THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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RATES OF ADVERTISING

Squares:	1 month	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
	net.	net.	net.	net.	net.
One	$12	$22	$30	$35	$75
Two	20	35	45	55	125
Three	25	40	55	150	175
Four	30	50	65	175	225
Five	35	60	125	190	275
Six	40	70	135	200	325
Seven	45	80	145	220	375
Eight	50	110	150	250	450
Nine	60	125	165	300	500
Ten	65	135	175	325	550
Eleven	70	140	185	350	540
Twelve	75	155	210	360	630
Fifteen	85	175	250	400	650
Fourteen	95	175	300	450	600
Fifteen	100	200	325	500	700
Twenty	125	250	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1868

COAL.—The best quality of Pittsburg Coal, Anthracite and English Cannel may be had, at the lowest market prices, at Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co., No. 142 Gravier street, or at the corner of Magazine and Girod streets.

We call the attention of those of our readers who are engaged in planting, to the circular, in another column, of the Assistant Commissioner of the *Freedmen's Bureau* with reference to the subsistence of the class of the population, and the transfer of freedmen from one parish to another.

We have received from Mr. W. G. Clark, President of the Chickamahogue Manufacturing Company, Mobile, a polite invitation to be present at the inauguration ceremonies of the company's new paper mill, at Beaver Meadow, near Mobile, to-day, of which we regret our inability to avail ourselves.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—To-night, the comic opera of Offenbach, "La Belle Helene," is to be presented at the Opera House for the third time by way of an extra performance, with the same cast as on Saturday and Monday evenings.

WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT DO?

The question of the hour is what will the President do in this crisis of his administration? It is best answered by putting another. What can the President do? Judging by his past course he can do nothing involving the exercise of *force*, and without force his mere verbal opposition to a faction in Congress so largely in the majority and so unscrupulous, will have no effect. His previous submission to Congress in executing the Reconstruction laws and recognition of the validity of the Tenure-of-office act, and of the act passed to take from the Executive the right to assign the General of the army to a command where than at Washington, have not only committed him to the policy of executing whatever additional laws of that species they may enact, but have had the natural effect of encouraging the Judiciary Department to consider these measures as purely political in their character, as not infringing the fundamental law and as being beyond the scope of their interference. Mr. Johnson's submission to Congress has likewise accustomed *the people* upon whom he relies for support, to the usurpations of Congress, and has made it more difficult for him now to make a stand against them. Even were the Judiciary Department to come to the rescue of the Constitution, has Mr. Johnson the power if he had the will to *enforce* its decrees. Can he depend upon the army obeying his commands? It is now manifest that a mere decree of the Supreme Court pronouncing the Reconstruction laws unconstitutional, would meet with as little respect in Congress as Mr. Johnson's vetoes. And there are late indications that it would be unsafe to depend upon the judges of that court for such a decree. We shall be glad if we are mistaken, but some late outgivings from the court seem to justify the apprehension that some of its members have not the nerve if they have the integrity to put on the brakes upon the congressional train now running with such fearful velocity. The majority of these judges were appointed by Mr. Lincoln for their supposed partisan proclivities, and because they were members of the Republican party. They were appointed for the avowed purpose of carrying out the policy of that party. They are but men, and there is no reason to expect from them any very lofty judicial declarations.

The fact of the matter is that a written compact of government will never bear the strain of such a contest as the country is now engaged in. An engagement where the stronger party observes just so much of its stipulations as he may please, without there being a power lodged somewhere, to compel compliance with each and every part of the contract, and a power willing to enforce such compliance, is not a law at all, and the weaker party is released from his obligations, because it is absurd to suppose he would enter into an agreement so unequal and the execution of which depended solely upon the honor of his co-contractor. The compact of the South with the North has been so often and so materially disregarded that even its guardians have ceased to respect it. What then? Anarchy and unbridled violence; and that is certainly our condition at the present moment. Even the people of the North are at the *mercy* of their representatives in Congress, who will only be restrained from their evil purposes by their fears of arousing a *storm*, which would make short work of them and their doings.

It is evident then there is a defect in the structure of the government. Even supposing a majority of the people of the United States were opposed to this kind of legislation which Congress is now enacting, and desired to substitute another for their present representatives, what can the people do to enforce their will for the time being? Simply nothing, except through violence, and of that there are no indications. We hear a great deal about what the West is going to do, but we have been taught to have very little confidence in the people of that section. They had the opportunity at one time of securing their own freedom as well as ours, by meeting the advances of the abolitionists at the outset. They encouraged the people of the South to do it and engaged to sustain them, but when the hour came they basely abandoned them. A people who tamely submit to the first approaches of those who threaten their subjugation, are easily conquered. The West is as much in the power of the North now, as the South, and contents herself with mere words. The Republican party is in possession of the Government. They know they are administering it contrary to the will of their constituents—they admit that—but be fore a general election can be held they expect to have accomplished their purposes. That is their boast. They are precisely in the situation of an individual who has obtained by fraud the actual possession of a property, from which he knows he ought to be ousted and will be ousted whenever his pretensions are adjudicated by an honest tribunal, but who is benefitting in the meantime by his occupancy, with a chance of retaining permanent possession or destroying it in such a manner as to render it valueless to its real owner. Rather than peaceably submit to a verdict against them by any tribunal, the Radicals, like Samson of old, would pull down the pillars of the temple and involve us all in one common ruin.

Mr. Johnson however has not left us to judge of his probable course of action by his previous proceedings alone. He has recently published a letter to the Secretary of the War Department by Mr. Stanton.—which was effected to test him by the Radicals,—by suffering him to perform the functions of the office without in any way disputing it except by refusing to make him a channel for his orders and by silently consenting to the other Departments of the Government recognizing his official capacity. He has not, because he could not in *consistency with the ground he has taken*, remove Mr. Stanton outright under his original constitutional power, and therefore submits to this high-handed infraction of his Executive privilege. He seems to think that if the people can afford to have his office degraded, he can, and judging by a lengthy conversation lately had by him with the correspondent of the New York *World*, he throws the entire responsibility upon the people. If they are willing to see the Constitution trampled under foot and the Government subverted, he is but one man and cannot prevent it. It is their Government and they have the power to destroy it. We do not know but that his argument is unanswerable. It must how ever be a matter of lasting regret to him that, he did not, at the beginning of these Congressional attacks, resist them with all his might and fall if fall he must in defence of the Citadel. That would have been a glorious death and a heroic man would not have avoided it. If Mr. Johnson has a great heart he must lament that in view during his incumbency the Presidential office was surrendered to a base faction, that he fell to his lot to deliver up at such a time the keys of the insignia of power, at all hazards, which such emblems represent—a Constitutional Government.

A Convention infant was [illegible] fortunate as to be born with three sires. We [illegible] the Republican spelling convention.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—To-night, the comic opera of Offenbach, "La Belle Helene," is to be presented at the Opera House for the third time by way of an extra performance, with the same cast as on Saturday and Monday evenings.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,350.

The New Orleans Bee.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Miscellany.—As a gratifying sign, we are pleased to notice the announcement that the Bank of New Orleans has resumed business.

The ball of Quitman Lodge No. 6, (Masonic) takes place to-night at Mascotte Hall.

Accidental delegate in the Convention, yesterday, gave the Bible as authority for the expression "Every tab must stand on its own bottom."

There was no session of the First District Court yesterday, owing to the indisposition of Judge Howe.

Peter Leopold, charged by John Flaherty with having perpetrated a burglary on Old Levee street, the particulars of which we reported at the time, was examined before Recorder Neville and sent for trial before Judge Howe.

We had a most intolerably cold, rainy day yesterday.

The Convention have at last adopted the disfranchisement article of the Constitution of Louisiana. It is given in full in our report of the proceedings.

There was no meeting of either Board of the City Council last night for want of a quorum.

The disfranchisement clause of the Constitution was adopted by the Convention yesterday, by a vote of 46 to 32. About 20 of the colored members voted in the affirmative, and as many in the negative, so that the Radical white delegates are responsible for the article which goes beyond the disfranchisement clause of the Reconstruction act in providing that persons debarred from voting by that act shall also be prohibited, so far as this State is concerned from *holding office*.

Sales of Real Estate.—The following sales of real estate were effected by Messrs. Walton & Deslonde, auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Saturday last:

One lot of ground on Carondelet street, corner of Enterprise, $2250.

One lot of ground on Carondelet street, adjoining the corner, $1820.

One lot of ground on Carondelet street, third from the corner, $1930.

One lot of ground corner Rocheblave and Banks streets, $350.

Four lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 448, bounded by Galvez, Miro, Thalia and Erato streets, at $51 a lot, $204.

Eighteen lots of ground, being square No. 449, bounded by Galvez, Miro, Melpomene and Thalia streets, at $200 a lot, $3600.

Fourteen lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 463, bounded by Miro, Tonti, Thalia and Erato streets, at $35 a lot, $490.

Twenty lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 464, bounded by Tonti, Rocheblave, Erato and Thalia streets, at $36 a lot, $360.

Nine lots of ground, being a portion of square Nos 479 and 488, bounded by Rocheblave, Dorgenois, Clio and Erato streets, at $95 a lot, $225.

Twenty lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 478, bounded by Rocheblave, Dorgenois, Erato and Thalia streets, at $23 a lot, $460.

One triangular lot of ground, corner of Roche blave and Erato streets, being square No. 477 bounded by Rocheblave, Dorgenois, Thalia and Melpomene streets, measuring twenty-eight feet two inches six lines front on Rocheblave street, $255.

Twenty-three lots of ground, being a portion of square Nos. 480 and 593, bounded by Dorgenois, Broad Clio and Erato streets, at $30 a lot, $690.

Seven lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 481, bounded by Dorgenois, Broad, Erato and Thalia streets, at $32 a lot, $224.

Six lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 595, bounded by Broad, White, Clio and Calliope streets, at $23 a lot, $138.

Seven lots of ground, being a portion of square No. 594, bounded by Broad, White, Clio and Erato streets, at $24 a lot, $408.

Total $11,831. Terms cash.

Recorder Neville's Court.—Washington Chappel was examined yesterday, and was sent for trial before the First District Court on a charge of having stolen lumber from Richard Murphy, on Liberty street.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

FIFTIEH DAY—JANUARY 28, 1868.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock, A. M., Judge Taliaferro in the chair.

Further articles of the Constitution under the title of general provisions were adopted as follows:

ART. 98. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State, to wit: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment at hard labor; all paupers and persons under interdiction; and all leaders or officers of guerrilla bands during the late war, or rebellion. The following persons are prohibited from voting or holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State, until after the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, to wit: All persons who, before the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, held the office of Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General, or Attorney General of the United States, diplomatic agents of the United States, members of Congress, judges of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, Governors and Lieutenant Governors of the States or Territories, judges of the Supreme and District Courts of the State, judges of the courts of last resort of other States, members of the Legislature of this State, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1852, who approved or encouraged the secession of this State or any other State, members of secession Conventions who voted for or signed the ordinance of secession, and commissioned officers of the army and navy of the United States, who at any time engaged in the rebellion against the United States. Legislature by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

ART. 99. Members of the General Assembly, and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: I (A B) do solemnly swear (or affirm) That I accept the civil and political equality of all men and agree not to attempt to deprive any person on account of race, color or previous condition of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men; that I will support the constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of this State, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me——

——according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God.

ART 100. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

Mr. Sulder, of Sabine, entered a written protest against the 98th article, which was adopted by a vote of 46 to 32. On this article 20 of the colored delegates voted in the affirmative and the same number in the negative.

The first part of the oath prescribed in article 99th originated with the Algiers delegate, Packard.

The Convention adjourned till 10 A. M. Wednesday.

The Supreme Court Bill and Reconstruction Bill in the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, under date of the 21st, writes:

"Nothing was done in the Senate to-day. Judiciary Committee of the Senate with the House bill regulating what shall constitute a majority of the Supreme Court. When it is intended into committee to see if there can be any one believe that a long and lively discussion of its merits will result, and from all that can be gathered of the sentiment of Senators regarding the matter, its defeat is a foregone conclusion.

The fate, however, of the reconstruction bill may be different, as far as present appearances go. Its intent are the Radicals upon reconstructing the Southern States by the present process if possible, that whatever misgivings may be felt as to the constitutionality of 1867, proposed measure, the absolute necessity to the very life of Radical rule that negro government shall be put in operation as speedily as possible in the South will, it is thought, overcome the scruples of seven moderate-minded Senators, and the bill become law as far, at least, as Congress is concerned."

RADICAL PROSPECTS IN THE NORTHWEST. An interesting letter to a gentleman of this city from one of the officers of the Wisconsin Institute has been handed us for perusal. In reference to the condition and prospects of the Radical party in the Northwest this letter says:

"Even my own State, which one year ago gave 21,000 Radical majority, last Fall gave only 4000; and this majority we intend, at the next election, to reduce still further, or destroy altogether. We have now reached a point when we can resist the claims of the Republican party to hold power, and when once we have done it, we shall carry all before us. The military Reconstruction bills are looked upon as a great force by the Democrats at the North. You may see by the admission of negro suffrage by the result of our elections. If the white people of the South only prove true to themselves, we of the North will guarantee a white man's government.

Whatever injures one section of the country is disastrous to the whole; and any attempt to use legislative power for party purposes may for a time succeed, but in the end will assuredly fail."

Now, when the phrasing of negro conventions are duly filtered into our newspapers from eight States, our readers will be glad to learn that the monstrous iniquities contemplated are, in the determination of a party that is receiving contemptuous rebuke, defeated in a very short continuance, if they are permitted to be commenced at all.

MORE DIPLOMATY.—Last Sunday morning, as our foreman was taking a stroll down town, three stout negro men on mules overtook him and inquired if he had seen Mr. Mason and Davis go down to the river, they having heard he was to leave for Vicksburg on the steamer Magnolia! to which inquiry he answered no. They all three brought whip and spur into execution, and started off in the direction of the river, exclaiming as they started, "I golly boys we got to see Mason and Davis before he left, kase he's kin folks to us." This is doubtless sufficient cause for investigation. Can't Congress send up a smelling committee at a cost of several hundred thousand? Such disloyal language, coming from the loyal color, ought not to be tolerated by the benighted Congress.—*Bayou Sarah Lodger, 25th.*

JUDGE BOERSIG.—We are very glad to learn that Judge Boersig is rapidly improving, and they gave he will be able to be out of his room in the bench. He is reported to have expressed a determination to hold court as on early day, if he has to do it in the Battle House.—*Mobile Register.*

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, La., Jan. 23, 1868.

Circular No. 1.]

In order to carry out the instructions contained in letter from War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, dated Washington, D. C., January 7th, 1868, and, to relieve extreme want occasioned by reason of freedmen being without employment, through inability of planters to furnish supplies, it is hereby announced that as far as may be in the power of the Bureau, aid will be furnished in such cases under the following regulations:

Article I 1st. Duplicate copies of contract, under which freedmen are employed, must be filed in office of Bureau Agent in the parish.

2d. For supplies of corn meal and meat, advanced by the Bureau, a formal first lien will be taken upon the crops and movables used in cultivation of the same, for reimbursement for cost of such supplies.

These supplies will be furnished each month, until the necessity for such issue no longer exists, and in each case the lien will be taken as stated.

3d. Upon receipt by the planter of the first month's supplies, he will file in the office of the Bureau Agent of the parish, duplicate bonds, with good and sufficient surety, in the amount of $1500 for every twenty freedmen employed, stipulating that for and in consideration of supplies furnished by the Bureau, to the freed people employed as laborers on his plantation during the year 1868, he binds himself to reimburse to the Bureau, before the expiration of said year, the full cost of such supplies, from the proceeds of the crops, or other products of industry, raised by him, or from the movables on the plantation, used in the cultivation of the crop; and he further agrees that when said crops, or other products, are prepared for market, that the same, or the portion thereof, shall be shipped for sale, to such merchants as may be designated by the Bureau, in the city of New Orleans, La., and that, immediately upon the sale of said crops, a sufficient amount of the proceeds accruing therefrom, to the fulfillment, if necessary, shall be turned over to the proper officer of the Bureau, in liquidation of his indebtedness for the subsistence advanced. He further stipulates and agrees, that, should there still be a balance due the Bureau, after the proceeds of the crop have been thus applied, then, and in that event, the movables and other goods on the plantation shall be liable therefor.

A copy of the contract and bond will be forwarded to these Headquarters by the Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner on duty in the parish.

Article II. With a view to systematize the issuing of supplies to the freed people, in this article, the following detailed instructions will be strictly complied with:

1st. A planter who may be unable to furnish supplies to the freedmen he has employed, and desires to procure them from the Bureau, will apply to the Bureau Agent of the parish, and file his duplicate bond, stating the whole number of freed people employed for whom rations are required during the month, and specifying number of pounds of corn-meal or hard bread, and number of pounds of meat needed for the subsistence of the freed people on his plantation, and further that he is not able to furnish subsistence for them in any other manner. The parish agent, after being fully satisfied as to the reliability of the planter, of the correctness of the number of freed people reported as employed, and of the truth of the necessity of the Bureau advancing the supplies, will then forward to these Headquarters a duplicate of the affidavit, and application for approval. The supplies will then be procured and shipped to the Bureau Agent in the parish.

2d. The cost of supplies, including that of transporting them to the agent, will be charged against the planter requiring them, by the officer procuring and forwarding the same.

3d. Supplies will be communicated to the parish agent, and will in like manner be entered upon books, prepared for the purpose, in his office.

4th. Upon receipt of the supplies, the parish Bureau Agent will, if necessary, cause the same to be transported to the plantation where they are required.

5th. The cost of this transportation will be added a charge against the planter, and the agent will immediately report to the Assistant Commissioner of Subsistence, at these Headquarters, the amount of such additional charge, in order that the same may be charged on his bills.

6th. Upon the delivery of the supplies to the planter, he will receipt to the agent for the number of pounds of each article of subsistence, on which receipt will be specified the full cost of the supplies, including all charges on same up to time of delivery by the parish Bureau Agent.

7th. These receipts will be in duplicate, and to each will be attached an agreement, on part of planter, giving to the Bureau a formal lien, or first privilege, upon crops and movables, as specified above. The Agent will then retain one copy on file, and forward duplicate to the Assistant Commissary Subsistence, at these Headquarters.

8th. At the end of each month, the Parish Agent will forward to these Headquarters a duplicate of the parish, duplicate bonds, with good and sufficient surety, in the amount of $1500 for every twenty freedmen employed, stipulating that for and in consideration of supplies furnished by the Bureau, to the freed people employed as laborers on his plantation during the year 1868, he binds himself to reimburse to the Bureau, before the expiration of said year, the full cost of such supplies, from the proceeds of the crops, or other products of industry, raised by him, or from the movables on the plantation, used in the cultivation of the crop; and he further agrees that when said crops, or other products, are prepared for market, that the same, or the portion thereof, shall be shipped for sale, to such merchants as may be designated by the Bureau, in the city of New Orleans, La., and that, immediately upon the sale of said crops, a sufficient amount of the proceeds accruing therefrom, to the fulfillment, if necessary, shall be turned over to the proper officer of the Bureau, in liquidation of his indebtedness for the subsistence advanced. He further stipulates and agrees, that, should there still be a balance due the Bureau, after the proceeds of the crop have been thus applied, then, and in that event, the movables and other goods on the plantation shall be liable therefor.

A copy of the contract and bond will be forwarded to these Headquarters by the Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner on duty in the parish.

Article III. With a view to systematize the issuing of supplies to the freed people, in this article, the following detailed instructions will be strictly complied with:

1st. A planter who may be unable to furnish supplies to the freedmen he has employed, and desires to procure them from the Bureau, will apply to the Bureau Agent of the parish, and file his duplicate bond, stating the whole number of freed people employed for whom rations are required during the month, and specifying number of pounds of corn-meal or hard bread, and number of pounds of meat needed for the subsistence of the freed people on his plantation, and further that he is not able to furnish subsistence for them in any other manner. The parish agent, after being fully satisfied as to the reliability of the planter, of the correctness of the number of freed people reported as employed, and of the truth of the necessity of the Bureau advancing the supplies, will then forward to these Headquarters a duplicate of the affidavit, and application for approval. The supplies will then be procured and shipped to the Bureau Agent in the parish.

2d. The cost of supplies, including that of transporting them to the agent, will be charged against the planter requiring them, by the officer procuring and forwarding the same.

3d. Supplies will be communicated to the parish agent, and will in like manner be entered upon books, prepared for the purpose, in his office.

4th. Upon receipt of the supplies, the parish Bureau Agent will, if necessary, cause the same to be transported to the plantation where they are required.

5th. The cost of this transportation will be added a charge against the planter, and the agent will immediately report to the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, at these Headquarters, the amount of such additional charge, in order that the same may be charged on his bills.

6th. Upon the delivery of the supplies to the planter, he will receipt to the agent for the number of pounds of each article of subsistence, on which receipt will be specified the full cost of the supplies, including all charges on same up to time of delivery by the parish Bureau Agent.

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A copy of the contract and bond will be forwarded to these Headquarters by the Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner on duty in the parish.

By order of
Bvt. Maj. Gen'l. R. C. BUCHANAN, U. S. A.,
Assistant Commissioner.
LUCIUS H. WARREN,
Captain 38th U. S. Infantry,
Act'g Ass't Adj't General.
Official
J. M. LEE,
Acting Ass't. Adj't. General.

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, 191 Julia street, New Orleans, La.; January 24th, 1868.

Circular No. 2.

Frequent applications being made to these Headquarters for the transfer of freedmen from parishes where they are unemployed, to parishes where they can be secured employment on plantations during the ensuing year, the following instructions are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of the Agents of this Bureau:

No planter will be furnished with labor from another parish than that in which he is planting, unless he can pay money wages to those whom he wishes to employ.

Before taking steps to procure laborers for a planter, the Agent shall be furnished by him, in duplicate, with a full, clear and explicit statement of the terms which he proposes to engage them, the number of freedmen wanted, and the families to be provided for being distinctly specified.

This statement will be accompanied by a bond obliging the planter to employ the laborers, and provide for the families of such as have families, in consideration of a lien on the joint of the parish designated by the Bureau Agent.

Immediately on the arrival of the freedmen, the contracts with them shall be executed, on the proper form, under the supervision of the Bureau Agent, and two copies of the same filed in his office.

The expenses of transporting the freedmen from one parish to another, including their subsistence en route, will be deducted from their monthly wages and paid over to the Bureau Agent in the parish in which they reside.

The cost of their subsistence and one third of the cost of transportation at the end of first thirty days, one third of the cost of transportation at the end of second month, and the remainder at the end of third month.

The Bureau Agent who may be called upon to furnish the laborers required, will then endeavor to secure the required number from the unemployed freedmen in his parish.

He will clearly explain to them the nature of the terms upon which they are to be employed, and will in each case inform the freedmen of the name of the planter desiring to employ him, and as nearly as possible the location of his plantation.

Should a sufficient number consent and agree to be thus employed, he will immediately make application direct to these Headquarters for the number of pounds of corn meal and meat necessary to feed said freedmen, including wives and children of those who can be spared, until they reach their destination; also, application for transportation, if the same is not otherwise provided for, specifying the number of grown persons, and the number of children of 10 years of age, as well as the points from and to which the freed people are to be transported, route, etc.

Upon receipt of said application, the necessary transportation and supplies will be furnished him, together with the cost of rations of transportation and the cost of supplies, including freight on later.

The Bureau Agent will then collect the freed people together, taking care to have an exact list of the names and ages of all intended for each separate planter, issue to them their rations, and ship them in accordance with transportation order.

At time of shipment, he will place them under charge of some reliable person, generally a representative from the planters who have applied for laborers, and will give positive orders and instructions to such person that said freed people will, upon arrival at the point of destination, be turned over to the Bureau Agent in charge.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

National Bank Shares to be Taxed.

Public Moneys to be Deposited in the Sub-Treasury.

Tramp on Foot from Vicksburg to Washington City.

The Southern Conventions.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The Agent shipping the freed people, as stated, will communicate direct to the other Agents the fact that he has shipped them, which will be accompanied by a separate report of the names and number of freed people who have engaged to work for each planter, specifying the cost of rations at time of issue, and stating rates and total amount for the number transported in each case.

Upon the arrival of the freed people in the parish where they are to be employed, the Bureau Agent on duty in that parish will immediately take charge of them, and will at once cause proper contracts in triplicate to be executed with the planter for whom they were engaged, in accordance with the agreement on file in his office, special reference being had to the freedmen intended for that plantation as furnished by the agent by whom they were engaged.

The Agent will then turn over to the planter the proper freed people, and will, at the same time, furnish him a duplicate of the lien on which is specified the cost of the transportation and subsistence furnished each of the freed people employed by him.

Upon complying with the foregoing directions, each Agent will forward triplicate of respective Sub Assistant Commissioners a complete report of all action taken.

At the end of each month the agent apportioning the amounts to be paid for subsistence and transportation as stated, will collect from the planters the proper amounts as specified in the foregoing, and will turn over the same to the proper disbursing officer at these Headquarters.

By order of Brevet Major General R. C. BUCHANAN, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner.
LUCIUS H. WARREN,
Capt 38th U. S. Infantry,
Acting Asst. Adj't. General.
Official:
J. M. LEE,
Acting Asst. Adj't. General.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

The only defensible reason for reconstructing the Southern States governments was the purpose to confer suffrage on the freedmen, in order to the protection of their rights. Those who opposed the reconstruction bill, had no honest intelligent class in the South, and those at the time best disposed to do justice to the freedmen felt that they could not be relied upon to do it. Reconstruction was thus thrown into the hands of the Radical party by the Northern white men and Southerners who did not scruple to take any oath required of them. That they should retain power by the same policy which put them in it, was to be looked for, of course, and the first new Constitution framed virtually excludes nearly every white man from suffrage and office. It is so utterly indefensible on any principle of justice and equality that its framers fear its rejection by the registered voters, and are begging them to accept it in the hope that Congress will strike out its objectionable provisions.

The course of things in Congress just now does not tend to sustain any such hope. It is essential to the preservation of the peace of the South shall be in the minority, and the termination seems to be to put it through at all hazards. The last remains of civil government in the South are to be swept away upon the declaration that they are not "republican in form," though the forms are just what they have been, and the question has never arisen, however, as showing at least an appearance of respect for the phases of the Constitution. But we have not come to the end of this business; and we may yet see the governments of the minority in the South, and that minority black, will find it necessary to be more and more repressive, and to use a strong military force to maintain them. Is anybody so insane as to predict reconciliation of races, true republican or even moderately just government, and repudiation of the debts of the South as the result of such a system? If so, about how soon? No, the system is fundamentally wrong, and will inevitably make worse and worse. And men who already asking how soon "political necessity" may lead Congress to interfere with certain Northern States, and compel them to take the "republican form" of negro suffrage and white disfranchisement.

The restoration of Secretary Stanton is doubtless consequent upon the letter-of-office act, a special provision was inserted in it, indeed, to meet his case. But the discussion has made it clear that the law cannot be defended upon general principles. The President has to retain in his cabinet a man with whom friendly or respectful relations are impossible, every body knows, and he has to submit to be spied on way and protected Mr. Stanton, the Senate would do well to repeal at once the provision made for his case, in behalf of which as a permanent rule it cannot be said a word.

The proposition to get rid of Gen Hancock by the indirect and cowardly dodge of reducing the number of Major Generals, is not popular with the scheme for preventing a decision against the constitutionality of reconstruction by hampering the Supreme Court. They both illustrate desperate measures for desperate wrong not makes another necessary, and so legislation goes from bad to worse.

There is no hope that the Senate will arrest these measures. The same party exigency which makes the two-thirds rule necessary for the Supreme Court, may soon require that the Court shall be packed by increasing the number of Congress unconstitutional even if unanimous in that opinion. There is absolutely not stopping point in the downward path we have taken, descent to hell is easy, to be sure; but how are we to get back, if we ever wish to stand again on *terra firma?* General Grant can carry a pretty heavy load, but there are burdens under that even he cannot lift, and gulfs too broad even for him to cross. A step too far may make return impossible.

The Republican Press on the Action of Congress.

The following extracts from two of the most popular Republican papers of the North will give our readers some idea of the disfavor with which the late illegitimate action of Congress is looked upon by the party who have hitherto sustained them, and who are now becoming daily disgusted with the revolutionary schemes of the Jacobins:

[From the New York Evening Post, Republican.]

Mr. Johnson, by the choice of the people, is the Chief Magistrate of the nation; as such he is responsible for the execution of the laws, and has a right to choose his subordinates by whom the laws are to be enforced. He must submit his appointments to the confirmation of the Senate, but it is otherwise independent of Congress. The tenure of office act, by which the Senate has been made to control the President's power of removal, is unconstitutional and pernicious. Mr. Stanton believes that it is not, and yet he avails himself of this law, which he says is not a constitutional law, and which he says is disgraceful, and is proposed in this report to give the public printer. Then the Chairman of a Committee of Congress, in a report allowing such stealings as this one does, and then offers his resignation, because he does not desire the report to be investigated, it should not be accepted.

Orr's resignation was accepted.

Nothing else done in the Convention to-day.

A slight snow has been falling since 4 P. M.

New York, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; sales of 3800 bales uplands at 18½ to 18¾c, Floor 5 to 10c better; State $8 60 to $10 20; Western $8 25 to $10 25, very firm; Michigan white, $3 25; Pennsylvania red, $2 65. Corn dull; Western mixed, $1 26 to $1 28; Southern, $1 24. Provisions firm. New mess pork, $21 90; old, $20 75. Groceries quiet and steady. Turpentine, 57 to 58c. Rosin, $2 87½. Freights very firm. Cotton, by steam, 5-16c.

New York, Jan. 28.—Gold weaker, 140¼. Sterling steady, 9½; 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 111¼.

New York, Jan. 28.—Money easy. Call loans 4 to 6. Stocks lower and dull.

Sub-Treasury balance $110,500,000; Governments closed steady, 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 111¼; of 1864, 109; of 1865, 109¾; of 1867, 107¾. 10-40's 104¾. 7-30's 107⅝.

Arrived, steamer Lodona from New Orleans.

Augusta, Jan. 28.—Cotton market easy; Middling 17c; sales 325; receipts 1060 bales; middlings 16¾c.

Milledgeville, Jan. 28.—The State Treasurer, Jones, was arrested to day by the military and paroled until to-morrow.

Mobile, Jan. 28.—Cotton easier; sales, 1074; middlings 16¾c. to 17c; Receipts 3060.

Mobile, Jan. 28.—Cotton market easy at 16¾c for middling; sales 1500 bales; receipts 3746; fair stock offering; exports 2559 bales.

Vicksburg, Jan. 28.—Passed up, Olive Branch, at 11 A. M. Passed down, Magenta, at 8 P. M. River rising.

Charleston, Jan. 28.—Cotton market active. Better grades weak; lower grades strong. Sales 1300 bales middlings at 16¾c. Receipts for two days 3700.

Vicksburg, Jan. 28.—Sergeant Gilbert H. Bates, of Wisconsin, who pretended to walk and carry the stars and stripes from Vicksburg to Washington City unarmed and without money, started from this city to-day at 11 o'clock. An immense crowd, headed by the Mayor and Councilmen and many prominent citizens, with a brass band, accompanied him as far as the Great-Pacificator monument where they bade him farewell with all good wishes, etc.

The steamer Indiana, from Louisville for New Orleans, ran aground on Monday at Island 102, forty miles above Vicksburg, and lies in a precarious condition; the current is very swift and her cargo is being thrown overboard.

Louisville, Jan. 28.—Common Tobacco a shade easier—$4 75 to $6; medium leaf $10 to $12; Manufacturing Cotton 15½ to 16½c. Flour $7 75 to $8 for superfine, and $12 to $13 for fancy. Wheat $1 35 to $2 40. Corn 75 to 80c. Oats 60 67c. Bacon—shoulders 9¾c; clear sides 11¾c. Lard 12½c. Whisky—New York $1. Whisky nominal—26 to 28c in bond.

Louisville, Jan. 28.—River on a stand—with 7 feet 5-inches in the canal. Weather clear. Thermometer 33.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged; extra $10 to $10 25. Wheat dull; red held at $2 25. Corn firmer; shelled 53c. Oats irregular—50 to 52c. Whisky dull and nominally lower. Provisions buoyant and excited. Mess Pork $20 to $21. Bacon—shoulders 9¾c; clear sides 11½c. Sugar-cured Hams 15 to 16c. Lard—Tierces at 12 to 12½c. Eggs 30 to 32c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—River 19 feet in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 28.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—Bacon firm and unchanged. Flour quiet; superfine $7 to $8. Wheat, $2 50 to $2 70. Corn very quiet and nominally unchanged. Lard firm at 12½ for tierces and 13½c for k