. Inf.

Military Items.

The following special orders were issued from headquarters Fifth Military District:

Whereas, there was a failure to hold the term of the district court, for the present year, in Williamson and Burnette counties, Texas, and it has been made known to this office that there are a large number of criminal cases in both counties that should be tried without delay.

It is therefore ordered that a district court for the trial of criminal cases be held in Williamson county, to begin on the second Monday in January, 1868, and continue for two weeks, and the proper officers of that county will cause the usual number of jurymen to be drawn and summoned.

It is also ordered that a district court for the trial of all criminal cases shall be held in Burnett county, to begin on the fourth Monday in January, 1868, and continue till the business before it is disposed of, and the proper officers of that county will cause the usual number of jurymen to be drawn and summoned.

Whereas, the presence of an epidemic in Angelina County has prevented the holding of the usual term of the District Court of Nacogdoches county, Texas, and

Whereas, a large number of criminal cases are on the docket of said court, that should be tried without delay.

It is therefore ordered that a special term of the district court for Nacogdoches county be held on Monday, the 13th day of January, 1868, for the trial of all criminal cases that may be brought before it.

Such court shall continue in session for three weeks unless the business before it is sooner disposed of.

Persons in criminal cases shall be and they are hereby made returnable to the said special term of said court.

The proper officers of that county will cause the usual number of jurymen to be drawn and summoned.

Brevet Major Gen. R. C. Buchanan, Colonel 6th Infantry, having reported for duty in pursuance in compliance with special orders No. 210, paragraph 6, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant Generals Office, Washington, December 31, 1867, is hereby assigned to duty as commander of the District of Louisiana, and as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of said order, and will relieve Lieut. Col. W. H. Wood, First Infantry, from such duty.

In accordance with the directions of the President, Gen. Buchanan is assigned to duty in accordance with his brevet rank of Brigadier General.

Brevet Brig. Gen. W. M. Graham, Capt. 1st Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the general court martial, appointed by special orders No. 211, paragraph 6, from these headquarters, of date December 11, 1867, and Capt. A. E. Hooker, 9th Cavalry, is appointed a member of said court.

We have heard but little from the action of the Convention now in session in New Orleans, since our last issue, but that little has been at work some twelve or fifteen days, and the result is but some futile discussion upon pay and supposed equality of race. We wish that this importance to the negro had not the concern, although we are aware that our readers may be anxious to learn of its proceedings. It is nothing more or less than a blackguard conversation of imbeciles; and we have not the remotest idea that its action will ever be recognized or respected by the rulers of either the North or the South. The working curs who accepted office in this assembly for the purpose of financial and political gain, have discovered that they have made a miscalculation, and we hear much of disaffection in the ranks of the reconstruction party. We doubt if blame the negro for attempting to get all he could, but we should certainly take exception to the white renegade or demagogue who would make strip or strave use. The Boston *Commonwealth* to be published we expect will go by default, for we have no idea that the engraver or publisher would be willing to give trust for his place, much less that a journal should indulge in the speculation of holding in pawn. The chances are that the Louisiana Reconstruction Convention will be starved out before they get half way through with their institution.—*Caddo Gazette*.

Madame Frisard, the Pontchartrain manoeuvrer, has become the mother of twins in Boston.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF THE WHITE CONVENTIONITES.

It is amusing to follow the inconsistencies of the small phalanx of white men in the so-called Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, and the miserable shifts to which they are driven in attempting to resist the extravagant and inadmissible demands of their negro associates. The newly awakened devotion of those men to the Constitution of the United States and certain leading fundamental principles embodied in that instrument is somewhat suspicious, too, seeing that they themselves are assembled and organized under a military act of Congress, which is in direct conflict with that once sacred deed, their very existence as a Convention deriving its authority and being begotten of a palpable and admitted violation of that Constitution. There is but one opinion in the minds of those whose opinions are worth anything, respecting these men who thought, in their shameless conceit, their insatiable cupidity and reckless lust for office, that the high toned people of Louisiana would tolerate such an unpardonable betrayal of their race, and that, in fact, the people of Louisiana had become so corrupt, so act of theirs however unprincipled and however degrading but would be overlooked and excused. That opinion we expressed in a previous article. The delegates to whom we allude counted without their host. We have no doubt they have already been made to feel the bitter scorn of former acquaintances and the ineffable contempt with which honorable men spurn their hypocritical efforts to check the uncontrollable passions of an inferior race, and wish we could inteneify it a thousand fold, until it burned into their very flesh. The people of Louisiana are not so degraded nor so corrupt as they were thought to be. They are not such as these Conventionites. According to one of the newspaper reports of the proceedings of the Convention, which is doubtless authentic, because known to be in accordance with opinions uttered by the Delegate, who hails from a Northern parish, we are told "The Bond Ordinance" was denounced by him as a "disgrace, a fraud and a swindle upon the State." No doubt of it, and that delegate is perhaps, competent to judge of what is a fraud, having had some experience in such acts himself. The Convention in which he sits is a "fraud" upon the State, greater than the issue of bonds and their negotiation at any discount however heavy, and all those who contributed to it will make their names odious in the history of Louisiana, descending as an unwelcome inheritance to those who may come after them.

The delegate who professes to be so indignant at the attempted swindle upon the State through this "Bond Ordinance" has himself lately set an example to the fraud ulently disposed, as chief actor in one of the most unblushing and gigantic frauds not only upon the State of Louisiana in its capacity as a corporation but upon various Parishes and towns of the State and upon individuals throughout the entire country among the latter of whom are many poor widows and orphan children deprived of their protectors by the war. This hypocritical Convention who has made the bulk of the money his political associates boast he possesses, out of the distresses of the country, prates of "fraud and swindle," takes into his mouth the Constitution of the United States and talks of "vested rights" which infer a provision of that instrument cannot be divested. We did not expect to hear that Constitution quoted in this Convention. It would seem to the tongue of the delegate who has the cardi hood to stand up in such a body, to talk of a great organic law which he is daily and hourly violating by the mere fact of occupying a seat in the Convention. What of the vested rights which that delegate has caused or attempted to cause to be divested in the persons of the stockholders and creditors of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, and invested in his own name, thus defrauding the State of Louisiana of stock valued at three hundred thousand dollars, and the creditors of nearly a million? Better explain that transaction, and then his argument about "vested rights" can be listened to with more patience. A man who has been denounced publicly in the United States Circuit Court sitting in New Orleans, for professional malfeasance as an attorney, and for conduct justifying his being struck from the roll of attorneys, by no less a personage than a venerable and eminent jurist formerly upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, a man whose counsel pleaded only on his behalf his "Union sentiments" as a shield against the judgment of the Court has no right to speak of "vested rights" or of law until he restores his ill gotten gains to their rightful owners and silence would then become him and all persons amenable to such accusations. The delegate to whom we allude is reported to have insinuated, during a discussion in the Convention upon the "social equality" article of their Constitution, that "time and improvement in the social relations might bring about the equality sought for, that a change was even now going on in the public mind tending towards this equality and instanced the town of Monroe in this State, as a place where the change was being gradually effected, and where "respectable whites and blacks," who drink there at the same bar. This is certainly a startling statement, if true, which we have no doubt it is. We are glad to believe, however, that Monroe is not exactly the place from whence to originate a change of this kind. The fact only reveals a melancholy condition of public morals in that town which we should hope will not be imitated elsewhere.

But there is no end to these inconsistencies. The mere Reconstruction Law—the Civil Rights Bill, and every thing done thereunder, is a mass of inconsistency, and the further they go, who undertake to carry them out, the deeper they get, and according to present appearances there is no extrication for such men. These are the consequences of violating fundamental principles, and the termination of the struggle is to us very clear.

Mobile Items.

From the *Evening Tribune*, of the 2d, we copy the following:

JUDGE BUSTEED.—Judge Busteed's condition continues favorable. The cool, clear weather yesterday was much additional aid to his lively spirit, which never says "die." We understand that Mrs Busteed is now at Lynchburg, having been detained twenty-four hours on the road by missing connection.

THE SCHAFF TRIAL.—Capt. Morris Schaff was arraigned before a court-martial for the killing of Col. Sheppard. Two other charges were preferred—first, manslaughter, second, assault with intent to kill. The prisoner plead not guilty to both charges.

The finding of the court were as follows: To the first charge, not guilty, to the second charge, guilty.

The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of $300 and be imprisoned at Fort Pulaski for six months.

The prisoner left Atlanta in charge of Major Dunn, of Gen. Pope's staff, on the 26th ult, for Fort Pulaski.

Gov. Brown's Notions of Equality.

Ex Governor Joseph E. Brown, in his letter to Mr. Parrot, President of the Rich and Tan Convention, giving his views on relief, or more properly a general relief legislation, expresses himself decidedly opposed to allowing the courts jurisdiction for the collection of debts contracted in the purchase of negro property since 1860. He says:

In one class of cases I would make the denial of jurisdiction perpetual. I refer to the cases where negroes were sold in slavery in 1860 for $1000, and took his note. In 1865 the Government took the slave from B and made him free. If A had kept his slave Government would have done the same. A has lost nothing but the hire of the slave for the time B held him. The equities of the case require that A should return B's note, and that B pay him hire for the time he used the slave.

The equity of this sort of repudiation admits of another illustration. If A purchase from B a slave in 1860, or at any other time, for $5000, taking a note for the amount. In 1865, or any time before the note is paid, the house is struck by lightning and burned up. Then, according to Governor Brown, A would only be entitled to rent for the house up to the time it was destroyed. The freeing of the negro was the act of the Government—the destruction of the house was the act of God. In either case A would have lost his property, if he had not sold it to some other purchaser and got his money.

This sort of equity is doubtless well suited to the moral ideas of the Negro Radical Convention, who have yet perhaps to learn that the question of relief or repudiation is not entirely within their august juried action, there being a clause in the Constitution of the United States which prohibits the enactment by even the legal Legislatures of the States of laws impairing the obligation of contracts.

Why, I should as soon think of abandoning my own father when ruffians attacked him to repudiate my obligations to him. Now we are to rally round it, with all our power and all our force, determined to stand by it or to fall with it. Which was the conduct of the great lovers of liberty in the early periods of English history? They wrested from a reluctant monarch, King John, a magna charta. The crown afterwards, violated that charta. What did they do? They remonstrated, they resisted, they reinforced it, and that is what we are to do, gentlemen! Repudiate! Never!

Reaffirming the Constitution is what Andrew Johnson is trying to do now, and which is considered by his enemies a crime deserving impeachment. It is what the people also have done in late elections, and what they must continue to do, if the Constitution is to be preserved.

A bill to repeal the prohibitory liquor law will be introduced at the opening of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The London *Spectator* has a criticism of Mr. Brecher's "Norwood," which is by no means flattering in tone.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1868. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,329

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Accounts of the Recent Volcano.

Gen. Howard's Bureau Policy.

An Employé Cannot Accept Nominations for Office.

Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, Inaugurated.

Arrest of a Boston Negro.

New Hampshire Radical State Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

Tumults in London.

Resignation of the Ministry.

Fenian Headquarters Discovered in Paris.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

The Aldermanic Inquisition.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.—CORRUPTION DISCLOSED.—HOW CERTIFICATE FOR CITY WORK ARE PROCURED.—EXPENSIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Special Committee of the City Council, composed of Messrs. Wickliffe and Bonsell of the Board of Aldermen, resumed their investigation at 6 o'clock last evening into the charges of corruption preferred by Mr. F. Marquezz against Street Commissioner W. M. Baker and Deputies Wm. H. Brown and L. C. D'Hom ergue.

We omit the testimony of some of the witnesses as unimportant.

M. Dodard, sworn—I testified as correct the receipt, introduced previously in evidence, and officially signed by Baker, for $12 50 for dirt in filling a certain private lot.

Pascalis Labisse, sworn—Went with Marquezz about one week ago to get the latter's certificate for work done under his contract, Baker hesitated a while and said he did not feel justified in giving the certificate for November as he did not think the work had been done.

James Kennedy, sworn—Was a paver in the gang engaged in laying the pavement of the alley on Erato street between Baker's house and his neighbor! Did work inside Baker's yard adjoining this alley.

V. Englehart, sworn—Worked in the Fifth Ward in October; was foreman in November; had seven or eight men under me. Mr. Bietry used to make out the pay-roll; sometimes the men would lose time, and sometimes would be in the city they had to pay Bietry for the time lost.

Michael Busk, sworn—Worked in the 8th Ward under Englehart; left in the middle of October. Had to pay two dollars for the time of two in June, paid nothing in July, was discharged in August last; six white men were discharged also and six colored employed in their stead.

Englehart, recalled—Recollect getting two dollars a month from the last witness during May and June; the money was paid back to Bietry.

Frank Marquezz, recalled—Had a conversation about the 20th of December with the 10 Homergue, who said Scruchmen street needed repairing, he called me aside and said he wanted $75; he said, "have you read the report? [pulling out his book.] he said he expected me to have the amount by Monday. I made the charges of extortion against the accused on the 17th of December; do not know whether they had been published when D'Homergue asked for the $75, do not think he knew of the charges. [The witness being subjected to a critical cross examination, could freeed that in his previous testimony he had made errors, and excused himself from the fact that it was the first time he had ever been on the witness stand.]

Witness continued on the cross examination—I did not make it my business every day to hunt up witnesses for this prosecution; my friends may have done so of their own accord.

[Mr Ganche, of the Committee, said the question had already been repeatedly answered by witnesses, since, Col Field, of counsel for the defense, said he did not expect to have to consult the lawyers for the prosecution on the one side and a member of the Committee, as a prosecutor, on the other. Mr. Ganche said he had not come here to be insulted by being called "a prosecutor," and moved that the investigation be at once postponed. The crowd in the lobby, becoming enthused, cheered so at Mr Ganche's earnest indignation that the Chairman of the Committee had to request the lobby to be cleared, or the Committee would be compelled to have the doors closed against the gentlemen in the lobby.]

Mr. Marquezz, being further examined, had his attention directed to the fact of numerous book to certain entries of work under his contract which had been complied with as ordered. One of these, an order of Sept. 17th, was marked in the book, "Complied with in part."

G Correpilles, partner with Mr. Marquezz, sworn—The orders of Dec. 31, 6th, 9th, etc., including the one of Sept. 17th, were not complied with in part, nor were all complied with, certain square-blocking done by other parties at a cost of $1 per square yard, under Mr. Baker's orders, might have been done for about $4 50. I do not think Mr. Baker even knew the names of the parties who did the blocking. I gave my partner money, $200 to give to Mr. Brown to get our honest certificate, which was withheld, and was over-due about ten months. This was not to bribe him, for, on the contrary, he blackmailed me; this was on the 10th of September, 1867. I went into the public part of the office, where the deputies stay, and Marquezz into the private office, where Baker stays. Marquezz came out with the two certificates, but without the money I had given him.

In answer to a question by Mr Ganche:

I gave $1000 to my partner to give to another party, whom I do not care to mention, as he is not accused, to which party he received nothing for the same certificates, the bargain was made through Mr. Marks, and Mr. Marks gave the money to Mr Childs. The former is chief and the latter private secretary to Mayor Heath! I asked Mr. Marks if he would not use his influence to get my certificates through. I wanted him to give $50 to Mr Childs. For his influence with Mr. Perkins, and $1000 to Mr. Perkins himself, who is Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Mr. Marks got none of the money, nor do I know that Mr Childs got any. I did not see anybody get from second hands, but I know it was paid out of mine. Mr. Marquezz gave no money, and we got our certificates through Mr. Childs. The certificates amounted to over $6000, and cost me between $2500 and $3000.

Mr. McMillan, left witness on one occasion that it had cost him $2800 to get his certificates—more than it cost me up to that time. [McGuinn is the witness. Very voluminous at a previous meeting, had declined to answer a question as to whether he paid money in a certain way, saying he would implicate some one by answering.]

Witness said he had not complained before General Hancock arrived, because he did not think civil law of force before that time, and thought it useless. He thought civil law was now in force. He had even intimated to Gen. Hancock when that officer was here how things were working, and had not complained to Gen. Sheridan or Gen. Mower, because he had no confidence in their doing anything.

The investigation was continued till this evening at six o'clock.

Reaffirming the Constitution.

A correspondent of the New York *Express* says that he well remembers being present, on an invited guest, at a complimentary dinner given to Hon. Daniel Webster, in the Musical Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d of December, 1845, when he delivered one of his elaborate discourses on the political state of the country. The writer, then a young man of the firm, next to Mr. Webster, said in the course of conversation with him before he made his address, took occasion to refer to the alleged violation of the Constitution by their political opponents, but reminded him that though Magna Charta had been violated over and over again, it was another reaffirmed after each violation, until the principle became the established fundamental law of England. Mr Webster, in the course of his subsequent address, figured out in the following paragraph, which seems to have been suggested by the conversation, and which may be found in the report of his speech:

"It may have happened, I think it has happened—that instances have occurred in which the spirit of this instrument has been departed from, in which, in effect, violations of that spirit have taken place. What do that? Are we to abandon it on that account? Are we to abandon it? Why, I should as soon think of abandoning my own father when ruffians attacked him! [Loud and long-continued applause.] No! we are to rally round it, with all our power and all our force, determined to stand by it or to fall with it. What was the conduct of the great lovers of liberty in the early periods of English history? They wrested from a reluctant monarch, King John, a magna charta. The crown afterwards, violated that charta. What did they do? They remonstrated, they resisted, they reinforced it, and that is what we are to do, gentlemen! [Prolonged cheering.]

Reaffirming the Constitution is what Andrew Johnson is trying to do now, and which is considered by his enemies a crime deserving impeachment. It is what the people also have done in late elections, and what they must continue to do, if the Constitution is to be preserved.

London, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.—Consols 92, for money. Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.—Evening—Cotton active and firmer; prices advanced ⅛; middling uplands 7⅞; middling Orleans 7¾. Breadstuffs active and advancing.

New York, Jan. 3.—Flour 10 to 20c better. Wheat 2 to 3c better. Corn 1c better. Rye quiet. Oats a shade better. Pork $21 12½. Lard quiet at 12 to 12¼c. Cotton a shade firmer; middling uplands 16½c. Stocks dull. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling 110½. Gold 133⅝ to 133¾. Bonds, old, 108⅝; new, 105⅞.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

THIRTIETH DAY—JANUARY 3, 1868.

Social Equality Persists: Thirteenth Article of the Constitution Adopted.

The Convention met at 10 A. M. pursuant to adjournment. President Taliaferro in the chair, and 55 members present.

Various resolutions were read and laid over, among them one by P. G. Deplonde, colored, of Iberville, to have the portrait of the late President Lincoln placed in the hall of the Convention.

Unfinished business being in order, the proposition of Blackburn, of Claiborne, relative to prohibiting legislation against the social equality of the races, was offered as an amendment to the substitute of Wickliffe, of Orleans. It reads as follows: "The Legislature shall pass no law discriminating between persons on account of race or color, either in matters of the common rights of all mankind, or of constitutional liberty." A motion to lay on the table was carried.

Crosby, of Orleans, claimed the floor, and, as usual, spoke at considerable length, commencing with the apt quotation, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," etc.

Reagan, of Baton Rouge, followed, in an oratorical flourish, taking the Convention severely to task for its slow progress in forming a Constitution. Any man in the Convention who opposed the great principle involved in these measures would seal his political doom, and had as well prepare to be rewed up "Salt River."

Newsham, of West Feliciana, was not afraid of being rowed up "Salt River," and should vote as he deemed right and honest on all questions, without regard to consequences.

Rodriguez, colored, of Orleans, spoke excitedly on the subject, and was not very complimentary in answer to an interruption from Harper, of St. Charles, to those where the speaker termed "Yankees." He should vote against the substitute and amendment in order to support the original proposition on the subject.

Tinchant, colored, of Orleans, said the colored people did not expect more than their rights under the Constitution of the United States, but he thought something like the provisions proposed proper to secure those rights.

Wickliffe, colored, of Orleans, Jones, of Orleans, and Blackburn, of Claiborne, all spoke on the question, after which Blackburn with drew his amendment.

Wickliffe substitute was then discussed pro or con by Messrs Wickliffe and Belden, of Orleans, Newsham, of West Feliciana, and Sol. Mosely, colored, of Orleans, and was finally rejected by a vote of 22 yeas to 53 nays.

Wickliffe substitute was then put to a vote, and the question being taken, "Shall Constitutions be submitted, should be approved by the people of the State as in his opinion it certainly would be, Congress would be bound to receive it even if it was black as damnation itself?"

The following substitute proposed by Pinchback, colored, of Orleans, was finally adopted by a vote of 56 yeas to 17 nays, as an article of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana:

Art. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges while traveling in this State, on railroads, steamboats, and other public conveyances. All public business places and those otherwise carried on by charter, or from which a license is required by either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed public in their character, and shall be open to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

After this the Convention adjourned about the hour of 5 P. M. till 11 A. M. Saturday.

THE RADICAL PLATFORM.—The President in his last annual message struck the keynote of repeal of the military bills, and reminded the Northern people that he had established a policy of dealing with each case as it comes up. Thus far, in several cases brought to his notice, he has acted upon it, and he will continue to do so. Nominations for an office must be considered incompatible with the duties required of officers of the Bureau. Such agents or officers have been appointed by the courts of the State of South Carolina civilian, agent of the Bureau, who was elected to the Convention, was made to feel that he could not hold both offices.

Gen. Chamberlain, of Maine, was inaugurated to day. He favors a fair and equare payment of the national debt, but not in one day or one generation.

Brown & Gillespie, wholesale merchants, in Hamilton, Canada West, have failed.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $1,189,000. There was a full meeting of the Cabinet to day.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The New Hampshire Radical state Convention has passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That in behalf of the loyal people of New Hampshire we do hereby proclaim as our political creed that the Union of the States of the United States, General Ulysses S. Grant, who led our armies to victory and our country to peace. Reticent and sagacious in council, self-possessed and calm in battle, modest and magnanimous in victory—he is first in the confidence and first in the hearts of his country men.

Also the following, which cuts off the South from any benefit in the taxation on the public debt:

Resolved, That all taxes imposed by Congress upon Government securities should be in such a form that neither the wealthy capitalist at home nor the rich foreign holders of our securities can escape their share with the poorest citizen then pay share of the interest on the bonds which they are so fortunate as to possess, and we therefore instruct our Senator and Representatives in Congress to vote for such a measure.

London, Jan. 3.—Evening.—Consols 92¼, money 92¼. Bonds 72¾. Erie 20¾. Illinois Central 79¼. Stocks generally firm, next to Mr. Webster, and in the course of conversation with him before he made his address, took occasion to refer to the alleged violation of the Constitution by their political opponents, but reminded him that though Magna Charta had been violated over and over again, it was another reaffirmed after each violation, until the principle became the established fundamental law of England. Mr Webster, in the course of his subsequent address, figured out in the following paragraph, which seems to have been suggested by the conversation, and which may be found in the report of his speech:

"It may have happened—I think it has happened—that instances have occurred in which the spirit of this instrument has been departed from, in which, in effect, violations of that spirit have taken place. What do that? Are we to abandon it on that account? Are we to abandon it? Why, I should as soon think of abandoning my own father when ruffians attacked him! [Loud and long-continued applause.] No! we are to rally round it, with all our power and all our force, determined to stand by it or to fall with it. What was the conduct of the great lovers of liberty in the early periods of English history? They wrested from a reluctant monarch, King John, a magna charta. The crown afterwards, violated that charta. What did they do? They remonstrated, they resisted, they reinforced it, and that is what we are to do, gentlemen! [Prolonged cheering.]

Reaffirming the Constitution is what Andrew Johnson is trying to do now, and which is considered by his enemies a crime deserving impeachment. It is what the people also have done in late elections, and what they must continue to do, if the Constitution is to be preserved.

A bill to repeal the prohibitory liquor law will be introduced at the opening of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The London *Spectator* has a criticism of Mr. Brecher's "Norwood," which is by no means flattering in tone.

Stabbing the Elephant of the Circus.—A man named G. W. Johnson was arrested yesterday, at the instance of Mr. John Robinson, proprietor of the circus on Tivoli Circle, for stabbing the elephant connected with the establishment, and thereby cruelly wounding him in one of the hind legs. It was done with a pitchfork, and as the grand old animal is one of the most inoffensive creatures we have ever seen, we must suppose in the absence of any information as to the facts, that the act was one of wanton cruelty towards the elephant, or else of malicious towards Mr. Robinson. The truth will probably be developed before Recorder Neville this morning, and as the elephant is not seriously injured and gratefully eats the cakes and candies contributed to his capacious trunk, by hundreds and hundreds who visit the circus to see him and the many attractions of the arena, Mr. Robinson does not seem likely to suffer any inconvenience from any malice which may have been intended. We presume the affair was not accidental from the fact of Mr. Robinson having Johnson arrested.

Robbery.—Emanuel Bonnin, who keeps a jewelry store at the corner of Canal and Frank lin streets, reports that about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening his store was entered and robbed of six hundred dollars' worth of jewelry by a man in his employ, named Salvin Roses. Roses has not been arrested.

Throat Cut.—A man named Robert Mackinson was found on Friday on the steamboat St. Charles, which had just arrived, with his throat very badly cut. The occurrence took place at Napoleon, Ark., while Mackinson was asleep. The fiend who committed the dastardly deed is unknown. Mackinson was sent to the Charity Hospital.

Recorder Neville's Court.—John Welchley, charged with embezzling $92 worth of framed pictures, was sent for trial before the First District Court.

George Washington, a colored vagrant, was sent for ninety days to the Workhouse, and Wm. Dalton was sent for six months, also, on a charge of vagrancy.

Matthew Ward will be arraigned on the 18th to answer a charge, made by P. C. Carey, of permitting his dog to run at large, in violation of Art 498, Sec. 27 of the city ordinances.

Ann Smith, a lewd and abandoned woman, was fined $10 to induce her to reform.

Mrs. Ward and Harriet Ward were arraigned to answer a charge made by P. C. Carey with threatening his wife and children with personal violence. The accused were required to give peace bonds in the sum of $250.

Inquest—Held yesterday on the body of Danl. Sailling, found dead in his room in Wibel's Saloon, on St. Charles street. Verdict "Died of cholera."

London, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.—Consols 92, for money. Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.—Evening—Cotton active and firmer; prices advanced ⅛; middling uplands 7⅞; middling Orleans 7¾. Breadstuffs active and advancing.

New York, Jan. 3.—Flour 10 to 20c better. Wheat 2 to 3c better. Corn 1c better. Rye quiet. Oats a shade better. Pork $21 12½. Lard quiet at 12 to 12¼c. Cotton a shade firmer; middling uplands 16½c. Stocks dull. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling 110½. Gold 133⅝ to 133¾. Bonds, old, 108⅝; new, 105⅞.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

THIRTIETH DAY—JANUARY 3, 1868.

Social Equality Persists: Thirteenth Article of the Constitution Adopted.

The Convention met at 10 A. M. pursuant to adjournment. President Taliaferro in the chair, and 55 members present.

Various resolutions were read and laid over, among them one by P. G. Deplonde, colored, of Iberville, to have the portrait of the late President Lincoln placed in the hall of the Convention.

Unfinished business being in order, the proposition of Blackburn, of Claiborne, relative to prohibiting legislation against the social equality of the races, was offered as an amendment to the substitute of Wickliffe, of Orleans. It reads as follows: "The Legislature shall pass no law discriminating between persons on account of race or color, either in matters of the common rights of all mankind, or of constitutional liberty." A motion to lay on the table was carried.

Crosby, of Orleans, claimed the floor, and, as usual, spoke at considerable length, commencing with the apt quotation, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," etc.

Reagan, of Baton Rouge, followed, in an oratorical flourish, taking the Convention severely to task for its slow progress in forming a Constitution. Any man in the Convention who opposed the great principle involved in these measures would seal his political doom, and had as well prepare to be rewed up "Salt River."

Newsham, of West Feliciana, was not afraid of being rowed up "Salt River," and should vote as he deemed right and honest on all questions, without regard to consequences.

Rodriguez, colored, of Orleans, spoke excitedly on the subject, and was not very complimentary in answer to an interruption from Harper, of St. Charles, to those where the speaker termed "Yankees." He should vote against the substitute and amendment in order to support the original proposition on the subject.

Tinchant, colored, of Orleans, said the colored people did not expect more than their rights under the Constitution of the United States, but he thought something like the provisions proposed proper to secure those rights.

Wickliffe, colored, of Orleans, Jones, of Orleans, and Blackburn, of Claiborne, all spoke on the question, after which Blackburn with drew his amendment.

Wickliffe substitute was then discussed pro or con by Messrs Wickliffe and Belden, of Orleans, Newsham, of West Feliciana, and Sol. Mosely, colored, of Orleans, and was finally rejected by a vote of 22 yeas to 53 nays.

Wickliffe substitute was then put to a vote, and the question being taken, "Shall Constitutions be submitted, should be approved by the people of the State as in his opinion it certainly would be, Congress would be bound to receive it even if it was black as damnation itself?"

The following substitute proposed by Pinchback, colored, of Orleans, was finally adopted by a vote of 56 yeas to 17 nays, as an article of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana:

Art. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges while traveling in this State, on railroads, steamboats, and other public conveyances. All public business places and those otherwise carried on by charter, or from which a license is required by either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed public in their character, and shall be open to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

After this the Convention adjourned about the hour of 5 P. M. till 11 A. M. Saturday.

THE RADICAL PLATFORM.—The President in his last annual message struck the keynote of repeal of the military bills, and reminded the Northern people that he had established a policy of dealing with each case as it comes up. Thus far, in several cases brought to his notice, he has acted upon it, and he will continue to do so. Nominations for an office must be considered incompatible with the duties required of officers of the Bureau. Such agents or officers have been appointed by the courts of the State of South Carolina civilian, agent of the Bureau, who was elected to the Convention, was made to feel that he could not hold both offices.

Gen. Chamberlain, of Maine, was inaugurated to day. He favors a fair and equare payment of the national debt, but not in one day or one generation.

Brown & Gillespie, wholesale merchants, in Hamilton, Canada West, have failed.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $1,189,000. There was a full meeting of the Cabinet to day.

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London, Jan. 3.—It is thought that the meeting of the Russian Diplomats in St. Petersburg on the E