The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1868.

THE OPELOUSAS AND JACKSON RAILROAD CASE.

We have spoken of the suit now in progress against the Opelousas Railroad Company at the instance of certain parties—nominal parties, we presume—before the United States District Court, the object being to have the corporate property adjudged in a condition of bankruptcy, and the road and property of the Company placed in the hands of a receiver for the purpose of liquidation. We do not believe the suit to be bona fide, and have little doubt that it was instituted by some person or persons inimical to Mr. Charles Morgan, who happens to be a large creditor of the Company, and still more largely interested in the carrying business between New Orleans and ports in Texas. It is not only individual stockholders of the Company who are interested in this litigation. The State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans in their corporate capacity are stockholders in it to a considerable amount. It is therefore a matter of public concern, and it behooves us to inquire what are the motives of these small creditors who ask to have the Company declared in a bankrupt condition. We have reason to believe these creditors are "men of straw," put forward by capitalists whose motives are entirely selfish and opposed to the interests of New Orleans as a commercial emporium. Admitting that the old stockholders must relinquish a part of their interests in the road, and that it may be necessary it should pass into the management of new hands who can extend the line to the Sabine, unquestionably the speediest and most economical method of bringing this about, was to suffer the road to be sold by the Sheriff under the writ issued by the Judge of the Sixth District Court. The writ of injunction taken out by Tucker and Conrad in the United States Court, to prevent this sale, proves that the parties for whom they act did not desire an early and a judicious liquidation of the affairs of the company. Their proceeding is in fact a breach of faith. They have waited until the line was put in good condition before bringing this action; they have silently stood by while the company was expending its earnings in repairing the road, and thus approved these expenditures. With what reason then can they complain that the means of the company have not been applied to the payment of their claims? In equity these creditors were to a certain extent partners with the stockholders. They knew when they lent their money on these bonds that it was the earnings of the company they had to look to, for their payment—that unless the regular carrying business of the company was uninterrupted, it could not meet these payments. They anticipated it to some extent, therefore, in the risk. The interruption came—it was a vis major—an overpowering force—the operations of the road were suspended in consequence of military movements—the line relapsed into a state of disrepair, and in that state was delivered to the company at the close of the war. To put it in such a condition as to enable it to do the business for which it was constructed, required the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars. We have for the interest of the creditors this expenditure should be made. The company, in fact, acted as the agent of the creditors in making these repairs. The creditors made no objection to the appropriation of the funds of the company for this purpose, and should there fore be held to have approved of the same

The suit against the Jackson Railroad instituted by Mr. D. D. Withers is a *bona fide* suit and therefore different in its character from that against the Opelousas road. But the Jackson road was in a similar dilapidated condition when it was turned over to the company at the close of the war. It would have been folly for the creditors of the road to have legally enforced their claims at that time. The understanding, although tacit only, was binding in equity, that the company should go on repairing the line and putting it in a condition for usefulness, and that it should have a reasonable time to pay its indebtedness. A large sum was taken from the earnings of the road was expended with the knowledge and consent of all the creditors for this purpose. To that extent then the creditors became as it were equitable partners in the business of the road, and agreed to wait for the liquidation of their claims until the company should earn enough with which to accomplish that object. It is nothing but fair that the creditors should bear part of the loss entailed upon the stockholders by the war, especially as the Government of the United States—the agent of these creditors—took possession of the road and operated it, or part of it, during the war. It is presumed that the affairs of the Jackson road have been badly managed since the war closed, but the facts do not go to establish the truth of that averment.

The earnings of the road, which in other circumstances would have been applied to the payment of its creditors, has been appropriated and properly appropriated to the repair and improvement of the track. Without this expenditure the company must have suspended operations entirely. It was therefore made in the interest of the creditors, who ought to wait a reasonable time for the fruits of that expenditure. We do not deny the *legal* right there creditors have to enforce their claims, but only plead the equitable defence the company might set up. We trust an amicable arrangement will be effected. The business of the road is as active as can be expected, and its affairs we know to be well conducted.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Notwithstanding the intense coldness of the weather, a large audience attended the performance of last night. *Robert le Diable* was presented with the same distribution of characters as on Tuesday evening, and we are pleased to say, with equal success. Mr. Pisot was in fine voice and sang with much spirit and expression. Madame Cambier was, as usual, correct and painstaking, personating the character of *Alice* in a most artistic manner. The patrons of the Opera expressed themselves highly pleased with Madame Cambier's representation of that character We do not overlook that of Miss Hassel man, who appeared as *Isabella* and elicited the praises of those who are most difficult to please. This lady's earnest efforts to win the opinion of our opera-goers have been successful. Mr. Van Hoffen personated *Bertram*, as he always does, in a manner not to be surpassed.

On Monday we are to have the "Trovatore," with Madame Cambier and Bourgeois, Miesnes Pisot, Van Hoffen and Perent in the principal roles.

We are requested to state the performances will hereafter commence precisely at 7 P M instead of 7½ as heretofore.

NOTARIAL AND SHORT-HAND BUREAU.—The business of short-hand reporting in New Orleans has lately received an impetus, and we think there is room here for the practice of such an improvement. We are behind the times in many respects, and are therefore glad to chron icle any efforts looking to the establishment of a custom like the one referred to.

We publish to-day the card of Messrs. F A. Woolfley and H. C. Clarke, who have associated themselves for the purpose of reporting stenographically public speeches, lectures, arguments in the law courts and public addresses on all occasions, an accurate report of which it is desirable to make. Under the new system of taking testimony for the courts, short-hand reporting contributes largely to the dispatch of business and to accuracy. It is also less costly than the old method.

Mr. Woolley, formerly Clerk of the Fifth District Court, has qualified as a Notary Public, under the laws of the State, for the purpose of combining two objects. He will receive as knowledgment of deeds and other notarial acts, and act as commissioner in the taking of testimony in the courts by the new method, with the aid of his partner, Mr. Clarke, who is said to be an experienced stenographer.

Their office is at No. 13 St. Charles street, and we cordially commend the enterprise they have set on foot. See advertisement in another column.

Mr. J A. Signaigo, editor of the *Sentinel*, at Grenada, Miss., is in New Orleans, and honored us with a call yesterday. We hope his visit to the city will prove to be both agreeable and profitable. Mr. Signaigo was accompanied by our ex-confrere, Mr. Edwin E Overall, editor of the *Argus and Crusi*, at Crystal Springs, a very spirited and useful paper, into which Mr. Overall has thrown all his well known energy and talent. We wish our Mississippi brethren much success.

Mr. O C Hatton, agent of the Associated Press here, has our thanks for a pamphlet copy of the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

"I don't know anything about your Tycoon," said an old Illinoisian to a man who was discoursing on Japan, "but when you come to reckon you'll find me at home."

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—That really superb actor, Mr. C. W. Coulcock, who, in some characters is not excelled, and is always good, made his last appearance yesterday evening at the St. Charles, and, with his accomplished daughter, who appeared with him, and has largely contributed to the success of his engagement, leaves our city to-day. There who did not see him have missed seeing one of the very best actors on the New Orleans stage.

To-night Mr. Pearce, a very deserving actor, is announced to have a benefit. "Crimes of a Great City" and "Naval Engagements," with singing and dancing, constitute the order of the programme.

The celebrated production "White Fawn" is promised us in grand style Tuesday night, and to allow opportunity for its rehearsal beforehand, there will be no performance to-night.

BENEFIT OF MISS ORTON.—Monday night this beautiful and most excellent artiste is announced to have a benefit at the Varieties Theatre, when a splendid bill will be presented, and one in which she will appear to great advantage in two characters, and supported by the entire strength of the company. The selections are the fine comedy, by Mrs. Centlivre, entitled: "Wonder, a Woman Keeps a Secret," and the cachinnatory peculiarity known as "Nursery Chickweed." The beneficiary's merits and standing in her profession will doubtless draw a crowded house.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The pretty and wonderful troupe artiste, Mlle Millie Tournour, is to reappear at the Academy of Music Monday night. In the meantime we are to-night to have again the grand romantic and fairy extravaganza "Undine," in which Sohike, in dances, and Mrs. Oates, in songs, etc., appear to such satisfaction as to nightly elicit frequent and rapturous applause. Do not fail to see the brilliant and gorgeous pageants [which abound in "Undine."

BALLS.—We are in receipt of tickets to the grand anniversary, fancy dress, masquerade and regalia ball to be given by Ionia Conclave No 11, S W M, on Thursday evening, Dec 17th, in Odd Fellows Hall.

We are indebted to Mr. Geo. Stormeyer, Secretary, for tickets to a grand drum ball, to be given under the auspices of the Board of Directors for the benefit of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22d.

SAILING OF THE CUBA.—The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehart, sailed last evening for Baltimore, [via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Baltimore—Mr. Reed and wife, Mr. L. Wilder, Mr. John Jones.

For Havana—Mr. Engel, Mrs. L. Simonne, Mr. N. Bozon, Mr. L. Davis, Mr. H. W. Bailey, Mr E. A. Swayne, Miss Julia Chapman, Mr. R. Rosa, Antonio Perez.

SAILING OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.—The steamship George Cromwell, Capt. Vaiff, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight, $93,938 49 in specie and a number of passengers.

SAILING OF THE SHERMAN.—The steamship Sherman, Capt. Henry, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Henry R James and wife, J. S. Rosers, F. K. Peter son, S. R. Mordecai, Capt. D. F. Parry.

SAILING OF THE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—The steamship Santiago de Cuba, Capt. Deannot, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

SAILING OF THE GULF STREAM.—The steamship Gulf Stream, Capt. Spencer, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fine Fruit—In addition to the many conveniences centered around the Academy of Music, this institution of learning is established in makes the location desirable, is the Academy Front Stand at one side of the entrance to the building, where our courteous and popular young friend V N Lamantia will be found to keep the rarest and most delicious fruits of the season, of every variety, to be found in New Orleans.

Persons wishing to indulge in the luxury of the choicest and most delicious fruits should not pass the Academy Fruit Stand without investing.

Sale of Markets—Yesterday the markets of the city were sold for one year from the 1st of January next, to the highest bidder, in the office of the City Controller. The following is the list of the markets sold, the parties purchasing, with amounts, etc.:

Poydras Market, A. Dousset	$47,250
Treme Market, S. Boudous	9,000
Ninth Street Market, Jno. Hess	17,200
Bayou Road Market, A. Casso	1,100
Seed Market, J. Fernandez	25,600
Bourgmont Market, L. Reffo	8,100
St. Mary Market, W. Mayhew	20,100
Vegetable Market, J. Bair	53,000
Magazine Market, O. M. Reden	10,100
Masonic Fruit Market, Joseph Barry	13,900
Dryades Market, John Goeller—per month	2,200
Gladstone Market, John Goeller—per month	1,900
Bayou St. John Market, A. Roudanez—per year	2,000
St. Bernard Market, Pierre Delcudy	5,100
Fort Market, A. Bouston	17,100

The Police Force During the Late Election Disturbances—The following interesting correspondence has occurred in reference to General Rousseau's statements—attempted to be impeached by the testimony of witnesses—in the substitution of the police force of the city during the political disturbances which occurred just prior to the Presidential election:

HEADQUARTERS, METROPOLITAN POLICE, (STATES OF LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS.) New Orleans, La., Dec., 1868.

My Dear Sir—The estimate of the police force of New Orleans during the recent troubles here, contained in the annual report to General Grant, to-wit, 243 negroes and 100 whites, was based on your statement, twice made to me, once while I was making out my report. Some of your political friends are harping upon the report as inaccurate in that particular, as well as others.

As you were then, and still are, a leading and active member of the Metropolitan Police Board, and had, and still have, access to its records, will you inform me whether your statement to me on that subject were or were not accurate?

I am, very truly,
[Signed] LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, U. S. A.

Wm McDuff Esq., Board Metropolitan Police, New Orleans, La.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 10, 1868.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 9th inst., inquiring me what statement I made supporting the strength of the police force as contained in your annual report to General Grant was correct, is at hand in reply I desire to say, that if I remember aright the reference to, to wit, 136 whites and 243 blacks, I was mistaken, as it should have been the reverse, *i. e.*, 243 whites and 136 blacks. Yours respectfully,

WM. MCDUFF.

Major General L. H. Rousseau, U. S. A., New Orleans, La.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF LOUISIANA,
State of Louisiana and Arkansas.
New Orleans, La., Dec., 1868.

William McDuff, Esq.

Dear Sir—Your note of to-day in reply to mine of the 9th instant is received. You say that in you made the statement referred to, to wit: that the police force of New Orleans consisted of 243 black and 136 white policemen, you were mistaken. But did you make the statement as set forth in my note of the 9th instant? Please answer me as your best remembrance, and much oblige. Very truly, etc.,

(Signed) L. H. ROUSSEAU.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
METROPOLITAN POLICE,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 11, 1868.

Dear Sir—Yours of even date received and contents noted. As I have no doubt but that I made the statement as set forth in your note of the 9th instant, which was, as before stated, an error upon my part, made in the hurry of the moment.

I remain, very truly yours,

WM. MCDUFF.

Major Gen. L. H. Rousseau, New Orleans, La.

Sergeant Bates Robbed—Sergeant Bates, the Union soldier, who carried a United States flag through the South, from Vicksburg to Washington, to test the feelings of the Southern people, soon after the war, reports that he has been robbed of a pocket book, presented to him by President Johnson. It was taken from his room, and contained $50 in gold.

Lost a Leg—A colored man, named Disk Price, employed on the steamboat Cheona, accidentally had his leg crushed off between the wharf and the boat. He was taken to the Charity Hospital.

Empty Cash Box Found—One was found yesterday by officer O Neil under the bridge corner of Bergand's and Customhouse streets. It appeared have been broken open and contained only a memorandum about $898, a deposit which had been removed, and which memorandum was dated at the Mechanics' office envelope, which bore the endorsement "Cash belonging to Stanton" and "Cash, Dec 7th." The box indicates robbery or rascality of some character.

Thieves, Dosings—A gold watch and chain were reported to have been stolen from the residence of Mr. Anshacher, No. 289 Dryades street. A gold watch and chain were also stolen from the residence of David street and Tivoli Circle. The thieves escaped in both instances.

Fire—About 12 o'clock Friday night the grocery store of Mr. Anderson, corner of Victory and Mandeville streets, and two adjoining buildings, owned respectively by Messrs. Dunlay and Pepperbrock, were destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of incendiary. Loss heavy, but all covered by insurance.

Apprehended Disturbance on Shipboard—Last last night we learned that the Superintendent of Police had been advised of an apprehended disturbance on board the ship Havana, convoy to the Peruvian monitor lying in our port. The anticipated disturbance was, owing to an apprehension, that the sailors had complained that the vessel had hoisted the Peruvian flag, and that they shipped to sail under the American flag. Capt Cain, we understand, sent Special Officer Cunningham to investigate the facts, and as our last advices no disturbance had occurred.

Child Burned—A child three years old, of parents named Burns, living at the corner of St. Denis and Toledano streets, was seriously burned last evening about 5 o'clock, by its clothes taking fire from the grate.

Further Particulars of the Burning of the Steamship Crescent—Several Persons Injured—Scene of Much Quiet Dangerously—The burning of the iron side-wheel steamship Crescent, of Mr. Morgan's Texas line, Friday night was attended with some serious consequences, which escaped the knowledge of the reporters.

Besides the entire destruction of the vessel, which was built in Wilmington, at a cost, including furnishing and equipments, of about $200,000, and about $30,000 worth of cargo, as we reported, the explosion to which we alluded, and which was not explained, was much more serious than suspected, and instead of merely wounding a couple of firemen, as we stated, injured them, all members of Mechanics' No. 6, and some of them so seriously that their recovery is doubtful.

The fact that there was something wrong, it seems, was suspected by Capt Hawthorne while on his way from the supper table to his cabin, when his attention was caught by a sound like that of water dropping through the ventilators Making an examination, he discovered a fire in the starboard coal bunker, and the flames were making their way to the upper deck The alarm was at once given, and the fire engine of Mechanics' 6, being nearest the burning steamer, succeeded in reaching her first. A little forward of the wheel, on the fire in origin ated, and abreast of the forward starboard port, is a slip or decline in the wharf, made to facilitate the reception of freight. Here the engine took position, and in the course of very few minutes the between decks were almost flooded. Other engines by this time reached the wharf, and at one time it was thought the vessel would be sunk by the amount of water thrown on board.

After perhaps an hour's work a general impression prevailed that the fire had been extinguished, and one or two hand engines left. In the meantime the ship's company had been employed in stripping her of her valuables, and breaking out freight from the afterhold. Much of her cabin furniture and bedding was thrown overboard, the contents of her safe secured, and two kegs of powder, which were discovered, or removed, or at least such was the supposition. Mechanics' 6 still held her same position, the men at the pipe being within six feet of the ship.

At 10 o'clock the fire, which had evidently been burning in the freight for some time previous, broke out afresh, and with fury set to work with new vigor. Several members of No. 6 say that inquiries were here made of the officers of the ship as to the possibility of any powder being forgotten on board, and were assured that all in the magazine had been thrown in the river.

The fire burned fiercely for about three quarters of an hour, and finally at fifteen minutes to 11 o'clock there was a terrific explosion in the forward part of the vessel, and a sheet of flame burst through the forward port and hatch. The door of the magazine was wrenched off and thrown with the velocity of a rifle ball on the levee, striking a corner of the store of John Cabe, knocking him senseless and inflicting a wound thought to be mortal.

The First Assistant of the Company, Mr. Jas Comfort, who received the full force of the flame, is so horribly burned that little or no hope is entertained for his recovery. Mr. Mc Cabe was struck in the forehead, the iron fracturing his skull, and causing other contusions of the head. He was carried in a fainting condition to the Louisiana Hotel, kept by Robert Diamond, the foreman of the company, and after receiving the attention of a physician was sent to his home on Lafayette street, between Magnolia and Clara. Mr. McCabe is a brother of the chief engineer of the Fire Department. The other members of the company injured are James Vaughan, William Plunket, Thomas Holman, slightly, Patrick Gallagher, Thomas McCormick, J. Hamilton, Daniel Hurley, and Thomas Partoes, not dangerously.

The accident created the greatest excitement in the crowd of spectators, and much indignation was exhibited by the people at the management at the carelessness of the statement about the powder.

The fire is supposed to have originated through some neglect or awkwardness of a coal trimmer, who had a lamp in the coal bunkers during the day, and probably left a burning match in the vicinity. This, however, is made in addition to him, whoever he may be, is mere supposition.

The vessel's wood works were, as we stated in our previous account, entirely burned out, leaving, it was supposed at the time we wrote, merely the iron casement afloat. This, however, proved to be incorrect, as during the night the flames burst out afresh and the explosion to which we referred occurred, followed sometime after words by the breaking loose of the machinery with a crash and with a force which was doubtless the cause of the vessel severing the fastenings in the iron sheeting, disgorging her freight to the river, and causing her to sweep feet water, leaving only her masts and a portion of the roof of the cabin floating between them which, at the time we left, many supposed, her hold and cabin had disappeared from sight.

The life-boats and much of her freight and furnishing articles of the vessel, bedding, etc., floated under the wharf and are secured.

Died at His Wounds—Frank Myers, who was cut in the side by Joseph H. Costano, on Monday, Nov. 30, died yesterday, it is supposed, from the effects of the wound. Coroner Avits held an inquest this morning at the residence where he died, No. 191 Basin street. Costano is under arrest.

Fight in a Billiard Saloon—About 9 o'clock, Friday night, an affray occurred in one of the billiard saloons on Bourbon street, between a man named Blanke and John Wynn, resulting in the former getting struck over the head by the latter's billiard cue, with a blow which Blanke, it is seriously apprehended, will not recover. Wynn has not been arrested.

First District Court—Judge Abell—Gen. F. Miller, convicted of carrying concealed weapons, was fined $25.

Flemming Robert, colored, was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment at hard labor for larceny, on the 31st day of October, of forty-two dollars worth of cloth from F Oberhenser.

Edward Williams, colored, was sentenced to one month in jail, for petit larceny.

John Redman and John Keegan were sentenced to six months in the Parish Prison, charged with assaulting with intent to rob Mr McGuinness, at the head of Canal street, on the 1st of November.

Tony Trois was sentenced to six months in the Parish Prison, charged with carrying burglars' tools and concealed weapons.

Washington Items.

[From the Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

There is more than a quorum of Senators and Representatives here now. There will be barely a quorum by next Wednesday. The provocation which bring many is double; a desire to get in appearance the first day, thereby to draw a modicum of pay, and the wish to secure stopping places before the terms get beyond the possibilities of even your arithmetic to find out that body, and, by reason of African blood, could hold no office whatever in the State of Georgia. If Congress respects the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment, extending perjured rebels from holding office, it can not allow itself to be bound by the votes of any of this class. If it respects the vote of the Georgia Legislature, to the effect that colored men can not hold office in Georgia, then it can not accept the votes of the colored members for the Amendment, and as the Amendment would be lost. The State of Georgia is not yet in the Union, and its government is merely provisional. In such case, Congress should see that the State Constitution is amended so as to confer equal political rights on both races. Or if Congress holds that the colored members were unlawfully expelled, it should see that they are lawfully restored to their seats before the State shall be re-admitted to its share in the Government.—*New York Tribune.*

Another Erie suit was started on Monday, in which the Erie Railroad Company bring suit against Daniel Drew and the Erie Railroad Steamboat Company, claiming damages at $1,000,000. The case has only as yet got as far as the submitting of affidavits.

The new Mayor of New York is O. K. [Hall].—*Exchange.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

All Negroes to be Discharged from the Treasury Department.

The Stay Law Not to be Extended in Virginia.

Lynching of Express Robbers in Indiana.

FROM EUROPE.

Geo. Francis Train Set at Liberty.

Affairs in Spain.

Further from the Cuban Revolt.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec. 12—Col J. B. Robb has been here for some ten days looking after the local interests of Georgia and Florida. He has succeeded in securing weekly mail service on the coast between Savannah and Jacksonville, Fla.

On motion of Assistant Attorney General Pierrepont, Sam Bard was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court.

Every pressure is being brought to bear for the confirmation of Ex-Governor Sharkey as after January 1st. The Reconstruction Committee are reported to be adverse to its confirmation.

Judge Moses being relieved of political disabilities departs for South Carolina to exercise his functions as Chief Justice of that State

The Superintending Inspector of Floating Crafts has been ordered to thoroughly investigate the recent collision on the Ohio river. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend the prohibition of petroleum on excursion carry passengers

Commissioner Rollins' friends urge him to withdraw his resignation as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A special train carries Grant and his attendants to Chicago to-night.

General Wagner Swayne Supervisor for the Southern District of Ohio.

Colfax, Stoneman and others visited Grant to-day.

It is stated, in connection with E. B. Washburn's aspirations to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, that Grant says he is a thoroughly honest man.

A motion was to remove Senator Henderson from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

It is stated that Caleb Cushig is abroad, at short to buy Cuba at any price between one and two hundred millions of dollars.

Washington, Dec. 12—The announcement that Caleb Cushing is Grant's Secretary of the Treasury is considered very questionable.

The House Judiciary Committee will not take action on the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act until after the holidays. It is thought probable that a majority of the committee will report favorably on the bill.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, state in confidential letters that Black Kettle, whose band was defeated on the Washita river, by Gen. Custer, recently, was friendly to the United States, and that he and his band were on their way at that time to draw their annuities at Fort Kearney.

There has been very great pressure upon Mr. Culloch since Congress met for situations for soldiers, and it is said that in order to make himself safe and responsible the Secretary intends to discharge all the negro messengers in the department, of which there are about seven ty five.

Herald's Washington correspondent says the Committee on Elections give Menard very indifferent encouragement as to the prospects of his admission.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, Dec. 12—It is reported from Seymour, Ind., that the Vigilance Committee broke up a band of robbers near that place, and rescued the notorious express robbers, John, Frank and Simon Reno and Charles Anderson, and hung three of them. Frank Reno fought desperately.

Savannah, Dec. 12—Heavy frost last night Freezing all day in the shade. Wind N N E.

Tallahassee, Dec. 12.—On the meeting of the Supreme Court to-day—contrary to all expectations, Lieut Gov. Gleason appeared at the head of the Senate. He asked more time, which was granted, and the time extended one day.

Raleigh, Dec. 12—The House of Representatives to-day discussed the subject of the Treasurer to borrow money to meet the January interest on the State debt and for other purposes. The second reading of the bill in the House struck out the sections authorizing him to pledge the stocks of the State as collaterals for the loans.

The Senate passed a bill in favor of the Wilmington and Tarboro Railroad, with a heavy appropriation. Also, a bill to separate and divide the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford road, for which another large appropriation was granted.

Richmond, Dec 12—George W. Cook was to-day sentenced by the United States District Court to ten years' imprisonment at Hory Penitentiary for robbing the mail

The Secret Service announces that the stay law will not be extended. It says: A general order, suspending the sale of personal property till the first day of May next, will soon be issued. Any sales after nothing as high as 13c closed at the opening rates. The market was very firm throughout, owing to the scarcity of stock offering, and prices are fully 1c per lb in proportion to those at New York. The sales include $3000 and $6000 each at 135⅝c; $1000, $1200, $1000 and $1000 each at 135¾; $2000, $2000 and $5500 at 136⅛; $15,000 at 135⅞ to 136; $600 and $5000 at 136 In Silver $10000 in American bill dollars sold at 133⅛. We quote 133 to 135⅛ for American gold dollars, and 128½ to 129 for Mexican dollars.

There was rather more animation in the market for Foreign Exchange, but still the movement was light. The sales of Sterling include £3000 bill of lading at 146⅝, £2000 at 146⅛, £5,000 at 146⅛, £3000 at 146⅜, £2000 at 146⅝, a round amount at 147, £3000 at 146⅞, £3000 at 147, £2000 bank at 147⅛, £4000 private bank-ers at 147⅛, £4000 bank at 147⅛ to 147⅜, £2000 at 147⅜, £4000 bank at 147⅝ to 147¾, £2000 at 147⅞, £4000 bank at 148 to 148⅛. In France 125,000 At aggmercial sold at 5 37½, and 120,000 125,000 private bankers, and 95,000 at 5 37½ to 5 37½ for commercial. Sterling may be quoted at 146⅞ to 146⅝ for 6 d bill of lading and clear, and 147⅛ to 147⅜ for bank; and France 3 86⅞ to — for the former, and 5 86¼ and 5 85 for the latter.

We have no material change to report in the market for Domestic Exchange. The bank clearings have been very great for the season, and the sales of currency have been large, $50,000 New York right at 9-16 discount, $50,000 same right at 9-16 to ⅝, $15,000, $50,000 and $50,000 at ⅝, $10,000 at ⅝ from day sight at 1, $12,000 thirty days at 1⅛ and $20,000 sight on Boston at 9-16 to ⅝.

The Banks there were sales of 65 shares Louisiana State Bank at the reduced rate of $20 25, 430 shares Canal Bank at —, and 50 City Na tional Bank at $60 50. At the call at the Board of Brokers last night (Friday night) 100 shares Crescent Railroad at $105, 50 Louisiana Bank at 96 75 and 32 shares Union Bank at 32

Operations in Bonds and Stocks were quite limited to-day. Bonds were in good demand and if over the Clerk of the Court was disquiet ified, it vitiated proceedings.

There are 150 convicts in the State Prison sentenced since the adoption of the amendment, who may now be released by habeas corpus and turned loose under this decision.

Wanderlin is very indignant and violent against the Ku Klux Klan. He declares they are a set of scoundrels, and he owns their watching, has had no transactions with them, that their suit against him is a conspiracy to extort money from him. He will not pay a cent, and intends to defend himself to the last. He will give them a dollar.

"I say, Digby," said Quilp to an acquaintance, "you look sober this morning." "And for a very obvious reason," said Digby, "I am sober."

"No man in England thinks of blacking his own boots," said an Englishman to Mr. Lincoln. "Whose boots does he black?" Mr. Lincoln asked.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1868.

The Money market proper is quiet and unchanged The street rates are 10 per cent per annum to 1 per cent. per month for All notes with unquestionable collaterals, and 1½ up to 2 for second grade, 1 per cent. per month for strictly first class business paper without collaterals, and 1½ to 2 for good and second class paper. Discounts are still quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for All, and 12 to 15 for second grade The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders on call or for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

The specie movement was to-day against $5 50 for Mo. 2, $3 50 for No. 1, and 50 for Commercial. Demand's Prain $3 75 per bbl. Tar $2 25 to $3 per package. Spirits Turpentine 47 to per gallon. Rosin $5 to $6 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair supply and demand at $4 50 per bbl for lots from the landing, and $4 75 in a small way from store.

Weekly Summaries of Bldse., etc.

NEW ORLEANS,	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Steer Hides, city slaughter,	9½ to 10c, @ lb	9½ to 10c, @ lb
" "	10 to 11c, "	10 to 11c, "
Cow Hides, "	10 to 11c, "	10 to 11c, "
Kips, "	10 to 11c, "	10 to 11c, "
" "	10 to 11c, "	10 to 11c, "
Calf Hides, "	10 to 11c, "	10 to 11c, "
Country Hides, dried,	20 to 22c, "	20 to 22c, "
" "	damaged,	damaged,
Tallow, prime,	6½ to 7c, "	6½ to 7c, "
Oil Cake,	$35 per ton	$35 per ton
Oil Meal,	$40 per ton	$40 per ton
Bran,	$1 40 per 100 lbs	$1 40 per 100 lbs
Hay,	$1 75 to $2 per 100 lbs	$1 75 to $2 per 100 lbs
Corn,	$1 10 to $1 15 per bush	$1 10 to $1 15 per bush
Oats,	70 to 75c per bush	70 to 75c per bush
Potatoes,	$3 to $3 50 per bbl	$3 to $3 50 per bbl
Onions,	$4 to $4 50 per bbl	$4 to $4 50 per bbl
Cabbages,	$1 50 to $2 per 100	$1 50 to $2 per 100
Apples,	$2 50 per bbl	$2 50 per bbl
Eggs,	30 to 35c per doz	30 to 35c per doz
Chickens,	$4 to $5 per doz	$4 to $5 per doz
Turkeys,	$1 to $1 50 each	$1 to $1 50 each
Ducks,	$1 to $1 50 per pair	$1 to $1 50 per pair
Geese,	$1 to $1 50 each	$1 to $1 50 each
Beeswax,	30 to 35c per lb	30 to 35c per lb
Tobacco,	10 to 12c per lb	10 to 12c per lb
Feathers,	50 to 55c per lb	50 to 55c per lb
Wool,	30 to 35c per lb	30 to 35c per lb
Beans,	$3 to $3 50 per bush	$3 to $3 50 per bush
Peas,	$3 to $3 50 per bush	$3 to $3 50 per bush
Peanuts,	3 to 4c per lb	3 to 4c per lb
Pecans,	15 to 20c per lb	15 to 20c per lb
Walnuts,	15 to 20c per lb	15 to 20c per lb
Chestnuts,	15 to 20c per lb	15 to 20c per lb
Filberts,	15 to 20c per lb	15 to 20c per lb
Almonds,	15 to 20c per lb	15 to 20c per lb
Brazil Nuts,	15 to 20c per lb	15 to 20c per lb
Cocoanuts,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Shingles,	$3 50 per M	$3 50 per M
Lumber,	$30 per M	$30 per M
Laths,	$4 per M	$4 per M
Pickets,	$2 50 per M	$2 50 per M
Cypress Boards,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Cypress Scantling,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Cypress Sills,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Cypress Joists,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Cypress Rafters,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Cypress Flooring,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Cypress Ceiling,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Cypress Weatherboarding,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Cypress Shingles,	$4 per M	$4 per M
Cypress Pickets,	$3 per M	$3 per M
Cypress Laths,	$4 per M	$4 per M
Cypress Posts,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Cypress Rails,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Cypress Timber,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Cypress Logs,	$40 per M	$40 per M
Cypress Lumber,	$40 per M	$40