THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1868.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,356.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF TO FREEDMEN.

The utter inability of the majority of the planters of Louisiana to enter into contracts with freedmen for the present year for want of the means therewith to support them, and their consequent dependence upon outside assistance in continuing their planting operations, has induced us to withhold comment upon the extraordinary proposals of the Government to feed the freedmen through the planters contained in the circular of the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen for Louisiana, published last week. We did not find it in our hearts, without reflection, to disabuse the minds of our planting friends of the notion, some of them at least may have entertained that the Government intended by adopting this measure, to be of service *to them*. The one-sided proposition of the Bureau is patent, however, upon the face of the circular, which hardly requires a second reading to be convinced of its unfair and in admissible conditions, and we shall be greatly mistaken if planters generally do not decline its magnanimous offer, which is neither more nor less than asking the planter to become a sort of commissary for the negro and an undertaker of his labor. The planter is asked to take charge of the supplies thus generously tendered him, after giving bond and security for his faithful agency, to deal out from them the rations of the negro and *mirable dictu* to insure the result of his labor.

Planters have been the slaves of negroes too long for them to incur such obligations on their behalf. There is certainly one virtue in the proposition, it compels employers; they do not profess to be made in the interest of the planter, but are distinctly stated in section 9, article II of circular No. 1, to be made "*solely for the purpose of securing employment to the freedmen, by enabling the planter to furnish them with subsistence*" That is the first objection to them, and it lies at the bottom of the others.

The second objection is that the planter is required to give bond and security, binding himself to reimburse to the Bureau, before the expiration of the year, the full cost of these supplies, from the proceed of the crops and to further secure the Bureau shall rest upon the movables and other goods on the plantation for said reimbursement, should the proceeds of the crops not be sufficient for that purpose.

It is perfectly evident that the stipulation requiring bond and security and a lien upon the planter's movables, amounts to an insurance by the latter of the negro's labor and against the casualties of the season, without having the means of compelling the laborer to work.

The third objection is, that the planter who avails himself of the supplies provided by this circular, must ship his crop for sale to merchants, designated by the Bureau, in this city. To state this condition is to show its unreasonableness.

To carry out these conditions involves an espionage by Bureau Agents over the operations of our people which we do not think could be tolerated by them, and are therefore of opinion that these offers of the Government will not be generally availed of by persons who would intend to carry out the conditions of the agreement in good faith.

Neither the Government nor the planter can cure the malady which affects the body politic. Cotton and sugar cannot be raised profitably in this State except by compulsory labor. Sugar may pay just now because the article brings a high price, but it could no more be raised at old prices, profitably, than cotton at the present time. When the negro was freed he was destroyed as a laborer, and there is no remedy for that disease. The difficulty is simply that he will not work steadily at any rate of wages, and if the Government once begins to feed these people they will depend upon it continuing to support them, and work less and less every year.

It is unnecessary to speak of the political motives of the authorities at Washington in ordering this system of charity to be established, nor to suggest that it was done only to enable the Radicals to retain their influence over the black population.

Previous to the war, and in the good old times, Holt's, on Gravier street, was the rendezvous of the Carondelet street cotton men and others who liked genuine cognac and knew where to get it. Holt's reputation in his line of business was well established in those days, and he found his interest in catering with fidelity to his numerous customers. After a long absence he proposes again to make his reputation good, and has opened two establishments—one at 17 St. Charles street, and the other at his old stand, 162 Gravier street, at each of which will be found a fine lunch every day, and the best of liquors.

Thanks to Purser Emory, of steamship Cuba, from Baltimore via Havana, for a late Havana paper. We see the arrival of Madame Histori, family and troupe, announced, and her performances at the Tacon Theatre.

The bonds required by General Ord of Gen. Dugan, of the Vicksburg *Republican*, and Gen. McCardle, of the Vicksburg *Times*, having been cancelled, the latter notifies "all dogs" that he is ready for them.

The steamship Cuba, Capt Dukehart, from Baltimore, via Havana, brought the following passengers:

Mr O H Wilson, E A Parker, E F A Parker, G O W Roley, J M Weems, Mrs Tiernese, E Fernandez, M Serralabarcy, J G Kuchmeyr, J Leon, F W Moss, F Gil Morrow, E Norton, C Hooks, O C Isaac.

An Estate of the Olden Time—The Late Bernard Marigny.

The great landed wealth inherited from his father by Bernard Marigny, the deceased, has just been recorded, extended from the river to the lake, a distance of six miles, and from Esplanade street to about Bayou road street. In this property, a great deal of which is still unimproved, though at one time preferred by speculators to the Fourth District, there must be almost as many squares as are now covered by buildings in this city.

But this estate by no means included the whole of the fortune of the deceased in his better days, for when he died it is said it would not have altogether brought more than $1,000,000 or $1,500,000. He owned a large tract of land in and adjoining the town of Marigny, and large plantations besides; one of which alone, the year after it was sold, produced 1000 hhds. of sugar. Great as the estate of the deceased was, and it continued great down to 1835 and 1837, it was only one half of what was bequeathed by his father—the other half having passed by marriage into the hands of the Pierson family. The immense tract of land, and one also in St. Bernard parish, was acquired under a grant from the French and Spanish Governments. A stipulation of this grant was, that a large number of settlers should be brought over from Cape Verd, or the Canary Islands, and many of the population of the parish of St. Bernard are the descendants of those who were brought here under this grant.

At the time of his death, the only portion of this once princely domain owned by the deceased, was a piece of ground bordering upon the levee, a house, and some land in the neighborhood of the town of Marigny. The old Marigny Canal, which was drawn by Gen Jackson's steer, was owned by him, and before the building of the New Canal, it was contemplated by a company to purchase and widen this canal, which had indeed entered into to sell this, with a forfeiture of $19,000 for failure of contract. The deceased subsequently preferred forfeiting this sum to having the contract completed. Of the thousand anecdotes and stories that are related of him, there are none which go to show that he served a mean or ungenerous act. He was known to have given away $30,000 for a bagatelle, but never would consent to bring a suit against a citizen. He was a fair representative of one of the old French nobles who went through life gaily, shrugging his shoulders at ills, and not greatly troubling his digestion about what might betide him or the world after. As an instance of his indifference to danger, it may be stated that he fought more than fifteen duels during his lifetime.

After entertaining Louis Phillippe and two others of what was afterward the royal family, after coming within five hundred votes of being elected Governor of the State, it was a hard lot for a man of his magnificent taste to have to spend the last years of his life in comparative obscurity.

At the time of his death he is supposed to have had, besides a quantity of valuable historical manuscripts, a large number of letters from the Duke of Orleans, of Montmorency and others of the French nobleses, with whom he corresponded when a younger days, and by whom he was feted during his visits to Europe.

When the body was laid out for his last resting place, it was impossible for the most indifferent spectator to pass unmoved upon the aged form, clad in the habiliments of the grave, whose life for nearly a century had been identified with the city. Underneath pictures of his family, stood the last of the progenitors of his family, clad in armor, lay what might almost be called the last of the old Creole landed aristocracy—a man who in his life had all in all represented the virtues, follies and great wealth of a past generation. There was something of an Anthony in the disposition of the deceased; and it is not often that one reads of the word on his sneer a fortune, who knew how to dispose of it with such contemptuous indifference.—*N. O. Times.*

A NEEDED NEOLOGISM.—The *Independent* enriched the English tongue by introducing in its lists "woman nuisance." Now that it has bestowed the word on its readers, suppose it give them a sample of the quality.—*Ibid.*

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

To the People of the State of Louisiana:

The Central State Committee, appointed recently for initiating a permanent organization of the Democratic party of the State, have directed us to set forth the grounds for this movement, and the motives for asking your immediate, active, and zealous co-operation.

The political struggles which have been so long convulsing the country, are hurrying to a crisis. From all quarters the din of preparation is heard for the conflict which is to decide, perhaps beyond reversal, certainly for generations, the momentous question, whether the rule of constitutional law shall prevail or anarchy shall triumph—in the violent change of a government against the consent of the governed.

For a dreary period the passions engendered by a terrible civil war, were not permitted to die out with the close. They were wickedly fomented, and used to inaugurate measures, that, under the guise of securing the fruits of a victory to the nation, were meant to alter the whole political system of the country for the benefit of a faction in power.

The great necessities of war unsettled some of the firmest pillars of the structure of government. When peace came, ambition, and revenge, and baser greeds, conspired to prevent the restoration of its old forms of strength and beauty—even after the dread element of weakness, in the Southern theory of its parts, had been completely eliminated. The war of arms was over; but in its place has followed a war of party, in the control of the government, to plant themselves irremovably in authority.

For two years their success was perfect—so long as their selfish legislation fell only on the people of the Southern States, the bitter memories of the war, and the stern discipline of party sustained them with the masses of the Northern voters. Even many to whose judgment their actions were repugnant, shrunk from opposing the tide of popular prejudice, and were silent when they could not approve, and acquiescent because they dared not resist. Encouraged by these successes, the arrogance of the leaders rose to a presumptuous height, and a course of legislation ensued under which a powerful reaction has commenced.

The multitudes who make up parties are slow to renounce errors that have been sanctioned to them by the teachings of leaders in whom they have confidence, and that are associated with political triumphs over which they have exulted.

But the limit to which this indulgence could be extended has plainly been found. The frenzy of faction has overtasked the patience of the people. It has awakened their judgment and alarmed their conscences, to the enormity of the outrages perpetrated in their name, and of the further crimes that are meditated, and audaciously proclaimed as new necessities for the new strife of party.

They have seen a rising of alarmed millions in the South—dreading a perversion, to their ruin, of a constitution which they loved—put down with mighty armies, at enormous cost; and the result of all their sacrifices, to be, the rising up amidst themselves, of a vast conspiracy to overthrow the same constitution, and to multiply and keep forever distracted the same Union for the preservation of which they had so lavishly poured out their blood and treasure.

They have seen ten States, with a submissive people striving to get within the protecting fold of the constitution, stricken from the rolls, for no other reason than that they have attempted to support that constitution in all the senses in which the war had decided against their earlier convictions. They places in Congress they had seen made vacant, and the remaining members proceeding to thrust out such among themselves, as were obnoxious to the purposes of the majority; usurping the executive department of the government, stripping it of every function that could be reached by law, and many that the constitution should protect as much as the President out of the path of their despotic will; and now, assailing the Supreme Court, and attempting to throttle the Judges, in order to stifle the utterance of the judgment of the tribunals they know their acts would receive from an independent judiciary.

It would be idle to charge—that it is solely because these revolutionary acts have begun to touch in their consequences the material interests of the people of the represented States, bringing poverty and distress on multitudes, that there is the tremendous reaction against the authors which every utterance of popular opinion declares. Spite of all, it is apparent there is no motive impulse furnished by the unmeasured wrongs, and sufferings, which the policy inflicts on the people of the Southern States, the subjects of the tyranny, as a remorseless tyranny.

Every day shows the revengeful passions, by ministering to which the authors gained the power they abuse, to be dying away. The thousand manifestations amidst the masses of the people show the better feeling to be spreading—that enough has been done for the gratifications of opinion, however guilty they may have been pronounced to be by an arbitrament from whose decision there is no appeal; and, that it is unnatural and unchristian to continue indefinitely vindictive penalties, that fall on whole communities; tearing their political and social systems into pieces, planting dissensions and hatreds, between classes that would else live contentedly in peace with each other; depopulating the South of its energies; turning the most fruitful regions of the earth into morass or tangled wilderness, where those who once cultivated it are banished with the dread of famine, and employer and employed look into each other's face in blank despair; and subjecting all there is of intelligence, and enterprise, and thrift, to the most barbarous rule of a class which, whatever their future capabilities may be, have nothing and know nothing, and are notoriously mere instruments in the hands of designing and unscrupulous politicians, in a game of ambition.

It is not, we believe, in the American nature, that a policy, leading directly to such results, can be long supported by the people, where its nature is plainly developed, even if it had not exposed among its accepted instrumentalities the necessity of overturning their cherished ideas of essential rights, and exhibited in its consequences pernicious influences on their material interests. Much might be expected from the calming of the first excitement, under the soothing influences of time, the returning sense of justice, and a re-awakened feeling of brotherhood, but it is no purpose of reproach in anything, and a great encouragement to know, that the wrongs inflicted upon us have come to be recognized and felt, as wrongs done to the whole country and not only as the prostration of our rights and liberties, a blow is struck, which vibrates through the whole frame work of American institutions, and startles men everywhere with alarm for themselves.

Our cause is felt to be the cause of constitutional liberty. Our escape from the abject servitude and desolation to which the policy of Radicalism would condemn us in our own land, will be the rescue from destruction, of all the cherished forms and nuniments which our fathers who built up this Government for us, thought and meant to be strong enough to preserve it for their posterity and mankind.

The work and heat of this great constitutional struggle is to be borne at the North. There freedom of speech, and the rights of lawful suffrage, are secured by the military dictatorship; and men have yet the privilege of voting against the oppressions they feel. The power is with them—the consequences of failure, although disheartening and full of gloom for a political and financial future will be vastly less in the present, to them, than to us, who will be helpless beyond victim to a cruel experiment. To us it is a matter of life and death. Success will be to them a security from evils against which they might, even if they had failed, have brought, at worst, only a partial relief. But to us, for them to fail is the consummation of ruin—a starless future of impenetrable gloom.

But, although the peril is great, all is not lost. The hearts of the people have been touched and their eyes have been opened. The rushing sounds of great constitutional rivers rising to the rescue of the country from the hands of the spoilers, come from all quarters. All around the horizon there is a lightning of clouds, as though the hour of deliverance was at hand. The distant sounds of indignation and warning speak out loudly, whenever the voices of the people could be heard in sentence. We have all most encouraging in it, that men of all shades of political opinion on subjects of government administration, forever known by different names and separated by old strifes, alarmed for the safety of the country, are coming together into one organization, which extends to the utmost limits of the republic. The vital element of concord among them is devotion to the one purpose of establishing, by a grand effort at the polls, the fundamental truth—without which American Institutions are but a floating phantasm—that written constitutions make a sacred and inviolable bond; not, as the chiefs of the miserable hold them to be, mere pieces of flax, to fall asunder at the first touch of the fires of popular phrenzy, or at the first grasp of a giant ambition.

The nucleus under which this rally is made, is that of the National Democratic Party of the Union. There is no other flag afloat among constitutional men to rally under, but the thirty-seven States. Any attempt to raise another would be the signal of weakness and the forerunner of disaster. And, let it be said, frankly, for many years we have waged a life-long conflict with that party, when, on issues infinitely less momentous, they believed it to be an unsafe trustee of the conservative power of the Constitution, that the clarion tone with which it is now summoning its hosts to the conflict, and the alacrity with which the masses throng to the call, the high standard of the old faith which it inscribes on its banners, and the mighty strength which its ancient organization and vigorous campaigning power brings to the good cause, commend it as the unhesitating approval as the accepted champion of deliverance.

With these convictions deeply felt, a large number of gentlemen of this city held a private proceedings for the purpose of gathering the people of Louisiana into full connection with the Democratic party of the Union. They have formed a provisional Executive Committee, and raised the usual working committees of a political organization, for the simple purpose of collecting and concentrating public opinion in a convention for permanent organization to be made by the people for the people.

In the general wreck of affairs, party organizations have with us all gone to pieces. Not a remnant remained with sufficient show of authority to take a lead; and, if there had been one, the change of issues and men would have made it give out very uncertain sounds. The necessity of a new organization, to meet the new impulse being given by which men may learn how to confer with, and how to meet each other, the functions of the subsidiary organization will cease. To this end, the Central Committee have called a State Convention of the Democrats of Louisiana, to meet at in the City of New Orleans, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent State organization; and designating the Democrats of the State in regular connection with the Democratic party of the Union.

The Democrats are earnestly entreated to organize Ward Committees in the City of New Orleans, and Parish Committees in every parish of the State, and choose delegates to the Convention immediately.

The basis of representation in the Convention has been fixed at one delegate for every hundred votes, and one delegate for each fraction over one hundred of the aggregate vote in 1860 for Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge.

It will be the privilege of the assembled convention to consider by frank interchange of opinion, on the basis of the position of affairs as shall then be present to them, the course and methods of action proper to be taken on the momentous issues before the country. The circumstances of the position are constantly shifting. The modes of relief and the duties of the crisis will have to be adapted to exigencies which no foresight can discern; and concerning which advice at this time would be premature, if not presumptuous. The lines of defense in which we are to bear our share, if we be permitted to do volunteer service in our own cause, are to be determined elsewhere, by the general counsels of the conservatives, and greatly by the fields of action which the aggressive policy of our enemies shall expose to us. Discord may break them asunder; the Executive may recover some of his constitutional functions; the military dictatorship may break down under the universal odium; or the judiciary may be triumphant in the struggle, and change the whole moral aspect of the controversy, and enfold us once again within the embrace of the Constitution.

In all these possibilities, as in the worst conceivable case of being constrained to confront the full tide of revolutionary violence, it is of the last importance that the people should be in a condition to communicate instantly and freely with each other, and to take counsel for action with the deliberation and unity which become those who are marching forward to a struggle in which to be defeated is frightful ruin.

We, therefore, implore you to send up to this Convention your ablest, most trusted, and patriotic men. It matters nothing by what political names they may have been heretofore called, so they come up accepting as a finality all that the war decided on the points which were at issue, and all the legitimate consequences of the abolition of slavery, and are willing to devote time, and mind, and energy in aid of the great object of the Democratic organization, the establishment of constitutional rule in the Government, of peace and concord among the people, of content and prosperity throughout the land.

M. B. BRADY, President,
W. M. SMALLWOOD, Secretary,
Democratic State Central Committee.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, New Orleans, Jan. 23, 1868.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee, held on the 29th January, 1868:

Resolved, That the parishes throughout the State, and the election precincts in the city of New Orleans, be requested to choose delegates to a Democratic State Convention, to assemble in the city of New Orleans, on the first Thursday of March next, and that such delegates be chosen for each two hundred votes, and one for each fraction over one hundred of the aggregate vote cast in 1860 for Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas.

Resolved, That the Democrats of the city of New Orleans be requested to assemble in their respective precincts, on the 22d inst., the 22d of March, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention.

M. B. BRADY, President.
W. M. SMALLWOOD, Secretary.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Repertorial Miscellany.—Capital offenses are to be tried before the First District Court every day next week.

The Poor Wardens of the poor of New Orleans have written to Governor Baker, recommending three months' suspension of branch pilot, John Nichol, on allegations of having, last December, been intoxicated and selling liquor, run the ship Mariposa ashore on the bar at the Mouth of the Mississippi.

U. S. Circuit Court in Chancery—Judge E. H. Durell.—In the case of Thos. Jackson et al. vs. of Georgia, versus the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company and John T. Ludeling, John Ray and others of Monroe, Louisiana, an answer to the bill of complaint (filed a year ago) was ordered to be filed on or before last Monday, but the defendants not yet being ready to meet the charges made by their adversaries, (although they have boasted of the case with which they should accomplish it) made an ex parte application last Saturday to the Court for further time to prepare their answer. This is the third application for further time to answer, and strange to say, the application was granted by Judge Durell contrary to the well-settled practice of the Court, despite the rights of the plaintiffs, and unknown to their counsel, who were entitled to notice of the application and an opportunity to resist it. We say this act is of a piece with other acts with which we are getting to be familiar. On the order of continuance touching the case of Campbell, Spofford & Campbell, plaintiff's attorneys, they brought the facts to the immediate notice of the Court, and were about to move to set aside the order when counsel for counsel found it to be his interest to ask for terms, which, in the excessive amiability of his antagonists, strange as it seemed to them in such cause, were granted, and consent was entered that the time for filing an answer in this case be extended until the first Monday in March. Perhaps he thinks the discovery may be made of a defence to fraud, and of a way to circumvent the pursuit of honest claims. The condition inserted in this agreement was, that the answer should bear date, the first Monday of February, and be actually filed by the first Monday of March, provided, also, that testimony might be taken in the meantime. Not so generous.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met last night, President Graham in the chair.

A communication from the Mayor announced that he had approved the resolution authorizing the City Surveyor to purchase 10,000 barrels oyster shells; but as the Julia street Railroad Company would soon commence laying the track, the Mayor suggested that the oyster shells be placed on that street. He also suggested a deviation in the route of the Julia street Railroad to the Lake, so as to avoid providing the ground where the New Basin borders on Julia street. Referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

The Mayor also forwarded a communication from Judge Buchanan, City Attorney, stating that in the case of Joseph H. Nossel vs City of New Orleans, judgment had been rendered in the Third District Court in favor of plaintiff for $600 damages. In the spring of 1866 plaintiff had a newspaper stand on the sidewalk near the post office. The Street Commissioner, in accordance with city ordinances, had him removed, and he brought suit for $8000 damages. Judge Buchanan moved for a new trial, on the ground that the jury had a fixed and fixed fixed opposition to the charge of the Court, and a new trial was granted.

The City Attorney also informed the Council that the injunction had been made perpetual, restraining constables from seizing furniture or public property on judgments against the city.

The Mayor also announced that, in consequence of the failure of the contractor for furnishing the revenue of the Chief Market of the Second District, and of the Ninth Street Market, Fourth District, he had appointed Chas. L. Bondonneau and Chas. Meneman, collectors for the balance of the month of January.

Appointments confirmed and approved.

A communication from the City Surveyor, urging the necessity of immediate repairs of Carondelet street, was read and laid over, pending the action of the lower Board.

Ordinance originating in the lower Board to reduce the expenses of the city government, by reducing salaries. Lost by a vote of 2 to 3.

Resolution of lower Board for a joint resolution to elect a Recorder for the Second District, in place of Arthur Gardner, resigned, the Supreme Court decided to be illegally in possession. Concurred in.

Ordinance of the lower Board making appropriations for the city government, for the year 1868. Concurred in finally.

Probable receipts, $3,132,051 59.100.
Probable expenditures, $2,325,942.

Resolution of lower Board authorizing the controller to advertise for contracts for cleaning the draining canals. Concurred in.

Resolution authorizing the Surveyor to purchase material and employ labor for repairing bulkheads, etc., in the Third District. Concurred in finally.

Resolution authorizing Henry Kern et al. to build a three-story brick building, according to plan approved by the City Surveyor, in the square bounded by Ferdido, Hayne, Poydras and Penn streets; said building to revert to the city at the expiration of the charter of the Carrollton Railroad Company, on the 9th February, 1883. Referred.

Resolution to lease the Insane Asylum, at $200 per month, from Louis Muh. Concurred in finally.

Resolution authorizing the City Surveyor to cause the repair of the nuisance wharves and employ labor for the purpose. Referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

A communication from the President of the Water Works Co. called the attention of the Council to the fact that the charter of the Company will expire on the 1st of April, and that the city will have the right to purchase said works. Laid over for consideration in joint session.

The Board then repaired to meet the Lower Board in joint session, to elect a Recorder for the 2d District. Failing in this for the lack of a quorum, the Board returned to its room and adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening. The Treasurer's report for the thirty-seven States. Any attempt to raise another would be the signal of weakness and the forerunner of disaster. And, let it be said, frankly, for many years we have waged a life-long conflict with that party, when, on issues infinitely less momentous, they believed it to be an unsafe trustee of the conservative power of the Constitution, that the clarion tone with which it is now summoning its hosts to the conflict, and the alacrity with which the masses throng to the call, the high standard of the old faith which it inscribes on its banners, and the mighty strength which its ancient organization and vigorous campaigning power brings to the good cause, commend it as the unhesitating approval as the accepted champion of deliverance.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bill Forfeiting Southern Railroads Denounced.

Lands in Southern States Insufficient for Homesteads.

Destitution in Mississippi to be Inquired Into.

Gen. Meade Promises Relief to the Convention.

Another Member Badly Beaten.

The Southern Conventions.

Riot in Savannah.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Supreme Court.—Argument of the case of Myra Clarke Gaines, vs City of New Orleans, et. als., was concluded today. Appellees raised the question of legitimacy, alleging that the point had not been decided in Henning's case, as Mrs. Gaines had not that about a year ago deposed, antedated the accused with $4630 in United States 7-30 bonds, for which he now refuses to account. The case will be examined before Recorder Neville, on the 15th inst.

Secret Charge of Burglary.—Officer Gustave makes an affidavit against one John Smith, charging him with committing a burglary, aggravated with the offense of a demonstration of a dangerous weapon, on Jennings, on the premises of Mrs. Couvertié, No. 314 St. Peter street. He was captured in *flagrante delicto*.

THE LUSIANNA CONVENTION.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY—FEBRUARY 4, 1868.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, a. m., President Taliaferro in the chair and 67 members present.

Resolution to legalize the act of parties who have been twice tried in succession and make their offering legitimate; and to prohibit places of public amusement from keeping open on Sunday, both proposed as articles of the Constitution, and referred for further time to prepare.

Reagan, of Baton Rouge, of the special committee on the subject reported that up to the time of the report there had been paid into the State treasury by Thomas Askew, State tax Collector, of which amount $1809 30 consisted of warrants of the Convention, and the balance in warrants of the Legislature, collected from the insurance companies of New Orleans in payment of the special tax of the Legislature, which report was adopted.

The following, denounced as having been proposed for political gerrymandering to effect the election of a Mayor by the aid of the Republicans, the vote of Algiers was tabled by a vote of 46 to 19:

"The corporation of the city of New Orleans shall be divided into two Republican wards, the right bank, (Algiers) as now existing, shall be the Fifth District. The other districts, as now existing, shall not be altered.

Crosby, of Lafayette, proposed the following as an article of the Constitution:

It shall require two-thirds of both Houses of the Legislature to pass a bill for a state appropriation bills. State, parish, municipal and other taxes combined shall not exceed two per cent. of the value of the property taxed.

Taxes for State purposes, shall incomes and personality were too heavily and realty too lightly taxed.

Cowen, of Pointe Coupée, demonstrated by figures that a tax of two per cent. was sufficient to raise five millions of dollars, enough to meet the annual debt of the State, and quite enough, he thought, to inflict upon the people in the present depressed value of all kinds of property.

The whole matter was laid on the table, by a large vote.

Further articles of the Constitution were adopted, as follows:

TITLE VII—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ART. 133. There shall be elected by the qualified voters a State Engineer, skilled in the theory and practice of Civil Engineering, who shall hold his office at the seat of Government for the term of four years. He shall have the superintendence and direction of all public works in which the State may be interested, except those made by joint stock companies or such as may be under the parochial or city authorities exclusively, and shall do such other duties as the laws of the State. He shall communicate to the General Assembly, through the Governor, annually, his views concerning the same, report upon the condition of public works and its progress, recommend such measures as in his opinion the public interest of the State may require, shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. His salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum, until otherwise provided by law. The mode of election, number and salary of his assistants shall be fixed by law. The State Engineer and assistants shall give bonds for the performance of their duties as shall be prescribed by law.

The General Assembly may create internal improvement districts, composed of one or more parishes, and may grant a right to the citizens thereof to tax themselves for their improvements. Said internal improvement districts, when created, shall have the right to select commissioners, shall have power to appoint officers, fix their pay and regulate all matters relative to the improvements of their districts, provided such improvements will not conflict with the general laws of the State.

The General Assembly may grant aid to said districts upon such terms as may make the Swamp and overflowed lands, granted to the State by the United States for that purpose or other means.

The General Assembly shall have the right of abolishing the office of State Engineer, by a majority vote of all the members elected to each branch, and substituting a board of public works in lieu thereof, should they deem it necessary.

TITLE VIII.—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 134. The Legislature shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the State, and shall provide for their support by taxation or otherwise. All children of this State between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21) shall have the privilege of the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the State, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. No law shall be passed to endow any of the State or anticipating future revenues.

Lockett, of Ouachita, proposed a resolution to take a vote on the Relief Bill to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Another Convention delegate was badly beaten to-day in Caddo, Tenn.

Savannah, Feb. 4.—There was a large negro meeting at the African Church to-day, to advocate C. H. Hopkins for the office of Mayor, in opposition to the present incumbent, Mr. Mayor Andrews, now before a Military Commission.

A disturbance commenced outside with disorderly negroes resisting the police, who attempted to arrest them. The negroes drew pistols and the row became general. Reinforcements of the police drove off the rioters and opened the meeting. Lieutenant Bell, of the police, was shot in the head and leg; Lieutenant Howard was knocked off his horse with a brick, and several policemen and four or five negroes were shot. The rioters are now dispersed, but excitement prevails among them.

The military commission is still in session, examining witnesses, etc.

The crew of the ship Admiral which cleared on Saturday, refused to go to sea in her, on account of her being old and leaky. The Roads Monday night, and dragged anchor and went ashore on the beach, and now lies high and dry. Pilots refused.

Pilots report that the steamer C. W. Lord, for this port, which lost part of her rudder, and two flanges of her propeller, is trying to make the port of New Orleans.

New York, Feb. 4.—Cotton lame active and lower. Sales to-day 1000 bales, at 19c for middlings. Flour and wheat quiet and nominal. Corn closed heavy—Western mixed $1 27 to $1 28; white Southern—inferior to prime $1 20 to $1 33. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard 13¾ to 14¼c. Groceries dull and quiet. Turpentine 58¼ to 59c. Rosin $3 20 to $7. Freights dropping. Sterling firmer and less active. Gold 140¾.

Mobile, Feb. 4.—Cotton market dull. Sales to-day 1000 bales Middlings at 17c. Receipts, 1196. Exports, 4564.

Mobile, Feb. 4.—Col. Hudson, commander in this city, having been informed that registrars had refused the right and privilege of challenging votes, has requested the Chief of Police to notify registrars and judges of elections that this right must be respected or the election would be invalid. Col. Hudson also notified registrars and judges of election that two clerks appointed by the Democratic party be admitted within each polling place.

The election is passing off quietly.

Montgomery, Feb. 4.—The vote to day on the question of railroading the Convention was 1681. Two white candidates voted—all the others negroes.

Gen. Meade and staff left for Mobile to-night.

Vicksburg, Feb. 4.—Passed down last night: Pauline Carroll at 12, Ezra Porter at 4, and the Magnolia at 8 p. m. River falling.

Savannah, Feb. 4.—Cotton dull and heavy. Middlings 17¼ to 17½c. Sales to day 350 bales. Receipts 3000.

New York, Feb. 4.—Governments weak. 5-20's of 1864, coupons, 109¾; of 1865 109¾; of 1867 107¾; 10-40's 104½; 7-30's 107¾. Money very easy. Call loans 5. Stocks weaker.

Sub-Treasury balance $99,500,000.

London, Feb. 4—P. M.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 72.

Liverpool, Feb. 4—Afternoon.—Cotton dull—uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8d. Sales 8000 bales.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 4—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.40. Wind N. W., fresh. Weather foggy.

Arrived—Steamship Juniata, Hoxie master, from Philadelphia via Havana, to Creevy, Nickerson & Co.; schooner Lizzie Evans, Evans master, in ballast to Joseph Kelly.

Sailed—Ship Westmoreland.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Feb. 4.—Barometer 30.70. Wind N. E. and light. Weather thick and rainy.

Arrived; steamship Cuba, Dukehart, Baltimore, via Havana, to Witherspoon & Halsey. British steamer Edward Hawkins, from Grimsby, England, Walker master, to Silkenstadt & Co.

Sailed: steamer Dudly, Buck, and ship Kendrick, Fisk.

Memphis, Feb. 4.—Pending the trial of the editors of the *Avalanche* for contempt of court, Judge Hunter had a squad of soldiers in the court-room.

The lawyers remonstrated and several left the court, saying they would not practice under the circumstances. Gen. Granger finally ordered the troops away, and the court adjourned.

St. Louis, Feb 4.—The steamer Clara Dolson burned last night. Loss $30,000.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Counterfeit tens on the National Market Bank of New York are in circulation.

The cotton bill has been officially promulgated. The taxes are: "All cotton grown in the United States after the year 1867 shall be exempt from internal tax, and cotton imported from foreign countries on and after November 1, 1868, shall be exempt from duty. Approved Feb. 3, 1868."

The anti-contraction bill has become a law by the lapse of ten days.

Havana, Feb. 3.—Sterling exchange 12 premium. Gold on New York, long, ¾; short, ¼ premium.

New York, Feb. 4.—Gold 140¾. Old bonds 111¾. Sterling 109¾. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and firm. Rye dull. Oats steady. Mess Pork dull, $22 56. Lard firm, 13¾ to 14¼c. Cotton dull, middling uplands 19 to 19¼c. Freights dull.

A Difference Between Radical Doctors.

[From the New York Tribune, Republican.]

All his fire and fury wherewith Congress is now assailed means just this: The sham Democracy want to make 12 more rotten boroughs like Maryland and Kentucky in the South, by enfranchising the rebel whites, and disfranchising the loyal blacks, and the Republicans won't let them. That is the whole story.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Republican.]

Unfortunately this is *not* the whole story. There is a great danger that the Republicans, in seeking to accomplish too much, will lose everything. The reconstruction of the South, according to the forms of republican government, is not the immediate duty of the Republicans in political power in the hands of Republicans in the North. What will it profit the Republican party if it gain the South and lose the North and whole North? The North is the base of operations and the seat of empire. And yet the Republicans have managed so fearfully that a few months ago they had lost Ohio, Pennsylvania, and saved Ohio by a grace. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are of more consequence than all the States lost or saved by the Republicans in the South. Ohio alone is worth more than all the Southern States put together. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are of more consequence than all the States lost or saved by the Republicans in the South. Ohio alone is worth more than all the Southern States put together. Pennsylvania, and saved Ohio by a grace. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are of more consequence than all the States lost or saved by the Republicans in the South. Ohio alone is worth more than all the Southern States put together. Pennsylvania, and saved Ohio by a grace. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are of more consequence than all the States lost or saved by the Republicans in the South. Ohio alone is worth more than all the Southern States put together. Pennsylvania, and saved Ohio by a grace. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are of more consequence than all the States lost or saved by the Republicans in the South. Ohio alone is worth more than all