THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY ... PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS ...) No. 73 Chartres ... NEW ORLEANS, DEC. 5, 1865. TUESDAY MORNING ... New Orleans. The Tri-Weekly, November 16, '65. Advertisers ... proprietors of the Press in the city ... agree to be governed by the following RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares:	1 month.	2 mon.	3 mon.	6 mon.	12 mon.
One	$12	$20	$30	$50	$75
Two	20	30	40	70	125
Three	25	40	50	90	175
Four	30	50	65	110	225
Five	35	60	75	130	275
Six	40	70	85	150	325
Seven	45	80	100	175	375
Eight	50	90	115	200	425
Nine	55	100	125	225	475
Ten	60	110	140	250	525
Twelve	70	125	160	300	600
Fifteen	80	150	190	350	700
Twenty	100	175	225	400	800
Quarter	150	250	350	600	1000
Half	200	350	450	750	1500

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Second Page Monthly Advertisements each square, $20 per month.

Transient Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Second Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates, as may be agreed upon; *provided*, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents not per line, each insertion, except steamers, who shall be allowed the same discount on Business Notices as on Advertisements.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

G. F. WEISS & CO., *N. O. Bee*
A. M. HOLBROOK, *N. O. Picayune.*
J. O. NIXON, *N. O. Crescent.*
WM. H. C. KING & CO., *N. O. Times.*
EDWIN L. JEWELL, *Southern Star.*

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

☞ Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Augusto Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Bayonne street, between Dauphine and Perdido.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the Southern Express for a succession of favors, including the latest dates from the interior of Mississippi.

The purserS of the steamships Cuyler and Creole have our thanks for New York favors; and to Mr. Henry Dietrich, clerk of the steamer Lovelaine, we are obliged for late Western dates.

We learn from a Mobile contemporary that merchants in that city, in filling orders for the interior trade, date their bills from New Orleans!

CONCERT AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert is to be given at the above place on Thursday evening, for the benefit of Trinity Church. The object eminently merits the sympathy of our people, and the performance, we are assured, will be enriched by several amateurs of distinguished talent. We may add that this concert will be under the able direction of Mr. Von Hinkle.

EXPENSIVE GIFTS TO HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Messrs. E. W. Manning & Co., proprietors of the new store at the corner of Royal and Conti streets, announce that they will continue here the sale of such articles as are indicated in their advertisement in another place.

Amusements.

Arrah-na-Pogue is running through its last nights at the Varieties. The ticket of Leave Man is announced to succeed it on Thursday.

Last night Zo performed at the St. Charles Pauline in the drama of Masaniello, or the Eruption of Vesuvius. Her pantomimism thrilled the large audience. She will appear in the same piece to-night.

The Academy, in spite of the neighboring exhibition, of Sewer European Circus garnished with Dan Rice, continued its usual crowd to witness its rich combination of Equestrian, acrobatic, and gymnastic performances, the last including feats of most extraordinary and thrilling character on the trapeze.

The festive season of Odd Fellows' Hall will be inaugurated with a dress, fancy dress and masquerade ball given by the Directors.

The steamship Creole, Capt. Anderson, from New York, Nov. 22d, arrived in our port last evening, with a full cargo and the following passengers:

Mrs M A Bass Mrs B Bradford, Mrs E Meyers, child and servant, Master C S Meyers, Mrs C E Meyers, Mrs Dornbusch, M Epes, A Shaffer, J Sengner, J K Pell, J T Murphy, G M Brown, H Stoutier and wife, Dr Hamilton.

The following is the list of passengers by the steamship R. R. Cuyler, from New York:

Mr J C Smith, Mr J Reynolds, Mrs M A Lewis, Mrs Lewis and child, Miss M Perry, and two children, Mr Miss Smith, Mr A Bogart, Mrs Bogart, Mrs C E Bogart, Mr Lonker, Mr A Zeigo, Mr E E Southworth, Mr Godfrey, Mr J Overton and lady, Mr J Field, Mr J Corts, Mr A Green.

Crime in the Great Cities.

Not long since a Boston journal, in a fit of moral rage amounting almost to frenzy, drew a picture of the vice and criminality of New York, by its contemplation of which any mind not thoroughly depraved or supernaturally firm and imperturbable, must have shrunk, appalled, in sickening horror. The Boston censor, true to his school of reform whose therapeutics contains but one kind of remedy, viz: excision or amputation—desperation for the moribund, dependence on the knife for life, and so on—thought that the sinful city richly merited the doom of Sodom, and that virtue would have profound cause of joy if an earthquake should open its jaws where Manhattan island sits and mumble its huge lips o'er the sunken city. In case it did not rapidly purify its morals, the objurgating editor was for organizing against it a crusade that should prove the abolition propaganda and the Hampton roads conflict into the shade, in fact, his concern was so far up to suggest the advisability of throwing out the world to bring up its moral waters from all the ends of the earth to be combined in the mighty: than Anacondaesk of wa thing New York and its vast lengthened of sin to the sea, and to the sea's deepest bottom.

Of course, it was not to be supposed that Boston had occasion to be concerned about its own moral condition. It was not to be supposed that those who were most free to throw stones were dwelling in glass walls. It was not to be supposed that those who had set themselves up as washers-men for universal humanity had in their own houses an accumulation of very dirty linen demanding their instant attention. True, some of the most horrible cases of combined rape and murder ever recorded in criminal annals—wickedness beyond all precedent, and before inconceivable—had just occurred almost in sight of Faneuil Hall, and behind awful mystery the perpetrators were spies, as they have since been, to enjoy security from punishment and even from suspicion. But Boston complacency was undisturbed Boston conscience continued to be quite easy and cheerful as to the affairs of Boston, but much troubled, and disposed to be very troublesome, in regard to the affairs of other cities and communities.

But some recently we have observed a few symptoms of a wholesome change in the moral philosophy of Boston. Thieves, robbers, garroters, assassins have begun to swarm in its streets in total disregard of the moral quarantine which was supposed to be impenetrable to villains rash as those named. The nerves of Boston give way before this scourge; for Boston, it would now seem, has a peculiar nerve for villainy to the garroter and murder nerve which serves the devil in the devil's own livery, and not in the garments of saintHood. Boston does not relish the idea of having its purse extracted or any turn of the screw in any hour of the night. It is not the form of Boston to bear with unconquerable fortitude constant exposure to personal violence and pecuniary spoliation. In this case, the pocket nerve, being from the Bostonpress, has received a terrible shock, and its journalistic vibrations are truly pathetic. A sample of these vibrations—toned down, it may be, below the average pitch—we give below from a recent number of the Boston Courier. Time is in that this journal, habitually moderate and circumspect in its language, testifies:

Whatever may be the cause of the evils that now bother us, it is certain that our private peace people are really beginning to think and talk of a Committee of Safety, and of a Vigilance Committee patterning after them. Among some citizens a perfect panic prevails. We heard of a Chelsea gentleman yesterday who was in the day time, afraid and carry no money on his person, lest he should be robbed. There is a great laxity, which must be done to check this epidemic of crime! The question put to a Judge of one of our courts yesterday, elicited the answer, "Carry a revolver, and when attacked shoot—but be sure to shoot correctly." The may answer in certain cases, but as a general thing the remedy would prove as bad as the disease. No man wants to live in a city where the revolver and a sure aim is his chief protection, and, where the streets after nightfall are so filled with ruffians he have to meet passengers by, lest they prove garroters and robbers, if not stabbers and murderers.

It is now unsafe for decent people to walk around after dark; we would have the rule reversed and make it an unsafe for a ruffian to be seen in the street as for a rat to peak his head before a terrier dog.

Some go so far as to call for a vigilance committee and arrest: not only the persons that are engaged in the actual commission of crimes, but all suspected persons and hanch them under pain of death. This would prove effectual, but there are grave objections to pursuing this course.

Subsequently the last suggestion was so far adopted as to organize a volunteer night patrol for the most dangerous portion of the city; and the disposition of such jeopardized Bostonian to constitute himself a vigilance committee of one is shown by the fact that a single firm of Boston sold in three days upwards of 300 revolvers.

We refer to the case of Boston particularly, because circumstances render it a striking illustration of the flood of criminal life which has been since the war setting into all the great cities in the country—into New Orleans not less than into the rest. Soon, if not vigorously repressed, it will rise and overtop the highest water-mark of crime and impunity in any past year. In Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, not less than in Boston, the formation of a vigilance committee, to act upon the broadest code, has been in popular contemplation, as possibly the only ultimate means of ridding society of its intolerable oppression of unpunished villainy.

Turbulence and License Among the Negroes in North Mississippi—a step taken to Disarm them.

[From the Memphis Argus, Nov. 22th.]

The negroes in the north-western part of Tippah county have been growing more and more troublesome and insolent for several months past. This state of things is directly traceable to the fact, that they have nearly all been permitted to arms themselves. Last week these troubles culminated in a difficulty between the negroes and whites, in which Mr. Harvey Maxwell who resides about twelve miles south of Le Grange on the Meridian road, and his son, were shot, and severely wounded by the rampant and reckless freedmen in that part of the county. The occurrence and the general state of affairs, coming to the ears of the military authorities here, Capt. Clay Fields, of Tippah county, we learn, was authorized by Gen. Smith to raise a company for the purpose of putting down lawlessness and violence, and disarming the negroes. In performing the duty, we understand, that Capt Fields has been substantially resisted by the negroes, with arms in their hands, and the consequence has been that more than a dozen has lost their lives. A large quantity of all kinds of small arms—unmounting, according to our informant, to "a perfect armory"—has been captured and turned over to the authorities.

The behavior of the negroes in Mississippi, and elsewhere throughout the country, plainly proves that they cannot be safely armed with firearms. The petition of the planters of the vicinity of La Grange, which we published on Sunday, shows this, and the experience of the whole country, since the close of the war, corroborates the assertion—a short reduce it to an established fact, a mathematical demonstration. The negroes will have to be totally disarmed, or there will be a continuance of the troubles—the horrible tragedies—we are called upon to chronicle almost every day.

Another instance of the fatal bad conduct of negroes, is reported to us from Cockrum's Grove Roads, DeSoto county, Miss. A squad of a dozen negro soldiers, from Hernando, went out in the neighborhood of that place, yesterday on an expedition "to recover Government property," but really on a lawless raid to plunder corn and meat, and probably other property. The citizens, of course, would not stand this, the plunderers were pursued and overtaken; one of the negroes was killed; and the rest made their way back to Hernando.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, to the Freedmen.

Gov. Hamilton recently addressed the freedmen of that State in a document very similar in tone to the first circular of Gen. Fullerton in this State. We extract the following:

I have been informed, from some source, that you have been told, that about Christmas something would be done for you by the Government. That there would be a division of property for you. Now—that home would be furnished to you by the Government and other things given to you without price. I tell you in the name of the President, and the Government, whose servant I am, that all this is false—whoever has told you this, has lied to you. The Government has given you all that it can give you—that is your freedom. If you are not willing to work for your living you do not deserve to be free. The great mass of men, white as well as black have to work for a living, and those who refuse to do so, are best friends but enemies of the Government. If, then, you are friends to the Government, you will work for your living—you will obey the laws—you will not be idle and vicious—you will do your duty, and try to preserve the good name which you have won by your good conduct in the past. You can only do this by labor.

The United States Government has no land in Texas to give you, it owns no land in Texas, and does not intend to buy any land to give to you. The Government will do no wrong. Every man who is idle and not engaged in making an honest living, is an enemy to the Government. The Government cannot protect its enemies and every one is its enemy who does not obey the laws. The laws require every one to respect the property of others. If you disturb the property of others, you are enemies of the laws and of the Government, and will be treated accordingly. The laws must be preserved—they shall be preserved against every enemy, white or black. You are without homes and you have no means of living by your labor, but by idleness and labor, forbidden. This is not hard—it is right. I know it is not hard, for in early life I tried it myself. When you have labored long enough to lay up some money, you can then buy homes of your own. Now, if you are relying upon what some fool has told you the Government would do for you, bitter disappointment will be your lot. The Government has given you all that it has to give you, that is your freedom. That is enough—if you deserve it you deserve you can do the rest.

If you want until Christmas to provide yourselves with homes, what will be your condition when cold weather comes on, and you are without homes, without food, without provisions of any sort, and still the Government has done nothing which you have been told would be done? But one thing can happen—you will not starve while there is something in idleness to support you, in such case, begin to take it from others, and then, you will be under the law, reason and civilization. Let it be understood—because the Government made you free it will not protect you in idleness and thieving. It is important to see that the laws are respected—*they shall be respected*. It will become necessary to keep the public peace and protect the property of the citizens. I will not only call on the United States troops, but I will call upon the citizens. No violence can happen, without your being the sufferers. I beg you, for your own good, to act wisely. Go to work at once! Don't wait for Christmas. What does that mean? Will Christmas bring you food and clothing and homes? If you think so, I tell you that you are deceived.

I will exert myself to afford you all the protection that the law gives to every citizen, but at the same time, you must understand that you are like all others, accountable to the law, for every wrong that you may do. Your best course is at once to engage to work for whoever will pay you the best price. If you do not you will be to blame. You cannot plead to be ignorant. There is only so much work that can be found in the body of the country. When there is supply, no one else can find employment. It is the duty of every one who claims the soil is the support of the country, and that labor you have at your control. The prices of labor are high, and you ought to be thankful that such a prospect is opened to you for your support. I am sure that you should not be impeded on by those who, under pretence of being your friends, are in fact your worst enemies. The man who tells you that the Government will support you without work, is not your real friend—he lies to you, and will lead you into trouble.

The Colonization Society Reviving—Africans Seeking Fatherland.

The Boston *Courier* contains an interesting communication, in the nature of a semi-official report and appeal to the public, from the principal officers of the above society. We quote:

During the late civil war, slaves were not emancipated for colonization where the so-called Confederacy had control; the few hundred slaves in other parts of the South who were at liberty and desirous to emigrate, could not be safely moved across the country to any port of embarkation; the U. S. Government retained in its custody and employment, with few exceptions, those whom it had liberated; and to those liberated free, high wages and other strong inducements were offered to enter into the public service. For such reasons, emigration almost wholly ceased, and a large proportion of our friends, believing that we had little use for funds, dim inished or suspended their usual donations. The return of peace has removed those obstacles to the prosecution of our work, and revived our operations

On the fourth of this month, the American Colonization Society dispatched a vessel from Baltimore for Liberia with 174 emigrants. All but one of them are "freedmen." They were from Lynchburgh, Va., and be violently. The adults among them are generally members of Baptist churches. A large number of them are a description of good human character. The seven old originals among them are, and the sixty engaged in it only at their request. The U. S. Government favored the movement, so far, perhaps, as authorized by law, paying $1,182 50 for their transportation to Baltimore, with 60 pounds of baggage for each adult. The excess of baggage the Society was obliged to pay.

It is too early to speak definitely of the number of emigrants for our next regular expedition in May, 1866; but it is evident that we need be preparing for it. A distinguished philanthropist in Virginia, who, before the war had all his slaves, returned hundreds, in a course of training for Liberia which he thought necessary, wishes to send 50.

They are now free and are considering the subject. Another company in that State, of about 100, have made up their minds, and expressed their desire to emigrate. We are informed of many disheartened officers in one of the Western States, who had come to the same conclusion, and we learn from various parts of the South, that the minds of many of the better class of "freedmen" are tending in the same direction, believing that the land of their fathers offers better prospects for themselves and their posterity than that land of their birth and bondage.

The time, therefore, has evidently come, in which the Treasury of the Society needs to be replenished as formerly, and there is ample reason to believe that it will be so, if our friends and the public will only afford us an opportunity. And we earnestly appeal to our friends to venture not rashly, but wisely in our behalf, and if not called upon personally, to remember our beneficiaries in their wills.

We are perfectly aware that colored people who will remain in this country, will need and ought to receive, much and really valuable, assistance at the hands of our friends. But at least equally, ought these to be assisted, who desire to promote their own well-being and that of their own posterity and to extend civilization and Christianity, by returning to the land which Godgave to their fathers. In their behalf we submit this earnest request.

WILLIAM ROSCOE, Pres.
ALBERT FRASER, Vice Pres.
JOSEPH TAZEY, Secretary.
Colonization Office, Boston, Nov. 20, 1865.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,635.

BY TELEGRAPH

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Constitutional Amendment Passed by the N. C. Senate.

EX CONFEDERATE NAVY AND STATE ARCHIVES.

Closing of Old Capitol Prison—Winder and Others Sent South to be Tried by Court Martial.

COMMERCIAL AND RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Dec. 3.—The Mississippi passed up at 4 P. M., and the Victor at 7 P. M. The Clara Dolson passed down at 7 P. M.

The river is falling.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 3.—The Constitutional amendment passed the Senate yesterday evening.

Mr. Beale was elected Secretary of State.

Both Houses will vote for United States Senators on Monday.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Flour very dull. Wheat declined 2c and Corn 2½c. Oats firm and advanced 1c. Provisions dull and inactive. Hogs lower at $9 27½.

New York, December 3—The steamer Evening Star from New Orleans has arrived at this port.

Washington, December 2.—A large number of Congressmen made a complimentary call on the President to-day, thus excluding all other visitors.

It was understood here last week that the release of the Ex-Confederate Secretary of the Navy would be conditional upon his furnishing our authorities all the information he possessed concerning the archives of the late Confederate Navy.

It is supposed they were burned at Charlotte by order of Mr. Davis, during the rout that followed Johnson's surrender.

The records of the Confederate State Department, if not destroyed, are somewhere in Georgia.

Old Capitol Prison having been closed, Capt. R P Wainright, late Commandant of the Old Capitol Prison, started this evening with Dick Winder, Major Jno. H. Lee and Capt. John Dunean for delivery at Southern posts. Winder goes to Gen. Terry's Provost Marshall, at Richmond, Lee goes to Gen. Thomas H. Hodge at Raleigh, and Duncan to Gen. Steedman at Savannah.

Court-martials will be formed in each of these districts for the trial of the prisoners, separately, but no special effort will be made to implicate them in the Wirz indictments

Winder and Duncan went off in very good spirits, believing their chances good in a fair and quiet trial.

Gen. Price has forwarded his application to the President for pardon.

[The wires to-night are interrupted between this city and Jackson, Miss.]

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—We read in the *Times* of last evening:

„We are pained to learn that Dr. L. Gibbons, formerly Mayor's Secretary of this city, and lately Assistant Superintendent Special Agent of the Treasury Department, at Mobile, with Mr. Dexter, committed suicide in that city yesterday (Sunday) morning about 8 o'clock, by cutting his throat with a razor. When found he was lying on his bed, his bed in his blood, the razor near him. He friends immediately summoned physicians, but to no purpose; he died in less than two hours, and his body was immediately sent to the cemetery to be prepared for sending to Boston, his former place of residence, for interment.

Letter from Gen. G. T. Beauregard.

The following characteristic letter from Gen. Beauregard was addressed to the *Echo d'Italie*, New York:

New Orleans, Nov. 18, 1865.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I beg leave to thank you for your article of the 27th of October, in reply to an unprovoked attack upon me by the *Paris Revue National*. I appear which ought to be satisfied that I am not a soldier of fortune.

When my native State, Louisiana, required my services, I drew my sword without hesitation, as a son rushes to succor his mother from the terrors without thought of his own safety.

At one time, in order to escape the hatred of Northern fanatics, I thought of seeking a refuge in Brazil, but the generous sentiments expressed by President Johnson towards the Southern States have induced me to remain, together with a great many other Confederate officers and soldiers, to remain in Louisiana. I prefer to live here, poor and forgotten, than to be endowed with honor and riches in a foreign country.

With sincere respect, your obd't servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD

CITY INTELLIGENCE

The Inauguration—Gov. Wells, the State Treasurer, Adam Giffin, and the Auditor of Public Accounts, yesterday morning proceeded to the rooms of the Supreme Court, where they took their oaths of office, and have formally qualified themselves to act. The Lieut. Governor, Albert Voorhies, qualified and entered on his duties as President of the Senate, at 12 o'clock M. yesterday.

Rule—The Senate adopted the rule to open their sessions at 12 o'clock M., till otherwise ordered by the s.

Mortuary Report—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 26th day of November to the 3d day of December, 1865:

Adults, 1; Apoplexy, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Catarrh, 2; Cholera, 1; do Infantum, 1; Consumption, 20; Convulsion Infantile, 2; Croup, 1; Debility, Adults, 4; do Infantile, 1; Delirium Tremens, 1; Dropsy, Adults, 3; do Infantile, 4; Dropsy, 1; do in the Chest, 1; Drowned, 1; Dysentery, Acute, 3; do Chronic, 2; Enteritis, 2; Epilepsy, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Fever, Gastric, 1; do Intermittent, 1; do Typhoid, 1; do Typhus, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 1; Gastro Enteritis, 2; Hemorrhage, 1; Heart, Disease of, 2; Hydrocephalus, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, 1; Inflammation of the Brain, 1; do of the Lungs, 1; do of the Stomach, 2; Marasmus, Adult, 3; do Infantile, 1; Old Age, 2; Ovarian Dropsy, 1; Peritonitis, 1; Pneumonia, 5; Premature Birth, 1; Smallpox, 1; Stillborn, 6; Teething, 2; Tetanus, 1; Uncertain, 3; Unknown, 1; Wounds, 2 Total, 103.

Ages—Under 1 year, 19; from 1 to 2 years, 4; from 2 to 5, 6; from 5 to 10, 4; from 10 to 15, 4; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 25, 6; from 25 to 30, 9; from 30 to 40, 12; from 40 to 50, 12; from 50 to 60, 12; from 60 to 70, 6; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 2; from 90 to 100, 0; from 100 and upwards, 0; Unknown, 9 Total, 103.

Nativities—Africa, 1; Denmark, 1; England, 1; France, 4; Germany, 3; Ireland, 11; Italy, 1; Prussia, 1; United States, 55; Not stated, 25. Total, 103.

Whites, 76; blacks, 16; mulattoes, 8; not stated, 1. Total 103.

H. L. SHELDON, Asst. Sec'y,
U. S. A., Secretary Board of Health.

Coroner's Inquests.—Coroner Tuber held an inquest on the body of B. T. Wagner, aged 40 years who died at No. 468 Bethe street, of apoplexy. Another inquest was held at No. 710 Gaiennie street, on an unknown man, 30 years old, who died of bleeding of the lungs. Verdict accordingly.

Sales of the Markets of the City of New Orleans for the years, 1862 and 1866—The Ninth street market, Fourth District, to John Haas, security Ninth Bell, for $5550.

Fort market, Third District, to J. Dumacher, security Rodr. Pringle, for $11,400

Oliaborne market, to G. Duvigneaud, security John Demester, for $10,200.

Bonsparte market, Fourth District, to F. F. Kraus, security F B Lanerthe, $3250

Washington market, to Jos. Doll, security Ant. Sherr, for $1400

St. Bernard market, to Louis Crozet, security Jos. Cleres, for $2200.

Vegetable and Fruit markets, to N. O. Bumgarten, security B. Long and H. F. Stevens, for $61 600.

Beef market, Second District, to Jacob Glez, security B. Long and H. F. Stevens, for $57,200.

Poydras market, to Nicholas Tourne, security A. Pepu, for $55,800.

St. Mary's market, to Alex. Dumoster, security Paul Blanc, for $27 600.

Upper market, to Vinsor and Lauman, security B. M. Miles, for $22 800.

Magazine market, to C. Krammel, security Ph. Dreas, for $25,900.

Tide's market, to L. Desprenet, security H. Lorentz, for $27,700. Total, $321,700. Last year, $383,000.

DARING AND CURIOUS ROBBERY.—"Burleigh," the nom de plume under which Mrs. Matthew Hale Smith writes to the Boston *Journal*, tells of a remarkable robbery in New York. He says: "The broker was inside the counter, near the safe. A man came in without a hat, and with a pen behind his ear. He walked round to the spot where the banker stood, who was talking with a gentleman, and said to him, 'Please to move, sir,' and the banker did. The fellow coolly took out of the safe several thousand U. S. bonds, and calmly walked away, and the never been seen from that time to this. Near the closing hours of business the bonds were sought for and could not be found. The banker turned to one of the clerks and asked him for them, stating that he saw him remove them from the drawer. Fortunately the clerk was able to prove an alibi, and then the audacity of the thief was made apparent."

Much suffering is said to exist in Paris in consequence of the prohibition of outside by the low stage of water in the river Seine—the swelling being the result of rapid thaws of melting snow with rain.

Misceellaneous.

Gen. Joe Johnston is the present "lion" in New York.

Bret, the artist, is lecturing on cookery to delighted audiences in New York.

The term Bull and Bear among the Wall street brokers, New York, has been changed to "Bull dog" and "Potato dog."

The brothers Davenport performed before the Emperor and Empress, at St. Cloud, on the 28th October. On the following day Robert Houdin, their formidable rival, was likewise commanded to the palace. He informed the emperor that he expected one or two of the performances with such perfect success that "with the Imperial Highness's permission, he would bid him for having with so much adroitness, succeeded in this place of entertainment."—English paper.

Legislature.

Ninth Day—December 2, 1865.

Senate—The Hon. Victor Burthe, President, called the Senate to order pursuant to adjournment.

On calling the roll it was found that there was no quorum, and the Sergeant-at-arms sent his assistants after absent Senators. At 15 minutes after eleven o'clock a quorum was present, and the journal then read and adopted.

Wm. R. Keagh, Senator from Caldwell, Franklin and Ouachita, took his seat.

Senator Mehaux presented a petition for the benefit of the St. Vincent Orphans.

Mr. Pecoc introduced a bill to amend an act relative to sales at auction. Referred to the Judiciary.

The same Senator introduced a bill to amend the act relative to auctioneers, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Moody's bill relative to the punishment of persons, tampering with and raising franchises to break their contract, was referred to the Committee on Labor.

A message from the House was received, notifying of the concurrence of that body in sundry joint resolutions, which originated in the Senate, including concurrence to seats as originated in the Hou e

Notice was given of the intention to introduce a bill relative to the registry of voters.

Mr. Mitchell gave notice that he would offer a bill fixing the hours of labor on public works.

A joint resolution, originating in the House, relative to that portion of the Governor's message, which relates to secret societies, calling for a joint committee to investigate, was adopted under the suspension of the rules.

The joint resolution requesting his Excellency, Gov. Wells, to take proper steps for the restoration of the states of George Washington, carried off by the Federal forces from Baton Rouge, was adopted under the suspension of the rules.

A bill to exempt certain property and furniture from seizure for rent, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and Messrs Barthe and Eagan were added as members to that committee to fill the number required on that important committee.

An act to prevent overcipherment of laborers was referred to the Committee on Labor.

On motion, after the verbal report of the Committee on Inauguration, the hour of two and a half o'clock was fixed for the inauguration of Governor Wells.

The Lieutenant Governor being present in the Senate chamber at 12 M., a motion prevailed that two members escort the gentleman to the President's chair. The oath of office was then administered, after which Lieutenant Governor Albert Voorhies took his seat as President of the body, proposing before entering upon his duties that he had never been of either branch of this Legislature, but exposed, with the indulgence and assistance of the Senate, to perform his duties impartially and satisfactorily.

The motion it was resolved that all referred bills of a general nature be printed to the extent of fifty copies.

A joint resolution, which originated in the House, to repeal a joint commission to fix the salaries or per diem of the employés of the General Assembly, was adopted under the suspension of the rules.

Senator Egan introduced a resolution that the Committee on Education inquire and report into the expediency to found the public institutions. Adopted and referred to that committee.

Another resolution was adopted to instruct the Committee on the Penitentiary and Prisons as to the number of prisoners, the costs of maintaining them and the character of their labor they are employed in.

The Senate then took a recess to 2 o'clock.

On reconvening a quorum was present. The Committee on Enrollment reported progress.

Mr. Mitchell, of Rapides, introduced a bill to amend the act relative to contingent expenses of the General Assembly.

On motion of Senator Lott, the several parts of the Governor's message were referred to the proper standing committees, thus relating to the selection of a site for the Capitol, and, was referred to a special joint committee, on motion of Mr. Gordon.

A communication was received in writing from the Governor, stating that he was unwell to respond to the call of the Senate at 3 o'clock for inauguration. The letter was opened on the minutes. After a short executive session the House informed of the facts of the case

The hour of meeting of the Senate was then fixed for tomorrow morning, 12 o'clock M., and the Senate adjourned accordingly.

House of Representatives—The House met at 11 o'clock, the Speaker in the chair and eighty-two members present.

The minutes having been read, the Speaker announced the following as the standing committees of the House:

On Elections—H A Drew, chairman; F C Bell, J E Ryan, F E Morris, Charles Romen, C C Meredith, W B McLeod.

On Claims—F L Gaiter, Chairman; W F Moreland, E Rogers, J Delamore, J Kelly, A Pujo, J A Bonsall, Jacob Dreyfous, J Richardson.

On Finance—H Boyce, Chairman; G A Fortes, A A Walker, S Anderson, A B Sauer, C T Jacques, J V Darnide, J M Hood, Charles Moran.

On Judiciary—J B Blanc, Chairman, and L E Simonds, L R Hart, John McHenry, B F Jones, Jacob Dreyfous, Tom Collins, A L Tucker, E T Lewis, J B Eustis, A Lambert.

On Contingent Expenses—F S Wills, Chairman, and W C Barnett, D P Beasley, H Mc Cutchen, F B McKelvey, Amos Kech, J F Higgins.

On Militia—E Waggaman, Chairman, and C Gaudin, Jacob Dreyfous, H Hays, F Blanchard, J B Eustis, D Bale, J Meighan, C E Kenner, W L Dillo, C E Fagot, J B Whitington.

On Public Buildings—C Kogenberg, Chairman, and A H Dupre, Jacob Dreyfous, J Goldsmith, H A Drew, M E Bailey, J A Kile, J W Addison, W F Moreland.

On Public Lands—Published Business—R B Butler, Chairman, and J M Edwards, J C Weeks, E Gault, J Solomon, C E Fagot, J McGee, J Kelsey, W L Dice.

On Education—S P Delahaye, Chairman, and S P Willis, E Daigle, Alfred Phillips, A A Lipscomb, C De Blanc, E E Le Blanc, M T Kostis, F A Pujo.

On Commerce and Manufactures—B E Butler, Chairman, and T K Fitzsimmons, M E Bailey, H Bonnabel, D J Gaiper, C J Leeds, Le Doyen, J D Blanc, J Henderson.

On Agriculture—G W Eldridge, Chairman, and J Anderson, G C Cavillier, J H Hatch, J A Lipscomb, C D Berry, C Davenport, W B McDonald, B S Lambert.

On Public Printing—J E Austin, Chairman, and J Delamore, J P Higgins, E W Alverson, E Goldsmith, J M Robinson, E E Kidd.

On Public Buildings—M Kenny, Chairman, and C A Kuer, J O mond, J Holt, H McCockley, L Pudgeonne, W Smith.

On Public Lands—Published Bills—D Gault, Chairman, and F A Tile, J B L Dogas, J M Edwards, J J Decker, E Tarrick, G C Carlton.

On Penitentiary—J Hott, Chairman, and H S Brown, C Sibley, Amos Kech, J C Barry, J H Collins, J O Weeks, P M Pierson, J McGee.

On Federal Relations—George Williamson, Chairman, and G W Eldridge, J A Austin, J McConnell, E T Lewis, T P Harrison, E E Kidd, J B Blanc, Alf Phillips.

On Public Works, Levees and Levees—J V Darnide, Chairman, and S Anderson, H W Drake, J H Haley, H L Duffel, C Davenport, T J Decker, A L Tucker, F P Montgomery, Green, H S Brown, F C Ewing, E Waggaman, A W Walker, J T Hanlon.

On Charitable and Public Institutions—T Murray, Chairman; and F Fathern, W Smith, James Philippe, E W Alverson, H Bonnal, J Fatin.

On Amendments to the Constitution—J McConnell, Chairman; H L Duffel, F L Gator, G W Hodgsoth, W T moot, J S Willingham, H Bonnabel, C E Benne, A H Haney, F P Montgomery, J Solomon, F S Waddell, George Williamson.

On Public Library—J Aklis, Chairman; and B L Dabranche, C A Eager, F A Tile, J P Harrison.

On Propositions and Grievances—L E Simonds, Chairman; and P Delgie, A A Lipscomb, W D M Brown, H S Waddell, H Bonnabel, H Richardson.

On Internal Improvement—J McEnery, Chairman; and G Boyce, G Lanzas, R B S Ho, W T Scott, J A Powell, D Bale, James Fullhue, J A Snyder, W F Blackman, L Fabbhomme.

On Banks and Banking—N T A Robinson, Chairman; and A B Sauer, L E Simonds, L M Nutt, E G Gottschalk, J H Hood, G J Leeds, B Fuyine, H P Jones.

The Speaker also announced the following as the Representatives of the House in the joint Committee on Labor: Messrs. Nutt, Samuel Anderson, Boyce, Decker, Dorsiée, Ewing, Horner, Reed, Moreland and McEnery.

Mr. McConnell, from the Special Committee of Fifteen, reported joint resolutions protesting against Messrs. Hahn and Cutler being recognized as the Representatives of the State in the Congressional Senate, and requesting the Governor to telegraph the protest immediately to Washington.

The rules were suspended, and the resolutions put through their several readings and finally passed, without a dissenting voice at any stage of the proceedings.

The resolution from the Senate for a joint session at 2 o'clock to-day, to elect United States Senators, was taken up and referred to the Special Committee of Fifteen.

The House bill appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the session came up on its second reading and was passed, the House rejecting an amendment proposed by Mr. Bailey to reduce the appropriation to $50,000; one proposed by Mr. Kile to increase it to $150,000, and one offered by Mr. McEnery to reduce it to $50,000.

Mr. Durnide from the Joint Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform when he would be ready for inauguration, reported that His Excellency would meet the two Houses for that purpose at 3 o'clock to-day, in the Representative Chamber.

Mr. Austin introduced a bill to exempt the employees of the State which, on motion, was laid on the table, pending the action of the Senate on the similar resolution from members of the State Government, and to attempt to take from the Senate the power to confirm or refuse possession of any property confiscated or taken possession of by the Government, unless the owner has been convicted of the act the cause of the same. Referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Bailey, was adopted requiring the Finance Committee to report as early as possible the Senatorial condition of the State.

A proposition from Mr. Deputter to create a special Committee on the subject of equalizing taxation was rejected, that being one of the subjects properly belonging to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

A bill to incorporate the town of Tangipahoa, in the Parish of Tickfaw, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill from Mr. Scott, providing that upon request upon state property shall be exchanged for other property of equal value, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A bill from Mr. Trisconnon to pay Judge Spencer Brewster a salary, due him as Judge of the Second District Court during the year 1864, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

At a few minutes before one the House took a recess until half-past 2 o'clock.

Upon half-past 2 to 3 a few minutes before one o'clock the House was in session, numerous members, but nothing for the House and the Senate to inaugurate the latter.

At last a message was received from the Senate, announcing that that body would not join the House, a communication having been given by the Governor stating that he had gone before the Chief Justice and taken the oath of office, and the state of his health would not permit him to appear before the Assembly to go through the ceremony of installation.

The House then adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

STRANGE STORY ABOUT PRESTON KING.—A special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Commercial* says:

A well-known contributor to the press in not only this City but New York, who believes the Outlawed of your port still lives, and that a pardon in his case enabled him successfully to deceive his friends and the public. A lady whose acquaintance with prominent high political rank has written a most interesting work, which she subjected and forwarded it here under injunctions of the strictest secrecy, as he endeavors to prove Mr. King to be alive, and to a return which he provided for himself, and will be a few weeks, for the reason. Mr. Forbush's on the story may seem at first sight, to be theory is supported by some circumstances not generally known.

The visitors in Northern Italy is very abundant this year.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1865.

The outdoor movement in the general market has continued to-day by rainy weather, but our local trade has shown more activity, the sales comprising 3,500 bales, or 4,000 bales of 500, closed late on Saturday evening.