THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $18; half yearly, $9; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 5 cents.
Two Semi-Weekly published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements have to bear an office price, first insertion, $1 00 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Firm, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 25 per square.
All advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discounts from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1868.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,635.

SHIP CANAL PROJECT AND THE OVERTHROW OF THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The attention of our readers was invited, in a late issue of this journal, to a scheme now on foot, having for its ostensible object to connect the Mississippi River with deep water in Ship Island harbor, by a canal beginning at Carrollton and running through the heart of the city of New Orleans to Lake Borgne, the lower end being at the Rigolets, near the outlet of Lake Catherine. This is the scheme known as that of the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, a company incorporated at the last session of the Legislature, under an act which has, by the approval of the Governor, become a law, the following persons being at its head: George F Brent, L. A Sheldon, Charles Dillingham, Gardiner Banks, Ernest De Blanc, Michael Hahn, and William E. Read. This scheme we characterized as a wild and visionary speculation, having for its real object no such impracticable design as it professed to contemplate, but merely the aggrandisement of the individuals who had the boldness to ask from the Legislature of Louisiana its countenance and approval of so imaginary a project.

We also referred in the same article to a bill now before the Legislature and not yet a law—professing to be auxiliary to the scheme above mentioned—a bill which affects to have in view the more complete and satisfactory drainage of the city, but which embodies one of the most reprehensible attempts to divert interests already vested and to spoliate upon the people of New Orleans that have yet been made in any quarter. The scheme, as developed by the latter bill, shows the real character of the first, and that, instead of being auxiliary, it was really the chief and perhaps the only end in view, and that its promoters designed neither more nor less than to obtain by this indirect method, control and possession of certain privileges, rights, assets and property of enormous value now in the keeping, for the benefit of the public, of the drainage commissioners appointed under our former laws. And these privileges and rights these projectors desire to take without giving any guarantee for the faithful performance of the service now rendered by the commissioners of drainage, and without even giving any guarantee of the *bona fide* character of their canal scheme, or that it has any other basis than their own speculative imaginations. The parties alluded to evidently designed from the first to make the Drainage Fund the basis of their canal scheme. That this was their object the provisions of the second bill which they call auxiliary to the first abundantly manifest.

Strange and incredible as this may appear, it is nevertheless true. This bill with its enormities, too numerous to be here mentioned, was actually before the Legislature, and was defeated only by good fortune and hard labor.

The Legislature had already enacted a law granting to certain parties the privilege of constructing the canal alluded to, from Carrollton through the heart of the city of New Orleans to Lake Catharine. It is not the object of this article to discuss the merits or demerits of this project, though it can be readily demonstrated at a suitable time that it is inexpedient, impracticable and absurd, and could only have originated in the minds of the wildest visionaries or the most cunning schemers. The privileges granted to this company are enormous and are bestowed without any reservation of benefit either to the city or State, excepting the very doubtful one, that the city is to be permitted to drain into the canal, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the parties—a condition which it is obvious, places the city wholly in the power of the company.

The same parties connected with this company are known to be the originators of the scheme for overthrowing all the drainage operations of the city and vicinity, and for doing it themselves at the wonderful drainage assessments to aid in the construction of the canal. And not content with this, they further provide that the State shall donate to them 400,000 acres of land, to be selected at their pleasure.

The amount of money thus proposed to be wrested from its legitimate purpose and recklessly given away, is as follows, in assessments remaining to be collected:

In the third drainage district about	$530,000
" second " "	440,000
" third " "	930,000
Total	$1,900,000

The existing laws require that this money should be applied to the mechanical drainage of our lands. Certainly it should be applied to its legitimate purpose, or if not so applied the tax should be abolished and the tax payers relieved. But instead of this, the present system is to be destroyed, yet the assessments continued and the taxes forced from the people, are to be paid over in instalments for a totally different purpose, to enrich a private speculating company, which is to be left perfectly free from any obligation to drain the city, or to make any return for this enormous misapplication of the people's money.

The last section of the bill proposes as the only pretended equivalent, that this company should construct a protective levee on the North side of their canal to protect the city against overflow from the Lake, or from crevasses occurring above the intersection of the canal with the river. This is almost nakedly all the remuneration that is required of the company.

It is asserted in behalf of the members of the Legislature who favored this bill that it was in substance a contract with the Canal Company to *drain the city*, and that a contract under bond and penalties would insure the completion of this work more effectually than could be done under the present system.

Members who took the trouble to read this bill or of hearing it read, certainly could not have formed any such opinion. Their motives for favoring the project without any regard to the interests of the people are yet to be explained. They have an opportunity to purge themselves, if they can. Those who voted for it, without taking the trouble to inform themselves of its contents, have also an explanation to make, and have an opportunity to prove themselves worthy of the confidence of constituents whom they were chosen to protect; and not to abandon to the purposes of scheming and designing men.

The bill as drawn, and the project as it existed in the minds of its friends, contained nothing in the form of a contract, except merely that mentioned above, viz: The building of a levee on the north side of the canal. The simplest mind must perceive that this amounts to nothing, so far as drainage is concerned. A protection levee on the north side of this canal and also on the south side would be works of indispensable necessity, in order to protect the entire city and surrounding country from being overflowed at any moment during high water by a break in the locks connecting it with the Mississippi River. And thus the protection levee which they deceitfully propose to make as an equivalent for the money and lands, is nothing more than they would be bound to make upon the common principles of law, without any verbal stipulations, and which, moreover, will be made as a matter of course in depositing the earth excavated in digging the canal.

But a protection levee in the rear would afford only protection and not drainage. The Metairie Ridge already affords that protection against the Lake. The only additional work required to make the city secure on this side of the ridge is to raise the levees on each side of the Old and New Canals to the same height as Metairie Ridge. For drainage we require the multiplication of canals and draining machines placed on these canals at such points where experience has taught us to be the most efficient for draining the city. This is the purpose for which the assessments are laid; and yet this company—it is proposed by this bill—shall be required to do nothing of this kind, but are to abscond the entire drainage fund and to render no equivalent whatever.

Let members of the Legislature, those at least who are disposed to act right, inform themselves upon this subject, for the project will be pressed, and every possible effort will be made by fallacious argument, by false statements of facts and otherwise to carry it through. Whoever is the principle in law, morals or honor that will justify any Legislature in thus throwing away $2,000,000 of the people's money by diverting it from the purpose for which it was assessed, and giving it recklessly away to a speculative company, who propose to use it exclusively for their own benefit, depositing the tax payers both of their money and of the work which it was intended to do. What would be the disposition that could justify or induce our Governor, who is believed even by some of his political enemies to be a friend of the people and a man of honorable sentiments, to approve of such a project even if a Legislature were found capable of enacting it.

Is it known or suspected by honest and honorable citizens by what means it was sought to force this iniquitous bill through the Legislature, we ourselves profess to be ignorant, but this much is certain, viz: that there are in existence certificates of stock in the "New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company," and that worthy gentlemen, members of the Legislature, were in possession of such certificates on the last day of the session, who were poorer gentlemen a few days before. Whatever means may have been used, the same will assuredly be found again. The eye of an honest community will be upon the actors. It behooves citizens and land owners as also faithful legislators to look to this danger. The project will be renewed, and strong efforts will be required to defeat it.

If the people who pay the drainage taxes are satisfied with the condition of the drainage affairs and demand a change, let that be made in the legitimate direction. But let us not permit a company of designing and reckless speculators to deprive the people of their money; destroy all works that have been done, and put an end to all prospects for the future, without the slightest promise of any corresponding benefits to our commerce, or any other interest of our city or State.

THE NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE.—Colonel Smallwood, Postmaster of the city, has been polite enough to inform us that he has ordered a change of hours, to be instituted from and after to day, when the Post Office must be open to the public. The office will be kept open hereafterto from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M., on week days. On Sundays from 8 A. M. until 11 A. M.

Another change is about to be inaugurated at the Post Office which may be less acceptable to the public. We have information that on and after the 1st of January the publication of written lists of letters, now made daily in the lobbies of the Post Office, will be discontinued. It is understood this action will be taken in deference to the views expressed by Agents of the Post Office Department. It is thought that the exposure of these lists has led to frauds upon the delivery clerks, and has enabled parties to obtain possession of letters not belonging to them, and as these lists are not required by law it has been considered advisable to discontinue them.

THE FRENCH OPERA. — Last night the favorite opera of "Trovatore" was presented at this establishment and we may safely say that it was rendered with success. Mr. Picot who personated *Manrico*, sang in excellent voice and went through his role in good style. Madame Bourgeois sung the role of *Azucena* most charmingly. This lady has recovered her health and is now in full command of her powers. Madame Cambier performed the character of *Eleonore* with the rare talent she always displays. Mr. Perout likewise as the *Count de Luna* contributed his full share to the success of the performance. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Van Hoffen as *Fernan* brought out of that character all that can be made of it. Three arises were repeatedly applauded on this occasion and we know that the audience left the house well satisfied with the entertainment.

To night "Barbe-Bleue" will be repeated.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER ST. NICHOLAS.—The steamer St. Nicholas, Capt. Dowty, from Campte for the port, with 229 bales cotton, a lot of cotton seed, hides and sundries, struck, on Wednesday, morning 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, on the obstructions below the lower falls, (placed there by Banks' fleet) knocking a hole in her bottom, on the larboard side, from 25 to 30 feet in length, commencing at the forward hatch, and running in under the after end of the boilers. The boat filled in about twenty minutes, and rested on the obstructions, with about one foot of water on her main deck, and her starboard guard under water.

The St. Nicholas was valued at $45,000, and $35,000 insurance. A portion of her deck load of cotton floated off, and that, with the cabin furniture and machinery, will be saved. The boat and balance of cargo will be a total loss. The steamer Era No. 9 brought to this city the officers and crew of the St. Nicholas. See marine column for her manifest.

A distinguished Methodist Minister and prominent Temperance Lecturer once remarked that go where he would, from one end of the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find PLANTATION BITTERS, and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from the side-board, for he himself had experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were far too pleasant a tonic to trifle with.

Magnolia Water, superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Shakespeare's comedy "Midsummer Night's Dream" was given to a fine house last night, and elicited great admiration. Mr. DeBar as *Bottom* was, of course, hugely amusing. Miss Belle Howitt sang an echo song most exquisitely, Mr. Ward was admirable as the *Duke of Athens*, and Miss Osborne appeared to fine advantage as *Queen Titania*. The panorama scene was one of the finest and most elaborate paintings of the kind we have yet had upon the stage, and the grand transformation scene was an exquisite consummation of fairy spectacles. It is to be repeated to-night, and on account of its rare combination of humor and beauty is something more than usually attractive.

GERMAN OPERA.—The opera "Martha" will be given Wednesday night at the National Theatre, by the Marie Frederici Opera Troupe.

FRENCH OPERA.—The opera *Barbe Bleue*, (Blue Beard), will be given at the French Opera House this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Little Red Riding Hood", which is not only pleasing to the little folk, but amusing to all, will be repeated to night at the Academy of Music, Mrs. Oates illustrating the character of *Little Red* most charmingly. Like everything of the kind at the Academy the piece is gotten up in fine style.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The elegant play, "The Lancashire Lass", which has created such a continuous rush to the Varieties is to be repeated again to-night, and for but a few nights longer, a fact which the admirers of the piece and of fine acting and splendid scenery should bear in mind, and take the first opportunity to see it.

BALL.—We are indebted to Hope Benevolent Association for tickets to their New Years' Eve ball (Dec. 31st) in Carroll Hall, Third District.

Passengers per steamship Mariposa, from New York:

J E Black and wife, Miss Anna M Starck, Chas F Starck, Robert Hardie, Joseph Henry, Mrs J Lessler, Mrs S L Capp, Louis Capp, Mrs J T Morrill, Mrs Frank Jones, Miss Annie Jones, Mrs L H Pierce, and five in steerage.

Supreme Court Decisions.

CONDENSED REPORTS.

By Associate Justice Howell.—No. 1956—State of Louisiana, *ex rel.*, Mrs. C. Lyons, natural tutrix, *vs.* Judge of the Second District Court, for the parish of Orleans.

The relator asks for a peremptory mandamus, directing the Judge of the Second District Court, for the parish of Orleans, to grant a suspensive appeal from a judgment decreeing that widow Fry recover "from the succession of her late son, L. W. Lyons, the sum of fifty dollars per month from the death of said son, the same to be paid by the natural tutrix of her grand children at the end of each month."

The Judge answers that the monthly allowance being under five hundred dollars, no appeal lies, and that a suspensive appeal would be a denial of the relief granted and imposed by law and an irreparable injury to the party who is in necessitous circumstances. The latter grounds relate to the merits, which are not before us.

The petition for alimony was filed on the 19th October, 1868, claiming a monthly alimony of one hundred dollars per month from the death of the *de cujus*, (17th April, 1867,) and the additional sum of one hundred dollars per month, to be paid monthly during the life of the petition, and payment as above was rendered December 7th, 1868.

It is manifest that the amount allowed by the judgment as due and exigible at the date of the demand, exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars, and is hence within the jurisdiction of this court. The particular form in which the decree is written out does not change the amount in dispute at the date of the suit as fixed by the decree itself. The aggregate amount of the monthly instalments due by the judgment, at least at the date of instituting the suit, if not at the date of the judgment, can be safely taken as the amount in dispute.

It is therefore ordered that the mandamus issued herein be made peremptory, and the Judge of the Second District Court, for the parish of Orleans, directed to grant the relator a suspensive appeal from the judgment rendered by him on the 7th December, 1868, in favor of widow Fry, and against the succession of L. W. Lyons, decreeing her alimony from the date of the death of said Lyons.

The Supreme Court rendered other decisions, merely granting or refusing rehearings, or dismissing or granting appeals in cases of no public importance.

General D. H. Hill, in his splendid magazine, "The Land We Love," for December, speaking of Pollard's pretended history of the war, says: "There was not a drummer or colored servant in Lee's army who had not more accurate knowledge of the battles of the late war than the bomb-proof penny-a-liner who set himself up as their chronicler."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[For the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Jeff. Davis.

Georgia Negroes Protest Against the Admission of Georgia Senators

Grant Determined to Root Out the Whisky, Railroad and Other Rings.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Mr. Davis is urged to surrender himself again to imprisonment, when *habeas corpus* will be resorted to, whereby the potency of the President's amnesty proclamation will be fully tested.

It is stated that Mason, Slidell, Benjamin and Breckinridge all require a new movement on Rome, and expects them to be in readiness for the event.

The steamship Bernasia, from New Orleans and Havana, has arrived off Portland with her shaft broken.

The Burlingame mission commenced its deliberations, and so far matters were favorably discussed. The recent violence by a British man-of-war in Chinese waters was investigated. Burlingame held that such vessels should only be used to protect life and property when immediately exposed to danger; but that otherwise the subject became proper matter for diplomatic reference to the Ambassador at Pekin, before an act was committed that might lead to war. He thought the English Government also regarded the matter in that light.

Longfellow declines a public dinner at Rome.

It is stated that President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, engaged the kind offices of Gen. McMahon, French Minister, to attempt mediation with Lopez, and that the Emperor of Brazil consequently threatened to withdraw his force from the Argentine Republic.

Madrid, Dec. 27.—Spanish official journals say that under no circumstances will Spain accept any proposition for the sale of Cuba to the United States.

Additional troops have sailed for Cuba.

Paris, Dec. 26.—Bourse firmer. Rentes 70.15.

Havre, Dec. 26.—Cotton declined; trade ordinaire on the spot 12½.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The actors and the performances in Ballyhoo Hall, whose programmes included the Tuesday morning, have retired during the play last night for indecent exhibition.

A church from Lynn says only five building lots were burned. Loss three hundred thousand dollars.

Commodore Beck has written to General Brackenridge, who is in Canada, to return at once. It is expected that Jacob Thompson, at M Mason and General Early will return at the same time.

An appeal has been issued by the Washington National Monument Committee, asking assistance to the various churches throughout the country to take up a collection on Sunday preceding February 22, in furtherance of the completion of that monument. It is signed by Andrew Johnson, Chief Justice Chase, Gen. Grant and W. W. Corcoran's names being among the Vice Presidents.

The New York *Tribune* says editorially: "It may be considered as a certainty that the first Congress will meet and organize on the 4th of March. The general feeling among members has been that the law providing for such a meeting should be enforced, and Congress settle the Speakership, committees and other questions promptly."

Vienna, Dec. 27.—Collector Smyile, in replying to a complimentary address on the tobacco officials in this city, favors the early passage of Jenckes's civil service bill.

The Emperor Napoleon is better than for several winter. An incubent regatta will take place on Tuesday, weather permitting.

Thanksgiving at Lathrop, Lundington & Co., are stated at $1,000,000.

Arrived: steamships Saragossa, Gen. Grant and Geo. Barnes.

Pesth, Dec. 27.—The following is additional: Maximo was received from the steamer Washington from Vera Cruz; Moscorana was received by Juarez on the 10th. Mr Plumb late Secretary of Legation and Acting Minister, was to leave Mexico January 1st. The great towards the Tehuantepec route was under discussion. Payments by the Treasury had recently been partially made. Public meetings favorable to the Cuban resolution had been held. Keobodo was pushing his movement on Tehuantepec. Vargas had offered to surrender if he could get the terms proposed, a plan of subscription had been initiated by the Minister of Finance. Washington brings a million and a half of specie for Europe.

Philadelphia, Dec 27.—Wm. Cartis, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Grand Bethel of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows, is dead.

Madrid, Dec 13.—The Government is taking measures to reduce the budget for the ensuing year.

Emilio Castelar, the well known Republican, says that a republic has been morally formed already in Spain, as the Republican party carried all the great cities except Madrid, in the recent election.

Havana, Dec. 27.—The Government published lines in the *Gaceta* the following account. After the battle of Moron the troops found among the baggage captured from the insurgents several lots of printed matter. Information received by the Government stated that the insurgents were to be used to poison Spanish troops throughout the Island.

The official account of the battle states that the Government troops came up with the revolutionists on the 15th inst., 18 miles from Puerto Principe—stormed the entrenched camp of the enemy, and attacked them with bayonet. The latter were routed—losing many killed and wounded.

According to the official account the loss of Government troops was very slight—only one killed and eight wounded. The loss of the insurgents is not given—it being only stated that several hundred bodies were carried off.

The Cuban account of the affair states that the Government troops lost heavily in killed and wounded. The revolutionists also deny the statement that the Government troops captured all their arms and ammunition.

The Gaceta publishes a statement that the New York *El Cronista* is not the organ of the Government of Cuba. This declaration is made to defend the honor of Spain and the dignity of the Spanish Ambassador at Washington against the attacks of that power.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Mobile, Dec. 28.—Cotton—sales to day 2000 bales, including 500 bales sold after the close of market Saturday. Prices firm; middlings 23½c. Receipts 1505 bales; exports 1200.

New York, Dec. 28.—Cotton closed a shade firmer; sales to-day 2100 bales; middlings 25 to 25¼c, closing at 25¼c. Flour slightly favors buyers. Wheat quiet and nominally lower. Corn heavy—white Southern $1 02 to $1 03, yellow $1 07. Pork dropping. Lard a shade easier—steam offered 17½c. Whisky quiet. Rice dull—Carolina 8¾c for ordinary, 9¾c for fair to 50c. Turpentine 45½ to 46c. Rosin $2 35 to $7 50. Freights firmer—Cotton by steam to 5-16d.

Money stringent at 7 per cent. Gold 134¾ to 135. Government securities steady. Five twenties of '62 110 to 111¼; State bonds in good demand; Tennessees, old, 70 to 70¼; do, new, 69 to 70; Georgia 81¾; Louisiana Levee Bonds 60¾.

Louisville, Dec. 28.—Sales to day 89 bbls of Tobacco; weekly new logs to medium leaf $3 50 to $13 75. Hogs $8 50 to $9, gross. Cotton 22¾c. Flour $5 50 to $6 50. Corn 63 to 65c. Wheat $1 80 to $1 95. Corn 63 to 65c. Oats 56 to 60c. Mess Pork $28. Lard 18c. Bulk shoulders 11½c; clear rib sides 15c; clear sides 15¾c, sugar cured hams 18 to 20c. Whisky—raw free, 8½.

Cincinnati, Dec. 28.—Family Flour $7 50 to $8. Wheat $1 75. Corn 67 to 68c. Oats 59 to 61c. Cotton 23¾c. Whisky $1. Bulk sides 12½c; green shoulders 10c; sides 13c; hams 14½c. Mess Pork $28. Lard 17½c. Coffee 21 to 25c.

Charleston, Dec. 28.—Cotton market stiff; sales to-day 425 bales; receipts 2718; exports coastwise 700.

Savannah, Dec. 28.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middlings 24 to 24½c; receipts for two days 3004 bales; exports none.

New York, Dec. 28.—Governments strong, active and higher. Leading dealers report extensive investments—demand principally for issues on which interest is due January 1st—There is also considerable speculation in the coupons of 1881 at 114¾ to 115. 5-20's of 1862, 111 to 111¼, of 1864, 107¾ to 108, of 1865, 108¼ to 108¾, new issue 111 to 111¼, of 1867, 111¼ to 111¾, of 1868, 111¼ to 111¾; 10-40's 105¾ to 106. Stocks opened buoyant, and advanced materially, but ceased unsettled and lower.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Dec. 28.—Passed down—Magenta, at 4 p. m.

Louisville, Dec. 28.—River swelling, with 6 feet of water in the canal. Ice softening. Weather cloudy and cool.

FROM SOUTHWEST PARS.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 28.—Barometer 30.25. Wind slight. Arrived—Schooner Challenger, Joseph, Master, 8 days from Utilla, with fruit to A. Pillsbury & Co.; schooner Helena, Blohm, master, 10 days from Boston, with fruit to Piaggio Bro. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Dec. 28.—Noon.—Consols 93¼. Bonds quiet.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Sales 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat 9s 10d. Flour 26 to 26s 6d. Corn 38s 6d.

Hogans, Dec. 27.—The revolutionists have destroyed the light house at Lac otia channel, thereby endangering navigation of the Bayou Teche.

EMIGRANTS TO ATTAKAPAS.—On our way home we noticed emigrants on the cars from France on their way to Attakapas. They were in charge of Father Joseph, formerly Catholic Priest, located at New Iberia. Dr. Dupeyre sent him more than two years since to Europe to learn whether the right kind of emigrants could be induced to come to Attakapas and settle. He brought with him from France 17 men and 8 women; and if these are satisfied they will send back word to France and those made of French farmers and mechanics from the same country will follow them. Most of them are farmers, a few of them are mechanics.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Money market proper continues quiet with a moderate demand for discounts and an ample supply of capital available for the negotiation of all the A paper offered. The street rates are 10 per cent per annum to 1 per cent per month for A1 notes with 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 second class. Mortgage paper is done extensively at 10 to 12 per cent per annum for A1 and 12 to 15 for second grades. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers and are free lenders on call or for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 135¼ to 135⅛ (against 135⅛ at New York), and closed at 135 to 135¼. The rates include $2000 at 194⅞, $1000 and $5000 at 135, $10,000 at 135 to 135⅛, $5000, $7000, $10,000 and $10,000 at 135¼, and $2000 at 135¾. The only sale reported to us in Silver is $600 in American half dollars at 132. We quote 129 to 130 for American half dollars, and 138¼ to 139 for Mexican dollars.

Lord Clarendon is expected to adhere to England's old policy regarding Turkey.

Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria are undecided in their views.

Greece relies but little on direct aid from Russia, but much on insurrection of their own countrymen in Turkey. The Cretans seem quiet and indifferent.

Garibaldi, in a manifesto to his partisans, tells them that Rome as a republic should be the watchword for a new movement on Rome, and expects them to be in readiness for the event.

The steamship Bernasia, from New Orleans and Havana, has arrived off Portland with her shaft broken.

The Burlingame mission commenced its deliberations, and so far matters were favorably discussed. The recent violence by a British man-of-war in Chinese waters was investigated. Burlingame held that such vessels should only be used to protect life and property when immediately exposed to danger; but that otherwise the subject became proper matter for diplomatic reference to the Ambassador at Pekin, before an act was committed that might lead to war. He thought the English Government also regarded the matter in that light.

Longfellow declines a public dinner at Rome.

It is stated that President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, engaged the kind offices of Gen. McMahon, French Minister, to attempt mediation with Lopez, and that the Emperor of Brazil consequently threatened to withdraw his force from the Argentine Republic.

Madrid, Dec. 27.—Spanish official journals say that under no circumstances will Spain accept any proposition for the sale of Cuba to the United States.

Additional troops have sailed for Cuba.

Paris, Dec. 26.—Bourse firmer. Rentes 70.15.

Havre, Dec. 26.—Cotton declined; trade ordinaire on the spot 12½.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The actors and the performances in Ballyhoo Hall, whose programmes included the Tuesday morning, have retired during the play last night for indecent exhibition.

A church from Lynn says only five building lots were burned. Loss three hundred thousand dollars.

Commodore Beck has written to General Brackenridge, who is in Canada, to return at once. It is expected that Jacob Thompson, at M Mason and General Early will return at the same time.

An appeal has been issued by the Washington National Monument Committee, asking assistance to the various churches throughout the country to take up a collection on Sunday preceding February 22, in furtherance of the completion of that monument. It is signed by Andrew Johnson, Chief Justice Chase, Gen. Grant and W. W. Corcoran's names being among the Vice Presidents.

The New York *Tribune* says editorially: "It may be considered as a certainty that the first Congress will meet and organize on the 4th of March. The general feeling among members has been that the law providing for such a meeting should be enforced, and Congress settle the Speakership, committees and other questions promptly."

Vienna, Dec. 27.—Collector Smyile, in replying to a complimentary address on the tobacco officials in this city, favors the early passage of Jenckes's civil service bill.

The Emperor Napoleon is better than for several winter. An inclent regatta will take place on Tuesday, weather permitting.

Thanksgiving at Lathrop, Lundington & Co., are stated at $1,000,000.

Arrived: steamships Saragossa, Gen. Grant and Geo. Barnes.

Pesth, Dec. 27.—The following is additional: Maximo was received from the steamer Washington from Vera Cruz; Moscorana was received by Juarez on the 10th. Mr Plumb late Secretary of Legation and Acting Minister, was to leave Mexico January 1st. The great towards the Tehuantepec route was under discussion. Payments by the Treasury had recently been partially made. Public meetings favorable to the Cuban resolution had been held. Keobodo was pushing his movement on Tehuantepec. Vargas had offered to surrender if he could get the terms proposed, a plan of subscription had been initiated by the Minister of Finance. Washington brings a million and a half of specie for Europe.

Philadelphia, Dec 27.—Wm. Cartis, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Grand Bethel of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows, is dead.

Louisiana Items.

The Natchitoches *Times* of the 19th has this announcement.

ARCHIER OLD CITIZEN GONE.—Mr. Alexander L. Dubieux, an old and highly-respected citizen of this parish, died on Sunday last, very suddenly, at the advanced age of 74 years. This shooter of the few links which connect the present with the past generation is broken, and in a few years there will be none left among us of the *ancien regime* of the famous days of old Natchitoches.

The river at Grand Ecore has risen three or four feet since the rain of Tuesday, and is still rising rapidly. This, it is believed, is the opening of high water navigation for the season.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 19th says:

The Westover plantation, formerly belonging to Dr Nolan, in West Baton Rouge, was sold on Saturday last in New Orleans at auction to Mr. Hale, of this city, for $27,000. It comprises two thousand acres with sugar and sawmills.

The Ouachita *Telegraph* referring to the movement at Washington, which has in view the revival of the Federal Judicial District in Northern Louisiana, formerly existing, says:

Mr. Baker is an attorney at law, residing at Monroe, Ouachita parish, and at present Register in Bankruptcy for that District.

Mr. Crawford resides at Columbia, in Caldwell parish, and is at present the Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of Louisiana. The *Telegraph* says the chances are in Mr. Baker's favor. The office, however, has not yet been created.

The Carroll *Record* says:

CARROLL LEVEES.—The Board of Public Works have let the following levees in this parish:

Bar Levee—100,000 cubic yards, to L. H. Kendall, at 31 cents per yard.

Savage's Levee—100,000 cubic yards, to P. J. Kennedy, at twenty-seven and a half cents per yard.

It is said a sufficient amount of bonds have been negotiated to pay for the above and other levees let in the State, and the contractors will immediately commence upon their works, and complete them as soon as possible.

The Bastrop *Dispatch* says that the Grand Jury in attendance upon the District Court now sitting in Morehouse, is composed of 11 negroes and 3 white men. The same paper says the petit jury will be composed of a similar ratio of negroes three-fourths of the venire being of the colored population.

Dr. Paul Bree, an old citizen of Caldwell parish, died at his residence on Dec. 17, aged 39 years.

The Shreveport *Gazette*, of the 19th, says trade is remarkably good there, and that it is almost impossible to keep full stocks, owing to their rapid sales. The same paper says:

From the best information we can obtain from the interior of Texas, we are led to the conclusion that two-thirds of the cotton crop has already left the plantations. Nearly 3000 bales arrived in Marshall, and a few hundred bales are on the line of railroad at or near the depots. When the cotton which is on route reaches this place, our receipts will amount to fully 40,000 bales. The above estimate would give us 50,000 bales, against 35,000 bales last year; other parties calculate confidently upon 70,000 bales.

On Monday last, the 14th inst., there were large sales of real estate in our city, and the prices obtained gave assurance that city property had risen and ranged in the last twelve month fully twenty-five per cent.

SALE OF PLANTATIONS.—We learn that Judge Avery has purchased the Hays estate on Petite Lake Island, and is now sole proprietor of Salt Island.

Mr. E. Ross has sold his plantation for $22,000. So says report, but we are not reliably informed on the subject.

The plantation belonging to the heirs of A. Wiere has been advertised, and $50,000 cash offered for the property.

The Bethel plantation in Irish Bend has been sold for $50,000 to Mr. Shaffer, of Terrebonne Parish.

Several other parcels from abroad are looking for plantations.—*Planters' Banner, St. Mary Parish.*

The same paper says:

We are glad to learn that the cane of this parish has suffered but little by frost. We believe all have finished sugar making but Messrs. Bethel, A Grevemberg, and Sorrel & Billon. All of these will finish in about a week with but little loss by the freeze.

We have examined, in the *Iberian*, the law, forming the new parish of Iberia, but it is too lengthy for our present issue. The upper boundary is the upper of J. P. Wyche's plantation and the middle of Lake Tasse; the lower line comes up to the upper boundary of the Greven-ber plantation, and extends to the south of Bayon Cypremort, the line running between the high lands of Cypremort Bayon and Weeks's Island.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 5000 bales at suiter prices, requiring some modification of our quotations. Ordinary to Strict Ordinary at 21¼ to 21¾c, good ordinary at 22¼ to 22¾c, low middling at 23 to —, middling at 23½ to 23¾c, and strict middling at 24 to —.

Our quotations on Saturday evening were the same as above for ordinary and good ordinary, low to 23c for low middling, 23¼ to — for middling, and 23¾ to — for strict middling. The changes are in accordance with the fact that consequence of the scarcity of middling that will suit the spinners, disproportionately high compared with low middling, and the demand for the usual unusual irregularity, sales having been made as low as 22¾ to 22¾c, and as high as 23¾ to 23¾c in the last two days of the week. At the close, however, it could not be realized higher than 23 to —c, but buoyant at the figures. It is understood that a considerable portion of the demand was to complete fresh contracts for January. In addition, however, buyers came forward with considerable spirit, and it was supposed that, had the movement of the week been checked by scant supplies, the business would have been on a still more liberal scale.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, below	3,944
Arrived since, 1st to date	7,811
Arrived, yesterday	1,505
	13,260
Cleared to-day	4,161
Cleared previously	276,452—280,613
Stock on hand and on shipboard	114,647

The exports to day embrace 3885 bales for Havre and 227 for Boston. The receipts footed 6445 bales from Saturday evening up to last evening, leaving 1365 for to day.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised 1000 hhds Sugar and 2300 barrels Molasses. The demand is good and all the supplies were sold. Prices of Sugar are firmer, without any quotable advance, while those for Molasses are rather higher. We quote Sugar 8 to 8¾c, common 9 to 9¾c, fair 10 to 10¼c, prime 10¾ to 11c, fair 11¼ to 11½c, prime 12 to 12½c, choice 12¾ to 13c, fancy 13½ to 14½c. Common Molasses 34 to 60c, centrifugal 75 to 85c, fair 90c to $1, prime to $1 05, choice 68 to 70c per gallon. Half bbls, 70c, for prime and 72c, for choice.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamer Commonwealth from St. Louis, Virginia and Kilgour from Louisville, have arrived since our review of Saturday.

FLOUR—Advices from the West have stiffened the market and prices for the medium and lower grades are higher owing to scarcity. The sales embrace 20,000 bbls, of which 150 flour in three lots at $6 75, 100 do at $6 87½, 300 at $7, 35, 100, 100 and 200 superfine at $7 50 single extra at $7 62½, 75 choice extra at $12, 75 and 150 fine at $8 50, 100 superfine at $7 50, 100 do. at $7 87½, 150 double extra at $8 25, 11 do at $8 75, 100 choice extra at $12 50, and 400 bbls on private terms.

CORN—Is in fair supply and demand at about previous rates. There were sales to day of 3375 sacks, of which 100 Western, in second hand boats, and 800 prime at 74c, 200 and 300 white at 77c, 200 do, 150 do, 2000 and 1000 yellow mixed at 78c, and 100 yellow at 85c per bushel.

OATS—There are none on the landing and the supply is not given—it being only stated that several hundred bushels were exploited. 600 sacks, of which some at 63c, 50, 100, 100 and 150 at 70c per bushel.

BREAD OATS—Sold bales sold at $30 per ton.

BRAN—Is in good request and unchanged—50 sacks sold at $1 40 per 100 lbs.

HAY—300 sacks sold at $1 70 per bushel.

HAY—Prime Western is firmer in tone to-day at $26 to $27, ordinary $23 to $24.

PORK—Continued dull—Mess is offered to the trade at $28 75 to $29 per bbl, without selling. It is retailing at $29 50 per bbl. A sale of 610 bbls mess was made to the Government at $28 50 per bbl.

BACON—The supply is light and there is very little doing—shoulders command 14 to 14½c, clear rib sides 18½ to 19c, clear 19½c, sugar cured hams 18 to 20c.

LARD—The market is in light supply and very firm. Tierces is quoted at 18¼ to 18½c; kegs 19 to 19¼c per lb.

DRY SALTED MEAT—Shoulders are retailing at 14½c per lb.

RICE—Louisiana Rice is in good demand, and the supply is much reduced. The market is firm at 8¾ to 9c per lb. for choice, 7¾ to 8c for prime, 7 to 7½c for ordinary.

CHEESE—The market is fair and prices are firm. We quote Western Reserve and factory 18 to 19c per lb, English dairy 19c, inferior to f