THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LISET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street

TERMS OF THE BEE
Mode of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; mail payment, $8; quarterly, $3.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly paper issued every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1868.

Dr. J. S. Knapp, dental surgeon, No. 15 Baronne street, announces to the public, through our advertising columns, that he attends to all branches of the profession as heretofore. See his card in another column.

JACKSON RAILROAD.—Col. Williams, General Superintendent of this road, gives notice through our advertising columns, that the passenger trains will hereafter leave the depot for Jackson, Miss., at 7 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., and arrive in New Orleans at 12 M. and 1:55 P. M.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Last night's performance gave great pleasure to our opera goers. Ambroise Thomas' beautiful composition, "The Midsummer Night's Dream," was presented for the first time, Miss Hasselmann and Mr. Engel sustaining the principal characters. Miss Hasselmann was in fine voice and her singing was exquisitely sweet.

To-night "La Favorite" will be repeated, with the same distribution of parts as on the occasion of its last representation. After which the comedy "In the Spring" will be performed, and will conclude the evening's entertainment.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE.—The *Republican* of yesterday contains the certificate of Gov. Warmoth, attested by the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, of the choice of Messrs. Geo. W. Race and W. P. Blackman for the State at large, and Messrs Anthony Sambola, M. B. Brady, Clarence Ward, S. J. Powell and F. M. Goodrich for the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, as Presidential Electors.

The vote of the parishes of Avoyelles, West Feliciana, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Landry, St. Martin, Terrebonne and Washington was not counted, there being no legal returns from them.

How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and feeble, and that they have no life or energy left. And they are low-spirited, and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasures, or perform any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

MAGNOLIA WATER, superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Thanks to the clerk of the steamer R. E. Lee, Capt. John W. Canton, for a late Vicksburg paper.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Mr. Stoddart Howell, formerly City Treasurer, has addressed a communication to the *Picayune* on the subject of the city finances.

We regret to see he expresses an opinion that the "three million bond ordinance" which the people of this city are to be asked to vote for on Saturday next will be carried by a large majority. This opinion is based upon the belief that those persons who are not property holders and who have nothing to pay will probably be willing, that those who are, should tax themselves. Mr. Howell's prediction may be verified, but we trust that the majority of the voters will take no such short-sighted and selfish view of this question. We hope that the non-property holding class are not so foolish and so ignorant as to suppose they will not have to pay this tax back to the property-holders indirectly, should the ordinance be approved by them and the tax be collected. Surely the majority of the voters of this city have intelligence enough to know that capital is generally able to exact from labor the full per centage of interest, which that capital must yield and if it cannot accomplish it in one way, it is nearly always able to do it in another.

But we are glad to see that Mr. Howell exposes the mis-management of those who have taken it upon themselves, or been entrusted with the control of the finances of the city, and he certainly must comprehend this question as well, if not better, than any other citizen. His experience in the Treasurer's office must enable him to speak with full knowledge of the subject in all its details. And Mr. Howell testifies that "the floating debt is enormous—five hundred thousand dollars more than it has ever been on any preceding January," but he does not stop at exposing the improvidence of the Municipal authorities. He submits a plan for the relief of the city treasury, the general features of which seem to be judicious, and with which we concur. He says "the debt by proper management and economy can be taken up in full by the 1st of July next." We have no doubt it can.

The following are the component parts of Mr. Howell's scheme, for the redemption of the city notes, which contemplates the appropriation of a portion of the revenues to that object:

1. To lease out the revenues of the wharves for five years for as much cash payment as possible in city notes, the remainder in monthly notes of the purchasers, well indorsed, to be paid in legal tenders at maturity. The wharves will yield over one million of dollars fine city to reserve all formation of batture, fix the rates of wharfage, and the leases to keep the wharves in perfect repair, to the satisfaction of the City Surveyor.

2. To lease the markets for three years upon the same conditions of payment, but the city to keep the market houses in repair.

One million of dollars, at the lowest estimate, will be realized from the markets.

3. To collect the personal tax in city notes until all are called in the same year of assessment, commencing the 1st of October of each year, and ending the 1st of January following, after that period payments to be made in legal tenders. For this year's tax, payment to commence 1st of January next, and ending March 1st, with the same proviso as above. It will depend upon the amount realized from the wharves and markets, how long the tax shall be continued for this purpose.

The notes to be destroyed in accordance with existing ordinances, and publication made thereof.

The Council may object to the appropriation of the revenues for this purpose, but, with good management, they will find they can do with out them. As they get no revenue from the wharves, they cannot complain if they gave a hundred thousand dollars per annum, which is about the amount paid, over and above the receipts. They will lose the revenue of the markets—say $340,000, and the personal tax—$240,000; total, $580,000. Now let us see the gain. The city rents by the Metropolitan Police bill has the expenses are borne by the State, out of a special tax, $500,000; they gain on the sale of the wharves, one of the Second year's department, $100,000; total, $600,000. They can make a still further gain by abolishing all the Deputy Wash Commissioners and all the branch offices; sell out the contracts for cleaning and repairing, and appoint four deputies—one from each district—and give each one a horse and pay for keeping the same. By this arrangement $20,000 can be annually saved out of this department.

A further recommendation is made by Mr. Howell, which proves that he understands the cost of this financial difficulty, and does not hesitate boldly to strike at the seat of the disease. He proposes to abolish the present cumbersome and costly system of municipal government, and to adopt the simpler and less expensive bureau system. Everybody knows the city government is looked upon as the property of certain parties and cliques, who think the community is bound to support them, and that all they care about is to "feather their own nests." We shall never be able to correct the evils under which we labor until we have got rid of these leeches who suck the life blood from our municipal system. But in making this change we shall derive little benefit from it unless the new officers selected to administer the city government are of an entirely different class of persons from those to whom it has hitherto been committed. They must be men in whom ability and integrity the tax-payers can confide, who are independent of salary and above seeking to make the office one of profit to themselves. Such men are difficult to find, but we believe the tax payers will be able to point them out if the selection be left to them.

The Excluded Parishes.

The following statement includes the names of the parishes whose vote has been excluded by the Radical trio, Warmoth, Boyce and Pardee, from the returns of the State election, together with the figures showing the actual vote in each parish, which were declared official by the *Republican*, in its issue of November 17:

Parishes	Seymour.	Grant
Avoyelles	1,345	7
West Feliciana	648	1,172
Franklin	1,213	
Jackson	515	
Jefferson	2,222	7
Orleans	43,847	1,172
St. Bernard	471	1
Sabine	916	1
St. John the Baptist	1,100	1,251
St. Martin	1,127	25
Terrebonne	1,287	1
Washington		1
	9,201	2,460
Total votes excluded		13,661

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,612.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE QUESTION.

ABSTRACT OF JUDGE COOLEY'S DECISION.

We stated in our issue of Sunday last that a decision had been rendered by Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, upon the application of R. Diamond, the Mayor's appointee to the office of the Chief of Police, for a judgment ousting Geo. L. Cain, the appointee of the Metropolitan Board, and that it had been held in abeyance, it was optional with the city to employ and pay the Metropolitan Police.

We now give an abstract of Judge Cooley's opinion, its complete text being too lengthy for our columns.

The form of the proceeding instituted by Diamond was, by writ of *quo warrante*, requiring Cain, the defendant, to show by what authority he claims to hold the office of Chief of Police.

The allegations of Diamond are as follows:

1. That he was appointed Chief of Police by the Mayor of New Orleans on the 29th of October.

2. That the Mayor's authority to appoint is derived from the city charter.

3. That Cain, (the defendant) without authority of law, claims and usurps the office.

In answer, Cain, the defendant, alleges:

1. That plaintiff (Diamond) is not the Chief of Police, and has no legal title or claim to the office.

2. That there is no such office as Chief of Police in New Orleans known to the laws now in force.

3. That the Mayor has no right to create any such office or make any appointment to it, or appoint officers or men of the police force.

4. That the plaintiff has no right to the remedy by writ of *quo warrante*.

5. That the office of Chief has been abolished.

6. That defendant has been appointed, has qualified, and now holds the office of Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

These allegations raised the following issues:

1. Has the plaintiff the right to resort to the remedy of *quo warrante*? In the defendant, holding his office under color of law, a usurper?

2. Is the act No. 1 of the last Legislature, entitled "An act creating a Board of Police Commissioners," approved July 9, 1868, constitutional?

3. Is the Metropolitan Police law constitutional?

4. If constitutional did it abrogate the city charter so far as concerns the police powers granted therein to the Mayor?

Judge Cooley discusses these points in the order we have given, and holds:

First—That the plaintiff has the right to proceed by *quo warranto*; he is of opinion that the acts of the last Legislature of September 8th and October 15th, by which the defendant contends repeal the articles of the Code of Practice from 837 to 843, relating to *quo warranto*, and authorize the Attorney General alone to institute this proceeding, or, at all events, to *appear* as the representative of the State, do not conflict with the Code of Practice. Judge Cooley says:

"It is immaterial whether the office held by defendant is created by the act of 1868, the Metropolitan Police, and that Diamond does not claim that office. The plaintiff seeks the office of Chief of Police of the city, and the answer claims to show that plaintiff is the remedy by *quo warranto*, for defendant claims that the office sought by plaintiff has become merged into his, and because of this pretended merger attempts to evade an inquiry. The object of this suit is to show that this merger has not been operated, and the argument of the respondent is merely what is called 'a play upon words.'"

Secondly—As to the unconstitutionality of the act of July 9, 1868, creating a Board of Police Commissioners, Judge Cooley holds that act was passed in direct contravention of article 159 of the Constitution of the State, which provides that the General Assembly shall not have power to enact any laws after its organization until the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the State shall have been acted upon. The journals of the Legislature prove that the Police act was passed before it had acted upon the 14th amendment. Consequently, the act is therefore, says Judge Cooley:

"The act of the 9th of July, 1868, entitled 'an act creating a Board of Police Commissioners, having been passed in violation of the 159th article of the Constitution, is null and void, and no repeal of the 26th section of the city charter under the act of 1856 was effected thereby."

The constitutionality of the "Metropolitan Police Act" is then considered. It was urged by plaintiff's counsel that it violated Article 94, 117 and 118 of the Organic law. But Judge Cooley says:

"It is quite immaterial for the purposes of the issue in this case, whether the sections of the Metropolitan Police act referred to in the arguments of plaintiff's counsel, be constitutional or not. The act creating the Board of Police, in relation making the Lieutenant Governor of the State a member of the Police Board, is a palpable violation of article 117. The argument that it is not conferring another office, when attending the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, is not sound. The Lieutenant Governor is a Constitutional officer, whose duties and powers are prescribed and defined in the Constitution. No law can force upon him any other duties as Lieutenant Governor; and if the extra labor is imposed upon him in any other capacity than Lieut. Governor it is a distinct office, and comes within the inhibition contained in article 117.

But be this as it may, and conceding, as was admitted by the counsel for defendant, that many sections are invalid, what follows? Surely it cannot seriously be contended that the whole act must be declared unconstitutional because some of its sections violate the Constitution. It has been repeatedly held that parts of a law may be unconstitutional and parts good. I do not think the act violates the 94th nor the 118th Articles of the Constitution. The subject matter of the law was one within the legislative power; that the details presented in the Metropolitan act exhibited a loose reading of our Constitution; that they violate articles in that Constitution intended to secure the most invaluable and sacred right possessed by the citizen, cannot be true that it is a wonder could ever have received legislative sanction. But the essential features of the bill are in accordance with the organic law.

The next and last question

Does the Metropolitan Police Act repeal the 26th Section of the Charter of the city contained in the Act 1856, *which insists the Mayor with police powers?* is then considered by Judge Cooley. Upon this, the real turning point of the case, he says:

"After a careful study of the different sections of the act, I have arrived at the conclusion that the police of the city of New Orleans, as it existed under the charter, is not superseded by the Metropolitan police, unless the city consent and authorize the supersedure.

He then goes on to show from the language of the Act itself that it is made optional with the city to avail itself of the Metropolitan police and not compulsory. Because, 1st, it is made optional to contribute or not to the police fund and, 2nd. It is also made optional to authorize or not the appointment of patrolmen. Says the Judge:

"If the Common Council of the city of New Orleans refuse to levy the tax necessary to pay the Metropolitan police, what is the remedy?

Construed as I do it, the Metropolitan Police act becomes, if not a model of legislative skill, at least a fair and passably well written enactment. But viewed as a compulsory measure, it is the most bungling and easily evaded law which can be imagined. Looked upon as a voluntary measure it is not a bad one. It is incompatible with the idea that the city of New Orleans may not refuse to avail herself of the Metropolitan police, and proceed to employ agents selected by herself to perform police duties. On the other hand, sections 9, 22, 27, 29, the most important of the law, and which constitute the machinery of and responsible for all operations of this kind, present insurmountable objections to the theory that the Metropolitan Police act was intended to operate absolutely, and without their consent, upon every portion of the Metropolitan district.

The writ of *quo warranto* issued in this case is, therefore, maintained; and it is ordered, adjudged and declared that Robert E Diamond be recognized as the legal chief of police of the city of New Orleans, and that a writ of injunction issue as prayed for in the petition of this case, commanding George Cain not to interfere with the said Robert E. Diamond in the discharge of his duties as chief of police of the city of New Orleans, upon said Diamond giving bond and security, conditioned as the law requires, in the sum of two thousand dollars, and further, that said George Cain pay all costs of this proceeding.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Attah Na-Pogue" to night and "Marble Heart" to-morrow night.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. and Miss Couldock to night in the drama entitled "Chimney Corner."

In "Willow Copse" last night Mr. and Miss Couldock both appeared to fine advantage, before a good audience, who received them with marked favor. They were particulary excellent in the scene in which Rose Fielding reads before her father the letter which betrays her shame.

"Chimney Corner," in which Mr. Couldock appears to-night, with Miss Couldock also, is said to be a piece in which he excels and is highly affecting.

To-morrow night we are to have the celebrated new play by Charles Reade, drawn from Tennyson's beautiful and touching poem, "Dora," as played in Europe and America, with wonderful success. Manager Pope has taken pains to get it up with new scenery and appointments worthy of the play.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Repetition of Cavanagh's amusing piece "New Orleans by Gaslight," the ballet of the "Slave Market of Constantinople," the farce a "Trip to Paris," and the little fairy of the swinging trapeze Mlle Tournour in her wonderful aerial performances are the features of attraction this evening at the Academy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court.—Judge Durell.—This court was again engaged yesterday in the case of J. F. Tucker and others vs. the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad. Messrs. John B. Robertson and Miles Taylor arguing for the defence, Mr. Taylor more particularly in the interest of Mr. Charles Morgan. Mr. Billings speaks to-day on the side of the petitioners.

City Mortality.—There were 107 interments in the various cemeteries of New Orleans, as reported to Dr. Geo. W. Dirrmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health, during the week ending Sunday morning, Nov. 29. Of this number two persons were shot, two burned and one was drowned. The rest died of various ordinary diseases.

Forged Drafts for $16,000 *on a New Orleans Merchant Sold in New York.*—A few days ago information of a forgery of the above character reached the Chief of Police, since which time the information has been verified by the receipts here of the forged drafts. A party suspected of this bold game, has, if we make not, played similar tricks in this city, and was exposed by us at the time. He has not yet been arrested, and we are therefore urged to keep names dark for the present.

Counterfeiters Overhauled.—Several small coin counterfeiters were arrested yesterday by officers Walsh, Houlihan and Canonge, in the quarter of the Tremé market. They had three places where they carried on their operations; but the counterfeiting was done mostly on the corner of St. Peter and St. Claude streets, and at No. 160 Robertson street. The officers, after mustering their plans, made a raid on these places, and three parties were arrested, two women and a man. One of the women, Mary Valcour, was arrested in the act of moulding the nickels; and Antoine Gregora and his wife with a large amount of the spurious coin in their possession. They captured altogether $112 50 in counterfeit nickels, and the dies for making them; eighty rods or bars of the composition of which they are composed, sixteen pounds of spelter, a lot of moulds suitable to the number, files and other instruments used in the business. The accused were transferred to the custody of the Federal authorities.

A Boy Shot.—Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a boy named Felix Dormly, aged 11 years, accidentally shot a playmate named Michael Miller through the hand with a double barreled pistol. The wounded boy was sent to the hospital and the boy who did it was arrested.

Drowned.—Sunday morning, a German named Fritz, employed in the bakery of Mr. Ball, at the corner of Moreau and Marigny streets, while engaged in fishing, fell off the wharf into the lake and was drowned. The body was recovered and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

Burglary.—The residence of Mr. E D West, on Baronne street, was entered Sunday night by unknown persons and robbed of $130 in money, two silver goblets and a set of lady's jewelry. An entrance was effected by climbing to the second story gallery. No clue has been discovered to the perpetrators.

Larceny of Money.—Thomas Barnes has been arrested, charged by Mrs. Miller with the larceny of four hundred dollars, from her residence on Claiborne street, a few days since. He denies the matter, but a part of the money found on his person has been, it is said, identified as belonging to the sum stolen.

Watch Recovered.—Officers Hennessey and Benedick have succeeded in recovering a fine gold watch which was stolen.

Bar'e Shows.—Officer White, chief of detectives, paid a visit to one of these Levee shows yesterday, and had the satisfaction of making the showman return a party two $20 gold pieces of which he had been swindled.

The April State Fair.—The Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association have adopted a resolution allowing the holders of ten shares of their stock admittance at all times to the Fair Grounds.

General Canby.—Capt. Louis V. Caziare and Lieut. H. R. Anderson, of Major Gen. Canby's staff, arrived here yesterday, and report that the General himself will probably reach here to-day, on the way to the command of his department in Texas.

Beat Out of $130.—A. S. Sterrett, a Keokuk Iowan, but latterly of Texas, reported to the Chief of Police last night that he had just been beat out of $130, by confidence men. According to accounts, they all "met by chance," and the thing happened "in the usual way."

The Races.—There are to be two races on the Metairie Course to-day for the first for horses of all ages, mile heats for a club purse of $300 and the second two mile heats for all ages, for a club purse of $600.

Proposed Paper Manufactory.—A joint stock company is being formed under the management of Mr. Benjamin Bloomfield, the well known stationer and book dealer of this city, for the establishment of a paper manufactory in this city. The profound stock is fixed at $50,000.

Probable Fatal Stabbing Affray.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday evening a difficulty occurred between two boys named Frank Myers and Joseph H. Centeno, who were painting the house of Mrs. Covain, on Goodchildren street, in the Third District. Myers was cut and dangerously wounded with a Bowie knife in the side. Centeno was arrested. Myers was taken to the place of residence, No. 191 Spain street, Dr. Sampson, who examined him, pronounces the wound mortal.

First District Court.—The business of this Court yesterday was unimportant, with the exception that the case of Hevins, who was on trial for killing Gebhardt. They returned a true bill for murder.

The Alleged Coin Embezzlement.—The following was the decision of Mr. Warren, United States Commissioner, in the case of the United States vs. J. Marshall, late book keeper of the United States Treasury, charged with embezzling gold coin for silver coin and appropriating profits to his own use: "That the accused be sent before the United States Circuit Court, under $1500 bail, for further investigation and examination."

Another Stolen Watch Recovered.—A stolen watch, supposed to belong to Mr. James McConnell, is in possession of the Superintendent of Police.

Recorder Becker's Court.—Sergeant Whittier, of the First District police, was examined yesterday before Recorder Becker and sent before the First District Court, to be tried on a charge of murder in killing Mr. Gleason, a short time ago on Tchoupitoulas street.

Buggy Stolen.—Last night Mr. Cuneo stopped on St. Charles street with his horse and buggy and went into the Washington Saloon, on St. Charles street, to get a drink. When he returned to his horse and buggy were gone. The buggy and horse were recovered by a policeman and returned to the owner.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Costa Rican Revolution Successful.

Further from the Cuban Insurrection.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Gen. Meade's report gives a detailed account of his operations. He was applied to from all parts of the State to remove occupants from offices, and appoint others in their stead. He declined making the changes, except where a neglect of duty was proved, or attempted obstructions to the reconstruction acts. He refers to the anomalous condition of affairs, and suggests that more power be given to the Department Commanders.

The suit of John Naglee vs. Stanton, for injury to Naglee's farm in Prince William county, during the war, was dismissed at Naglee's costs.

Colfax has returned.

None of the targets at Fortress Monroe were found equal to the heavy ordnance used during the recent experiments.

The largest at Fortress Monroe were pronounced by Capt. George F. Emmons to be Commodore, Commodore R. F. Renshaw to be Captain, Lieutenant Commander R. W. Meade to be Commander.

The Indian Commissioners meet here this week. Should Indian war continue, its cost next year is estimated at fifty millions.

Revenue to-day $788,000; for the month $9,500,000.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Mail advices from Havana, Nov. 21, state that the insurgents had many successes, capturing 2000 Remington rifles and $100,000 in money, near Puerto Principe, completely routing Col. Quiros, driving him into Santiago de Cuba, with the loss of more than half his force.

It is stated that Puerto Principe has fallen, but the Government organs deny it.

The authorities are pinched for food, and their calls on the wealthy merchants to support them are unheeded.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Chiriqui rebels lost 52 killed, with their arms and leader. Government lost 3 killed and 8 wounded, among the latter General Pedro Gaita. This battle ends the civil war in Panama.

The Costa Rican revolution is successful. President Castro has been deposed and Jiminez installed.

Washington, Nov. 30.—General Meade's report covers twenty-five foolscap pages.

A kerosene lamp exploded at the house of E. J. Leslie, in Sing Sing, on Saturday, burning to death Mrs. Leslie and her 2 children.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Charleston, Nov. 30.—Gov. Scott to-day sent his message to the Legislature.

He takes an encouraging view of the position of affairs in this State, and gives substantial reasons for his belief that no State of the Union is more solvent or has a fairer prospect of meeting all her liabilities.

The aggregate receipts of the State Treasury for the six months ending October 31st have been $42,557 31, and expenditures for the same period $409,688. The Governor recommends that the donations of land made by the United States Government be devoted to the establishment of an educational institute in Charleston, for instruction in agriculture, mechanical arts, and the higher branches of scientific and classical studies.

He denounces all turbulence and lawlessness, and strongly deprecates secret political organizations.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 30.—The House of Representatives, to-day, were discussing a resolution to petition Congress to remove the disabilities from all citizens of the State. The debate evinced an improved state of feeling on the part of the members.

In the Senate a resolution was adopted to investigate rumors of bribery and black mail, against members and others. Mr. Sweet, a Republican Senator and Northern man, said that he could prove bribery to accomplish the passage of certain schemes.

New York, Nov. 30.—Hoffman, this afternoon, resigned his office into the hands of Alderman Coman, who will act as Mayor until a new one is elected.

The stock exchange and open board passed resolutions requiring all stocks on call to be registered in some responsible financial institution on or before January 20th next; also, requiring thirty days' notice of all new issues of stocks or convertible bonds.

New York, Nov. 30.—George W McLean, of the Secret Service department, has been committed to jail for passing a counterfeit ten dollar bill. McLean pleads drunkenness in extenuation.

Boston, Nov. 30.—The steamer Concordia, from New Orleans to Boston, arrived in Vineyard Sound, having lost her propeller and broke her shaft. After the accidence she made way Northward under sail.

Tallahassee, Nov. 30.—On the adjournment of the Supreme Court to day, the argument on the motion to quash proceedings was unfinished. It will be continued to-morrow.

Albany, Nov. 30.—The court in the Cole-Hiscock case excludes evidence of adultery.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 30.—Cotton ⅛c better—decidedly more active; sales 6200 bales; middling uplands 25¾c. Flour dull; State and Western superfine $5 50 to $5 85; Southern quiet; common to fair extra $7 20 to $8 25. Wheat heavy —1 to 2c lower. Corn scarcely so firm; mixed Western $1 15 to $1 18@c; here white Southern $1 08 to $1 12. Pork heavy at $24 80 to $26. Lard heavy; steam 15 to 16c; kettle 16¼ to 16¾c. Whisky quiet. Groceries dull. Naval Stores drooping. Turpentine 47 to 48c. Rosin $2 40 to $2 75. Freights quiet. Cotton ¾c. Money 5@6. Sterling 9½. Gold 35¾@35¾. Call loans 7 per cent. Sterling weaker at 109¾. Gold firmer at 135¼.

Texas, new, 68¼; N. C.'s, new, 63. Va.'s 56¾, new 57.

New York, Nov. 30.—The stock market is generally strong, though somewhat disturbed this morning. 5-20's 1867, 107¾, do. 1868 107¾, do. new 110¾, of '67 110¾, of '68 110¾; 10-40's 106¾.

Sub-Treasury balances $46,750,000.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30.—Family Flour $7 50 to $8. Wheat $1 70. Corn 63 to 64c. Rye held at $1 30. Oats 58 to 60c. Bulk shoulders 9¾; sides 12¾ to 13¼c. Lard 14 to 14¼c. Butter 30 to 38c. Eggs 33c. Cheese 16¾ to 18c. Whisky 98c.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—Tobacco unchanged. —Flour 10 to 15c higher. Wheat firmer. Corn 70 to 72½c. Oats 53 to 55c. Bulk Meats 12½ to 13¼c. Bacon—clear sides, old, 17¾c. Old Hams 15¾c. Lard 13¾c. Whisky 95 to 97c.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—Good stage of water to Cairo.

Louisville, Nov. 30.—Sales of Tobacco light at full rates; logs to medium leaf $7 to $13 25; manufacturing $22 75. Cotton 22 to 22½c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Nov. 30.—Passed up—Lady Gay and Kate Kinney, at 2 P. M., and Belle Lee, at 4 P. M.

Down—Baker and barges, at 6 P. M.

Louisville, Nov. 30.—Weather cloudy and indicating snow. River rising, 7 feet of water in the canal.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 30—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind W. S. W. and fresh.

No arrivals. No departures.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Nov. 30.—The official account of the engagement between the troops and revolutionists on the 26th ult., says: "The revolutionists attacked a small detachment of troops stationed in the town of Viola del Cobre, near Sancti Spiritus, in which our forces, and succeeded in driving them from their position. The troops took refuge in a church, and being reinforced surprised the revolutionists and repulsed them. Sixty-two revolutionists were killed and many wounded. Gen Marcor, commanding the rebels, was killed. The Government troops had 16 killed and 40 wounded.

Paris, Nov. 30.—John P. Hale, U. S. Minister to Spain, is here for medical advice.

Longfellow is at Genoa.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.—Evening.—Cotton closed easier and buoyant; middling uplands on the spot 11¼d; sales 10,000 bales, of which speculative 1000 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

London, Nov. 30.—Evening.—Consols 94¼. American securities quiet. Bonds 74¾.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Bourse steady. Rentes 70 c.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Frankfort, Nov. 28.—Bonds closed 79¾.

Paris, Nov. 28.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 70 15. *Havre*, Nov. 28.—Cotton closed firmer.

Havana, Nov. 28.—Sugar, Nos. 10 to 12, 8¾ to 8¾ reals. Molasses unchanged. Lard dull, tierce 18 to 18¾; tins 19 to 19½. Flour declining; $15 to $16.

Exchange was a shade easier, but business was fair. Potatoes 83 to $3 75. Freights dull with a declining tendency.

London, Nov. 24.—The Conservatives have made considerable gains. Much indignation is manifested by ship owners at a rumor that the Queen's Speech does not allow the Alabama claims, based on decisions of prize courts of America, to be reopened.

Rumors of the death of Napoleon disturb public confidence, though officially denied.

A conflict between Spanish monarchists and republicans is feared.

The Spaniards have subscribed 319,000,000 reals to the national loan.

Paris, Nov. 28.—The editor of the *Revenil* has been fined 2000 francs and sentenced two months' imprisonment. The editors of the *Tribune* and *Liberair* were fined 2000 france each. The editors of *Le Temps* and *Journal de Paris* were fined 1000 francs each for publishing articles encouraging subscription to the Baudin monument.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—There is much complaint regarding the manner in which the over land mail is carried.

Arizona advices report Indian depredations in every direction. They attacked the mail carrier and his escort, killing the driver and capturing two wagons. Easterly and California mails.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—Mexican intelligence states that Gov. Alvarez, of Guerrero, appropriated the money of the Customhouse at Acapulco to his own use.

Frightful murders and assassinations occurred in the neighborhood.

Lozada has published a manifesto stating that he dont intend to commence war on the Federal Government, though he possessed the means to carry it to success.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Headquarters Army of the United States, Washington, Nov. 21.

Gen. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the reports of Division, District and Department Commanders for the past year. The reports give a full account of the operations and services of the army for the year, and I refer to them for details.

I would earnestly renew my recommendation of last year, that the control of the Indian Bureau be transferred to the War Department. I call special attention to the recommendation of Gen. Sherman on the subject. It has my earnest support. It is encouraging that the improvements in favor of the transfer should be reported. The necessity for it becomes stronger and more apparent every day. While the Indian war continues I do not deem it safe to make any reduction for the reduction of the army advisable. The troops on the plains are all needed. Troops are still needed in the Southern States. The force at present allowed by law is inadequate. Should the Mexican difficulties be settled in the way already used and now in operation, where it is safe, the changes, except where a neglect of duty was proved, or attempted obstructions to the reconstruction acts. He refers to the anomalous condition of affairs, and suggests that more power be given to the Department Commanders.

The suit of John Naglee vs. Stanton, for injury to Naglee's farm in Prince William county, during the war, was dismissed at Naglee's costs.

Colfax has returned.

None of the targets at Fortress Monroe were found equal to the heavy ordnance used during the recent experiments.

The largest at Fortress Monroe were pronounced by Capt. George F. Emmons to be Commodore, Commodore R. F. Renshaw to be Captain, Lieutenant Commander R. W. Meade to be Commander.

The Indian Commissioners meet here this week. Should Indian war continue, its cost next year is estimated at fifty millions.

Revenue to-day $788,000; for the month $9,500,000.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Mail advices from Havana, Nov. 21, state that the insurgents had many successes, capturing 2000 Remington rifles and $100,000 in money, near Puerto Principe, completely routing Col. Quiros, driving him into Santiago de Cuba, with the loss of more than half his force.

It is stated that Puerto Principe has fallen, but the Government organs deny it.

The authorities are pinched for food, and their calls on the wealthy merchants to support them are unheeded.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Chiriqui rebels lost 52 killed, with their arms and leader. Government lost 3 killed and 8 wounded, among the latter General Pedro Gaita. This battle ends the civil war in Panama.

The Costa Rican revolution is successful. President Castro has been deposed and Jiminez installed.

Washington, Nov. 30.—General Meade's report covers twenty-five foolscap pages.

A kerosene lamp exploded at the house of E. J. Leslie, in Sing Sing, on Saturday, burning to death Mrs. Leslie and her 2 children.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Charleston, Nov. 30.—Gov. Scott to-day sent his message to the Legislature.

He takes an encouraging view of the position of affairs in this State, and gives substantial reasons for his belief that no State of the Union is more solvent or has a fairer prospect of meeting all her liabilities.

The aggregate receipts of the State Treasury for the six months ending October 31st have been $42,557 31, and expenditures for the same period $409,688. The Governor recommends that the donations of land made by the United States Government be devoted to the establishment of an educational institute in Charleston, for instruction in agriculture, mechanical arts,

The confidence of the people in the Captain General putting a speedy termination to the war is increasing.

Charleston, Nov.—29.—The contested municipal election, after a trial of two weeks, was concluded last night by the election being declared irregular and void by a vote of 13 yeas and 3 nays. This decision was rendered by the present Council, of which a large majority are Republicans. The effect will be to continue in power the present city government until a new election is ordered by the Legislature.

Bremen bark Gause, with three hundred German emigrants, arrived to-day. She had a rough voyage, with eight deaths on the passage, mostly children.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—Gen. John O'Neil was unanimously elected President of the Fenian Brotherhood. The delegates are pledged to his plans.

Card from Dr. Southworth.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 30, 1868.

To the Editor New Orleans Bee:

Sir—I inclose the telegram forwarded from Washington on the 28th inst., to the Associated Press agent, and published here yesterday, containing what purports to be an extract from the New York *Herald's* version of Major General Rousseau's report to Gen. Grant in the following note to Gen. Rousseau, and append his reply:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29, 1868.

Gen. L. H. Rousseau, Commanding, etc.

SIR—Will you be so kind as to inform me by the bearer if the inclosed paragraph, purporting to be from your report, as published in the New York *Herald*, really emanated from you, and oblige

Yourjobedient servant,

M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 29, 1868.

M. A. Southworth, Esq:

SIR—Your note of to-day is just received, and in reply, I have to say that the paragraph you enclose forms no part of my annual report to Gen Grant.

I have the honor to be, etc

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

I have to add that I never visited Gen. Rousseau's headquarters except on business, and in the interest of peace and order; nor have I ever uttered the expression attributed to me in the interpolated paragraph of the report.

The paragraph referred to is so vulgar in language, and so evidently false and malicious, and its accusations so contrary to my known character, that it is only necessary to add that so far as it relates to me is in whole and entirely untrue, and that those from whom it emanated are guilty of willful and malicious falsehoods.

Very respectfully,

M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—The surveying party of the above railroad company reached this place on last night. The route looked out follows the valley of Rabbit creek for several miles, reaching the high ground some five or six miles below our village, then following the Jackson road to the Grove Hill. The Grove Hill road, it is quite certain, will pass through this place, running, we think, near the Baptist church.

The party have returned to Jackson, their next work being the location of the route from that place to Mobile.

The country, as a general thing, being very level and favorable for the construction of a railroad, much time will not be required in making the survey between those places.—*Clarke County (Miss.) Democrat.*

The National army, according to the last report of the Adjutant General, is composed of 43,741 men, white and black, commissioned and non commissioned. Gen. Grant's gradual reenlistment has told significantly on its numbers.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1868.

We have no material change to report in the Money market proper which continues easy with an abundance of capital available for the negotiation of all the A1 paper offered On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals may be done at 10 per cent per annum or 1 per cent per month, and second class at 1½ to 1¾, business paper at 1 per cent per month for strictly first class without collaterals and 1¾ to 2 for second grade. The banks discount A