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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1867.

Thanks to Mr. Charles Wellington for a copy of *E. Corres de Mexico* of the 8th inst.

We are under obligations to Purser Emery, of the steamship Cuba, for Havana papers.

MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

A meeting called at the instance of the gentlemen who originated the Memorial to the President and which appeared in our enterprising of the city on Sunday last, setting forth the present political and industrial condition of the people of Louisiana, was held at the St. Charles Hotel last night. A number of our leading citizens, friends of constitutional liberty were present. M. Musson, Esq., was called to the chair, and Judge Sample, was appointed Secretary.

At the request of the chair, Moses Greenwood, Esq., stated the object of the meeting. He said it was believed that a commercial and agricultural statement, showing our exact condition to the President, would tend to strengthen his hands and those of the Constitutional party of the country; that they had new but to determine whether this memorial shall be pushed through—not only in this city, but throughout the State—or abandoned. He hoped the memorial would be circulated, numerously signed and forwarded with as little delay as possible, and concluded by asking that it be read.

The following is its text:

MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that the political developments of the last few months have demonstrated the fact that the unconstitutional formation of the body styling itself the Congress of the United States, including what is called the reconstruction act, will, if persisted in, produce a conflict of races, which will result in the desolation of the country, and the serious if not irreparable injury to both races in the Southern States.

That the negroes of this State are organized into secret bands called loyal leagues, sworn and disciplined against the white race in order to obtain control of the government.

That this credulous race has been deluded by declaring white men too the belief that the property of the white citizens of the State will be divided amongst them.

That, under these demoralizing influences, they are contracting habits of idleness and vice, and decline to labor for the support of themselves and their families.

That, in consequence of this demoralization, planting in this State has resulted in the ruinous failure of a large majority of our planters, and, of course, in the necessity of its abandonment.

That, before the close of the present year, the negroes, with but few exceptions, will have consumed or wasted all their wages or share of the crops, and be destitute of the means of subsistence.

That the white race will be compelled to limit their planting to the labor of their own families, while the negroes will not have the means, if they have the capacity, to plant on their own account.

Under these circumstances, famine, with all its attendant horrors, must soon come upon this unprovident race.

In view of these impending calamities, the undersigned would earnestly appeal to the President to give prompt attention to this vitally important matter, and provide immediately such constitutional remedy as in his wisdom can be devised, to avert the ruin which, unless averted, must speedily come upon us.

In conclusion, the undersigned would respectfully represent, that they are advised by our best statesmen and most learned jurists, that the arrest of these unconstitutional and ruinous laws is clearly within the scope of the constitutional authority of the President of the United States. The prompt exercise of which is absolutely necessary to the preservation of constitutional liberty in the United States, and the protection of the country from general anarchy, strife and desolation.

Mr Anstin concurred with Mr. Greenwood in believing that it was the duty of the people of Louisiana to make known their condition to the President, who looks for it, as do our friends in the North, and we have many there. There now exists a state of affairs which will bring the good people of the North and South together to meet the common danger. Mr. Austin said he occupied one of the best plantations in Louisiana, and based the utmost industry to carry it on but in the present state of things, continues he will not be enabled to complete it, abandon it. He said that before the end of the present year, the majority of the negroes, refusing to labor as they do, will be homeless and without food. They are armed, however, and will not starve, but will as they have commenced depredations on the fields and soon will begin upon the smoke-houses and dwellings.

Other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and suggested that a copy of the memorial be addressed like one to Congress, which proposition was referred to a committee of three, to be submitted to report this evening. The motion having been carried, the chair appointed Col. Austen and Messrs. Walker and Greenwood, as such committee, and the meeting adjourned to meet again this evening at the same place at 8 o'clock.

THE SO-CALLED CONVENTION.

As much we publish as a matter of news the proceedings of an assemblage now in session here of whites and colored men, who claim to be a Convention representing the people of this State, our readers will not suppose when we speak of the *Convention of Louisiana*, that it is intended by any means to concede the claim of its members to represent in any sense the white men of property, standing in society, education and influence, inhabiting the State. There are a few white members of this body who have hitherto occupied fair positions in life and enjoyed the respect of the community, but the majority are comparatively unknown. The first class only heighten the contrast between themselves and their colleagues. But henceforth the commonness of all citizens who retain any sense of the dignity of their race must be withdrawn from such, and personal association on a footing of equality, declined. They have chosen to associate politically with the inferior race and social equality with it is to them a natural corollary.

Some of our contemporaries are disposed to treat this Convention in a jocular manner, and we ourselves have not been able to ignore the ludicrousness of the meeting, but as the State seems to be in their hands and, from all appearance, will continue to be ruled for some time according to the Constitution they may adopt, the surrounding circumstances are too serious for us to persist in speaking with levity of the sad and humiliating spectacle.

By a dispatch to Messrs. Williams, Rugeri & Co., we learn that the steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, passed the telegraph station, Northwest Pass, on her way up to the city, at 8 o'clock, P. M. yesterday.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The opera "La Favorita" by Donizetti, so much admired by all lovers of music, was performed last night with great spirit. The leading roles were sung with taste by Mademoiselle Fauchotti as *Eleonore*; Mr. Piccot as *Fernand*; Mr. Le Chevalier as *Alphonse*, and Mr. Van Huffien as *Baltazar*.

On Thursday the 28th instant, Meyerbeer's opera of "Robert Le Diable" is the performance selected for that evening. On this occasion Miss Fauchotti, prima donna, will make her debut as *Alice*, Mr. Piccot will sing the part of *Robert*; Mr. Van Huffien that of *Bertram*, Mr. Deere as *Rainbault*, and Miss Lambele as *Isabella*.

THE CASE OF COLONEL MCCARDLE.—Col. McCardle Editor of the Vicksburg Times, was on the 23d inst. admitted to bail by Judge Hill, of Jackson, Miss., under bonds of $1000 for his appearance from day to day till a final decision is rendered. The Times alluding to the masterly argument of Brecki, Marshall and Hill in his behalf, says: "We are fully persuaded that the majesty of the civil law, notwithstanding the bayonet, will be throughly vindicated."

(Special Dispatch to the Vicksburg Times.)

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 26, 1867.—The opinion of Judge Hill just been delivered. He remands Colonel McCardle to the tender mercies of the military. Judge Sharkey entered an appeal in behalf of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the prisoner was ordered to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars.—Col. William T. Wilson and Col. Jones S. Hamilton, appeared as his bondsmen.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.—The amount mentioned in the treaty with Denmark for the cession of the Danish West India Islands to the United States is generalized to be seven million five hundred thousand dollars in gold. The stories which some from Europe about Seward and the French West Islands are without foundation. There is no doubt that the Rev. Mr. Holley, of Auburn, New York, has spoken to Mr. Thomas on business connected with that subject, the nature being dependent on the opinion of a majority of the people of the Islands. It is expected he has by this time ascertained that either or another of the three Islands would vote for or against the transfer. Danish West India Islands have had a population of about 1712 of whom 1 white, 1 Indian, 1 mulatto, 1 quadroon, 1 octoroon, 1 mulatto, 1 quadroon, 1 octoroon, 1 mulatto, 1 quadroon, 1 octoroon