THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
HOUFOUR & LEIGH, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 72 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Daily Subscription—Daily, per annum, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Plain, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 25 per square.
Advertisements inserted at telegraph, to be charged for each each insertion.
Plain or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 and per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above usual transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 75 cents and per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked with any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1867.

Messrs. W. Richardson & Co., of the Galveston *News*, through E. C. Wharton & Co., 88 Common street, send us a copy of their TEXAS ALMANAC for 1868. As usual, it is full of the most interesting matter appertaining to that State. This work is an invaluable reference on (*for statistics*) Federal and State) of the State of Texas.

These Almanacs are for sale by the trade by E. C. Wharton & Co., 88 Common street, New Orleans.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the managers for tickets of invitation to the Grand Fancy Dress Ball, to be given on next Monday evening, at the St. Charles Ball Room, Algiers, for the benefit of the Firemen's Charitable Association of Algiers.

THE CIRCUS.—A card engraved "B. M. Stevens, John Robinson's Combination," we take as a hint that our presence is desired at the first performance by Mr. Robinson's Circus troupe, next Monday, on Tivoli Circle, when, besides the usual performances under the canvass, there will be a grand procession of the troupe from the Circle through some of the principal streets.

"No Thoroughfare," by Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins, being the extra Christmas number for 1867, of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' popular publication "Every Saturday," reached us by mail last night. We may safely assume that it will prove something good and appropriate for the holidays. By the way, we beg to call the attention of these gentlemen to the fact that we have received none of their elegant publications in any other way for some time, and are less fortunate in this respect than our cotemporaries of this city.

The Committee appointed by the Citizens' Mass Meeting on Lafayette Square, in regard to city currency, are requested to meet this evening, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Conrad Streader, No. 81 Magazine street.

At the grand matinée to-morrow, noon, at the Academy of Music 5000 toys, sent by Mr. Bidwell from Paris, will be exhibited. They are to be given away at the Christmas Matinée.

The amount required by the charter of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company has been subscribed, and that company will shortly elect directors.

The *Crescent* arrays a formidable list of authorities, "Webster, Worcester, Walker and Winchester"—the latter we presume, is here against our pronunciation of the word "jocund." With the single exception of Walker, they are not, we think, considered standard, and there is a still higher authority than Walker. The usage of scholars and elocutionists gives the law in pronunciation and not the dictum of either ancient or modern lexicographers, and we approbated that for which we contended was according to *usage*. We are admonished by this dissent of the *Crescent*, of the vigilance of its editorial paragraphists, from whose eye it would be folly in any writer to expect to escape with a blunder in pronunciation. Daniel Webster, who was a better authority than Noah, in matters of rhetoric and pronunciation, did pronounce this word *jo-cund*, and we never heard it used otherwise.

The London Times on the Radical Party.

In a late article upon American topics, the London *Times* says:

"The Radicals will be driven to nominate as the successor of President Johnson a man whom their enemies, the Democratic party, would be only too glad to accept as their candidate—Gen. Grant. They have to choose between this and inevitable defeat."

Speaking of the proposition to pay the 5-20 bonds in currency, it says:

"Once let it be recognized that the debt may be repudiated by inches, and the whole fabric of credit will be likely to fall."

Referring to the candidacy of Grant for the Presidency and his conservative opinions, it says:

"With these sensible views, he is not a man for either party to build all their hopes upon; and yet, if either party can do so, it would be likely to make a fatal mistake. With these considerations, however, we in this country have little more to do. What concerns us is to observe that the side of the law and order in the United States, whether people call it 'Democratic,' 'Republican' or 'Conservative,' is recovering its ascendency. *The Radical rule has been little better than one of anarchy. The laws which have been passed under its direction would need a perpetual standing army to give them authority with the people.* Congress is now assembled in extra session and upon its temper and proceedings will greatly depend that little of the fate of the Radical party which is still undecided."

Louisiana Intelligence.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.—On Wednesday night the yard of Mr. John Marie Lancelot, on Dufrocq street, one square above the cemetery of Magnolia Cemetery, was entered, and his two valuable watch dogs poisoned. The inmates of the house kept watch the remainder of the night and the whole day were in the yard, when, about 4 pm before daylight, as Mr. Lancelot was about to enter his stable door, he was shot in the side and back, a charge of thirteen buckshot entering his body, producing almost instant death. He was heard to exclaim once or twice, but before any one came to him he was dead. Dr. Kratz was called in, but could only advise means to discover the murderer, the body being cold and stiff. Parties living in the vicinity, H. Redden, Frank Babin and Constables Weis, Young and Stuart followed the tracks of the assassin in the smooth soil, and at the street, and, although he had evidently tried to cover all traces of his rapid retreat, he was plainly traced for some distance. The trail disappeared in the grass of the commons, but the suspicions of many of the party in pursuit having fastened upon a negro named John Johnson, he was arrested and his foot found to correspond with the tracks in the mud. In addition, a double barreled gun, with one barrel bearing evidence of having been recent-ly discharged was found in his house. The charge in the other barrel was drawn and the wadding, which was of well tried paper, was found to be of the same piece as the wadding found in the yard of Mr. Lancelot. Coroner J. B. Pastoureau examined a negro woman named Mary W. A. Merritt, P Blanchard, Anthony Pino, Patrick Craddock and Thomas McGregor, and by reason of their verdict, Samuel Johnson was placed in jail. The prisoner denied having committed the murder. A white man named John was also committed. The wife of Mr. Lancelot was prostrated at the news of her husband, and was thrown into spasms, and it is not expected she will recover. Mr. Lancelot was a quiet, peaceable man, and had no enemies. He pursued the calling of a baker. The unprovoked murder created great indignation in the community as a feeling of security materially regarding the assassin of his life in this city.—*Baton Rouge Advocate*, 13th.

A preliminary trial of the negro, Samuel Johnson and the Italian, charged for the murder of Mr. J. M. Lancelot, took place yesterday before Justice Buckner, at the Court-room of the Mayor. The evidence elicited was sufficiently strong to incriminate the negro and he was remanded to prison to await further trial before the District Court. The white man was discharged from custody.

There was a large crowd of whites and blacks in attendance pending the trial.—*B. R. Comet.*

The construction of a breakwater has been commenced just above Berry landing. The work is undertaken by the city government, with a view of protecting the front of the city from the encroachment of the river upon the batture. The entire cost of the work is limited to six hundred dollars.

We trust the experiment may succeed in the attainment of its object. The depth given to the foundation of the work and the substantial nature of the material used, would seem to warrant that if any artificial structure can be made to withstand the angry waves and current of old Mississippi, when it is on one of its annual "busts," the breakwater will when completed, prove in such a case fully effectual.

The work is being executed by the Penitentiary hands, under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Landings.—*B. R. Comet, 17th.*

FAIR MEETING.—A large number of members of the Association attended the meeting Saturday. All the committees reported progress.

The building committee reported that they would complete the amount of their contract before the time fixed for the opening of the Fair.

Alvan Reid was appointed chairman of the invitation committee in place of Hon J. K. Elam, who will be absent the coming week. This committee reported that they had secured Colonel J. O. Fogg to deliver the opening address.

The Finance Committee reported that the amount of collections made, exceeded the estimates, and that the expenses so far incurred had not been as great as had been expected.

A resolution was unanimously passed invoking General Hancock to attend.

The ladies of the Benevolent Association and others who may desire to serve, were invited to be present in arranging the tables and buildings.

The chairmen of the different Committees were requested to call meetings of their committees the coming week, and the meeting adjourned to meet on the grounds, Friday, December 20th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, 18th.*

Late Saturday night four negroes, armed with muskets, marched in from the suburbs with a white man whom they had taken prisoner while engaged (they said) in breaking through into one of their cabins. The prisoner had in his possession a gold watch, marked M. Morris, No. 8224. He is about 5 feet 8 inches, and a delegation of colored gentlemen arrived with a double in charge whom they had caught stealing chickens. He is another pilfer, being in all of Saturday of the peace and private property.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,318

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Debates, Etc., in Both Houses of Congress.

Proceedings of the Georgia and Virginia Conventions.

A Grand Conservative Meeting in Montgomery, Ala.

Terrible Railroad Accident and Great Loss of Life.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.—Evening.—Cotton quiet, middling uplands 7¾d. To-arrive 6¾d. Sales 10,000 bales. Provisions and Breadstuffs quiet.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Vicksburg, Dec. 19.—Meyers's dry goods and clothing store on Levee street burned last night, at 8 o'clock. Loss $1000; uninsured. Cause, a defective chimney.

O'Hara's bakery and boot store establishment, and Warter's gunsmith shop, on Levee street, took fire at 1 o'clock this morning, and were destroyed. Loss $18,000, two-thirds insured. The latter were incendiary.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 19.—Wind N. N. E. and fresh. Weather cold. Barometer, 30·65.

Sailed, steamships Liberty and I. C. Harris, and Spanish bark Teresa.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Senator Wilson is opposed to the proposition to require an educational qualification for franchise after 1871.

He says the time is too short, and if adopted the requirement should only apply to those coming of age after that date.

The Old and New School Presbyterian Churches of Susquehanna and Luzerne counties, Pa., have united on the basis adopted by the Presbyterian National Convention.

London, Dec. 19.—An attempt to blow up the Willback jail failed on account of a defective fuse. No arrests were made.

New York, Dec. 19.—The boiler of the tug Unit exploded this morning, killing one man and injuring three.

A fire is now raging at Perham, opposite this city, supposed to be the petroleum works.

London, Dec. 19.—Evening.—Bonds 72¼. Consols 92 9-16.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.—Afternoon.—Cotton—More doing; sales 10,000 bales; quotations unaltered.

New York, Dec. 19.—Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat 1 to 2c lower. Corn 1c lower.

Cotton steady. Pork $29 75. Lard dull. Cotton steady, middling uplands 15¼c. Freights dull.

Sterling exchange 110 to 110¼. Money 6 per cent.

Gold 133⅝; 5-20s, old, 108⅝. Stocks active.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

TWENTIETH DAY—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1867.

Washington, Dec. 19.—SENATE.—The bill passed yesterday by the House, supplementary to the Reconstruction acts, was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several memorials regarding the rights of American citizens abroad were presented, and several speeches made urging immediate and vigorous action—to which Sumner, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, replied that the Committee could not be driven into hasty action by temporary pressure. The memorials were referred.

The Deficiency bil from the House came up, and was debated at length, with calls for the yeas and nays on minor amendments, evidently with the view of staving off the cotton tax and other amendments to the bill after Monday. Three amendments are pending on the cotton tax bill, and action to-morrow is hopeless. Doubts are expressed whether a quorum will be present to-morrow.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, stating that public exigencies would prevent construction during this and next month, and assuring the Senate that no further contraction would be made until Congress expressed its views. Adjourned.

HOUSE—After some unimportant business Boyer offered a joint resolution, thanking Gen. Hancock for his support of civil laws. The House is not permitted to conclude its reading, a storm of objections arising from the Republican side, and the regular order of business was insisted upon.

The bill for the relief of deserters came up, and an amendment depriving deserters to the enemy of its benefits, adopted. Discussion developed the fact that a quarter of a million of deserters were on the rolls. The call for the previous question failed, and the bill was recommitted.

Stokes presented a bill guaranteeing loyalists claims for losses incurred during the war. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

A resolution was adopted directing further delay in selling the Government's interest in the Dismal Swamp.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency and Reconstruction acts. Boyer asked if it would be in order to move a vote of thanks to Gen. Hancock, for doing all in his power to abrogate military government, thus reducing expenses. The Chair ruled it out of order.

Butler said Gen. Ord, without apparent cause, had expended more than Pope, Canby and Schofield together.

The negro character was discussed at length, Butler maintaining that he was a kind of amiable person who would protect himself when he had the ballot. Lawrence moved an amendment, that the Conventions South should pay taxes to refund the Reconstruction expenses, which the Chairman ruled out of order. The Committee rose and the bill passed—97 to 35.

The President sent a message to the House, covering the report of H. G. Sharpe, who was sent to Europe last January to investigate whether citizens of the United States, implicated in the Lincoln assassination, were in Europe. Sharpe reports that there are no legal or reasonable grounds for the action of Government against any persons now in Europe.

The Buffalo Express train, on the lake shore road, ran off the track near Angola. The entire car went over a sixty foot embankment and burned. Forty-eight passengers burned to death. No Southerners among the partial list received.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Havana dispatches say Juarez' message has been delivered to Congress, and it is thought the prospects of the United States for their aid in defeating European intervention Pedro Fischer has been liberated.

Atlanta, Dec. 19.—The Convention to-day recommended the appointment of R. B. Bullock, of Richmond, as Provisional Governor of Georgia, and passed several measures in regard to the pay, mileage and mileage of delegates.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 19.—The Convention Judiciary Committee reported adversely to declaring void the proceedings since 1860 for the purchase of slaves, on the ground that the Convention has not the power to impair obligations of debt, which question can be decided by the civil courts. Report tabled.

The report of the Printing Committee, giving the Convention printing to the proprietors of the *New Nation*, was adopted.

The following resolutions of inquiry were adopted:

Of establishing houses of correction in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants;

Of establishing primary schools in districts wherein 50 different boys can attend, and grammar schools wherever 200 can attend;

Of clothing the Governor with power to remove political disabilities when he pardons a criminal.

Of requiring all voting to be done by ballot.

A resolution requesting Schofield to abolish distinctions on account of color in public conveyances, and a petition asking the same thing of the Convention, were referred.

A resolution to request the Legislature to impose a capitation tax of two dollars on all persons over sixteen years old, for educational purposes, was tabled.

A resolution that the Convention have ground for apprehension that the liabilities of the State will not be met, was tabled.

After some debate relative to drawing pay up to the recess, the Convention adjourned.

A committee of three members of the Convention, appointed by the Republican caucus, proceeded to Washington to-day to see about reconstruction, including the matter of the Convention forming a new State government.

Charleston, Dec. 19.—Cotton active, advanced ¼c: sales 800 bales; middlings 15c; receipts 163 bales.

Montgomery, Dec. 19.—A Conservative meeting at the theatre to-night was addressed by Henry Semple, James H. Clanton, Joseph Hodgson, and others, strongly opposing the ratification of the new constitution. Letters from Daniel Pratt, formerly a Northern citizen, the pioneer cotton manufacturer and capitalist of Autauga county, and Samuel Reed, urging the defeat of the constitution and denouncing the Convention.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 19.—Cotton market firm. Sales 715 bales. Receipts 1130 bales. New York middlings 14c. Sales of the week 4525. Receipts 7950.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 19.—At a caucus of members of the Convention at Atlanta last night, it was resolved to support Chase for President.

New York, Dec. 19.—Cotton steady. Sales 2400 bales middling uplands at 15¼ to 16c.

Flour dull—State $6 50 to $10 75; Southern $11 50 to $14 50. Wheat dull. Corn steady. Pork firm—$29 85. Lard heavy. Groceries quiet and dull. Freights steady.

Money very easy—supply large and increasing—5 per cent. on call, with exceptions at 7. Discounts 7 to 9. Gold firm at 133⅛ to 134 Governments active.

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Louisville, Dec. 19.—Flour steady—Superfine to light medium flour $15 to $15 75; manufacturing wrappers $25. Hogs dull, 6¼c gross. Cotton 13½c. Flour, superfine $8. Corn 78 to 80c. Pork $29 50. Bacon—shoulders 10½c; clear sides 12c. Lard 13c. Mess Pork $22.

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St. Louis, Dec. 19.—Tobacco easier. Cotton steady, 13 to 13½c. Flour held firmly—nothing doing. Corn dull, 86 to 90c. Oats steady, 78 to 77c. Bacon shoulders 10½c. Clear sides 12½c. Lard, 13c to 12½c. Whisky $2 25. Hogs 5¾ to 6¼c.

Cincinnati, Dec. 19.—Flour dull—Family $11 to $11 25. Wheat nominally $2 55 to $2 60. Corn steady, 86 to 87c. Oats 60c. Cotton firm, middlings 14c. Tobacco dull. Whisky 26c in bond. Hogs firmer, 15 to 20c higher, $6 to $6 40. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork held at $30 25. Bulk meats 5¾ to 10½c. Bacon dull. Shoulders 9½ to 10c. Green meats 7, 9 and 11½c. Lard 11 to 12½c. Apples and Potatoes steady.

Mobile, Dec. 19.—Cotton sales 3700 bales—middlings 14½c. Receipts 4429 bales.

Vicksburg, Dec. 19.—Passed up, Cornelia at 3 p. m., and Vicksburg at 5 p. m. River stationary.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 19, 6 p. m.—Wind N. E. and light. Barometer 30·65.

Sailed, steamships Liberty and Harris for the last 48 hours.

Arrived, steamship Crescent, Hawthorn, Indianola, and Galveston, merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

London, Dec. 19.—Evening.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £277,000. Consols 92⅛. Bonds 72⅝.

London, Dec. 19.—It is said that a paper has been found at Wolverhampton, showing a Fenian plot to plunder the midlith armories.

The Franco-Danish negotiations will be resumed in January.

Italy calls out more reserves.

London, Dec. 19.—Another of the wounded by the explosion here is dead.

The Sheriff and Surveyor at Newcastle are dead. Eight Spectators were killed there.

Campbell, the broker, recently arrested, has been acquitted.

The Suicide of Col. R. B. J. Twyman—His Letter to George D. Prentice.

We published yesterday the particulars of the death of R. B. J. Twyman at Cairo on the 6th. An open letter left lying on the bureau, addressed to George D. Prentice, shows from its date that the suicide was coolly contemplated and deliberately consummated. The following is a copy of the letter to Mr. Prentice.—*Louisville Courier:*

METROPOLIS, ILL., Nov. 28, 1867.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq.:

Old Friend—When this comes to hand your old friend, who pens it, will have passed from time to eternity—from mortality to immortality—from the trials and troubles of this world to a world unknown to all except those who have entered its mystic portals and surveyed its glories.

In voluntarily leaving this world, I beg you will pardon the favor I ask, to give, through the columns of your journal, to my family and friends, my reasons for the act, and my hopes of the future.

First—I am sick and tired of life—having no prospect hopes of any good on earth but gloom, disappointment and severe trials. In the prospect before me I see no basis to cheer my sad heart or strengthen and invigorate my wearied limbs. No country, no friends, no family, to whom I can any longer give useful service—but as a poor, footsore and wornout pilgrim, I am left behind to my own sorrowful solitude.

Second—Having a firm reliance on that God who gave me life, and believing in His infinite mercy, I know that He will receive back my immortal spirit, to deal with it in justice and mercy. I am not afraid of death, for the Saviour has torn away the sting, and has shorn the grave of its victory.

When I am gone allow no man to asperse my name with dishonor. I have never knowingly wronged any human being. That I have done wrong and come short of my duty is true, but at no time have the appeals of distress come to my ears unheeded, if it was in my power to relieve them. I have loved God with all my heart and with all my soul, and my neighbor as myself, and have done unto others as I would they should do unto me.

Feeling thus, I am anxious to go to meet my God and sharer in His glory, and I hope and believe He will not spurn me from His presence.

Believing I will meet you in the "spirit land" of the blessed, I now say—farewell.

R. B. J. TWYMAN.

Order Touching Crops in Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT, (Mississippi and Arkansas)—Office Civil Affairs.—Holly Springs, Miss., November 30, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 22.

I. Sheriffs and others concerned are informed that General Orders No. 12, current series, from these Headquarters, applies so far as the crop of cotton is concerned, to the crop gathered or harvested, and that cotton or other productions of the soil, gathered and ready for market, is not liable to attachments or other process.

II. To secure, however, an equitable adjustment of the claims upon this year's crops in dispute between the parties interested in the crop in dispute, Boards of Arbitration will be instituted, composed of three persons, two of whom will be selected by the two parties to the question, and the third by the two thus chosen. The decision of these Boards will be final, and they will be respected and enforced by all par ties and officers, civil and military, having jurisdiction in the questions adjudicated.

III. Board of Arbitration will consider and adjust the claims of the laborer, for crops accrued in its production, of the laborer, the party furnishing supplies consumed on the plantation, the planter and the landlord only, and should either party will have precedence of all others on this year's crop. The claims of the laborer will be the first satisfied. This is deemed necessary to encourage the laborer to remain on the plantation, and to perform his share of the work. But in cases where the portion of the crop allotted to the employer, or landlord, or other than the claim of the party furnishing the supplies, the deficiency will be filled out of the allotment to the laborer.

IV. When an arbitration shall not decide a complaint before a magistrate, that a tenant attempts in collision with his laborers to defraud them, by assigning to a landlord or landlords a share of the crop, the question will be adjusted by a Board of Arbitration, selected as above directed, the plaintiff being one of the parties selecting a member of the Board, and the laborers the other party, and the decisions of the Board will be enforced by the officer before whom the complaint was made.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. ORD,

O. D. GREENE, A. A. G.

Official: JNO TYLER,
1st Lt. 43d U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Thaddeus Stevens in Council with the Southern Talleyrands.

Washington, Dec. 13, 1867.—This afternoon, at two o'clock, a delegation of Southern loyalists, composed of white and colored citizens from Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, called upon Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, at his residence on Capitol Hill, for the purpose of pouring their sorrows into the ear of the old Commoner. They have been sorely tried, and have suffered much at the hands of the Philistines, who have proved unfaithful to their trust. The Legislature acted wisely, however, in passing a liberal emancipation act, which would have prevented unfortunate freedmen from being deprived of all their means of support, and driven out of doors with their families, homeless and penniless. But this act was unequal to the necessities of the times, and would not have prevented the wholesale sacrifice of property and its accumulations in the hands of greedy and rapacious speculators.

The time prescribed in the order of Gen. Ord for the postponement of sales under execution will expire on the 1st of January. The day is near at hand, and it is greatly to be desired that the order will be renewed. The lot of January will find the people in a more deplorable condition than when it was originally issued, owing to the failure of the cotton crop and the low prices which the year has witnessed. The crop has been cut short, by unfavorable seasons and ineffectual labor, one-half of what was anticipated, and the fall in prices has disappointed the expectation of planters. Consequently they have not realized enough to meet the obligations incurred to raise it in the present season, much less to pay old debts.

We believe that we reflect the wishes of nineteen-twentieths of the people when we express the wish that the Military Commander will again call into requisition the extraordinary power with which he is invested, to extend the relief thus afforded by his Order. Under the operation of the act of Congress conferring this power upon him, the Legislature of the State is prevented from assembling, as it would have done in November last, in accordance with her laws. The people are therefore compelled to look to him for such action as will spare them the crying wrong which they must suffer unless his authority is interposed. By the action of the Federal Government, and of our State Convention, made the Commander in Chief, President of the United States in 1865, the property on which the debts created before the war were contracted, was swept out of existence and every consideration of justice and humanity requires that the supreme authority of the land should be exercised to avert the ruin and misery, which is the absence of such intervention, must fall upon the heads of our unfortunate people. Ultimately, there ought to be legislation for an equitable adjustment between creditor and debtor of the losses created by the results of the war, or the action of the Federal and State Governments in the destruction of this property; but this is a branch of the subject which it is not our present purpose to discuss.

The Vicksburg *Herald*, alludes to this subject as follows:

There is a movement on foot to impress Gen. Ord with the necessity of renewing his order for the postponement of sales under execution. It has been well suggested that the Legislature cannot meet as usual in November, and the order alluded to will expire on the 1st of January. Should that Gen. Ord use his extraordinary powers and come to the relief of the people. Although we abominate the very name of restriction, and would do anything under ordinary circumstances to delay sales under execution, we seem to us that the general honesty of the country and prostration of all kinds of business consequent on the war, should be afforded. In order that confidence might be secured in future contracts, it might be made optional with a vendee for money to wait a single year, provided the defect of the constitution and denouncing the Convention.

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Southwest Pass, Dec. 19, 6 p. m.—Wind N. E. and light. Barometer 30·65.

Sailed, steamships Liberty and Harris for the last 48 hours.

Arrived, steamship Crescent, Hawthorn, Indianola, and Galveston, merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

London, Dec. 19.—Evening.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £277,000. Consols 92⅛. Bonds 72⅝.

London, Dec. 19.—It is said that a paper has been found at Wolverhampton, showing a Fenian plot to plunder the midlith armories.

The Franco-Danish negotiations will be resumed in January.

Italy calls out more reserves.

London, Dec. 19.—Another of the wounded by the explosion here is dead.

The Sheriff and Surveyor at Newcastle are dead. Eight Spectators were killed there.

Campbell, the broker, recently arrested, has been acquitted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening. Alderman Carrière in the chair.

A message from the Mayor, given to our report of the Board of Assistants, was referred.

The lengthy ordinance adopted by the Lower Board, fixing a uniform taxation on licenses of professions, trades, callings, etc., for 1868, was concurred in unanimously. The tages are about ten or fifteen per cent. higher than those of 1867.

The resolution of the Lower Board, providing for the sale of the building used for the First District Recorder's Court and lock-up, and for the building of another for the same purpose at the corner of Lafayette and Dryades streets, was also concurred in unanimously.

A resolution was adopted to shell the road, four squares, leading to the Fair Grounds.

Resolutions were concurred in, fully appropriating $125 for repairs to the Parish Prison, $1000 for the relief of the Insane Asylum at Jackson, La., and to lease the iron building on Canal street for a market. The Board adjourned till 6 o'clock Monday evening.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last night, Mr. Perkins in the chair.

The following message from Mayor Heath was read and referred to the Committee on Workhouse and Prisons:

Gentlemen—In my message of the 5th of August last, I suggested to the Council the necessity of a careful examination into the condition of the City Workhouse, and that some plan should be adopted whereby this institution and the Boy's House of Refuge might at least be made self supporting. That this desirable end may be attained, I most earnestly recommend that ordinances be at once adopted, authorizing the sale of the labor of the inmates of these institutions for one or more years, to the person or persons who will feed and clothe the same on the most advantageous terms; the city to retain exclusive control of the police discipline of the inmates. This plan has been successfully carried out in many reformatory institutions in other States, and it is my opinion that by its adoption here, these institutions will be a source of revenue rather than of expense.

E. HEATH, MAYOR.

A motion, in accordance with notice last meeting, to reconsider the ordinance reducing salaries was lost, and the ordinance sent to the Upper Board.

A resolution to pay interest on $10 and $20 city notes at 7-30 per cent. per annum was referred.

A resolution in accordance with the suggestions of the Mayor relative to the City Workhouse and Boys' House of Refuge was referred to a special committee of five members, viz: Davies, Stratton, Sampson, Sterry and Joubert.

A resolution was adopted to sell a contract for the shelling of Eighth street from Levee to Magazine street.

The Controller announced adjudication of contracts for shelling Broad street from Palmetto to Lafayette street, and Lafayette street from Broad street to Gentilly Road, to Gabriel Correpilloe. Security Wm Henry at $2 25 per square. Resolution to confirm accordingly adopted and sent to the Upper Board.

The resignation of Mr. Gumbel, member of the Board, from the Committee on Finance, on business occupying his entire attention, was accepted.

A resolution to impose a tax of three per cent. on every license to pay the city subscription to the stock of the Pontchartrain Railroad company, was adopted and sent to the Upper Board.

A resolution virtually to deduct from the contract of Denis Cronan, the costs of the repairs now being made to the fire alarm Telegraph Machine, unless he pays therefor, was referred to the city Surveyor.

A resolution to plant trees planted on certain portions of Claiborne street, as far out as the new canal, at a cost of not over one dollar per tree, was referred to the appropriate Committee.

A member, who was absent when the reconsideration of the ordinance reducing salaries, was called on to state how he would have voted on action illegal on the ground that this was not a regular, but an extra meeting, and therefore entered his protest against the proceedings.

The lengthy ordinance providing for farming the revenues of the wharves, was read. The reports were made in favor of the measure. The sale is to be for two years from 15th January, 1868. The several ferry landings and any others specially leased already, are of course not included.

The ordinance was adopted on its first reading, when a member gave notice that he would move its reconsideration at the next meeting.

A petition from Alexander Walker, Esq., presenting a claim for $5000 *for* professional services in defending the rights of the retard to the city by the United States Internal Revenue Collector of $22,500 taxes, illegally assessed on city money, was referred.

An ordinance providing for the sale of the right of way for a railroad along Villere, Marais, Dumaine, Canal, Dauphin and other streets and Gentilly Road, was adopted on second reading.

The Board then adjourned till Monday evening at 6 o'clock, which it was announced would be the last regular meeting.

Repertorial Miscellany.—If we felt at liberty to venture a suggestion to the Commanding General it would be the propriety of having a thorough investigation matured into the causes of the recent action of the Finance Committee of the City Council, getting $100,000 city notes redeemed at 50 cents on the dollar, and issuing five instead of ones, twos and threes, as the public had been promised and had a right to hope. We do not charge that the majority of the stupidity of cutting the fives before it was ascertained that a single individual would accept the ones, twos and threes, indicated was some speculation in the matter until it is satisfactorily explained.

Young ladies, get Prof. Greiner to show you a tasteful wreath, leaf or flower out of glass, with your name prettily thereon like the deer he has sent us inscribed "Lula."

Mr. Stevens, in reply to the regret of one of the delegates that impeachment had failed said it was only an evidence of the fairness of public opinion. If the committee had confined themselves to acts of usurpation merely, and presented a report as strong as he thought it could be, he would decide that the House who would have voted against it. It was the opinion of some that a Chief Magistrate could only be impeached for felonious offences; but he considered that there was scarcely an indictable offence for which he could not be impeached. If the President was guilty of treason, and violated his trust, he should be removed for the safety of the country. A delegate from Virginia said that in the event of the refusal of the House to favor impeachment, would operate very seriously on the work of reconstruction in the South.

Mr. Stevens said it could not fail to be otherwise.

He then inquired as to the condition of the South, and the Freedmen.

Mr. Harris, a colored delegate and a native-born citizen, who has traversed nearly the whole South and conversed with the people of every class, replied that he thought they would get along very well, and that the white loyalists, the bone and sinew of the Southern people, of whom there not as much frightened about the question of negro suffrage as the Northern men were.

Mr. Stevens inquired whether Gov. Holden was a native of the South.

Mr. Harris said he was the life-blood of the Republican party in that State.

A delegate from Virginia said that State was in a very critical condition, and unless Congress speedily adopted some measures for their relief the suffrings of the white and colored Unionists would be terrible.

Mr. Stevens said he was in favor of repealing the test oath in the reconstruction act, which requires a majority of the registered votes.

The delegate replied that he thought that would be well, and inquired whether it could not be passed by which the Conventions could make a provisional government, to take possession of the State governments immediately, and that, if they defeated their loyal conditions, they would still be living under loyal governments.

Mr. Stevens said he had a bill drawn up, in which he had two or three provisions which he thought might be beneficial. The one is that, in case any State should reject the Constitution; the second, that the two-fifths which have been excluded shall be represented in the first Congress, by being voted for on a general ticket, by the loyal citizens of each state; and that it would not have time to take a census of this part of the population. He proposes still further, that as soon as the Constitution is formed by the delegates, and ready to be submitted to Congress, that that Convention shall, as an indispensable part, have power to establish loyal governments, in lieu of the district commanders.

The delegation in a body said that such legislation would be satisfied with the best measure in the entire South, and would make an immense difference in the popular vote.

Mr. Stevens inquired whether the old masters and neighbors of the colored people would be able to seduce them from a proper discharge of their duty?

Mr. Harris said, speaking for North Carolina, that there was but one means by which they could possibly do such a wrong, and that means he felt confident they intended to resort to. The colored people of his State were fully educated and acquainted with the importance of their duty as the ballot. At the same time, they are entirely dependent upon their former masters for their daily bread. These masters now hoped to succeed in so working on their colored people out of employment—to drive them from their farms, and to take from them the means of gaining an honest livelihood, and, as a last resort, to compel them to vote. The colored people had learned by instinct that their salvation depends upon the success of the Republican party. They had been informed, and they felt confident they would endure great privations rather than be betrayed by their former oppressors.

Rev. Mr. Cook (colored), from Richmond, Va., said the remarks of Mr. Harris were equally applicable to his own section. Their opponents were determined to make every effort to defeat the ratification of the Constitution, but they hoped to be able to carry it, notwithstanding the efforts of their enemies.

A white delegate said some eight hundred men had already been turned out of employment in Richmond on account of their votes at the late election, and referred to the heroism they had manifested for the sake of their homes. Their Union Leagues have been broken up in Virginia by the authorities on the most trifling provocations.

Mr. Stevens expressed the hope that the solid Southern vote should be cast for the Republican party, so as to give the sec