THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription Daily, per annum, in advance $16, half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements have at the rate of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $10 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above nominal rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents not per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1868.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY.—In another column will be seen the names of the officers elected to manage the business of this company. They are all men of standing and are known to be among the most influential citizens of our community. Capt. DeHaven, superintendent, will leave this evening for the cities of the North and West, on business connected with the affairs of the company.

We publish in another column an advertisement of Messrs. Jones, Brothers & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., calling for agents for the sale of a new work published by them. The title of the book is "The Gray Jackets and how they fired, fought and died for Dixie." It comprises narratives of personal adventure, army life, home life, partisan daring, songs, ballads, anecdotes and humorous incidents of the war for Southern independence.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Jas. M. Peterson, No. 164 Gravier street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, is now delivering the best Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel Coal, for family use, at the lowest market rates. Orders left at his establishment on Gravier street or at 39 Dauphin, and at the coal landing, opposite the United States Mint, will receive his prompt attention. He also offers Pittsburg coal by the half boat or boat load, delivered at any point on the upper or lower coast.

Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of A. Roos & Co., who are now offering to the public a very large assortment of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, at greatly reduced prices. If you desire to clothe yourself cheaply and fashionably, we recommend you to give the above establishment a call.

We thank Mr. Charles Gardner, compiler and publisher of the New Orleans Directory, for a copy of the same, for the year 1868. This seems to be a very complete and creditable work, and is said to be a great improvement upon that for 1867. It is also generally more correct in detail, although we discover some errors in it still; for instance, the proprietors of the *Bee* are incorrectly stated on page 527, and the particular departments of the office they conduct, are also incorrectly stated on pages 145 and 271. Of course, in a work so voluminous, it is unavoidable that there should be mistakes and omissions.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Krull & Dickey, booksellers, Canal street, for the following select novels, published by Harper & Brothers of New York, viz: "The Brothers Rich, or Within Six Weeks," by Emile Erigeare Carlen, Author of "Ivar, or the Skipper Boy," and other works, and "Carlyon's Year, by the author of "Lost Sir Massing bert."

THE FRENCH OPERA.—To-night will be performed at this house the grand drama in twelve tableaux of "Les Misérables," compiled upon Victor Hugo's celebrated work of that name. On Monday will be presented, for the third time, the opera of "Galathée," by Victor Massé, in two acts, in which Miss Audibert performs with so much effect, and the comic opera of "Les Rendez-vous Bourgeois," in one act, the characters of which are assumed by Messrs. Rosambeau, Deore, Coujon, Tholer, Chamoin, and Mesdames Gravier, Tholer and Boudro, concluding with the vaudeville, in one act, of "Les 3 Sous de Monsieur Montaudon."

On Tuesday will be presented the grand opera of "Les Huguenots," by Meyerbeer, in which Mlle Lambelé, Mlle Fassachetti, Madame Segnin, Mr. Pisot, Mr. Van Heffien, Mr. Lechevallier, Mr. Dupin and Mr. Tholer will appear.

Mr. C. G. D. Holle, news dealer and stationer, No. 61 Exchange Alley, has our thanks for Harper's *Bazar* and *Weekly*, Frank Leslie's *Weekly*, the *Dime*, *Illustrated* and other periodicals.

We are pained to notice the death of Mr. James W. Breedlove, aged 78 years, one of our oldest and most honored citizens.

By order of Gen. Hancock Gen. Mower is ordered to his regiment, and to report for duty to Gen. Buchanan.

A NEWLY ENFRANCHISED CITIZEN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.—The official organ of the so-called *Louisiana Convention* and the organ of the colored population, yesterday, removed from the head of its columns, the name of Thomas J. Durant, as a candidate for Governor of the State of Louisiana, under the Constitution now undergoing the process of incubation in Dryades street of this city. They say that Mr. Durant "does not now feel disposed to accept the nomination" and therefore nominate, as their second choice a newly enfranchised citizen, whose brother is an Alderman of the city of New Orleans. They emphatically claim that a newly enfranchised citizen has the same right as a former voter to occupy the gubernatorial chair of Louisiana." They go further and say "it is important to assert the right and proper to do it."

We lately showed that under the laws of Louisiana, none but white men can be members of the General Assembly of the State, and as a Governor of Louisiana must have the same qualifications, none but a white man can be the Executive of this State, until her laws on this subject shall have been altered which the white people of Louisiana are not yet prepared to do.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Drs. W. S. Mitchell, and S. M. Bemiss, associate Editors of *The New Orleans Journal of Medicine* for a copy of the first number of that valuable quarterly, viz: that for January 1868. This work is a combination of *The Southern Journal of the Medical Sciences and The New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, these having been discontinued and merged into the present publication. The issue for January contains a large number of papers full of useful information for the medical profession. We notice that entitled: *The Pathology of Pneumic Congestion, and its relation to Asiatic Cholera*, an interesting paper, which received the special appointment before the Medical Society of South Carolina, May 1866, by Wm. Hutson Ford, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry, in the New Orleans School of Medicine, etc., which seems to be a very learned enquiry into the subject treated. *The Chronicle of Medical Science* must also be an indispensable record of new discoveries in the treatment of disease, for medical men. In the remarks upon the recent epidemic of Yellow Fever in New Orleans, by the Editors, they say: "We think we could, if we had, at the several points in relation to yellow fever, by observation this season. 1st. That the disease can and does originate in New Orleans. 2d. That persons born and reared here (so-called 'creoles') can and do have the disease, even in its most aggravated form. 3d. That an attack of the disease affords at least as thorough protection as is afforded man by attacks of variola, pertussis, rubeola, etc., (skin diseases, etc.,) 4th. That so called 'specific' or 'heroic' plans of treatment of the disease are unreasonable. Remarks on these points pro and con are invited, if sent in prior to the 1st day of next March.

We notice also a touching obituary notice of a worthy member of the profession in this city, Dr. John D. Foster, who died in October last so suddenly and who is so much regretted.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GOV. BAKER.—So far as we have seen, our exchanges from the interior are highly pleased with Gen. Hancock's selection of Mr. Joshua Baker as Governor of Louisiana. The *Louisiana Democrat* of the 8th inst., speaks of the appointment as follows:

Our new Governor, Joshua Baker, of the parish of St. Mary, is a high-toned, honorable and talented gentleman of the old school, and will make a good and able chief magistrate. In years past he represented his parish in the Senate of Louisiana, and was always ranked in those days as among the best and purest of men. He was in politics an old line Whig, and since the downfall of that party has retired to private life and has mixed very little with politics. He is quite an old man, but still of vigorous health and intellect. In the name of the people of Louisiana, we return sincere thanks to Gen. Hancock for the change.

COMMERCE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The following is the Custom House return of the total tonnage of the port of New Orleans, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1867:

	No.	Vessels. Tons
American vessels entered	[illegible]	38,719
Foreign vessels entered	26	58,166
American vessels cleared	47	46,787
Foreign vessels cleared	57	58,815
American coasting trade cleared	28	127,878
Foreign coasting trade cleared	236	177,821
Total	817	509,686

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE.—Very and accurate are given of the health of Lamartine, now at his chateau in Burgundy. He sits during the whole day in an arm-chair without saying a word, and scarcely seems to recognize visitors who come to see him. At most times two servants take him by the shoulders and carry, rather than support, him into the dining-room where he relish with a ravenous appetite, but still remains silent. His friends are extremely uneasy about him.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,336

GENERAL HANCOCK ON REVISAL OF THE REGISTRATION LISTS.

Our readers will perceive by Gen. Hancock's Order No. 3, which we publish in this issue, that the views expressed in the letter addressed by him to the Hon. John Hancock, Austin, Texas, with reference to a revisal of the Registration lists in the State of Texas, did not, as we stated in our editorial remarks of yesterday, preclude him from causing a revisal of these lists to be made prior to any election *which might thereafter take place*.

This order is a legitimate sequence to the principles Gen. Hancock laid down on his assuming the command of the Fifth Military District, as those which were to guide him in the administration of the civil affairs of Louisiana and Texas. Although, we had no means of knowing the particular views Gen. Hancock held as to the construction of the acts of Congress under which he governs this District, with reference to revising the lists of voters and how far he might be empowered to go, in setting aside the fraudulent registration effected under the command of his predecessor, we felt certain from his known consistency and devotion to the fundamental laws of the land and the real welfare of the people whose destinies have, under providence, been placed in his hands, that the tremendous responsibility resting upon his shoulders, would lead him carefully to study the enactments of Congress, and if he found injustice had been done to any class of the people, by the registrars, *and the law allowed of a remedy for the wrong*, that remedy would most undoubtedly be applied, and therefore we have rested in confidence that law would be found by General Hancock to circumvent the fraud that had been perpetrated upon the people and upon the Government, by the unfair and illegal action of the registering officers. Acts based on fraud are always void in law and of no effect; they are the same as never having been done, and parties revert to the *status quo*. The difficulty is to develop the fraud and to strip it of its disguise, because those who deal in fraud always cover up their tracks and take particular care to prevent a discovery of their evil deeds.

General Hancock sets out with recapitulating the memoranda of disqualifications which had been issued by his predecessor in the month of May, 1867, to guide the boards of registration in accepting or rejecting applicants for registry. These memoranda profess to describe the various classes of persons who were disqualified under the laws of Congress, from voting at elections thereunder and set forth the questions to be propounded to persons proposing to register. He then declares his dissent from the construction given the laws in the memoranda referred to, as too sweeping in its exclusions, and because it has no support in the language of the acts of Congress of 2d and 23d March, 1867, and because it is in contravention of the law as amended and defined in the act of July 19, 1867. He then informs the registrars that it is their right and their duty, each for himself, to interpret the provisions of the acts of Congress from which their authority is derived, and to decide upon each case; that in the revision of the registration in Texas now close at hand, they are to ignore the memoranda and instructions of May last, above referred to, as void and of no effect; that they are to look to the laws, and to the laws alone, for the rules which are to govern them in the discharge of the delicate and important duties imposed upon them. The Commanding General then announces that persons deeming themselves aggrieved by decisions of the Board of Registrars are entitled to appeal to him.

So far as the State of Texas is concerned the order of Gen. Hancock is perfectly clear and unmistakable, and the same rule, we presume, must apply to any election hereafter to be held in the State of Louisiana. Section 7 of the Explanatory act of July 19, 1867, provides that the Boards of Registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days *prior to any election* under said act, to revise the registration list, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and to add to such registry the names of all persons who *shall then* have the qualifications required by said act who have not been registered. The same mandatory act authorizes the Commanding General, whenever he shall deem needful, to remove any member of the Board of Registration and appoint another in his stead.

If the Commanding General did not possess this power of can-log a revision to be made, then citizens who have become, in point of age, qualified to register since the first registration would be prevented from exercising their right to vote. And the order No. 3, of which we are now speaking, would be of little value to the people of the Southern States if there were no power vested in the Commanders of the various Military Districts to remove any member of the Board of Registration whenever he should deem it needful, and appoint another in his stead.

Gen. Hancock will find, upon inquiry, that many of the members of the Boards of Registration in Louisiana were unfit to perform duties such as those contemplated by the Reconstruction laws; that they were in many cases entire strangers to the communities among whom they were to discharge this grave trust, that too many of them evinced prejudices against the white citizens, which disabled them from deciding impartially the delicate questions submitted to their judgment; that they registered many persons who were disqualified by age, and refused to register many persons entitled by law to be placed on the lists. He will further learn that many of those made a practice of instilling into the negroes against the white people of the State, and using their influence over the negroes to dictate the persons for whom they should vote. And in addition to those facts, he will find that the character and conduct of many of the registrars was such that a large number of citizens were prevented out of the respect due to their own standing and reputation, from submitting to officers of the character we allude to, for reasons which are obvious, their claims to be placed on the registration lists. We hope, therefore, we are justified in believing that prior to the vote to be taken in Louisiana upon the Constitution which is now being framed, that our registration lists will be revised under the control of officers of Gen. Hancock's own appointment.

GENERAL HANCOCK ON CIVIL LAW.

We published yesterday an important and lengthy letter, addressed by Gen. Hancock to Gov. Pease, of Texas, in answer to an application made to the District Commander in Texas (Gen. Reynolds) for a military commission to try one D. W. Wall, who was accused of shooting R. W. Black in Uvalde county, in that State, and two other prisoners, held for trial in the same county, on a charge of murder, on the ground of the place of confinement being on the extreme frontier of the State, and the improbability of their ever being brought to trial, for the further reason that there are only about one hundred voters in that county.

Gen. Hancock states that there does not appear to be any indisposition on the part of the local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try the prisoners in question, and the reasons given are not sufficient to justify him in the exercise of the extraordinary power vested in him by law "to organize military commissions or tribunals" for the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws of a State, and therefore declines to supersede the civil authority of the State of Texas. Gen. Hancock adds that if the means at the disposal of the State authorities are insufficient to secure the confinement of the persons referred to until they can be legally tried, the Commander of the District, on the fact being made known to him, will supply the means; that in his opinion the existing government of the State of Texas possesses all the powers necessary for the prompt and proper trial of the prisoners in due course of law, and not until they fail to exercise those powers will it become necessary for the Commander of the Fifth Military District to interpose the powers vested in him for the purpose of vindicating the majesty of the law.

It is a strange spectacle to find a military commander instructing a civil functionary of the rank of a State Governor, in constitutional law, but General Hancock has done this—done it well and done it appropriately. We all see now that the doctrine and policy he laid down on assuming command, were adopted in a delicate and well advised manner, and that they will not be swerved from, even at the request of a State Executive and under circumstances such as are set forth in the application of Governor Pease.

General Hancock administers a fitting and noble rebuke to the fashion now so much in vogue of looking to the military organization for the performance of duties falling properly within the scope of civil functionaries. He is doing a valuable service to his fellow countrymen in stimulating their respect for the civil laws and the paramount authority of those laws, which they had been forgetting in so rapid a manner. General Hancock's exposition of the law and his duty thereunder, is so self-evident that we can only wonder how it became necessary for him to read us a lesson in principles with which we ought to be so much more conversant than any military man, and in the observance of which we ought to be so much more tenacious. But this is the age of anomalies.

Correspondence Between the Auditor and Attorney General of Louisiana.

We have received from the Auditor of the State a copy of a correspondence which has taken place between himself and the Attorney General, touching the duty of the Auditor, with respect to the auditing and granting of warrants upon the State Treasurer, for the mileage and per diem of members of the so-called *Constitutional Convention* now in session. The Auditor is of opinion that he has no right to grant such warrants until there shall be funds in the Treasury, arising from the collection of the tax levied by the Constitution, but desiring to have that of the Attorney General, the latter officer states his opinion to be that the State has no liability under the acts of Congress for any part of the compensation, fees or salaries of the members of the Convention, nor does the law require that the tax to be imposed by the Convention for this purpose should be deposited in the State Treasury, and therefore until the collected taxes shall have reached the hands of the Treasurer, the Auditor has no right to grant warrants upon the Treasurer of the State, for the expenses of the Convention.

The legal position we assumed two days ago as to the duty of the officers of the State of Louisiana, with regard to this tax, are fully sustained by its first law officer whose duty it is to advise these agents of the State, whenever they are in doubt as to their functions.

If it be true, as the Auditor says, that the citizens are actually paying this tax to the collectors, no time should be lost in testing the validity of the assessment, and an organization of citizens should be effected for this purpose without delay.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 11, 1868.

General Orders No. 3.

Printed "memoranda of disqualifications for the guidance of the Boards of Registrars under the Military bill passed March 23, 1867, and the bill supplementary thereto," and "questions to be answered by persons proposing to register," were distributed from these Headquarters in the month of May, 1867, to the members of the Boards of Registration, then in existence in the States of Louisiana and Texas, for the registration of "the male citizens of the United States" who are qualified to vote for delegates under the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

These "memoranda" and "questions" are as follows:

Memoranda of Disqualifications for the Guidance of the Boards of Registrars under the Military bill, passed March 23, 1867, and the bill supplementary thereto:

I. Every person who has acted as United States Senator or Representative.

II. All who have acted as Electors for President or Vice President.

III. Every person who held any position in the army or navy of the United States.

IV. All persons who held any position under the United States, in which they were required to take an oath before they entered upon the duties of office: such as officers in the Customhouse, Postoffice, Mint, Judges, and all officers of the United States Courts, United States Marshals and deputies.

V. All who have been Governor of the State, State Senator or Representative, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and all officers provided for in the Constitutions of the State, made in 1845 and 1852, including Judges of Courts, Justices of Peace, Clerks of Courts and Deputies, Sheriffs and Deputies, Constables and Deputies, Tax Collectors, Assessors, Coroners, Police Jurors, Auctioneers, Pilots, Harbor Masters, Recorders of Conveyances and Mortgages, Parish Recorders, Notaries Public, and all commissioned officers in the State militia. Every person who has acted as Mayor of the city, Treasurer, Controller, Recorder, Alderman, Assistant Alderman, Assessor, Tax Collector, Administrator of the Charity Hospital, a member of the Board of Health, a Commissioner of elections and his clerks, Chief of Police, Lieutenant of Police, and all who have served on the police force. Wardens and under Wardens of the Parish Prison and Workhouse, Board of School Directors, City Surgeons and Deputies, Street Commissioner and Deputies, City Attorney, and Assistant City Attorney, Superintendent of Public Schools, Inspectors of Tobacco, Flour, Beef and Pork, and Weights and Measures, Managers of the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, and Sextons of cemeteries.

All who in 1862 and 1861 registered themselves as aliens, or who obtained protection papers from the representatives of foreign powers.

Any person who at any time held any of the above offices, and who afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, are disqualified from voting.

Questions to be Answered by Persons Proposing to Register.

I. Have you been United States Senator, Representative, or Elector of President or Vice President, at any time before January 26, 1861?

II. Did you hold any office under the United States Government of any kind, whatsoever, before January 26, 1861?

III. Did you hold any office under the Government of this State, of any kind, whatsoever, to which you were elected or appointed, prior to January 26, 1861?

IV. Did you hold any office under the City Government of any kind whatsoever, to which you were elected or appointed, prior to January 26, 1861?

V. Did you in 1862 or 1861 register yourself as an alien, or did you obtain protection papers from the representative of any foreign power?

In case any of the preceding questions are answered "yes," or should you be asked that they ought to be so answered, it would be proper to ask the following:

VI. Were you in the Confederate service, military, naval or civil, or did you give aid and comfort to those engaged in hostility to the United States?

If answered "yes," or if you know it to be so, they must not be registered.

Grave differences of opinion exist among the best informed and most conscientious citizens of the United States, and the highest functionaries of the National Government, as to the proper construction to be given to the acts of Congress prescribing the qualifications entitling persons to be registered as voters and to exercise the right of suffrage at the elections to be holden under the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and acts supplementary thereto. Such differences of opinion are necessary indeed to the imperfection of human language when employed in the work of legislation.

Upon examining those acts, the Commanding General finds himself constrained to dissent from the construction given to them in the "memoranda" referred to. This construction would of course necessarily exclude all officers holding offices created under *special* acts of the State Legislatures, including all officers of municipal corporations, and of institutions organized for the dispensation of charity, under the authority of such special laws. Such a construction, in the opinion of the Major General Commanding, has no support in the language of the acts of Congress passed on the 2d and the 23d March, 1867, which were the only acts in existence when these "memoranda" were distributed. Since that time, however, what was before, in the opinion of the Commanding General, only an error of construction, would now be a contravention of the law, as amended and defined in the act of July 19, 1867.

The Major General Commanding also dissents from various other points in the construction given to the disqualifying clauses of the acts in question, as shown by the "Memoranda" referred to, but he will add nothing further to what he has already said on the subject, because his individual opinions cannot rightfully have, and must not be here, any influence with the Boards of Registration in the discharge of the duties expressly imposed upon, and entrusted to them by these acts of Congress as they now stand. The Boards of Registration are bodies created by law with certain limited, but well defined judicial powers. It is made their especial duty "to examine into such facts as they can obtain, whether any person applying is entitled to be registered" under the acts. Their decisions upon the cases of individual applicants are final as to the right, but appeals are taken, in the proper form, and carried before competent superior authority for revision; and like the members of ordinary courts, engaged in the exercise of judicial functions, it is the bounden duty of the members of the Boards of Registration to decide upon the question as to the right of any applicant, on the facts before them, and in obedience to the provisions of the law.

Since the passage of the act of July 19, 1867, it is not only the right, but the solemn duty of the members of these Boards, each for himself, and under the sanction of his oath of office, to interpret the provisions of the law from which the authority of the Boards was derived, and to decide upon each case according to the best of his own judgment.

The distribution of the above "memoranda," was well calculated to produce the impression in the minds of the members of Boards of Registration, that they constituted a tribunal to them for their government in the discharge of their official duties which they were required to obey, and it seems certain from various communications of facts in relation to the mode of carrying out the registration, that they were so regarded by the members of the Boards, and that they not only influenced, but in point of fact, controlled the proceedings of the different Boards.

In consequence of this, and as the time for the revision of the registration in the State of Texas is now at hand, and the duty of making the revision will, it is probable, in a great degree be performed by persons who are members of the Boards of Registration, to which the "memoranda" in question were distributed for their guidance, the Major General Commanding deems it of importance that the members of the Boards of Registration, and the people at large, should be informed that the "memoranda" before referred to, dissented from in the Heads of Sections of the Military District, are null and of no effect, and are not now to be regarded by the Boards of Registration in making their decisions; and that the members of the Boards are to look to the laws, and to the laws alone, for the rules which are to govern them in the discharge of the delicate and important duties imposed upon them.

For this purpose they will be furnished with copies of the Acts of Congress relating to this subject, and of the amendment (being the article XIV) to the Constitution of the United States.

In case of questions arising as to the right of any individual to be registered, the person deeming himself aggrieved is entitled to his appeal from the decision of the Board, and the Boards are directed to make a full statement of the facts in such cases and to forward the same to these Headquarters without unnecessary delay.

By command of Major General HANCOCK.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Mobile Typographical Union have elected James Rink, an old New Orleans printer, President. Mr. G. W. Stoddard was elected Corresponding Secretary.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Hore.—This court did not judge yesterday, there being only one sentence, which was imprisonment of John Manning, charged with larceny, in the Parish Prison for three months from Nov. 14, 1867.

Escape of Prisoners.—About twelve o'clock, yesterday, the back door of the Black Maria was broken open by the prisoners *en route* for the Workhouse, and all escaped before the driver was aware of it. The door was opened at the corner of Lafayette and Franklin streets, and we are told it was not discovered until the vehicle had gone a square.

Fire.—About fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock, Friday morning, a fire was discovered in the grocery store at the corner of Conti and Bourbon streets, owned by Mr. Manuel. Through exertions of the police and several citizens the flames were extinguished before an alarm was given.

Audacious Larceny.—About 9 o'clock Friday night an unknown man entered the millinery store of Mrs. Carrigan, on Washington street, North Pontalba, and selecting a box of kid gloves, walked off with them, with the remark, "I guess they will pay me," leaving Mrs. Carrigan so overcome with surprise at his audacity that she failed to give the alarm till he had made good his escape.

Run Over and Killed.—Henry Smith, captain of the fishing smack John Henry, Friday evening attempted to jump on the Pontchartrain Railroad train at Milneburg while the same was under way. In doing so he missed his footing, and fell between the cars upon the track. The wheels passed over both thighs, almost severing his legs from his body. He lingered in great misery for two hours after the sad occurrence and then died. He leaves a wife and two children. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that it was the result of the want of caution in the deceased.

The Fair.—The following is furnished us as the programme at the Fair Grounds, Monday:

Exhibition Halls and Machinery in Operation: In the Arena—Horses for all Work or General Utility. [Size, form, action, style and endurance to be taken into consideration by the Judges.] Best Stallion, five years old and over, $75; four years old, and under five, $60. Best Stallion, three years old and under four, $50; two year old, and under three, $35; one year old and under two, $20. Best Mare, five years old and over, $75; four years old and under five, $60; three years old, and under four, $50; two years old, and under three, $35; one year old and under two, $20. Best three years old and over to be exhibited in harness. Best Mare, with foal at her side, $30; Rockaway Horses—Best Gelding, $50. On main track—1. Two miles heats to harness, free for all trotters, $400. 2 Double team 56 wagon, mile heats, free for all trotters, $200.

The special premium offered by Mr. J. A. Lum for best public team and carriage, open or not, and for best team of "Victoria," [public] with single horse, will be awarded Wednesday.

Meeting of the Creditors of the First National Bank.—A meeting of the creditors of the First National Bank was held in one of the Parlors of the St. Charles Hotel, Judge Vennard was called the chair, and Judge W. W. Howe, chairman of the special committee appointed at a previous meeting, presented a report, which was unanimously adopted. The report recommends the immediate institution of an injunction suit.

Meeting of the Draymen.—There was a meeting of draymen of our city in the Pavilion at the head of Poydras street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of memorializing the City Council in the matter of the advanced rate of licences upon their calling. A petition and resolutions, setting forth their grievances, were unanimously adopted.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY—JANUARY 11, 1868.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock, A. M. President Talisaferro in the chair and seventy-nine members present.

Marie, of Terrebonne, offered a resolution, which was laid over, providing for a registry of births, marriages and death.

The consideration of the bill in order, Crane, of Ouachita, offered an amendment abolishing justice's courts.

At 12 o'clock, the special report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses was presented and considered as the order of the day.

Lynch, of Carroll, moved a reference of the report to a committee, with power to sit, to send for papers, and report as early as possible. Referred to committee composed of Messrs Lynch, Staples, Bertonceau, Blackburn, and Baringer.

The following additional articles in the Constitution were adopted:

ART. 6. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses of the General Assembly may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

ART. 63. There shall be a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office during the term for which the Governor shall have been elected. He shall reside at the Seat of Government, and shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when necessary, shall attest them. he shall, when required, lay the said register, and all papers, minutes and documents relative to his office, before either Houses of the General Assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 67. There shall be a Treasurer of the State and an Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years. At the first election under this Constitution, the Treasurer shall be elected for two years.

ART. 70. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor of Public Accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State; and in case of any vacancy caused by the resignation, death or absence of the Secretary, Treasurer or Auditor, the Governor shall have power to appoint to fill said vacancies: Provided, The unexpired term to be filled be more than twelve months; when otherwise, the Governor shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the office thus vacant until the ensuing general election.

ART. 71. The Treasurer and the Auditor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum each. The Secretary of State shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

ART. 72. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and shall be sealed with the seal of the State, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

TITLE IV—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ART. 72. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, in Parish Courts and in justices of the peace.

The Convention adjourned till 11 A. M. Monday.

The Military Changes in the South

Under the foregoing heading the *National Intelligencer* of the 31st ult., contains the following article:

Although the designation of better men at an earlier day for commanding generals than some who had been selected under the original constitution from which they have been removed, would have fulfilled the popular requirement, still the changes in command of a Sheridan or a Pope are gratifying in the highest degree to the people.

If Generals Meade and McDowell were disposed to correct the abuses that have arisen in the South under the miserable of the Freedmen's Bureau and numerous officers of the army, whereby the honest and the true regulation of the Blacks has been defeated, and a false registration of blacks has been made, we do not see that at this stage of the proceedings they can effect any important result in the direction of a vindication of law and the right. Besides, if they had powers in the premises, and should be disposed to exert them, they would doubtless be thwarted by the black Radicals in Congress, who have, it would seem, determined not only to take "no step backward," but rather to make advances in the line of continued usurpation and the most intolerable oppression of the whites of the South.

It is in the power, however, of the Generals named to undo much of the wrong done to men and things that has been perpetrated, and what in an especial manner to see to it that hereafter the civic authorities shall be justly regarded and respected, and that the greatly multiplying usurpations and oppressions in one or another annoying, vexatious, and tyrannous form, under the color of military authority, shall be at once brought to full stop.

Society in the South seems to be at almost the point of dissolution. Anarchy is getting into broad sway. The Blacks, governed by the uncontrollable passions belonging to inferior and uncultivated natures, and led by some brutal men of their own race, as well as by more white men than we care to think handed together to the neglect of the pursuits of labor under a condition of law and order, and are, to a great extent, living upon the property of others, upon property which may minister to present wants, but in the depths of the hate of which they are inspired by a criminal demagoggery, are absolutely destroying what, at no distant day, will be a necessity to all the people, whites and blacks.

Lapine is getting to be the order of the day, and unless it is speedily crushed out, by the disarming of blacks, and their immediate return to the peaceful walks of life, there is no telling what fearful results in crime a day or an hour may bring forth. Viewed in this light, this fearfully exigent, and at this time almost supreme consideration, the detachment of men from command who have precipitated the present awful dangers, and the substitution of those who certainly have the abilities, and, we take it, the will to restore order out of chaos, and thus add intense joy and satisfaction upon the hands of the people of the South, as well as the entire country, is an act on the part of the President which will be more deeply ingratiate him with just men everywhere.

Advices from Brussels, says the *France*, state that the constitution of the Empress Charlotte continues to improve. She will return to Paris when the weather permits, for a long drive or a walk. She visits the Majesties regularly every evening, and spends the rest of her time is divided between music and painting, for which latter art she has a great aptitude.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sumner Asks for Relief for the Georgia Negroes.

The House Committee on Reconstruction.

Provisional Government not to be Recognized.

The Georgia Convention.

The Mississippi Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

Every Frenchman to Serve in the National Guards.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Jan. 11—SENATE.—Mrs. Jesse Fremont petitions for restoration of property in San Francisco, which was taken by the military authorities.

Sumner presented a petition from the negroes of Fulton county, Georgia, setting forth their miserable condition, and asking relief.

Sumner introduced a joint resolution declaring the adoption of the 14th Constitutional Amendment referred to the Judiciary Committee. After considerable business, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—House entirely devoted to speeches.

The Agricultural Department promulgates the following: The returns relative to cotton indicate fully twenty per cent. aggregate increase over last year. The actual crop of 1866, as sold and shipped, making due allowance for receipts of the previous crop and the amount not sent forward on the 1st September, 1867, was very nearly 1,900,000 bales, while the estimate of this department in October, 1866, was 1,835,000 bales. The total estimate, made in view of all the department data as well as outside information, is placed at 2,110,000 bales.

The House Committee on Reconstruction this afternoon agreed upon a bill to be reported on Monday, declaring that there are no civil governments in the lately rebellious States, and that the provisional governments shall not be recognized as valid or legal, either by the Executive or by the Congress of the United States. And in order to facilitate the speedy enforcement of the several reconstruction laws the General-in-Chief is authorized to remove all officers now employed and appoint others for the performance of all acts required by those statutes to be done and that the people of the south are entitled to protection, to peaceable civil governments, Republican in form, and be restored to their political power in the Union. The Generals-in-Chief are empowered to remove any and all civil officers and appoint others in their place. So much of the reconstruction acts as authorizes the President to detail the military commanders to duty is repealed.

The bill declares it unlawful for the President to order any part of the army or navy to assist by force or otherwise in the attempt of those provisional governments to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States.

The bill further declares that the interference by any person with the military forces in the South is a high misdemeanor and that the party guilty of the offence shall be punished by not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

The bill repeals all parts of the Reconstruction acts inconsistent with the above provisions.

Stevens voted against the bill in Committee asserting that it was intended to elect Grant.

Stanton had a prolonged interview with Grant This evening's *Express* has the following:

The House Judiciary Committee will, on Monday, report a bill defining the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, with an amendment providing that it shall be necessary that two-thirds of the Court shall agree before any law can be pronounced unconstitutional.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $400,000, for the week $7,774,000; for the year $105,500,000.

The executive session of the Senate was devoted to Stanton. Nothing has transpired of the result of their proceedings.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11—The Convention was almost exclusively occupied during the day's session in debates.

A series of resolutions were introduced, petitioning Congress to remove the present State officers, or give the Convention power to do so, with authority to fill the vacancies thus made. Pending the discussion of which the Convention adjourned.

A general order appeared from Gen. Meade this morning, abolishing an ordinance to lay the collection of debts up to the 1st of January, 1868, except claims for labor and hire, adopted by the late Convention in that State, the validity of which has been called in question, and further ordering that the several officers, judicial and otherwise in Alabama, to respect and obey this order.

A similar order is looked for as to this State when the Convention adopts a pedamount relief ordinance.

There is considerable excitement here to night, occasioned by the report that Governor Jenkins has been removed and General Dunn, formerly of General Pope's staff, appointed Governor.

Jackson, Jan. 11.—A communication of the Reconstruction Convention was received from the Superintendent of the Gas Works, asking a loan of money for the purpose of furnishing security for gas to be used by the Convention.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a standing committee of five to consider what legislation was necessary to afford immediate relief and protection to this State and the people thereof, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

A resolution to appoint a committee of five to take into consideration whether the public lands may not be disposed of to pay the indebtedness of the State was also adopted.

A resolution to appoint a committee of five to take into consideration the destitute condition of a portion of our citizens and the means of affording present and permanent relief, was adopted.

A resolution was introduced that this Convention memorialize Congress to amend the Reconstruction acts so as to allow all persons who hold certificates of registration to vote on the ratification of the Constitution wherever they may be. Laid on the table for reference to the proper committee. Adjourned.

Harrisburg, Jan. 11—The Bolters have receded and the House organized on the Republican basis.

New York, Jan. 11.—Five steamers sailed to day for Europe.

New York, Jan. 11—The Bank statement shows an increase in loans of $3,723,125; in specie, $2,000,000; in legal tender, $7,164,739; in deposits, $1,641,915; increase in circulation, $10,250.

New York, Jan. 11.—Cotton fully ⅛c better. Sales 1800 bales. Middlings at 15¾c to 16¼c. Flour dull—common grades 5 to 10c lower. Wheat favors buyers. Corn 1 to 2c lower. Mess Pork 25c lower, $22 to $22 25. Pork dull and heavy—mess $21 25 for old, and $22 25 for new. Lard firm at 12¾ to 13c. Naval Stores firm. Freights very firm. Groceries quiet.

New York, Jan. 11.—Money easy at 5 to 6 per cent for call loans; supply abundant. Gold 138. Governments strong; large amounts bought on European account. Sixes, Bounties and Coupons advanced.

Mobile, Jan. 11.—Cotton market closed firm; middlings 14½ to 14¾c; receipts 1981; sales 4500; exports 1571.

Louisville, Jan. 11.—Sales of Tobacco light at $4 to $6 for lugs. $11 to $15 for medium leaf; new cutting $17 75. Flour $7 75 to $12 50 for superfine and fancy. Corn 75 to