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TERMS OF THE BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1868.

A LOAN PROPOSED FOR THE CITY.

Our readers who are interested in the financial affairs of the City Government will per ceive by the proceedings of the Assistant Board of Aldermen, at a meeting held last evening, that a proposition has been made by Mr. Charles Monroe, of Paris, to effect a loan of four millions of dollars in gold, in that city, through the "Credit Foncier" system of France, for the use of the city of New Orleans and for the purpose of relieving it from its present financial embarrassment.

This proposition, it is stated, has been carefully examined by the Finance Committee of the Assistant Board of Aldermen and has been by them approved, and an ordinance has been prepared embodying the terms upon which this transaction may be sanctioned by the Council and appointing Charles Monroe as agent of the city for the purpose of effecting this loan. This ordinance, however, was laid upon the table subject to call.

The rate of interest stated in the ordinance, (6¼ per cent) is reasonable enough, and we dare say the voters of the city would approve a loan made on the terms set forth in the ordinance but the city does not need to borrow four millions to relieve her from her embarrassment. Two millions are more than enough. We must remember it is one thing for a borrower to offer to take a loan and quite another to discover a lender willing to accede to the proposition. The City Council may safely leave a general commission to any party or parties willing to search for one or two lenders, provided the city shall incur no expense. Such agents need be under no apprehensions that a loan on the terms suggested by Mr. Monroe will be rejected.

"GEN. GRANT'S FOREIGN POLICY."

The New York *World* in a late article under this heading, says:

"As to other nations standing in greater awe of us in consequence of Gen Grant being President, it is the shallowest fallacy. His skill as a soldier would avail us more if he were to remain General of the Army than in his new position; his civil duties as President preventing his taking active command, if a war should occur during his administration. We are quite secure against a foreign war for a long period to come, unless we should be the aggressors, and clearly in the wrong. Our security does not lie in Gen Grant's reputation as a soldier, but in the strength and moral effect of our success in the late war, which was conducted on so great a scale, and furnished such a signal demonstration of our stupendous resources and military energy. The *fierce resistance of the South has a national stake in this respect*, as well as the abominable anger and vexed reproof of the North if the latter *would be constitute in self-reign war. The great military abilities of Gen Lee would be as much at our service as those of the Union Generals. Even Semmes and the notorious achievements of the Alabama are valuable as a national recollection, mischievous as they were as a fact.*

The italics are ours. Really, after all that has passed, that is a little too much. We do not believe the people of the South have fallen so low as to be willing to place their services at the command of their oppressors. It is against nature. Nor do we believe the North would trust them willingly. That the time will come when these services will be needed, we think very likely, but as the Southern people have no other interest in the Government than to be robbed for the benefit of the North, so it will leave the North to fight its own battles. In the next war it may not be so easy to obtain substitutes as in the last.

THE ASSISTANT BOARD OF ALDERMEN PROPOSE TO REMISE.—The Assistant Board of New Orleans held a meeting last night. Their proceedings will be found in the column of city intelligence. We perceive then that Mr. Montgomery, one of its members, introduced a resolution recognizing the vote of Saturday last by the people on Alderman Shields three million bond ordinance as a proof of the lack of confidence on their part in that body, and proposing to tender the resignations of the members of the body to the Mayor. Mr. Montgomery correctly interprets the vote of last Saturday, and recognizes the voice of the people, otherwise expressed, as indicative of their belief that the present City Council is unable to deal with the financial difficulties of the city government.

The resolution was adopted. Let the Real Estate Owners' Association now prepare a ticket containing the names of citizens willing to serve as Assistant Aldermen who have the confidence of the community.

BALL OF HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—We are in receipt of tickets to a fancy dress and masquerade ball, to be given for the benefit of this Association, Tuesday evening, December 15th, in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—The following passengers arrived per steamship Santiago de Cuba from New York, via Havana:

From New York—R L Pe on, Col W F Wainwright, U S A; A M Paton, Lieut H W Mabbett, U S A; S H Wood, C W Mc'Intosh, U A King, M Pratt, C A Dacey, M Rais, Jas Gallagher, E M Reid, Miss Reid, Miss Reid, Mrs Reid.

From Havana—S McCulloch, N LeBlanc, Carl Hasecoal.

Washington Items.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1868.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

I have just learned, from a reliable source, that the Republican Senators will, as an early stage of the session, adopt a resolution to confirm no new appointments in places not vacant, whether by acquiescence by Republicans or Democrat. The pretext for this stringent procedure is, that removals and appointments will embarrass the incoming Administration, to whom the whole matter will soon be referred. This outrageous intent to trammel the President during the last days of his Administration is worthy of that faction which has no other object than to rule or ruin.

JUDGE FULLERTON AND THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Judge Fullerton had an interview with the President, this morning, prior to the Cabinet meeting, which was of no satisfactory character. The nature of business on the Presidents, including the preparation of his message, precluded him from giving consideration to the proofs of the alleged frauds of officials in connection with the whisky operations. Mr. Johnson, however, told Mr. Fullerton he would take up the matter next week and dispose of the case. Mr. Fullerton was not optimistic that the evidence is so clear that the officials will be spontaneously driven from office.

OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The President, in his forthcoming message, it is understood, will discuss the railroad system, and their great influence on the prosperity and progress of our people. He favors most liberal legislation to railroads, and under proper general lease and restrictions to foreign capital, amount other, it is said, aid toward building an intercontinental road from some Central or Western States through the South-west to some point on the Pacific.

SUCCESSOR TO ROLLINS.

There are reasons for stating that the President will again send in the name of Alexander Cummings for the Income Commissioner. Senator Chandler is exerting all his influence to secure his nomination, and says he can be confirmed.

"PETIT LARCENY."

Secretary McCulloch and his department are highly indignant and mourning over the stealery of a theft. Portions of his report, and a small part of the President's message, are said to have been stolen from the printing office of the Treasury. He offers a reward for the detection of the thief.

[From the Washington Correspondence, N. Y. Herald.]

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE QUESTION

The momentous question of making negro suffrage universal throughout the United States is at present the absorbing of grave Senators and assiduous Representatives to a much greater extent than any other new demanding a solution, not excepting the finances. It is more important, they think, to have the negro vote in the next election than to have the greenback specie money clinking in their pockets before that time. There are several propositions being considered whose object is the settlement of the negro franchise question, some based on the assertion that no other measure is necessary to insure success than Constructional legislation. Of this school is Charles Sumner. He proposes to effect it by a simple bill, entirely ignoring the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which does not appear to him of any more value than an old song. Others hold that it is necessary to accomplish the work by Constitutional Amendment, and as the last named must supremely please it at the option of the States whether to enfranchise the freedmen or not, they claim that it is necessary, before such an amendment be adopted, to pass one as a substitute for the clause of the Fourteenth Amendment giving such a power to the States. This is probably the way by which the greatest will be managed, notwithstanding the intelligence of some of the Senators order, who are unwilling to take the responsibility and stop the movements of State Legislatures in the duty of ratification.

There are more than a thousand stands in Paris for the sale of roasted chestnuts. The are scarce from Northern Italy, and the venders from Savoy. The receipts average about twenty dollars a month for each stand.

The New York *Herald* says the Board of Kadesh of that city is now engaged in discussing plans for "the dispensation of unsoothed aqua fortis, patent lager, bellicigah bourbon, choice joyful gin, compounded rum and rifled rot-gut."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Metairie Races Yesterday.—First Race—Entries—Jack Gamble, Jr., Wisenhunt and Tom Green; mile heats, purse $100. Jack Gamble, Jr., came out ahead, Wisenhunt second, and Tom Green last, both beats—Time, 1:54, 1:55¾.

Second race—One mile dash, purse $300. Mary Edith walked over the track.

Third race—Purse $1000; three mile heats, $600 to go to the second horse. First heat, Sundown came out first, Transit second and Carrie Alberton third. Second heat, Sundown first, Carrie second and Transit third. Chalmette was distanced both heats—Time 5.39½, 5.04.

Amet' Circus.—This popular circus exhibited in Algiers Monday night, and last yesterday for Texas. The Texans may be congratulated on having something among them in this line well worth seeing.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening. President Markey in the chair.

Mr. Kaiser offered a resolution for a joint session to elect six civil engineers to act in conjunction with the City Surveyor, to recommend some system of drainage.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Penson offered a resolution that an estimate of the probable cost of all contracts to be let would be made by the City Surveyor, and to be published by the Controller as a standard price for the guidance of bidders. Adopted and sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Penson offered a resolution to have the oil lamps on Claiborne street, between Esplanade and St. Bernard, replaced by gas lamps. Adopted and sent down for concurrence.

The Lower Board returned the resolution for the election of a Board of Engineers, with amendments, to make the Board consist of nine besides the City Surveyor. Amendment concurred in.

Resolution of Lower Board to raise the bank question on Barracks street, between Canal and Common, to their proper grade. Concurred in finally.

The amended Market ordinance from the Lower Board was, after some discussion, laid over till next meeting.

Mr. Prados offered a resolution that in the sale and adjudication of the markets, the Controller shall notify bidders that their notes shall be paid in legal currency. No action.

Resolution of Lower Board ceiling upon the two canal companies to repair and raise the lower banquettes on Canal, Bienville and the New Canal. Concurred in finally.

The Special Committee appointed to inquire into the sewerage and water overflow of the city, reported that earth had been procured from several protection levees along Claiborne Canal and other canals; that the long intervals between dangerous points had been made low enough to allow the water to overflow and inundate people careless whose duty it was to guard against them.

The Board repaired to the room of the Lower Board for joint session to elect a Board of Engineers.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening. President Kearny in the chair, and the following members present: Messrs. Fisher, Walker, Rose, Camp, Pemberton, Grandpré, Peasley, Morphy, Breen and Farrell.

A message from Mayor Conway was read, vetoing the market ordinance finally adopted, for reasons stated. Laid over subject to call.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed: Receipts, $170,283.50; on hand last report, $164,219 40; balance on hand, $535,987 85. Referred.

A communication from the City Attorney, stating what had been done in the courts towards opening Royal, Cassaulve and, other streets. Referred.

A resolution from the Upper Board authorizing the Mayor to have the wharves and levees of the First, Second and Third Districts put in repair, was concurred in on first reading and finally referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A communication was read from Mr. Charles Monroe, of Paris, France, proposing to act as a fiscal agent in the city of New Orleans in effecting a loan, in Paris, of $4,000,000 in gold for the relief of the finances of this city. Also an ordinance in accordance with the above authorizing Mayor Conway to enter into notarial act with Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Fisher moved that the ordinance be published. Motion lost, and the matter postponed subject to call.

The ordinance reads as follows:

Whereas ordinance No 1130, N. S., providing for the redemption of such warrants as by the various issues of city notes, and for the relief of the finances of the city of New Orleans, etc.," was duly approved by the Governor of New Orleans for his approval or disapproval, on Saturday, December 5th, 1868, and the same defeated by the votes of the said citizens by a very large majority; and

And whereas it becomes imperatively necessary that the Common Council of the city of New Orleans should take some means to relieve the city of her present embarrassments, that would prove acceptable to the tax payers, property holders and others directly interested in the well-being of the city;

And whereas, a proposition has been made to the Finance Committee of this city by Mr. Charles Monroe, of Paris, France, to negotiate a loan for four million dollars in coin, at a rate of interest not less than 6 6 100 per cent. per annum and not less than six and a quarter per cent per annum (making full interest) and for a term not exceeding fifty years.

And whereas, the said Finance Committee after having carefully examined the proposition and devoted to it such time, attention and scrutiny as its importance demanded, have heartily and unanimously approved of the scheme, as the most perfect and feasible one adopted to relieve the city from her present painful embarrassments.

And whereas, to perfect the loan thus proposed to be made to the city, it is absolutely necessary that the city should furnish the said Charles Monroe, with a full and true and precise schedule of her assets and liabilities, mortgages she real estates, revenues arising from markets, wharves, taxes, licenses, ground rents, etc., upon which to predicate the loan; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the city of New Orleans, through her representatives, hereby recognizes, constitutes and appoints the said Charles Monroe, of Paris, France, her agent to effect a loan (as proposed by him in his communication to the Finance Committee) of four millions of dollars in gold for a term of years not exceeding fifty, and at a rate of interest not less than six and a quarter per cent per annum (6 6-100 per cent per annum (sinking fund included); the said interest and proportionate reduction of capital to be paid in coin, semi-annually, to the agent, and at the place that the bonds issued for the loan may designate; it being understood that at the expiration of fifty years and upon the payment of the last instalment, the city will be discharged from all indebtedness and relieved from all the clauses and conditions of the proposed contract.

Resolved, further, That the Controller be, and he is hereby required to prepare and furnish, without any delay, a full and precise schedule of all the assets and liabilities of the city of New Orleans, her mortgageable real estate and generally of all her revenues, in order that the same be submitted to Mr. Charles Monroe or his legal representative.

Resolved, further, That a commission of 2½ per cent; and no more, shall be allowed to Mr. Charles Monroe on the amount of the loan, which he may effect; this commission to be paid in coin; it being understood that in case the loan is not successs in effecting said loan, said Charles Monroe shall in no way be entitled to any commission or compensation, nor shall the city be burthened with any expenses whatever, not included in the 2½ per cent of commission above stated, with the exception of the cost of cable dispatches, agent's expenses and fees of counsel which will be borne by him.

Resolved further, That the Mayor of the city of New Orleans be, and he is hereby authorized to enter into such contract with Mr. Charles Monroe, or his legal representatives, to carry out these fully and perfectly the contemplated loan, as the Finances of the city of New Orleans shall in the opinion of the Common Council of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Monroe, in a few words, explained the plan of the loan, which is merely one of the worst specimens of the *credit foncier* system of France, that would prove acceptable to the tax payers, property holders and others directly interested in the well-being of the city.

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The Committee on Finance appointed to investigate the causes of the overflow of the rear of the city, during the last equinoctial storm, reported that it was largely attributable to the neglect of those entrusted with the duty of keeping the levees in repair. A resolution for repairing the levees and wharves accordingly was adopted and sent up for concurrence.

An application for extension of one year's time, till 1870, of the privilege granted to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, was referred to a special joint committee.

The following important resolution was offered by Mr. Montgomery:

"WHEREAS, The rejection by an almost unanimous vote of the ordinance passed by the Common Council, with a view to the relief of the city from its financial embarrassment, together with the publicly expressed belief of the citizens at large, that the present Common Council is unable to cope with the many difficult questions which daily present themselves for solution, are positive proofs of the lack of confidence on the part of the people in this body as such. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Board of Assistant Aldermen in a body, believing it their duty to bow to the will of the people whom they profess to represent, hereby tender to the Mayor their resignations, to take effect so soon as their successors shall have been elected."

Some members favor the resignation of bush only as wished to resign.

Mr. Peasley favored the resignation of the Board in a body, and said their manhood required such a course.

The resolution proposed applause in the lobby.

After various motions and explanations by members of their feelings in the matter, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Rose, Walker, Pemberton, Montgomery, Grandpré, Peasley, Peasley—7.

NAYS—Messrs Kearny, Atkinson, Camp, Morphy, Farrell, Breen—6

A resolution paying the tuition of the minor children of the late L. H. Place $600, due the latter for services as Assessor, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor, Treasurer, Controller and Finance Committee Chairman to issue bonds to Commissioners of the City Water Works, (as previously published,) was adopted on its second reading.

JOINT SESSION.

The Board of Aldermen entered and the Council went into joint session on previously received open.

The following elections were made:

For Assessor—First District, Jos. T. Pigeonneau; Second District, S H. Whitwarer; Third District, Jos. Werrier; Fourth District, E. F. L'Hoste; Fifth District, Jno. Devereux; Sixth District, S P Herrer; Seventh District, A Benz, Eighth District, G. W. White; Ninth District, Chas A. Fenn; Tenth District, E Marle; Eleventh District, Jos. Kroger; Twelfth District, Patrick Coyle.

For Physician to Board of Health—Dr. Geo. W. Dirmeyer.

For Commissioners of the House of Refuge—F. Chapuse, E. L. Bayley.

For Engineers of Sewerage Commission—Gen. Braxton Bragg, S. Thomas, G. W. E. Bayley, Gen. Beauregard, L. D'Hemecourt, —— Evans, John Roy, A. G. Blanchard, A. C. Brown.

The Board of Aldermen then retired, and the Board of Assistant Aldermen at once adjourned.

The Board of Public Works.—Bids for rebuilding Grand Levee have been opened by the Board of Public Works. The following is a list of those received, viz: Mr. Perrier, earth, 50c. per cubic yard, lumber, $50 per M; Mr. Friedl, earth, 55c. per cubic yard, lumber, $40 per M; Mr. Kennedy, earth, 52½c. per cubic yard, lumber, $60 per M; Mr. Lockwood, earth, 55c. per cubic yard, lumber, $60 per M; Mr. Montgomery, earth 55c. per cubic yard. The contract was awarded to Mr. Kennedy, after which the Board adjourned to 7 P. M.

The security offered by Mr Kent, was deemed satisfactory, and he will immediately begin the work. In figures an idea of the work may be had as follows: 982,000 cubic yards of earthworks, and 1,500,000 of lumber required, at a cost probably of $800,000.

The Board is magazine of its ability to construct the works in a secure and permanent manner, and that in time for the next rise in the Mississippi.

The Board adjourned until Saturday the 12th inst., when the bids for a number of other levees will be opened and decided on.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durell.—The Grand Jury yesterday presented a new bill—the old bill-to-meet having been dismissed by *nol pros.*—against Wm. G. Hunt, of this city, for alleged embezzlement from valuable letters of several thousand dollars, while employed as a clerk in the Post-office of this city, during the incumbency of Postmaster Tallefero.

Also, a true bill against Battiljora Roberti, for making 100 counterfeit nickels, and passing some of the same in contravention of the laws of the United States.

John Cangey, the sailor charged with the murder of Capt. Low, of the ship Polar Star, some months ago, on the high seas, was put upon trial. His counsel set up the plea of insanity in his defence. The case occupied the attention of the court the greater part of the day. It will be remembered that the testimony before the U. S. Commissioner showed that without any known provocation whatever he came up behind Capt. Low, while the latter was talking with first officer Benson, stabbed him fatally in the back, and then ran out upon the bowsprit of the vessel extending over the sea, and that officer Benson made him come back and surrender by drawing a gun upon him, and threatening to shoot him

The case being submitted about 3 o'clock, the Jury, after being out about an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of guilty, but with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

An Extreme Victimizer on Old Men Recently.—A wealthy old gentleman of this city, and a man of family, yesterday complained to the Superintendent of Police of an actress, who had thrown the spell of her enchantments about him so as to victimize him to the tune of thousands of dollars. He had transferred bank stock to her, and the sum spent upon her by the old gentleman had, besides, assisted a fine lady, who lived with every luxury, upon her. She would not be his wife when he applied for her hand. Like himself, she preferred to live in style and not marry him. Of course Capt. Cain could not recall his lavish and foolish donations from the fair enchantress.

Stolen Goods Recovered.—Sergeant Malone and Special officer King yesterday arrested two negroes, Joe Skobe and Benjamin Lyons, alias Anderson, on a charge of having in their possession a considerable lot of new clothes and other dry goods which the officers found and concealed by them in a house No 156 Marigny street. They tried to escape by jumping a fence. The list of articles found is quite various, and parties who have missed things may find it to their interest to examine them.

Boarding House Trouble.—A quondam Terpsichorean of this city, we may be remembered before the war, if we mistake not, as a celebrated Spanish *danseuse* who appeared on the stage of the Varieties and St Charles Theatres, and who has since resided in this city, is now keeping a boarding house, complains that she has been defrauded out of $100, which she alleges is due her by a boarder, who put up at her house under peculiar circumstances, and left without paying her. Such is but one of the many difficulties which boarding house keepers experience.

Measures for the Escape of a Prisoner.—Among 94 prisoners who were sent to the State Penitentiary from the Parish Prison, Monday, was Coimbre Jeanti, sentenced for two years for burglary. Before he left his brother Sebastian attempted to invegle a file into Coimbre's possession to enable him to effect his escape. The file was found in a loaf of bread which the jailor refused to allow the brother to pass to the prisoner. Upton and a friend named Dolan, on getting off together with the bread, were overheard by officers of the day to speak of the matter and were arrested by him They are reported to have attempted to bribe the officer on Dolan, and to have denied the intention, and said that his brother had promised to drown himself by jumping overboard, or if he got ashore to disappear from society.

Burning of the Little Steamer Minnow.—The little steamer of that name, owned by parties who were entirely destroyed by fire at a late hour on Monday night, belonged to Capt. Mee, of 162 Royal Street. The cause of the fire is unknown. The boat, we learn, was insured.

"Growth of Triumphant Masculinity."

The New York *World* has an article under this heading, from which we make these extracts:

The present hideous corruption of public and monetary morals is an inheritance from the late war, which developed more skill and courage to cope with it than we were originally used the war itself. The existence of a suspended public debt and the consequent necessity for high taxation is one of the most fruitful sources of corruption. Unless the debt and finance are to be better managed than they have been thus far, it would be better for the public morals to repudiate the national debt principal and interest, than to keep up a system that debauches the business community and the administrative service, and oppresses the people. It may be said that England has a vast debt, and nevertheless escapes the reeking corruption which has grown up here. But there is a great difference in the circumstances. The interest, on the debt of England is only fifty cents per cent, and she makes no attempt to pay any part of the principal. The realized wealth of that country (for unsettled lands and worked mines contribute no more to our wealth than our unborn population) is far greater than ours. Moreover, her administrative system is more favorable to official integrity and efficiency, her revenue officers being appointed for their qualifications, never removed for political reasons, and consequently more efficient experience. Unless we, too, can succeed in doing away with some approximation to wisdom, it would be better to repudiate the whole of it at once (disgraceful as that would be) rather than have our public service and business circles foster with eleventh mortal recklessness. By repudiating the debt we should relieve ourselves of the necessity of levying high taxes, we should be delivered from the great temptation that besets upon the public revenue. If there were no whisky tax there would be no whisky ring—and so of the rest. The fact of repudiation is too humiliating and disgraceful to be even thought of we must have, first, an abandonment (until after the present debt is funded at a low rate of interest) of all the ideas now extant about the principal of the debt; second, a simplification of our tax and tariff systems, levying taxes (like England) on few articles of consumption, so that the revenue officers, having fewer duties, can perform them with more efficiency; thirdly, a complete reform of our system of administration, and mode of awarding public offices. As things are now managed, the people are taxed to enrich whisky rings, with little benefit to the Treasury. Fourthly, to limit the price of articles in the market, and the increase gone into the pockets of those who evade it, so that, besides supporting the public burdens, the people bear equal or greater burdens to enrich monopolists with wealth. If this villany cannot be got rid of otherwise, the people will repudiate the debt, which seems to us the feasible—almost the least of two hideous evils. The lowest possible taxes and honest collection are the only security for the bondholders.

Grand Review of Confederate Veterans.

The review by Gen. Beauregard, of the Confederate Veterans, which was announced to take place on Thursday next, has been postponed to Saturday next, on account of the inclemency of the weather. The review will take place on the Esplanade, between Bayou St. John and Bayou Gentilly, and will be a grand affair. Gen. Beauregard will be accompanied by his staff, and the Washington Artillery will act as escort. The Veterans will assemble at the Fair Grounds, and march from there to the review ground. Gen. Beauregard will review the troops from a stand erected for the occasion, and after the review the Veterans will march back to the Fair Grounds, where they will be dismissed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Memorial of the Georgia Legislators.

The Oregon Resolutions Returned as Indecorous.

Butler After the Tenure-of-Office Act.

FROM EUROPE.

Heavy Gale Throughout England.

Wreck of the Bark North Briton.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec 8.—Evarts has assigned his Assistants, J. Hubley Ashton, to the Supreme Court, and S. L. Dickey, to the Court of Claims.

A full Cabinet was present to-day.

The Supreme Court was occupied in hearing the argument in a number of cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act and its application to trusts and contracts made before its passage. The argument will probably occupy two days more.

The Senate, in session for the retrogation of the commissioners.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $196 000.

A memorial was presented to Congress from citizens of the State of Georgia, praying relief against the manner of organizing the Provisional Government of Georgia, and the subsequent action of the Legislature, wherein the following occurs:

"Your memorialists, also respectfully submit to the decision of Congress whether the Constitutional amendment, recently adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, and whether further legislation is not necessary before the State can be legally represented as a State in the Union entitled to all the privileges of a loyal State.

Your memorialists present these facts in behalf of 100,000 of the 130,000 loyal citizens of Georgia, and trust their appeal will not be in vain."

The Memorial is signed by Benjamin Conley, President of the Senate, and fifteen other Senators, and J. H. Bryant, J. H. Caldwell and forty-four members of the House, including many Republicans.

SENATE.—Bills were introduced for the election of President and Vice President directly by the people, removing political disabilities, abolishing the franking privilege, and repealing the Freedmen's Bureau in certain States, and transferring the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

The President requested to communicate by Senator Pomeroy information regarding our intercourse with the South American Republics and Brazil. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill making the tariff on copper 2 to 5 cents passed. Several Department communications were read.

The Oregon Legislative resolutions declare that Williams and Corbett have betrayed and misrepresented the people of that State. Among the resolutions is one declaring the Reconstruction acts. The House passed the following resolution by 107 to 31:

Resolved, That the action of the Senate in the presiding officers of both Houses of the Oregon Legislature, the same being candidates, is important and indecorous.

Butler introduced a bill repealing the Tenure of Office act. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The bill restoring Indian officers to the War Department passed 116 to 33.

Robinson spoke in favor of taking active measures for the relief of Fenians imprisoned in Great Britain for words spoken and deeds done in America. Adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 8—In the Senate to-day Kellogg introduced a joint resolution extending the provisions of the act of May 1, 1864, recognizing the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to loyal citizens of La. and Arkansas, and exempting the said citizens from the provisions of the act of 1867, in regard to payment of claims arising from the conduct of the war. The effect of this resolution will be, if it pass, to put on the same footing with other loyal citizens, and be entitled to the benefit of the court.

Conness introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws in relation to distilled spirits.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $196 000.

Ammoniat was presented to Congress from citizens of the State of Georgia, praying relief against the manner of organizing the Provisional Government of Georgia, and the subsequent action of the Legislature, wherein the following occurs:

"Your memorialists, also respectfully submit to the decision of Congress whether the Constitutional amendment, recently adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, and whether further legislation is not necessary before the State can be legally represented as a State in the Union entitled to all the privileges of a loyal State.

Your memorialists present these facts in behalf of 100,000 of the 130,000 loyal citizens of Georgia, and trust their appeal will not be in vain."

The Memorial is signed by Benjamin Conley, President of the Senate, and fifteen other Senators, and J. H. Bryant, J. H. Caldwell and forty-four members of the House, including many Republicans.

SENATE.—Bills were introduced for the election of President and Vice President directly by the people, removing political disabilities, abolishing the franking privilege, and repealing the Freedmen's Bureau in certain States, and transferring the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court.

The President requested to communicate by Senator Pomeroy information regarding our intercourse with the South American Republics and Brazil. Adjourned.

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