THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
BUSTICE & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
To one of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $18; not yearly, $4; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—The most advantageous to the class of the paper, first insertion $1 00 per square each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1868.

THE CITY CURRENCY AGAIN—A NEW CITY CHARTER.

Mayor Conway in defiance of public opinion has approved the resolution of his colleagues to the city Council, requiring payment of taxes and licenses in United States currency after the 1st of January, 1869. So the best, our skillful financiers of the city government can do, in the way of repairing the dilapidated monetary condition of the municipal treasury is to repudiate in the payment of taxes and licenses, a currency, which when issued, derived all its virtue from the stipulation made by the city with the public, that it should always be good for such payment. Of course we understand and appreciate the difficulties under which the Aldermen have labored.

We do not blame them because they have not accomplished impossibilities, that we are justified in saying they have not pursued and have not desired to pursue the best and the only method of restoring soundness and vitality to the city's finances. There was just one way to do this, and they have carefully avoided it. But this last scheme of their's has now become a law so far as they can give it legality and must, we suppose, be tried. We have no idea it will accomplish the object in view. It is a mere temporary expedient which rests for its success upon the consent of the people of New Orleans, and that consent will probably not be given. The measure demanded at this time in the city government is a Radical measure. It requires to be thoroughly changed and reconstructed, and we are glad to say that such a reconstruction is in good hands and will doubtless be effected within the next sixty days. The present members of government is too clumsy, and too costly. It has served its time and the people are tired of it. It was the knowledge of this purpose that stimulated our Aldermen to take the desperate measure of regulating these notes. We say "regulating" because it is a violation of the contract with the holder of these notes to refuse to receive them for dues to the city. These would be financiers have not even pretended to set aside any portion of the receipts of the treasury for the redemption of the new evidences of debt they propose to issue in exchange for the currency; and they had the stupidity to allege that the currency was illegal and could not be enforced at law, forgetting that if it were really so, their certificates of indebtedness in exchange for it, would be equally illegal. We are heartily tired of discussing this question and we are sure, our readers are likewise weary of the subject. We are glad therefore to announce to them the prospect there now is of the repeal of the present city charter and the establishment of another system of municipal government under a new one. The new charter to which we allude has been drawn up by eminent lawyers and will be submitted to the Legislature at its approaching meeting. We take it for granted that intelligent members of that body are satisfied of the necessity of a change in our municipal system, a change which will bring with it economy and simplicity, improvements desirable always, but indispensable at the present time, and that they are willing to confer such a boon upon this community. We shall not permit ourselves to doubt their readiness to meet the wishes of the tax payers of the city by giving us a charter which promises to be so beneficial to the interests of all. The new charter is remarkable for the omission of the double Board of Aldermen system; its leading idea being that of committing the government to a few individuals, one at the head of each department, existing from them a rigid and personal responsibility.

If experience has not shown the one man system to be the best, we think there can be no question that at the present time it is worth a trial. It cannot be worse than the present government, carried on as it is in a way which prevents the tax-payers from bringing home to the delinquent members, the faults, both of omission and commission, with which they are chargeable until it is too late to repair them. We want no more displays of parliamentary unruliness and exhibitions of "how not to do it." We do not see why the city cannot be governed like a bank, or an insurance company, or any other institution, without these useless parliamentary debates and displays of ill temper.

The new charter contemplates the correction of all that, and has in view the simplicity essential to the proper working of municipal affairs.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—President Johnson, although not to be commended for his early movement in the matter, nevertheless is entitled to credit for having at last performed a praiseworthy and magnanimous act in favor of a few Southern men, who, because they occupied more prominent positions in the late war than others, have hitherto been excluded from the benefit of amnesty. It will not be an unpleasant reflection to Mr. Johnson that it was in his power to accomplish so benevolent and so merciful a measure before his retirement from office. This amnesty and pardon is "unconditional and unreserved to all persons engaged in the war and who bore any part therein." No prosecutions now pending against individuals for participation in the war can hereafter be carried on. They will be discontinued on a simple motion of the Attorneys of the Government, as the President's pardon being an act authorized by the Constitution and fully within his power, as well before as after trial of the parties accused, forms an impassable bar to the pronunciation of any sentence of punishment against them for the commission of the acts referred to in the proclamation.

THE GERMAN PRESS.—The controlling stockholders of this journal finding that the change lately made was disapproved by the majority of their associates, and by their readers and advertisers, effected another arrangement, the result of which is that the *Press* again becomes a Democratic organ, and resumes its advocacy of its former principles. Mr. George Forster has been re-installed in his editorial chair, and we look to see his columns exhibiting all the old animation for which they were remarkable.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The performance for Thursday evening, Dec. 31, is Halevy's superb opera, in five acts, "La Juive." Madames Cambier and Hasselmans, and Messrs. Pisot, Van Hoffen and Rogé personate the chief characters.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—Our readers will bear in mind that the Marie Frederici Opera Troupe, which performed in this city last winter, will commence a short engagement this evening at the National Theatre, when the fine comic opera "Martha," the music of which is beautiful, will be given.

We understand that there have been some material changes and improvements in the troupe since last season. We shall see, and in the meantime are obliged to Manager Grau for complimentary seats for the engagement.

SAILING OF THE CORTEZ.—The steamship Cortez, Capt Horatio Nelson, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight.

THE "COWBELLONS" OF MOBILE.—We are indebted to the Cowbellion de Rabb Society of Mobile, for invitations to the celebration of their thirty-eighth anniversary in that city, on the 31st of Dec, New Year's Eve. We should certainly be gratified to be present did our engagements permit.

LOUISIANA BONDS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—The New York correspondent of the *Thimes Times* says:

The bonds of the State of Louisiana have been admitted to the call of the stock exchange, and have advanced to 69½ to 70½ for the old bonds, and 62½ to 63½ for the levee bonds, on the official announcement that the payment of interest will be commenced Jan. 1. Large amounts of the levee bonds have been recently sold by the agents of Louisiana, in this market, at 52.

Mississippi Items.

The *Vicksburg Times* says:

Our Issaquena planters are well up through with their cotton pickings, and are now making preparations for the next crop. All who have planted this year have done so well that they are anxious to try it again.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.—We understand that this distinguished soldier and statesman is honoring our county with his presence. In years gone by General Hampton was a frequent visitor to his possessions in Issaquena and Washington, usually taking his favorite sport of bear hunting in these grand old swamps. Our citizens will be pleased to know that the gallant South Carolinian is again with us, for among the bright names that glisten in the "Lost Cause," that of Hampton shines forth side by side with those of Lee and Jackson, and with them occupies a warm place in the hearts of the Southern people.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. Henry and Stephen Duncan are on a visit to their splendid estates in Issaquena. We hope they will conclude to take up a permanent residence among us, and lend a helping hand to the prosperity of the country.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,636.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, President Markey in the Chair, and present: Messrs Poynot, Pesson, Boquille, O'Brien, Shields, Brady, Kaiser and Fredin.

The following resolution was received from the Lower Board:

Resolved, That the rate of taxation for the year 1869 on the assessed value of all the real estate within the city of New Orleans appearing on the tableau of assessment made by the City Assessors for the year 1868, be fixed as follows:

For the annual interest on the bonds issued by the city in favor of the Jackson Railroad Company, the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, and the Pontchartrain Railroad Company—25 cents on every $100.

For the 10 per cent bonds, issued by the city of New Orleans for the payment of all floating debt, 35 cents on every $100.

For the ordinary expenses of the city government for the year 1869, 45 cents on every $100.

This resolution was concurred in finally.

Another resolution from the Lower Board fixes the tax on personal property at the same rates as above, except the tax for the ordinary expenses of the city government, which is fixed $1 05 on every $100. Concurred in finally.

Resolution of Lower Board fixing the license tax at 50 cents on every $100. Concurred in finally.

Resolution of Lower Board providing for the building of the necessary number of bridges across the new extension of the Orleans Drainage Canal, and authorizing the digging of two new ditches in connection with this canal. Concurred in.

A communication was received from the Real Estate Owners' Association, objecting to the proposed ordinance to donate the city's stock in the Jackson Railroad Company to said company in consideration of extending this road to the levee.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Shields offered a resolution authorising the Mayor to have issued the necessary amount of bonds to complete the settlement for the purchase of the Water Works. Adopted on first reading.

The Board proceeded to meet the Assistant Aldermen in joint session to elect a fiscal agent, and afterwards adjourned till 6 o'clock this evening.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Pandely in the chair, and afterwards Mr. Breen. Other members present—Messrs Aitken, Wynne, Pambrun, Fisher, Montgomery, Farrell, Camp, Grandpre, Rose and Walker.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed: Receipts, $13,327 44, expenditures, $21,179 83; balance on hand, $121,548 56.

The Board met in view of the resolution to pay $40 per month for rent of an office for the accession of notorial records. The Mayor thinks it unnecessary to rent an office outside of the City Hall for the purpose. Besides, says the Mayor, a proposition is pending to rent the iron building foot of Canal street for this purpose. The veto was sustained, but afterwards was overruled.

A resolution was adopted allowing three assistant court room keepers from July 1st, 1868, to Dec 31st, 1869, at $40 per month.

A resolution from the Streets and Landings Committee providing for a more thorough drainage of the neutral ground lying between the Metairie Ridge and Bayou St. John was adopted.

A resolution to repair engine house of Creole Fire Engine Company No 9, was adopted.

An ordinance providing for an extension of the track of the Claiborne Street Railroad along Canal street, from Basin to Front Levee, came from the Board of Aldermen and was concurred in.

Mr. Pandely had read by the Secretary a communication from John G. Gaines, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, proposing a plan, through that bank, for the redemption of the city's bonds. It was laid over till next Tuesday, and an accompanying communication from Mr. Gaines on the subject spread on the minutes.

The plan proposes an ordinance or act "To authorize the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for five mill tax of dollars for the redemption of the existing floating debt of said city, and to provide the mode and manner in which such bonds shall be extinguished without additional taxation, and authorize and require said city to contract with a fiscal agent therefor; also to prescribe certain duties for the Mayor, Comptroller, Chief Treasurer, Controller and Fiscal Agent of said city, and imposing penalties for the violation of certain provisions thereof."

In a note appended it is stated that the operation of this act will, in twenty years, extinguish both capital and interest complete, say:

Capital	$5,000,000
Interest by sinking fund	4,000,000
Total cost to the city	$9,000,000

Section one provides for the issue of 5000 bonds representing $5,000,000.

Section two provides for the election of the Citizens' Savings Bank as fiscal agent, with authority to issue the bonds at their par value to persons investing in them an exchange of city treasury notes, pay roll certificates and other evidences of the floating debt of the city.

Section three provides for the destruction of the plates on which the bonds have been printed, etc.

Section four provides for the burning of all city treasury notes, etc.

Section five provides for the deposit with the Fiscal Agent to the credit of the consolidated loan tax, the railroad tax, and the general fund, all lawful money received by the agent from whatever source, and the deposit with the agent (twenty days before maturity) of all notes and bills receivable, due and payable to the city.

Section 6 prohibits the City Treasurer from making any payments, except by drawing a check, for the amount to be paid, upon the fiscal agent, and prohibits him from drawing check, upon the agent to an amount over and above the sum actually at that time at the credit of the general fund.

Section 7 provides for the withdrawal from the first money to the credit of the general fund of the city, in (first day) each and every month of $37,500 to be transferred to an account, to be called the City Redemption Fund, out of which fund the annual interest and the assessments which are coupons of bonds issued under the authority of this act or ordinance. It is also the duty of the fiscal agent on the 1st day of March, each and every year, to advertise for and buy in from the lowest bidders so many of the bonds authorized by the first section of this act, as the said funds shall at the credit of said City Redemption Fund will pay for, reserving, however, a sufficient amount to meet all interest coupons maturing on that day. And it is also made the duty of the fiscal agent to cancel and return to the City Comptroller all bonds thus brought in and redeemed.

Sec. 8 makes it the duty of the Fiscal Agent to cancel all city treasury notes, warrants received in exchange for bonds, the warrants authorized to be kept on file by the City Treasurer, and city treasury notes to be burned in presence of the Mayor and others.

Sec. 11 makes it the duty of the Council to revise their annual budget for 1869 and reduce it so that it shall not exceed the estimated revenue under existing laws for that year (allowing a reasonable sum for taxes which may not be collected), the Council in all future estimates to confine the annual budget within the estimates of the revenue for the approaching year.

Section 12 prohibits the Council in future from making or entering into any contracts, except such as are to be payable in legal currency, and in cash, on the completion of the contract; and from making any contract, or expenditure in excess of the annual budget, or beyond the sum in the treasury, under the estimates of the budget, as provided by existing laws.

Section 13 is a penal clause for the punishment of any officer of the city who may make issue or sign any treasury notes, warrants, or other evidence of debt, for or in the name of the city of New Orleans, other than the ordinary warrants of the Controller on the Treasurer, or the Treasurer's checks on the Fiscal Agent (subject to the limitations contained in section 6 of this act).

Section 14 repeals all laws in conflict with this act, and section 15 provides for the immediate effect of the act.

IN JOINT SESSION.

The Southern Bank was elected Fiscal Agent for the year 1869, and the election, on motion, was declared unanimous.

The Upper Board reached.

A report from the City Surveyor was read recommending the square block pavement in preference to the Nicholson and other pavements. Report referred.

The Tax and License Ordinances as adopted by this Board and amended by the Upper Board, with the exception of the assessments which are but few, and have been published, were concurred in.

After some other business of minor importance, and a general routine character, the Board adjourned.

By the Legislature—This body is to meet next Monday in the new Capitol building, formerly the Bank of Louisiana, corner of Conti and Royal streets—the Senate up stairs and the House below.

In the room set apart for the State Library—which seems to be too small for the purpose—we noticed Judge Carrigan busily arranging the volumes as well as possible in the limited space. The books were heaped up in huge piles or scattered about in confusion presenting a scene, which the Judge thus bewailed:

It was at the seat of instruction,
We've seen the sons abound,
Her science was neglected,
With sad and vacant mound.
Her manuals and her volumes were scattered around,
Her pleasant sod is fretted and trewed on the ground,
There lay in rude tatters, the relics of a time,
The waste and destruction of genius immense.

Rev. J. P. Newman.—Rev. J. P. Newman, of Asbury Methodist Church, in this city, in a note to the *Times* of yesterday, states that a letter recently published and purporting to have been written by him to Mr. Dennett, editor of the *Pioneer* (Jack) *Bonanza*, is a forgery. The *Times* says: If it be a forgery, the sin does not lie at our door. We found it in the *Banner*, and published it in good faith.

The Hebrew Education Society.—In our report of a meeting of this Society, we either inadvertently, or the printer made us say that "the revenue derived from the pupils was $565," where we should have said $565 per month.

An Omnibus Supplied.—The omission, to which the writer referred yesterday, by his friend, Selph, of the Hansock Club, has, he is pleased to believe, been handsomely supplied and its fruits duly realized.

Knights of Pythias.—At an election held at 48 St. Louis street, of Louisiana Lodge No 9, Knights of Pythias, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Benj. F. Leggett, W. C.; Jno McCleland V. C.; S. W. Sagui, V. P.; Albert Ho Armas, Recording Secretary; J. Bucker, F. S.; J. B. Dethomas, F. S. All of these officers will be installed on next Monday, and have invited their brothers of Invincible Lodge No 1 to attend. The event is to be celebrated with a collation.

Confusing.—Some days ago, a toy dealer in the neighborhood of the Magazine market, was crowded by three young men, who had taken offence at what they deemed the impoliteness of the dealer in not answering properly the questions of a lady, who had gone into his shop to examine his toys.

Polices Hook & Ladder Fire Co. No. 4.—This Company held an election of officers last night and afterwards indulged in a parade. We tender to the Company our thanks for a compliment paid the *Bee* in passing our office.

The names of the officers elected are as follows: President, J. G Robinson; Vice-President, L. Bertoli; Foreman, F Rawle; 1st Ass't, H. Andry; 2nd Ass't, Wm. Fauberteu; Secretary, C E Léné; Treasurer, R. L. Masmardo; Warden, L Bertoli.

F. Kawle, F Geeringer and P. A. McIntyre were appointed Delegates to the Firemens' Charitable Association.

The Company give a grand fancy dress, Mask and Firemen's Ball on Wednesday evening, January 13th, 1869, at the Opera House. We acknowledge the courtesy of invitation cards.

A Sad History.—A melancholy case of domestic crime has recently been brought to the attention of those who will be most pained at discovering it, and will doubtless soon demand judicial punishment in some form. The facts are nothing less than that a young girl who has not yet reached her sixteenth year has been guilty of an improper intimacy with a colored servant, who was but little over twenty years of age, and gone so far that discovery was unavoidable. What makes the case still more distressing is that the girl was the protege of a highly respectable family who had bestowed the greatest confidence in her innocence and virtue, and who, least of all, ever dreamed of any liason with a servant of color.

Destructive Fire on Poydras Street.—At half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the coal oil and lamp store No. 186 Poydras street, occupied by L. Hudson. It originated in the lower floor, the show room of the establishment, and speedily enveloped the entire place in flames.

Communicating through a partition to the jewelry store of Mr. Silverstein, his place shared the same fate.

The toy and variety store of Mr. L. Goldstein, No. 188, was badly damaged by water and scorched, and the tailor shop of J. Ills, No. 181, also damaged.

The property is owned by Mr. Lebatut and the estate of Montgomery, and we believe is covered by insurance. Hudson loses six thousand dollars, not a dollar of which is insured. The damage to Mr Goldstein amounts to $2000, the amount of his policy. Mr. Ills loses $500, but is also covered.

The jewelry establishment of Mr Silverstein is a total loss, with the exception of such goods as were deposited in the safe. We have not ascertained the amount of his insurance. The second floor of two buildings is destroyed. The family of Mr. Goldstein narrowly escaped suffocation, the black volumes of smoke from the coal oil filling their sleeping apartments.

The Bradly Murder—Manuel Smith, the man charged with the alleged murder of the car driver, Bradley, and who fled to Texas, was tried yesterday morning. The following evidence was elicited:

Augustin Brown, sworn—Manuel Smith told me on the next day after the murder, at Mr Louis Gear's coffeehouse "Cannon, (meaning the witness) you must to have been up town to see blood and brains on the cars When I saw it I jumped off the car and went home."

Ophile Carra, sworn—The accused told me at my father's residence, Sunday morning, that he was in the car. There was also two colored men beside himself in the car. The accused told him that he was armed and that the two colored men, commenced assaulting the driver and that the accused, and attempted passing the car off the track. The accused also told him that he was not in the car when the outrage was committed.

The above is the only evidence that can be discovered in the case. Recorder Massicot reserved his decision in the case until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Attempted Burglary.—William Peterson, only nineteen years old, was arrested by officer Howard on Freedman street, charged by Paul Croure with being one of three who had attempted to break open the door of his residence, No. 309 Dauphin street. Before the burglars gained an entrance, Mr. Croure was awakened by the noise, and fired a shot at them, which did not take effect. On the person of Peterson was found a "jimmy" and a razor. Case continued.

Cotton Stealing—A day or two since some thief stole from the wharf, in the upper part of the city, six bales of cotton, which we hear was drayed up to Carrollton and there refaced. The cotton, we are told, was marked originally A, in a square, and it is thought they were a part of the cargo of the ships Gulf Stream and Cuba.

A Boy Hurt—Saturday a little boy, whose name we did not ascertain, but who is apparently about five years old, while passing through Poydras market was struck on the head by another boy and seriously hurt. He was taken home by his mother who accompanied him at the time the blow was given.

Woman in Male Attire—A woman, known in questionable circles as Helen Smith, was arrested Monday night on Tchoupitoulas street, for wearing male attire. Of course she was made to strip and don her proper garb.

Larceny of Coal—During the night of the 26th, the coalboat of J. E. Rosemond was entered, at the foot of Barracks street, and thirty barrels of coal were stolen therefrom. The coal is supposed to have been stolen by some lugger at the time passing.

Shot by an Officer.—Officer Sheppard of the Jefferson City police, reports having shot a negro yesterday, named Henry Tucker, in the thigh while arresting him The wound is a flesh wound, and not dangerous.

Fire—The alarm of fire last night came from Louisa street, in the neighborhood of Washington Market. We did not learn the particulars.

The Bank Clue—This case was yesterday again continued, coming up this morning for the hearing of further witnesses for the defense.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—A charge of larceny was made against Bridget Regan, accusing her of taking away a sack of thirty pounds of coffee from the store of Leon Ackerman, at the corner of Dauphin and Orleans streets. The theft was committed while Ackerman was at dinner, and the sack was found in the possession of Bridget.

A complaint of having been robbed of $50 from the show on the Levee at the foot of Customhouse street, was made by Paulin Vallery. The latter had just arrived in the city on the steamer Lafourche, and had not disembarked two hours before he was caught hold of and pulled, as he says, into the show. Paulin says they took the last cent of his money.

The case of the accused parties was made by officer King.

Two man who gave their names as Wells and as Walsh were arrested in the Orleans Hotel, about 9 o'clock Monday night, on suspicion of being about to commit a burglary.

Recorder Becker's Court.—Thomas Gordan and Henry Gallagher were arraigned yesterday and held under bonds of $500 each to appear the 7th of January, to be charged of having, the night of Monday, 28th inst, received from one Delia Davis, alias Bridget Fay, about $200 in United States currency and a check for $200, knowing at the time that the money and check were stolen. The money and check were stolen from John Dougherty, a discharged soldier of the 26th United States Infantry. Delia Davis, charged with the larceny, was held under bonds of $1000 to appear at the same time, on the 7th inst. The stolen property was not recovered. Wally Kennedy is to answer same day as an accomplice.

Wm. Smith was sent to prison to answer, January 24 on a charge of shooting and wounding, made against him on information by officer Dupont. He is held in $2000 for shot and danger only wounded, without provocation.

James Ind. Keefer, the evening of the 26th inst., on Grand street, by cutting and stabbing Jerry Gallagher was arranged on a charge of having, while, driver of a street car, on the evening of the 9th December, recklessly and carelessly driven a car on the Canal Carrollton and Tchoupitoulas line of City Railroad Company, over Louisa May, a girl 9 years old, daughter of John C. May, residing at 302 Camp street. At the request of Messrs Branigan and Ogden, counsel for prosecutor, stating that their client was satisfied the driver was not to blame, the case was dismissed. Mr. May reserves his right of action against the Railroad Company.

Wm Bradley, colored, as principal, and Mary Frances, colored, his wife, as accessory, were held in advance, yesterday, to be charged of murder in the killing of the Mexican who died of his injuries at the Charity Hospital, and who, at the time, supposed to have shot himself, with the intent to commit suicide, in the house of the accused. The evidence in the matter is merely circumstantial.

The case of negro, charged with being accessory to the murder of the negro Todd, was continued till Jan. 7th. One of the witnesses, Eli Hutchinson, was discharged. Bias Combs is the negro charged as principal.

The case of the four negroes charged with the larceny of about $3000 worth of goods and furnishing materials, from the tailoring establishment of H. Bartels, on Carondelet street, was examined at length, and at noon in the day, ceased. Wm. Brion and Robt Butler, alias Jones, were sent under bonds of $1500 each for trial before the First District Court. Fox and David White were discharged. Alexander Dalsheimer and T. Cuny, Esqs., appeared for the prosecution, A B Philips, Esq., for Fox, and T. B. Earhart for the other accused.

A little boy, about 12 years old, charged with stealing, as he said, "taking about 5000 false teeth," which he said he gave away to newsboys, and were all got back, was sent to the House of Refuge. The teeth were taken from the E. O. Dental College, on St. Charles street.

The Valorous Dunn.

A special Washington correspondent of the *Picayune* thus explains the late telegram to Senators Kellogg and Harris, said to have been sent to them by Oscar Dunn, our Congressional Lieutenant Governor:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1868.

Editors Picayune—A Tribune correspondent named Shelley, unfavorably known, it is said, in New Orleans, was the author of the Washington dispatch relating to the commutation from Lieut. Gov. Dunn, to the Louisiana Senators, Messrs. Kellogg and Harris are not at all pleased with the dispatch, and deny having in any way authorized its substance or transmission. The facts are, that Dunn wrote a private, social letter to Mr. Harris, in which he expressed himself very freely, but the communication had nothing of an official character about it Dunn says that that enemies look gimlet knives and revolvers, though as yet they are none, and speaks of threats to the effect that the Legislature shall not be allowed to meet. In this connection Dunn, in brave language, speaks of his determination to be in his seat in the Senate Chamber on Monday day and hour, if he is alive. Dunn also says that judging from the past they have little to expect from General Ecomsen. In is, on the whole, a childish letter, and would only provoke smiles but for the bad use mischief makers make use of it.

Dunn is said to be in hearty apprehension of his death. His friends have, (by friends, I mean those who are using his apprehensions as foundations for stories of lawlessness) assert that Dunn would have been killed long ago but for the extraordinary precautions he has taken. The character of the precautions are not mentioned.

The whole number of hogs in the United States in 1856 was at forty millions, about a hog and a half for every man, woman and child of the then population. Valued at $7 per head, the aggregate value would be $280,000,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter from General Hancock.

Fire in Chicago.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The debt statement shows a decrease of about $8,000,000 in the receipts of customs for the month, and about $11,000,000 in internal revenue. $28,000,000 will be required for interest on the 1st of January.

Mr. Seward and his guests, the British and French Ministers, returned to-day.

There was a full Cabinet meeting, except Seward and Evarts.

Colfax will return on Thursday.

It is stated that the case of Mr. Davis will not be advanced on the Supreme Court docket.

Gen. Hancock has written a letter denying Indian Agent Wynkoop's charge, that he (Hancock) had broken faith with the Indians.

The President's children's party was very successful.

Morton publishes a long financial letter responding to Greeley.

Recent dispatches from Washington regarding the settlement of the Alabama claims were speculative. Negotiations for the present are at an end. Mr. Seward has heard nothing regarding them for the past week.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—A fire occurred here last night from the careless use of kerosine. Three men and one woman jumped from the fourth to the second story, and were injured. Two brothers, named Cane, joined hands and leaped into the street—both were killed.

Mobile, Dec. 29.—The steamer Jewess, with 350 bales of cotton on board, was snagged and sunk in the Alabama river this morning. A greater part of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. Will lives lost.

Richmond, Dec. 29.—R. T. Daniel, City Commonwealth Attorney, was removed to-day by military authority, and L. H Chandler appointed in his place. This is the first action under the application of the 14th amendment.

New York, Dec. 29.—The following are the figures of Foster and Dion's game of billiards: 174 innings played, Foster scoring 300 and Dion 250; the balls were all very unfavorable, the game being considerably under 2 points. The highest was 11, made by Foster; Dion's highest was 10. The average of Foster's innings were 18, 11, 10 and 9, and Dion's 11, 10, 9 and 8.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.—Gen. Sherman has received dispatches from Gen. Hazen, at Fort Cobb, Gen. Custer, and Gen. Sheridan to same date. Gen. Hazen says: Since Custer's fight, he has had no trouble in distinguishing friendly and hostile bands. He pronounces all Cheyennes and Comanches, who have refused and become hostile, the Kiowas divided half and half, the Comanches friendly, Apaches, Kechis, Caddoes, Wichitas and Wichita Agency Indians, numbering about 3000, are clustered around Fort Cobb, claiming the protection of the Government.

Hostile Indians have separated from friendly tribes and are now in the head of the north fork of the Red River, near the mouth of Sweet Water. They number some 1000 warriors. Custer's command is now in the vicinity, depending on the Canadian river for Fort Cobb on the 1st and it was expected in from three to five days. Custer has had no communication with Gen Hazen, and be able to settle the hostile tribes without interfering with the friendly tribes.

Satanta, the principal Chief of the Kiowas, is represented as not having gone to the hostile camp.

Gen. Sherman, however, regards Satanta and Bull Bear as the most hostile and treacherous of the Apaches, and regards their absence from the camp of his tribe as a positive evidence of their hostility. Peace proposals have been made by the Spanish officials in relation to the use of strychnine by the insurrectionists.

"They cooked a quantity of previous provisions and sent them to the Spaniards, who then retreated, expecting that the troops on arrival in camp would eat."

Constantinople, Dec. 29.—The Porte has issued a circular refusing to participate in the projected Conference upon the Cretan question.

London, Dec. 29.—The Russian Government declines sending Grecian merchant vessels to bear the Russian flag for any purpose whatever.

Paris, Dec. 29.—A collision is reported as having occurred between the Greeks and Turks on Tenedos Island, in which the former were victorious.

Paris, Dec. 29.—Details of the Conference have been settled, the session commences Saturday night.

Havana, Dec. 29.—The following intelligence is published in the *Diario*:

On account of the scarcity of provisions at Santiago, application to Kingston of the suffering poorer classes continues. Grinding of sugar cane and gathering coffee on the plantations in the vicinity of Santiago is prevented owing to the presence of the insurrectionists. With these exceptions Santiago is quiet.

The official reports of the battle near Holguin are confirmed. The *Diario* says the insurrectionists confess the loss of 500, and their only two cannon. Small bands of revolutionists have recently made their appearance in the vicinity of Gibar. Count Balmaseda's column is advancing from Nuevitas into the interior. No reports of engagements have been received.

The steamer Tampania sailed to-day for New Orleans.

London, Dec. 29.—The reported foundering of the emigrant ship Sarry Bauner is a hoax. The bark Clementine from New York, November 18th, arrived at the island of Jersey, having lost her mate and being otherwise damaged.

Madrid, Dec. 29.—Gen. Cabello has been ordered to take troops to the provinces of Seville and Grenada, to prevent trouble. The country, however, is entirely quiet. The government has contracted a loan with Erlanger.

Paris, Dec. 29.—The Orleanists have forbidden the new government organ to use the title of *Monitour*.

Florence, Dec. 29.—Garibaldi in a letter published formally declines the commission tendered by the Greek government in view of threatened war.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.—Afternoon.—Cotton market firm—splands 10¾d., Orleans 11d. Broadstuffs unchanged. Lard 68. Turpentine 27. Common rosin 4s. 6d. Tallow 48s. 3d. Yarns and fabrics firmer.

Hoevre, Dec. 29.—Afternoon.—Cotton market buoyant. Tres ordinaire on the spot 124, afloat 125.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 28.—Barometer 30:15, Wind light. Weather foggy.

Arrived—Steamship Alliance, Tillson, master, from Philadelphia, with merchandise and passengers to E. A. Yorke & Co.; ship Stadacona, Cassiday, master, 50 days from Londonderry, with pig iron to order, ship Prussia, Patten, master, 18 days from Bath, to Macker, Knox & Co.; bark Solon, Rees, master, 28 days from Aspinwall, to Wheeler, Shepherd & Co.; brig Jane Goodyear, Davis, master, 47 days from Rio, coffee to J. L Phipps & Co.; schooner K. M. Wright, Freeman, master, 19 days from Boston, with assorted cargo to Russell & Hall; schooner Virginia Price, Blanchard, master, 26 days from New York, with assorted cargo to master.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Dec. 29.—Passed down Dexter at 5 p. m., Pauline Carroll and Pargond at 7 p. m.

Louisville, Dec. 29.—River falling; 6 feet 4 inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and cool.

[Further Telegraphic.]

Richmond, Dec. 29.—Gen. Stoneman has directed the Mayor to hold in custody Sally Anderson, who was recently released by Judge Underwood.

Vicksburg, Dec. 29.—Passed down, Lexington and Crescent at 9 o'clock last night, and barges at 9 this morning. Up, Peoria City, at 9, and Belle Lee at 10 this morning. River falling.

Southeast Pass, Dec. 29, noon.—Barometer 30:20. Wind east-southeast and fresh.

Arrived, bark Annie Kimball, Lincoln, 23 days from Boston, general cargo, to master; brig J. M. Burns, Wyman, 11 days from St. Thomas, fruit to A. F. Cochran. No departures.

London, Dec. 29, noon.—Consols 92¼. Bonds firm at 74¾.

Liverpool, Dec. 29, noon.—Cotton active. Sales estimated at 15,000 bales. Bombay shipments the 25th, since last report, 10,000 bales. Red Wheat, Western, 9s 10d to 10s 11d. Other markets unchanged.

Frankfort, Dec. 29.—Bonds dull at 78¾ to 78½.

New York, Dec. 29.—The Alaska has arrived from Aspinwall. She reports yellow fever at Santa Martaro.

Foster beat Dion four points in 300 up, French carom game, for $1000.

New York, Dec. 29, noon.—Money very active. Sterling 109½. Gold 134⅛. 5-20's of '62, 110¾; North Carolina's 62½, do., new, 59½; Virginia's, ex coupon, 55¾, do., new, 57; Tennessee's, ex-coupon, 69, do., new, same.

New York, Dec. 29.—Flour dull and 5 to 10c lower. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn dull. Western 1c lower. Pork steadier, mess $25 75 to $27. Lard steadier.

Cotton Firmer; middling uplands 25¼c to 25½c. Turpentine steady at 45c. Rosin quiet; common strained $2 30. No. 2 $2 50 to $2 65. Freights firm.

Washington Items.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

THE SUPREME COURT TO BE RECONSTRUCTED.

The Radicals are determined not only to make history, but precedents also. Wilson, of Massachusetts, has introduced into the Senate a bill to increase the number of Judges of the United States Supreme Court to fourteen. After President Johnson has been denounced, Congress went in for decreasing the number of the members of that Court. The *Star*, of the city, says the bill was drawn up in order to keep seven Judges on the Circuit all the time, so as to afford only excuse to the Federal Courts. That is mere poppy talk. Greeley says the Court is too conservative; hence the necessity for the increase.

The object is to get the Court into harmony with the Congress, that some of the financial reconstruction or other agitation may be pronounced to be unconstitutional. The central power must be strengthened, and to accomplish that the Supreme Court and Executive Department must be in harmony. An Empire is to be established under the name of Congress, and to this end a man who is central authority is enlarged and consolidated into a Prince right—stalked. Every obstacle in the road to Empire must be removed, and the Supreme Court, as now constituted, is a formidable one. Wilson's bill is intended to effectually dispose of it.

WEIRD CORRESPONDENCE.

The negro Congressman, who sent from Louisiana has been cool enough to have waiting upon the pleasure of his white brethren to admit him to a seat. Wendell—that is the name—is the most modest, quiet, unassuming man of his race. He is not dainty cleaning and revarnishing, and, I am told, says he will make the Rail road event for their amusement if he thinks he has been here. If I could at my benefit, I would tell the Congressmen say that he thought the colored people very ungrateful to be sending to Congress representatives of their own race, while the position they were to occupy in the Government was not yet firmly fixed. I could not but coincide with him in the view he took.

THE PUBLIC PURPOSE TO BE MADE PERPETUAL.

Congress is going to perpetuate a great fraud upon the country unless the election of General Grant is in fact the election of the people for the successor. A resolution will pass both branches of Congress at the session, to relieve every person paying the 5 20 bonds "in any other currency than coin or its equivalent." The currency now is under no legal or moral obligation to pay these bonds in gold or its equivalent. A mode was suggested by Democracy, during the late Presidential contest, by which the payment of all of this immense public debt, without a breach of public faith, and with great relief to the public interests, could be accomplished. As the debt was contracted will an inflated currency, it was suggested that it should be redeemed with an inflated currency, and especially as that inflated currency with which the debt was contracted, declared that it should be redeemed in "lawful money" of all public dues and demands of every description and of all claims and demands against the United States *of every kind whatsoever*, EXCEPT *for interest on bonds not notes*, which shall be paid in coin."—The Democrat, in 1864, proposed to make a new, never to be wiped out, but to be used as a support to the Government. It is to constitute one of the parts of the new centralized, consolidated nation.

Mark Twain writes: "Cleveland contains one of the finest streets in America—Euclid av