NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $15; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies 5 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.
A liberal commission allowed to parties who procure new subscribers.
First or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 not per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents not per line, each insertion.
A transient advertisement must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1871.

AMENDMENT OF THE JURY LAWS.

It has been stated that the subject of the administration of the criminal laws will be brought before the Legislature shortly to assemble, and that amendments relating at the abuses which have grown up in and about the system of trial by jury will be proposed. We know of no subject more important at this present time than this. The administration of criminal justice has come to be so lax in some parts of the United States that we find many thoughtful persons going so far as to assert the necessity of entirely abolishing jury trial, so thoroughly does it in many instances, fail to vindicate the justice of the State and give protection to citizens. Indeed, juries are now too often constituted rather to protect than to punish law-breakers, and it has become a separate branch of the criminal lawyer's business to secure juries who are either known to be already favorable to the discharge of the party on trial, or who will agree for a compensation to render a verdict of acquittal. We must not, however, fly from one evil to another; and we think the time has not come, if it ever shall come, to relinquish a right which has in days gone by protected the liberty, aye, the life of many an innocent man, although it has also enabled many a guilty one to escape. Perfection in government no one expects to obtain. The utmost that has been or can be had in any country is an approximation to it. Wherever the jury system has been administered in accordance with its theory and with the intentions of the law-giver, substantial justice has generally been secured. It is because we have suffered it to be administered contrary to the designs of its framers, and in many cases openly perverted that it has fallen into disrepute. Let it be carried out in conformity with the purposes of its originators fairly and honestly, and then it will work as well in practice as its theory promises. But so long as a portion of the community refuses to perform jury duty or evade the service, so long as the officers of court who make up the lists are permitted to excuse citizens who are most competent to act as jurymen, so long will there be a failure in the administration of criminal justice. Will any one tell us why it is that the grand and petit juries in the United States Courts are generally composed of better material than those of the State Courts? We believe it is a fact that they are so composed, and that their verdicts are more satisfactory than those obtained in State tribunals. At all events that is our information from members of the Bar, and it accords with our own experience. If it be true, it would seem that the fault is less in the system than in the manner in which it is put in operation. The remedy for the evasions of jury service is undoubtedly to be found in a curtailment of the exemptions which the law now authorizes, and otherwise enlarging the list of those who are required to perform the duty. And perhaps the manner of drawing the juries is susceptible of some improvement. But after these amendments have been made much will remain to be done before we can benefit by them. The reform demanded is much more comprehensive than the mere enlargement of the jury list. Prosecuting officers must be closely watched and required to do their duty or be dismissed. Collusion on their part with prisoners must be severely punished. Public opinion itself must undergo a change, and the rigid enforcement of the penal laws must be demanded, else we need not attempt to correct these evils. We must go to the root of the disease and strike there for a lasting and permanent improvement can be effected.

THE NEW PRINTING BILL.—In presenting in our issue of yesterday, our objections to the new printing law proposed by the Ring of the Republican Party, it was intended that opposition should be expressed to the power conferred upon the police juries of the interior parishes to contract for the parochial and judicial printing of their respective districts. We contend that the publication of judicial advertisements and printing generally should be left entirely free to competition, and should not be controlled by the police juries, who have been or may be appointed by the Governor of the State, and may be expected to dispense their patronage as he may dictate. Why should not parties interested in judicial advertisements have the right of selecting their own medium of publication? It seems to us this is the best and fairest regulation that can be made. The attention of the country press is called particularly to section 1 of the proposed printing bill.

New Printing Bill.

1. The Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Louisiana, assembled, shall by joint ballot thereof appoint a State printer; said election to take place on the Second Tuesday following the regular session of said Assembly, and said printer to hold his office for one year, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

2. The State printer, within one week from the date of his election, shall execute bond in favor of the State, with security approved by the Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer of the State, or any two of them, in the sum of $50,000, conditioned on the faithful performance of all the duties required of him by law.

3. That the State printer shall designate or establish a daily paper in the city of New Orleans, which shall be known as the official journal of the State, and in which the journals of the Legislature and laws shall be printed, in the English language, and said journals and laws shall be published in no other papers; and sections 2[illegible], 2[illegible], 2[illegible] and 3[illegible] of Revised Statutes of 1870 shall be so amended as more particularly to define the items of work to be done by the State printer for the State and its several departments, and regulate the prices and conditions of performing the same, so as to secure the purposes of economy in cost and efficiency in the performance of the work required.

4. That section 3[illegible] of Revised Statutes of 1870, be so amended that the control of parochial and judicial printing of the several parishes shall be remitted to the police jury thereof, to be contracted for upon such conditions as they may establish, and with such journals as they may select, and that the municipal printing of the parish of Orleans be remitted on similar conditions to the City Council of New Orleans, and so at any other time or needed town of more than 5000 inhabitants.

5. That the State printing be paid for by the Auditor of Public Accounts on accounts rendered, vouched by authority vouchers, or certificates of officer ordering the work, and the Auditor shall warrant on Treasury of State for amount allowed.

6. That the Reporter of the Supreme Court and Auditor of Public Accounts, under proper restrictions, be authorized jointly to contract for the printing of the decisions of the Supreme Court, the contractor giving bond of five thousand dollars, in favor of the State, with satisfactory security, for the faithful performance of the contract.

7. That the election for State Printer for the current year shall take place the day following the passage of this act, and that sections 3[illegible], 3[illegible], 3[illegible] and 3[illegible] of Revised Statutes of 1870 be repealed, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this be repealed, and this act take effect from and after the passage of the same.

TO STOCKHOLDERS POINTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—Mr. Pandely, President of this road, by notice through our advertising columns, requests its stockholders to assemble at the office of the company, corner Delta and Lafayette streets, on Thursday, January 4, at 12 o'clock M., to deliberate and act upon matters of the utmost importance.

By another notice it will be seen that the annual election for directors of this company will be held at the same place on Monday, January 1st.

NEW ORLEANS CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL. An entertainment will be given at Lyceum Hall, this evening, by the pupils of this School, in honor of the graduates of 1871. We acknowledge the courtesy of the Committee of Invitation in transmitting to us, through Mr. A. A. Gross, a card of invitation.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.—Mothers as you love your offspring don't fail to use Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing children.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1871. 45th YEAR.—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,5048.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES—"Grimaldi."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Abbott Pantomime Troupe—Three Hasshekis."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. John Collins—"The Colleen Bawn" and the farce of "The Omnibus."
TIVOLI CIRCLE LOT—John Robinson's Circus and Menagerie.

TO OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.—To enable our employés and compositors to enjoy Christmas and New Year's Days, we have determined to issue an edition of the Bee on next Monday, December 25th, instead of the edition of Tuesday, 26th December. Also on Monday, January 1st, 1872, instead of Tuesday, January 2d. The Tuesday edition of the Bee for the week two weeks will therefore be omitted.

NEW YORK EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—In our advertising columns today will be found the explanation of a new method of Life Assurance employed by this society, which applies the Tontine principle to the distribution of dividends, and which, by allowing the assured to sell his policy to the company only after stated periods, results more favorable than any hitherto experienced may be enjoyed by persons possessed of constitutional longevity, who may keep their policies in force until the middle or latter part of their lives.

The New York Equitable is a very wealthy and liberal company. Its agent in New Orleans is Mr. A. P. Cleveland, whose office is at 43 Camp street.

Secret Associations and the Preservation of the Rights of Voters.

We take the following interesting remarks upon these subjects from the close of Hon. Reverdy Johnson's argument before Judge Bond, in the Ku-Klux cases, at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 5th instant. He said:

May it please your Honors, no man, as you know, sir, as presiding judge, in the beginning and throughout the contest—a contest fearfully desolating from the war which grew out of it—was more solicitous than myself to maintain the authority of the Union, and to deny the power of any State, or any right independently of the Constitution, or under any right supposed to be found in the Constitution, to leave the Union. My vote was upon all proper occasions, raised and given to maintain the authority of the Union.

But I had hoped that when those who had rebelled against its authority laid down their arms, that the war was over. I did not; in my own mind, in my seat in the senate of the United States, charge the men who were engaged in that fearful struggle with being a part of the South with any intentionally improper design. They had been educated to believe that the right of secession was a constitutional right, or, in the condition in which the Southern States were placed at the moment the war was commenced, that there was a right of revolution. I think they made a mistake—a sad mistake—but it was in the honest belief. But the war over, much as I lamented the course they had pursued, I always grasped the hand of a former friend with the same pleasure with which I had taken it at the time of my former acquaintance with him.

The war is not over, it seems now. Are we in rebellion now, or does it rage within the limits of South Carolina? They say there was an organization within the State of South Carolina which looked to depriving some citizens of the State of the rights secured to them by the Constitution. I have no proof of it. But is that rebellion? Why, in that case, every crime that is perpetrated is a rebellion. Every association, whether called Ku-Klux, a name by the way, which the President made classic by inserting in his message, and which will live in all the future as one of the classic terms of the day, because of its being found in the message. All the associations, provided they are in their nature secret, and have for their object the presiding judge, if not my friend the district judge, have once upon a time belonged to secret societies, Masonic or political, societies intended to promote knowledge, and societies glorying in the appellation of know-nothing; but they were hard to put down. I know we found it so in Baltimore, and they found it so in Louisiana, where many men were killed in the excesses of the object of that Know-Nothing conspiracy, no doubt set on foot for the purpose of accomplishing some patriotic end, but would that have justified the Government of the United States in declaring Louisiana, or Kentucky, or Maryland, a place where insurrection existed, in a state of rebellion, or authorizing the President of the United States to send his troops to put it down? I do not mean to be personal, but you, sir, might have been the victim of the first of these. They were initiated, but I say to the participants in society is that it is intended to interfere with the right of suffrage, and no man can remain a tenant who does not vote as his landlord requires, and no man will be employed as a farm hand who is not willing to vote as his employer votes. I do not think the right of suffrage ought to be interfered with. But are these people the only ones who are charged with this fact. If it be true, we are acting upon that theory of not receiving or employing a man who does not vote as they vote? I do not know, sir, as presiding your honors, do you think any officer of the United States, high or low, would be permitted to enjoy his office were he known to vote against the party in power? The moment it should become known to the President the order would at once be given, "Off with his head." Do you mean to infer that particular sovereignty, that party of which you are honored members? Does not South Carolina, in her present government, act a good deal upon that theory? Has it not been common to all parties? Whether wise or otherwise, patriotic or otherwise, as long as men are men, and cannot raise themselves above the low level of party objects, the elevation of patriots, looking to the good of their country as the end to be accomplished, and the distribution of patronage, as long will it be that there will be, in some way or other, or in some mode or other an attempt to interfere with the right of suffrage.

The Great Architect of the universe, by His wisdom and power, has so ordered that the sea shall roll the heaves shall revolve in their prescribed spheres. He guards, by the laws which He has impressed upon their nature, against the danger of collision, which would hurl them all into chaos and ruin. May it please your honors, may our political plagues be suffered also to revolve in their respective orbits, and may God in his power so guide and instruct them as not to subject them also to the peril of a collision, which may involve all in ruin, disappoint the hopes of the world, disappoint the hopes of the great men from whom we have descended, disappoint the ends of those who fought through the revolutionary struggle, and by their blood and bravery exhibited their devotion to liberty. Let Him in his mercy teach us to guard against such dangerous and perilous collisions and enable us to go on in our respective orbits, distributing happiness and prosperity to all, exciting the admiration of the world, and serve as a beacon to guide and instruct the world in the best mode of preserving human liberty.

Impeachment of the President.

[From the New York Express.]

There is serious talk in Washington of impeaching the President on the following charges:

1. Violating international law and usurpations of war powers, in connection with the attempted annexation of St. Domingo.

2. Leveling war against the Republic of Hayti, without just cause or the assent of Congress.

3. Infraction of the Dominican Constitution and our own in the treaty negotiations.

4. Sustaining a usurper in power, and protecting the Dominican President against his own people by affording him the moral support of our guns.

5. Failing to protect an American citizen, and conniving at his imprisonment by the Baez Government, lest he should prove an inconvenient obstacle to Grant's policy in the Antilles.

6. Violation of the equality of nations, belligerent intervention in the affairs of Dominica and Hayti, contrary to the law of nations and Hayti's Constitution and laws of the United States.

Andrew Johnson was a pleasure for impeaching against him when President, this is not more unusual or reckless as the effort will prove. President Grant has most unquestionably violated both the law and the constitution, while all the proposition of the Executive office have been defied by him as in the appointment of Cabinet ministers to office, the favorites to his person, his military household, the Black Friday transactions, etc., etc. But these last are not so much causes of impeachment as the facts above set forth, and which, it is said, will be supported by Senator Sumner and others. Then there will be the serious charge of selling public offices, or parting with them for a consideration, which is of course denied, but which a trial for impeachment will either make good or disprove. The President may object to impeachment, but his friends will not dare to refuse a trial on such charges. If they could sprain Andrew Johnson for bluntness, and a determination to use his own power, they cannot refuse, if the effect is made, to bring his successor to trial on the charges hereto set forth.

Colonel Robb, Collector of Customs at Savannah, is not to be removed. Of course not, with their respective cases, unless the President could find means to substitute for him some General Babcock.

After all, liberal people will think better of Belgium and the Belgian monarchy on account of the lesson which that people have just achieved their victory. We cannot tell how much of a revolution might have arisen out of the late popular disturbances at Brussels; but the fact that the royal cabinet was broken up by the result shows that the insistence from a large wholesome respect for the people than formerly, and that the people know how to use their power.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Council of Algiers Dissolved.

Bismarck Threatens to Increase the Army of Occupation.

HOME NEWS.

Proceedings of Congress.

Negro Outrages in Arkansas.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Dec. 21.—Thiers has issued a decree dissolving the council of Algiers.

London, Dec. 21.—The steamer Delaware, which sailed this week from Liverpool for Calcutta, was totally lost yesterday off Sicily Island. All on board are supposed to have perished.

London, Dec. 21.—The celebrated Tichborne has reached another stage with which the plaintiff's case closed to-day, and a further hearing was placed for January 15th.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—Bismarck has sent a dispatch to the German representative at Paris, setting forth the feelings caused in Germany by the outrages perpetrated on her soldiers in France. He threatens to seize hostages in the occupied provinces unless the assassins of Germans, who escape into the neighboring provinces, are not delivered up to the German officers by the French authorities, and declares unless these horrible outrages cease, the army of occupation shall be increased, and the severest and harshest of the war support, which is paid by France, doubled.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—The Emperor has prorogued the session of the Prussian Diet until the 8th of January, 1872.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 21.—The *Messenger*, official organ, announces for the first time the removal of M. Constantin de Cotta-cazy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from Washington, owing, it says, to personal difficulties which might prejudice the good relations existing between Russia and the United States.

The same official journal in an article on the present aspect of Europe says, that other powers should see no danger to themselves in the friendship between Russia and France. The common interests suffices to explain their mutual esteem, but no State should so far count on Russia's forbearance as to think of absolving another.

An Imperial ukase makes compulsory the use of the Russian language in the schools of Poland.

Madrid, Dec. 21.—Admiral Topete and Senor Auguelo hesitate to accept the portfolios offered them in the Sagasta-Malcampo Cabinet.

Madrid, Dec. 21.—A new Cabinet has been formed with Sagasta as President.

D. Blas is Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Government will now move for a dissolution of the Cortes.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—The Ontario Ministry have been completed. Mr. Scott, of Ottawa, being sworn in as Commissioner of Crown Lands. Mr. Gaw, of South Wellington, Provincial Secretary. Mr. McKenzie resigning the latter office and assuming the Treasurership. The Ministry now stands as follows: Mr. Blake, President of the Council without Portfolio; Mr. McKenzie, Treasurer; Mr. Coates, Attorney-General; Mr. McKellar, Public Works; Mr. Scott, Crown Lands; Mr. Gaw, Provincial Secretary.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Dec. 21.—Dr. Howard, who has been awaiting trial at Cienfuegos for aiding the rebels, has been sentenced to 8 years in the Penitentiary.

Havana, Dec. 21.—A transport arrived from Spain to-day with 1000 soldiers to reinforce the army here.

Havana, Dec. 21.—The case of Dr. Howard, who was convicted and sentenced to serve a term of eight years in the Penitentiary for giving aid to the revolutionists, has been submitted to the Captain General.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 21.—SENATE.—A report to the Senate regarding Cuban matters show instructions to the naval officers to protect American citizens and throw no obstacles in the way of escaping Cubans, who upon reaching American bottoms are to be protected.

Mr. Anthony was elected President of the Senate pro tem.

Mr. Sumner introduced his one term amendment. It does not affect the next term.

Information was asked regarding Samana Bay from the Committee on Retrenchment, will power to send for persons and papers.

A resolution admitting Mr. Galathwaite as Senator from Alabama, was over with the morning hour. Mr. Sherman objecting, that Mr. Galathwaite had been elected by mere power of a Legislature, some of whom had been seated by fraud and violence and other disqualifications.

The Amnesty bill was resumed. Mr. Morton's amendment, invalidating the election of Senators or Representatives now claiming seats was adopted.

Upon Mr. Sumner's motion to include his supplemental civil rights bill, application was made that the Senate shall not only required a majority, but also the signature of the President, whereas the amnesty bill required a two-thirds vote, but not the signature of the President. Mr. Sumner's amendment was rejected. Without action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

A large number of amendments were proposed and lost. Mr. Morton's being the last one adopted.

HOUSE—The House was engaged in general debate to-day. Adjourn to 8th of January.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, made an elaborate speech today in favor of his Mississippi Levee bill, supporting its constitutionality and maintaining the principle of its provisions as an engineering proposition; showed from statistics the importance and national character of the work, and compared the liberality to the North with that extended to the South. He claimed that his bill was a fair working demand that the South should be aided.

Mr. Shakleon concluded: In the proposition under consideration you are shown an enterprise which will add abundantly to the national wealth and which will put money in the treasury—a project which will keep busy the spindles of New England; which will furnish a market for the food and corn of Pennsylvania and the cotton of the great Northwest, and which will supply freight to the common carrier and exchanges for international trade.

It will cheapen the shirt upon every man's back, and the sugar that sweetens his coffee. Upon these reclaimed lands a dense population will grow rich from honest industry, and, when an occasion is presented, it will be demonstrated that in the very centre of the Continent will be found the greatest strength and power of the Republic.

George N. Abbott, of Texas, has been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department for that State.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The barometer has risen rapidly since Wednesday afternoon east of the Mississippi river in advance of the area of highest pressure which has moved from Arkansas northeastward to the Middle Atlantic coast. Clear weather with cold northwest winds has also preceded this movement. The area of lowest temperature is passing over the lakes eastward to northern New England. The barometer is now falling from the Blue Ridge and Lake Erie westward to the Mississippi. Northeasterly winds prevail on the South Atlantic coast, southerly winds from Tennessee to Michigan and westward. Cloudy and threatening weather is reported from Florida and Ohio to Texas, and snow from Michigan to Missouri and westward. No reports have been received from the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise to-night in New England, with falling temperature. Falling barometer will prevail on Friday very generally east of the Mississippi, with cloudy and snowy weather and rain. Easterly winds increase on the south Atlantic coast with threatening weather and rain. Southeast and southwest winds will prevail on the Lower Lowa and Missouri. Clear weather will expand over Middle and Eastern States with northwest winds. By Friday afternoon the area of lowest temperature will pass northeast into New Brunswick. Dangerous winds are yet anticipated for the Atlantic coast to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Dec. 21.—South American letters report heavy shocks of an earthquake in mine heavy at Cerro de Pasco on Oct. 20th, crack opened, and every house was damaged and lives ruined.

A volcano burst forth in the province.

Further outbreaks are commencing along the line of the Andes are apprehended.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 21.—Thermometer 4 degrees below zero.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—People across the Delaware River on ice, opposite this city, saw a dead man floating down the river with his head and shoulders out of the water. The body was frozen stiff.

Pottsville, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Thermometer at ten and river frozen tight.

New York, Dec. 21.—Arrived—Steamers City of New York and City of Hospital.

Savannah advices state that a social and political revolution there is making astonishing progress. The Government is considering the policy of sending twenty-one young ladies, daughters of Delmont, to America to be educated.

Twenty officers of the United States frigate Colorado and many other foreigners were presented to the Mikado. The Mikado will visit the Colorado and witness a naval review. The Mikado has already visited a number of foreign residents and enjoyed his visits greatly.

The Buddhist priests in the country have been notified that their temples will be closed, and that they must enter the army as soldiers, or earn their living in menial operations.

Advices from Hindoostan by China and Japan steamer state that great damage has been done by floods in Bengal, and that a dangerous rising of Sepoys had taken place at Cuttack.

Memphis, Dec. 21.—Later reports from Chicot county, Arkansas, state the mob of negroes still have possession of the county and are plundering and killing.

A person who last escaped from Lake Village heard screams of women and children, whom he was assured to sell in the levee. The Sheriff of the county has applied for Federal troops, fearing the colored militia will fraternize with the insurgents.

Natchez, Miss., Dec. 21.—The first annual fair of Adams County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, commencing December 26th and continuing five days, is attracting great interest.

Liberal premiums are offered for every department and for contests on the turf. The numerous entries which have been made both at home and from abroad promise great success.

Columbia, Dec. 21.—In the Ku-Klux Court to-day the defense introduced testimony to show that threats of whipping and cowing the whites preceded the outrages upon colored persons.

A number of indictments were presented by the Grand Jury, who were discharged until next week.

In the Legislature to-day the Governor's friends tried to force a vote on impeachment, but were defeated. This is regarded as a great victory for the impeachers.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 21.—Martin Alley, who killed Robert Potteway two months ago, was convicted to-day of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to 18 years in the Penitentiary.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 21.—The *News* letter from Havana states that Senor Lopez Roberts, ex-Governor of Havana, embarked on the 16th, on a steamer for Cadiz. He was accompanied to the vessel by a large number of influential citizens and volunteers in citizens dress. He left in the hands of his friends a farewell memorial, giving an account of, and defending his administration of affairs in this city. This document, contrary to usual custom, was signed.

Williamsport, Penn., Dec. 21.—In the case of Father Stoke against Bishop O'Hara to restrain the Bishop Stoke from his diocese, Judge Ross has granted the injunction. This is the first case of the kind under Catholic canons in America, and limits the power of a bishop over his priests.

Pittsburg, Dec. 21.—The Eastern bound mail train was thrown off the track near West Newton, this P. M., by a bolt. Fifteen persons were hurt—two fatally. The express car was thrown into the river.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Dec. 21.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £200,000. Tallow 45s 6d.

Liverpool, Dec. 21—Evening.—Cotton closed firm: Uplands 9⅞ @10½; Orleans 10¼d. Sales to-day 15,000 bales, 4000 of which were for export and speculation. Red Western 10s 6d @11s 1d. Corn 31s 3d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 21.—Cotton closed firm; sales to-day 1900 bales on lands, 29½. Orleans 29.

Sales of futures to-day 11,700 bales, as follows: Nov. 19⅞; Low Middling for December 19⅞, 19 11-16, 19¾; January, 19⅞, 19 13-16, 20; February, 20⅛, 20 3-16, 20¼; March, 20⅜, 20⅝, 20¾; April, 20⅞, 20⅞; May, 20⅞; June, 21.

Flour dull and declining. Common to Fair Extra Western and State, $4 70 @5 25; Good to Choice, $5 30@7 25. Whisky firm, at 95c. Wheat in favor of buyers. Winter Red Western, $1 37½@1 40. Corn a shade firmer. Pork, $14 37½@15. Lard steady, tierces 9c. Naval Stores quiet. Tallow heavy, 9⅛ @9⅜. Freights drooping.

New York, Dec. 21—Evening.—Money active but stringent. Prime business notes quoted at 10@12 ⅌ cent discount. Exchange quiet but firm at 9¼@9¾. Gold 5 ⅌ cent. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds dull, but closed steady.—6s, of 1881, 117½; 64s, 109¾; 65s, 111¼; new 1873s, 115; 68s, 113½; 10-40s, 108¾. State securities—new South Carolinas firmer; Tennessees and Virginias decidedly weaker. Cotton balances dull but generally heavy; Virginia consolidated 5 ⅌ cent bonds, delivered, from 57@61¼. There was no bidding for or offer of sellers, nearly all the bonds on the list, and a large business was transacted in Tennessees, Virginias and South Carolinas; Tennessees, old, 74¼; 70¼; 73¼; new, 64¼; new, 63; Louisianas old, 85; new, 80; Levees 84; 68; 75; Alabamas 100; 5s, 65; Georgia 6s, 75; 7s, 90; North Carolinas, old, 24; new, 12; South Carolinas, 6s; new, 21½.

Wilmington, Dec. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet, 35c. Rosin firm, $4 20 for strained, $6 50 for low No. 1, and $4 87½ for No. 2. Crude Turpentine firm, $3 60 for hard, $5 75 for soft, and $5 35 for virgin. Tar steady, $2 50.

Memphis, Dec. 21.—Cotton dull; middlings 19¼c; receipts 2319; exports 1084 bales.

Baltimore, Dec. 21.—Cotton market strong; middlings 20c; net receipts 89; gross receipts 1; net consignees 808; sales 715; stock 3002 bales.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—Cotton market firm; middlings 20¼@20¾c.

Mobile, Dec. 21.—Cotton strong; middlings 19c; net receipts 2678; exports consumptive 700; sales 2000 bales; stock not given.

Norfolk, Dec. 21.—Cotton firm; low middlings 19½@19¾c; net receipts 1313; exports coastwise 2804; sales 300; stock 6958 bales.

Wilmington, Dec. 21.—Cotton firmer, Middlings, 19c. Net receipts 579 bales. Exports coastwise, 846; sales 600; stock 3606 bales.

Charleston, Dec. 21.—Cotton steady, Middlings 19c. Net receipts 2625 bales. Sales 500; stock 30,760.

New Orleans, Dec. 21.—Cotton firm, Middlings, 18⅞@19c. Exports—Havre 3190, Bremen, 1772, Amsterdam, 2181, coastwise, 1562 bales; sales 8000, stocks 71,728 bales.

Galveston, Dec. 21.—Cotton firm, Good Ordinary, 17½c. Net receipts 1875 bales. Exports coastwise, 798 bales. Sales 2000; stock 38,453.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Dec. 21.—Passed down, Kellogg and barges, 4 A. M.; Arkansas, 9 A. M.; Sallie, 11 A. M. Up—Gov. Allen, 11 last night; Fanny, up last night; Belle, 5 P. M.; Belle St. Leslie, 7 P. M. River falling. Weather cool and clear.

Memphis, Dec. 21.—Passed up—Kate Kinney, F. W. Strader. The river has fallen 2 inches in the last 24 hours. Weather cloudy and cold, with slight snow.

Pittsburg, Dec. 21.—Weather intensely cold. The river is frozen over for the first time in seven years.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 21.—The river is closed with ice and pralling from the effects of the gorge below.

Cincinnati, Dec. 21.—The river is frozen over and rising from the influence of the gorge. The weather is moderating somewhat.

Cairo, Dec. 21.—Arrived—Arcadia, from New Orleans. Departed—Belfast and Bismarck for New Orleans. River falling. Weather cold and snowing.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 21, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.05. Wind North and fresh. No arrivals or departures.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, Dec. 21—6 P. M.—Wind South and light. No arrivals. Sailed, steamship Margaret.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Dec. 21.—Dr. Gull will be made a Baronet and Dr. Lowe will be Knighted for professional services in attending the Prince of Wales.

Richmond, Dec. 21.—The Senate passed the House resolution staying the funding of the State debt. The resolution goes to the Governor.

The police last night made a raid on seven large banks—the first interference with them since the war. A clean sweep was made.

New York, Dec. 21.—August Belmont, in a card denounces the *Times* as false and calumnious in several articles associating him with corrupt men.

Jacob Hays was committed to prison at Trenton, N. J., for attempting to burn the City Hall.

Daniel Drew succeeds Tweed as a director on the Erie Railroad.

A car bearing the Grand Duke Alexis was thrown from the track of the Grand Trunk Railroad. No one serious injured.

New York, Dec. 21.—A special from Mauzanoo of the 20th says: American intervention is confidently expected. The Texas Representatives have been requested to favor intervention.

Cuba is threatening Mier.

Cortinas's allegiance to Juarez is doubtful.

Martinez is moving on San Luis, and Negrete is marching on Matallas.

Valdez, who recently pronounced at St. Celico, is scattering towards Monterey.

Gen. Arrival of a Spanish frigate with troops from Tampico, is expected. Unless she has arrive a revolution is probable.

Liverpool, Dec. 21.—Arrived—Ships Chillingwallah and Regulator, from New Orleans.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.—We acknowledge the receipt of a polite invitation to be present at an exhibition of this school this evening.

The splendid three-masted schooner James Ford, Capt. R. P. Reynard, cleared yesterday for Providence, R. I., with the largest cargo ever carried from this port by a vessel of her measurement, viz: 1800 bales cotton and 200 barrels molasses.

The James Ford is 699 tons, Custom-house measurement.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1871.

We have no satisfaction in report in the Money market. Sterling rates are still 7½ @15 ⅌ cent per annum for A1 business paper without collaterals. We quote 10@15 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 business paper without collaterals, and 15@20 and 25 ⅌ cent for good and special credit and illiquid paper. Low Middling for Cotton are firm for good cotton, and 20 ⅌ cent premium for good ordinary and better cotton. Gold opened at 109¼@109⅝, against 109¼ at Wednesday's opening, and closed at 109¼, a style between strict low middling and middling 19⅝ and 19¾c, middling at 20¼c, strict middling 20⅝c, the signature of middling at 19⅝ and 20c, the latter an extreme upside price. Strict middling and good middling are the balance of the list, and the medium grades and barely middling have their previous positions, but low middling and strict low middling are lower to sell. There was not much low middling to be had under 19¼c, a fair portion of the sales of strict middling.

The Exchange reports: "Demand good, market very firm at quotations."

COTTON TRANSIT.

Stock on hand and on ship board		
Received to-day		
Received previously		
Cleared to-day		
Cleared previously		
Stock on hand and on ship board		
Net receipts this week		

To-day's exports are heavy, 8028 bales to Liverpool and 1000 to Havre. The receipts proper show less evening 6749 bales against 7777 on last Thursday and 4[illegible] last year, making the receipts since Friday evening of 31,[illegible] bales, against 34,[illegible] for the corresponding time last week and 28,780 last year, and 28,[illegible] and 25,[illegible] bales, against 48,[illegible] last year.

TOBACCO—We note some small receipts of the new crop, and quote Common 7@9c. Low leaf, 9@12c; Middle, 12@14c; Good, 15@16; fine and selections 17@18c.

FREIGHTS—The rates for Cotton, by steam for Liverpool are 15-32d; Newport News and Norfolk, 7-16d; Baltimore, 3-8d; Cotton for Liverpool 1-16@15-32d; Havre —@1c; Bremen —@1c; Antwerp, 3-16d; Amsterdam, 1-8d; Sugar to New York—$4 50 per hhd; Molasses —@$1 50 ⅌ bbl.

BRIGS.—There appears to be a better feeling and we hear more submission this day, at about yesterday's prices: Interior Cotton; common, 9c; good common, 10c; low middling, 19c; middling, 19¾c; good middling, 20¼c; strict middling, 20½c; prime 20¾c; choice 10½c; specials 8 @10½c; yellow clarified 10@11c, and white 11@12c.

MOLASSES—The demand is good and the supplies are light, and prices are firm. Interior 30@32c; common 30@35c; fair 36@38c; prime 40@42c; strictly prime 44@46c; choice 50c per gallon.

FLOUR—The stock is light, but prices are beyond the views of buyers and they are holding back, hence the demand is limited and the sales are quite small, to 1800 bbls, of which 50 bbls at $6 25, superfine at $7 50, 100 bbls at $7 75, 100, 100 and 300 each at $8, 50 at $8 50 and 100 good treble extra at $8 25, 50 and 100 choice extra at $9@9 50 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—Is in light supply and good demand; 600 sacks yellow sold outside and at 70 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and fair demand; 600 sacks prairie, of which 100 sold at 50c; 100 at 52½c; 100 at 55c; 100 and 150 at 60c per bushel.

BRAN—Is scarce. It is quoted $1 75 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The supply is just about equal to the demand, which is only fair; 150 bales choice Western sold at $26 per ton.

PORK—The market is quiet; 50 bbls mess sold on the landing at $14 62½ and 50 bbls heavy and mess at $14 75 per bbl. Is retailing at $15@15 25 per bbl.

BEEF SALT MEAT—Is steady and firm; 10 casks shoulders sold at 6½c, and 7 do at 6¾c. Clear rib sides are held at 7½c and clear sides at 7¾c. There were some sales of sides, not reported. Under these figures, 20 casks clear sides sold at The P. B.

BREAKFAST BACON—Continues dull, and is quoted at 10@12c. ⅌ lb.

Hams is quiet; 10 casks clear sides sold at 8c, and 10 and 10 do at 8½c. Shoulders and clear rib sides are quoted at 7½c; clear sides 8c; and sugar cured hams 12@13c. Is retailing at the Jackson Railroad depot at 15 per lb.

LARD—Is in fair demand and firm, with a light stock. We note tierces at 9½c, 50 do, in tierces refined at 10c, and 50 kegs refined at 10½c per lb.

HAM—Choice new sugar-cured are scarce and in request; 20 tierces sold, to arrive, at 16c, and 25 new unsmoked sugar-cured, on the spot, at 15½c ⅌ lb; 10 new smoked sugar-cured, three kits, at 14½c, and 10 new at 15c.

COFFEE—Is unpressed and in demand; 50 bbls sold on the landing at $8 @ bbl. It is retailing in store at $9 ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Western rectified continues active and in demand; 50 bbls choice sold at $1 [illegible] ⅌ gallon; Cincinnati is nominal at [illegible].

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $[illegible] @ [illegible] ⅌ dozen; Ducks $[illegible]; Turkeys [illegible]; Geese $1[illegible]; Eggs [illegible] ⅌ dozen.

RECEIPTS—Northern and Western Potatoes are selling at $[illegible] @ [illegible] ⅌ bbl; do Bermuda $4; Western Apples [illegible]; Potatoes $3 50; Onions $[illegible]; Cabbages $[illegible] ⅌ bbl; Sweet Potatoes $[illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Western Cheese [illegible]; Northern, 12@13; Butter, Choice, 35@37; Home made, [illegible]; Pecans, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible]; Oats, [illegible]; Hay, [illegible]; Bran, [illegible]; Flour, [illegible]; Meal, [illegible].

Cotton Receipts.

Receipts to Dec.