The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,326.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY—DEC. 30, 1867.

THE MONEY QUESTION—FURTHER ABSURDITIES OF THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.—The Convention met at 11 A. M. President Tallaferro in the chair.

Felix de Arvoyelles, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported that the loan, contemplated under the tax ordinance to provide funds for the Convention, would probably be effected by Wednesday or Thursday next, and that in the meantime, provision had been made for a floating revenue on the loan by a gentleman who would be found in the Warrant Clerk's office at 10 o'clock.

The limited average fee made as stated.—

Supporters.]

Cooley, of Pointe Coupée stated that steps had been taken to have the tax under the ordinance levied, and the sheriffs and tax collectors notified.

The subject of the Constitution was then taken up and further articles adopted. The articles as thus far adopted, read as follows:

TITLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

ART. 1. All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

ART. 2. All persons, without regard to race, color or previous condition, born or naturalized, in the United States, and residents of this State one year, are citizens of this State. The citizens of the State owe allegiance to the United States, and this allegiance is paramount to that due the State. They shall enjoy the same civil, political and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties.

ART. 3. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

ART. 4. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty.

ART. 5. The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

ART. 6. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall be entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the parish in which the offence was committed, unless the venue be changed. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. No shall not be tried twice for the same offence.

ART. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offences where the proof is evident or the presumption great, or unless after conviction for any crime or offence punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

ART. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. 9. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

ART. 10. All courts shall be open; and every person, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have adequate and speedy due process of law, and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay.

After considerable discussion on the next article proposed, providing that "no law shall be passed regulating labor or fixing the price thereof," the Convention adjourned till 11 A. M., Tuesday.

[From the Mobile Register and Advertiser.]

Judge Busteed, of the United States District Court, was suddenly and unexpectedly attacked and shot yesterday by Mr. L. V. Martin, District Attorney. From eye-witnesses we gather the following regarding the immediate circumstances of the shooting:

About noon yesterday morning, Judge Busteed crossed the street directly from the Battle House towards the Custom-house. Mr. Martin was standing on the steps of the granite blocks at the southern entrance to the Custom-house, facing the street, and as Judge Busteed approached him upon the curbstone of the sidewalk, Martin leveled a revolver and fired at him, the ball striking just below the breastbone and traversing his body, as he fell backward, outside of the pavement, with one foot lying thereon, and Martin then advanced and deliberately fired two more shots, one of them striking the right leg below the knee and passing up into the thigh, several inches above the knee, whence it was afterwards extracted by the surgeons.

The affair, of course, created immense excitement on the streets in the neighborhood of the occurrence. The general character of the Mobile public is not so bad that a murderous deed like this—shooting an unarmed and defenceless man down in the street, in cold blood, without the slightest provocation—is looked upon with indifference; and we doubt whether the dastardly assassin could have safely passed through the crowd assembled on Royal street for several hours after the affair.

The wounded man was conveyed to the office of Dr. Hollinger, on Royal, Mobl. on St. Francis street, and afterwards to his room in the Battle House, and was attended by Drs. Ketchum and Gillmore, perhaps the most eminent surgeons that we found that the wound in the stomach, which was at first supposed to be fatal, was not necessarily so. The ball, in spite of the surgeons, had entered from a direct course, and passed upwards under the sternum, or breastbone. This, at least, is said to be the opinion of the surgeons who failed to find the deadly pellet, and who think his chances of recovery very good.

The cause of this murderous assault naturally attracts inquiry, and will be fully investigated and made public.

Judge Busteed is a sworn enemy to the secret organization of the Ku-Klux, which this country is cursed. He has proved it, and was proceeding to prove it if the most empathic manner; what many may have been said or printed about his public-history, nobody can deny that. An indictment had been found by the Grand Jury against Mr. Martin for malfeasance in office. We know nothing, at present, of its specifications. It seems that he attributed it to Judge Busteed, and has been for some time a threats against him. After being arrested, in fact, he exhibited no contrition for the cruel deed, and said that he had some time warned Judge Busteed to arm and defend himself. To a question whether he desired to make any statement to the public, he replied that he had nothing to say.

We charge our friends in the North to see to it that the odium of this wretched and cowardly deed is not cast upon the people of Mobile, nor charged to the lawlessness of the public sentiment which prevails among the Southern people. He perpetrator is not of us. He may be a Southern born man; but he belongs to the class known here as Southern renegades. He is a Radical.

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Judge Busteed, United States District Judge in Alabama, was shot in the thigh and body. Assassins would be ushered in accordance with the laws of the State, and this is the face of Gen. Pope's order to the military authority to be made from the Registry List. In Louisiana, United States Judge Durell admits negroes on the juries, while in Alabama the Governor has been convicted for the State Courts be ushered according to the existing laws of the State. Who are right—Louisiana and Durell or Pope and Alabama? And which will be approved and endorsed by the majority of the people of the Union? —*Ed.*

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THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN,

Published at Lafayette Square,

Corner of Camp and Common streets,

OFFICE OF THE BEE.

Published Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

Daily, $10 per month, $24 per quarter, $48 per six months, $96 per year.

Tri-Weekly is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.

Weekly is published every Tuesday and contains the cream of the news of the week, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising.—Standard advertisements have the run of the paper, and measure 12 lines nonpareil to the inch. Professional cards, not exceeding 10 lines, $10 per month. Special Notices, $1 50 per square. Advertisements of marriages, deaths, &c., to be charged the usual transient rates.

First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 and per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such differences from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such rates exceed 25 per cent.

All transient advertisements to be charged 2 dollars and per line, and discounted.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All Advertisements not "inserted for" any number or months will be published ex time.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1867.

To Our Advertising Patrons.

In order to afford to our employés a holiday on New Year's Day, we will not issue the *Bee* on Tuesday next. All advertisements intended for publication on that day will appear in Wednesday's issue. Our advertising patrons will please take notice that there will be no issue on January 2d, 1868.

Our thanks to James A. Gresham, bookseller and stationer, 32 Camp street, for a choice assortment of letter paper, cards and envelopes, ornamented with fine paintings and devices, and intended for holiday presents.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—On Sunday night, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, as average house was present to witness "Il Barbiere" and the fascinating personation of *Rosina* by Miss Lambelé, who is firmly established as a favorite with opera-goers. She was well sustained by Mr. Damiani as *The Count*, and Lochevallier as *Figaro*. The air of *Les Diamants de la Couronne* was charmingly and perfectly rendered by Miss Lambelé. After the opera, the drama of "La Fille du Paysan" was performed by the dramatic company.

Last night a varied programme was performed. "Le Maître de Chapelle, an opera in one act, by Paer; "Le Capitaine Tic," a comedy in three acts; and "Les Noces de Jeannette," an opera in one act, by Victor Massé.

To-night the opera of "Il Trovatore," with Miss Aschbert and Miss Fassbetti, and Messrs. Picot, Lochevallier and Van Hoffen, in the leading rôles, has been substituted for that of "Faust," which is on the bills for Thursday with the following cast: Miles Lambelé and Fassbetti, Messieurs Damiani and Van Hoffen.

On Wednesday an extra performance will be given, when the vaudeville in five acts of "Les Folies Dramatiques" and the comic opera of "Les Rendez-vous Bourgeois," in one act, will be presented.

MR. BOOTH'S PERFORMANCES.—Mr. Booth closed successfully at the Varieties on Saturday night, the second week of his engagement, with the tragedy of "Richard the Third, the character by which his father was probably best known and in which he had no rival. We saw Mr. Booth in a single act of "Othello," when he personated *Iago*, but in looking upon him we were continually haunted by reminiscences of the unequalled performance of his gifted progenitor, and are therefore in no condition to pass an impartial judgment on the personations of Mr. Edwin Booth. He has certainly the makings in him of a rare actor, and if he shall continue to study and bring out the latent characteristics the Shakespeare text, which he will discover on each recurring reading, there is nothing to prevent his reaching a niche in the temple of histrionic fame. His elocution, however, will bear improvement. It grates harshly upon the ear to listen to the pronunciation of such words as *purrse* articulated thus—*purr-yse*. The correct pronunciation is *purse*. These vulgarisms mar otherwise scholarly performances.

Last night Mr. Booth impersonated the character of "Macbeth," and to-night he will again appear as *Hamlet*.

MILITARY PREFERABLE TO RADICAL RULE.

The following communication has been handed to us for publication, and we give it place, although there is no point in it which has not repeatedly been elaborated as more or less length, in these columns. We suppose there is no one in the South who would not infinitely prefer military rule even than of such an officer as Sheridan (who was at least restrained to some extent by the regulations of the Army) to a civil government in the hands of the degraded white men and negroes who are striving to obtain the reins of power and upon whom no restraint can be put, who are in fact a confederation of rapacity and indifference to public opinion. The best tribute the people of the Fifth Military District can pay to Gen. Hancock will be to lighten his labors as much as in them lies and sustain his hands in the arduous and difficult work he has been called to perform. In other words let them show their appreciation of his character and services in the cause of good Government, more by their *acts* than by their language.

Our Temporary Position.

To the Editor of the Bee:

Taking a broad view of the present state of American affairs, but few men of intelligence could doubt the benefit of a properly conducted military government for the South as being a preliminary to a solid foundation of future civil administration. It being a guarantee of protection against difficulties that many of us at times, brought by the machinations of *bad* men, and ambitious and unprincipled speculative office seekers.

In olden time when raised office for the honor desired therefrom, but unfortunately now, in too many instances a principal consideration is the emolument attached. Military rule is despotic, can be made as disastrous as bene ficial, and the responsibility rests upon the head of the General in command. Appeals to honor, integrity, ability, &c., are unheeded. And to fill with credit such a position, surrounded with temptation, would make a man more than a President, and would be the wish of all intelligent people, irrespective of party prejudice; and build a wall of defence about him, composed of the love of his friends, and the respect of his enemies.

Of all trying, annoying, and responsible positions, the Commander of the Fifth Military District, occupies the most unenviable; here even an more responsible and delicate, by his enjoyment of the universal respect and confidence of the people, than in the case of Gen. Hancock, and in the independence of Gen Hancock is a pleasure many of our old citizens will long remember.

The uniform attention and politeness each visitor is met with by the officers of the General's staff, seems a prelude to a pleasant interview with a natural gentleman. And while the crowd of visitors accumulates, ones heart grows warm again, to note many of our oldest and most honored citizens, pearing in with frank, plaintive and confiding countenance, designated by legal, business and social standing, mantle and mercantile talent, side-on centered at the headquarters of a military chieftain. Absolutely a reminiscence of the past, and open stating upon them magnetic-like influences that have brought together again men in union of heart, ever ready to be so, but on no occasion until the "the General wishes to see you," and stepping from the ante-room to the General's room, you meet Gen. Whitfield from Bossier.

Dressed simply but tastefully in citizens' attire, blooming and manly countenance beaming with health and intelligence, he advances a step, and with that natural, fascinating manner, makes you feel exchange you and known him for years.

The military of Louisiana, and all pertain, and his remembrance of his Confederate principle of our republican form of government, in spite of our recent defeat from the record, and which was ruler is the servant of the people, never a government for his future success, heart and soul of every country, but of the whole country.

Time can be no doubt but that in due time Gen. Hancock will accomplish the rest of the Fifth District labors under, and they will be executed as rapidly as judicious.

BOOKSELLERS' DEPARTMENT.

Bookseller of Supreme Court.—A very important decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of Georgia in the case of J. H. Newby vs. the Southern Express Company. We quote from the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*: "The suit as noted was brought by the Assistant Assignee of the defunct firm of Newby & Co., to recover the value of a package shipped in care of the company, which package contained a number of law books belonging to the assets of the concern. The package was lost at Charleston, South Carolina, in the great fire which occurred there. We learn from the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* that the case was taken up to the Supreme Court of the State on a writ of error, and argued at the last session of the Court. The Supreme Court has reversed the ruling of the Court below, and decided that the express company is responsible for the value of the books. The decision is important, as it settles the question in the State of Georgia, and will be followed in other States."

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The following is a list of premiums per the steamship Gen. Meade, from Hoof York:

Jas Seale, Robert Wark, Mrs Hotes and child, H Beverly, Jr, W F Gaynor, Geo A Sawyer, W F Pray, Mrs Sawyer and child, Mrs J Mason, Mrs J Mason, Miss Frost supp, F J Mason, Mrs Ripley, Miss Farnell.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Payment for Pupishing Letter Lists Stopped after the 1st January.

The Tribune Upon the Recent Removals.

Highly Important Cases to Come Before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts to be Tested.

Heavy Gale at Sea Reported.

Highway Robberies at Brooklyn, New York.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Dec. 30.—**Internal Revenue** receipts to-day $1,050,000.

There were five highway robberies committed in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday night last.

After January 1st, payment for publishing *latter lists* will be stopped. A requirement of Post Office salaries throughout the country is progressing.

New York, Dec. 30.—Money closed quiet and active; call loans 7 per cent. Gold firm, at 133¾. Sterling weaker—prime bills, 10 to 10¼. Stocks panicky. Governments steady.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Discussing the removals, the *Chronicle* says the President successfully plays the game of political chess. The President removes every man who favors reconstruction and appoints other men than his own. The game goes on, the President winning all the time; nor do we fail to see that the power which enjoys him is that of General Grant. There is no use of concealing or avoiding this fact. General Grant is an instrument of Mr. Johnson's will.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Supreme Court has adopted the following order: That upon the filing of a transcript or a record, brought up by writ of error or appeal, the reversal of counsel for plaintiff in error or appellant shall be entered, and no motion to dismiss except on special assignment by the court shall be heard unless previous notice has been given to the adverse party or the counsel or attorney of such party.

The case of the schooner Flying Scud and cargo *vs.* Caymare *et al.*, from the Eastern District of Louisiana. Decree affirmed as to the cotton claimed by Aldrige & Co., and reversed as to cotton claimed by Aldrige & Caymare, and the case was remanded with instructions to enter decree restoring cotton to Aldridge & Caymare with costs.

The case of the Southern Steamship Company *vs.* Masters and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans, judgment of the lower Court reversed with costs and the case remanded for further proceedings in conformity with reversal. Court adjourned to Monday.

A Washington special speculates thus: There are several highly important cases about to be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, each of whom will test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. One case, the trial of which has been fixed to begin next month, is that of the murderers of Mrs. Surratt. Another case is that of the Mobile murderers of Judge Busteed, which it is not so bad that a murderous deed like this—shooting an unarmed and defenceless man down in the street, in cold blood, without the slightest provocation—is looked upon with indifference; and we doubt whether the dastardly assassin could have safely passed through the crowd assembled on Royal street for several hours after the affair.

The wounded man was conveyed to the office of Dr. Hollinger, on Royal, Mobl. on St. Francis street, and afterwards to his room in the Battle House, and was attended by Drs. Ketchum and Gillmore, perhaps the most eminent surgeons that we found that the wound in the stomach, which was at first supposed to be fatal, was not necessarily so. The ball, in spite of the surgeons, had entered from a direct course, and passed upwards under the sternum, or breastbone. This, at least, is said to be the opinion of the surgeons who failed to find the deadly pellet, and who think his chances of recovery very good.

The cause of this murderous assault naturally attracts inquiry, and will be fully investigated and made public.

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New York, Dec. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged; wheat quiet and firm; open a shade better; rye quiet; oats a little firmer; pork dull, $21; lard quiet, 11¼ to 12¾; cotton firm, Middling Uplands, 15½; freights dull; stocks heavy; gold 133⅜; money 6 per cent; sterling, 60 days 110¾; 5 20's of '62, coupons, 106⅜.

Vicksburg, Dec. 30.—Two incendiary fires occurred on Sunday, one at 3 A. M. Five frame buildings, corner of Grove and Walnut streets, burned. Loss $25,000. Insured $8000.

Another at 9 Sunday night, by which the house of T. J. Fletcher, heavy grocer, corner of Levee and Clay streets, was burned. Loss $20,000; one-third insured.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, Dec. 29.—An unsuccessful Fenian attempt was made to burn the Dublin general post-office with Greek fire. The attempt, however, failed.

The powder-mill at Feversham, exploded. There were ten killed and many hurt. Cause of explosion unknown.

The Queen of Spain, in her speech before the Cortes, pledges the nation to support the Pope's temporal power.

The London *Observer* says that the Government will ask for no new powers for the suppression of expected Fenianism.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.—Cotton more active. Sales, 10,000 bales. Prices unaltered.

Noon.—Cotton opened dull. Uplands 7½, Orleans 7¾. Uplands, to arrive, 6¾.

Paris, Dec. 29.—The Pope offers to pay the interest on Italian bonds refused by Italy.

Florence, Dec. 29.—There is much agitation in Piedmont and Naples. Garibaldi rising apprehended.

St. Petersburg Dec. 28.—A Congress of Russian diplomats on the Eastern question is progressing here.

Paris, Dec. 29.—Bourse heavy. Securities of all kinds weak. Rentes declined.

Frankfort, Dec. 29.—Bonds 76¾ to 76⅝.

Washington, Dec. 29.—General Gillem recommends a special appropriation for the Mississippi district of the Quartermaster General's depots for the distribution of provisions. General Howard approves of the suggestion.

The January returns will show a decrease in its revenue.

A private letter from Senor Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, dated Mexico, December 5th, says: "Our prospects continue to be satisfactory, and I have not changed my opinion that we shall soon have permanent peace and a settled government."

Havana, Dec. 28.—Bacon 14 to 14¾. Brooms in demand at $5.50 to $7.75. Flour $12.50 to $13.50. Lard, 14¾ to 15. Sugar-cured 20. Tallow 12. Sugar beginning to arrive. Freights—one dollar gold per box by steamer, one dollar currency per bbl.

Arrived, Cognette. Departed, Moro Castle, Virginia and Cuba.

Hartford, Dec. 29.—Russia has contracted with Colt for 30,000 Berdan rifles and revolving cannon.

Memphis, Dec. 29.—Dying storm of O. D. Wordie & Co., Main street, $30,000.

Charleston, Dec. 29.—Gen. Canby has issued an order officially announcing that the Convention has been carried in South Carolina, and authorized the Governor to call the troops into service on the 1st of January as the day for it to assemble.

Boston, Dec. 29.—Robert Preston, clerk of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, disappeared with $10,000.

Mississippi News.

The Jackson *Clarion* learns that but few freedmen have sought employment for wages the coming year; and that almost in a body they decline accepting it except on terms which they consider equal to the power of planters to accord. They expect to be fed, furnished with lodgings, and have their medical bills paid, and to receive $10 per month.

The railroad running from Vicksburg to Meridian is said to be in a better condition at the present time than at any former period since its completion, and the work is being pushed forward, new cross ties and irons laid down, cuts widened, and a number of elegant passenger cars and locomotives added to the rolling stock. A vast amount of business is done by this road, perhaps larger than any other in the State.

It is quite probable the work on the railroad from Meridian to Selma will be commenced within the next three or four months.

The Liberty *Herald* observes: "Times continue pressing in this town and county, though we shall indeed be grateful if the Board of Police, at their last session, become a reminiscence of the past, and a dollar is regarded as great a curiosity as biscuits are said to be in Southern Kansas."

The Natchez *Democrat* has seen samples of syrup and brown sugar produced by J. H. Berry, of Pine Ridge. Upon three-quarters of an acre of ground he produced 1,000 gallons of cane which yielded two full barrels, or four hundred and sixty pounds of good brown sugar, and about eighty gallons of good syrup. At present prices this represents a value of nearly two hundred dollars worth of products, raised on three-fourths of an acre of Adams county land.

The Liberty (Miss.) *Herald*, of December 21, has the following: We learn through an exchange that number one horses can be purchased in Wilkinson county, at prices ranging from fifty to one hundred dollars, while mules rarely command a larger sum than eighty dollars. The belief of a prevailing scarcity of labor who bring them into the Southern parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, where they bring from one hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars. We hope the day is not far distant when Mississippi will raise her own horses and mules.

"We regret to see from the Southern papers that a great many persons are emigrating from portions of that section on account of the disorganized condition of affairs, and the inability of governments imposed on them, and the general condition of things throughout their respective communities. We are sorry to see by these papers that they cannot possibly live where they have hitherto passed their lives, if the curse of absolute military power is not removed from their shoulders, of course they are right to make their escape from an intolerable situation; but we do hope, for their own sakes and the welfare of the country, that they will stop where they are, if it is possible. Whatever of strength and influence they possess is sorely needed in the South, and this they can exert to the best advantage where they are, if it is possible. Whatever of strength and influence they possess is sorely needed in the South, and this they can exert to the best advantage where they are needed yet more sorely. Let them, if they can, stand to their critical posts in the midst of all the evils that threaten them, and not flee from the evils that threaten them. We do not believe that there is as yet a necessity for their surrender. We do not believe that the glorious region to the South will ever be given up to anarchy.

"Dark signs undoubtedly fill the Southern air, but there is yet hope for that unhappy section. It has been almost as much visited, that time, and, perhaps, a short time, may bring relief. The late vast political revolutions hold out great hopes to the country. Congress is more than the present. Let our Southern friends await that future in the vigorous and brave discharge of their duties. Since the late disasters to the Radicals of the country may do or attempt, the Federal Government in all its departments is destined to pass into the hands of the Conservatives, and, that inevitable destiny shall be fulfilled, the evil work done by the Radical party in the South will be undone in the twinkling of an eye, and almost as quickly as it was done. Of course, no legislation, however wise and energetic, will at once avail to repair the widespread ruin and desolation, but everything will be placed upon a solid basis of statesmanship, and then prosperity, universal prosperity will come in its good time. Nothing in the future is more certain and more cheering than this. —*Louisville Journal.*

A party of afflicted fiends went out to a spiritualistic seance in Ohio, on Sunday to inter the body of a young woman who had been deposited in a vault a few days previous. Arriving at the cemetery, the mother of the deceased insisted upon looking once more at the face of her dead daughter. In such haste was that she broke the glass that covered her face, well to find the corpse presented such a horrid appearance, however, that the woman ran screaming from the grounds.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Natalí Teen is the sister of Matilda Heron, with her name Tuscanized. This is a mistake. Natalí, whose first name is Fanny, is the sister of Agnes Heron, formerly a well-known singer in Philadelphia. Natalí is the lady's mother's name, and Teen, her husband's patronymic. Agnes, who was an operatic star of bright promise, we believe is dead.

A Kansas paper, sneering at the cupidity of a contemporary, says:

"The best thing he has got off this week is a dirty shirt."

A correspondent of a Savannah paper says that many of the "old families" of Beaufort, South Carolina, have returned to that town, and are in a destitute and starving condition.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—There were 129 deaths in New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning last, with fourteen deaths of yellow fever and twenty-six of cholera.

Accident to Robinson's Circus Company.—A melancholy accident occurred on Saturday last to a member of the Company of performers attached to this Circus. It appears that the Company were on board the Morgan steamer Texas, on their way from Mobile to this city. When the steamer was within six miles of Grand's Pass at about 2 P. M., it seems a few of the ladies and gentlemen of the Company had been on the jurisdiction roof and were in the act of descending to the promenade deck, one of these—Mlle. Alice Wilson, principal lady equestrienne, and wife of Mr. John Wilson, one of the leading members of the company, suddenly fell overboard and was drowned. It is believed that the accident happened, but it is supposed she missed her footing being near the edge of the boat, or that the motion of the steamer, may have thrown her off her balance. There was no wind and the water was calm. One of the company heard the splash, and instantly gave the alarm, but the vessel had got about two hundred yards from the spot before her engine was reversed and the boat put about. The latter was not more than a foot deep, but a search of four hours for the body of the unfortunate lady was unsuccessful. We are informed that the below is the person, by last count, is very severe one, and her nearly distracted husband is inconsolable under the terrible bereavement. The deceased, we are informed, is said to have been a person of great amiability and attractiveness of character, and much beloved by her associates.

Robinson's Circus has Come.—The young folks will be glad to hear that the circus has come, and that a performance will be given today, in Tivoli Circle. Summer seats are being erected, and with these pleasant days coming, a crowded house is expected. The Circus has never been so well patronized as it has been in this city, and it is to be hoped that it will be liberally patronized to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1867.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amounted to 5000 bales at about previous rates for the ordinary grades, but at stiffer prices for the better qualities. We now quote ordinary at 12¾ to 13¾c; good or ordinary 13¼ to 13¾c; low middling 14 to 14¼c; middling 14¼ to —c, and strict middling at —c.

The market opened with a general demand but a moderate supply, and very stringent pretensions on the part of factors for low middling of Mr. John Wilson, one of the leading members of the company, suddenly fell overboard and was drowned. It is believed that the accident happened, but it is supposed she missed her footing being near the edge of the boat, or that the motion of the steamer, may have thrown her off her balance. There was no wind and the water was calm. One of the company heard the splash, and instantly gave the alarm, but the vessel had got about two hundred yards from the spot before her engine was reversed and the boat put about. The latter was not more than a foot deep, but a search of four hours for the body of the unfortunate lady was unsuccessful. We are informed that the below is the person, by last count, is very severe one, and her nearly distracted husband is inconsolable under the terrible bereavement. The deceased, we are informed, is said to have been a person of great amiability and attractiveness of character, and much beloved by her associates.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1867.

We have no material improvement to report in the money market, but notice further indications of increasing ease. A mortgage note, first class in every respect, for $4000, was negotiated at 10 per cent per annum, but the ruling rates, which are still quoted at 12 to 15, with exceptional transactions at 10% to 11. Good notes, secured by satisfactory collaterals, are done on the street at 1 to 1¼ per cent per month, and second class at 1¼ to 2. The Banks discount to a fair amount for their customers.

Gold opened at 132¾ to 133⅜, and closed at about the latter rate. The sales included $10,000 in three sums at 133¼ and 133⅜. $1500 and $4000 at 133⅜, and $1000 at 133. A gold check on New York for $4000 at par, and $2000 was passed at par. The only sales of Silver reported was $22,000 Mexican dollars at 2¼ premium in gold.

Foreign Exchange was rather firmer. The sales of sterling included £1100 bill of lading at 110¾, £1000 at 111, £2500 at 111¼, £3000 at 111¾ and 112, £1000 at —, and £1000 at 112. In France we noticed sales of 175,000 A1 commercial, 110,000, 10,000, 20,000, 25,000, 50,000 and 60,000 at 5 3.92½, and 170,000 first class at 5 3.91¼. Sterling may be quoted at 111 and 111¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, 110¾ to 111 for first class commercial names and 110 to 110¾ for bank; and France at 5 3.93¾ to 5 3.91¾ for A1 to first class commercial and 5 3.93 to 5 3.87½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange exhibited a slight improvement but hardly a quotable advance. The banks checked on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent discount, the former being the ruling rate, and the rates of commercial included $15,000 New York sight at 11-16 discount; $15,000, $40,000 and $75,000 at ⅜; $10,000, $12,000, $25,000 and $30,000 at 12-16; $10,000 and $25,000 at ⅝; and $20,000 for Boston and Philadelphia at the same; $62,000 bank was passed at ⅝ to 11-16. Also, $25,000 forty days' sight on New York at 2.

The only sales of Stocks reported were 50 shares Bank of New Orleans at $21 75, and 10 Bank of America at $133 50.

Dispatches to-day from Cuba City Bonds. The Consolidated are still quoted at 79 to 80, and the Railroads at 87.

City Treasury Notes continued buoyant, with but limited offerings. $8000 large sold at 15¼ discount. The large are now quoted at 15 to 16, and the small at 2¼ to 3. State notes are quoted at 50 to 55 discount. We hear of no inquiry for Bank of Louisiana notes, which are nominal at 33c per dollar.

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