The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,242.

...ANS DAILY BEE.

...K & LIMET, Publishers.

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

...ubscription—Daily, per annum, in ... half-yearly $4; quarterly, $2.

...ent—Single copies, 10 cents.

...ekly is published every Tuesday ...ornings. Subscription, $5 per annum, ...ble in advance.

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...PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS,

...RIDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

CHARLES THEATRE.—The Poet of Sa... or the Mother's Prayer."

...MY OF MUSIC.—"The Gaiety Grouper of Paris."

Auction Sales This Day.

...Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at ... Chartres street—Furnishing Goods, ... Fancy Goods, Toys and Ribbons.

...DIT CHARACTER AND EFFECT OF A CERTIFIED BANK CHEQUE.

...late frauds committed upon some of ...ciks by means of forged signatures ...copies which had been certified as ...by officers of those institutions, in ...belief that the signatures were genu... have led our bankers and merchants ...consider the character and effect of such ...certificate. The custom of certifying ...ques is one of modern date. It has ...part of the fierce competition for ...ness which has sprung up in the last ...years, and may be properly char...terized as an excrescence, because it is ...a legitimate act, done in the due ...se of ordinary financial transactions, ...an exceptional, extraordinary act, ...to obviate the handling of large ...ities of bank notes, or to save time. ...is a matter of favor for the accom...ation of depositors whose financial ...ation requires to be bolstered. For ...houses do not need or ask for such .... Their cheques pass as freely as ...itself.

...question upon which our financial ...commercial men are divided is this: ...whom should the loss fall, arising ...the credit given to a forged cheque, ...has been certified as good by the ...on which it purports to be drawn? ...did the loss fall upon the bank certify... the cheque or the bank which has ad... the money upon the strength of ...certificate? The question is an inter... one and should be settled at once, ...as to its very simple ...ciple of law governing all contracts ...they must be executed according ...meaning and intent of the parties ...ter into the same, as expressed in ...or understood—that a man is not ...bound as he thinks he gives himself ...; his actions bind other parties to be ...as he intends. What is the meaning ...effect of a cheque? And what ...does when it certifies a cheque? Does ...stamp it as a genuine document? ...and issue it to the world, precisely ...same manner and give it the same ...as if it were to certify a counterfeit ...note which is an imitation of its ...sues? Is a certified cheque not an ...ter of credit? Is not the cheque ...the signature attached to it, is not ...ve of the bank officer to whom it is ...ed for the purpose of being certified ...examine it with the same care as ...are presented to him for immediate ...? And if he fails to detect the ...is it not his own loss? Does he ...by his certificate that he will pay ...a's specimen signature, which ...all proved paper, when it shall be ...ed to him? It cannot be ...ed that he would certainly ...pay the cheque if the money ...been asked for instead of the ...ficate, it is because he would have ...ined the signature and contents ...the cheque more closely, and might ...detected the forgery in time to save ...self from loss. Now is he not bound ...be as careful in issuing his certificate ...he would be if the money were de...anded in the first place? Does he not ...w that that cheque is to be received ...another bank or by some individual ...ely simply on the strength of his certi...? ...

It is a better of credit, as we are in...ed to think it really is, it must be ...ored by him who issues it when it ...s returned to him for payment. The ...same rules which govern contracts of that ...racter, it seems to us, should be ap...ied in the present case. Taking the ...w of the question, it is immaterial ...ether the signature to the cheque is ...ed or not, because there is a special ...contract entered into by the bank ...ying the cheque with all parties into ...whose hands it may come thereafter. It ...manifest that any other rule would ...ce those who advance money upon let...s of credit, at the mercy of defrauded ...forgers, while he who grants such ...dit is under no obligation whatever ...issue them, but can withhold them at ...his pleasure. But it has been argued ...that in certifying a cheque as good, the ...bank does not attest thereby the genuine...ness of the signature attached to it, but ...only that the party whose name ap...pears on the cheque as drawer thereof ...has a deposit account in the bank ...and that there are funds ...expressed in figures on the document to ...be paid out of that fund. This, according ...to our opinion, is a mere quibble. If the ...certificate means anything at all it means ...that the bank certifying the cheque ...stands ready to pay the money upon its ...honor that identical draft. The cer...tificate includes not only an attestation ...as to the responsibility of the party whose ...name appears on the paper and the state...of his bank account but the genuineness ...of the signature to the paper.

Another rule of law governing such ...agreements is this: that where one of two ...innocent parties must suffer loss, it ought ...to fall upon the least innocent of the ...two him whose fault it is that the loss ...has been incurred. In the present case ...it is clear that the fault is with the bank ...which gives currency to a false document. ...It is usual to assert that these stockholders ...of banks should not be subject for the negli...gence or mistakes of the officers of the in...stitution. Why not? Are they not the ser...vants—the agents—the representatives of ...the stockholders? Do the stockholders ...or directors of the bank not know of the ...action of certifying cheques by their en...gineers? Is it probably they do, and can...not, they know, make a law. The action of ...an agent, when within the scope of his ...authority, bind the principal. The prince...ple who stands by and sees his agent do ...an act in that capacity without objecting ...to it on the spot, is bound towards third ...parties in the same manner and to the ...same extent as if he had himself performed ...the act. This is law and common sense, ...the only recognized of the bank is upon the ...agent it employs and the securities who ...guarantee the institution from loss by his ...acts.

...

...Hebrew Education Society Ladies ...Fair and Bee opened in behalf of ...funds of the society at Odd Fellows' ...Hall, on Monday evening next, Dec. 19th, ...and will continue for eight days. We ...find urge the importance of sustain...ing an organization of this character. The ...future of the country depends upon the ...training and nurtuge of the rising genera...tion. No more deserving object can be ...presented than that which the members ...of this society have in view.

...

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Mr. W. J. Carter, Secretary of this Company, gives notice through our advertising columns to-day of the annual election for Directors of the institution for the ensuing year, the same to take place on Monday, January 3d, 1871.

DULLY NOT.—Convulsions, wind colic and griping in the bowels of infants cause death. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is a tried remedy. It costs only 25 cents.

If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair, and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, purify your blood and invigorate your system by taking Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose, nor as a remedy for "Liver Complaint," or "Biliousness," and "Constipation of the Bowels." Sold by druggists. Pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. M.wed fr sun—1w s w

THE POPULATION OF CINCINNATI.—The school census of Cincinnati, taken during the month of September, shows 109,784 youth, of all colors and both sexes, between the ages of 5 and 21 years. With this as a basis, the *Gazette* estimates that the total population of the city is 288,000, or 240,000, which is 79,000 below that of St. Louis.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ST. CHARLES.—Miss Maggie Mitchell takes a benefit to-night, and from what we have already seen of her popularity the announcement is quite sufficient to fill the house. While in the rendition of her part in the "Pearl of Savoy" she has added new laurels to her already well filled wreath, it was not necessary to endear her to the amusement-seeking public of New Orleans. That she will have a good house we have no doubt.

THE ACADEMY.—As usual this comfortable little theatre was filled last night. It is of no use for us to attempt to specify the particular attractions in the immense bill offered. To-night the inimitable, and if oft may be allowed—the infernally ...comedian Cool Burgess—takes a benefit. His eccentricities are alone enough to draw a house, without counting the many other attractions.

FROM WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—The Wilmington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* writes on the 9th of December thus:

The steamer Hutchinson, for the Morgan line, just finished by the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, will sail for New Orleans to-morrow. She will take in the way of freight a quantity of railroad iron and railroad supplies for Col. McCombs railroad line, terminating at that city. She will also take as passengers Mrs. Sewall and family and Mrs. Brown. These ladies go to join their husbands at New Orleans. Mr. Sewall being Superintendent, and Mr. Brown General Freight Agent on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The French Bazaar.—Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather of the evening the attendance last night was good. The rooms of exhibition, the rotunda and the theatre were again crowded, and as a proof of the growing interest in the success of this enterprise, we met new faces at every step. The peculiar joyousness and freshness of feeling with which all seemed to be imbued was in itself refreshing.

While looking about the exhibition hall our attention was called more particularly to the great Japanese quilt, which covered the stage in the form of the grand lottery. This magnificent specimen of East Indian handiwork was imported directly to New Orleans per the French ship Charles Auguste, the same one that brought coffee a short time since, and the same ship in which Mr. Sewall sailed, on the ground of a peculiarly yellowish or orange color, bordered with quaint Japanese designs in silk embroidery, and containing some one piece representing in Japanese style, various gorgeously-plumaged birds, including peacocks, all wrought in silk and embroidery so life-like as to be possible for art to copy nature. A sight of this specimen of Japanese fashionable native taste alone is worth more than a visit to the Bazaar.

Another article of the Japanese department of services mentions a tea table cover of gold and silver cloth, embroidered in all the eccentricities of Japanese idiosyncrasy with objects of impossible—to English National History—objects in the shape of fish, birds, etc. The quilt above spoken of is valued at $1000, and as we before stated, one of the prizes of the lottery, and the tea table cover is a beautiful French clock in bronze, surmounted by exquisite Egyptian statuettes. It remains such to mark that the lottery tickets are in great demand.

Visiting the Postoffice last night we were witnesses to the arrival of mail matter not enclosed for, and therefore the Postmaster was engaged in distributing her wares we were the recipient of a whistle and a shower of bouquets that fell and was expected from Paris last night, and that the fair Postmaster had the pleasure of receiving Madame Bourgine, Miss Valentine, of the same establishment, and Mrs. Eugenie Briengne were expected to be engaged in distributing assistance to the Bazaar. The maps of our fair friend Alice never fail, and if applications at her office are disappointed, must be ascribed to over zeal. An addition is to be made to the post-office in the way of punch and punch sweetened with beauty's smiles, but we feel uncertain enough in itself. Look out for your Paris mail to-night.

The telegraph is now in working order, and under the above management was long well. A good joke occurred the last evening by Theophilus Jones. He ordered a dispatch to be sent in his name attaching his ground wires to Barbarin's pipes for a ground connection. He got it back a quarter with the third story of the building, and the result was as current that evening. Our old friend Arthur Barron, the inventor of the Barbarin line, making a survey of his arrangements, found some wires twisted about his pipes. This led to an explanation, and we are pleased to see Theophilus has his lizzie all right now—and that visitors may telegraph at their ease.

To night the tableaux, which were so successful last night, will be repeated.

The distant friends of the Bazaar will please remember that the arrangements made with the various city railroad companies by the Committee of Arrangements, for the accommodation of those attended their time of departure from their social time to from one to two hours after midnight to benefit those who wish to come on and partake of the pleasures of the ball.

Dog Presentation.—A regimental flag and four gaudons are to be presented to-day at Fort Clark, by the Artillery Regiment of the Louisiana Legion by the ladies of New Orleans. The infantry regiment, the cavalry detachment and the battalion of Tiro al Bersagilio will be out in full uniform to grace the occasion. The presentation will take place on Canal street, in front of the Opera Buildings, the galleries of which have been gallantly tendered by the various occupants for the use of the ladies.

The Varieties Company.—The following members of the late Varieties Company will leave on Saturday for Mobile, where they are to appear on Monday night, by an arrangement effected with Messrs. Spalding, Bidwell & McDonough. They carry with them the best wishes of the New Orleanians for their success, and their universal regrets at the sad catastrophe which deprives us of their talented ones. Miss Kate Fisher, Frank Evans, Dolly Davenport, Jos. Gobay, G. Morrison, Charles Jefferson, Mr. Daly, Mr. Bland, Mr. Ward, Misses Alice Dargon, Edith Challis, Phillips Gray, Frankie McClellan and Maddern. We can safely recommend them to our Mobile friends, and rest assured that they will win success wherever they may go.

Butler, Goldstein & Co. vs. Boyd, Jamison & Co.—This is an important case, which was being tried yesterday upon its merits before Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, in which Messrs. W. H. Hunt & Tunnard appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. T. J. Semmes and Messrs. Hyams & Jonas for the defendants.

The case being heavy as a test case, in which a number of others are joined, and the matter in dispute is the charge made by the Cotton Press Association of Mississippi, $8,000,000; Texas, $7,000,000; Alabama, $5,000,000; Virginia, $33,000,000; and Tennessee, $39,000,000. There is an aggregate debt of $160,000,000, most of which is due to the corruption and peculation of the characteless adventurers who have had possession of the Southern State Governments since the close of the war. The Democrats now coming into power in these States are called upon to assume the liquidation of these heavy burdens, while the creatures who have made them, like Shylock, are greedy with their plunder, are hastening back to their Northern homes. After this trial of Radical rule in the South, it will be wonderful indeed if the inhabitants, whether white or black, will be willing to entrust their interests in such hands again. Had they not risen in time, their whole country would have been mortgaged to meet the cost of the swindling jobs by which the Carpet-baggers were filling their own pockets. South Carolina and a few other States yet remain to be saved from the spoiler.—*Albany Argus.*

ALABAMA UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Very much to the satisfaction of the Democratic and Conservative party, the election of Judge Goldthwaite to the office of United States Senator was accomplished on the first ballot in the joint convention on yesterday. The Judge was elected by the glorious majority of one, a majority just as effective in law, however, as if it had been fifty.

We sincerely congratulate our people the National Democracy on the election of a Conservative Representative to the United States Senate from this State, and tender our kind compliments and congratulations to the worthy and talented gentleman whose extreme good fortune it is to have been chosen to represent such a constituency.

Judge Goldthwaite's disabilities have been removed by act of Congress, and there can be no reasonable doubt of his being admitted to a seat in the Senate.—*Montgomery Advertiser, 8th.*

FROM WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the *World* says:

There is but one feeling here regarding Admiral Porter's letter in reply to himself, but nominally addressed to the President, and that is that it is worse than the one it seeks to explain. In no quarter is there more rejoicing at Porter's indiscretion than among naval officials, whom he had attempted to regulate after his own preconceived notions. In the House to-day General Logan introduced a bill, and sought to press it to an immediate vote, to abolish the grade of Admiral and Vice-Admiral.

Carl Schurz h... Senator Conkling, ... President Co... the result of the Mi... ...ence re... ...lasting ... ...States ... ...Democratic ...

The West Po... in their indign... their noble ... the lack of ... hood—the most ... ...Grant ... and he is strick...

The Donaldsonville Murders.—Release of Fisher and the Olivers by Judge Durell.—Their Re-Arrest.—Id the United States District Court yesterday morning, Judge Durell rendered a lengthy decision in the habeas corpus case of Fisher and the Olivers, charged with the murder of Messrs. Lewis and Schoeny in the parish of Ascension. He reviewed the line of argument adopted by Col. Field, and after rehearsing sections 4, 5, 6 and 19 of the "Enforcement act" and their application to the case, decided that the commitment contained no allegations which would bring the case of the prisoners under those sections. The prisoners were therefore discharged from custody.

Immediately after the reading of the decision the three accused left the room as if setting out upon a triumphal procession, but were suddenly taken aback as they crossed the threshold of the court room by being confronted by officers Montaldo and Shearer, of the Second Justices Court, with a warrant from Justice Evans for their arrest on the charge of murder. The warrant was issued on an affidavit made by Col. Rightor, of Ascension parish, charging them with the murder of Max Schomberg and Wm. C. Lawes, on the night of the 8th of September, and also with being fugitives from justice from the parish of Ascension. Arriving before Justice Evans after some quibbling as to the facts set forth in the affidavit, the case was set for examination on next Monday at 12 o'clock. Dr. Smith, the Parish Judge elect of Ascension, and others, were present to render the aid and comfort of their presence and advice to the accused.

The people of Ascension seem to be determined to bring the authors of that horrid butchery to justice, and we are pleased to learn that steps are being taken which will probably lead to the conviction of the guilty investigators of the trouble as well as their willing tools.

Accidental.—The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting in the case of the boy Michael Clifford, aged 12, patrolman Johnson. The mother of the little fellow, who, by the way, was a pet of the officer, fully exonerated him from any intention of hurting her child.

Smuggling.—Mathew Alberti and Francisco Beque, arrested by officer Ward on a charge of smuggling, were sent before U. S. Commissioner Weller by Revenue Collector Beque is a drayman, and Alberti is one of the parties who was discharged by Commissioner Weller a few days since on a similar charge for want of identification. The smuggled goods in the present case were 41 bottles of "Raw or Muscovado" wherever they occur, so far as the grades are below number thirteen, are prohibited. The effect of this will be that all sugars will now be classified by the color alone.

It appears that sugars which are Muscovado, and which therefore fall below the standard (13), have been imported in contraband quantities, when their real grade, judging from the color, should be above thirteen. Muscovado sugars above thirteen in color will, under the contemplated rule, pay duty at 2½ per cent. duty more than under the law as it now exists, thereby benefiting the Revenue Department.

Washington, Dec. 15.—A large number of sugar importers and refiners were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. Mr. Shelton, of Louisiana, was present representing the interests of sugar growers.

The committee agreed to a modification of the law, not reducing the tariff, but simplifying its classification.

The proposed changes, it is thought, will intellectually benefit the home growers, and has the approval of their representative here.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Dec. 15.—Robert W. Maitland, of Dutchess county, died of paralysis, aged 53 years.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 15.—The Republican State Central Committee last night adopted resolutions pledging Congressman Lamphin and General Kemper's bill. These was but two dissenting votes.

The question of the State debt was up in the Senate this morning. The tenor of the speeches was in favor of carrying the matter of West Virginia's share of the debt before the United States Supreme Court, and if payment was not compelled there, Virginia will settle the whole debt. All opposed any idea of repudiating it.

Portland, Dec. 15.—Yesterday the assembly of the State of Maine, by a majority of two, resolved to impeach Governor Holden, demanding that they take order in the matter, and informing the Senate that articles of impeachment would be soon produced.

The Senate replied they would consider the matter, and take order thereon.

Articles of impeachment, it is believed, will be shortly submitted and a High Court of Impeachment organized, with the Chief Justice of the State presiding.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.—Evening.—Cotton closed lower and quiet; middling uplands 15¾; sales to-day 5000 bales. Flour—Southern inactive and unchanged. Whisky 37s 6d. Wheat inactive and easier; amber State 48c; white State 70c. Corn closed quiet; old 36c; new 32@36c. Pork quiet; old 91c; new 93c. Lard quiet. Lard on the spot 62c. Spirits Turpentine dull; 43½c. Rosin firm. Tallow steady. Freights a shade firmer.

New York, Dec. 15.—Evening.—The stringency in the money market is felt in all departments of speculation, and has produced a general depreciation in values. Early through—as we are at 7 for currency; later, gold, at 3 three o'clock, was worth 1¼@1½ ⅜ cent ⅜ day and 7 ⅜ annum in gold and currency. Sterling closed at 9¾@¾. Gold closed at 10⅜@10⅝. Governments closed dull. Southern very dull all day. Tennessees strong at 69⅝; now 61. North Carolina weak, 45; now 42.

Baltimore, Dec. 15.—Cotton dull and heavy; middlings 14⅜c. Sales to-day 550 bales; receipts 923; exports coastwise 150; stock 19,983 bales.

Boston, Dec. 15.—Cotton market very dull and depressed; accurate quotations cannot be obtained; middlings 15c@15⅜c; sales to-day 400 bales; receipts 239; stock 5500 bales.

Charleston, Dec. 15.—Cotton market dull and nominally unchanged; middlings 14½@14¾c; receipts to-day 2660 bales; exports to Great Britain 2417.

Savannah, Dec. 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14⅜c; sales to-day 1600 bales; receipts 806; stock 76,306.

Wilmington, Dec. 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 14c; receipts to-day 28 bales; exports coastwise 1000; stock 8,000.

Galveston, Dec. 15.—Cotton easier; not quotably lower; good ordinary 12½c; receipts to-day 76 bales; exports to Great Britain 4000; coastwise 39; sales 1075; stock 43,375.

Memphis, Dec., 15.—Cotton firmer; middlings 13⅞@13¾c; sales to-day 3400 bales; receipts 2469; exports 2766.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Dec. 15.—Passed down—W. R. Arthur, 10 last night; Ida, 13 M.; Messenger, 7 P. M. Up—Clarksville, 1 P. M. River falling. Weather raining and cold.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 15—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.15. Wind east, blowing fresh.

Arrived—ship Prigg, Hodgson, master, 37 days from Liverpool, with a general cargo to Hunt and Macauley.

Ship May Queen, Ross, master, 44 days from Liverpool, with salt to J. A. Bryson.

Ship Margaret Pollock, Mitchell, master, 41 days from Glasgow, with railroad iron to J. A. Bryson.

Ship La Gloire, Rood, master, 38 days from Cardiff, Wales, with railroad iron to order.

Ship Mayflower, Call, master, 43 days from Liverpool, with railroad iron to order.

Schooner J. G. Whipple, Goodspeed, master, 6 days from Utilla, with fruit to K. Morgan & Co.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Dec. 15.—President Grant and Secretary Boutwell are playing at cross purposes. The San Domingo question, Plenipotentiary appointment and the general proposition to have the present generation pay the public debt, are among the points at issue.

Delano is prominent as Boutwell's successor.

Mr. Rainey, colored, of South Carolina, has been appointed a member of the Commission to Santo Domingo.

London, Dec. 14.—Bismarck is averse to recognizing representatives of les hommes du pavé. He prefers Napoleon.

King William has left Versailles.

Von Moltke laments the suffering of German troops from cold.

The French editorially protests against the proceedings of Prussia in regard to Luxemburg, and against the action of Russia regarding Turkey, saying that these attitudes are alike indefensible, but that it is not the duty of England to interpose.

New York, Dec. 15.—A terrific gale prevailed which is said, and that it is not necessary for the public safety that these disabilities should be continued.

Second—Because the political power of ex-rebels is not diminished by their incapacity to hold office, as every one of them can vote at any election. Any man elected by such votes is as dangerous to good government, as he fully represents their principles and purposes as either of their disqualified individuals could.

Third—Because their exclusion from office is a badge of distinction, and, from a rebel standpoint, it is persecution, not punishment, and enhances their influence for evil if they see fit to exercise it.

Fourth—Because as a mere party measure it is a most bad policy to add a few to the number of Democratic c...

Fifth—Because the people North and South will better appreciate the purpose of the Democratic party if they are allowed to bring forward, as their exponents the leading rebels, as they naturally will.

Seventh—Because it is unpublican to hold any class of people under political disabilities.

Eighth—Because the Republican party is great and noble, and liberal enough to extend mercy to all classes of citizens, and should add this crowning act to its great and successful war and reconstruction policy. If the amendment fails I will vote for the measure that makes the fewest exceptions and comes the nearest to a complete amnesty.

The discussion was continued to a great length. It will be resumed Tuesday.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, regretted during the debate that a hundred first-class funerals had not followed the rebellion.

SENATE.—Bills removing political disabilities were passed.

The bill incorporating the Southern Express Company was reported back with amendments.

A bill was introduced for selling of certain lands in South Carolina belonging to the Government.

Mr. Schurz then delivered an address of unusual ability, which the Senate listened with marked attention, reviewing the history of the party division in Missouri, for which he and those who acted with him had been denounced as traitors to the Republican cause. The interference, at the solicitation of his colleague, Mr. Drake, of the national Executive, by which a State contest had acquired more than local interest, and the subsequent defeat of the President, with all his patronage, by the triumph of the very principles upon which he had been elected, the probabilities of the formation of a new party nucleus, and the prospects of reforms in the civil and revenue service, were also the investigators of the trouble as well as their willing tools.

Accidental.—The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting in the case of the boy Michael Clifford, aged 12, patrolman Johnson. The mother of the little fellow, who, by the way, was a pet of the officer, fully exonerated him from any intention of hurting her child.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

No Serious Engagement since the 10th inst.

Reported Bombardment of Blois.

Official Report of the Surrender of Phalsburg.

Exploits of the Franc-tireurs.

A Sortie from Paris Hourly Expected.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Discussion on the Amnesty Bill.

Miscellaneous News.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bordeaux, Dec. 14.—Official.—No serious engagement has occurred since the 10th.

The evacuation of the triangle formed by Vernueil, Berzolles and Dreux is continued. The enemy seems to be withdrawing. Dieppe has been free from their presence since the 8th.

Evreux and Serguiny have been occupied by the Germans.

The Government has announced that the harbors of Havre are to be mined. The country and villages are full of Prussian wounded.

It is reported the Prussians have bombarded Blois and occupy the faubourgs of Tours.

Gambetta was there when the Prussians demanded a surrender. Gambetta ordered a defence, and had the bridge over the Loire destroyed.

Bank gold at Tours is needed in order to secure the safety of Chanzy, who is moving towards the west, where he will be strongly reinforced, and resume the offensive.

Bourbaki is ready to resume the offensive.

Gambetta reassures that Bourbaki's force are in good condition.

Bordeaux, Dec. 14.—Evening.—The government here has given to the public no yet nothing official from Paris. The excitement in the city is intense. The people are coming from all quarters to hear the news of the great sortie which they believe has taken place to-day.

It is said an aid-de-camp of Gen. Trochu has arrived here.

The Assembly is held here to-day of the battalions which are about to reinforce the army of the Loire. An immense number of troops well equiped were on the ground.

The Franc-tireurs are very active, and we hear of their exploits in all parts of the country, and the Germans in Versailles have recently been surprised by them and many prisoners taken.

The Garibaldians have inflicted heavy losses in killed and wounded on the enemy in the eastern departments, and have hindered his progress.

The Government have made Ricciotti Garibaldi a member of the Legion of Honor.

Bordeaux, Dec. 14—Evening.—Tours is no longer threatened. The enemy is retreating towards Paris.

Gambetta is not coming to Bordeaux; he has gone back to the army of the Loire, and will remain with it for the present.

Bordeaux, Dec. 14.—Rumors are circulating here that a sortie of greater proportions than that last has been made from Paris, and has met with unexpected success.

Bordeaux, Dec. 14.—It is officially announced that France has not refused to take part in the conference on the Eastern question. The neutral powers understand that the present Government of France is not seeking a way to bring it about. They know that Prussia has refused to treat with this Government unless it is backed by a constituent assembly, and in order that such a body may be elected, they are endeavoring to arrange a armistice between Prussia and France on conditions which will allow a revictualling of Paris. A statement made by the Journal, to the effect that Minister of Gambetta had taken steps for a cessation of hostilities, is inexact.

London, Dec. 14.—Hoyle's cotton mill at Bolton has been burned.

Anxiety about the result of the Luxemburg affair caused much broadcast in business.

London, Dec. 14.—The *Independence Belge* laments that the Prussian war reports have lost their character for veracity first ascribed to them.

London, Dec. 14.—Dispatches from Havre report that Havre and Honfleur are quiet, and that 30,000 men have been thrown out to confront the Prussians. Havre is full of war materials.

London, Dec. 14.—The new German loan is already quoted at a premium.

The official report of the surrender of Phalsburg, states that 52 officers, 1859 men and 63 guns were captured with the fortress.

Montmedy has surrendered.

London, Dec. 14.—Chanzy, at Blois, is receiving reinforcements from Corbie.

The Germans are near Tours, and offer battle on both sides of the river.

Gen. Faidherbe, with the 22d corps, having recaptured Lafere, Haun and St. Quentin, is moving on Laon.

Manteuffel has abandoned an attack on Havre, and is moving south to aid Prince Frederick Charles.

A sortie from Paris is hourly expected.

London, Dec. 14.—The American steamship Erie is off Cowes, laden with American cotton for France; they will be conveyed by French men-of-war to a French port.

Paris, Dec. 14.—The Ministry, in answering questions, state that the strength of the Austrian Hungarian army is 864,000 regulars and 187,327 Landwehr, fully armed. Artillery has increased 267 guns since 1867.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The President nominated Michael Schaughenessy United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi.

The Senate confirmed Hosie Collector at Vicksburg, Hiram, Springfield, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama, and Mason Postmaster at Newbern, N. C.

It is learned at the White House that Senator Sewell has not resigned. The relations between the Secretary and President are cordial.

Gen. Pleasanton's nomination was received with no dissenting voice in the Cabinet.

Senator Revels' bill aiding the Mississippi levees is for the levee between the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers. It appropriates $2,000,000 and 5,000,000 acres.

Washington, Dec. 15.—House—Mr. Farnsworth made a powerful speech in favor of a clear amnesty.

Mr. Lawrence opposed any amnesty till there is a general amnesty.

Mr. Lawrence opposed any amnesty till there is a general amnesty.

Mr. Wood said the bill was in no sense an amnesty bill. It is full of exceptions involved many who suffered no disabilities under the 15th Amendment. Instead of amnesty it was a property-grabbing bill. Instead of being a measure of grace it was a bill to defeat justice, a bill to deny the rights of men to recover property. It was a measure the effect of which he would not say. The design of it was to do injustice, to deprive litigants of their proper redress, and to grant a boon and relief to those who were least entitled to it.

Mr. Maynard argued against the principle of universal amnesty.

Mr. Sergeant said he would vote for Mr. Farnsworth's substitute removing all disabilities for the following reasons:

First—That the pledge of the Republican party to remove all disabilities as soon as the public safety would allow has been repeated at all in fact, was a necessary duty for all of us; that was merely making a fair representation of facts. But the light of hope is gone, to strive in the utmost desperation of circumstance, may be the best and noblest choice for nations, as it often is for men and women. And so at the very darkest hour for France—that is to say, immediately after the surrender of Metz—when we no more than others could see a ray of hope, we ventured to advise no surrender; thinking and saying it was better for France to fight on—if not for success, then to save out of ruin and disaster a little self-respect, a little honor.

The journals which would have condemned France for submission and abject spirit. Nor do we doubt that if in the immediate future our own arms, allons or ashore, were to suffer one-half the disaster which has befallen our France, one-half the discomfiture through which this country has taught her way to great and honorable success, we should have the *Times* suggesting the surrender of London with the same facility as it urged the surrender of Paris. The only difference would be that the suggestion would be made in the melancholy instead of the magnificent manner.

RADICALISM AT THE SOUTH.—What it Costs.—The five years' rule of the carpet-baggers in the South, now happily drawing to a close, has almost impoverished that country. North Carolina has been plunged into a debt of $19,000,000; Georgia into a debt of $9,000,000; Florida, $5,000,000; South Carolina, nearly $20,000,000; Louisiana, $15,000,000; Arkansas, $5,000,000; Mississippi, $8,000,000; Texas, $7,000,000; Alabama, $5,000,000; Virginia, $33,000,000; and Tennessee, $39,000,000. There is an aggregate debt of $160,000,000, most of which is due to the corruption and peculation of the characteless adventurers who have had possession of the Southern State Governments since the close of the war. The Democrats now coming into power in these States are called upon to assume the liquidation of these heavy burdens, while the creatures who have made them, like Shylock, are greedy with their plunder, are hastening back to their Northern homes. After this trial of Radical rule in the South, it will be wonderful indeed if the inhabitants, whether white or black, will be willing to entrust their interests in such hands again. Had they not risen in time, their whole country would have been mortgaged to meet the cost of the swindling jobs by which the Carpet-baggers were filling their own pockets. South Carolina and a few other States yet remain to be saved from the spoiler.—*Albany Argus.*

ALABAMA UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Very much to the satisfaction of the Democratic and Conservative party, the election of Judge Goldthwaite to the office of United States Senator was accomplished on the first ballot in the joint convention on yesterday. The Judge was elected by the glorious majority of one, a majority just as effective in law, however, as if it had been fifty.

We sincerely congratulate our people the National Democracy on the election of a Conservative Representative to the United States Senate from this State, and tender our kind compliments and congratulations to the worthy and talented gentleman whose extreme good fortune it is to have been chosen to represent such a constituency.

Judge Goldthwaite's disabilities have been removed by act of Congress, and there can be no reasonable doubt of his being admitted to a seat in the Senate.—*Montgomery Advertiser, 8th.*

FROM WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the *World* says:

There is but one feeling here regarding Admiral Porter's letter in reply to himself, but nominally addressed to the President, and that is that it is worse than the one it seeks to explain. In no quarter is there more rejoicing at Porter's indiscretion than among naval officials, whom he had attempted to regulate after his own preconceived notions. In the House to-day General Logan introduced a bill, and sought to press it to an immediate vote, to abolish the grade of Admiral and Vice-Admiral.

Carl Schurz h... Senator Conkling, ... President Co... the result of the Mi... ...ence re... ...lasting ... ...States ... ...Democratic ...

The West Po... in their indign... their noble ... the lack of ... hood—the most ... ...Grant ... and he is strick...

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1870.

There has been no material change in the Money market since our previous report. The liberal cotton sales of the past few days have contributed somewhat to ward easing the market, and there is less pressure at some of the banks. On the street we hear of only a few transactions within the range of our quotations, which are: 1@1½ ⅜ cent, ⅜ month for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, 1½ for good do, and 1½@2 for A1 business paper without collaterals. Mortgage paper rules at 10@11 ⅜ cent. ⅜ annum for A1 and 12@14 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110¾@111, against 111¼ at New York, and closed, after a fair business, at 110⅝@110⅞, against 111¼. The transactions included $1000 and $10,000 at 110⅝, $25,000 at 110⅝@110¾, $2000 and $6000 at 110¾, $2500, $4000 and $7000 at 110⅞, $40,000 at 110⅝@111, and $4000 and $5500 at 111.

A small amount of American Silver half dollars sold at 108.

The improvement in Foreign Exchange showed a fair degree of activity, the closing rates for commercial bills showing an improvement of ¼ ⅜ cent. The business in Sterling summed up £95,000, including ... bill of lading and clear at 110½@110¾, £16,000 at 110¾@110⅞, £4000 bill of lading at 110¼, £10,000 clear at 110½@110⅝, £15,000 at 110⅝@110⅞, £7500 and £5000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 110⅝@110¾, £7500 bill of lading at 110⅝, £1000 and £1500 A1 clear at 110⅝, and £5000 private bankers' at 110⅝@110.

In France 700,000 A1 commercial were sold, of which 60,000 at 4.75@4.73¾, and 50,000 at 4.71¼. Sterling may now be quoted at 110¼@110⅝, for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 110¼@110⅛ for bank.

The market was again poorly supplied with Domestic Exchange, and rates advanced ⅛ ⅜ cent. The demand for New York, at the close, at ¼ ⅜ cent discount for small sums, one of them still nearly thereon, and for sums below, included $20,000 bank sight on New York, and $50,000 private bankers' at 5-16 discount, $15,000 for prime bills on private bankers, and $10,000 bank at 11-32, $10,000 and $15,000 commercial, $22,000 and $25,000 private bankers', and $10