The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$6.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1871.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER WORKS BILL.

Our issue of Sunday notified the readers of the *Bee* that a scheme was on foot at the instance of a number of speculators representing both political parties, which has for its object the purchase of the Water Works belonging to the City of New Orleans, and relieving the municipal authorities from the duty of supplying the inhabitants thereof with water. Since then we have become acquainted with the details of the scheme which is now before the Legislature in the shape of an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Crescent City Water Works and to provide for the better preservation of the health of the city of New Orleans, the following analysis of which we take from the columns of our cotemporary, the *Picayune*. We see no reason to modify the observations already made upon this bold attempt to speculate upon the property of the corporation and property already pledged to the creditors of the city as security for payment of the bonds with which the city effected its purchase. On the contrary, the bill before the Legislature is more objectionable than we alleged it to be. It contemplates a monopoly worse than that of the Slaughter-house Company or than that of the Sanitary and Fertilizing Company. It would place the inhabitants of New Orleans in complete subjection to a company of private citizens who, although they may be residents of Louisiana to-day, may be residents of another State to-morrow, their stock being transferable by delivery. And this company thus constantly changing in its composition is to have the *exclusive* privilege of supplying our people with water, none others being allowed to enter into competition with it.

By this bill the new company demand that, immediately upon its passage, the Water Works now in possession of the city shall be turned over to them for their exclusive management and control, and this without compensation of any kind or any consideration, or any limit of expiration as to the terms upon which such working and management are to be conducted, except that within twelve months they are to prepare material to build new water works and a reservoir in Carrollton. This is the first objection to the bill, the city should not part with any of its property or rights except for a full and adequate equivalent, and then only by the express or manifestly implied consent and approval of our citizens.

The new company are authorized to acquire such landed property as they see fit, and such lands are to be subject to no tax.

They are to have the exclusive right to furnish water, with the further right to run their canals, pipes or branches through the property of any citizen.

They are exempted from the construction of fire wells until after they see fit to build a new reservoir, and afterwards may make only seven new fire wells per annum. Yet the construction of such wells is to be held and considered, for all time, a full equivalent and offset against the payment of tax upon any of their property.

A supply of water for washing streets and extinguishing fires is left to the option of the company. They demand that they shall be paid three-fold damages for any injury done to their reservoirs, pipes, etc., and yet that the parties *damage feasant* shall be fined and imprisoned. So also, are fines for using water, or turning water away, or turning it on without the consent of the company, to be assessed and collected for the benefit of the company.

The capital stock of the company is $2,000,000, but if at any time the company think they need more money, they can, without further legislation, either increase their capital stock without limit, or issue any amount of bonds. This provision opens the door to an unbounded "watering" and expansion of stock, whereby the property of the company remaining the same, the number of shares may be multiplied without hesitation, to the detriment and deception of the public.

Contemplating the furnishing of a supply of filtered water they secure the privilege of using the sediment obtained by filtration to fill up such swamp lands, or any other lands, as the company may own. They can run their pipes and canals where they please to add to the value of their lands, and use their sediment to fill up their lots. If such swamp lands as lie within specified limits happen to be owned by others, whose or absentees, the law provides the means by which the company may take possession of them, or force the owners to pay an assessed charge for filling them up. The bill gives the power of expropriation of private property as complete and summary as in case of railroads or other public works.

The water rates fixed by this bill are in many instances excessive. Dwelling houses of less than six rooms are assessed $3 50 for each room. If having more than six and less than thirteen rooms, each room pays $4. Houses of thirteen to fifteen rooms pay $40, and houses of sixteen to twenty rooms pay $45. Hotels and boarding-houses $5 per bed. Livery stables pay $3 per horse. Every tub of a public bath pays $8. Steam engines pay $12 for each horse-power. Breweries, distilleries and other establishments pay $25 per annum for each daily consumption of forty gallons when the daily quantity is less than eighty, but if less than 2000 gallons per day be used and not more than 1000, then the charge is to be at the rate of $12 per hundred gallons, and if the quantity used is more than 2000 gallons per day then the annual rate is $10 for each 100 gallons of daily consumption. The company have the right in all cases to sell water as measured by metres, provided that no more than thirty cents per hundred gallons be charged. The use of metres is optional with the company, and they will measure the water furnished only when it is to their advantage.

In all features of the continuous bill there is an evident purpose shown establish the rights and interests of the corporators, and on the other hand a visible lack of provisions intended for the benefit and protection of the citizens. The bill is framed in the interest of the proposed corporators, and those who shall become stockholders. It would, in effect, take power and privileges from this great municipal corporation, the city of New Orleans, to confer them upon another corporation, endowing it with present wealth, and guarding it with the immunities of a perpetual and indefeasible title and possession. There is a certain plausible, unlimited and unconditional assertation about the proposed grant which is unlike anything that has come to our notice for many years. It is a bill that ought not to pass.

Mr. A. Simon, newspaper and periodical agent, 94 Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti streets, sends us the January number of the *American Naturalist*, a popular illustrated magazine of natural history, published at Salem, Mass. Mr. Simon keeps on hand all the monthly magazines and illustrated weekly papers; also, all the leading daily papers of the large cities of the Union.

The outcry against the "Fertilizing" monopoly is so universal that the company have been compelled to submit to some modification of their privileges. So it is said by a cotemporary, and we see by the proceedings of the House of Representatives that an amendment to the law has been proposed there and has been referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

It may as well be understood by the officers and stockholders of the company that the inhabitants of New Orleans will submit to no such unwarrantable, illegal and impudent attempt to interfere with their domestic managements, as this law authorizes.

CHAPPET AND BEET.—Mrs. Witcomb's Syrup for children is sold by druggists, for 25 cents a bottle and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders. tf

VICKSBURG TO NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—The attention of our mercantile readers is invited to the following paragraphs:

[From the Vicksburg Herald.]

THROUGH FREIGHT.—A note from Dr. Leonard, President of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, informs us that he has received a telegram from Col. Wadley, President of the Central Railroad of Georgia, stating that he will receive through freight for bale cotton from Vicksburg to New York and Liverpool, at fifty cents per hundred pounds, and the same price to Philadelphia.

[From the New York Herald.]

The steamship Lee, of Ward's line, arrived at New York on Friday morning and then forwarded what fifty-five bales of cotton from Vicksburg direct, the consignee having taken hundred-pound bales. Some being consigned, giving a through bill of lading from Vicksburg to Savannah. This cotton was forwarded on board the steamship Queen, of the Wakefield line, which sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, and will probably be landed on Saturday, twelve days from the Mississippi river.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Martha."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Lydia Thompson Troupe—The burlesque of "Le Sonnambula," and "Black Eyed Susan."

ACADEMY.—"Leah."

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—No. 6 and 8 St. Charles street.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, January 16, 1871.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at noon by Lieutenant-Governor Dunn.

Twenty Senators present.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch.

The following special committees were appointed by the President:

On Bribery—Senators Ray, Harris, Ingraham, Coupland and Blackman.

To examine the affairs of the Board of Public Works—Senators Lewis, Ray, Herwig, Pinchback and Futch.

COMMITTEE ON APPORTIONMENT.

The Committee on Apportionment presented their report, with bill accompanying the same.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was taken up and read by its title.

A bill to apportion the State in the Senatorial districts, etc. Read twice and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kelso gave notice of a bill to improve the navigation of Red river, and to protect the town of Alexandria.

Mr. Ingraham, under a suspension of the rules, put to second reading an act drawn up by the Mayor and City Council of New Orleans, in reference to private markets, which was referred to a special committee of five.

According to section 1840 and 1842 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the appointment of a committee to examine the accounts in the Auditor's department, and a committee to examine the securities deposited by bankers and banking, Mr. Ray moved that the President be authorized to appoint Senators on such committees. Adopted.

BILL ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Gallup—Relative to the magistrates and Constable's manual. Referred.

By Mr. Noland—For the relief of Ernest Calley, late Assessor of the Parish of Iberville. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

By Mr. Reagan—Relative to the removal of the seat of Government of the State, from the city of New Orleans to the city of Baton Rouge.

Mr. Todd moved its reference to the City Delegation. (Laughter.)

By unanimous consent, Mr. Smith gave notice of a bill to limit the power of the Board of Health to strictly sanitary purposes.

By Mr. Wilcox—That a special committee of three be appointed to investigate the indebtedness of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) to the State, for the purchase price of the property and buildings known as the Louisiana College, situate in the town of Jackson, and whether the same is being used in violation of the contract. That the committee be authorized to employ a clerk, and also to proceed to the spot where said institution is located. Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

The Western Editorial Delegation visited the Senate at 1 o'clock.

On motion of Senator Bowman, the Senate took a recess of fifteen minutes for the purpose of exchanging courtesies with the distinguished visitors.

The President entered his private room on the left of the platform, where several of the ladies and gentlemen of the delegation were introduced to him.

The Senate in session.

Mr. Todd called up his bill fixing the terms of the courts in the 14th Judicial District. Passed to its third reading.

Mr. Todd introduced a bill relative to the Justices of the Peace of the City of Jefferson, and creating an additional ward in the First Ward of the parish of Jefferson and a Constable for the same. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Pinchback offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The press delegation which visited this city last year, after receiving the hospitalities of the same, returned home and grossly misrepresented us; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the delegation now in our city be requested to make a fair and impartial statement of their observations while in our city and State. Lies over.

The Editorial Delegation had left the Senate Chamber about fifteen minutes when the resolution was offered. Reporter.]

Mr. Todd introduced a bill creating an additional Justice's Court in the parish of Orleans. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Gallup introduced a joint resolution relative to unlawful fees and emoluments in the Auditor's office.

Pending consideration the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at 12 M., Speaker Carr in the chair.

Eighty-eight members present.

Prayer by the chaplain.

After the organization, the Speaker announced the following Special Committees:

Special Committee to examine the books and affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration—Stevens, of Jackson; Gartkamp, of Jefferson; Meadows, of Claiborne.

Special Committee on the affairs of the Lafourche and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Co.'s affairs, and Lake Borgne and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal—Young, of Concordia; Harris, of Catahoula, and Touzeau, of St. James.

Special Committee on affairs of the Public Works—Wheyland, of Sabine; Lambias, of Orleans; Raley, of Natchitoches, and Jourdan, of Richland.

Harris, of East Baton Rouge, moved for a special committee, to which to refer that part of the Governor's message relative to a change of the seat of the State government. After some debate the resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

A motion to have the testimony taken before the Committee on Elections was made. A motion to postpone the consideration of the question and a motion to lay each on the table brought the ayes and nays. The vote stood 35 to 35 to table.

The Editorial delegation from Missouri and Kansas appearing in the House, Mr. Davidson moved that the House take a recess of twenty minutes, in order to introduce said delegation and welcome them.

The time of adjournment was spent in a pleasant and jovial commingling and interchange of sentiment. The Westerners looked at our legislative body in a rather astonished manner. They will probably write a better idea of things when they go home.

The Special Committee appointed to examine the claims of Thomas Ong to a seat on the floor, disputed by Mr. Sauder, reported. The report was read, and Mr. Ong, and the yeas and nays were called.

The same report seated D. H. C. Brown, as a member from Ascension.

The vote stood 57 yeas and 33 nays.

An act to amend the Sanitary and Fertilizing Co.'s bill, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

After notices of bills as the regular order, the House adjourned without further important business.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fourth District Court—Henry Suit for Legal Services—Sum Claimed One Hundred and Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars. Myra Clark Gaines the Defendant.—There has been a petition entered in the Fourth District Court by Mr. A. Robinson, against Myra Clark Gaines, to recover the sum of $127,084 20, for legal and professional services rendered, and labor performed for said Myra Clark Gaines, at her request, by the late Henry D. Stone, during the lifetime, in certain suits instituted by said Myra C. Gaines, relative to the property bequeathed to her by her father, Daniel Clark, and in suits growing out of same.

There were twenty-two suits in which services, etc., above, were rendered and the period of service and devoted labor consisted of four years, from October 1, 1864, to October 1, 1868.

Petitioner avers that on the 31st December, 1867, Myra C. Gaines entered into an agreement wherein she contracted to employ said Stone to serve her at all suits, etc., growing out of said bequest of her father, Daniel Clark, and that in violation of that agreement she employed other persons, and utterly repudiated her agreement with said Stone; and further, more, that the legal services of said H. D. Stone for the period of four years aforesaid were of the value which is set forth in the petition, $127,084 20.

In addition to the foregoing, it is claimed that the said H. D. Stone advanced for the said Myra C. Gaines the sum of $3364 20 for the purpose of carrying on said suits, which, by terms of said agreement he was empowered to do, and which amount so advanced said Myra C. Gaines contracted to repay to said Stone. Furthermore, as said Myra C. Gaines agreed to employ said Stone exclusively to conduct the several suits aforesaid, and whereas she in utter violation of contract, employed persons other than said Stone, suit is brought to recover the amount claimed, or to be paid to persons aforesaid, in the sum of $90,000.

On the 16th of August, 1870, petitioner being the highest bidder, did purchase from the administrator of the late H. D. Stone, at the sale of the effects of said Stone, at the instance of Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, the claim of the late H. D. Stone against Myra Clark Gaines. E. de Gray for plaintiff.

Fire.—A double tenement house on the corner of Camp and Lopez streets, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The house was owned by Mr. Littlefield and insured for $1200. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Another Steamboat Fire.—While the Lotus, No. 3 was coming down the river yesterday afternoon, loaded with 1100 bales of cotton, a fire was discovered among the cotton. At the time the officers and crew were aware, as they supposed, the fire was confined to the cotton. The Lotus was discovered that the fire was still burning in the cotton. The harbor police were called into requisition, and extinguished the fire.

Fire on Tchoupitoulas Street.—Shortly after eight o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire took out in a one-story frame house, which, called for Lyonnais, on Delgado avenue, destroying the building. The fire originated from a stovepipe. The furniture and carpet were saved. The property and furniture were insured.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Particulars of the Second Day's Fighting at Le Mans.

Severe Fighting in the Department of Haute Saone.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Paris.

Circular of Jules Favre to the Powers.

Gen. Chanzy's Army Reorganized.

Protest of the Government Against the Bombardment of Paris.

Movements of the Armies.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Prontul, the 13th, reports severe fighting all that day between Heriencourt and Croix, on the Department of Haute Saone, and it had not ceased at the hour that evening—the result unknown.

Large reinforcements are coming from the North to the German army of the East.

A dispatch from Havre says there is consternation in Paris near that city.

The Prussians are turning the left wing of General Faidherbe's army and menacing Chambris.

London, Jan. 15.—A correspondent at Versailles, 12th, says: From half-past one to five o'clock yesterday, the bombardment continued vigorously with only a few intermissions of 10 and 20 minutes respectively. The destruction of Fort Vanves is virtually achieved. Fort Montrouge is breached completely that from Palet, near Sceaux, a spectator can see right through to the enceinte. The barracks are completely burned down.

The French were yesterday engaged in bringing troops across the railway from the Seine.

The gauche bridge near Bas Meudon, while crowded with men, was struck with a shell and broke down, precipitating the soldiers from an immense height, crushing them to death.

At 4 o'clock the heaviest firing yet known was being opened, directed mainly against Montrouge.

The bombardment was absolutely uninterrupted for 6 hours.

Gen. Von Moltke narrowly escaped as he was returning from a visit to the western batteries, when a shell burst close to his carriage, covering himself and *aide-de-camp* with mud, ice and frozen dirt.

The French dash made at the old breastwork cost them the capture of one officer and twenty men of the 4th Bavarian infantry.

London, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Versailles states that Prince Frederick Charles announces that Chanzy's army is broken up, disorganized, and retreating in three different directions; 20,000 prisoners were taken. The battle was a decisive victory for the Prussians and a crushing defeat for the French.

London, Jan. 16.—Gen. Chanzy's army has been reorganized and is about to resume operations.

Official advices from Paris say the bombardment continued throughout the night, the shells falling every 10 seconds in Saint Sulpice quarter. Forts d'Issy, Vanves and Montrouge are cannonading with great vigor, inflicting considerable damage upon the Prussian fortifications, and causing a slackening of their fire.

Fort de Montrouge and village of Fontenay-aux-Rois, in the bend of the Marne, have sustained a bombardment without serious damage.

Versailles dispatches say the bombardment of Paris was continued on the 14th. Forts d'Issy, Vanves and Montrouge were silent.

London, Jan. 16.—The protest of the Paris Government to foreign powers against the bombardment of the French capital is in effect as follows:

The bombardment is proceeding unceasingly upon hospitals, ambulances and churches, and is killing many innocent women and children. All authorities of war and military usage require that a warning be remove non-combatants shall precede the opening of such an attack upon a city.

The bombardment continues. The protest is not preliminary to any decisive action, but is an act coldly calculated to degrade the city and strike terror to the citizens by inflicting on them incendiarism. The Government protests loudly in the face of the civilized world at this useless barbarism, and concludes its manifest statement that the inhabitants of Paris are undismayed.

London, Jan. 16.—Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State, War Department, will probably defend war measures on the first night of the coming session of Parliament.

Gen. Manefield, whom the government consults respecting the organization of the army, in a speech on Saturday at the distribution of volunteer prizes, declared the necessity of an universal disability from military service in England with no paid substitutes.

The *Times'* city article to-day is severe on the operations made Florida to compromise her State debt.

The weather is tempestuous and much damage occasioned to the shipping. There was a terrific gale of sands and on Sunday night.

London, Jan. 15.—The *Observer* says: No information was received last night relative to the fate of Jules Favre from Paris. The Government of Bordeaux are anxious that Favre should attend the London Conference, but not knowing his wishes, do not feel at liberty to submit him their representative. The *Observer* also says: Considering the importance of an early settlement of the Eastern question, another adjournment of the conference is impossible.

Paris newspapers furnish particulars of the bombardment. They unite in saying that a rain of projectiles, some weighing 96 kilogrammes—(unparalleled in the history of sieges,) is pouring into that portion of Paris lying between the Hotel Des Invalides and Odeon. The bombardment continues without interruption, and was so violent on the night of the 8th between the Church of Saint Sulpice and the Museum, that sleep was out of the question.

Hospitals, ambulances, schools, public libraries, the churches of Saint Sulpice, Harlaine and Val de Grace, and many private houses were struck. Often twenty killed in the streets and in their beds, and infants were killed in their mothers' arms. A woman was killed in the Rue Van Gorard killed four children and wounded five others.

Unrivalled works of art in the Luxembourg Museum have been destroyed.

The Hospital Val de Grace has suffered greatly, and wounded soldiers were killed in their beds.

Paris is transformed into a battle-field, in which women show themselves as brave as men.

London, Jan. 15.—A special to the *Telegram* gives particulars of the second day's fighting of the army of the Loire at Le Mans on the 11th inst. The loss of life was terrible. The French made a desperate effort to dislodge the Germans, and six artillery duel of fearful effect commenced and continued until dark. Then an order reached the French to fall back on Le Mans.

The battle commenced at about 4 o'clock, and reached its height on the left of the French. The day was cold, but the ground was covered with eight inches of snow, which was thickly stained with blood. At the village of La Mans, not more than five miles from the battle field, were filled with wounded men, and crowded with numerous wagons and ammunition carts. The French attempt to break a place of safety in case of an unfavorable result failed. Men with wagons were on the road with ammunition, and artillery, apparently falling back upon Laval, forward, in what appeared to be disorder.

Numerous groups of stragglers and camp followers were going to Laval. All along the railroad every available car, all that can be spared by a strong force of infantry. The Prussians can have lost but a little away. The rule of self-preservation seemed to prevail among the soldiers as well as among citizens. Before I reached La Mans there was not a good view of a portion of the battle field. I passed from Lemans which had been deserted by the inhabitants—the houses having been opened by cannon.

I have reason to know that Gen. Chanzy hoped to gather the broken forces and make a great decisive stand, but the overwhelming force of the Prussians rendered the fight impossible. On the night of Le Pulillier, the most fearful slaughter took place. Numerous masses of infantry and artillery were constantly advanced against the French lines with the bayonet and shell and shot. The Mobiles had from Brittany in disorder, the whole force on the right bank of the Huisne was compelled to make a rapid retreat upon Le Mans. The Saturday disaster may compel the evacuation of Le Mans, if not break up Chanzy's army.

I counted last year in this city Bismarck's reply to Luxembourg has been made public. The tone is reassuring. The Count proposes that the Duchy approach the German Quasi as neutral, and that the army of the last state that Germany have obtained the town of Verdun.

Advices from the army of the North are to the effect that Faidherbe had succeeded in taking a fortified position of Perrone to appear before a court-martial, for capitulating.

London, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Havre says: Advices received here refuse to receive American bonds if they are impressed with the English stamps, as the Government requires.

London, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Lille says: The army of Faidherbe is receiving reinforcements and advancing. It encamped during Sunday at Albert, supported on the right by the 18th corps of Paulze and Nevoy, and on the left by Favre. The division of Robin remains at Bapaume.

The Prussians menace the bombardment of Longuyon. The women and children are flying into Belgium and Luxembourg.

There was quite a heavy fight Saturday near Longuyon, in which both infantry and artillery were engaged.

The command of the German army of the Vosges has been assigned to Manteuffel. This army will comprise part of Werder's force, which will be greatly augmented.

London, Jan. 15.—In the great billiard match last evening at St. James Hall, between Bennett, the present champion and Cook, the former started with a handicap of 250 against 218 by his opponent, and making one break of 1000, the first stroke, he won the match, which was one thousand points.

The great sculling match over the Tyne Championship Course for 200 a side, between J. Renforth and H. Kelly, representing the Tyne and J. Taylor and G. Brown, of Newcastle, the latter betting was 7 to 4 on Renforth, and Kelly who led throughout and won easily by seven lengths.

London, Jan. 16.—Assimilation of the administration of the army and navy is the order of the day. The plan is to commit the management of the former to a board similar to that of the admiralty.

The French Provisional Government have authorized the Bank of France to issue 1,500,000 francs of forced paper currency secured on State domain.

Brussels, Jan. 16.—The Prussians have destroyed the bridge over Chiers, between Longuey and Arlon.

Material for the bombardment of Longuey is being rapidly concentrated in the interior.

Bordeaux, Jan. 16.—The Prussians have been dislodged from Oiel and are retreating on Gray and Orgeuil.

Gen. Chanzy reports minor engagements with advance guard of the enemy yesterday, and that he expected a general attack to-day.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—Count Bismarck, in a note just issued to the North German Diplomatic Agents abroad, defends the German mode of warfare, and appeals for witnesses to the English and American officers now with the German armies. He cites as evidence of French barbarism, two cases, in which the French fired upon Parlementaires, and, also, if violations of the Geneva Convention. He also says the French use explosive missiles, turn out to maltreat prisoners and encourage violation of their parole by French officers. In conclusion, Bismarck says the French rulers do not wish for peace, but gag the press in the event convocation of the National Assembly and force the people to continue the war.

Brussels, Jan. 14.—It is expected that 50,000 troops will soon be concentrated upon the French border in the rear Gen. Faidherbe is forced back into the frontier of Belgium.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Jan. 16.—Later and authentic news confirm the previous report that the entire work in the Cuban Revolution is ended. One cannon and three flags were also captured in the engagement with those who commanded the Barnet expedition. Seventeen of the men were killed. Four Spaniards were killed and nine wounded.

Col. Chinchilla, who had established himself at Santa Serterendes, had an encounter with two hundred insurgents under the command of Lopez, in which twenty insurgents were killed.

An accident happened to the Porto Rico cable, at a point about 30 miles off Navassa, near Bay, Jamaica. The steamer Dacian is now engaged in making the necessary repairs. The injured cable, with a fair prospect of completing them at an early day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 16.—In connection with a recent statement published in a New York paper that Colonel Kraptowski, Supervisor of Internal Revenue of Georgia, had his life threatened in Savannah, Col. Kraptowski telegraphs the following to the Mayor of Savannah: "I have not made any statement to the paper of the *Herald*, or any other paper, as being notified by you of my safety in Savannah, the whole matter is so lower city politics, either as officer or private, and ordered him to leave town."

The Duke de Chartres is in France incognito.

Tyson, late French Chargé d'Affaires at London, with several leading imperialists, have joined the Orleanists.

Havana, Jan. 16.—The Hornet landed a cargo near Monati. The Spaniards shortly arriving, captured and killed several of the expeditionists, and pursuing the rest, killed them.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Fred. Douglas, Jr., (colored) goes as Assistant Secretary to the Dominican Commission.

London, Jan. 14.—Gen. Chanzy rallied his disordered troops near Le Mans, and is retreating in good order.

The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraph the Duchess, under date of the 14th, "We advanced today a point on Le Mans without fighting. Our vanguard has crossed the Sarthe. Part of the army of the Loire is retreating on Alencon, the rest towards Laval."

Paris-le-Louvre, Jan. 16, 12 M.—Wind northwest, light.

Arrived yesterday—Schooner F. B. Board, Ireland, Boston, 21 days from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

London, Jan. 16, 3 p. M.—A dispatch from Versailles of midnight of the 12th says: Vigorous sorties were made to-day by the garrison of Paris, in three several directions.

The French simultaneously advanced against the Prussian guards near Le Bourget and Drancy, northeast of Paris, against the Eleventh Prussian Corps near Neuilon, southwest of Paris and against the Second Bavarian Corps, near Clamart, also to the south of the city.

The fighting in many instances was spirited, but resulted everywhere in the defeat of the French, who, however, at all points, retreated rapidly within their works, a portion of them in great disorder.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.—The steamship St. Louis, Capt. Whitehead, arrived yesterday from New York, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Mrs D. Fischer, Miss Fischer, Master Fischer, Miss Hunter, Miss Hunter, and servant, Mr. F. Kennedy and 4 in the steerage.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Yazoo, Capt. Jas. W. Chadbourne:

From Philadelphia—Master Tom Wilson, E. M. Smith, R. C. Cornelius, Miss Stigman.

From Havana—Senor Lopez, Senor Lopez and family, Senor Lopez, Senor Lopez, Senor with, Jas. S. Fairie and wife, Wm. Samuel, James Irvin.

A female claiming physician, in Mobile, recently died from a fall. It was said, that, though blind, she could see through a man, discern the organs affected, and read the disease indicated upon it. The jury, being unable to do it, compromised by demanding and awarding her $5.

Defensive Medication.

Investigation is no enemy to the protection of the human body against disease, when accompanied by a medicine, as true science and genuine medicine are for the mutual good and furtherance, when combined by chest and shell. Science, it is desirable when, there joined assistance of medicine, and, it is, when, it pervades the air we breathe, to put the system in the best condition to resist the contagion. The stomach is the organ by which every other organ is nourished and sustained, and, therefore, the vigorous and regular action depends, in a great measure, the capacity of the system to resist the assaults of epidemics, and of health and vigor. Of all the indicated medicines, it is acknowledged, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as admirable tonic and regulating medicine for all ailments, is never more in demand than in seasons of the varying atmosphere, when the stomach is the most vulnerable to the attacks of epidemics, and, when, the bowels are constipated, and, the whole machinery is out of order, the regulating medicine, which stands to be proof against all varieties of atmosphere, and that is admirable in the air of winter, is, in the highest degree, necessary to be employed. Nervous complaints, which, though never so neglected, when change is presented, it generally disappears, and, the system is restored to health. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Constipation, Liver Complaint, there is nothing comparable to this invigorating medicine.

(Military Department.)

HEADQUARTERS,

Fifth Military District, Lease-Line of Southern Statehouse, at the Second Church.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER MCGILL.

Special Telegram to the New Orleans Bee.

Memphis, Jan. 16.—The steamer T. L. McGill, from Cairo to New Orleans, with one hundred tons assorted freight, caught fire on 14th instant last night, while lying at Hickman, Ky., and burned to the water's edge. The boat was then scuttled and sunk. The McGill was insured for $20,000 in the Western Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, and $10,000 in the Ohio Insurance Company, of Louisville.

COTTON.

Memphis, Jan. 16.—The steamer T. L. McGill, from Cairo to New Orleans, with one hundred tons assorted freight, caught fire on 14th inst. last night, while lying at Hickman, Ky., and burned to the water's edge. The boat was then scuttled and sunk. The McGill was insured for $20,000 in the Western Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, and $10,000 in the Ohio Insurance Company, of Louisville.

COTTON.

Memphis, Jan. 16.—The market is not here of sufficient importance to warrant a report. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Middling, 14½@15c. Receipts at Cairo, 1,000 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Middling, 14½@15c. Receipts at Helena, 1,000 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Middling, 14½@15c.

Cairo, Jan. 16.—Receipts, 1,000 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Middling, 14½@15c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 16.—Cotton is nominally unchanged. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Middling, 14½@15c.

Louisville, Jan. 16.—Cotton is nominally unchanged. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Middling, 14½@15c.

Nashville, Jan. 16.—Cotton is nominally unchanged. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Middling, 14½@15c.

Augusta, Jan. 16.—Cotton is nominally unchanged. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Middling, 14½@15c.

Mobile, Jan. 16.—Cotton is nominally unchanged. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Middling, 14½@15c.

Savannah, Jan. 16.—Cotton is nominally unchanged. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Middling, 14½@15c.

Charleston, Jan. 16.—Cotton is nominally unchanged. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Middling, 14½@15c.

New Orleans, Jan. 16.—Cotton is nominally unchanged. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Sales, 1,000 bales. Middling, 14½@15c.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1871.

The Money market is quiet and easy. On the street 8 per cent. is the ruling rate for all collaterals, and 10@12 for call loans, and 12@15 for time loans, according to the character of the paper.

Sterling Exchange is steady at 109½@109¾ for bankers' 60 days' bills, and 110@110¼ for bankers' sight bills, and 109¼@109½ for commercial bills.

Gold opened at 110¼, fell to 110 and closed at 110¼@110¾, and closing at 110¼@110¾ (against 110¼@110¾).

Gold in London closed at 110 5-16@110 7-16.

Gold in New York closed at 110 5-16@110 7-16.

The United States Sub-Treasury in this city has received $10,000 gold for duties, and paid out $10,000 gold for interest.

The United States Sub-Treasury in New York received $10,000 gold for duties, and paid out $10,000 gold for interest.

Foreign Exchange ruled in accordance with the course of gold and bills at New York, the quotations for closing, however, at about the same as on Saturday, viz: Bankers' of sterling embraced full $100,000 of which Baring Bros. sold $20,000 at 109¾, clear at 110¼, $20,000 at 109¾, clear at 110¼, $20,000 at 109¾, clear at 110¼, $20,000 at 109¾, clear at 110¼, $20,000 at 109¾, clear at 110¼, $20,000 at 109¾@110¼, $20,000 bill of lading and $20,000 at 109¾@110¼, clear at 110¼, $1500, $2000 and $7000 at 110 bill of lading at 110¼, $2000 at 110 bill of lading and $20,000 at 109¾@110¼, clear at 110¼, $2000 ship's bill at 110, $7000 first class at 120@120¼, $800 bank, for remittance, at 109¾, $7000 clear at 109¾, gold. Sterling may be quoted at 109¾@110¼ for bankers' 60 days' bills of lading and clear, and 110¼@110¾ for bankers' sight.

Domestic Exchange ruled a shade better. The banks supplied the remittance demand for sight drafts on New York at par, and sold drafts on Boston at 10 discount, $10,000 and $25,000 bank drafts on New York, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000 and $30,000 bank drafts on New Orleans at par, $10,000 and $20,000 bank drafts on Boston, $10,000, $20,000 and $30,000 commercial, $10,000, $25,000, $20,000 and $30,000 commercial drafts on New Orleans at par, $10,000 and $20,000 private bankers' drafts on New Orleans at par, and $80,000 private bankers' at 5-16.

Some of the banks drew gold checks on New York at ¼ per cent. discount.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 100 Mississippi Central at 75, 100 Canal Bank at 100 at $1 75, 100 do. at $1 50, 100 do. at $1 38, and 75, 200 and 300 at $1. $17 and $10 for Canal and Banking Company. Gas stocks we did not learn of any sales. In State Bonds there were no sales reported on Saturday 375 Levee sold at $1 50@$1 60, $1 62 and $1 65.

Nothing reported in Warrants. Dealers bought new State at ——@20 and new Shelby at ——@15 and old Shelby at ——@10.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were 65@66 F cent. discount buying and 64 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1871.

COTTON.—The demand for cotton has continued to-day, and the market has opened with a good business, the sales footing up 13,200 bales, at irregular prices, the figures paid at one time showing an advance of ⅛@¼ and every type, but the closing rates only ⅛@¼. We now quote low ordinary at 11@11¼c, ordinary at 12½@12¾c, good ordinary at 13¾@14c, low middling at 14¼@14¾c, middling at 14¾@15, and strict middling at 15¼@15¾.

At the highest point strict good ordinary sold at 14¾, strict low middling at 14¾, middling at 15¼ and strict middling at 15¾. Yesterday the demand was less animated, yet buoyant, offers were accepted, but less than was refused at an earlier hour, the market closing with less spirited, but some authorities nevertheless advance ¼@¼ on the outside figures for strict good ordinary and strict low middling, and ⅛@¼ for strict middling. The demand was quite general, twenty-five brokerage houses participating in the business. Sales of whom took 1000 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand last wk.	185,000	99,000
Arrived last week	74,000	44,000
Aggregate	259,000	143,000
Cleared last week	73,000	44,000
Stock on hand and on shipboard	186,000	99,000

To-day's exports embraced 11,461 bales to Liverpool and 1410 to Antwerp. Cotton proper since last evening 7413 bales, against 10,400 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 17,873, against 11,800 for the corresponding time last