The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,952

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUPOUR N LISET, PUBLISHERS, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Morning edition—Daily, per annum, in advance $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the use of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Bills, or Editorial Page, inclusive: advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Reading notices inserted at telegraph to be charged at four bank footings.
Bills, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $5 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 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

TERMS—Semi-Weekly, $5 PER YEAR.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1870

THE GEORGIA ALCES CIGARS, 185 ..... Rampart Street 185

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—Bernadi Monsieur Pantalon "Les Amoureux de l'Amour". La Comédienne est de Monsieur" et un Divertissement.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—La Sonnambula; or, the Virgin Maiden and the Villager Swindled" and "Ten Thousand for Nothing."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Blue Ribbon Hoax and Burlesque Pantaga.

THE CAUSE OF MR. STANTON'S DEATH

Conjecture of the heart was analyzed by his physicians as the immediate cause of Mr. Stanton's death. Speaking from a professional point of view, they were probably correct, but as the action of the mind has an immense influence over the physical system, there are many who believe that Mr. Stanton's death is due less to bodily than to mental disease. There can be no question that Mr. Stanton's labors were immense during the war, and that when he left the War Department, his constitution was somewhat shaken. The testimony upon that point is conclusive. Since his retirement into private life, in 1869, he has been under treatment by physicians almost constantly. The strain upon his mind seems to have kept him up while he occupied official station. When relieved from official labor his disease, which up to that time his firmness of will had kept down, then asserted itself. Removed from the excitement of public life, consequence ship asserted itself. Retrospection began its work, and at the same time Stanton was made to feel that his importance of the Radical party had dissolved that they could dispense with his services. No doubt he had many friends and flatterers while he was in power, who all shunned themselves from his side when he had been stripped of his official robes. Mr. Stanton doubtless proved power and the exercise of power. Money he despised. He was not a pliant disposition. He was a ruler, but a servant, and was by no means scrupulous as to the methods by which he accomplished his purposes. Stanton thought he had fairly earned the Presidency, and felt deeply the slight put upon him by the nomination of Grant. With Grant's nomination he was soon to come into power. He party had no longer use for Mr. Stanton, and he became a neglected man. This, his temperament galled him. Added to it were the force newspaper attacks upon his character all through the war and after it had ended, attacks which he could not but feel were in some degree deserved. The accusations he had practiced on noncombatants in Southern Kentucky, also returned to torment him. Take all these things into consideration and there is little difficulty in accounting for the shock which his appointment to the Bench, but for their own revolutionary purposes. He knew they wanted him there for a political object and that he would have to part with his well-earned reputation as a jurist, if he were to succeed in carrying out their policy. He knew he must either do that or place himself upon the side of the Constitution. His his education and associations as a lawyer and jurist, these perhaps on the side of the Constitution, but he had cultivated the men who were daily stabbing it and trying it aside. He foresaw the struggle in which he must engage, and the agitation was too much for him.

We have these facts from one who knew the man and the secrets of his heart. We did not propose to publish them, and would not, but for the following paragraph from a Washington paper, which seems to confirm our private information:

STANTON.—The Washington News says of Mr. Stanton: Mr. E. L. Stanton, his eldest son, said, in conversation with a friend a couple of days since, that Mr. Stanton felt more keenly than many would suppose the attacks of the press on him during the war; that they had much to do with shortening his journey in mind and contributing the disease which carried him off.

LEGISLATIVE PLEASANTRY.—General McMillen, one of the Republican Representatives from the parish of Carroll to the present session of the Legislature, is believed to be waggish, and that, too, at the expense of his own party friends. For instance: when the resolution granting the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives to the Louisiana Veterans of 1814-15, in which to celebrate the 8th of January, was introduced, he suggested that as these war-worn heroes had greatly increased of late, the Representatives' Hall was not roomy enough, and that the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association be kindly requested to extend the use of the Fair Grounds, which consists of one hundred and seven, to the veterans on the 8th inst., where they could celebrate the 56th anniversary of the day upon which they spilled their blood and became big-eared.

Again: when the resolution came up to name the seat of ex Speaker Lowell, of Caddo, General McMillen had taken up his residence in this city as his Post office. Mr. McMillen thought that if the Post office in this city could operate to locate Caddo, then, a majority of the seats in the House would be vacated, because, to his certain knowledge, a majority of the members of this House had resided in New Orleans since their election, and had never returned to their parishes.

BEAR GREEN HAMS.—Messrs. Sommers & Brandon, of No. 47 Carondelet street, announce through our advertising columns to-day that they have received another consignment of the celebrated Bear Green Hams, smoked and cured to a turn.

CHAMPAGNE.—Carl L. Brauer & Co., No. 73 Carondelet street, offer for sale, in quarter and pints, that most delicious of wines, Champagne Mont Rouge, Carte, and Vanteney. See their advertisement in another column.

The Relocation of Our Types.

The future of America we need not say depends largely upon the education and training of the youthful generation now coming forward on the stage of action. How important, then, that parents and guardians should give this subject the most careful consideration! Historic it has been the custom to send our sons and daughters to Northern educational institutions, where they have, in too many instances, imbibed principles at variance with those we hold. This was apologized for by some who alleged that there were no establishments in our South where a full academical course of instruction could be obtained. Of late years the means alleged could not be offered, for schools and colleges prepared to meet this objection have sprung up everywhere, many of them under the charge of accomplished and experienced teachers.

The following extract from a circular of our friend, Professor J. Melville Bonnaz, L. L. D., who is at the head of a most successful school in the city of several years' standing, shows how he obviate comprehends the educational requirements of our people, and is prepared to satisfy them:

"Sensible of the risk incurred in committing our children to distant schools, where they sometimes exchange the domestic virtues for opposite qualities more as an immoral course, it is deemed an advantage that this school will provide for the permanent pursuit of all academical learning. The scholar will thus, during the immaturity of his habits, be retained every day to the influence of parental example and of the moral atmosphere. Every Sunday he will be committed to the pastoral care most acceptable to those who direct his religious culture. In no manner can the knowledge necessary to an active life be better combined with the virtues essential to a good example."

GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG.—We have received the January number of that excellent periodical, *Good Words for the Young*, a monthly magazine edited by George MacDonald, LL. D. and published by J. P. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. The following is the list of contents:

I—Mount Benvenuto's Boyhood. By the Editor.
II—Tuesday Old Sylvester. By the author of "The Green Hand."
III—Willie's Question. (Continued.) By Mrs. Ecker.
IV—Mrs. Blackshaw's Trials. By William Gilbert, Esq. Illustrated.
V—Among the Dutchmen. By the Rev. R. C. Jenkins. Illustrated.
VI—Fairy Tales and Fables, of the Indian Archipelago. By the Rev. J. Cummings.
VII—At the Back of the North Wind. By the author of "Dealings with the Fairies." Chapter V—VII. Illustrations.
VIII—Hymns for the Young. With music by Dr. Hopkins. No. 3.
IX—The Fairy Ballad to Memory. Illustrated.
X—Eve. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley.
XI—The Wonders of the World. By one of the authors of "Wonders of Science." Illustrated.
XII—Rose and Raspberry. By H. B. Tristram, LL.D., F.R.S. Illustrations.

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From St. Mary Parish.

The *Planter's Banner* of Franklin publishes a petition to the Legislature, got up by the inhabitants of the town of Brashear and parties interested in property there, praying that the seat of justice for St. Mary parish be removed to Brashear. The pretended reason for the change is that Brashear is more central. The *Banner* exposes and denounces the petitioners, and says:

"The petition originates in Brashear, the headquarters of the carpet-bag conspirators who have crept into the parish offices to rob St. Mary, and eat out the substance of the people. Let us examine the paragraphs of the above petition:

"Your petitioners, tax-payers and residents, etc. How many of them pay taxes? This petition has been sedulously hidden from tax-payers. We learn that fifteen hundred negroes have been induced to sign their mark to this petition, and it is also reported that Texans passing through Brashear have been induced to sign it. Do the vendors of town lots at Brashear and the carpet-baggers think that either the property holders or the negroes of St. Mary want the seat of justice moved to Brashear? Do they not know that the whole plot is a gross injustice to the people of this parish?

"A large portion of St Mary" eight miles out of fifty-six, is not a large portion of the parish.

"The parish was not impoverished by the loss of a part of the Au Large Prairie, nor was that the richest portion of the parish, nor was Franklin left at the extreme upper limits. It is sixteen miles from Franklin to the upper line of St. Mary, and the lower line of Iberia parish and Brashear is not four miles from the lower limits.

"By robbing three parishes to make Brashear central, by adding eighteen miles from Cheval and St. Lyon's plantation to Grosvenor's, to Iberia parish, giving Iberia parish twenty-seven miles the side of Brashear, while it only has three miles to the line of the parish of St. Martin, and Vermilion and Lake Teche, it would make a very pretty arrangement! The petition objects to Franklin as the seat of justice, because the upper line of the parish is only sixteen miles distant from it, but visitors to sixteen miles to the heaviest side of Iberia parish; so its seat of justice would be twenty-six miles from the parish line on one side, and three miles from the line on the other side.

"The superior natural advantages of Brashear," write a huge Bay Sara man in town and the jurors, witnesses and litigants who attend court, subject to overflow when Grand Levee breaks, subject to pestilence when Bayou Teche, New Orleans, the location low and sickly! And then the idea that Morgan's steamers, cotton, sugar, dry goods, beeves, hogs and passengers would distribute out of St Mary in dealing out justice, or filling the civil offices!

The carpet-baggers and vendors of town lots could hardly have received more silly reasons for making Brashear the seat of justice.

And to make this change, cutting to four parishes to favor the interests of a few speculators of Brashear, touching on the public buildings in the pleasant and beautiful village of Franklin, and reconstructing that at Brashear would involve an expenditure of two tax-payers of between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

For our part we think that if this scheme there is more of shameless effrontery than in any money making and office seeking scheme we have before known since the war.

It would destroy a prosperous country body, and the half of the taxes for the change would be paid by those most incommoded. Do the tax-payers from Cleveland & Lyon's to the mouth of the Teche ask this change? Do the tax-payers of Bayou Salé want it? No. Who wants it? Not one-tenth of the people of the parish. It is a conspiracy of Brashear and Franklin, and grind the people by new and needless taxes, to benefit the plotters of the scheme. How many more of these crushing and ruinous measures can our people bear?

Death of Washington.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

On account of the excess of judicial labor in some of the circuits, as set forth in the Judge's letter of the Supreme Court of the United States, a member of the Judiciary Committee has prepared a bill for the re-arrangement of the circuits, as follows: First circuit, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island; second circuit, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey; third circuit, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina; fourth circuit, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana; fifth circuit, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee; sixth circuit, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky; seventh circuit, Indiana, Illinois; Wisconsin; eighth circuit, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri; ninth circuit, California, Oregon, Nevada.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, writing on the 3d, says:

The intelligence of the collapse of the Cuban insurrection was not unexpected, and is positively relished here. Even the Cuban Junta, of New York, which has been the main support of the insurgents, abandons the hopeless cause. The hope of success was based upon a second American war with Spain, and material aid, and upon some quasi war between the United States and Spain, and an invasion and conquest of Cuba by the United States. The message of President Grant and the relegation of the Spanish Minister, and the non-interference of Congress, dissipated all their speculations.

But there is better hope for free Cuba now than ever. The Spanish Government will give Cuba a free constitution, and relieve her from oppressive exactions, and, without doubt, will grant her what she asked for in her native Indepent Cortes whenever her people, or a majority of them desire it.

Indeed, the President will now renew negotiations with the Spanish Government, in reference to the state of Cuba, and his original offer, including not a free island, but the sale of Cuba, which, if made, and then refused, may be accepted with satisfaction by the Cubans. If so, Cuba may become an independent State, the Government guaranteeing her bonds for the payment of a hundred millions to Spain in consideration of the release of Spanish public property.

Independent Cuba would soon be absorbed by the United States, and Cuba is the key of Gulf Stream. Perhaps he will be more likely to accomplish it through such a course than by the recognition of Cuban belligerency, or even of her independence.

Circuit Court of the United States.

We learn from the Clerk of this Court that the new Judge (Woods) of the Fifth Circuit is expected here about the 20th inst., to preside in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. The Court will then be composed of Judges Woods and Durell, sitting together, or either alone may sit alone. The section of the law governing the constitution of the court is as follows:

Sec 2 "That for each of the nine existing judicial circuits there shall be appointed a circuit judge, who shall reside in his circuit, and shall possess the same power and jurisdiction vested in the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit. The Circuit Courts in each circuit shall be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit, or by the circuit judge of the circuit, or by the district judge of the district sitting alone, or by the Justice of the Supreme Court and circuit judge sitting together, in which case the justice of the Supreme Court shall preside, or in the absence of either of them, by the other, (who shall preside) and the district judge. And such cause may be held at the same time in the different districts of the circuit, and such cause may be heard and tried by each of the judges holding any such court sitting apart by direction of the senior justice, or judge, or judge, who shall designate the business to be done by each."

The Cuban Junta.

The following, was sent to Western papers from New York on January 3d:

Don Miguel Aldama, the President of the Cuban Junta in this city, communicates the following:

"The Cuban Junta of this city have read with the utmost indignation the telegram forwarded to the Associated Press, from Havana, under date of yesterday, saying the editors of the Havana journals affirm that they have seen a circular issued by members of this Junta, offering the Cubans to lay down their arms in consideration with the rights in instructions by circulars issued by both in Havana and this country, that the patriots have given up the struggle in large numbers to the Spanish authorities. But the above news shows a deep laid and unscrupulous attempt to pervert public opinion respecting the progress of our revolution. I hereby denounce the circular referred to, if any such exists, as a base forgery. So far from the Junta being in the slightest degree inclined to lay down their arms, we are more unanimous efforts in aid of the revolution, with or without the support of American sympathy. We are willing to the latest intelligence we have received, the sons of war, which reaches us to the 7th of December, show a spirit which prevails among Cubans. The scheme of the Havana newspaper, and the Spanish authorities have been circulated before with so little foundation as now, and without doubt will be the result. I have to-day sent a telegram to the Havana *Diario de Marina*, *Prensa* and *Voz de Cuba*, as well as to the agent of the Associated Press—the statement that the Central Republican Junta has issued a circular, advising the Cubans to lay down their arms in fact.

New York, Jan. 3—The Junta have issued a long address to the American people, enlarging upon their former card denouncing the recent dispatch from Havana as false, and giving a mass of evidence to show that the insurrection is endowed with more vitality than ever. They dispute the Spanish story that the war is confined to a few predatory bands. By a composition of the number of Cubans killed, wounded, taken prisoners and surrendered during the war, as taken from the Havana papers, which footed up 41,076, they claim that the Cuban army, on the 7th of December, embraced 46,000 men, who, though not armed and equipped as could be desired, were well organized. They give the principal measures adopted by the Cuban Congress, and a detailed list of the expeditions which have conveyed arms and ammunition to the island, and adds—"as a firm determination to continue forwarding supplies to their brethren in arms, carefully avoiding a conflict with the laws surrounding countries. Nor are they afraid, they say, that any discouragement will affect the patriot forces, and, as an evidence of this, a letter from President Céspedes is given, displaying the most undaunted determination. He says, "but eight tons of powder, and we will not be afraid of all the armies of Spain." Much of the address is devoted to the exhibition of the barbarous method of warfare adopted by the Spaniards, and a comparison is made with that of the Cubans. I conclude with a quotation—"Within the time which has elapsed since the insurrection from the world stands a Spanish Republican who knew what freedom is worth, they have been enjoyed, who are willing to die if needs be to achieve that, but who are not willing to live subjected to tyrannies."

Columbus, Ky., has 800 inhabitants and no school house.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Homicide—Last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a difficulty occurred between Mr. John Nixon, Jr., and another party, removed to be Mr. C. W. Cammack, living in the neighborhood of the Boston Club, No 4 Carondelet street, residing in the death of Mr. Nixon, a section merchant of this city, of the well known firm of Thornhill & Nixon. The cause of the difficulty seems to be unknown. Mr. Nixon was a man of family.

Reportorial Reportory.—City Treasurer Mouly calls for the payment of city licenses. Ten per cent. penalty will be exacted after the last day of January.

The 8th day of January, inaccurately known as "The Eighth," was celebrated by the veterans of 1814-15. Gen. Mower was also buried yesterday. The 19th Infantry came from Baton Rouge to participate in the funeral.

Yesterday being a dies non in law, the courts and banks were closed. There was something doing, however, in the fancy stocks.

Mr. Frank Dillon is engaged to appear tonight at the Academy of Music, in connection with the Elise Holt burlesque troupe.

A very interesting curiosity, a live seal, captured on the coast of Labrador, now on exhibition at the Museum, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. Its nature and habits, as explained by the keeper, are particularly interesting.

The Chinese intended for Texas arrived yesterday morning before daylight on the steamer Mississippi, and go hence by railroad to Texas. They attracted considerable curiosity.

The old Stock Landing Hotel has been sold. This indicates that the butchers are going to remain on the old stand.

An unsuccessful attempt appears to have been made early yesterday morning to burn the warehouse of Mr. Denizer, on Broad, near Gravier street.

A Bank Bee Stolen—Suit for its Contents.—Eugene A. Levy bro ght suit in the Seventh District Court against Mr. Brother & Co., bankers in this city, for $6,54 54, the value of the contents of a tin box alleged to have been stolen from the banking house of defendants on the thirteenth of December last. Plaintiff says that the box was removed from the bank vault without his knowledge or consent, and was closely placed in the counting-room, where it was stolen through the carelessness of defendants. By means of advertising and the offering of rewards, plaintiff says that he has received a part of his valuable contents in the box, but that the value of the effects not recovered amounts to the sum sued for. Hymans & Jonas, of counsel.

Lewis Robberies.—Jacques Dantin, keeper of a small shop on Madison street, was examined yesterday before Recorder Geddings, and sent before the First District Court on charges of buying property stolen from wagons on the Levee.

The evidence generally showed that more than $1900 worth of their consignments of steamships to this port, and which were placed upon the Levee under the guardianship of watchmen, had been stolen through the co-operation of certain parties, and subsequently put upon the market.

Capt. Badger testified that he went to the house of the accused, who was charged with buying goods that had been stolen by Lorenzo Berry and Rufus Smith. A mob known to contain a portion of the stolen goods was there found.

Dantin, upon being interrogated by the Court, admitted that the goods found in Antoine Claire's store, on St. Ann street, were sold by Lim. They were obtained from Croton, who obtained them from Lorenzberg and Rufus Smith.

Antoine Coles testified that the accused had come to his store and wanted to sell a large quantity of goods, which he refused, saying, after informing himself of the price of the goods purchased from at what he considered a good market price, $235 50 for the whole lot. The goods were then delivered by Croton and Dantin.

Witnesses made inquiries as to whether the goods were stolen, and they were satisfied by written receipt that they were not stolen. The goods were in the back part of Dantin's store, on Madison street, and were concealed by a new and needless tarpaulin, to benefit the plotters of the scheme. How many more of these crushing and ruinous measures can our people bear?

From New York.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston (S C.) *Courier* writes to that paper:

At no time since the foundation of the Government have our merchants been so disgusted with the public administration of affairs. Hardly a day passes but some resolution is introduced, calling upon the President for the financial condition of the country, when they are suddenly called upon to vote for a bill with another resolution of their correspondence with their agents and brokers abroad. The correspondence between New York and Europe, is assuming enormous proportions, and the present discrepancy of the paper currency strikes a blow at their business, which almost delays and vexatious that, in the opinion of many, it will prove highly injurious. It is very well for the Government to show a stiff upper lip, and may look popular, but it is very well for the Government to show a stiff upper lip, and may look popular, not to allude to the demands of the foreign steamship companies. But our merchants will experience the annoying consequences of it after January 1st. Our Postmaster General is known, for months past, that the new postal treaty with Great Britain was to go into operation on New Year's day, and it was only eight or ten days since that he notified the steamship companies here that with reduced postages the Government could not afford to pay the same freight for the mails as before. The companies have a right, as monopolists of the ocean steam ship trade, to demand anything they please; they are under no obligations to our Government, and certainly they have the right to be paid in as other ways than their tamely submitting to an edict from the Postmaster General a few days before the year has come to an end. The Government, by making new contracts with lines carrying only old and slow tubs, thinks it has triumphed over the steamship companies, but if Mr Cromwell would only pass an hour or two here blessings showered upon his head, which would cool his Spring in his retreat in Maryland. But what is the use, our mercantile community are independent of the actions of a set of blue noses, which this remote Radical party has foisted upon the country. Irrespectively here and everywhere in all departments legislative relations with the trade and commerce of the country, makes our importers and merchants so disgusted with affairs here that they are warning foreign capitalists against having anything to do with this country. "Stay where you are," is the advice given to these gentlemen who, allured by the glittering reports of our credit and business, considered it at one time good policy to change their base of operations to this country, but who upon being made acquainted with the tricks and fetish machinelooo of Government officials here, are now gradually giving up the idea of permanently investing their money in American enterprise. Way don't this hammer, evil-d Radical party build a high Chinese wall along our three thousand miles of coast and cut off all more all intercourse with foreign nations? They might as well do that as longer practice a policy which will ultimately have the same effect.

Ecuador has a happy way of cancelling her obligations, having resolved "that when the receipts of a State fail to meet its home expenses, much less to afford any surplus to be devoted to the liquidation of foreign obligations, the latter must of necessity become null and void."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Action Contemplated in Regard to Cuba.

Hoar's Nomination Will Not be Withdrawn.

Treaty for the Annexation of San Domingo.

Important Arrangements for Leveeing Arkansas.

FROM EUROPE.

Editors of the Rappel Fined and Imprisoned.

Parden of Rioters by the Emperor.

The Infallibility Question Compromised.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The President will nominate William Strong, of Pennsylvania, as Justice Grier's successor. He will not withdraw Hoar's nomination.

The Administration do not contemplate any action regarding Cuba. The Executive Bureau have information to the effect that the Spanish regiments can march to any point on the island.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Internal Revenue receipts today nearly $500,000.

The treaty for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States was negotiated by President Baez and our Commercial Agent, Perry, at San Domingo. This, with the whole subject, is the message of the President of the United States, which he sent to the Senate on Monday. Of the truth of this statement there is no doubt.

The governmentgovernment for the acquisition of San Domingo in its geographical position to this country as important to our national defence, as well as to general maritime advantages, and to commerce as a preliminary, once Samana was obtained, and the jurisdiction of the United States established over the entire territory of San Domingo. Several Senators, who are the chief advocates of the negotiation, privately admit that San Domingo is of so much importance to the United States as the island of Cuba, if not more, and that the annexation of the former is more easily lead to the possession of the other.

It may be that the President of the United States, in his message, recommending the ratification of the treaty, it will probably state his reasons for the negotiations. It is certain, however, that he has not stated them to some of his most intimate political friends. Although the text of the treaty cannot now be publicly made known, there is no doubt it contains the following principal stipulations:

1st. The United States stipulates to pay the sum of $1,500,000.

2d. The money is to be devoted to the liquidation of all the obligations of the Republic of San Domingo, including the redemption of its currency, which is represented as being of in almost worthless condition.

3d. In one the obligations to be assumed by the United States shall exceed the before mentioned sum, the surplus shall be applied to the public buildings, hospitals, etc., and complete jurisdiction over the territory.

4th. San Domingo is to be annexed, or acquired, as a territory, and not as a State, and to be subject to the legislation of Congress in the same manner as the territories of the United States.

5th. The treaty is to be valid to all intents and purposes when it is ratified by the Senate of the United States and confirmed by the vote of a majority of the citizens of San Domingo.

Washington, Jan. 8—It is stated that through the influence of Congressman Boots, of Arkansas, arrangements have been made to level with the New York Central Railroad, which, if carried out, will materially commence and vigorously prosecute its completion. The plan is to build a railroad, commencing at Little Rock, by solid embankment, and thus secure assistance in indirectly connecting with State aid, which may be granted by the Legislature, or asking assistance from the national government. Mr. Sherill, the noted Chief Engineer of New York, is to be the Chief Engineer of the new enterprise.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Jan. 8.—Arrived—Schooner Island Belle, Captain Parsons, from Rapped Island, with coal. Charles Clinton, failed—steamship Rapidan. Wind north-northeast, fresh.

[Previous Dispatches.]

[From the Associated Press.]

Washington, Jan. 8.—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been made on the lease of Sombrero Bay.

The President will send a treaty to the Senate on Monday providing for the purchase of St. Domingo to be annexed to the United States, and the payment of $1,500,000 for that object. It is to be annexed as a Territory, not as a State.

Washington, Jan. 8—The following was received here this morning, dated Philadelphia, January 3:

Fifteen of the telegraph strikers have withdrawn from the league. They all express a willingness to go wherever ordered. Signed D. H. Bates.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—The telegraphers' strike has been virtually ended here. Fifteen of the strikers have resumed work, having signed a paper dissolving all connection with the league. Only seven of the original strikers hold out.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—The "telegraphers' strike continues.

The *Alta California* approves the position of the management on this coast.

The *Bulletin*, after publishing the statements of both sides, closes a long editorial as follows:

"We cannot believe that the Eastern operators were correctly informed of the plight taken for a strike in San Francisco before taking steps which forces the necessity upon the company of maintaining its position at all hazards.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Ministerial changes in favor of the left centre party is pending.

London, Jan 8—Bank of England 19½; 5-20s of 1865, 86½; 1865, 84½; 1867, 85¾; 10-40s, 84½.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Rents opened firm. Rentes 74 and 32.

Frankfort, Jan. 8.—Bonds heavy, 21½ to 21¾.

Stock, Jan. 8.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation, middling uplands at 12d.

Liverpool, Jan. 8—Noon.—Cotton market quiet. Estimated sales 10,000 bales.

Uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d. Red Western Wheat 8s 6d.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—This standard reprint, in addition to its usual large amount of the best scientific, literary, historical and political matter, is publishing two new serial stories, one by Mrs. Oliphant and the other by Charles Lever. The number of last week contains also a very interesting Twilings, and the number for this week has one by Miss Thackeray.

Kossuth's Poems.

We republish the following just and friendly notice of this late publication from the columns of the Chicago *Times*, by which we are pleased to see that the talents our distinguished poetess are so highly appreciated:

There are many things about this little volume of poems which are interesting, commencing the accompaniment of the usual commendatory that is not made its way into book form. It is the author, and the simple initials of the authoress; it is commendable that while any labored preface, apologetic or otherwise, it contains fragments of, we have met with floating about the press of the country, so flattering appreciation by their merit alone, for they have also received appropriated without credit; and, more than all, it is a book of poetry, and, in the meantime, if which must have had its origin in the deepest and keenest appreciation of a woman, and shall find a welcome in the hearts of many those who look to poetry for something beside sprightliness and sentiment and differentiate clap-trap. We do not say that the book does not contain many poems that would stand right conspicuous, if what book of poetry can this be said of?—but we do say that there is enough any of them that does not contain some of the best poetry we have read, and that the verse falls short of this impression, is due rather on account of a body chosen subject upon which of thought or suggestiveness of expression.

It has accidentally come to our knowledge that a large of these verses in Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend, of New Orleans, who has contributed many of her poems to the Times of that city, over the nom de plume of "Xariffa." One of these poems, "Ashes," was from is that originally entitled "Cenes," which appeared in Putnam's Magazine under the title of "Love's Ashes." Will two or three stanzas;

I believe if I should die,
And you should bring my ashes to me
I should feel under your hand and eye
The old touch of love and tenderness
Thrill through my ashes.

I believe if I should die,
And you should bring my ashes to me
I should feel the old kiss on my lips
Thrill through my ashes.

If Death, or Life, or Sin, or by the curse,
Your eyes should deep some warm tears of regret,
Some cold, cold heaven would melt into love of
Yet grave doubt and not make and have forgot.

I believe love, pure and true,
Lives on, and lives on, and lives on
Through the dim years of death and dust
The rich jewel of your love of Xariffa
Will be like pearl and not like a shrivel husk.

Even the most cold poets is be full of pure sentiment, of warmth and tenderness, of compassion for those we have loved. Of a similar character, and yet more affecting and solemn in its tones, is the poem of "Women's Work," which tells in a very few lines the substance of a good woman's life. There are several hymns, or, as "At the Bell," "The Bar of Old Shoes," "Ashes," and all of them have either an intimate interest of story or a beautiful tone of versification. One of the prettiest of the poems idea is that expressed about "The Baby":

She is the blithest, brightest bird,
The sweetest, purest, gentlest of
The rippling laughter of her lips
Thrill with a hundred tones of joy.

Her tones are musical, yet varied
Above a brook they lived to hear
Her tones are sweet, and yet
Her tones are sweet, and yet
Her tones are sweet, and yet
Rippling waves of laughter break.

Yet beside she's one our thread
Of life, the Fate of earth
A day, and of Time, and of
To make a Heaven—to Heaven a prayer.

Indeed, throughout the entire collection, one will meet with poesie thoughts that rise far above the common, phases of most contemporaneous verse.

Resolutions of Congressman Coerce Hayes.

The Hontgomery *Mail* thus comments upon an important decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama:

We publish this morning a most important decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama, delivered yesterday. In effect, it declares that the Legislature and Courts in Alabama have been and are illegally constituted, and that all judgments, sales of property, fine, &c., rendered under decrees of the Courts which set during the war, are null and void. It follows from this decision, and others of like import which were rendered on Tuesday, that all debts contracted in the war are good, and that all property sold under judgments, awarded upon such debts, reverts to the original owner. The Legislature, at its last session, repealed all the laws which purported to have suspended the operation of the statutes of limitation. This point, however, was urged yesterday before the Supreme Court. We will see whether the decision of that the statute has never been suspended. We presume that the ruling which the Court makes as to the period of the Confederate government, will also apply to the period of the Federal and Provisional governments.

This decision plunges us into a condition of anarchy. It is questionable whether the United States Courts have the right to review and reverse the decisions of State Courts, and yet it is certain that if they do so, they will be invariably followed the decision of these Courts in similar questions. Whether we had Courts during the war, appears to be a matter of opinion. The lawyers will take these decisions of Peck & Co., up to the United States Supreme Court.

A surgeon of Paris lately exhibited to a friend one of his instruments, the handle of which was carved in bone. "Do you know," he asked, "of what this handle is made?" "Of ivory, I suppose." "No, sir," said the shocked surgeon, almost choked his voice, "it is the thigh bone of my poor aunt."

CHRISTIANITY IN NEW YORK.—A poor boy of sixteen years was taken sick in a New York boarding house. Into two weeks exhausted nearly all his means, so that he no longer paid for food, but lodging only. He paid the last cent to Christmas night, when the woman told him he must go; but he was unable to move. Another lad pitied him and paid for another night. The woman, thinking he would die, carried him out in the street, where he was found by a neighbor, who conveyed him to the Five Points House of Industry. He was unable to stand, being faint from hunger, as he had eaten nothing since Friday morning, and during Christmas day he was suffering the agony of starvation, without a meal to minister to him in that city of wealth and plenty.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

NOW THEY MARRIED TO LIVE.—The *Bulletin* of Friday says:

It has been rumored for sometime that quite a number of the members of the Legislature have, since the adjournment last spring, had concerns as "specials" on the Metropolitan Police. The hint thrown out in the House yesterday by Mr McMillen in the debate on the resolution relating to the case of Mr. Lowell is tantating that a large number of the country members had remained in the city since adjournment last spring, occupied with the resolution of Mr. Walsh to exercise "specials" from the committee that is to investigate the conduct of the Board of Police Commissioners, signifies that the rumor was not without foundation.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of the United States position—

1. To declare the Legal Tenders unconstitutional—which almost every body believes is the opinion of the majority of the bench, by that body.

2. To declare the Election Test Oath unconstitutional—a conclusion every body sees it is also must have reached.

The Court is evidently reluctant to do its inevitable duty, overawed by threats in Congress. We were about to write—but does not this heed tation encourage the Drakes and others in Congress, to try to degrade the Court, and scatter to their duties fearlessly without regard to consequences, if they expect to be respected and prevailed.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1870.

There was little or no movement in the money market proper owing to the closing of the banks in observance of this as a legal holiday, and in the absence of transactions on the street quotations are nominally unchanged. All notes secured by suggestionable collaterals 1 to 1½ per cent per month, and second class 1½ to 2; Al business paper without collaterals at 1½ to 1¾, and second class — to 2; Al mortgage notes 11 to 12 per cent. per annum and second class at 15 to 18

Gold opened at about 122 to 122¼, under the advance to 122¾ to 122¾ at New York reported in the morning papers, but after the receipt of telegrams, dated 12 m., quoting the Wall street rate at 122¼, our market declined to 121¾ to 121⅝, which were the closing rates. The sales included $20,000 at 121¾ to 121⅝, $90,000 at 121⅝ to 121⅝, $10,000 at 121⅝, $11,000 and $65,000 at 121, and $50,000 buyers' option all next week at 122¼. Closing was reported in Silver. It is quoted at 119⅛ to 120 for American half-dollars, and 18½ to 2 per cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was restricted by the banks being closed, but still a moderate business was done at an improvement of ⅛ to ¼ per cent, rates advancing in sympathy with the course of the New York Gold and bill market. The sales of Sterling are reported £79,800, of which £24,000 bill of lading [illegible] at 130¼, £2,000 at 131 and £5000 private bankers' at 131¼. In France there were sales of 540,000 francs, 200,000 at commercial at 4.95 to 4.93¾, 50,000 and 250,000 at 4.92½ net, and 40,000 bank at 4.90. Sterling in New York was reported at 129¾ to 130¾ for good to Al bill of lading, 131 to 131¼ for bank, and 131¼ to 131¾ for bankers' and France at 4.93¾ to 4.92½ for the former, and to 4.90 for the latter.

There was nothing doing in Cotton futures at the Exchange. During the forenoon two of the brokers were open for business and they were drawing at New York gold rates, and 1 cent. The sales of commercial included $10,000 New York sight at 5 16 discount and $16,000 and $20,000 at 5 ⅛.

Nothing transpired in stocks or bonds.

State warrants were dull and quotations nominal. Dealers bought small sums of Metropolitan Police at 69 to 70 and sold at 70½ to 71.

We heard of no movement in City Treasury Notes. Dealers were offering 27 per cent discount buying and 25 asking.

Specie and Exchange Office of Jos. Finnegan, No. 106 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	4 42
English Bank Notes	4 80
Bo France	4 91
Dollar Bank of France, its francs	3 91
X Yeller	7 50
X-Francs Pieces	3 90
X Golden Bull	7 90
Doubloons	15 50
Doubloons	15 50
Patriot do.	15 50

SILVER.

English Silver	4 80
French do	90
Mexican Dollars	1 20
Spanish	1 20
French Crowns	1 20
Dollars	1 20
Trade	1 20
Spanish Silver for Trade	1 20
Quarters	1 20
Doll