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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1869

Thanks to the Purser of the mail steamship Santiago de Cuba for late Havana papers.

THE FINANCES OF THE CITY.

In our issue of Sunday last, certain objections to the plan suggested by Mr. John G. Haines, for the relief of the finances of the city, were briefly presented. This plan has for its chief features the conversion of the outstanding city currency and other floating indebtedness—or indebtedness drawing no interest—into bonds payable in forty years, carrying an interest of seven per cent. In adoption would add to our yearly expenditures $350,000 until the bonds are redeemed, and this addition, as it seems to us, is without any necessity. We have heretofore advocated a policy which contemplates a reduction, and not an increase of expenditures. And we do not think this people—of New Orleans—are under either legal or moral obligation to pay the holders of the currency and the floating debt, one cent more than the face of the obligations. These obligations are mostly held by speculators who bought them at 25 to 40 per cent. discount. Why should they be paid an interest of seven per cent, or any rate of interest over and above the face value of these obligations? Can we afford to be so generous? Should the just to be so generous? Supposing that only three millions of currency are outstanding, that investment [illegible] the holders not more than two millions, they are paid by the city, [illegible] Bonds, they make a large profit. The currency, from first to last, has probably cost the people of New Orleans an amount equal, or nearly equal to the sum it represents, and unless we greatly misunderstand them, they do not intend it shall cost them any more if they can help it, than the redemption dollar for dollar, and the holders of it ought to be thankful to get that.

Another objection to Mr. Haines' plan is that the denomination ($1000 each) of the bonds he proposes to issue, is too large—they should be of such denominations as the holders of the indebtedness might sell for, from fifty dollars up to one thousand, on the supposition that the indebtedness is held by the people at large in small sums. If, however, as we believe to be the case, it is chiefly held by a few speculators and dealers in currency, the denominations of the bonds are not so material to the tax-payers. If they are to draw interest we are opposed to the scheme altogether.

It is a good job when you don't know what to do, to do nothing at all; and we think so many schemes have been suggested which have failed, that the municipal authorities would have acted more wisely to have pursued that course, than to have adopted one which we think will involve them in litigation, and consequently be a failure. The question will then be asked, what would you have us to do? how shall we carry on the business of the city? We answer, the authorities of the city can not extricate themselves from their embarrassment without the assistance and consent of the Legislature or the people. If the people are willing to pay their taxes and licenses and other dues in greenbacks, that of course solves the question. The Treasury will then be supplied, and the indebtedness of the municipal government will have to stand over until it is in a condition and in a disposition to take it up. Whether the tax payers are willing to accommodate their representatives in the Council, by paying greenbacks, remains to be seen. We think it quite doubtful, as long as the present extravagant system of administering the affairs of the city shall be continued. They have now an opportunity of ridding themselves of a system which has worked only for the advantage of the members of the two Boards of Aldermen, their friends the contractors, and the employés of the city, and an opportunity of bringing about a desirable revolution in the municipal government. This opportunity they ought to avail themselves of, and the question of establishing the finances of the city on a sound working basis, and redeeming its currency and other indebtedness, should be remitted either to the Legislature or to the authorities the Legislature may call into existence for the administration of the city's affairs. Undoubtedly some scheme must be devised whereby the income of the city shall be paid to it in legal currency, and its past indebtedness converted into a shape which will have the effect of giving us time to pay it by general instalments. Such a scheme it is not difficult to devise. We have heretofore advocated a method by which Government is so far different from an individual that its affairs cannot be suspended by inability to pay its debts, an inability resulting from the mismanagement of the public business by the public representatives. The indebted men is that of the people of the city and one in which all the inhabitants are interested. The Government is but their agent. Now it is very clear the public business must go on and the people must provide the funds to carry it on. The question is how shall the funds be obtained? Well, we answer the people will provide the funds, they will consent to pay their taxes one other dose in greenbacks when they are satisfied the Government will be carried on with regard to economy, but that they properly make a sine qua non. The Council in its late scheme would have got hold of the right idea if they had recommended a thorough revision of the expenditures and a thorough change in the system of government, so as to reduce the former from 35 to 50 per cent., which would have allowed of a gradual redemption of the city currency, and given them time in which to withdraw it. It is very plain the members of the Council either could not or did not wish "to see the point." It is probable that before many days they will be compelled to see it.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Tonight will come off the benefit tendered by the Directors and Company of the French Opera to the Firemen's Charitable Association for the Widows and Orphans Fund. The programme of entertainment is varied and attractive. It includes the first and second acts of "Lucia di Lamermoor," and the finale of the third act; also the finale of "Jerusalem" by Pico, Van Heffin, Perosi and Madame Cambier, concluding with the Fourth act of "Barbe Bleue."

For such a benevolent object we need not bespeak the sympathy and support of our readers. The house will be full.

On Thursday "Faust" is announced. Messrs Kopel, Van Heffin, Perosi and Mlle Lassalmann and Chavret.

On Saturday "Roland à Roncevaux" will be performed. This is a new opera by Mermet, which the troupe of Mr. Calabresi have been rehearsing for some time.

We are pleased to announce that Mlle Lambelé, now Madame Albaia, is on her way from New York, and will re-appear on the stage in a few days.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH OPERA.—Grand performance tonight at the Opera House for the benefit of the Firemen's Charitable Association.

GERMAN OPERA.—The comic opera "Fra Diavolo" by the Marie Friederici Opera Troupe at the National Theatre this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Hixon, Howes & Castello's great circus to-day, noon and to-night at the Academy. The ladies and little folks especially should bear the matinée in mind, and not lose the opportunity of seeing this splendid circus.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Haynes, with their velocipedes and trans-Atlantic combination of artists, including the wonderful Pfau in his fearful leaps, appear at the St. Charles to-night. They are attracting crowded houses.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The fine play entitled "Romance of a Poor Young Man," which we believe has not been produced for years in our American theatres in this city, is to be given this evening at the Varieties. Chanfrau is shortly to appear in his great character of Sam, in "Our American Cousin."

TOM THUMB ENTERTAINMENTS.—Gen Tom Thumb and his party of Lilliputians are attracting crowds of visitors daily to the Masonic Hall, on St. Charles street. Their hours of exhibition are 11 A. M., to 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M., and besides songs and other means of entertainment to visitors.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—In addition to the many extraordinary objects on exhibition at this Museum fronting the St. Charles Hotel, we notice that the enterprising manager, Col. Amos, has added another pretty and elegant attraction, a life size statue in wax of a beautiful young lady, and gold to be at one time a resident of this city. Admirers of "beauty and novelty should visit the Museum.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—A grand entertainment is proposed by the Somerset Dramatic Society, at Eagle Hall, Fyncoste street, on the evening of the eighth of January. The programme will include recitations entitled "The Rent Day," and "A Slave to Science." We commend the receipt of tickets.

JURISDICTION OF STATE COURTS OVER INSOLVENT PARSONS.

The jurisdiction of the courts of the State over insolvent parties was lately questioned by defendants in the suit of Bacon, Commissioner in Liquidation of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, against certain Directors of the company, now pending in the Fourth District Court, upon which Judge Paul E. Theard presides, under the following circumstances:

The charter of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company having been declared forfeited by a judgment of this court, on 21st Dec., 1867, the plaintiff, Bacon, was appointed Commissioner by Judge Theard to liquidate its affairs. In execution of his trust, he has brought suit against certain former directors of the company to hold them liable for its debts. In this suit the latter filed the following plea to the jurisdiction of the court, by way of exception:

That the court from which the said Henry Bacon claims to have received his appointment, was, at the time of said pretended appointment, without jurisdiction in the matter, and that said jurisdiction belonged and belongs exclusively and properly to the courts of the United States, under the law generally known as the Bankrupt law of March 2, 1867.

This exception was argued some days ago, and an elaborate decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Théard, overruling it.

Judge Théard examines the Bankrupt law of Congress and finds its object to be two-fold, for it provides:

1. *For voluntary bankruptcy*, upon the petition of any debtor duly authorized at a legal meeting of the members of the corporation called for that purpose, and

2. *For involuntary bankruptcy* upon the application of a creditor.

He then points out that the Bankrupts Law of Congress authorizes the dissolution of corporations *in being*, and not to defunct corporations. He does not, however, admit that the Bankrupt law or Bill of the United States supersedes the Insolvent Laws of Louisiana, or that Congress has the power to destroy the franchises of corporations or Joint Stock Companies. The Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company was a corporation *in being*, its charter having been forfeited under the laws of the State and by a Court of the State, hence all action against it was become impossible. The Judge then says:

More than a year ago, it already appeared that the forfeiture of the charter, and the effort has been made either previous to the event, or since, to have the corporation declared bankrupt. *It is obvious that the defendants have no right to provoke proceedings in bankruptcy*, for these reasons—

1st. Because they are debtors not creditors.

2d. Because though some members of the company they are so no longer, since it has been dissolved.

Judge Theard then proceeds to say:

Inasmuch as the United States Bankrupt Law does not, and could not, contain any provision in relation to the forfeiture of the charters of corporations over which Congress has no control, this singular anomaly would follow that the State, which had granted the act of incorporation, possessed the right to dissolve the right of corporation, but was not authorized to dissolve the effect of the dissolution, per the manner in which the property should be preserved and distributed on the occurrence of such an event, because of the existence of the Bankrupt Law.

Such pretensions are clearly unfounded, because the charter of a private corporation is an executed contract, (Angel & Ames on Corporations, 730) and that the State in granting it had a right to impose such conditions as it thought proper on the parties who, in consequence thereof, were bound by his stipulations. (ib. 732.) But Louisiana has declared that the charter should be forfeited in a case like the present, and has conferred on the court the power to appoint a competent person to liquidate its affairs. The acceptance of the charter on these conditions rendered them obligatory on all the members of the corporation, and more especially on the defendants, who, as directors of the company, are not permitted either to plead ignorance of their rights and obligations, or to avoid responsibility by pretending that they are not amenable to the jurisdiction of the tribunals of the State, from which they derived their authority, on the express condition that their failure to fulfill such conditions should defeat their authority, and that its institution to which they were attached would be dissolved.

The plea to the jurisdiction of the Court is consequently overruled.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1869.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 M., pursuant to adjournment. Lieut. Gov. Dunn in the chair. Prayer by Chaplain Turner, colored.

On motion of Senator Lynch the message of the Governor was ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Senator Lynch moved a reconsideration of this vote, stating that to spread the message on the minutes would occasion a useless expense of from $500 to $600, which was generally prevailed. The subject was then referred to the Committee on Printing.

A communication was received from the Auditor, asking for time in which to complete his annual report, which was, on motion of Mr. Bacon referred to the Finance Committee, when the same shall have been appointed.

A message from the Governor vetoing a joint resolution, respecting "Joint Committees of the General Assembly," authorizing payment of the *per diem* and mileage of such as were empowered to sit during adjournment, was taken up and made the special order for Friday. The Governor holds that the Senate had no authority to perpetuate such committees, the session being an adjournment and not a recess.

The message of the Governor vetoing "An act authorizing the letting out of buildings and the procuring machines for the Penitentiary, and the legislating of the lease of Messrs Hager & Jones," was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The veto message of a joint resolution appropriating the sum of $300 to Mrs. Lotia Talbot, was undecided.

The veto message of the act defining more fully the duties of police juries in certain cases, was made the special order for Saturday next.

The Senate then adjourned until to-day, (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair. Fifty-one members present.

Mr. Gray of Orleans, offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be directed to furnish to each member each of the city daily journals as they may require, which was adopted.

McVean, (Rad) of Caddo, introduced a resolution directing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the conduct of the Metropolitan Police Board, and to ascertain if any further legislation is necessary. Adopted.

Gray, of St. James, offered a joint resolution directing the closing of Royal street immediately in front of the State House, during the hours of the sittings of the General Assembly, so as to prevent the passage of vehicles, which was adopted.

Dawson, (Rad) of Bienville, offered a resolution relative to the impeachment of the Supreme Court in the case of the State vs. Louisiana State Bank, which was referred.

A communication was received from the Auditor, asking further time in which to complete his report. Time was granted until the last Monday in January.

McVean, (Rad) of Caddo, called up his bill appropriating the sum of $300,000 to meet the expenses of the General Assembly during the present session. The bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Heidenheim, (Rad) of Orleans, moved to reconsider the vote adopting the rule in the present session of the General Assembly be excluded from the schedule of the appropriation proposed in this bill. Disagreed to.

Gray, (Rad) of Bienville, moved to amend this amendment so that such committees as were authorized to sit during the recess be allowed pay out of this appropriation. Recommended.

Eager, (Dem) of Orleans, moved to amend further, so the act shall not be construed of members for *per diem* and mileage for the last session remaining unaudited be paid out of this appropriation.

May, (Dem.) of Orleans, was in favor of the adoption of this amendment, but was opposed to paying the *per diem* of such members who had incurred no expense during the recess. He mentioned that one of the committees who was authorized to sit during the recess had issued a warrant to the amount of $500 for *steel pens alone*, and that this warrant could not be negotiated or sold because no broker would touch such evidence of extravagance, believing that such would never be sanctioned by the General Assembly.

The amendment of Mr. Eager was recommended to the House for adoption. The bill as amended was recommended to the favorable consideration of the House. Report received.

Wiltz, (Dem.) of Orleans, introduced a resolution appointing a committee of three when duty it shall be to examine into the correctness of the various assertions made by Governor Warmoth in his message to the General Assembly, which resolution was laid over under the rules.

The message of the Governor vetoing a bill passed at the previous session providing for a survey of Bayou Manchac was taken up as the order of the day. The Governor held that the proposed survey was unnecessary, having already been thoroughly made by order of Gen. Meadklister, of the army.

The veto was sustained by a vote of 62 yeas to 2 nays.

A communication was received from the Governor transmitting the report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner. Two hundred copies of this report ordered to be printed.

The bill appropriating the sum of $360,000 to defray the expenses of the General Assembly during its present session was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then adjourned until to-day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock M.

CENSUS FOR 1867.

	White.	Black.
New England States	3,489,397	30,791
Middle States	9,872,647	359,469
Southern States	6,764,938	3,924,532
Western States	12,356,981	311,692
Total	31,574,053	4,576,185
Territories	436,774	84,176
	32,160,827	4,660,361

From this it will be seen that the entire population of the United States, in 1867, was 36,743,188, an increase of 4,256,118 over the census of 1860. The white per centage of increase is nineteen (19); the negro per centage *three and one-fourth* (3¼).

There is a gap of only a little more than three hundred miles between the eastward and westward advancing lines of the Union Pacific Railroad. From San Francisco, the great work has crossed the Sierra Nevada, and is making eastward, if we may believe the enterprise accounts, somewhere here, hoping that it may, when, over the plains beyond Salt Lake, we may see the Rocky Mountain snows we long, and hasten the time when the Atlantic metropolitan their purpose among the Mormons.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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

A resolution from the Lower Board to rent an office for keeping Notarial records was concurred in.

Also resolutions approving the contract of James Fallow, for making a shell road on Bayou Road.

Approving the contract for building a breakwater at Milneburg.

Resolution were adopted to re-open the bridges on the canals at night and to have repaired the First and Second District Recorder's Courts.

A resolution to change the name of St. Charles street to "Caldwell" street, was laid over.

Also Mr. Gaines' financial bill for the relief of the city.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of five from each Board, to examine and report upon the claims of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines against the city.

The Committee on Branding Days reported progress.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported favorably on a contract for shelling D'Orgenois street, between Esplanade and Canal Carondelet; favorably on petition of George Memo et al., asking for sidewalks and lights on Carondelet Walk and Pleur and other streets. Resolutions accordingly adopted.

The resolution, to pay the Water Works Company bonds due them, was adopted.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last night, Mr. Pandelli in the chair.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed: Receipts $597,319 39; expenditures $68,684; balance on hand $648,173 69.

A committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Upper Board on the contract for making and repairing bridges.

Repairs to several fire engine houses were authorized by concurrence in resolutions of the upper Board.

The Special Committee on Railroads reported favorably on ordinances to extend the New Orleans & Jackson Railroad to the river, with an amendment to run the track through Napoleon Avenue or some point above. The ordinance was passed.

A resolution to have the Mayor appoint not less than 200 or over 400 special policemen at $2 per month salary, was discussed and lost by a tie vote.

In joint session of the two Boards the Southern Mail contract was opened and awarded to Drs. Drew, Lagrez and Herdick were elected members of the Board of Health.

The Upper Board retired, and the Lower Board adjourned.

Photography—A number of gentlemen were present last night to hear the lecture of Mr. H. C. Manley on this interesting subject, which has lately attracted considerable attention in our city, on account of its manifest importance. Mr. Manley is a proficient in the art, having devoted many years to its study and practice, and designs forming a class for students in this city. Parties desirous of receiving instruction from so competent a teacher can apply for information at Merrill's Daguerrean Gallery, Commercial College, corner of Camp and Common streets.

Revenue Information.—The Internal Revenue Department of this Collection District have received official notification that the 78th section of the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes, approved July 20, 1868, has been amended by striking out the 1st of January and inserting 15th of February.

It is important for sugar planters to understand that under this act their factors cannot now make returns on the basis of their crops for that. A tax of $2 per $1000 is levied, and returns of excess must be made direct from the planter, to the revenue officer. If only a six months lease is taken on any $9500 in sugar ufactures is exempt from the two dollar tax.

Fire.—A fire broke out at 11½ o'clock last night in the grocery store of Mr. Pat. Trower, corner of Gasquet and Romas streets, owned by Mr. Baptiste. The two-story brick house, and also the two frame houses Nos. 150 and 152 Gasquet street, were entirely destroyed. The plaster was given at Wood's Cotton Press and in the Sixth Fire District, which was afterwards covered, and the alarm of the Fifth District given.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Henry Young, colored, was tried yesterday and convicted of the larceny of a pair of shoes valued at eight dollars.

The case of Wm. Blevins, indicted for the killing of police officer Gebhard, while the latter had him in charge as a prisoner, is fixed for the 14th instant.

Died of His Injuries.—The accident recently published in which John Wagner received some injuries by a fall from a wagon, has resulted in his death. The driver of the vehicle, Peter Weber, has surrendered himself. No one attaches any blame to him, however, for a casualty he was unable to prevent.

Accident.—A man named Frederick Schultz was run over by street car No. 22, at the corner of Magazine and Josephine streets, Tuesday morning, and so severely injured that it is not believed he can survive. He was taken to his residence and his wounds dressed by a physician. The driver of the car surrendered himself.

Stamps.—Revenue stamps have been issued for this Louisiana State notes are not receivable for taxes for the year 1867.

The case came up on an injunction sued out by the City National Bank against the State tax collector. Messrs Kostis and Badeche for plaintiff, and Attorney General Dibble and Judge J. B. Robertson for the State.

Plaintiff contended that the act passed by the last Legislature prohibiting State tax officers from receiving State notes in payment for taxes for 1867, was unconstitutional, as it impaired the obligation of the contract made by act of Legislature of 1866, whereby State notes were made receivable for all taxes.

Defendants, however, held that the act of 1866 was itself unconstitutional, as States were prohibited from issuing "bills of credit," and hence there was no contract violated, and it appears the court took that view of the case.

It is, however, contended that the State does not intend to repudiate, but it will pay when it is able and willing, which will not, we take it, be under the present regime.

The case will probably be appealed, to the Supreme Court.

Firemen's Charitable Association.—The annual election of officers of this association took place, with the following result:

President, E. N. Marks; Vice President, G. H. Brangbs; Secretary, W. E. McDermott; Treasurer, Alex. Dupremont; Board of Commissioners, H. N. Marks, A. R. Lawson, F. H. Waters, Chas. Hamer, Geo. H. Brangbs; Chief Engineer, Thos. O'Connors, No. 5; Assistants, First District, John Conners, No. 14; Second District, No. 6; Third District, John Bryans, Hope H. and L., No. 3; Fourth District, Ed. Reynolds, No. 12.

Those marked, re-elected.

Police Statistics.—It will be seen from the report of the various precincts, made to the Metropolitan Board, that the total number of arrests for last three months have been 10,513, 1036 were lodgers; 4804 were men, and 770 were women. This shows a large increase over the same period last year.

Robbery.—A gentleman named Ernest Wave complained that he was robbed Monday night, in front of the St. Charles Theatre, as the audience were descending the stairs, of a pocket book containing $20. He felt the hand of the robber in his pocket, but before he could give the alarm the deed was done.

Inquest.—Coroner Roche yesterday consulted an inquest upon the body of Herman Hiesmpt, the German who was killed early Friday morning, at 248 Rampart street. The jury, upon the testimony of Mrs. Hiesmpt, wife of the deceased, rendered a verdict against U. Contanzo and S. D. Armico, the one as principal and the other as accessory.

Kicked by a Mule.—About 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, a boy, named Thomas Propes, 5 years old, was kicked by a mule and severely injured in the right breast, on Annunciation, between Pleasant and Toledano streets. The mule was running in a wagon belonging to Stephen Smith, who was arrested for negligence in letting the mule run at large. The boy was taken to the residence of his family, on Harmony, near Annunciation street.

Attempted Suicide.—About 10 o'clock last night, a woman named St. Clair attempted suicide by taking laudanum, at her residence, corner New Levee and St. James streets. She was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, and it is thought will recover.

Louisiana Items.

The Natchitoches *Times* is agitating the need of a railroad between that parish and Nacogdoches, Texas—a distance of 100 miles—which place, it says, is the centre of an immensely productive agricultural region.

The same paper contains an account of an exciting encounter and chase, the parties to which were Gen. N. B. McLaughlin, the commander of a troop of U. S. cavalry stationed near Natchitoches, and a man named William Kimball, a resident of Winn parish, and one of the alleged murderers of a colored man at Gentry's Ferry in 1866. Shots were exchanged, and the conflict ended with the death of Kimball.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* calls on the people of Mobile to aid in building a railroad between the towns of Alexandria, on Red river, and Mobile, by the way of Baton Rouge. It says:

Will the press and people of Mobile listen to our call out here on the banks of the river, they so eagerly desire to tap, bear our arguments, and if convincing, join in the invitation to capitalists to come along with their money, iron and holders of contracts, and within two years connect Alexandria, on Red river, and Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi, with Mobile by a direct iron line from this point to their city. We say direct from this city, because the Western connection will take care of itself. In fact, it is already built nearly to the Atchafalaya river, and from thence graded and ready for the iron to a point within a few miles of the eastern terminus of the old Alexandria railroad. From this point east sixteen miles, or the first section of the Mobile, Mississippi river and Great Western Railroad, was made ready for the cross-ties and iron thirty years ago, and is ready now without further preparation of grading, clearing, etc., for the work of track laying to-morrow.

BOSTON PARISH.—The *Banner*, of the 30th, says:

Real estate is "looking up" in Bossier. Lands that to-day for sale, cost as much as they were sold for a year ago. In spite of onerous taxation, a great work goes forward and this will truly be a field of wealth and prosperity. Our citizens don't know what to do with their cash.

The *Plaster's Banner* says that Judge Avery has become by purchase sole owner of Salt Island.

ST. JAMES PARISH.—The H. O. *Gonzaut* says:

A friend just down from St. James parish, informs us that a rich planter in that region, having planted all the cane he could obtain this year, found one hundred and six negro women that he determined to new rice for the use of his family and his farm hands, as well as for sale, if he should succeed in the attempt. He threw crop filled fourteen hundred barrels, the greatest number of which he disposed of on the plantation at $21 a barrel; and the entire cost of plowing, sowing and preparing the grain for market was $6000. If he had sold all the barrels, which he could easily have done at $21, his clear profit would have been $28,600.

The New Orleans *Times* says:

We are pleased to learn that that enterprising and intelligent gentleman, Major S. L. Janney, has been associated with Mr. Hager in the management of the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

There is some trouble in the Treasury of the State growing out of the indisposition of the Treasurer to connect himself with that late grand financial coup of the Lower Road negotiators, who are very urgent to obtain some assent or acquiescence by the State of their late splendid operation in Wall street, by which the Lower Bonds were transferred for the nominal amount of 51c, when their market value was 58. The Treasurer participates in the general curiosity to know who got the difference between 51 and 58. It is a laudable inquisitiveness.

The Thibodaux *Sentinel* says:

On Christmas night the weather, which had been very cold for several days, moderated and became so warm that standing cane began to injure rapidly. Fortunately there is but little left in that condition, and we do not imagine that much cane will be lost in Lafourche, although much that has been frozen was injured thereby.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:

Warmoth has attempted to make a clean sweep of the City Council of this city. We have in our possession the Mayor, Baton Rouge, and wanton interference with our local affairs by Mr. Warmoth or any other intermeddler.

Our present city officials have followed the example of their predecessors, and have labored earnestly to preserve the credit of the city and to promote the rights of the inhabitants. There is no incorporated town in the Mississippi valley the equal of which stands as high as that of Baton Rouge. Our Mayor is a man of pur with gentlemanly and even more years of peace and prosperity would witness every town and city throughout the valley fed, and our taxes (now less than any other city on the river) reduced correspondingly.

Our streets are free from pollution and without extra watchmen, night police or detectives, the peace and property of the people are protected as they are protected in no other town of the same population in the country. Moreover, we are excited the ire of the Radical ring and it is deemed fit that we should undergo further trouble. We have not yet heard of the occasion which is the ostensible pretext. The ostensible notice of the accidental master of the situation and with a stroke of his pen, this "prosperous" city is thrown into a state of confusion and embroil the people in fresh trouble. Will he and his advisers be gratified? Let us deny point blank if it is in our power to thwart their nefarious.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(By the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

From the Cuban Insurrection.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 5—In view of the questioned authority of Mr. Johnson's amnesty proclamation, the following extract from Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, dated Dec. 8th, 1863, is given:

Persons, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, etc., and,

Whereas, the Congressional declaration of Congress has limited and conditioned pardons accords with the established judicial exposition of the pardoning power, etc.

The declaration of Congress to which Mr. Lincoln alludes incidentally has been repealed, but it is claimed that Mr. Lincoln based his amnesty prerogative on the Constitution.

The Elections Committee has resumed, investigating the New York election frauds.

It is stated that the President's Bureau for claims under the Mexican treaty, was opened in Congress as successor to Colonel Mann, transportation to his home in Louisiana.

New York, Jan. 5—Evening—Money more active this afternoon, and strong at 7, currency, with ¼ to ½ commission.

Sterling weaker at 109½ for bankers' sixty days, and 110½ for sixty days on private names. Gold opened at 135½, fell to 135, and closed at 135¼ bid, 135½ asked. Five-twenties were steady at 111 for the old issue, and 110½ for the new issue.

The Gazette reports a skirmish on the 26th ult., at Manzanillo, and claims a victory for the Government.

A resolution was offered, directing the Postmaster General to withhold payment from Wells, Fargo & Co., for failure of the Pacific mail service pending full investigation. Most adopted.

Several bills were introduced, among them one by Butler, for the transit of citizens through Mexico. It forbids the carrying of persons going through States of which he is not a citizen unless he carries over forty eight hours, on any one railroad, and provides penalties for serving such write on passing citizens.

After considerable outspurting business the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Secretary of War reported that, including 1000 volunteers, there is 96,000 troops engaged in defending the frontiers protecting the Pacific railroads and fighting the Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior recommends a Surveyor General for Montana.

Ten thousand copies of Commodore Wells report have been ordered printed.

Senator Chandler presented Virginia petitions for the remission of duty on certain imported apparatus.

Also a petition of certain citizens of Georgia, setting forth the condition of affairs, and asking Congressional interference.

Morton introduced a bill forbidding the lending of any bonds to rebel states, which was referred to Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution referring the President's amnesty proclamation to the Judiciary Committee was adopted.

Morton also introduced a bill reconstructing Georgia, and repealing the act of July 25th, 1868, so far as it applies to that State. It provides that the officers of the State, except three or four, be disqualified by the 14th amendment. Most adopted.

Morton also introduced a bill to provide for the assembling of the State Convention in March, which shall be composed of the whole number to Congress. Meanwhile Georgia's government shall be provisional. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The claim of Miss Sue Murphy for property used for military purposes was discussed to advantage. Frelinghuysen, Howard and Conkling opposing the payment of the claim.

Washington, Jan. 5.—House proceedings unimportant.

Sam—A motion to refer the President's amnesty proclamation to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report regarding its legality, provoked considerable argument. Perry Howard, Kelley and Wilson, in favor, Hoffman spoke adversely to the President's power.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Havana, Sunday.—Captain General Lersundi held a grand review today of the Spanish troops. Only a small force. The display was fine and was witnessed by a large crowd of citizens.

News received from Consul Valmanda report him on the line of communication between Nuevitas and Bayamo. The *Gaceta* publishes an account of a skirmish between the regulars and insurgents on the 26th, in which the former were victorious.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 5.—An adjourned meeting of the extra session of the Legislature from November, 1868, was attempted yesterday. No quorum present in either House. The regular session will be commenced to-day. No quorum in the Senate. The Lower House organized and reported to Governor Reed as ready to receive any communication from him. An attempt was made to displace Speaker Moore, who proved a failure. Lieutenant-Governor Gleason occupied the Speaker's chair in the Senate.

Richmond, Jan. 5.—Gen. Stoneman has issued an order disbanding the Public Guard, a company of about 100 State soldiers, which has been doing guard duty at the State prison and public buildings. The Commanding General is silently clearing the courts of officers disqualified under the 14th amendment. Notices of these court jobs are not furnished the press.

Wilmington, Jan. 5.—In the municipal election yesterday, Wesdin, the regular Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected over Chadbourn, a bolter from the Republican party. The whole regular Republican ticket was elected.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 5.—Unofficial returns from Florida show the election of Col. Hamilton, the regular Republican candidate, by 2000 majority. Vote very light; the people generally took very little interest.

Savannah, Jan. 5.—The Ogeechee troubles remain unchanged. The military and the Sheriff's posse will go down to-morrow. Two more negroes came into the city to-day and surrendered themselves to the military.

Weather clear and cold. Wind east—N. N. W.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Legislature has organized. Republican officers elected. Hoffman's message opposes the division of the State; he thinks that the fact that both branches of the Legislature are opposed to him should be no obstacle to good government.

New York, Jan. 5.—Charles Eaton, a prominent cotton merchant, is dead—aged 65 years. The New York Bank debit is $20,000,000.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 5.—Governments active and buoyant; 5-20's of 1862 111, of 1864 107½, of '65 108, new issue 106½, of '66 107½; 10-40's 105½. Money easier towards the close; supply heavy. Sterling 109½ for bankers' sixty days. Gold 135¼ to 135½. Stocks strong and unsettled. Sub Treasury balances $1,000,000.

New York, Jan. 5.—Cotton quiet to-day sales 2000 bales. Middlings 37c.

New York, Jan. 5—Noon.—Flour 5 to 10c. higher. Wheat 2 to 3c better. Corn 1c. better. Pork 50c. higher. Lard 1c. higher. Cotton dull, middlings 36½ to 37½c. Turpentine firmer, 50 to 51c.

New York, Jan. 5.—Noon.—Money active at 7 per cent. with commission. Sterling 109½. Gold 135¼. Five-twenties [illegible] 111.

Louisville, Jan. 5.—Sales 50 bbls Tobacco; light lugs in good lots $4 to $6 50. Cotton 25½c. Superfine Flour $5 50 to $6 50. Wheat $1 90 to $1 92. Corn 65 to 70c. Oats 50 to 60c. Mess Pork $32 50 to $33. Lard 18½c. Bulk shoulders 12c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 15¾c. Packed Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 17½c, packed. Whisky—new free $1.

Louisville, Jan. 5.—River rising, 12 feet 3 inches in the canal. Weather clear and delightful.

Cincinnati, Jan 5.—Family Flour $7 50 to $7 75. Wheat $1 72 to $1 75. Corn 65c. Oats 60 to 61c. Cotton 25½c to 26c. Whisky $1. Bulk Meats—shoulders 11½c; sides 14c; clear sides 15½c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17¼ to 17½c. Lard 17 to 17½c. Eggs 25c.

St. Louis, Jan. 5.—Cotton 24 to 26c. Flour—superfine $5 75 to $6 75. Wheat $1 50 to $1 90. Corn 60 to 65c. Oats 55 to 58c. Whisky 97½c. Pork $32 50 to $33. Bulk shoulders 11½c; clear sides 15½c. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 17½ to 18c.

Mobile, Jan. 5.—Cotton market firm; sales to-day 300; receipts 900; exports 2196.

Charleston, Jan. 5.—Cotton quiet, teased to 1c; sales 400 bales; middlings 36½c; receipts 266 bales; exports coastwise 1437.

Savannah, Jan. 5.—Cotton opened firm and closed easier. Sales 1050 bales. Middlings 36 to 36½c. Receipts 2336. Exports coastwise 1310 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Jan. 5.—Passed up—Lady Gay at 6 P. M.; Jewess, Bella Donna at 7 P. M.

FROM SOUTHWEST PARS.

Southport Pass, Jan 5—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.50. Wind North and light.

Arrived—Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, Antwerp; bark Ellen, Jones, from Havre; schr Maud, Abernathy, Mobile, salt, to master; bark John B. Harris, Breen, 10 days from Newport, Wales, tallowed iron, Mentor, Kneer & Co; bark Jacob Bell, Bryant, 10 days from Newport, Brown Haven, to E. F. Stockmayer & Co; schooner Hattie Baker, Fuller, master, with tow. No departures. On the bar, steadily Du Bois.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Jan. 4.—Gen. Dulce disembarked at noon and was conducted to the palace, where he was installed and took possession of the Government. In his proclamation he says that he was expected would be made by high Spaniards and Cubans took place. The ostensible of his appointment is to pacify the Spanish Antilles and put down the rebellion. The new Viceroy brings with him a number of General officers and civil employés. He was accompanied by Bishop Martinez, of the diocese of Havana, who was some time banished to Spain by Gen. Lersundi.

London, Jan. 5.—Late intelligence reports a severe attack at Tabasco, Persia. No loss of life reported.

Florence, Jan. 5.—The country is perfectly tranquil.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 5—Afternoon.—Consols 94¾. *London*, Jan. 5—Evening.—Consols unchanged. Bonds 74¾. Tallow 47s 9d.

Liverpool