THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LINET, 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 having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB 7, 1868.

Madame A. Loez announces, through our advertising columns, that her stock of vehicles, comprising barouches, doctors' boggies, and other conveyances, is for sale at very low prices. Her establishment is at 134 Rampart street, between St Peter and Toulouse. Vehicles manufactured and repaired at the same place.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The "Queen of Cyprus" was presented for the third time last night. Picot and Chevalier surpassing their former efforts in this opera, in the judgment of connoisseurs. Their success was undoubted. Mlle Audibert was charming, and sang with power full effect. The scenery, chorus and orchestral accompaniement everything that could be desired.

On Saturday evening we are to have "Si J'Etais Roi" with Mr. Damiani, Madame Segnin and Mr. Lochevalier in the leading characters, after which the third grand Bal Masque.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The success of Signor Lotti's fine German Opera troupe at this theatre Wednesday night led to a crowded house last night to witness Gounod's celebrated opera "Faust." To night we are to have for the first time in New Orleans, Flotow's comic opera "Stradella," in three acts.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Dan Bryant is announced for a benefit to-night, when will be presented the interesting drama "Born to Good Luck," in which he sustains the character of *O'Rafferty*, singing "Paddy is the Boy" and dancing the "Donnybrook Jig" with Miss Hattie Vallée. He also appears as *Tim Moore* with song and dance. A farce concludes the bill.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Amelia Garcia, a fine songstress, whose beauty is almost sufficient to attract a crowded house, made her first appearance last night, and was received with rapturous applause. She excels rather in harmony than melody of vocalization, but her rare beauty will, doubtless, make her popular with any audience, however critical. She is a fine animated creature, and despite a little too much paint is neither "coldly sweet nor deadly fair." The Clinetop Sisters, as usual, were charming, and the other artists generally did well. The Academy is a place where one never fails to be entertained, if spice and variety can possibly afford amusement.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the almost universally acknowledged personification of a perfect artist, such as is rarely seen upon the stage in any line, is announced for a farewell benefit at the Varieties this evening, appearing in three capital pieces. "Woodcock's Little Game," "Masepa," and "Spectre Bridegroom." We cannot doubt that the occasion will be a rare testimonial to his great merits. There will be the usual matinée to-morrow noon, when he appears in "Rip Van Winkle," which will be repeated for his last appearance at night. Mr. Edwin Adams is to appear Monday evening.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—The little bijou of pettiness, Miss Jennie Quigley, a beauty of 19 summers and only 32 inches high, Miss Anna Leak, the pedipalatous are equal to the marvellous of most mortals, and three Circassian children, whose pink eyes and silky flax hair make them rare human curiosities in this country, are among the hundred objects of interest which may be seen at the Museum of our Southern Barnum, Charles Ames, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. They may be seen at any reasonable hour from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at night, comprising the exploits of Miss Ella Eugene in entering the cages of bears and tigers.

The steamship Geo. Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, sailed yesterday afternoon for New York, with a full freight and several passengers.

Mexican Items.

All interior custom-houses throughout the State of San Luis Potosi are abolished.

A measure is before Congress for the settlement of some Mexican claims in the Pacific.

An earthquake was felt in the city of Mexico last month.

Valuable discoveries of gold placers are being made in Chihuahua.

The city of Mexico is soon to be lit by gas. The works are complete.

The steamers between New York, Vera Cruz and Sisal are to discontinue their trips. The *Tres Republicas* says that arrangements will shortly be made to keep the line up.

An independence monument is to be built in the city of Mexico, to cost $441,000, and to be finished in 1871.

The authorities of Puebla have desired the arrest of persons who cannot pay their debts.

Companies composed of Americans and Mexicans are carrying on a smuggling business on a large scale on both sides of the Rio Grande. The papers of the capital blame the Texans.

High officials of the United States have obtained concessions from the Mexican Government. Juarez, no doubt, is grateful for the assistance rendered him during the contest of the so-called Liberals with the martyr Maximilian.

Senor Iglesias has resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury. The health is greatly impaired. This is the man who effected the extradition of lawyer Rojon, a political refugee from Brownsville, Texas, soon after the occupation of the lower Grande by the United States troops. Alas! poor Rojon.

The remains of Gen. Comonfort have been brought to the capital.

The citadel in the neighborhood of Monterey is to be demolished by order of the Supreme Government.

The Mexican Government is about to sell some of the islands adjacent to the territory of that republic.

A railroad is to be built between Queretaro and Tampico.

Kidnapping is carried on a large scale in several of the Mexican States.

Mr. J. McMaguire is soliciting from the Government the confirmation of a contract for the building of the Guaymas railroad.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to charge a duty of one dollar on baggages, or packages with article of luxury weighing 125 pounds which may be brought to Mexico.

The Cotton Trade.

The upward tendency of the Liverpool cotton market is based upon other than purely speculative considerations. The recent fall in price, it is now discovered, is likely to act very directly upon the supply for the present and next years. The Indian crop is estimated at about the same amount as that of last year, but it is apprehended that the reduced prices will cause much to be kept back until the period of the monsoon, and that a portion of the product may go to China. As to the American crop, various considerations combine to limit the expectations from that source. The repeal of the cotton tax after Sept. 1, 1869, is likely to induce many of the wealthier planters to hold back their stock until they can sell it free of duty. The present reduced condition of the planting interest necessitates a large curtailment of planting for this year's crop; so that next year's supply of American cotton cannot be otherwise than very limited. In anticipation of this circumstance, there is a great deal of cotton being bought up on the plantations, upon speculation, to be held until the price advances materially. To these facts it must also be added that there is now a disposition to limit the estimates of the present crop. It is held by some with much positiveness that the crop cannot exceed 2,500,000 bales, and some even regard 2,000,000 bales as the probable limit. When it is considered that the earlier estimates ranged from 2,500,000 bales to 2,750,000 bales, this change will be regarded as having an important bearing upon the price of the staple. Putting together all these facts, we have the ground of a very important modification of the estimated supply during the two months past.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, taking the highest estimate of the present crop, gives the following as the probable supply available for export this cotton year:

Stock at ports, Sept. 1, 1867	Bales. 83,000
In interior, same date	50,000
Crop of 1867	2,500,000
Total supply, Sept. 1, 1867	2,633,000
Receipts at ports, Sept. 1, 18 7, to Aug. 1, 1868	700,000
Stock at ports, Sept. 1, 1868	100,000
Held in interior same date	400,000
Total withheld from export	1,200,000
Total available for export for the cotton year	1,383,000

The same authority estimates the supply available for Great Britain during the year 1867—8, as follows:

Stock Aug. 31, 1867	Bales. 320,000
Receipts from the United States	1,175,000
Receipts from India	1,350,000
Receipts from all other sources	750,000
Total supply this year	4,120,000
Total supply last year	4,135,000

It must be remembered that with the supply of 1 135,000 bales last year, the price of cotton ranged at 16d to 9d for middling Orleans. At present the consumption of Great Britain averages about 52,000 bales per week, which is nearly equal to that of 1860, when the price averaged 6½d. At this rate England would consume during the year 2,700,000 bales of its supply, leaving 1,413,000 bales for export and stock. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, the export was 1,100,000 bales, so that at this rate there would be, on Sept. 1, 1868, only 313 000 bales for stock, against 890,000 bales at the same period of last year. It is very apparent that this rate of consumption cannot be kept up without an effect upon prices.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

GENERAL HANCOCK NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—*Hollidaysburg, Pa., Jan. 29*—has passed a resolution instructing the delegates to the State Convention to vote for General Hancock as a candidate for the Presidency.

INSUBORDINATION INFECTIOUS.

It is not surprising, when an example of insubordination is set in the high places of the land, that lower grades of officers should commit infractions of discipline and attempt to establish rules for their own guidance.

Mr. Stanton, we believe, was the first civilian officer of rank, to refuse to submit to the authority of his superior, and his case although flagrant was not so grave a breach of discipline as that of General Sheridan, who was the first military officer in high command in the service of the United States, deliberately to turn his back upon that first military principle he was taught at West Point—obedience to orders in which is included deference to superiors, and continuous loyalty to duty his lawful commander, the constitutional head of this nation, from whom he held his commission as commander of the Fifth Military District, and at whose sole will and pleasure he was suffered to administer the government military and civil of the States of Louisiana and Texas. General Sheridan was not only guilty of insubordination, but he had the unpardonable assurance to appeal from the President of the United States, who impolitely charged with the execution of their laws, to a co-ordinate department of the Government and in the face not only of the nation but of the whole world to reflect upon him in a public letter, which was strewn broadcast over the country, and after escaping a court-martial through the excessive patience, perhaps blamable weakness of the President, who was satisfied to vindicate his authority by transferring him to a more suitable command and where he could do less harm, he obtained through the personal favor of Gen. Grant a leave of absence and proceeded to make a triumphal tour through the great States of the Union, with defiance in his heart and insolence on his lips towards the highest officer in the land, who had so good-naturedly permitted him to go without the punishment due to his disobedient and disrespectful conduct. Gen. Sheridan had clearly been guilty of violating a familiar and comprehensive army regulation, of "behavior unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," an offence which he would have been prompt, if he had done his duty, to punish by an appropriate penalty inflicted according to the articles of war, although we think an officer subject to his orders would have had a good moral defence to an accusation like this by pleading the example of his General.

The example of insubordination thus set by Gen. Sheridan is bearing its natural fruit, and is fast bearing its infection so that unless the discipline of government be immediately restored and strictly enforced we may shortly have no government at all, every officer taking it into his head to set up his own will as the standard of his action. We are now informed that Gen. Grant instead of holding himself ready to obey the commands of the President, absolutely refuses so to do, and reversing the natural order of things proceeds to lecture the President as to his duty and tells him he intends to obey the orders of the Secretary of War, notwithstanding the President's instructions to the contrary. Truly we live in strange times. It has not happened often that anarchy commenced in quarters so elevated, and we fear the morale of the country is past redemption. The cancerous disease has ramified through all grades and departments of the Government service until corruption has attacked its very vitals. To all appearance nothing can now save its life but a bold and dangerous surgical operation, and the question is, has the man who holds the knife the skill and the nerve so to use the instrument as to cut away the diseased parts of the system, and thus permit healthy action to set in?

The example of these high officials has found imitators in humbler station, and we find the City Council of New Orleans, themselves the appointees of military authority, resisting the effort exerted by the supreme command in this State, and undertaking to go into an election of a Recorder, after being officially notified of the existence of a military order which suspended the State and city ordinances providing for such elections; and which order declared that no elections were to be held in Louisiana until the Reconstruction acts had been complied with. A committee of the same body, engaged in investigating an accusation of malfeasance against an officer of the city government, after being informed that the superior authority, by virtue of whose commission they were acting, had directed that the investigation should terminate, went on in spite of their knowledge of the fact to take further testimony in the case; and, to make the matter still more absurd, the Street Commissioner, whose conduct was being inquired into, and against whom there is abundant evidence in support of the accusations against him and who stands a disgraced man in this community, offers a petty and ridiculous resistance to the operation of the order of Gen. Hancock, removing him from office and appointing another person in his place. The Street Commissioner, we understand, appeals to Gen. Grant.

These are the consequences of passing by acts derogatory to that just discipline which is essential in the conduct of governmental affairs, and, in fact, in every relation in life. Had the President ordered Gen. Sheridan under arrest and his trial by court-martial for disobedience and disrespect, these later acts of insubordination might not have been committed. His neglect to vindicate the power and the dignity of his office has given encouragement to high and low to question his authority, and to cast upon him every species of indignity and contempt. He has one more opportunity to relieve himself from the discredit he has suffered to attach to the Executive, and that is to hold Gen Grant to a just accountability for his actions. Should Mr. Johnson also pass by *his* offences he will, we fear, be beyond salvation.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The opposition to certain features of Gen. Banks's bill on citizenship increases. Mr. Sumner is very much opposed to it, and it is pretty certain that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs would not report it, if it should succeed in passing the House, in its present shape.

Talk about cabinet changes is made rife in Washington The President, it is said, will immediately nominate a secretary of war—rumor says Gen Banks, and the probability of other changes is strengthened by an "inspired" article published in the *Intelligencer*.

It is said the Radicals will abandon the investigation into Judge Field's alleged defections on the reconstruction laws, because it is understood that Chase has also been talking rather impudently, and they cannot punish one without noticing the other.

HOW THE NEXT PRESIDENT IS TO BE MANAGED.—The New York *World* expresses the conviction that the Administration party, after the reconstruction of the South under the military bills, and allow it to be carried into effect, and the adoption of that section in the Presidential contest will be Radical. The editor says:

"And in ascertaining for whom the vote will be given, no one need pursue his inquiries south of Washington. The Schenck Committee can answer any such inquiry in advance; for that committee will, in fact, cast the ballot for the whole Africanized South. If that committee says "Chase," Chase will get the vote. If that committee says "Grant, Grant will receive it. If that committee says "Butler," the fifty dollars, or fifty copies of that journal, will be the votes of the ten States. This is all indisputably true. That committee engineers the whole business, and controls and pays its army of manipulators, and every part of the monster and diabolical machinery responds faithfully to its will."

THE COTTON SUPPLY.—English manufacturers profess to be relieved from their chief burden of solicitude in regard to the cotton supply, and to feel more confidence that henceforth there will be no disastrous fluctuations in the market comparable to those of the last few years. Not only do the United States, in their opinion, give better promise of a return of the prospective removal of the cotton tax, but intelligence from other quarters strengthens anticipations of a larger production. Word comes from India that a crop will be realized this season fully equal to that of last year, if not superior. A single province in Brazil will send three times as much as the average of thirty two pounds each, while other districts are proving their capability of furnishing larger quantities of cotton than they have hitherto done. In Egypt and Turkey the estimated crop, report, is not likely to be diminished, and favorable accounts come from the West Indies, Africa, Australia; but India is the chief reliance as a competitor of the cotton fields of America. Exertions to this end are in no measure relaxed. Those interested in the cotton trade on this side regard the future supply with much more certainty than the English reckoning would imply.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

MORE RECONSTRUCTION TROUBLE.—It was fondly supposed that the Supplementary Reconstruction bill now pending in the Senate, and which is the fourth of the series, would be a finality. It has been discovered, however, that the regal powers which are therein conferred upon the General Commanding, are swept away by a single breath of the Executive. The law which revived the grade of General expressly provides that the officer appointed to fill that position shall command the armies of the United States "under direction and during the pleasure of the President." By this law, passed less than two years ago, the President can at any moment designate another General-in-Chief. The Military Committees of the two Houses are hard at work to devise some plan to meet this new difficulty, and in a few days we may see in the language of Fernando Wood, expect another monstrosity to be revealed to the gaze of the nation. The truth is, this whole reconstruction policy of Congress is very much like a lawless vessel—for every hole that is patched up two leaky ones are discovered.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun, Jan. 26th.*

TERRIBLE MADE OBVIOUS.—The Radical Congress has at length succeeded in "making treason odious." They may be congratulated on this success, but it is not probable that there lives a man so poor as to envy Gov. Patton the notoriety which will cling to him as the first recipient of a reward by abandonment of right and desertion of friends.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Miscellany.—The proposition of Mr. Wickliffe, of Orleans, to have the common law practice substituted for the civil law procedure in the courts of this State, came within two votes of adoption yesterday as an article in the proposed Constitution of Louisiana.

The Board of Levee Commissioners appointed by General Sheridan have contracted with Andrew Freams & Co. to build the Grand Levee in the parish of Point Coupé, the work to commence at once and be completed in one hundred days. This levee will save nine parishes from inundation. The work to be paid for in the bonds provided by the last Legislature. The levee will have a base of 140 feet, with 20 feet crown.

Personal.—Our amiable friend O. Hugo Lehmann, so long connected with the German press of this city, has retired from his reportorial connection with the *German Gazette*. A genial man of his talents and energy will doubtless soon be in the harness again.

Ex Street Commissioner Baker Recalcitrant.—Mr. George D. Field, appointed by Gen. Hancock Street Commissioner in the place of Mr. Wm. Baker, removed, on applying for possession of the office yesterday, was informed by Mr. Baker that he did not recognize the validity of Gen. Hancock's order, and that he expected to be continued in office under an order from Gen. Grant, and would consequently not make place for Mr. Field. The latter made Baker's recalcitrant action known to the General, and the speedy upshot of the matter was that Baker, as might be expected, was summarily ousted by a squad of soldiers almost *sans cérémonie*.

Before the order was issued ejecting the recalcitrant Baker, that ex functionary had sent to Gen. Hancock the following letter:

"February 6.

"Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Fifth Military District:

"SIR—I am this morning in receipt of an order issued from your headquarters dated February 5, No 25, Special Order, removing me from the office of Street Commissioner.

"I respectfully draw your attention to Sec. 8 of act of Congress, dated (Nov. 27,) 1867, by which it will be seen that my appointment, made by Maj. Gen P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Fifth Military District, on the 3d day June, 1867, was sanctioned, and no power of removal are by that act of Congress confined to that of persons who are disloyal and who use their influence to hinder or obstruct the reconstruction acts of Congress, and as no such charges have been made against me, I shall only yield the office to an order approved by General of the Army of the U. S.' or to overwhelming superior force.

"Respectfully,

"WILLIAM BAKER, Street Commissioner."

Mr. Field, appointed in Baker's place, has resided in New Orleans, it is stated, for twenty-five years, and his interests are all identified with this city. He for years held responsible positions in the large and wide known houses of John O Woodruff & Co., (nephew of Woodruff, Modisson & Co) and J. P. Whitney & Co. We hope Mr. Field will prove worthy of such high credentials.

Qualified.—Recorder Gastinel appeared before Mayor Heath yesterday, and took the necessary oath under the order of his reappointment issued by Gen. Hancock. So we presume the vexed question of the Recordership of this District may be regarded as settled.

The Will of the Late Bernard Marigny.—We give the following translation of the will of the late Bernard Marigny, as written in French and probated yesterday in the Second District Court:

"NEW ORLEANS, July 8, 1865.

"This is my will and testament of my last wishes. I revoke all other wills and codicils, I confess my sacramentary executor Mr. William Thomas Hepp, giving him seizin of my property, and all necessary power to settle my succession among my legitimate heirs. He will find in the middle drawer of my desk, of it is a box deposited in the Citizens' Bank, the necessary documents to prove my entire estate. My parents and second marriage have received by notarial acte, one of which is in my desk, eighteen hundred dollars each in slaves. My wife, Mrs. Marigny, only appeared in the acte for the purpose of renouncing her right of dotty with a judgment rendered by the Supreme Court, which were exercised after death by her heirs, in consequence whereof Gustave Marigny representing his father, Prosper Marigny, [there is obviously an omission here—EDR] are entitled to receive out of their share eighteen hundred dollars. I desire that my body shall repose in the tomb of my first wife, Old Cemetery, facing Basin Carondelet; that a tablet be placed on two compartments, covered with cement be built.

BERNARD DE MARIGNY

"P. S.—My grandson, Gustave de Marigny, is the first or chief heir of my daughter, being the son of Prosper de Marigny, issue of my first marriage with Marie Jonas. My testamentary executor shall deliver to him my library, portraits and the engravings representing the Orleans family; all my family papers and correspondence and the correspondence of my ancestors in Louisiana and my own, especially those with the Duc d'Orleans, who afterwards became Louis Philippe, and the letters of that king.

"New Orleans, July 8, 1865.

"BERNARD DE MARIGNY."

Arrest of the Opelousas Railroad Mail Agent for Robbing the Mail.—For some time past living along the line of the Opelousas Railroad have complained that valuable letters sent by them to this city were not delivered, but all attempts to ferret out the cause proved abortive, until, till the other evening Mr. W. G. Mank, Cashier and Secretary of the Post office, after asking W. E. Finch, route agent of the Opelousas Railroad, if he had brought any valuable or registered letters as usual, and being answered in the negative, thought he discovered one in Finch's side coat pocket. He repeated the question and received the same answer, but not satisfied that his suspicions were groundless, he followed him in company with other clerks to the Senator House, where Finch went to take a drink. Here Mr. Monk repeated his inquiry, and received the same answer. Finch was then invited back or went back of his own accord to the Post office where Mr. Monk's observations so strongly confirmed his suspicions that he had him arrested on a charge of robbing the mail. Three registered letters, one containing $330 in United States Treasury notes addressed to Berry & Rimus, were found in his pocket, and $25 in United States money in his house several other letters were found by virtue of a search warrant He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Urban, and waived his right of hearing. Mr. McCloud, of Lafayette, Mr. Richard England, of this city, being his sure ies. The affidavit reads as follows: "W. G. Mank, Cashier and Secretary of the Post office of New Orleans, charges W. E. Finch, route agent of the Opelousas Railroad, with having robbed the United States mail, on the evening of 29th February, and on days we was in the language of Fernando Wood, expect another monstrosity to be revealed to the gaze of the nation. The truth is, this whole reconstruction policy of Congress is very much like a lawless vessel—for every hole that is patched up two leaky ones are discovered.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun, Jan. 26th.*

GENERAL HANCOCK NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—*Hollidaysburg, Pa., Jan. 29*—has passed a resolution instructing the delegates to the State Convention to vote for General Hancock as a candidate for the Presidency.

Section third of "An act to organize the police of New Orleans and to create a police board therein." Approved 12th February, 1866.

ART. 149. The laws relative to the duties of officers shall remain in force, though contrary to this constitution, and the several duties to be performed by the respective officers until the organization of the government under this constitution.

ART. 150. The Legislature shall provide for the removal of causes now pending in the courts of this State to courts created by or under this constitution.

The Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock, A. M., Friday.

GEN. HANCOCK AND THE CITY COUNCIL.—Mayor Heath received the following letter from Gen. Hancock, relative to the proceedings of the City Council on Tuesday evening. The Mayor complied with the request:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs, *New Orleans, La., Feb. 5, 1868.*

Hon. E. Heath, Mayor of New Orleans, La.:

SIR—The Major General Commanding requests that you forward to this office an official copy of the proceedings of the City Council held last evening, relative to the election of a Recorder for the Second District of the city of New Orleans. Also, a copy of your message or communication, upon the subject, sent by you to the Council.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT CHANDLER,
Captain, Assistant Secretary for Civil Affairs.

Grant at Richmond.

THE CONGO CONVENTION AFTER HIM—A NEGRO LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

[Richmond (Jan. 22) Correspondence of the New York World.]

The Congo conventionists have been engaged for two days in trying to make Grant do what no one has yet been able to accomplish—open his mouth and speak. On the day after his arrival a white delegate moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the general and invite him to address the Convention. The resolution was passed unanimously. It fell to the lot of Underwood to appoint the committee called for by the resolution, and as usual with those of his appointments, it consisted of two Radical whites, two Conservatives, and a *negro*. Mr. H. H. Lee, one of the Conservatives thus honored, immediately arose, and expressing the highest opinion of General Grant as a man and as a soldier, positively declined to wait upon him in company with a negro, although the fellow chosen by Underwood was one of the best dressed darkies in the house, such a one as you generally see flying around a hotel table wearing a white apron. The president of Mr. Lee created some confusion, but at length another conservative was prevailed upon to go, and the committee started upon their errand, the negro and a Radical named Morrissey bringing up the rear. Arrived at the residence of Dr. Sharp, the General's brother-in-law, another difficulty was presented—Grant was not at home! It appears that the white members stepped in the parlor to have a word with Mrs. G and her sister, and the black remained in the hall. But the negro servant who ushered them in knew his duty too well, and before the honorable Congo could cross the threshold, he was gently repressed by the servant and the door was shut. Congo was out in the cold; and there he remained until his brethern of the committee concluded their interview with the ladies. One of his radical brethern did call Mrs. Sharp's attention to the fact that a colored member was outside, but she either did not hear the remark, or misunderstood it, and the darkey was not invited in.

To day the committee went again to look for the general, but, strange to say, their two visits have been unsuccessful and Bill Grant has not spoken.

IS CAPITAL GOING SOUTH?—Under the above heading the *National Intelligencer* indulges in the following reflections:

At the close of the war it was made a subject of congratulation that the South, being full of men people to settle in their midst, either as capitalists or laborers. It soon appeared that the was an error, and that the Southerners were like other people in the world, prefer to sell lands or anything else when they were short of money. They were eager for Northern and European laborers, but their efforts to obtain both were scented and ridiculed by the Northern press Owing to the agitation kept up, very few persons ventured to invest capital in the South. We add that this was the fault of "rebel" State governments, and that as soon as these were superseded, capital and labor would pour in. Now, all this is by reason of the rule of the sword and bayonet was established there, and now negro Radical conventions have been held which plainly say their policy is triumphant. Will they please inform us if immigration is going South? Is capital going S uth? Are not Northern men coming by the score? And are not every capitalist regard the investment of a dollar in the South, under this new government, as an act of supreme folly?

This is not all. The negroes are protesting against the efforts to bring down white laborers from the North. They want to get rid of the white men, and have the South to have a charming Congo of their own. In St. Domingo they allow whites to live, but do not allow them to own any real estate.

THE AIM OF THE RADICALS IN CONGRESS—We copy as follows from the special Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courrier*. The Radical Congress and Congress conspirators themselves upon the alleged fact that reconstruction on the negro suffrage basis is secure beyond the reach of reversal by the Supreme Court Every excluded State, they say, has called a convention. Alabama will elect six representatives to Congress early in March. All the same conditions are imposed on every State Constitution, and they will be immediately admitted to seats. Nine of the ten States, they say will be thus reconstructed, admitted and represented by the first of May. The Supreme Court cannot cause a decision against the validity of the reconstruction acts before May, and by that time Congress will have a full sway over the South and in the whole country. But besides the expected prompt action of the ten States, Congress will have the power of forcing the Supreme Court upon the vigilance and unscrupulousness of its Judiciary and Reconstruction Committees. These committees will, at an hour's notice, if occasion may require, so shape Radical policy, bring forward new and stringent reconstruction and repressive and oppressive measures as the exigency may call for. Besides all this they have the Secretary of War and the General in Chief to obey and execute their mandates. Not much practical good can therefore be expected from the appeal to the Supreme Court, for Congress will head it off in the first place, and then, if need be, extinguish it.

The Senate recognizes the expediency of hurrying forward the new reconstruction bill in order to meet the probable emergencies in the South, and has drop ped all other business for the consideration of that bill. It is intended that it shall be in full operation a fortnight hence.

HAVE NOT SEEN HALF YET.—The New York *Express* says that one of the Radical Senators in Congress, who claims to be a regular "Roundhead," on being remonstrated with the other day in that city over the monstrous radical and destructive legislation now afflicting the country, coolly replied: "You have not seen half yet," a sentiment quite worthy of Robespierre and the very worst of the *sans culottes* of the French revolution.

HOME TESTIMONY.—The New York *Tribune* brands "as magnificent lying" the statement of correspondent of the *Herald*, that in thousands of instances, within his own knowledge, negroes have taken to the nearest town or village the little earnings they had left to buy them and their children, and sold it to get the money to buy a firearm of some sort. There is no sort of lying in the statement, magnificent or vulgar, nothing that is improbable or unlikely. It has been observed in every Southern neighborhood. There is scarcely a negro who would not sell his own shirt of his back for a pistol.—*Galveston News.*

WHISKY AND THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL. Every one knows the power of the whisky ring which accumulates such enormous fortunes by defrauding and defiling in whisky must be powerful. The amount of bribery and corruption which reaches the whisky revenue bureau is probably a tithe of what it should be, must be most complete. But the New York *World* intimates that whisky cannot have gone further than was supposed It says:

"The fact is not generally known, but it was the Revenue Department of the Treasury office who most promoted the tenure-of-office bill for their own protection."

THE COTTON TAX.—The House of Representatives, notwithstanding the advice of Mr. Schenck, refuses to agree to the Senate amendment abolishing the duty on cotton imported from foreign countries, and a new conference committee has been ordered. Mr. Morehead (Radical) said the effect of the Senate amendment would be to place the American capitalist regard the investment of a dollar in the South, under this new government, as an act of supreme folly?

This is not all. The negroes are protesting against the efforts to bring down white laborers from the North. They want to get rid of the white men, and have the South to have a charming Congo of their own. In St. Domingo they allow whites to live, but do not allow them to own any real estate.

THE AIM OF THE RADICALS IN CONGRESS—We copy as follows from the special Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courrier*. The Radical Congress and Congress conspirators themselves upon the alleged fact that reconstruction on the negro suffrage basis is secure beyond the reach of reversal by the Supreme Court Every excluded State, they say, has called a convention. Alabama will elect six representatives to Congress early in March. All the same conditions are imposed on every State Constitution, and they will be immediately admitted to seats. Nine of the ten States, they say will be thus reconstructed, admitted and represented by the first of May. The Supreme Court cannot cause a decision against the validity of the reconstruction acts before May, and by that time Congress will have a full sway over the South and in the whole country. But besides the expected prompt action of the ten States, Congress will have the power of forcing the Supreme Court upon the vigilance and unscrupulousness of its Judiciary and Reconstruction Committees. These committees will, at an hour's notice, if occasion may require, so shape Radical policy, bring forward new and stringent reconstruction and repressive and oppressive measures as the exigency may call for. Besides all this they have the Secretary of War and the General in Chief to obey and execute their mandates. Not much practical good can therefore be expected from the appeal to the Supreme Court, for Congress will head it off in the first place, and then, if need be, extinguish it.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Reply to Grant.

Secretary McCulloch Painfully Injured.

The Defeat of the Alabama Constitution Considered Certain.

Meeting of Prominent Federal Generals.

Death of a Member of the Georgia Convention.

Southern Conventions.

FROM EUROPE.

The King and Queen of Portugal Shot at.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The President's reply to Grant's letter of the 3d was transmitted to Grant to day. Its publication is expected in a few days.

The Paymaster General's circular fixes commutation of rations at 30 cents.

Secretary McCulloch was painfully injured to-day by a fall on the icy street.

A special dispatch to the New York *World*, from Montgomery, considers the defeat of the Constitution certain. It says the heaviest part of the vote has been polled, but the same ratio for the two remaining days would defeat the Constitution by 25,000 votes.

There is to be a meeting of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and other distinguished military men at Cincinnati, to arrange the "Army of the Cumberland" society.

The new Turkish Minister will be presented to the President to-morrow Those who anticipate any alliance to the Alabama claims in the respective addresses will be disappointed, as only the usual official compliments will be exchanged.

HOUSE.—The bill in relation to the rights of American citizens abroad was reported.

An army appropriation bill asking for $33,000,000 was reported. The discussion which ensued developed the fact that the total appropriations for the fiscal year 1868—'69 is about $276,000,000 for soldiers and sailors.

The Military Academy appropriation was reported. It provides that no person be appointed to any cadet appointed for a State of which the cadet is not a resident was defeated. The amendment confining pay to white cadets was defeated by two votes.

The Civil Appropriation bill was resumed. The amount reported by the Committee was $17,270,000. Without action the House adjourned.

SENATE—A memorial was presented from the Arkansas Convention, asking power to remove civil officers, stating that it is a grave question whether the military power is supreme fully?

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SUMNER AND FESSENDEN.—"Mack," of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes that Sumner and Fessenden have been cool towards each other. Fessenden naturally considers Sumner an idiot, and Sumner is fully convinced Fessenden is a monster of some sort or other. They are not on speaking terms. He also tells a story how Sumner, who had been assailed the day previous by Fessenden in debate, came to the Senate with a bulging portfolio under his arm, evidently prepared to answer. Fessenden was sitting in the chamber as Sumner entered, and, moving towards the door, said to a friend, with a most unchristian sneer—"Look at that fool coming here to debate with his writing desk."

Savannah, Feb. 6.—The Military Commission on Major Anderson's case is still in session.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.—Cotton active at full prices. Flour quiet and unchanged. Red and white winter Wheat $2 50 to $2 70. Corn 74 to 85c. Oats 67 to 74c. Bacon—clear rib sides 11½c, sugar cured hams 16c. Lard 13c. Weather clear and very cold—sudden change last night.

River falling slowly and is full of floating ice, making navigation very difficult. Weather, clear. Thermometer 21.

Cincinnati, Feb. 6.—The officers of the Army of the Cumberland met at Hopkins Hall this morning. Letters were received from several prominent officers, and Committee were appointed on Constitution, banquet, etc.

San Francisco, Feb 6.—The Central Pacific