THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUY & 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 run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1868.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Wallace & Co., the extensive dry goods dealers, who announce their removal from Canal street to the corner of Magazine and Common streets. Those gentlemen keep on hand a large and well selected stock of goods in their line, such as woollens, hosiery, notions, gloves, linens, prints, domestic, etc., etc., which we recommend to our country friends.

EXCURSIONISTS TO THE FAIR.—Col. Williams, the General Superintendent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, notifies, through our advertising columns, visitors to the Fair, who hold "excursion tickets," that the same have been extended and will be good until Tuesday, January 21, inclusive.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.—We are requested to announce that a concert will be given in aid of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers of the Confederate army, at the National Theatre, corner Perdido and Baronne streets, on Thursday evening next, 16th inst., under the direction of Miss Romey, well known in this city as a musician of fine accomplishments, assisted by a number of young ladies, daughters of prominent citizens. This is an object which appeals to the sympathies of all our people, and we trust that the efforts of these amateur performers in so sacred a cause will, through the assistance of the charitable public, be crowned with success.

FIRST DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.—We were pleased to learn, last night, of the election, by a majority of six, of our worthy friend, Dr. S. B. Hurd, as physician to the Fire Department, for the First District of New Orleans. Dr. Hurd was opposed in the candidacy for this office by Dr. Nichols.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Miss Audibert performed in the role of *Galathée*, last night, with her usual power, rendering the "drinking song" in a style and spirit rarely equalled.

To-night Meyerbeer's grand opera of the *Huguenots* will be presented. Mademoiselles Fauschetti and Lambelli, Madame Segurin, Mr. Van Huffilin, Mr. Picot, Mr. Lechevallier, Mr. Dupin and Mr. Tholer taking the leading characters.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—

We publish in another column the proceedings of a meeting of a number of citizens of New Orleans, who are opposed to radicalism, and as we understand it, without regard to former party affiliations, held on Friday and Saturday evenings last, at the St. Charles Hotel. The resolutions adopted speak for themselves. It was full time that an organization should have been effected, of all the Conservative elements in our midst, who are disposed to unite themselves in aid of the great efforts now being made by the Democratic party of the North and West, to defeat the destructive policy of the Radical party, who are seeking to attain power by means of the negro vote, even if they have to pull down the pillars of the temple and shatter the form of the Government. It is the Conservative men of the North and West within the pale of the Democratic party who are now seeking to save the Government. The *Bee* has repeatedly urged during many months past, and before the subject had been mooted by any of our up-town cotemporaries, the necessity for such an organization, and we found nothing in the name and characteristics of the Democratic party, or in its great services to the cause of Constitutional government, to induce us to advocate the creation of a Conservative party under a different name. The Democratic party is sufficiently Conservative for us in this contest, and we feel certain that if it cannot defeat the Radicals no other party can, whatever name may be given to it. The advantage of co-operating with such a powerful and successful organization now in the full tide of existence, is too obvious, even were there time to effect another. Were a so called Conservative party to be started, what guarantee is there that those citizens hitherto in alliance with the Democrats, would abandon their own friends and take their chances of success in the new body? and do the Democrats not constitute by far the greater portion of the population of Louisiana? It is true the primary object is to defeat the adoption of the Constitution for the State which is now in process of being framed, and thereupon the Affirmation of Louisiana, but there are other vitally important services, which an alliance of all the Conservatives will be needed to perform, in endeavoring to defeat the series of measures which Congress will, in all probability, adopt in carrying out its schemes. It is no time when your house is on fire to refuse to co-operate with a large and well equipped fire company, because its appellation does not suit you, and initiate proceedings towards the organization of a company with a more acceptable name. That would be a very foolish course to pursue, while your house was burning to the ground. So, if the Conservatives were to begin now to combine under a new name, all those who are unwilling to act with the Democratic party, the probabilities are that the Radicals will have carried their measures before we shall have effected our combination.

At the same time we think that old party managers would be not consult the interests they propose to subserve, were they to refrain from putting their names forward in a prominent manner, and suffer new men, who have never had any connection with politics, to occupy the chief places in this movement. There is an odor about old party names which may possibly be offensive to some whose distaste for politics and politicians is fixed and ineradicable, but whose co-operation is essential in carrying on the present enterprise. And as success in defeating the Negro Constitution of Louisiana and the radical measures of Congress is the sole end in view, and not the aggrandisement or elevation of men of any stripe, it is important to attract all, of whatever shades of politics they may be, and drive away none. Let the Executive Committee appointed on Saturday evening add to its numbers representatives of every shade of opinion in the State entitled to representation, only taking care that the persons nominated are thoroughly opposed to negro suffrage and the other ruinous measures of the Radicals, and willing cordially to support the National Democratic Party, and we think that if success can possibly be obtained it can only be had in this manner.

At the same time, political affairs are not to be conducted by tyros, and we do not say that a citizen familiar with business of this kind is to be set aside merely on that account. Enterprises of this nature are generally set on foot by men of some experience, and they are entitled to whatever credit may arise from them. Their own good sense ought to teach them how far they should go, and when others should be put forward to complete work which they may not be able to perfect.

RATHER GLOOMY.—The New York *Times*, (Radical) discussing Republican prospects, says:

As things stand to-day, with universal negro suffrage to be forced upon the Southern States by military power as the condition of their restoration to the Union, and in the certain temper and temper of the Republican party on the financial questions before the country, the prospect of a Republican defeat is not only reasonable, but it may be called brilliant.

It also expresses the opinion that "even General Grant, on an extra radical platform, would be beaten by General Hancock."

General Grant is unquestionably a strong man with the Northern masses, but even his strength it is thought will not be equal to the task of carrying through the Presidential contest the immense burden of such a scheme as the enfranchising of the whole race, North and South, to the negro.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis and his accomplished lady came up on Sunday morning last aboard the splendid craft, the Will Wygener, which plies regularly on this place. Mr. and Mrs. Davis immediately entered a carriage at the landing and repaired to the residence of his sister, Mrs. Luther Smith, a short distance from town. They will spend a few days there and then proceed to Mississippi, where they will make their future home. Quite a crowd assembled at the landing to see old Jeff, (as he is commonly called by the buoys), but no demonstrations were made, other than to get a look at him as he passed through the crowd. He is looking well and seems to feel as fresh and elastic as he did in years agone.—*Bayou Sara Ledger.*

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT.—The following is the Monthly Statement of the Fire Department, for the month ending on the 31st December, 1867, and the amount in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1868:

Total amount of property exposed to fire	$1,999,102,791 00
Total amount of property saved	1,926,491,290 00
Total amount of property destroyed	72,611,501 00
Total amount of insurance assessed for payment	1,371,816 83
Total amount of insurance paid	675,000 00
Total debt	$2,046,816 83

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Cash	$106,739 25 87
Currency	25,779,349 71
Total	134,208,089 3 33

Amount of debt less cash in treasury.....$2,912,125,850 10

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,337

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Second Annual Fair—Seventh Day—Fair Grounds, Jan. 13.—There was a good attendance during the day, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The wind had one good effect; it dried off the walks.

We will first visit the cereal, fruit and liquor departments. The gentleman in charge of this department is E. M. Rusha. The first thing we strike is, as labelled, "vegetable pears." Looking at these, we concluded that they were what we have heretofore known as the white egg plant. Next to this, we found green pears picked on the eighth of January, the vines and blossoms taken from the vine on the same day. Further along we strike some half dozen mammoth turnips, which were also raised in Louisiana. Moving a little towards the equilateral we discovered a fine presentation of cheese made at Hudson, Ohio, for McFarland, Straight & Co.

We next find a sample of Worcestershire sauce made at Richmond, Va., which the manufacturers, E. Rawdin & Co., propose to put up against the production of Lea & Perrins, the celebrated English manufacturers of the same. As an enterprising Southern Company, we give them the full benefit of our columns. A friend of ours, who is somewhat of an epicure, pronounces the sauce all right. We accept his dictum.

Passing along, we came to the beautiful display which is presented by G. W. Dunbar & Son, of cordials, syrups, &c. The most interesting part of this exhibition is the fact that every article upon the shelves was manufactured in New Orleans by the younger Mr. Dunbar, the junior partner of the firm, who served his apprenticeship in some of the best establishments in Europe.

Near this stand, in quiet juxtaposition, is the strawberry stand. Think of strawberries raised in the open air, just across Esplanade street from the Fair Grounds, which with the most delicious flavor, (so far as our nose goes) measure between two and three inches in circumference. Such are raised and exhibited by Mr. J. J. Kendel.

Mr Wagoine, of Ponchatoula, also makes a fine display of strawberries, grown in the open air. We venture to say that no one can beat either, and the fight is between the two.

A display of oranges of all the various species, with lemons of Louisiana growth, next attracted our attention. It was splendid. It was accompanied by three or four bunches of bananas which had not, and probably could not reach maturity in this climate. Passing several displays of fruit, one of which we wish to particularly mention as a curiosity—(we mean the offering of Mrs. Peter Marcy) of a single limb from an orange tree bearing and supporting three different kinds of fruit, viz: a common Louisiana sweet orange, the Mandarin or China orange, and what is generally known as the Louisiana lemon. This is the legitimate product of a careful selection by the capabilities of our native trees, when properly developed by grafting.

The rest of our genial friend Mr. Rusha's department, want of space compells us to abandon for this issue. We shall do it all the justice in our power in full time.

The great feature of the day was the stove race. Six stoves were entered and vast was the competition for the first loaf of bread. We stood about when every one was drawn out, and printed ribbons was driven out, and we anxiously watched the countenances of the bakers, and the bakeresses, if that is the proper feminimity. We noticed the time, but which is the—the Committee, who are an excellent set of gentlemen in a stomachic point of view, decided that all the bread wasn't worth a cuss—that is it wasn't eatable. We, with the bakers, gave in sorrowfully to this decision. They are to do it over again at 12 M. to-day, and we shall be there and time them again.

The following awards were made yesterday and the day before: Class B—Best Calachel, J. A. Lom, Gold Medal. Best carriage for children, J. A. Lom, $5.

Best buggy, without top, made in Louisiana, Bleakley & Thompson—diploma.

Best top buggy, T. Gallagher—bronze medal.

Best buggy without a top, J. A. Lum—$10.

MISCELLANEOUS—CLASS 6.

Best harness, (a beautiful specimen of home manufacture and skill,) R. Condon—premium recommended.

Best shifting top buggy, Bleakly & Hogan—premium recommended.

Best physician's phaeton, J. A. Lum—premium recommended.

Best gent's clog cart, J. A Lum—premium recommended.

Best hose made in Louisiana, A. Dudne.

Buggies without tops, made in Louisiana, Benson & Holmes—honorable mention.

CLASS 11—MISCELLANEOUS.

Best broome manufactured in Louisiana, M. L. Madden—premium recommended.

CLASS 16.

Silverware, A. B. Griswold—premium.

Jewelry, E. A. Tyler—first premium.

Best display of silverware, A. B. Griswold premium.

Best finished clock, E. A. Tyler—premium.

Best teeth on gold No. 9, (unknown) Premium.

Best teeth on vulcanized rubber No. 6, (unknown) Premium.

Best display of dental specimens No. 9, (unknown)

Best specimen of sponge gold for dental use, Dr. Q. Lamon.

Space does not allow us to finish the cereal fruit and liquor department in this issue but will follow it up to-morrow.

The Fair—The following is furnished us as the programme of the Fair to day:

Exhibition Halls and Machinery in operation.

Matched Horses.—Best matched Horses for carriage, $50; do. Mares for carriage, $40; do. Horses for buggy, $50; do. Mares for buggy, $50.

Ponies.—Best Saddle Pony, under 14 hands high, $20; best exhibition of horsemanship, by boys under fourteen years, in jockey costume, $20.

On main track, at 2½ o'clock precisely—Dash of three miles: leading horse in first mile to get $50; leading horse in second mile to get $75, and the winner of the dash to get $200. E. Warwick enters (dress, red and blue; b. h. Jim Johnston, 5 years old, by Goodward, dam Judith, by imp. Sovereign. Wm. Crutcher enters (dress, red and red); b. f. Jennie C. 3 years old, by Dan'l Boone, dam by Glencoe. Wm. Cottrill enters (dress fancy) b. h. Dallas, 3 years old, by Second Sovereign, dam Dr. Leak. Wm. Brady enters (dress red and white) Agnes Donovan, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Little Peggie. Wm. Brady enters (dress blue and white) a b. Vets, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Trustee, by imp. Trustee.

The Convention Warrants.—Attorney General Lynch, in a lengthy official letter to the Auditor, concurs with the latter officer, in the opinion that the Auditor has no right to grant warrants covering the expenses of the State Convention until there shall be funds in the Treasury arising from the collections of the tax levied to such expenses.

Gardner's Directory for 1868.—We are obliged to Mr. Charles Gardner for another copy of his City Directory. Copies of the work may be had at his office, No. 1 Commercial Place, Price $5. Such a book must necessarily contain some errors, but the generally correct information it affords and the necessity for its use make it invaluable.

Mr. Slawson's Disappearance.—Nothing has been heard of Mr. Slawson, Superintendent of the City Railway Company and nephew of Mr. J. B. Slawson, of this city, who unaccountably disappeared in New Orleans last Thursday. No the matter remains a painful mystery.

Alleged Attempted Rape.—Joseph Lafourcade, residing at No. 157 Conti street, was arraigned before Recorder Gastinel yesterday and held for examination in the case of the offence by his niece, Marie Sautinn, a girl about 13 years of age, of having on two separate occasions attempted to violate her person. Marie was orphan, and was living in the family of the accused as an adopted child. She has since gone to reside with her brother in the Third District.

Burglaries—Officer Danson reports that the residences at the corner of Annunciation and Phillip streets, Nos. 120 and 122, were burglariously entered yesterday morning, about half past 3 o'clock, and the following articles stolen: Two gold watches and one silver one, three gold chains, one pocket-book containing $100, and a lot of keys. The other parties in the pocket-books were stolen and the amount they contained is not known. Officer Danson saw the burglars when they were leaving the place and pursued them, but they succeeded in making good their escape.

The house of Capt. J. K. Scott, corner of Chestnut and Pleasant streets, was burglariously entered Sunday morning at an early hour through a side window opening into the dining room, and the following articles carried away. One dozen silver tablespoons, one dozen silver plated forks, eleven silver teaspoons, all marked "T. A. S." Also, five large silver plated spoons and one small silver spoon and fork, marked "G. K. S," and four silver cups, marked respectively "Mary Ann Benson," "Josephine Clark Benson," "Jos. Benson," and one engraved with a Masonic spoon, and marked "G. K. S." one silver tea urn, one silver plated pitcher, a dozen napkins and two table cloths—the whole valued at about $200. Acting Lieut. Hunter examined the premises, and reports that the premises were entered through a large window facing on Chestnut street. This window had no fastening. The imprint of a foot left on a chair indicated that the burglar was in his bare feet, and probably a negro. There is a large, savage dog on the premises. This dog was found lying in a stupid, insensible condition under the window. The Captain thinks the dog had been tampered with, as the day previous he had acted in a very singular manner. Capt. Scott, recently, had been in the habit of keeping large sums of money in the house—from three to four thousand dollars. He has implicit confidence in his servants—two colored and one white—and feels convinced they were not concerned in the robbery.

Sergeant Dorsey reports that the house of Mrs. Boynes, corner of St. Andrew and Constance streets, was burglariously entered Sunday night about 9 o'clock. The burglars ransacked several trunks, and while doing so were discovered by Mrs Boynes, who gave an alarm, and the thieves beat a hasty retreat from the house without taking anything away.

Officer Fitzgibbons, reports that two burglars entered the coffeehouse of Frederick Aberswith, corner of St. Andrew and New Levee streets, Sunday morning about 3 o'clock. They effected an entrance by cutting through one of the window shutters. They were surprised by the officers and pursued, but they succeeded in making good their escape. The only thing missing was about four dollars in change, which was taken from the drawer. The burglars are known to the officers, and will doubtless be arrested.

City Mortality.—There were 154 deaths in the city of New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning the 12th inst. Of this number there 62 deaths of cholera, and 1 of yellow fever.

Fire.—About 4 P. M. Sunday a fire broke out in a frame house near the corner of Marigny and Casstatter street completely, destroying the house and two adjoining frame buildings. The house in which the fire originated was occupied by Jacob Beck, and owned by Hilliard, who also owned the corner house adjoining. Both were insured for $2,500. The third house destroyed belonged to Mr. Hooper, and was also insured for $2,500. The house of Dr. Lyons was slightly damaged; $200 will cover his loss. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Republican Nominating Convention.—The Convention of the Republican Party of Louisiana met last night in the Mechanics Institute—82 delegates present.

Balloting for a candidate for Governor of Louisiana resulted as follows:

1st ballot	Judge Taliaferro received	3 votes
"	W. J. Hawkins "	4 "
"	G. M. Wickliffe "	2 "
"	H. C. Warmoth "	41 "
"	F. E. Dumas, (colored) "	41 "
24 ballot	H. C. Warmoth received	45 "
"	F. E. Dumas (colored) "	43 "

Warmouth was declared the nominee of the Republican Party for Governor.

The first ballot for Lieutenant Governor stood: G. W. Ryan, 1; L. Labire, 1; G. M. Wickliffe, 5; W. J. Blackburn, 9; J. P. Newsham, 15; and F. E. Dumas, colored, 57. The last named was accordingly declared nominated.

G. E. Bovee was nominated for Secretary of State.

The Convention adjourned till 7 P. M. this evening.

Recorder Neville's Court.—John O'Brien was examined yesterday and sent for trial before the First District Court for a violent assault and battery on Mary O'Keefe, at her residence, No. 101 Julia street.

Charles Suter and H. C. Grube were held to bail of $500 each, to answer, the 28th instant, to the charge of swearing that a mark to a certain receipt was made by deponent, Daniel Block, in their presence, thereby committing perjury, it is alleged, in a case in the Second Justices' Court, entitled Daniel Block, vs. H. C. Grube and F. Dreyfus. Grube is also charged with perjury in the same matter.

Frank Montgomery, alias John Harrison, and C. F. Clark, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, were arraigned, charged by E. C. Gerstenberg, who keeps a clothing store at 110 Baronne street, with obtaining money and clothing, amounting to $347, by fraudulent representations in presenting a check for that amount on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, with the forged signature of David McClure, Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A. The accused were sent before the First District Court for trial—bail $1000.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Charles Williams, alias Charles Wood, charged by Mrs G Hamilton, with stealing, Sunday, from her premises in Dauphin street, between Conti and Bienville, silver spoons and forks amounting to the value of $70, was sent to the Parish Prison to await investigation of the charges made.

James P. Burns was arraigned, charged with stealing, on board the ship Sharpsburg, a watch, and jewelry amounting to about $250. The prisoner, a mere lad, plead guilty to the charge. Recorder Gastinel sent him before the First District Court, where Judge Howe sentenced him to thirty days imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—James P. Bird, charged with stealing a gold watch and other articles of jewelry valued $11 in money from B. E. Young, on board the bark Sharpsburg, plead guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Anthony Dowd plead guilty to carrying concealed weapons and was sentenced to ten days imprisonment.

C. Swanton and Antonio Freitas, charged assault and battery, were released by *nol pros.*

The Grand Jury returned a true bill for manslaughter in the case of Henry Harris, colored, who killed Louis Morris, colored, on board the steamboat Calumet, by a blow with a capstan. They quartered about some money.

Recorder Letten's Court.—Andrew Kepper is to answer to a charge of having broken open and rifled a trunk of its contents, belonging to a party residing in the Third District.

Reorganization of the Democratic Party.

We should have been pleased to have laid before our readers in our issue of Sunday the following proceedings of the meetings of citizens at the St. Charles Hotel, which we take from the *Times*, of that day, had the able Secretary of the meeting thought fit to furnish us with a copy of them, or notify our reporter that they might be had:

At an adjourned meeting of gentlemen opposed to radicalism, held at the St. Charles Hotel on Friday night, January 10th, 1868, Mr. Alexander Walker was chosen chairman, and Mr. Durand Da Ponte, secretary.

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the matter of forming a political combination in opposition to the Radical party.

By request of the Chair, Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, addressed the meeting in explanation of the views and political prospects of the Democratic party in the Northern States.

Mr. W. M. Smallwood presented the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived when it is both proper and necessary to take such action as will speedily secure the permanent organization of the National Democratic party of the State of Louisiana; and that this meeting proceed at once to take such action by the appointment of a State Central Committee, consisting of twenty five citizens, of whom five shall constitute a quorum, to whom shall be referred the duty of preparing the details of such permanent organization. Said committee, when appointed, shall organize by the election of a chairman, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer, the chairman and treasurer to be members of said committee, and when so organized, shall proceed to secure the thorough organization of the party in every ward in the City. Said committee shall have the power, whenever in their judgment the exigencies of the country or of the party require it, to call a State Convention of the party, and to prescribe the basis of representation therein. The committee thus to be appointed shall have power to fill vacancies in their body, and it shall continue in office until the party shall be convened in State Convention, as hereinbefore provided.

Resolved, That a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of the city of New Orleans opposed to Radicalism be published in the city papers; such meeting to be held at 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the organization proposed in the foregoing resolution.

The resolutions, after being fully considered and discussed, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. R. L. Gibson moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to select a Democratic State Central Committee, and to report their names at an adjourned meeting, to be held on Saturday night, January 11.

The motion being agreed to, the chair appointed the following gentlemen on said committee: R. L. Gibson, J. O. Nixon, R. J. Barrow, James Eustis and Duncan S. Cage.

Meeting was adjourned sine die.

ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
DURAND DA PONTE, Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

On the reassembling of the adjourned Democratic meeting, Judge Walker being absent, ex Governor P. O. Hebert was called to the chair.

M. R. L. Gibson, on behalf of the committee appointed to nominate suitable persons to constitute the "State Central Committee," reported the following names:

Geo. A. Fosdick, Geo. Williamson, D. F. Kenner, J. Ad Rozier, J. A. Snyder, W. M. Smallwood, P. Irwin, A Sauboda, David Stuart, A. W. Hepworth, John McEnery, H. F. Johns, Wm. M. Levy, Edward Fenner, F. S. Goode, John H New, Richard Taylor, John Holmes, J. O. Fuqua, Duncan S. Cage, H. P. Kernochan, J. F. Austin, Louis Bush, Sam'l Anderson, Geo. S. Darling, Peter Kaiser, J. Hernandez, P. O. Hebert, Chas E. Fenner, C. H. Slocomb, W. H. Wade, Hardy Richardson, C. Dutour, W. M. Burwell, A. B. Bacon, Marmaduke Baker, J. O. Nixon, Durant Da Ponte, Alexander Walker, Louis Texada, James B. Eustis, F. Solomon, I. N. Marks, C. Zilles, John Meyer, Thos. Murray, J. Q. A. Fellowes, W. M. Dane, M. B. Brady, Chas. J. Leeds, J. M. Lapeyre, Saml Seymour, A. Baldwin Seger, H. M. Favrot, David Wedge, Thos. Aiken, J. R. Walker, W. F. Hatfleigh, N. Trepagnier, J. D. Mann, G. de Ferriet, R. J. Barrow, Mike Carroll, C. W. Culbertson, Thomas Mackie, Sam. Smith, W. S. Pike, L. E. Lemarie, M. O. Tracy, S. Tyler Reed, Thos. E. Adams, R. L. Gibson, F. A. Sturcken, C. W. Kilbourne, J. J. Foley.

In submitting his report, Mr. Gibson said it was recommended by the Committee that the number of gentlemen to compose the Executive Committee should be increased to about seventy.

On motion of Mr. S. R. Walker the recommendation was agreed to and the report adopted.

Mr. J. O. Nixon moved that the Executive Committee be empowered to increase its numbers by the addition of such members as the Committee deem desirable or necessary for the interests of the party.

On motion of Mr. E. Salomon the Secretary was instructed to call together the Executive Committee at parlor F, St. Charles Hotel, on Tuesday evening next.

On motion it was further ordered that the Central Committee be requested and empowered to fix the time and place for holding the mass meeting proposed in the resolutions adopted as above, and to take such further action in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary.

P. O. HEBERT, President of the
DURANT DA PONTE, Secretary.

The Assassination of Colonel Sanchez.

[Brownsville Cor. of the New York Times, Dec. 31.]

The assassination of Colonel Platon Sanchez, the Mexican Liberal, who was President of the court martial which tried Maximilian, on the road from Catorce to San Louise, on the 18th of last month, was but a token, and a significant one, of the inevitable revolution in Mexico. His executioner was Domingo Perez, an ex-Sergeant of Maximilian's body guard, a well educated Mexican, and long notorious for personal exploits of daring bravery. Perez at the time stepped out from his post, and, calling to Colonel Sanchez, said: "I am under the necessity of avenging the death of my Emperor, and you who pronounced his death sentence, and ordered his speedy execution, must be the first to fall." He then fired at Sanchez, the ball from his Spencer rifle passing through the Colonel's head, and causing instant death. The Sergeant then called upon the troops, who had all been under Imperial Officers, and said to them, "All who desire to do so may now retire to their homes, while those who wish to follow me will take a few steps forward. Of the 180 men, 15 signified their intention of going home, and left with their arms. The remaining 165 followed Perez toward the State of Jalisco. They were armed with Spencer's sight and Henry's twelve-shooter rifles, and were splendidly mounted. They opened the safe containing the army funds, which Sanchez had in his possession, and took therefrom its contents, $1700 in all. At each town they levied a contribution of beef, and succeeded in getting people to provide food for their horses. Martinez's command at Zacatecas was ordered to follow Perez and to give no quarter. They started 575 strong, and mutinied at the little town of Ojo Caliente, twelve leagues from Zacatecas. Perez joined Chavez's revolutionary party on the 1st instant, at the small town of Santa Ana, twelve leagues to the southwest of Guadalajara, and routed the 11th regiment of that State, which had been sent to pursue them by order of Gen. Ramon Corona. Sanchez, Pintos, Chavez and Perez then united their commands, which numbered some 1700 men. They now are in the heavy mountain lands between the Canino Real of Tepic and Colima. They stay there in obedience to orders from Lozada and Placido de Vego.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Reconstruction Bill Proposed.

Two-thirds of Supreme Court Required to Declare Acts of Congress Unconstitutional.

S. S. Cox, Minister to Austria.

General Butler in Richmond.

The Mississippi Convention.

The Virginia Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

Policy of the Sultan More Liberal.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Jan 13.—The Judiciary Committee are required to report a bill regulating impeachment trials.

Information from the President, regarding Burlingham's Chinese mission, was demanded.

The Secretary of the Treasury is asked if there are not surplus funds on hand which could be advantageously covered into the Treasury.

The bill amending the Constitution so as to provide a tribunal for the adjudication of differences arising between the Government and the States was taken up, but the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

Horsey.—Under the regular Monday's call the following bills were introduced:

To establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen.

Defining the belligerent rights of the United States.

Requiring two thirds of the Supreme Court to pronounce laws unconstitutional.

For passage of the Tariff bill as soon as possible.

To construct a railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky.

To find the national debt.

Protecting American citizens abroad.

Declaring the fourteenth article adopted.

The speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department seeking transportation South for certain provisions.

The rules were suspended by 116 to 41, for the introduction of the additional Reconstruction bill, which was telegraphed Saturday. The bill will be debated to-morrow and Wednesday, and a vote will be taken on it Thursday.

Members are pledged to make no dilatory motions.

The rules were suspended and this bill introduced and passed, making five Judges of the Supreme Court a quorum, and requiring two-thirds of the full bench to make valid any action infringing directly or indirectly on the laws of Congress, and should Judge Chase decline the secure and confiscation of land belonging to him, situate in the United States, and that his answer to the interrogatories of the bill would expose him to the confiscation of his estate under such proceedings.

Vice Chancellor Wood, before whom the case was originally heard, held that a plaintiff could not obtain relief here without waiving the penalties in a foreign country to which the defendant was subject in respect of the same matters, and the bill was dismissed the plea, and dismissed the bill with costs. Hence this appeal to his Lordship on behalf of the United States Government.

The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, said he had to determine whether the plea was a good answer to the whole bill, or whether it was good for part only, and to what part it sought by the plaintiffs, but bad as to the relief prayed by the bill.

As to the discovery sought by the plaintiffs, the defendant relied on the well known rule that no person was compellable to give an answer tending to expose him to a criminal charge. It was, however, by answering the discovery bill, would render himself liable for a breach of some law of this country, there could be no question but he could refuse to answer, nor was that disputed by the plaintiffs, but they said it applied only to a peril of crim inal proceedings in this country, and not to a case where a liability of forfeiture was incurred by a breach of a law of a foreign country. In support of that distinction they relied on the case of "The King of the Two Sicilies vs. Vermilyea."

The King of the Two Sicilies instituted a suit for the purpose of obtaining possession of a steamship belonging to the defendants for the revolutionary government which had usurped the functions of Government in Sicily, and the bill charged that the defendants had in their possession divers documents from which the truth of the matter would appear. The defendants stated that the production thereof would, as they were advised, expose them to a criminal prosecution in Sicily. But in that case not the least information was furnished to the Judge—Lord Cranworth—as to the foreign law on the subject, and unless the defendants returned to their own country they would not be liable to criminal proceedings.

In the present case, the court was fully informed of the American law, which was applicable to the defendant, namely, the Act of Congress, which the court could construe like any English Act of Parliament; and the defendant was liable to prosecution under the Act of Congress, whether he returned to America or not. In fact, the plaintiffs admitted that they had commenced proceedings against him in America to obtain a forfeiture of his landed property there, for having acted as agent of the Confederate government. The United States having come into this court, must be subject to the principle which protected a man from exposing himself to penalties; and therefore, the court was of opinion that the plea, so far as related to the discovery sought by the plaintiffs, must be allowed.

But, so far as regarded the relief sought by the plaintiffs, the court was of opinion that the plea was bad. The defendant admitted that the money and goods claimed by the plaintiffs were their absolute property, and even if they had obtained a forfeiture of his land in America for having infringed American law before they applied to this court, they would be entitled to recover money and goods in this country, which the plaintiffs admitted to be their absolute property. Under these circumstances the plea, so far as related to the relief sought by the plaintiffs, must be overruled, leaving the defendant at liberty to put in a voluntary answer.

GEN. MEADE'S OPINIONS.—A committee from the Convention waited on Gen. Meade on Wednesday. A gentleman informs us that Gen. Meade was asked if the Convention could pass measures of relief. His reply was, "they could if there was anything in the Reconstruction acts which gave them the power." When asked if he would enforce any ordinance passed upon that or other subjects, he replied that they would have to be submitted to the people for ratification before they could be enforced. As to whether he would protect the sale of property by Sheriffs, by reason of any ordinance they might pass, he could only say that, if called on, he would advise plaintiffs in such cases not to press their claims, but, if they chose not to take his advice, he could do nothing.

We suppose from this, General Meade considers himself here to stand in enforcing the Reconstruction acts in their various stages, and that he has a power limited by those acts, and that the power of the Convention is also limited by the same, and that neither should go beyond these limits.—*Macon, Ga., Telegraph.*

The Philadelphia *Press* triumphantly states, as showing how low "Andrew Johnson" has fallen, that at his New-Year's reception "there were no colored citizens present. The *Press* calls for "another Washington!" We should think it was, and would like to have it fully investigated and explained, either by a Congressional Committee or by the Democratic League. It would be a great improvement, however, for any one to inquire whether there were any "colored citizens present" at the New-Year's reception of the Philadelphia *Press.*

A dispatch to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "It is rumored that Mr. Thornton, the new British Minister, has not yet reported to re-open negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and that he will assure our Government of the willingness of his Government to refer the question of claims of allegiance from citizens who may have given formal notification of their intention to become naturalized in the United States or elsewhere."

The Montgomery *Mail* having inquired of John Hardy whether he offered as a compact to Gov. Shorter, John indignantly replies that he never offered anybody his company that he never had any company to offer.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Jan. 13, 12:00 M.—United States revenue cutter Wilderness passed up at 6:30 this A. M. A towboat with a ship and bark passed up at 10 A. M.

United States survey schooner Vanna, and a three masted schooner sailed up at 11:30. Sailed, ship Herald, Wind East and blowing strong. Barometer 30.20.

Arrived yesterday—Barks Jas. E. Ward, Lauderken, in ballast, and French bark Severe. Sailed yesterday—Steamship Cromwell.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 13.—The steamer Homeyer burned at Foulk's Landing, Onachita river, twenty miles below Monroe, at 9 A. M. Sunday. The boat and cargo, 900 bales of cotton are a total loss.

The boat was crowded with passengers, all of whom with the crew is saved. She took fire from a coal oil lamp in the engine room while lying at the landing.

London, Jan. 13.—Accounts by the Rio Janeiro mail show that the condition and prospects of the Paraguayans are unfavorable. Lopez commands at Humaita, and is enthusiastically supported, all classes of the population working energetically to supply him with men and provisions. When the steamer sailed the allies were pushing men to the front.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Baron De Rudding, Russian Minister to Brazil, has been recalled, to fill an important home position.

Havana, Jan. 13.—Lersundi is taking energetic measures to suppress assaults on persons and property.

Sickness among the negroes is diminishing. The Customhouse officials refuse time notes unless guaranteed. Exchange on Paris 1 per cent. discount. Currency, New York, improving.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Immense meetings were held in the North on Saturday, regarding the safety of naturalized citizens abroad. The question is assuming startling importance.

The Radical County Convention at Indianapolis resolved to instruct delegates to the State Convention to oppose a platform or resolution for payment of bonds with legal money unless otherwise endorsed.

Queenstown, Jan. 13.—The steamer Chicago, from New York, is ashore near this place.

London, Jan. 13—Noon. Consols 93⅝. Bonds 72⅝.

Frankfort, Jan. 13. Bonds 71⅝.

Liverpool, Jan. 13—Noon.—Cotton active and buoyant—advanced 1-16. Sales 20,000 bales of American. Uplands 9⅝; Orleans 9⅞; following sales: Uplands, $\frac{5}{8}$ ord. to $\frac{5}{8}$ mid. Orleans, $\frac{5}{8}$ ord. to $\frac{5}{8}$ mid. Wheat dull. Corn firm, mixed 29s. Pork, $1.39, white Southern, $1.39 to $1.41. Oats, 1c. higher. Peas firmer, Canadian, 39s. Pork, prime mess, Virginia, 83 to 84s. Rosin, $2.90 to $3. Freights firm—cotton, by sail, 9 to 7-16d.; by steam, ⅝ to ¾d.

New York, Jan. 13.—Gold closed at 140⅝.

New York, Jan. 13.—Money in more active demand, but the market closed easy at 6 to 7 for call loans. Exchange weak, 9⅝ and 9¾. Gold active and excited, moving up to 141 but closed at 140⅝. Stocks active and strong, with improved tendency.

Sub Treasury business—receipts $3,000,000; payments $2,400,000; balance $80,000,000.

Governments closed strong. Sixes of '62, with coupons, 109⅝; of '64, 107¾; of '65, 108; of '67, 109⅝; of '68, 109⅝.