The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1869.

LECTURE ON PHONOGRAPHY.—A free lecture on phonetic shorthand will be delivered at Dolbear's Commercial College, corner Camp and Common streets, this (Tuesday) evening, January 5, at 6½ o'clock, preparatory to the formation of a class.

The lecturer is known to us to be a gentleman of experience in the art of phonography, and quite competent to impart instruction in it.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

About one-half of this document is taken up with observations touching the late Presidential election, an election the Governor thinks "the most acrimonious political campaign known to history," notwithstanding which, he says, "viewed by the statesman, it presented the grandest spectacle." Passing from the national election, he dilates at great length upon the election in this State, and in strong partisan style. Through his one-sided and artful statements we do not care to follow him, but would remark he might have been better employed than in harping upon the old story of "intimidation and violence." That sort of excuse, we thought, had served its purpose and had been laid aside, but it would seem the Governor and his party have further use for it. Why did he not tell us something of that statement he made to Gen. Rousseau several weeks before the election—that he knew the registration lists would disclose a large majority in favor of the Democrats, and that the Republican party had declined to advise its followers to suffer the election to go uncontested. Why did he omit all reference to his own official and personal conduct during and previous to the election, and his calling upon Gen. Rousseau to assume the government of the State? One would think such facts might have been worthy of mention in an account professing to be a veracious official history of a campaign as memorable as the last election in our State.

The Governor furnishes the Legislature with an analysis of the vote of Louisiana on this occasion, and contrasts it with the previous election on the question of the adoption or non-adoption of the Constitution. From the result he points out what he terms the "absolutism" with which one party ruled the election in November. We are perfectly satisfied with his figures, although we have not examined them. He says "the whole State, polling in April for the Constitution and the Republican State ticket 61,152 votes, or a majority of 17,413, gave Gen. Grant in November following only 34,859 votes." These figures indeed speak for themselves. The inference the Governor draws from them, is that there was no "absolutism" in April—that on that occasion all was fair, but in November because the result did not suit him, therefore the Democrats ruled the election by their "absolutism" and by intimidating his followers. Now we take it the reverse is the case. In April the white voting population had to meet a rigid discrimination practiced against them by the agents of Congressional leaders of the Republican party through the means of test-oaths, and otherwise, a discrimination which caused a large body of that population to abstain from voting. It may truthfully be said that *the election in April was carried by the "absolutism" with which Gov. Warmoth's party ruled the election.* That his black followers abstained from voting in November is due, as he well knows, to the instructions they received from him and his colleagues, and not to the "absolutism" of his political opponents.

The result of the November election may well lead the Governor to inquire whether his party is likely to do better on any similar occasion in the future. If they lost in six months twenty six thousand votes, how many will they lose in two years? This is a calculation in the rule of proportion we respectfully commend to His Excellency Governor Warmoth.

The Governor indulges in what seems to us to be an unkind insinuation towards the Commanding General of this military district, which it just applies also to some extent to the General of the Army, in whose control Congress placed the entire military forces of the country and the execution of the reconstruction acts, free from the interference of the President. How then is it that "orders which might be construed to mean something in Georgia, in Louisiana might be said to consist only of words?" The orders were precisely the same. Does the Governor intimate a difference in the disposition and conduct of the commanding officers in the respective States? We thought the action of General Rousseau during the election excitement had been highly approved by the Governor and his associates. From the observation in the message on this point, which we have quoted, it would seem that the exigencies of the occasion required him to "go back" upon previous acknowledgments.

We admire the naive allusion Governor Warmoth makes to a secret political party, which existed in this country a few years ago, considering that some of his strongest supporters were believed to be members of that party. He could hardly have intended to tread upon their toes.

Other topics are briefly touched in the message: the State debt; the levees; education; the State House; the city of New Orleans; vagrancy and immigration. The Governor's recommendations on some of these subjects meet our concurrence, but we shall probably hereafter have occasion to speak of them. He also recommends the abrogation of the ninety-ninth article of the Constitution. This article has served the purpose of its authors, and is now of no service to them. The Governor claims never to have approved it. It prohibits certain classes of persons from voting or holding office, and provides for the restoration of others to the right, with exceptions, until those excepted shall have signed a recantation of their opinions. So odious a provision in the Constitution was enough of itself to damn that document.

We observe a contradiction in one of the first paragraphs of the message, but it is hardly worth noticing. The Governor was in a difficulty, and it is not wonderful that he should have floundered.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—"Barbe Bleue" will be repeated to-night with the former distribution, except that M'lle Bourgeois will perform a character of *Boulotte* on this occasion.

We are requested to call attention to a reduction in the price of admission, on and after Thursday night, January 8th, in the Third and Fourth galleries. The former will be reduced from 75 to 50 cents, and the latter from 50 to 25 cents.

THE LEGISLATURE ALREADY AT WORK.—This body had no sooner assembled yesterday than a bill was introduced providing for an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for their expenses. To this there is a laughable as well as a serious side. Many of the members are said to be in an impecunious condition, and to rely upon their per diem for a support while the Legislature is not in session as well as when it is. It could not well be otherwise, considering the composition of the body. It was pitiable to see these poor creatures hanging around the legislative hall during the recess as if the end and object of their lives was to occupy their seats there.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. CROMWELL.—The steamship Geo. Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, from New York 26th ult., arrived at her wharf at 5 o'clock Sunday evening, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mr J L Smith, Mr L S Beckett, Miss E Howard, Mr J Hope, Mr Welsh, Mr L Johnson, Mr James Lathrop, and [illegible] in the steerage.

EXPERIMENTAL LEGISLATION.—Tennessee takes the lead in what may be called experimental legislation. A recent resolution of the Legislature awarded a small State bounty as a premium to all married women bearing triplets, a step which would have thrown Malthus into convulsions, and will startle and perhaps set to thinking John Stuart Mill, who declares married continence to be the hope of England. An exchange informs us that in the same State a bill has just passed its third reading prohibiting any lawyer from receiving any fee unless he gains his case. The intention of the bill is certainly novel, and the means proposed original. As far, however, as it undertakes to regulate the price of a lawyer's labor, it is a sumptuary law, and will share the fate of all such legislation.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Mobile *Register* regards it as especially unjust that the Northern papers have denounced the assassination of Pollard as "a characteristically Southern crime (when the Southern press has universally censured and denounced it,) and then collects accounts of several crimes of nearly as atrocious a character, perpetrated in this region, which have provoked scarcely a line of editorial comment. The record is fearful; our criminal record is as black as that of the South, without so much incentive or provocation."—[*New York Express.*]

The estimated cost of conveying a ton of merchandise a mile on the ocean is from half a cent to one and a half cents; on the lakes two cents; on the stream two and three-fourths cents; on the canals two to five cents, and on railroads from three cents to three and a half cents.

Message of Governor Warmoth.

We publish below a portion of the message of Gov. Warmoth, delivered to the Legislature yesterday, embodying his ill-tempered and unjust accusations against the majority of the white people of Louisiana. These passages we may publish in our next issue.

The subject of the following paragraph is the late election in this State:

The following statistics will give some idea of the manner in which the election was conducted: By contrasting the vote polled not quite six months before for the ratification of the Constitution, with the vote cast for Gen. Grant, the absolutism will be apparent with which one party ruled the election.

Out of forty-eight parishes in the State, seven, to-wit: DeSoto, Lafayette, St. Landry, Vermilion, Franklin, Jackson and Washington, polled in April for the ratification of the new Constitution four thousand seven hundred and four votes (4704), but did not give Gen. Grant a single vote. Eight other parishes, to-wit: Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, Morehouse, Union, St. Bernard and Sabine give five thousand five hundred and twenty votes (5520) for the Constitution, but cast only ten (10) votes for Gen. Grant. Twenty-one parishes, casting for the ratification of the new Constitution twenty-six thousand eight hundred and fourteen votes (26,814), gave Gen. Grant only five hundred and one (501) votes and the whole State, polling in April for the Constitution and the Republican State ticket sixty-one thousand one hundred and fifty-two (61,152) votes, or a majority of seventeen thousand four hundred and thirteen (17,413), gave Gen. Grant in November following only thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine (34,859) votes.

I give these statistics, not in a partisan interest, but to show you more clearly the utter disregard exhibited in large portions of the State for the rights of those opposed to the old governing class, and the inadequacy of the laws to protect the citizens in the exercise of their civil and political rights. The State Government, stripped by act of Congress of the right exercised by all but ten States of the Union—that of organizing militia for the enforcement of its laws—was compelled to rely entirely upon the General Government for force with which to maintain its authority. Foreseeing the complications which were likely to arise from the temper of a large class of our population, growing out of the hostility to the newly enfranchised race, and the sudden transition from military government, under which we had lived for eight years, to civil government, the Legislature passed a joint resolution instructing the Governor of the State to call upon the President, in accordance with section four of article four of the Constitution of the United States, for a force with which to maintain the authority of the Government and execution of the law. In my letter transmitting your resolution to the President, I informed him of the numerous murders recently committed in the State, of the armed secret political organizations then in their incipiency, and of their purposes, of the insecurity of life and property, and of the inability of the State Government, owing to the act of Congress, prohibiting the use of militia, and the disorganized situation of the new Government, to enforce the statutes and protect the people. Under the Constitution and laws of the Government it was manifestly the duty of the President to comply with the demand of the State, and forward an adequate force for the purposes stated, even if he had called out the militia of the several States. While his treatment of your demand was respectful, he nevertheless exhibited his want of sympathy for the suffering people of our State, and returned, in answer to your appeal for troops, orders which might be construed to mean something in Georgia, but which in Louisiana might be said to consist only of words. These orders were made public and served only to inform the lawless that they need have no fear from that quarter, and could prosecute their anarchical schemes to the limit of their purposes.

The reports of the Supervisors of Registration and the State Registrar, which will be laid before you at an early day, will give you, in detail, information of the manner in which the late election was conducted. I recommend that such additional legislation as may seem necessary be adopted to prevent a recurrence of the events by which our State has been disgraced, and some check put upon the lawless, so that they shall not profit by a violation of the laws and by resort to violence and intimidation.

THE STATE DEBT.

The Auditor and Treasurer will lay before you, at an early hour, their reports. The statement of the debt made by the Treasurer, on the [illegible] of November, shows that the total bonded debt of the State, exclusive of the bonds owned by the State and held by the Treasurer, is six millions seven hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred dollars ($6,771,300). This sum does not include $371,000 by the sale of consolidated city bonds and city railroad bonds, which have, from time to time, been purchased, and are now held and owned by the State for the school, seminary and redemption of the State debt funds.

The total floating debt of the State is estimated by the Treasurer at $1,929,590 62, for the entire payment of which the Legislature at its last session passed an act levying a special tax of one per cent on the movable and immovable property of the State, to be collected upon the assessment of 1867, the latest assessment at the time completed. In payment of this tax it is provided that all State notes, past due coupons and the warrants of the Auditor on the Treasurer shall be receivable. It is expected that enough will be received from this tax to discharge the entire floating debt and leave a surplus of five hundred thousand dollars.

The estimated receipts from all sources for the year 1868, based upon the assessment rolls of 1867, amounting to $251,000,000, under the present rates of taxation will amount to $1,889,750, while the expenditures, including interest on bonds, according to the general appropriation bill, will amount to $1,945,790, leaving a deficit at the end of the year of $63,038, which it is expected will be liquidated by the special tax of one per cent, which, if realized, will entirely relieve the treasury, and enable the State in future to meet its liabilities, and pay current expenses for support of the government, without resort to an increase of taxation.

A disposition has been manifested by some of the people not to pay this special tax, and to defeat, if possible, an association organized to resist its collection; but it was soon ascertained that the President of the association, himself a very large tax-payer, with a large number of the leading members, had been most prompt in paying it, and the opposition rapidly died out.

The mode of enforcing the collection of taxes is very imperfect and defective. It is one of the first duties of the citizen to promptly pay his assessment to support the Government. When the State has to buy and sell ... [illegible] ... the obligations due to the State.

Our debt is smaller than that of almost any other State in the Union. With a tax roll of $251,000,000—with bonded indebtedness, which can be at once reduced to $6,000,000—there is no reason that our credit should not be at par, except the turbulent disposition manifested by a large portion of our population. This will gradually subside. The recent good crops will increase the value of our property, and the wealth of the people. Our inviting soil and climate will stimulate immigration, so that we can safely predict that within ... years the State will be restored to something like its former prosperity.

THE LEVEES.

The levees are in a bad condition. Wholly neglected during the war, cut by the army in many places for military purposes, it will require large sums to restore them. It is believed that the General Government may be induced to aid in the work, either by subsidy or by lending its money or credit to the State. The levees must be rebuilt and kept in repair. The value of the lands protected by them from overflow is inestimable, and great interests State and national, centre in the crops produced by them. The report of the Board of Public Works will show the progress they have made in this department. I am sure their efforts will be appreciated by the Legislature and the whole people. I shall have occasion at an early day to address you more fully on this important subject.

EDUCATION.

It is to be regretted that the last Legislature did not pass some laws on the subject of education. At this time the school system is woefully defective. Outside of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson public schools have always been a failure, and here at the capital, where it is in its greatest perfection, it is nothing to boast of. The control of the schools has been largely a matter of political management. School directors have sought the places on account of the political power contained in them. Teachers have been chosen for political reasons, or others reflecting still less credit upon the directory. Young men, without families, and ignorant of the rudiments of English or other education, have foisted themselves upon the School Boards, and the result is, that the teachers have been selected in many instances for other reasons that competency for their duties. There are not schoolhouses enough in the city or State to accommodate half the children, while large numbers are almost totally denied the means of education on account of color. The Legislature should give immediate attention to this subject, and provide means by which every child may receive an education without any distinction. Provide good houses and enough of them, with capable and experienced teachers, and the subordinate questions will adjust themselves.

The State Seminary at Alexandria is doing as well as can be expected. I hope to be able to lay before you, at an early day, a report from its managers. There are now 170 cadets in attendance. It is an institution which the State should foster and encourage by liberal donations.

THE PENITENTIARY.

My predecessor leased the Penitentiary to Messrs. Hagan & Jones, by authority of General Hancock. The bill passed at your last session approving the lease and authorizing the purchase of machinery and the erection of buildings at the discretion of the lessees, I have declined to approve, and have returned it to you with my objections, for your consideration. Your attention is called to it and the report of the Board of Control, whose authority they have resisted. If you sustain my objections to the bill, you should either approve the lease already made, or authorize another to be made. In my judgment, the State should retain the supervision and control of the treatment of the prisoners and the conduct of the institution, in so far as not incompatible with the rightful interests of the lessees.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The State is in need of suitable capital buildings. Those now in use are inadequate to the demands of the State. Your attention is called to the fact that the building on Esplanade street, formerly used as a Government Mint, is now wholly in disuse, and it is not certain that the Government will again use it. I have no doubt it could be obtained as a contribution by the General Government, and could, with small expense, be made a very excellent capitol building. It is large and well situated.

THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

The character of this corporation should be revised. The government is cumbrous, expensive and incompetent. Evils have grown up in it of a most dangerous character which should be investigated by law. It was issued a currency without authority of law, and has forced it upon the people in such amounts as to break down its value and destroy it as a circulating medium. It has failed to pay the interest on its obligations, and is at double, if not treble, the necessary expense, owing to its inability to meet its current obligations. The charter should contain definite powers, less offices, and attach more responsibility to the officials.

VAGRANCY.

I must call your attention to the fact that there is no law by which idleness or vagrancy can be suppressed. The object of the legislature of 1865, in the adoption of the vagrant law was simply to re-enslave the colored people. The natural indignation aroused at it has caused an abolition of all such acts, and leaves the State without authority to repress the growing evil. A man who eats but does not work is a bad citizen, and should be forced into honest employment. The streets of the capital are filled with idlers, who are too lazy or proud to work, and constitute a fungus on society, which needs legislative surgery.

IMMIGRATION.

Under the management of Dr. J. O. Noyes, Chief of this Bureau, I have great hope of being able to bring to our State a swelling tide of immigration. He is thoroughly acquainted with the subject, speaks fluently, in addition to his own tongue, the French and German, and has inaugurated measures calculated to give full information relating to our resources, and to recommend New Orleans as a port to which immigrants will first come from abroad. We have several lines of steamers direct to foreign seaports and over one thousand immigrants have arrived here in the past few weeks. He will ask some further legislation in order to get the bureau well organized and hopes to make it maintain itself as is done by the States of New York and Maryland. His report I will lay before you at an early day.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1869.

SENATE.—The Senate met yesterday at 12 o'clock M, according to law, in the new State Capitol, corner of Conti and Royal streets.

The Lieutenant Governor (in the chair) and 24 members present.

On motion, a committee was appointed to advise the Governor and the House of the organization of the Senate.

The President announced that the Senate was duly organized for the transaction of business, and expressed the hope that the session would be harmonious, especially as there was no election by the people in view calculated to excite public feeling.

On motion, the Senate took a recess of one hour.

Upon reassembling, Messrs. Bacon, Packard, and Thompson, additional Senators, answered to their names.

After some business of minor importance, a committee was appointed to revise and report upon the rules of the Senate.

A communication was received from Governor Warmoth, transmitting his brief annual message to the Legislature. The message was read by the Secretary and one thousand copies ordered to be printed. It will be found noticed at length in another column.

The Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day, Tuesday.

HOUSE.—The House of Representatives met at 12 o'clock. The speaker in the chair. After a short delay a quorum was obtained, 55 members answering to their names.

A message was received from the Senate announcing its organization and readiness to proceed to business.

A Committee was appointed to join a Committee of the Senate to wait upon the Governor for the purpose of informing him that the Legislature was in session, and prepared to receive any communication he might have to make. The committee, having performed this duty, reported that the Governor would make a communication in writing. The Governor accordingly sent in a message to the Legislature (an abstract of which we give elsewhere), and the same was read. 1000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Another message was received from the Governor, vetoing an act of the previous session, incorporating a company to survey Bayou Manchac for purposes of navigation. This message was made the order of the day at 12 M., on the 5th inst. (to-day).

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to revise the rules and regulations of the House.

A bill was introduced appropriating the sum of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) for the expenses of the General Assembly.

Adjourned until to-day at 12 M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—There were 82 deaths in New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning, January 3, 1869. Of this number 4 resulted from apoplexy, 4 from burns or scalds, 1 from smallpox, 1 from gunshot, and 17 (the greatest number from any one cause) from consumption. The others resulted from various ordinary causes.

The New Orleans Typographical Union.—At a meeting of the Typographical Union held on Sunday the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: W J. Hammond, President; P. A. Vanderdoes, Vice President; John B. Latour, Recording Secretary; R. F. Hall, Treasurer; M. M. Wooten, Financial Secretary; James Weaver, Corresponding Secretary; and J. H. Blackstone, Door Keeper.

Alleged Arson.—Mr. L. Silverstein, a jeweler doing business at No. 185 Poydras street, was arrested Sunday by Captain White, Chief of the Detectives, charged by him with having on the morning of the 27th ult. set fire to his establishment, the flames of which resulted in the total destruction of his own and an adjoining store and serious damage to two others. He was remanded to prison by Recorder Becker.

Suicide.—Jonn Piatt, a carpenter, belonging to the crew of the British ship Seabreeze, lying at post 22, head of Market street, committed suicide Sunday morning, by cutting his throat with a sheath knife. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Cotton Suspected to be Stolen.—Officer Shea yesterday took in charge two drays loaded with cotton, seven bales, suspected to be stolen, the drivers giving no satisfactory account, and there being no marks upon the bales. Martin Quinn, however, claims to be the owner of the cotton, and to have paid $250 for it. He says he will produce a receipt for it this morning. He says he brought them from the Jefferson Police Station—a singular place to buy cotton from under any circumstances. The drivers, Martin Holleran, white, and Henry Robinson, colored, have been held to explain the matter.

Alleged Gambling Den.—Mrs. Gossman was arrested yesterday, charged with keeping a gambling house and refusing to refund money lost in her establishment, No. 3 Levee street. A man giving the name of James Fletcher, was also arrested on the levee, charged with having gambled for and obtained the money ($186), knowing the same to be the property of Mr. Stauts, of No. 17 St. Charles street. Mrs. Gossman gave bail for her appearance this morning before Recorder Becker.

Heavy Forgery on the Sub-Treasury.—We understand that a forged check for thirteen thousand and six hundred (13,600) dollars, drawn in favor of a large mercantile house in this city, and purporting to have been signed by the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of Louisiana, was presented recently at the office of the Assistant Treasurer and paid, and that several days elapsed before the forgery was discovered.

A young man named Ryland, formerly a clerk in the Commissary's, is suspected of being the principal, or in some way concerned in the affair, as his hand writing appears in the check, and he absconded about the time the check was paid. From the character of the blank used, the Commissary is satisfied it was not obtained in his office. The check appears by the way to have been paid to a stranger without the usual precaution of requiring references or identification.

Detectives have the matter in hand, but as yet have been unable to obtain any clue to the guilty party, or the whereabouts either of the suspected clerk or the party who presented the check and obtained the money. The probabilities are that the forgers had the blank printed specially for their purpose.

Fourth District Court—Judge Theard.—We learn that a decision is expected to be rendered in this Court to-day or to-morrow, in two very important and interesting suits, which have been under advisement of the Court for some time. One of these is the suit of Henry Bezou, Commissioner in Liquidation of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company *versus* J. Lorber, A. H. D'Meza (sought to be held responsible for the debts of the Company) and others, in which an exception was taken to the jurisdiction of the Court on the ground that all insolvent proceedings must be instituted and carried on in the courts of the United States. The decision is confined to the question involved in the exception, there not having been any trial as far upon the merits of the case.

The other suit is that of certain stockholders of the Orleans Railroad Company against Francis Mouney and other Directors of the Company. The case has been tried and a final decision, so far as the lower Court is concerned, will probably be pronounced to-morrow.

Justice to an Officer.—Officer Jacobs, who has been alluded to in some of the papers in connection with a robbery, committed Saturday night on Bienville street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, and who was alleged not to have attended to his duty, was not, we are informed by officer Friedlander, on duty that night. Officer Friedlander, who is of another beat, took care of the man who was knocked down and robbed, and with the assistance of private watchman Gainsboro, took him home.

Stolen Trunk Recovered.—A trunk marked R. Tureaud, stolen Saturday evening from a colored boy at the corner of New Levee and Poydras streets, has been recovered by Sergeant Foster and Special Officer Cummings. It contains a quantity of lady's wearing apparel.

Arson and Larceny.—Corporal Ingram and Specials Shea and Malone have recovered, by virtue of a search warrant, in a house on Camp street, between St. Mary and Felicity Road, in the possession of James and Aby Morse, colored, about one hundred articles of wearing apparel, consisting of underclothing, dress shawls, etc, three pieces of silver and a pearl necklace, which were stolen from the residence of Mr. Seiph, at the corner of St. Mary and Camp streets, during the fire Saturday night. Mathilde Bach and John Kyler are accused of the theft, and are also charged with firing the premises. James and Aby Morse have been locked up for having the property in their possession.

Run Over.—About 8 o'clock Sunday evening Mr. Charles Copeland was run over by car No. 15, at the corner of Jackson and Chippewa streets, and severely injured in the leg and head. He was conveyed to his residence on Chippewa street, between Jackson and Josephine, where Dr. Greenleaf is now attending on him. Wm. Wyble, the driver, has been arrested by officer Pearson, and locked up at the Fourth District station.

Destructive Freak of Cattle.—While a drove of beeves were being driven down Rampart street, at nine o'clock yesterday morning, about ten of them escaped from the man in charge, and bolted into the shoe store of Mrs. F. Weil, No. 251 of that street. They smashed the show case, broke the furniture and damaged goods to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars. The stock is the property of Messrs. McCade & Mosley.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The bill authorizing the organization of militia in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, passed before recess, will be signed by the presiding officers and sent to the President to-morrow.

The claim agent L. F. Rolfe, has been arrested, charged with defrauding the Government of $6,700,000 of bonds issued to Pacific Railroads during December.

General Spinner is quite ill.

Wade has received all the electoral votes by mail, though but half the messengers have arrived.

Messengers failing to deliver the vote by the first Wednesday in January are liable to a fine of $1000.

The weather continues thick and the telegraph slow.

Washington, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch to the New York *Times* says private letters received here from Cuba do not confirm the recent reports from that country relative to the reverses of the revolutionists. It is stated that to-day the insurgents outnumber the Spanish garrison in the Island, and that they will be successful.

It is thought that if they can hold out until March their independence is certain. They contemplate the total abolition of slavery, and will not have annexation to the United States unless as a final resort.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, Jan. 4.—It is generally understood that, when the Legislature of Georgia meets in this city on the 13th inst., it will pass resolutions declaring that in its former action it was governed by an unbiassed construction of the reconstruction acts of Congress and the new constitution of this State, and that it was not its purpose to deprive the negro of any political right he had justly acquired by either; declaring further a willingness to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State or of the United States, upon the point at issue.

Savannah, Jan. 4.—The military have taken charge of the Ogeechee troubles. The preliminary organization of citizens to act as sheriffs posse has been discontinued. The sheriff will be supported by the military in the execution of warrants. Two United States officers visited the scene of trouble and report the negroes willing to surrender to the military. There will doubtless be no further trouble. Fourteen of the insurgents have surrendered themselves to the authorities and others implicated are expected to come in to-night.

Raleigh, Jan. 4.—No quorum in either House of the Legislature to-day.

The municipal election is progressing quietly. No regular nominees in the field except the Radical.

The Supreme Court assembled to-day. The Court refuses to take the rooms assigned to them in place of their old and lawful rooms now occupied by the Superintendent of Instruction and Auditor. The court organized in the old room, and will attach the officers named for contempt, if they do not vacate.

In the injunction case against the public Treasurer and the Chatham Railroad, a dissolution of the injunction was agreed upon and had with a view of bringing the case by appeal before the Supreme Court.

Newbern, N. C., Jan. 4.—After an exciting canvass between two Republican candidates for the Mayoralty, Berry, a native, was elected. No disturbances occurred.

Jefferson, Texas, Jan. 4.—Capt. Wm. Berry, an old and prominent citizen, was shot and killed last night about 8 o'clock, supposed to have been done by soldiers through mistake.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 4.—The extensive water power known as the Columbia Canal was sold this morning for $250, to Major G. A. Pearce, business agent of Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island. It is believed that a few months will witness the erection of large manufactories on land bordering on the canal.

New York, Jan. 4.—A premature explosion occurred at the wreck of the steamer Scotland, off Sandy Hook. Capt. Wm. L. Churchill, late of the navy, and three others, were blown to atoms. Several persons were injured also.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—It has been raining for 48 hours.

148 small pox deaths during December.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 4.—A dense fog has prevailed for the last three days.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Jan. 4.—In view of Johnson's amnesty proclamation, Jefferson Davis, John Slidell, Jas. M. Mason, A. Dudley Mann, and other Confederates, are preparing to return home.

The English press generally approve of the Stanley-Clarendon treaty.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 4—Afternoon.—Cotton active; middling uplands 11¼, middling Orleans 11⅜d. Breadstuffs firm. Pork 90s. Lard 65s 6d. Common Rosin 6s. Turpentine 26s. 6d. to 28s. Tallow 47s. 6d.

Liverpool, Jan. 4—Evening.—Cotton active. Middling uplands 11 to 11⅛d, middling Orleans 11¼ to 11⅜d. Sales 20 000 bales. Sales on the 30th of December were 15,000 bales, not 13,000 bales as reported. Red Western Wheat 10s. Lard 66s. 6d. to 68s. 9d. Turpentine 2s. 6d. Tallow 47s. 9d.

Havre, Jan. 4.—Cotton buoyant, both on the spot and afloat. 129 on the spot.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, Jan. 4.—An injunction has been issued restraining the Shoe and Leather Bank from paying the coupons of the mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and South Pacific Railroad Company, due January 1.

Memphis, Jan. 4.—The militia of Marion county, Ark., drum-head court martialed five citizens and shot them.

Among the victims are Dr. McKenzie and John Thorne.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The Supreme Court reassembled to-day.

Members of Congress are arriving rapidly.

A quorum will be present to-morrow.

The weather continues bad, and the telegraph slow.

London, Jan. 4—Noon.—Consols 92⅝. Bonds quiet and steady at 74¾. Turpentine 28s 6d.

Liverpool, Jan. 4—Noon.—Cotton firmer. Sales estimated at 20,000 bales.

New York, Jan. 4.—Central weak and unsettled. Other stocks steady. Money 7 per cent., with commission.

Sterling 109¾. Gold 135¾. 5-20's of '62, 111⅝. No New York produce market report yet.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 4—Noon.—Barometer 29.10. Wind S. W. and light, with a thick fog. No arrivals or departures.

Vicksburg, Jan. 4.—Passed up—Pargoud, at 10 A. M. Down—Fort Gibson, at 11 A. M. yesterday. River falling.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Washington, Jan. 3.—The House Judiciary Committee is vigorously prosecuting the case against Judge Busteed. Prominent Alabamians here are interested in the prosecution, confident that such evidence will be introduced as will lead to Busteed's trial by the Senate. Alabamians also say Judge Busteed has five hundred thousand dollars belonging, properly, to the United States, deposited to his credit in a Mobile bank, and steps have been taken to immediately secure the funds. Subpœnas have been issued for witnesses against Surratt to appear again before the Grand Jury.

Sherman telegraphs that Sheridan reached Fort Cobb on the 19th of December. No more fighting had taken place. Sheridan has chiefs Santanta and Lone Wolf, whom he will hold until the Kiowas surrender. Sherman concludes Sheridan and Hazen are together and can settle the matter peacefully.

Richmond, Jan. 3.—For two days past a conference of some of the leading men in the State has been in session, attended by Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Staunton; Hon. Thos. Flournoy, formerly Whig candidate for Governor; John L. Mudge, jr., present Conservative candidate for Attorney General; Geo W. Bolling, and Jas. F. Johnson, formerly Whig Senator; Frank G. Ruffin, Gen. John Echols, W. T. Sutherlin and others. Last night, after midnight, they agreed upon a preamble and resolutions, which set forth that, while the people of Virginia do not believe that the negroes, in their uneducated condition, are as yet fit for suffrage, yet, in view of the expression of public opinion in the recent national election, and in the restoration of harmony and union, they are willing to accept universal suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty.

A committee of nine was appointed to visit Washington and urge Congress to legislate to secure these rights to the people of this State. The committee is composed of A. H. H. Stuart, Windham Robertson, J. B. Baldwin, Joseph Mason, W. T. Sutherlin, John L. Morye, J. F. Slaughter, G. F. Johnson, and W. L. Owen.

A resolution was adopted recommending the people of Virginia to hold a convention on the 10th day of February, in Richmond, to receive the report of the Committee of Arrangements for the canvass. This conference is the result of a movement on the part of the "Do Somethings," as distinguished from the "Do Nothings," the former desiring to make some advance toward meeting the reconstructionists, and to averting the disabilities, test oath, etc, of the new Constitution, and the latter believing that the people of the State should, under no circumstances, sanction negro suffrage, which they believe disastrous and degrading.

E. W. Hobson, ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Danville (Va.) District, was brought here to-night, charged with defrauding the revenue by not accounting for $26,000 received by him. He gave bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer.

London, Jan. 2—Evening.—At a meeting of the workingmen at Lambeth, to-night, presided over by Rev. Newman Hall, an address was presented to Reverdy Johnson. Johnson made a speech in reply. He said the continuance of a good feeling between Great Britain and the United States was sure to be demanded by the people of both countries. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

A dispatch from Athens states that Admiral Hobart Pacha has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer Enosis. The dispatch adds: War is considered inevitable at Athens.

The Conference meets in Paris on the 9th of January. It is said that should deliberations prove abortive Russia will demand strict non-intervention on the part of European powers in case of a quarrel between Turkey and Greece. A dispatch from Paris reports several French iron-clads preparing for sea.

Madrid, Jan. 3.—The insurgents at Malaga lost 400 killed and 600 prisoners. The insurgents fired on the American gunboat Swatara.

Paris journals state that at the New Year reception the Emperor told Senor Olazaga, Spanish Envoy, to convey to his Government the warmest wishes, both of himself personally and of France, for the happiness and prosperity of Spain.

Florence, Jan. 3.—Riotous disturbances, arising out of an attempt to collect unpopular mill tax, are reported in some parts of the kingdom, but they appear to be of an insignificant character.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The Chinese Embassy have arrived.

Trieste, Jan. 3.—Napoleon has subscribed five thousand francs for a monument to Maximilian.

New York, Jan. 3.—A cable dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Madrid, January 2, says a special dispatch from Malaga yesterday reports that the insurgents there fired on a boat from the American steamer Swatara while conveying an American family to the ship Serrana. The insurgents expressed much regret at the act, and assured the United States Minister that the guilty ones would be punished. Short time after, troops attacked the insurgents in the streets, carrying three barricades and dispersing the rebels with slight loss.

A London dispatch to the *Herald* confirms the occupation of Malaga by Gen. Roda.

It is believed the Provisional Government contemplates a *coup d'état* in favor of placing Montpensier on the throne as soon as the citizens in the province of Malaga are disarmed, and before Cortes has a chance to assemble. Gens. Serrano and Roda support the plan, but Prim opposes the movement.

The Spanish people generally favor a republic, but will be overpowered by the military.

Wm. Fraser, President, H. S. Quackenbush, Treasurer of the American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company, have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $25,000 on an affidavit of the European State Agent of Emigration, charging them with false representations regarding three millions acres of North Carolina lands.

Arrived—Steamships Virginia and Bienville. Weather thick.

Savannah, Jan. 3.—Affairs on Ogeechee remain *in statu quo*—nothing done on either side. White families from Bryan county are moving into the city, and report the trouble spreading to that county. Two companies United States Sixteenth Infantry, under Gen. Sibley, arrived to-day. The civil and military authorities are in conference. Wild rumors are afloat, but they are unreliable.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 2.—The *National Republican*, the organ of the Bullock-Blodgett wing of the Republican party, has suspended, and has been succeeded by the *Daily Press*, with Col. Hazleton as editor.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 2.—Gen. Sibley and a body of infantry left to-night for Savannah to preserve the peace.

A new Mayor and City Council were installed to-day.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 3—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.10. Wind SE, light and very foggy.

Arrived—Steamship Austin, Farwell, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney; steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, from New York, with merchandise and passengers, to A. Moulton; steamship Clinton, Beckett, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co.; ship Perseverance, Robinson, fifty days from Liverpool, to master.

No departures.

Inside at anchor—monitors Catawba and Oneota.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA.—In consequence of their flattering success, the Marie Friederici Opera Troupe will appear for six nights more at the National Theatre. The selection for to-night is Mozart's immortal master piece, "Magic Flute," with the full strength of the entire company.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Manager Floyd announces that at the future noon matinees at the Varieties, the prices of admission will be, to the lower part of the house entire, fifty cents, child-[ren] half price, and to the gallery twenty-five cents.

Remember that the splendid scenic play, "Lancashire Lass," in which a miniature boat, a large craft by the way, is seen on one of our river steamers, floats across the stage, and in which "a man named Johnson" Mr. Sheridan's rôle figures as a conspicuous character, is to be given for the last time to-night.

Remember, too, that Mr. Chanfrau, so celebrated in this country and Europe in his great character of Sam in "Our American Cousin," is to appear shortly at the Varieties.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Nixon, Howes & Castello's great circus attracted a jammed audience to the Academy last night. The entertainment was of a superb character, both on account of its variety and the superiority of the artists.

The four-horse manage act of the young Bernard was a remarkable accomplishment; as was the ballet and the "balloon leaps" by the company led by the Champion Cook were capital feats. The performances entitled "New School of Equestrianism" by Signor Sebastian, and his remarkably accomplished children, Josephine and Romeo, elicited marked admiration. So did the brilliant equestrianism of Miss Berg, in which line it must be confessed she is almost unrivalled in grace and daring. The horses are fine and admirably trained, and the horse to the circus is about the best we have seen for a long time.

By the way, the lovers of such exhibitions, and especially the ladies and children, will be gratified at the determination of the enterprising managers of the Academy to inaugurate a series of matinees, the first of which will be Wednesday (to-morrow) noon, and the second Friday noon, besides the usual Saturday matinee. Everybody will thus have convenient opportunities to witness the exhibitions of this splendid circus.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Vast as are the circles of the Old Drury they have hardly been sufficient to accommodate the crowds which flocked to it Sunday night and last night to witness the exhibitions of the celebrated Hanlons and their grand trans-Atlantic combination of artists, including Pfau in his grand leap of 150 feet; the Hanlons themselves in wonderful feats on their velocipedes, and tripantomimes, in which they are rivals of the Ravels. Miss Emily Thorne, who sings most admirably, and other artists of merit in their respective lines. They are making the St. Charles a place of grand attractions.

TOM THUMB LEVEES.—Gen. Tom Thumb, and his equally diminutive associates, Miss Commodore Nutt and others, commenced their series of levees, yesterday (3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.) at the Minerva Hall, on St. Charles street, which they will hold with vast popularity. They are to remain but a short while, and a visit to them will be found to be highly attractive. We noticed on the streets yesterday, the General's unique little carriage, drawn by a pair of pretty little Shetland ponies, all attracting considerable attention.

On the last court day in Paris, Kentucky, the mule trade was unusually active, there being about 500 on the market, most of which were sold. Yearlings brought from $75 to $105 per head; two years old, from $100 to $145; broke mules about $150; one pair extra, $455.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 5500 bales at irregular prices, opening at about previous rates, but closing at an advance of ¼ to ½c. We now quote Ordinary at 22½ to 23c, good ordinary at 23¼ to 24c, low middling at 24½ to 25c, middling at — to 25⅛c, and strict middling 25¾ to 26c.

The market opened with very little movement, operations being restricted by the failure of the usual telegrams from Liverpool, as well as by dark and muggy weather, but after the receipt about noon of the 11:15 dispatch reporting that market unchanged but active, buyers came forward more freely and factors were inclined to raise their pretensions. At a later hour the 1:20 P M. Liverpool dispatch, quoting ⅛d higher, gave an additional impulse to the demand, and factors were enabled to establish an advance of fully ½c, while a still later telegram quoting middling uplands at 11d to 11⅛d and Orleans at 11¼d to 11⅜d, caused the market to close at the above quotations, which show a total advance of ¼c in good ordinary, ¼ to ½c in low middling and ½c in middling. The outside figures for low middling apply to strict classification, but some authorities were unwilling to quote strict low middling higher than 24¾c. Others again put low middling, and strict low middling at 24¾ to 25, and probably at the close it would have been difficult to buy at less. A large part of the business was for Liverpool, but buyers for France, Spain, the Continent and the North operated to a fair extent. The weather was unfavorable throughout the day.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		2,064
Arrived since last statement	3,351	
Arrived previously	455,863—459,214	
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		121,951

To day's exports were to Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning are light, being confined to 592 hhds Sugar and 1531 bbls Molasses. The demand is very good and all the supplies were sold at full prices, those for Molasses ruling with an upward tendency though without any quotable advance: inferior Sugar 8 to 8½c, common 9 to 10c, fair 10¾ to 11¼c, fully fair 11½ to 12c, prime 12¼ to 12½c, choice 12¾c, seconds 10¼ to 12½c, yellow clarified 13 to 13½c, gray 14c, white clarified 14¼ to 14¾c per lb. Common Molasses 52½ to 55c, fair 60 to 62c, prime 64 to 66c, choice 67 to 68c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Glasgow, from St. Louis, and Legal Tender from Louisville, have arrived since our review of Saturday.

FLOUR.—The medium and lower grades are in better supply, and prices have for them weakened. Very little business was done to-day, however, owing to the inclemency of the weather. On Saturday evening, not previously reported, 500 bbls treble extra sold on private terms. Common is selling in job lots at $6 25 to $6 75, superfine $7 50, double extra $7 75, treble $8 to $8 50 per bbl; 100 bbls superfine sold at $7 50, 150 double extra at $7 75, and 40 choice at $9 30 per bbl.

CORN.—Prime is in light supply, but there does not appear to be much demand, owing probably to the inclemency of the weather. Sales to-day, 3000 sacks, of which 200 and 500 white at 77c, 150 and 250 do at 78c, 600 yellow on private terms, and 100 at 82½c per bushel.

OATS.—The landing is bare of St. Louis. It is selling in store at 70c per bushel. Ohio river sells on the landing at 66c per bushel.

BRAN.—Is dull at $1 40 per 100 lb. 100 second hand bags sold at $1 37½ per 100 lb.

HAY.—Is in light supply but only in moderate demand. Prime Western is quoted at $26 to $27; fair, $25 50; ordinary, $23 to $24.

PORK.—The market is dull. Holders are asking $28 50 per bbl for mess, and we have heard of some sales a little below these figures, not reported. It is retailing at $29 per bbl.

BACON.—Is scarce and firmer. Shoulders are retailing, at 14¼ to 14¾c, clear rib 18½c, and clear sides 19¼c per lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces commands 17¾c; kegs 18¾c per lb.

DRY SALTED MEAT.—There is very little here. Shoulders command at wholesale 11¾c; at retail 12¾c. per lb.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is in good demand. We quote coarse $2 to $2 05, and fine $2 10 to $2 20 per sack; large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less. Turk's Island is quoted at 65c per bushel.

RICE.—Louisiana Rice is in good demand and moderate supply and prices are tending upward. We quote choice 8¾c, prime 7¾ to 8c, ordinary 6¾ to 7¼c per lb.

CHEESE.—The demand is fair and prices are firm. We quote Western Reserve and factory 18 to 19c per lb. English dairy 19c, inferior to fair Western 10 to 15c fancy factory 22 to 23c, Northern at 19 to 21c for cream and English dairy, and 10 to 15c for skims.

MALT AND HOPS.—Malt is in heavy supply and quoted dull. Choice Western is obtainable at $2 20 to $2 75, and Canada $2 75 to $2 85 per bushel. Hops are very dull, now being quoted at 15 to 25c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Northern is selling at 17c, and Western at 17 to 18c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 3, 1869.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 5, 1869.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Abeto, Stuart, for Havre, Lovell & Bailey.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVALS AT OLD BASIN.

[illegible]

ARRIVALS AT NEW BASIN.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

B C Gray, Whittaker, from Cincinnati.
Lizzie Gill, O'Neal, from St. Louis.
Frolic, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.
Welcome, McLaughlin, from Camden.
Tom Powell, Durrant, from Donaldsonville.
Lotawanna, Waite, from Shreveport.
Gilde, Blanc, from Grand Ecore.

ARRIVED ON SUNDAY.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, from New York 26th ult., to A Moulton—2d district.
Steamship Tillie, Partridge, from Galveston, to Geo W Hynson & co—2d district.
Steamship Agnes, Wilson, from Indianola, to C A Whitney & co—1st district.
Steamer Frances, Bleakston, from Mobile.
Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.
Ship Adept, Crockett, from Liverpool, to J A Bryce—Point.
Bark Rosario, Freye, 47 days from Malaga, in ballast, to Avendano Bros—Point.

STEAMBOATS.

Dora, Ledwith, from Shreveport.
Minnie, Doyle, from Fort Smith.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Perry, Burdick, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 31st ult, ship Royal Charlie and bark Amie; brought up ship Adept and bark Rosario.

The towboat Sentinel, Wright, from the Passes—Went down light—brought up ship John Clarke, bark Torjuce and brig Bertolome.

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Alice, Tutton, from New Orleans, has arrived here with damage to spars, etc, in a hurricane Nov 20th lat 40 long 48, experienced since a succession of heavy westerly gales.

SPOKEN.

Dec 8th, of Hatteras, bark Pontine, Thoradfine, from New Orleans for Havre.

PASSENGERS.

Per bark Rosario, fr m Malaga—47 passengers.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS.

[illegible]

SHOW COMING UP.

Steamship Clinton, Beckett, from Indianola, to C A Whitney & co.
Ship Perseverance, Robinson, 50 days from Liverpool, to master.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1869.

We have no change to report in the Money market proper. The street rates may still be quoted at 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per month for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 1¼ to 1½ for second grade; 1 per cent. per month for strictly first class business paper without collaterals, and 1¼ to 2 for good and second class. Mortgage notes rule at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1, 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 solid collaterals.

At the annual election for Directors of the Crescent City Bank, the following were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz: R. H. Summers, W. K. Seymour, Geo. W. Hynson, F. Schrader, Geo. L. Clapp, F. Newman, F. Delhonde, Fred. Budge, Andrew Stewart, Paul Fourchy, M. A. de Lizardi, Hugh McColl and J. E. Villavaso, the four last are new members. The President exhibited to the shareholders a highly gratifying statement of the profits and condition of the bank—so much so, in fact, that it had a manifest influence in the market value of the shares.

The old Directors of the Gas Light Company were re-elected. They are Messrs. G. Currie Duncan, Edm. J. Forstall, Thomas Sloo, Albin Rochereau, J. L. Lingham and James Jackson.

There were also elections at the Atlantic Insurance Company and the Pontchartrain Railroad Company. At the meeting of the Directors of the Canal Bank, Mr. George Jonas was unanimously re-elected President.

Gold opened at 135⅛ to 135⅜ (against 135⅝ at New York) and closed at 135⅛ to 135¼. The sales included $20,000 at 135¼, $5000, $5000, $10,000 and $12,000 at 135⅛, $1000, $5000, $5000 and $15,000 at 135¼, and $20000 at 135⅛ to 135¼.

The only sale reported to us in silver is 2400 Mexican dollars at 136. We quote 132 to 132¼ for American half-dollars and 126 to 128½ for Mexican dollars.

There was a fair degree of animation in Foreign Exchange, and rates showed no material variation. The sales of sterling include £2500 bill of lading at 145⅞ to 146, £2800 at 145⅞, £2500 at 145⅞, £1600 good at 146, £2000 A1 clear at 146¼, £9000 at 146⅛ to 146⅜, £5000 private bankers at 146 and 2500 bank at 146⅜. In francs 25,000 and 30,000 A1 commercial sold (the latter Saturday evening after the close of business) at 3.87½, and 25,000 private bankers at 3 85¼. Sterling may be quoted 145⅞ to 146⅛ for A1 bill of lading and clear and 146⅛ to 147 for bank and francs 3 85¼ to 3 87½ for the former and 3 85 to 3 83⅞ for bank.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were of increased extent, and rates for commercial declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount, principally at the former, some of them doing a fair business in the way of remittances to country banks. The sales included $320,000, ($20,000, $20,000, $30,000, $40,000 $100,000 and $110,000) part bank and part commercial sight on New York at ⅛ discount, $15,000 commercial at 13-16, $250,000 at ¼, $5000 ten days' sight at 1¼, $20,000 five and ten days at the same, $12,000 thirty days' at 1½, $10,000 at 2, $7000 sight on Boston at ⅛. $25 000 ... and $10,000 ten days' sight on Chicago at 2.

In Stocks there were sales of 25 shares Crescent City Bank at $24 75, and 200 Merchants' Bank at $18. We learn that as high as $26 was offered for the former.

Operations in Bonds included $10,000 and $50,000 State Levee six per cents at 60, $50,000 at 60¼, $5000 State Levee eight per cents (March coupons) at 68½, $1000, $2000 and $3000 city ten per cents at 78¾. In addition to the sales of city ten per cents noticed in our report of Saturday, $30,250 changed hands at 78¼ to 78½, and $8000 at 78⅜.

The business in Warrants included $3000 State at 80, and $1500 Metropolitan Police at at 57.

There was a good demand for City Treasury notes, and under its influence rates underwent a marked improvement. The offerings were very light, and the movement was restricted in consequence. The sales include $5000 at 36 per cent. discount, and $3000 at 38½. We heard of several transactions as high as 37¼. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 39 to 40 discount and sold at 37 to 38.

The sales at this evening's Board embraced $500 City ten per cent. Bonds at 78¼, $1000 per diem State Warrants at 82½, $2000 State notes at 74¼, and $750 of the same at 74, $600 City notes at 37 per cent. discount.

[Ship arrivals, continued:] Bark Franklin, Hassell, 64 days from Liverpool, to master—Cargo, salt. Brig Bath Hall, Snow, 25 days from Rockland, (Me) to master. Virginia Price, Blanchard, 30 days from New York, to master. Brig Bruno, Armed, 19 days from Ruatan Island, to Goldenbow & Kelley.

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Per ship Abeto—3075 bales cotton, 3600 staves.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Sherman—Ass'd mdse.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Geo Cromwell—Ass'd mdse.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS ON SUNDAY.

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.

[illegible]

BAZAAR RESTAURAT,

For the Benefit of the Beauregard Asylum.

THE Ladies of the Association of the Children of Mary will open, on THURSDAY, 7th inst., in the Hall of the Perfect Union Lodge, on Rampart, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, a BAZAAR RESTAURAT, for the benefit of the Asylum founded in the Third District by the late Rev. Father Turgis to receive the widows and orphans of Southern soldiers.

The Restaurat will remain open every day, until further order. Vocal and instrumental music will be performed every evening. jan5 1t

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

New Orleans, January 4, 1869.

AT an election by the Stockholders of this Institution on the 14th ultimo, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to-wit:

Geo. Jonas, J. H. Stauffer,
G. W. Babcock, J. C. Morris,
J. M. Allen, David McCoard,
R. J. Hart.

And at a meeting of the Board, held THIS DAY, Geo. Jonas, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier. jan5 1m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of SUCICH & POPOVICH, has this day been dissolved by mutual agreement. The liquidation of debts due the old firm, can be effected with either of the undersigned. SUCICH. M. POPOVICH.

New Orleans, Jan. 1st, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the Grocery business, at the store No. 3 Ursuline street, for his own account and solicits the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed the old firm by his friends and the public in general. M. POPOVICH. New Orleans, Jan. 1st, 1869.

PHONOGRAPHY!

A FREE LECTURE on Phonetic Shorthand will be given at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner Camp and Common streets, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 5th, at half-past six o'clock, preparatory to the formation of a class. jan5 1t

Special Notice.

N. O., J. and G. N. Railroad Company.
General Passage Department.
New Orleans, January 4, 1869.

THE attention of the Traveling Public is called to the following reduced rates of passage to points herein named, via New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad:

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE.

To Vicksburg	$10 00
To Memphis	18 00
To Cairo	23 00
To Chicago	34 00
To Cincinnati	32 25
To St. Louis	32 00
To Louisville	33 75
To Detroit	38 00
To Niagara Falls	56 75
To Buffalo, N. Y.	51 25

JAS. YONGE, General Ticket Agent. T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. J. H. WINGFIELD, General Passenger Agent.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of MAUNSELL & BOGEL is dissolved by the death of Mr. John S. Maunsell. The business will be continued by WILLIAM BOGEL, surviving partner, who will also attend to the liquidation of the business of the late firm. January 1, 1869.

William Bogel,

(Successor to Maunsell & Bogel,)

IMPORTER OF

Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Articles, Cognacs, Wines and Liquors,

41 Magazine street, opposite St. James Hotel.

The undersigned, referring to the above notice, returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the late firm of Maunsell & Bogel, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. WILLIAM BOGEL, Successor to Maunsell & Bogel. jan5 1m

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Benjamin M. Horrell and Julian E. Isenhour, under the name and style of B. M. Horrell & Co., is dissolved by the death of J. E. Isenhour. I have this day associated with me Patrick Blake and Abraham T. Gird. The business will be continued under the name and style of B. M. Horrell & Co. B. M. HORRELL. New Orleans, January 1st, 1869.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

New Orleans, January 1869.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WILLIAM CAMORS & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of August W. ... J. B. Camors will attend to the liquidation of the late firm.

I have this day associated with me JOHN H. JACKSON, and will continue the business under the name and style of J. B. CAMORS & CO. jan5

Southern Bank.
New Orleans, January 2, 1869.

AT the election for Directors of this Bank, on the 5th ultimo, the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve the ensuing year, namely Messrs. THOS. LAYTON, C. ROSELIUS, W. L. CLAIBORNE, JOHN T. MOORE, W. T. HEPP, GEO. W. BYRNE.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors THIS DAY, Thos. Layton, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. JNO G DEVEREUX, Cashier.

[illegible bank, insurance and company notices]

E. DECHAMPS,

St. Louis street

DIRECT IMPORTER OF FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SWISS ABSINTHE, PRESERVED FRUITS, etc.

Planting Potatoes.

2000 barrels PINK EYES, BUCK, LONDON LADY, EARLY GOODRICH. Just arrived and for sale by DAVISON & WEAVER, 24 and 26 Poydras street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Jan. 4th and 5th.

Last Nights of the Great Sensation, the LANCASHIRE LASS.

Wednesday Evening, the "ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN."

The Great Comedian CHANFRAU is engaged and will shortly appear at this establishment. jan5 2t

Varieties Theatre.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE

For Ladies and Children

Every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

On which occasions the Prices of Admission will be to the entire Lower Part of the House, 50 cts. Children half price. Gallery 25 cts.

St. Charles Theatre.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE HANLON BROTHERS AND THEIR TRANS-ATLANTIC COMBINATION

Every Evening this Week AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Pfau! Pfau!

The Daring Russian Athlete ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON the 6th of January, 1869, will be sold at the Court-house of Napoleonville, parish of Assumption, a fine PLANTATION, [illegible], together with a Sugar House, Steam Engine and the buildings. For further particulars apply to F. J. PAVY, Sydic, No. 61 Carondelet street.

Notice.

IN CONFORMITY with an order from the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, [illegible]

Notice.

IN CONFORMITY with an order of the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, [illegible]

Happy New Year Greeting.

DAVE STICKNEY

TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

COAL for City Money at One Dollar or at Seventy Cents per barrel in Greenbacks, by DAVID STICKNEY, No. 10 Carondelet street.

Coal! COAL Coal!!!

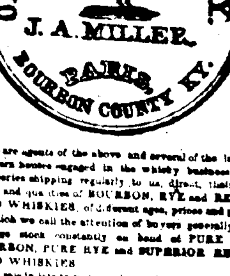
BEST PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND ENGLISH CANNEL.

Also COKE, for Third District, delivered at lowest market prices, from five barrels upwards, with unequaled promptness in obedience to orders, by DAVID STICKNEY, 10 Carondelet street.

Orders taken on the Levee, opposite Esplanade street, and at the corner of Louisa and Levee streets. Steamers, Cotton Presses and Factories supplied at low prices for cash.

For Rent.

A ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE IN KERLEREC street, between Claiborne and Dorbigny. Rent low. Possession will be given immediately. Apply at the corner of Esplanade and Dorbigny streets, Third District. de17 4t



We are agents of the above and several of the largest Western houses engaged in the whisky business, and distilleries shipping regularly to us, direct, their best brand and qualities of BOURBON, RYE and RECTIFIED WHISKIES, of different ages, prices and proof, to which we call the attention of buyers generally.

Large stock constantly on hand of PURE OLD BOURBON, PURE RYE and SUPERIOR RECTIFIED WHISKIES.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers by COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., 37 Natchez street.

WILLIAM CREEVY,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

33..........Carondelet Street..........33

Mme. Sophie,

152..........CANAL STREET..........152

(BETWEEN CARONDELET AND BARONNE STREETS,)

BEGS to inform her lady friends that she is now opening her large stock of MILLINERY GOODS, selected by her during her late visit to Paris, comprising Dresses, Embroideries, Laces, Ladies' Garments, Trimmings, Furs, etc. Her Dress Making department is carried on as of old, and all orders will meet with prompt attention.

MR. ALBERT FARRE, for many years one of the Superintendents of the Public Schools of New Orleans, offers his services as a Teacher of the ancient and modern languages (English, French, Spanish), and the Mathematical and Physical sciences. Any communication sent to the Bee office, 73 Chartres street, will be promptly attended to.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of J. M. Lapeyre, who has disposed of all his rights and interests in the concern to his late partners Wm. S. Pike and Alex. Brother, they assuming all the liabilities of the same. New Orleans, Dec. 31st, 1868. WM. S. PIKE, J. M. LAPEYRE, ALEX. BROTHER.

THE business of Pike, Lapeyre and Brother will continue to be conducted under the same name and style, until the first day of January next, from which time Alfred Shepperd and Paul Blanc, have an interest in our business, which will thereafter be conducted under the name and style of PIKE, BROTHER & CO. New Orleans, Dec. 31st, 1868. WM. S. PIKE, ALEX. BROTHER, ALFRED SHEPPERD, PAUL BLANC.

REVOL,

GUN MAKER,

210..........Chartres Street..........210

(Golden Medal 1862.)

ALL KINDS OF FIRE ARMS REPAIRED.

Keeps constantly on hand English and French Guns, Pistols, Gun Material, Gun Nipples, Revolver Caps, and all kinds of Sporting Ammunition, etc.

TO ECONOMISE,

ADVERTISE IN

THE MONTGOMERY MAIL,

Published at Montgomery, Ala.

Advertisers Save 50 per cent. through its columns. The MAIL has the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of any paper published in Alabama.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

ST. LAURENT.....Bocande.....Saturday, 26th Dec.
EUROPE.....Lemarie.....Saturday, 9th Jan'y
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, 23d Jan'y
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, 6th Feb'y

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85—including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin $145. Second Cabin $88. Third Cabin $[illegible]. Do. including railway tickets $[illegible].

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to VICTOR FERRILLIAT, 127 Common street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

GEN'L GRANT.....Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY.....Capt. WM. WEIR
SHERMAN.....Capt. WM. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE.....Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES.....Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship SHERMAN, Wm. P. Henry, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, January 10th, at 8 A. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE.....$60 00

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.

For Freight or Passage apply to WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 190 Gravier street.

The GEN. GRANT will follow the SHERMAN leaving on Sunday, Jan. 17th at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

PASSAGE.....$60

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, E. E. Vaill, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, January 10th, at 8 a. m.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street.

GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO ST. NAZAIRE, Corresponding with all the Antilles and Pacific Ocean Ports.

[illegible]

VICTOR FERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 127 Common street.

For Lockport and Intermediate Landings Via the Barataria and Lafourche Canal, STEAMER PAYNEWICK.

[illegible]

RUFFIN C. BARROW, Agent, 7 South street.

Auguste Broué,

CAMPMENT RESTAURAT,

[illegible]

The Pontchartrain Rail Road Co.

IS PREPARED to receive and deliver all freight which may offer.

[illegible]

GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,

17..........Chartres Street..........17

IMPORTERS and Dealers in CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloths, China and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enamel Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops, and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Raquettes, etc.

COSTUMES, DOMINOS, ETC.

Mme. GROUX,

92..........Conti Street..........92

(Opposite the Opera.)

HAS the largest and most complete assortment of COSTUMES AND MASKS in New Orleans.

Costumes for Ladies, Gentlemen's Costumes, Dominos and Masks of every kind and character.

E. A. TYLER,

115..........CANAL STREET..........115

MANUFACTURES TO ORDER

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, —And— SILVERWARE.

Has on hand, and is constantly receiving from the best manufactories in Europe and America, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of the finest description.

Has also on hand a large and varied assortment of Table and Ornamental Silverware, PLATED WARE.

Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES.

Bronze and Parian STATUARY and FANCY GOODS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of Watches, Jewelry and Resetting of Diamonds. Silverware made to order.

Copartnership.

MR. FRANK H. HOOKER becomes a partner in my house from December 1st, 1868. The firm will be under the name and style of J. A. LUM & CO. J. A. LUM.

The CARRIAGE BUSINESS will be continued at the new stand, No. 182 Gravier and 104 Union street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where may be found a large stock of the latest styles of CARRIAGES suited to the market. J. A. LUM. FRANK H. HOOKER.

Havana Cigars---Havana Cigars

A NEW AND VERY LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED CIGARS of different sizes and brands, such as PARTAGAS, CABANAS, LA CORONA, H. UPMANN, WALTER SCOTT, PERFECTION, etc., etc. For sale at very moderate prices, by JAIME MAIR, No. 74 Common street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas.

Plated Ware.

A GREAT variety of fine English and American PLATED GOODS such as Castors, Cake Baskets, Sugar Baskets, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cups and Goblets, also an excellent quality of Plated Spoons and Forks, Fish Knives, Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Needles on hand.

Constant arrivals are increasing the ready made stock of FINE JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PORCELAINES, BRONZES and FANCY GOODS at A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.

Corner Canal and Royal streets. Manufacturers and Importers of Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.

H. P. BUCKLEY,

WATCHMAKER,

8..........Camp Street..........8

Dealer in fine WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, also, GUNS and PISTOLS. Manufactures and repairs every description of work in his line.

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.

Attends to all branches —Of the— DENTAL PROFESSION,

as heretofore. Office and residence, 15 Baronne street, near Canal.

Premium Cooperage.

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.

THE undersigned calls the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large stock of Molasses Barrels and Half Barrels, [illegible].

B. J. BERKERY.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Fire Insurance Company.

Capital $5,000,000 in Gold.

Policies issued on all descriptions of merchandise and property at current rates.

GOLD POLICIES ISSUED.

B. G. MUSGROVE, General Agent, Office 61 Carondelet st., near Perdido.

76..........CAMP STREET..........76

E. HEATH,

Dealer in

UPHOLSTERER'S MATERIALS, WALL PAPER, CURTAIN GOODS, Shades, Cornices, &c., &c.