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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1868

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.—To-day being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, should not be suffered to pass by without notice. We believe a few, venerable men yet survive among us, who participated in the battle, who will perhaps be willing to recount the events of the day to those who may wish to hear the story. We have not heard of any intention to celebrate the day here, otherwise than in a private manner, but it would doubtless be a grateful recreation to the employés in our commercial houses, were the half of the day to be given them to visit the Fair and otherwise enjoy any festivities that may be in contemplation.

ST. NAZAIRE STEAMSHIP.—We have been favored with the following telegram from Havana, of yesterday's date, announcing the arrival of the steamship of the Trans-Atlantic Company, from St. Nazaire:

HAVANA, January 7, 1868.

P. A. De Buys, New Orleans:
Rhonda arrived here. All her passengers safe. Health excellent. ALFRED DE BUYS.

Purser Caro, of the steamer W. G. Hewes, has our thanks for late Texas papers.

We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. S. W. Thomas, of Paducah, who accompanies the Railroad excursion party now in the city from that place.

Mr. Thomas is connected with our spirited contemporary the Paducah *Herald*, and will, doubtless, have occasion in that capacity also to make the acquaintance of many of our citizens. He brings with him the *Herald* as an excellent advertising medium and a sound political organ, now doing heavy work against the destructive policy of the Radical party.

The Editor of the Vicksburg *Times*, Col. W. H. McCardle, who has carried up his case to the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of testing in a direct and positive manner, the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Laws under which Gen Ord had imprisoned him, has received a telegram from his counsel, Judge Sharkey, at Washington, stating he had made a motion before that Court, that the case be taken up immediately and tried by preference, and that the motion had been set down for argument on the 10th January.

We devote a large portion of our limited space to-day to the eloquent and instructive address delivered at the opening of the Fair, yesterday, by Louisiana's young but rising lawyer and statesman, Mr. James B. Eustis, the worthy and talented son of a worthy sire, upon whom the mantle of a useful life has devolved and by whom it is fittingly worn.

His address is replete with matter deserving a careful perusal by the youth of the State, who, we hope, will lay the admonitions of Mr. Eustis, thoughtfully to heart.

It was feared when the Crimean war broke out that many of the officers of the British army had been reared in habits so dissipated and so effeminate that it was too much to expect from young men thus trained, the traditional valor of the British service. But the progress of the contest satisfied the people at home that they had done less than justice to their sons who had gone to fight for the honor of their flag under commanders so much loved as the generals who led them against the stronghold of Sebastopol. The bravery, and the endurance and the moral courage displayed by the troops and by their officers settled the question of the capacity of the modern Englishman for war and its attendant sufferings. Their unrepining submission to the unavoidable labors and hardships of that memorable siege proved that the blood and the pluck which made Wellington and Moore and other great chieftains, had won many a fight, was not yet extinct.

The same high qualities were also displayed on many a field by our Southern youth during the late war, and they are now called upon to exhibit, in a less exciting struggle, the same virtues by which they made themselves famous at Manassas, at Chancellorsville and other well-fought fields. They have now under heavy difficulties to conquer a support for themselves and those dependent upon them, with no other stimulus than the spur of duty in responding to which it would be recreant in them to fail. If they would maintain the reputation they established in their contest for independence, they at once put their shoulders to the wheel, and from a nation of consumers relying upon the labor of others, become a nation of producers relying upon the sweat of their own brows. Either this or a forfeiture of their fame and a rapid decay, must characterize their future history, and there is no escape from this battle. Difficulties are always greater in the distance. When you grapple with them they disappear. Touch a nettle gently and it pricks you, but crush it in your hand, and lo! its power to sting has been destroyed. So it is with the troubles of life.

We cordially coincide with the orator of yesterday, that "the cultivation of public spirit and the making manual labor honorable," are the needs of the time for the South, and should be encouraged in every possible way. They are the keys that will unlock the rich resources of the South, lying dormant in her soil. It rests with her brave youth to bring them forth, and thus regain her prestige and restore her prosperity.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was performed last night by Mrs Seguin, Mr. Picot and Mr. Lechevallier, with their usual success.

To night the management give an extra performance, by way of celebrating the Eighth of January, presenting for the third time that fine work of Gounod—"Faust." In this opera Miss Lambele, Miss Fauchetti, Mr. Damiani, Mr. Van Hoffen and Mr. Lechevallier take the principal characters. Mr. Van Hoffen's representation of *Mephistopheles* is a splendid piece of acting, and evinces a perfect comprehension of the part. Miss Lambele is equally successful in her interpretation of the *Marguerite* of Goethe. The other ladies and gentlemen give these leading artists an effective support in their respective roles.

Mrs. L. V. B. Martin, wife of the United States District Attorney at Mobile who shot Judge Busteed, has addressed a card to the public through the Mobile *Register and Advertiser*, appealing in her husband's behalf against the violence and injustice of the newspapers of Mobile. She asserts that their intemperate and erroneous comments on the affair between him and Judge Busteed have excited against Mr. Martin an unjust clamor and prejudice and tend to deprive him of a fair and impartial trial. She says her husband was goaded to desperation by Judge Busteed's unceasing insults and remorseless unabating malignity towards Mr. Martin ever since the appointment of the latter as District Attorney in his court.

The steamship Wm. G Hewes., Capt. Tripp, from Indianola, via Galveston, brings the following passengers:

Mrs Winn and child, Mr Sullivan—13 on deck.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
New Orleans, La., Jan. 7, 1868. }
Special Orders No. 8. }
(Extract.)

1. John Payne is hereby appointed Justice of the Peace for the parish of Jefferson, at Gretna, La., vice John E. Lowe, resigned. On accepting the appointment, he will fix at these Head-quarters the oath prescribed by law.

By command of Maj Gen Sheridan.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
2d Lieut. 37 Infy., Brvt. 1st Lieut. U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

THE NEWSPAPER INTERESTS.—A new daily paper, called the *Dispatch*, made its appearance yesterday in Galveston, and thereby hangs a tale. The new Epiphany of the Island City like those of New Orleans and most S thern cities, feeling the depression pervading business circles, publish the following joint declaration:

The Press.—We find ourselves compelled to say that we wholly deny the right of the Printer's Union, or any other combination of men, to dictate the wages of men in our employ, or to regulate our business in any way.

We will hereafter pay sixty cents, currency, per 1000 ems, and at the rate of $18, specie, per week for job hands. We will in future employ hands at such prices as may be agreed upon by employer and employe, and we bind ourselves not to again employ men who attempt to coerce us into measures by strikes.

F. LANKE & CO.,
Proprietors *Flake's Bulletin*.
H. STUART,
Proprietor *Civilian*.
W. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Proprietors *News*.

The above manifesto called into being the *Dispatch*, which is published by the Typographical Union of the City.

The Mississippi Bend Crook performance, says the *Pooh-pooh*, as the Canton *Mail* styles it, begins to-day at Jackson. But their Black Creek carpet-bag opera. Such antics as are out in "this Convention" were never seen before on earth, whether in monkey show or elsewhere. Wisely the Mississippi Convention is to be ridiculous no more.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1868. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,332

SECOND ANNUAL STATE FAIR—FIRST DAY.

FAIR GROUNDS, JAN. 7TH, 1868.

The day witnessed the opening of the Second Annual Fair of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana, which was postponed from November 19, 1867, on account of the epidemic then prevailing. The day opened rather inauspiciously, the sky being overcast with threatening clouds, with occasional misty fallings, which scarcely amounted to rain. About nine o'clock, however, a light breeze wafted the clouds away and the sun shone forth with more of July than January warmth. Upon reaching the grounds, at an early hour, we found everything in a crude state. Workmen and laborers were busy in nearly every department putting the finishing touches, or unpacking large articles of articles for exhibition. This was the case in some of the departments when we left in the evening; they will be in a better state of arrangements for visitors hereafter, and we will take up each department in its turn and endeavor to do it full justice. Mr. Moss was busily engaged all day in arranging and beautifying Floral Hall, a spacious and airy portion of rural palace, which, when completed, will be a fit abode for the beauty which will throng it.

The opening ceremonies were commenced at twelve o'clock A. M. Amid the pealing of artillery, the procession led by the Most Reverend Archbishop Odin and his clergy passed through the main entrance and proceeded to the canopied stand fronting the seat of the amphitheatre, Jaeger's band in the meanwhile playing a solemn march.

Immediately upon reaching the arena, the immense choir under the direction of Prof. Dubos, thrilled forth the *Veni Creator*, in a swelling cadence that reached the remotest bounds of the vast inclosure.

Just as this was concluded Major General W. S Hancock appeared upon the stand, and took a seat by the side of Archbishop Odin.

Col. I. N. Marks, President of the Association, then introduced Rev. Father Recelon, who delivered a most eloquent and impressive address in the French language.

The band then performed a piece of grand and solemn music, which was followed by a full chorus, the orchestra executing the "*Magnificat*."

Hon. James B. Eustis was then introduced as the orator of the day, and eloquently delivered the annual address:

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES B. EUSTIS.

In appearing before you to deliver an address, my inexperience does not permit me to believe that I can meet the expectations of this large and intelligent audience. I feel that the occasion is too suggestive of the past and the future, is too suggestive of our duties and delinquencies, to be too burdened with our hopes and our fears to receive full justice at my hands. Had the immediate past been to us years of prosperity, plenty and material improvement. But only a few years gone by have disregarded the strong claims of personal requirements, personal anxieties and personal pleasure, that it has been our privilege to have devoted ourselves to the advancement of this and other organizations, and to have more hopefully co-operated in this work of mechanical and agricultural improvement, the task of him who addresses you would have been easy. I could then content myself with congratulating the people on the success so accomplished and visible results, with cheering you upon your career of assured success, with speaking to you the self-satisfying language of praise, and with urging you to continue your steadfast support to a matured, fruitful and public enterprise, whose influences are important, comprehensive and beneficent beyond calculation.

But from this tempting and imagined feast of present and pleasing realization we must for a time desist. Duty is stern, and we hear, to collate. Gathered together to lay the corner stone of a new material existence, standing upon the threshold of a new century, let us survey before our minds the impressive lessons of the past, and endeavor to foresee events and results to be unfolded by the probable future.

Slavery was the foundation of the wealth and power of this State. Its overthrow will become an epoch in our historical existence as a people. In considering its low, we all feel that there has been a past with its finalities and that a future is dawning, admonishing us of new conditions and new responsibilities. In considering its influences we are likewise told that we have been formed by the past, and that the future contains whatever of prosperity or distress we will decide that we are destined to enjoy or endure. It is no improper choice that makes us review the past and attempt to study the future, and lets us bear in mind that our past and future present the view of material development do not present themselves as rivalling or competing systems: the one has been tried, has closed its mission, and is beyond the possibility of reorganization; the other is to be, is swiftly and acceptably forcing itself upon us by irresistible tendencies.

The most profitable way of even imperfectly reviewing the past and uncertainly contemplating the future, of looking back at some of the elements and features of our past civilization and weighing conclusions affecting our future, is to inquire to what extent we are fitted by our education, ideas and dispositions to adapt ourselves to the principles and exigencies of our changed condition. Our past having been made up of the developments of slavery, let us interrogate that parent institution which moulded our private and public, our moral and material life. Let us see what modifications the crisis of its overthrow has sanctified upon the relations of our material excellency; for never, perhaps, has there been revealed to a principle, to a particular institution, to a single idea, so so completely monopolize the possession of a State, as was the case in regard to slavery. We know that our institutions, our customs, our beliefs, in a word, our developments, were determined by that one dominant fact. We know that all opposing influences were proscribed, and that slavery in its supreme pre-dominance never suffered by its side the manifestation or action of a different principle. We know that its Socratic influence commenced with the lisping of the infant, and ended with the tearful procession that followed to the grave the remains of an honored and loved master; that its commercial was coextensive with its political influence, all pervading and all-absorbing, from the deepest root to the remotest fibre of the tree of State, that legislative, public opinion, public policy, public authority and public credit, bore its authoritative stamp, and that the people of the State developed their character in accordance with the influences of slavery. We know that its economic influence commenced with the lisping of the infant, and ended with the tearful procession that followed to the grave the remains of an honored and loved master; that its commercial was coextensive with its political influence, all pervading and all-absorbing, from the deepest root to the remotest fibre of the tree of State, that legislative, public opinion, public policy, public authority and public credit, bore its authoritative stamp, and that the people of the State developed their character in accordance with the influences of slavery. We know that its economic influence was identified, it is not incorrect to say, with the existence of the State, that its wealth, its commerce, its agriculture, its manufactures, its internal improvements, its banks, its railroads, its steamboats, its cities, towns and villages, its population, its revenue, its credit, its luxuries, its comforts, its refinements, its literature, its arts, its sciences, its schools, its colleges, its churches, its asylums, its charities, its hospitals, its morals, its religion, its manners, its customs, its habits, its pleasures, its amusements, its dress, its food, its drink, its furniture, its equipages, its architecture, its ornaments, its pictures, its statuary, its music, its poetry, its eloquence, its history, its romance, its philosophy, its science