# THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,642.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1865.

## The Press of New Orleans.

**Agreement adopted November 16, 1865.**

The undersigned proprietors of the Press in the city of New Orleans, agree to be governed by the following uniform

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

| Squares: | 1 month net. | 2 mos. net. | 3 mos. net. | 6 mos. net. | 12 mos. net. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One | $17 | $22 | $30 | $50 | $75 |
| Two | 22 | 38 | 50 | 80 | 125 |
| Three | 30 | 53 | 70 | 110 | 175 |
| Four | 38 | 67 | 90 | 140 | 225 |
| Five | 46 | 80 | 105 | 170 | 275 |
| Six | 54 | 93 | 120 | 200 | 325 |
| Seven | 60 | 105 | 135 | 230 | 375 |
| Eight | 65 | 115 | 150 | 260 | 430 |
| Nine | 70 | 125 | 165 | 290 | 460 |
| Ten | 75 | 135 | 180 | 320 | 500 |
| Eleven | 80 | 145 | 195 | 350 | 540 |
| Twelve | 85 | 155 | 210 | 380 | 580 |
| Thirteen | 90 | 165 | 220 | 410 | 620 |
| Fourteen | 95 | 175 | 230 | 430 | 660 |
| Fifteen | 100 | 185 | 240 | 450 | 700 |
| Thirty | 175 | 330 | 450 | 750 | 1200 |

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EDWIN L. JEWELL, *Southern Star.*

☞ Copies of the Bee can alway be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD ELECTION.—Official notice is given by the Secretary of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, that the annual election for Directors of this Company, by the stockholders thereof, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 24 of January next, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The sale of season tickets for the Italian Opera will begin to-day at the box office of the Opera House on Bourbon street.

AMUSEMENTS.—Miss Laura Keene will make her first appearance this evening at the St. Charles Theatre, in "She Stoops to Conquer."

The Academy of Music will give to-day, at noon, one of its ever-welcome grand matinees, for the benefit of ladies, families and children.

The new comedy of "Central Park" will be given the third time at the Varieties to-night.

A GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL.—We acknowledge the compliment of tickets for a grand fancy dress and mask ball, to be given on the 19th inst., at the Masonic Hall, by the Young Men's Excelsior Benevolent Association, in aid of the erection of a synagogue by the Association "Temime Doresh."

PERSONAL.—Gen. Winfield Scott arrived in the city yesterday, by the steamer McClellan, from New York. He was received with a proper salute by order of Gen. Sheridan. The health of the distinguished veteran is said to be improved. He took quarters at the St. Charles Hotel.

The steamship E. B. Cuyler, Capt. Dallard, of the "Black Star Line," sails at 5 o'clock this morning, for New York, with a large freight and the following named passengers:

Mrs H M Howell, C Bacon; H Garner; J J Grosvenor; W S Vose; M A Barton; John Demarest.

The steamship Mississippi, Capt. Sumner, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York with a full cargo and the following passengers:

C L Davenport and wife, W H Tyson, Maj Gen Gibbs, U S A; Capt Mohrhen, Lieu Mullaly, E Lewis, John Cole, Mr Leoy and wife, W Masters, wife and son, M L Simpson, W E Hale, Mrs C Perkins, Wm Graves, Lieut Andrews, W W Kelsey, J Nabourd, J C Sinclair, H De Veuve, C Dallmann, and 30 in the steerage.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Austin, from Indianola and Galveston:

Messrs. Snell, Cook, Kaumun, Hilliard, Trans, Vassaur, Hoyt, Herrell, Capehart, Hodgen, Letchford, Marsh, Barnes, Brooks, Hendle, Garza, Sieber, Frisner, Northrop, Dike, Sattick, Ripper, Tell, Rinhard, Marse, Mayer, Kely, Hunt, Van Beschtoven, Jaffry, Sewn, Gacke, Handle, Borden' Clark, Lesbon, Luker, McLean, Gilmore, McGuire, Stanley, Stamburg, Stone, Kenyon, Hoyt, Stanbury, Freeman, Mill, Leon, Smith, Dixon, Hoyt, Caruthers, Holt, Stilbert, Roland, McCracken, Wright, Dr. Chalis, Wicker, Sellers, Sandy, Reed, Hunter, Lyons, Lynn, Maiby, Blackman, Rice, Gardner and family, Payne and family, Godesky and family, Tennes and family, Miss Howell, Miss Jarman, Mrs Marshal, Mrs Cochran, Mrs Kunn and servant, Mrs Kohlt and child, and 75 on deck.

### Mississippi Legislation on Freedmen.

Folly is a costly crop when it yields only a harvest of disaster. The Mississippi Legislature has devoted a month or so of zealous assiduity to this kind of planting, and the harvest is ripening with extraordinary rapidity. We have published successive notes of that body having reference to freedmen, and have done so to exhibit them to our Legislators, and to our people in general, not as examples to be imitated, but rather as mistakes to be avoided. Its act "To confer civil rights upon freedmen," was an attempted evasion of the clause in the new State Constitution guaranteeing legislative protection to the person and property of that class of the population. But it was too shallow to deceive anybody. A number of cumbrous provisions in regard to certain legal rights of freedmen were piled together as if on purpose to carry one provision extending freedmen from the lease and ownership of lands and houses and lots. A natural consequence followed this weak proceeding. An order from Washington virtually killed the whole act, as respects the spirit of it at least, by prohibiting the execution of the disabling feature referred to. Thus decapitated, it remains a crude lump of baffled legislation.

A like disregard for the plain logic of the situation marked the vagrant act of the Mississippi Legislature, and also to some extent its supplemental act. A spirit of discrimination pervades both, and is displayed in such a form as cannot fail to be construed by the enemies of Southern restoration into a feeling of hostility to the colored people, and a purpose to reduce them to substantial slavery. In fact, an analysis of the three acts will reveal but too clearly a disposition to subject the emancipated negroes to a condition much resembling that of slaves without owners. The old slavery, compared with such a condition, was an unmitigated blessing. At all events, its hardship and loss, whatever they were, fell almost exclusively on the master. Under the Mississippi legislation, the freedman would be on amphibious creature, denied the most wholesome rights of either slavery or freedom.

Some of the Mississippi press have taken alarm at the course of the Legislature in regard to the freedmen question, and have expressed views similar to the above. But their warning comes too late. The Bourbon elements—the fatal incapacity in a troublous and transitional period to either forget or to learn—had already so infused itself into the legislation of the State as grossly to strengthen the enemies of Southern restoration and to cloud the industrial prospects, not of Mississippi only, but of the entire South. It is time that there should be no end everywhere in the South to shrewd attempts to dodge the plain necessities of the situation, to deceive power that is irresistible with transparent devices; and, above all, to that boldness which only knows how to propitiate, and is utterly incapable of defending. It is not true courage that, when distributed and helpless, invites by wanton defiance necessary insult and humiliation. The Jackson, (Miss.) *Clarion* has an article which so much accords with the tenor of the foregoing remarks that, for the sake of confirming and strengthening the letter, we quote the subjoined extract:

If the laws of the present Legislature of Mississippi were regarded, slavery would be restored in a far worse form than it was before. The negr would not only be deprived of the protection of a humane master who was pecuniarily in erested in his health and comfort, but if unable to find a white man to hire him, would be mercilessly turned over to the vagrant commissioner of each county, to be treated as a vagrant. It is easy to see what this system will lead to. Rather than become vagrants many negroes would be compelled to labor for nothing. The negro don't have a fair show under this order of things by any manner of means. He is not a freedman, but still a slave.

Let us not blindly deceive ourselves. The U. S. Government has made the negro free. The constitution of our own State makes him free. The Government is pledged to protect them in their freedom.

It could not, if it desired to, withhold protection to the person and property of freedmen without the greatest stultification. The U. S. Government, therefore, and the constitutional courts of our own State, will not, and ought not to regard the feature in this first section of the bill to confer civil rights upon freedmen, which denies them the right to purchase, rent or lease lands.

It appears, therefore, that our Legislature in its overcropping anxiety to feed the prejudices of a certain class of our people, and its indifference to the wholesome sentiments of the sober, reasonable men of the State, in its insane propensity to strain at gnats after having swallowed the camel, has succeeded in fastening upon us indefinitely the negro bureau, placed us in imminent danger of another provisional government, and, doubtless, secured the rejection of our members in Congress and caused its own legislative authority to be treated with contempt; thus paralyzing the industrial energies of our people and throwing us back into uncertain chaos. It is very little to say that many members have greatly disappointed the hopes and expectations of their constituency. It is greatly to be feared that the work of reconstruction so well inaugurated by the President and so successfully carried on by Provisional Governor Sharkey has been hopelessly marred.

THE TEETH OFTEN DIE—Long before the system loses its youthful vigor, this should not be so. To prevent this species of necrosis use Fragrant Sozodont. It keeps the dental bone alive, the enamel spotless, the gums rosy and elastic, the breath pure and the mouth clean.

### Senator Sumner's Conditions of Reconstruction.

On the first day of the present session Mr. Sumner introduced the following resolutions, declaratory of the duty of Congress, especially in respect to the loyal citizens of the States lately in rebellion.

*Resolved*, That in order to provide proper guarantees for security in the future, so that peace and prosperity shall surely prevail, and the plighted faith of the nation shall be preserved, it is the full duty of Congress to take care that no State declared to be in rebellion shall be allowed to resume its relation to the Union until after the satisfactory performance of five several conditions, which conditions precedent must be submitted to a popular vote, and be sanctioned by a majority of the people of each State respectively, as follows:

The complete reestablishment of loyalty, as shown by an honest recognition of the unity of the republic and the duty of allegiance to it at all times, without mental reservation or equivocal of any kind.

The complete suppression of all oligarchical pretensions, and the complete enfranchisement of all citizens so that there shall be no denial of rights on account of color or race, but justice shall be impartial, and all shall be equal before the law.

The rejection of the rebel debt, and at the same time the adoption in just proportion of the national debt and the national obligations to Union soldiers, with solemn pledges never to join in any measure, direct or indirect, for their repudiation, or in any way tending to impair the national credit.

The organization of an educational system for the equal benefit of all, without distinction of color or race.

The choice of citizens for office, whether State or national, of constant and undoubted loyalty, whose conduct and conversation shall give assurance of peace and reconciliation.

*Resolved*, That in order to provide these essential safeguards, without which the national security and the national faith will be imperiled, States cannot be precipitated back to political power and independence, but they must wait until these conditions are in all respects fulfilled.

### SENATOR WILSON'S BILL TO SECURE FREEDOM IN THE SOUTH.

An act to maintain the freedom of the inhabitant of the States declared in insurrection and rebellion by the proclamation of the President of the 1st of July, 1862.

*Be it enacted, &c.*, That all laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, rules and regulations of any description whatsoever heretofore in force or held valid in any of the States which were declared to be in insurrection and rebellion by the Proclamation of the President of the 1st of July, 1862, whereby or wherein any inequality of civil rights and immunities among the inhabitants of said States is recognized, established or maintained by reason, or in consequence of any distinctions or differences of color, race or descent, or by reason of, or in consequence of a previous condition or status of slavery or involuntary servitude of such inhabitants, be and are hereby declared null and void; and it shall be unlawful to institute, make, ordain or establish in any of the States declared, as aforesaid, to be in insurrection and rebellion, any such law, statute, act, ordinance, rule or regulation, or to enforce or to attempt to enforce the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall violate either of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment of not less than six months, nor exceeding five years; and it shall be the duty of the President to enforce the provisions of this act.

### A Bloody Affair in Carroll County, Miss.

[From the Kosciusco Chronicle, 24.]

We learn from a gentleman from the vicinity of Shongalo, Carroll county, some particulars of an affair that proved to the end rather serious to the freedmen. It appears that several families of negroes were occupying an old house, near the residence of Mr. Young, and some time ago they had a dance, at which a number got drunk, and in the melee several guns were fired, the shot from one passing through Mr. Young's house. On last Saturday the negroes proposed to have another party, and certain parties learning this fact, remonstrated with them, telling them finally that if they had the party they would be burned out.

The negroes paid no attention to the warning, but went on with their party, and when in full blast, the first thing they knew, the house was in a flame. They attempted to make their escape, but there being armed guards at the door to prevent their egress, there were five of the number who "came up missing." There was one fellow shot and afterwards thrown into the flames. Those escaping took refuge in the old Methodist Church, which was also burned.

This kind of procedure we are compelled to condemn. It is true that the negroes did wrong in drinking, and the one who fired in Mr. Young's house should have been severely dealt with; but this thing of wholesale massacre is an think wrong and entirely unnecessary. The assemblage could no doubt have been broken up without the use of such cruel means. We believe in seeing the negroes made to know their place, but such a thing as such law is dangerous under any circumstances.

### A Divorce Case in New York.

For more than a week the New York papers occupied several columns each day with the evidence in a divorce case before the Court in that city. It is a shame that such cases are becoming so frequent and that parties to such suits will come into court and submit to exposures that could scarcely be exposed from the most ignorant and degraded classes. If the parties were people in humble life, it would not interest the public so much. But they belong to the very best society of New York, the lady being one of a family that is allied to a number of others occupying high social positions.

Mrs. Strong was one of a number of sisters who were liberally educated and luxuriously brought up. On her marriage to a gentleman of corresponding position in life, she travelled with him in Europe for some time. Returning, she became the head of a handsome establishment, and several children were born. Their residence was alternately fixed, for most of the year, in the country, Mr. Strong going to New York almost every day, his wife was left, for the greater part of the time, to her own resources for the means of passing the time. A brother of her husband, a widower, a deacon of the same church to which Mrs. Strong belonged, and a member with her in the Sunday School, came to reside with them. He had no business to call him to town, and was thrown into constant communication with his sister-in-law during his brother's absence. The result followed that have led to the suit.

## BY TELEGRAPH

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

**Reported Loan by English Capitalists to U. S. Government—Tennessee Delegation Admitted to Seats in the House—Mr. Davis's Resolution in the Senate—Further Failures in Chicago—New York and Western Markets—Steamboat and River News—Various Items.**

*Washington*, December 12—In the Senate Mr Davis offered a resolution that the writ of *habeas corpus* be restored in every State, remarking that he and the people of Kentucky intended to support the President, but that this was a question, the principle of which demanded frank and respectful opposition. This resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution passed by 22 to 11 for the appointment of a joint committee on the lately rebel, Home States to amend to make it concurrent also by omitting the last clause which provides "that until the report of said committee no members from those States shall be received in either House."

*Washington*, Dec. 12 — In the House the credentials of the Tennessee members were referred to a select committee on their so-called Confederate States.

A resolution passed, that until otherwise ordered Mr. Maynard and the other Tennessee Representatives be invited to take seats in the House, by 133 to 35.

Mr. E. C. Anderson has been elected Mayor of Savannah.

*New York*, Dec. 12.—The *Post* says Wall street is quiet, and money is in fair supply at 7 @ 9 ¾ per cent. Stocks are dull, but steady. Government stocks are firmer, with an advancing tendency.

A rumor is afloat, which is probably premature, that preliminary steps have been initiated by British capitalists for a loan to our government on long six per cent. bonds.

*New York*, Dec. 12.—The steamer Teutonia has arrived from Hamburg, the 25th ult. The Teutonia reports she did not touch at Southampton, on account of the prevalence of cholera.

*New York*, Dec. 12.—Cotton heavy and declining. Middling, 46c. Flour dull and lower. Pork, $19 @ [illegible]. Lard, 25c. Sterling exchange, 109 [illegible]. Gold closed at 145

*New York*, December 12—The *Commercial's* money article says there is a prevailing disposition, but no apprehension of a panic, though the failure of Chicago speculators excites timidity, and further failures may induce a panic.

The total amount of gold sold by the Government since last Wednesday is nearly eight millions.

*Baltimore*, Dec. 12—Brig. Gen. Merrill of the regular army, died this morning.

*Chicago*, Dec. 12—Flour is very dull. Wheat advanced 2c. Corn 43c. Provisions dull at $9 75.

*New York*, December 12—St. Domingo advices say the existing Government is at a loss to know whether St. Domingo is truly independent, American, or simply an appendage.

*Louisville*, Dec. 12—Cotton dull at 42c. Bacon lower; new Hams 26c. Lard, 18¼ @ 20c. Flour lower, superfine $7 25. Corn, old 75c., new in the ear 50c. Oats, 50c. Bagging, Kentucky and Indiana, 32c. Leaf Tobacco advanced 10c; tags dull and unchanged.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

### Certification of Indebtedness.

*Washington*, December 12—The Treasury Department last week issued one million eight hundred and sixty dollars of certificates of indebtedness.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Patrick has given up his European trip, and goes to Valparaiso shortly.

Fitz Henry Warren has been appointed Minister to Guatemala.

RECIPROCITY—IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.

The Canadian Government offers for the abolishment of the Reciprocity treaty to enlarge and deepen the Welland and St Lawrence canals, to accommodate vessels drawing four teen feet of water, thus opening Chicago to the Atlantic. If the proposition is not accepted, the Canadian authorities propose to accomplish the object by concurrent legislation between the two countries.

OUR REVENUE TO BE REPAIRED BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The Mississippi and Louisiana delegations called on the Secretary of War yesterday in regard to rebuilding the destroyed levees. The President agreed to send a force for this purpose, stating that his authority to do so was that these States were under military government.

DAVIS AND CLAY.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent says Mr Davis enjoys good health, and that the health of Hon. Clement C. Clay is improving.

CONGRESSIONAL.

*Washington*, Dec. 11—The House refused to suspend the rules for the admission of the resolution giving the representatives from the Southern States the privilege of the floor.

Wentworth's bill to prohibit the importation of coolie has passed.

Both Houses are occupied in the presentation of bills which were appropriately referred.

In the Senate a joint resolution was offered by Mr. Wade that the Fire Island be reopened to the ships and cargoes concerning Mexican affairs as will indicate the recognized policy, and dictates the honor and interest of our Government.

In the House, Mr. Stevens introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, making national and State laws equally amenable to every citizen, irrespective of race or color.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill defining the condition of the States recently in rebellion, and the power of Congress relating to them.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

*San Francisco*, Dec. 11.—An order of Peonage has been formed here.

The Controller's report shows a State debt of four millions seven hundred thousand dollars.

A great storm is prevailing.

BUSTEED.

*St. Louis*, Dec 12—Lodoe, Tonsy & Co., bankers, have suspended payments.

### Louisiana Legislature.

*Fifteenth Day—December 12, 1865.*

*Senate*—The Senate was called to order near one o'clock P. M., Lieut. Governor Voorhies in the chair. A quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Palmer.

The journal was read and approved.

A message from the House was received, informing the Senate that they adopted a joint resolution for a Committee on dangerous secret political societies in the State; further, a joint resolution for a Committee to investigate the affairs of Railroads wherein the State holds shares; a law amending the charter of Thibodeaux, and laws for the relief of Judge Bermudez and H. Cassidy.

A joint resolution to remove all the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, by an address of a majority of the whole House, was lost with a vote of 15 to 13.

A message from the House was read, informing the Senate that the representatives concurred in the ratification of the Lenoo convention passed late by the Governor previous to the meeting of the Legislature.

A memorial, in the shape of resolutions, adopted in public meeting in the parish St. Mary, regarding the necessity of labor to develop the resources of that rich rural District after the affects of the war, was referred to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Mohan introduced a joint resolution calling for an investigation of the conduct of the Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Rail Road.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the resolution was laid over, on the ground that a similar joint resolution had been adopted in the House, awaiting the concurrence of the Senate.

A memorial of Mr. Ch. T. Fisher, asking leave to place his picture of the Senate of New Orleans into the Legislative Hall for inspection. The prayer was granted.

A resolution for a French translator for the Revising Committee was adopted.

An act, by the Militia Committee, to organize the Militia of the State, was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Kenner introduced seven acts relative to labor, laborers and rural districts, which were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for the next day.

Mr. Stokes of the Joint Committee of the General Assembly, reported an act fixing the compensation of the officers and employees of the General Assembly, which was passed under the suspension of the rules.

An act relative to the Penitentiary was refused.

A joint resolution forming the Judiciary Committee into a joint Committee to consider the step laws and have regulating forced sales in accordance with the judgment delivered since date, and the case calling dot crowded, was down tabled.

A joint resolution declares the Hon. Randall Hunt elected for four years, his term commencing on the 4th of March 1866, and the term of Mr. Boyce commencing from March 1861.

Pursuant to a joint resolution, Messrs Wilson, Hundley, Wheeler, Lott and Armstrong were appointed by the Joint Committee to inquiry into the affairs of Railroads.

Mr. Palfrey gave notice that he would move to reconsider the vote on the removal of the Judges—Adjourned.

*House of Representatives*—The House came to order at 11 o'clock A. M. and the sitting was opened with prayer by Rev. Leo, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

A memorial from the St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum, corner of Magazine and St. Joseph streets, was read and referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions. The memorial says that the Asylum has no income whatever and that it is entirely dependent from the rations, which are daily received from the military on the levee. Without these, the Asylum, together with the 175 orphans, would be in a helpless condition.

Another memorial, from Sister Agnes, of the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, on Camp street, praying for relief, was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Kidd offered a joint resolution in regard to the passage of laws relative to secret societies mentioned in Gov. Wells's message. The resolution declares, that there is no necessity for legislation, as neither the Governor nor the Legislature have received any official information as to the existence of such secret political societies.

Mr. McKenney's substitute, to appoint a joint committee of both Houses, to ascertain whether the Governor was correctly informed in regard to secret societies, was adopted.

The Committee on Judiciary reported favorably on an act amending an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Thibodeaux," also an act ordering an election of city officers for the City of New Orleans.

An act introduced by Mr. Anderson, relative to the carrying of arms was, under suspension of the rules, read a second time and referred to the Committee on Militia.

Mr. Murray's act, to suspend the collection of all city taxes in certain cases, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An act introduced by Mr. Richardson, for the relief of Fred. Forst, one of the sureties for L. Morgan, Sheriff of St. Tammany, was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

An act to amend Art. 2255 of the Civil Code, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

An act for the relief of certain persons, who have not yet paid their licenses for 1864 and 1865, was referred to the same Committee.

An act amending an act entitled An act to levy the revenue of the State, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate bill, to protect the recorders of the State against the illegal demands of deputies in delivering their books, was disapproved in by the House.

The bill, from the Senate, prohibiting persons of plantations to carry firearms without the consent of the owner, was read and laid over under the rules.

The Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees report adverse to the memorial of Mr. J. W. Bailey not worthy of notice. They further report that the office of "Chief Engineer of the State of Louisiana," does not exist, and that the compensation for building the levees are contracted to persons who are competent and able to execute them.

The bill to ratify the contracts on cred into by Governor Wells, at the instance of the Levee Board commissioners, was then taken up for final action, and concurred in by the House.

Mr. Nelligan's bill, appropriating the sum of $1,000 for the relief of white soldiers, wounded or crippled in either the Federal or Confederate service, was reported unfavorably by the proper committee.

Mr. Waggaman moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "Federal," and remarked that he made this motion with no feeling of enmity towards those who were, only a short time ago, in arms against us. Their flag, he continued, is our flag, and their country is our country; but he thought that the Federal soldiers had claims upon the national gratitude, and that the claims of the Confederate soldiers, if they were ever recognized, or provision made for their honor, could not be discovered. If we decided them now, we would fully deserve the wrath which God has, or seems to have, brought upon us.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion it was resolved that a select committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report on the bill to-day, at 12 o'clock.

A memorial, addressed to President Johnson, praying for the resumption of State Bonds, which were taken from the State Auditor at the surrender of the Confederate forces at Shreveport, was read.

A resolution offered by Mr. Robinson, requesting Gov. Wells to forward him the memorial of our Representatives at Washington was adopted.

Mr. McConnell's bill relative to the incorporation of the Union Express Company, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion, the House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE

*First District Court.—Judge R. Abel.*—Jane Washington, a black woman, was put on trial, charged with having on the 8th of August last killed a negro boy named, with a knife or razor, the head of her husband, Abraham Washington, from which wound he died on the 19th of the same month, at his house on Verdi street, in the 1st Municipality, near the Bayou St. Bernard Avenue, Third District.

Dr. Yonge, the prosecuting witness, gave a very interesting medical testimony.

Dr. Heard, City Physician, declared in his testimony that Washington died of encephalitis or inflammation of the brain, produced by a blow from a person unknown to him. He represent the wound as being such as would swelling the skull and examine the brain, he found one ounce of congealed blood.

Smith said he told the accused she was wrong to have set Abraham. She said it was done and she could not be helped. Witness saw the cut on the head.

The accused was ably defended by Judge Robertson.

The address of Andrew S. Herron, Attorney-General of the State, was one of the most learned arguments we ever heard. Perhaps Judge Robertson felt himself to be the testimonies given in his case.

Having retired to their deliberation room at 4 o'clock, the Jury returned into Court at twenty minutes past four, with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

*Appointments by the Governor.*—Lemuel P Conner, Police Juror 5th Ward, parish of Orleans.

M. M. Hagber, Justice of the Peace, for Jackson, parish of East Feliciana.

*Provost Court.—Judge Bemdiet.*—John M. Crozjean, being a deserter of the First New Orleans Volunteers, was sent to the Provost Marshal.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1865.

The failure of four National Banks at the north to redeem their circulation in U. S. Treasury notes has created a pretty panic among the holders of this currency. Yesterday, we are informed, at one, at least, of the city banks it was refused by the teller. Updtd some other establishments, and in order to prevent all formed holders from selling the bills on a discount, the First National Bank promptly gave notice through the press that it was ready to redeem all National Bank issues, at its counter, at par, in U. S. Treasury Notes. In the meantime, some money dealers were exchanging City Treasury Notes for them at par, and all the banks and dealers were receiving them on deposit, and in bills issues exchanging legal tender notes for them, to accommodate held holders.

It is evident that the public do not appreciate the fairness of the provision on the National banking Law to save the holders of the bank circulation from loss. In the first instance, the bank is compelled to deposit with the Comptroller of the Currency U. S. Bonds to the amount of at least one-third of its capital.

The Comptroller then issues to the bank, in circulating notes, ninety per cent of the market value of the securities deposited, but in no case more than par, reserving the ten per cent as a margin for the protection, not of the holders of the notes, but the government, which, in any event, is bound to pay the full face of the notes in lawful money of the United States; then in the securities deposited were suddenly to lose some valuation, the government would be the loser, not the note holders. The proceedings in the case of a bank failure are prompt and simple. The holder of the bank's bills present them ostensibly for redemption in lawful money. It is refused. The holder then protests them formally, and the notary sends the protest to the Comptroller of the Currency. The Comptroller takes further investigation into the facts, and if it being satisfied of the failure, is bound, within thirty days thereafter, to declare the deposited securities forfeited to the government. Thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury is required to direct the holders of the notes of the broken bank to present them at the United States Treasury, at Washington, for payment, when they will be paid in the lawful money of the United States. There are other provisions in the law to guard the government against eventual loss on account of the issue of the circulating notes, and, in the positive contingency of the failure, the government is bound to pay them in lawful money, whatever may be the result to it.

The general movement of the market continued interrupted by the weather, but our leading staple has shown increased activity to-day, and the business command up fully 3000 bales, at prices still more in favor of tenpenny. These liberal sales should materially increase the supply of tonnage ship, the demand having been mostly for foreign export.

The Gold market opened at 145 to 145 1/2, rallied on improvement of the weather and subsequently opened lower, closing heavy, and closed at 147 to 147 1/2, against 145 3/4 to 146 last evening. The sales to-day included $1000 at 146; two, lots of $3000, $5000, two lots of $5000, $7000, $10,000, $11,000 and $22,000 in one or three lots, at 146 1/2; $3500, $5000 and $12,000 at 146 3/4; $3000 in three lots, $2000, $2000, $5000, $5000 and $20,000 at 147; $20,000 and $20,000 at 146 1/4; and $5000 at 147 1/2. The sales at 147 1/2 were to brokers, who no doubt changed their principals 1/4c, which would raise the prices paid by the latter to 147 1/2. The sales of Silver included $500 in American half-dollars to a dealer, at 141, but this is an inside rate, and retail lots could hardly be had under 143 @ 144. Southern dollars are quoted at 145 @ 147.

There was a decidedly better feeling in Foreign Exchange, which, in fact, recovered a part of yesterday's decline. The sales of Sterling included £3 000 at 157; £2,000 at 157 ¼; £5,000 at 157 ½; £10,000, in several amounts, at 157 ¾ @ 158; £9,000, (2 000, $1,000 and 2 000) at 158; £7,000 at 158 ¼; and £10,000 at 158 to 158 ¼, but one or two parties are reluctant to draw, with so 158 1/2. Commercial Francs are quoted at 5 28 ¾ to 5 26 1/2. The Banks ask 160 for Sterling and 5 25 to 5 25 1/4 for Francs.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued moderate, and rates still have an upward tendency. The Banks and dealers generally check of on New York at ¼ per cent premium, but one of the former sold a fair amount at 3/8, and at the close were asking ½. Quotations, the sales included $20,000 New York sight at par; a number of small lots, $20,000 at ¼ per cent, and $150,000 at 1/8 to ¼, $10,000 one day's grace ¼ @ discount, 15,000 five days at 1/16 discount and 30 000 at above 7/16, and 50,000 thirty days at 7/8 and 25,000 at 7/8 to 1.

Two vessel Stocks included 21 shares Canal Bank at 82 @ 25 Union Bank 44—; and 77 City Railroad 8 —, understood to show a further a vance. Yesterday 25 shares City Railroad sold at $102 and 20 shares Gas Light at $160 and 45 at $162 or $162 50. An offer of $162 50 was refused. Stocks have continued active, included 175 Railroad, with the January coupon, at 75 1/2. There have been some other sales to-day and 7 yesterday, the rates of which have not been reported. The Consolidated are more spoken of, the latest rates of 83 1/2 to 84, and the Railroad at 73 1/2 to 74, according to the coupons. The sales of insurance Scrip include $1000 Crescent for 35; 1 2 at 41c per dollar, and 3000 Merchant's for 1865 at 65.

The Bank Mate market continued no new feature. $2000 Bank of Louisiana sold at 50 per dollar, $10,000 Merchants' Bank at —, $5500 Union Bank at —; $1000 Louisiana State Bank at 71, $3000 at 71 ¼, and $17,500, in three lots, at an average of 72. $1000 Bank of Louisiana at 67 @ 68, and 50 in the 6 dollar; Merchants' Bank at 68 to 68 ½, and 65 to 66, Louisiana State Bank at 68 to 70, and 71 @ 72 to one dollar; Bank of New Orleans at 73 to 75, 25 79 to 81; Orescent City Bank at 77 ½ to 80, and — to 85; and Union Bank at 80 name. The inside range of figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters, and the outside rates the market for round amounts. City Treasury notes sold at 1 to 1 per cent discount, but are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
*Tuesday Evening, December 12, 1865.*

COTTON—The weather in the early part of the day being clear, and there being an ample supply and better assortment on factors' tables, the market opened this morning with a more active demand, which was followed by a rally in Foreign Exchange, and as factors evinced no increased disposition to meet the movement freely as about yesterday's decline, the sales amounted up fully 3000 bales, taken by shrewd buyers, at irregular and generally easier prices. At the close we found some little diversity of opinion with regard to quotations, but the following were generally admitted to represent as nearly as possible to the actual footing of the market: Low ordinary, 41 @ 42c; low middling, 44 @ 45c; and middling, 47 @ —. Some parties would have set down 45c for the outside figures of good ordinary, and perhaps for a very strict classification 5c. would not be too high. At the same time, a considerable lot of low middling sold at 45c, while, on the other hand, 46c was offered and refused for spinners' strict low middling. It was pretty generally conceded that 46c was too low for middling, and that 47c would be more in accordance with many recent sales. Quotations may have changed hands at the inside figures, if not at the outside. We heard of no sales of strict middling. A revision of yesterday's business swells the amount to 900 bales, or 100 more than we reported.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand 9 December 1st, 1865 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 80,180 |
| Received yesterday | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cleared for New York | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared | [illegible] | [illegible] | 165,[illegible] |

SUGAR—Arrp Molasses—about 3000 hhds Sugar and 600 hhds Molasses have been received since yesterday. The market is extremely dull, and buyers do not come forward, although receivers are willing to submit to a further reduction if fair offers are made. Sales and tendings are to such a condition as to prevent the accurate ascertainment of the receipts to due season, and the stock is consequently accumulating. Yesterday, we previously reported, 31 hhds Sugar sold at 15¾ @ 16c. 67 @ 70 for fair to good fair, and 80 hhds prime Molasses at 75c. To day, the only sales were 26 hhds common Molasses at 70c, and some choice at 85c ⅌ gallon.

WEATHER PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The inclemency of the weather, and the very bad condition of the levee and landings, has again prevented the usual movement to day. We refer to the following details for full particulars of our market:

FLOUR—There is a fair local demand, at previous prices; but owing to unfavorable weather the sales are confined to 1200 bbls, of which 200 fine, in store equal lots, at $7 50; 100 choice superfine at $8 75; 100 low extra at $9 50; 100 low family at $10 06, 100 do at $10 25; 100 fair extra at $10 50; 200 good extra at $11 06 @ $11 25, and 200 choice extra at $12 25 ⅌ bbl.

PORK—The market is dull. There is only a retail demand, which is supplied by the dealers at $39 ⅌ bbl for mess.

BACON—The market is quiet, but steady and firm; demand and foreign freight show an upward tendency. The rates are 8 ½ @ 9 ⅌ lb for cotton and 9 ⅌ bbl for ribs by steamships, and 9 ⅌ lb for cotton and 9¾ ⅌ bbl by sailing vessels for Boston; 14 @ 15 ⅌ lb for cotton by sailing vessels for Liverpool, and 14c for Havre. The steamer on the berth for Liverpool is taking cotton at 14 ⅌ lb.

Nothing else reported.

## Cotton Market.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, December 12, 1865.

Yesterday: 95 Texas Steers, 65 Hogs, and 20 Calves.

Today: 22 Texas Steers, 60 Yearlings, 50 Hogs, and 20 Calves.

Market firmer, but quiet.

Quotations: Texas Steers, 6c; Yearlings, 6c; Hogs, 6c; Calves, 6c.

Western Steers, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net ... [illegible]
Western Steers, 2d quality, ⅌ head ... [illegible]
Texas Steers, 1st quality, ⅌ head ... [illegible]
Texas Steers, 2d quality, ⅌ head ... [illegible]
Texas Yearlings, ⅌ head ... [illegible]
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross ... [illegible]
Texas Hogs, ⅌ head ... [illegible]
Cows, ⅌ head ... [illegible]
Calves, ⅌ head ... [illegible]

## MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 12, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

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