THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPONT, BOWER & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; six mo's, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements have, in the size of this paper, first insertion $1.50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1.50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
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All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1868.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A "THROUGH FREIGHT" SYSTEM.

We do not suppose it is necessary to expate at any length upon the great importance—greater now than ever—of facilitating and cheapening the transit of freights through the city of New Orleans. It is absurd because commerce passes through a city without paying tribute thereto that its people should attempt to throw any obstacles in the way of that commerce. But just such an absurdity has hitherto been practiced in New Orleans. What has been the consequence? Has not commerce been seeking to avoid us? We have enough difficulties, to some extent of an insurmountable nature, to contend against without adding to them those which are of a character that can be removed. Our distance from the sea is one of the first described drawbacks—which impose upon sailing vessels a heavy charge for towage. The obstructions at the bar are another. The time occupied in sailing from the mouth of the river to the longitude of the Atlantic ports is a third, for these ports are now in competition with New Orleans by means of railroads. We have also to encounter a fierce competition from New York and other cities north of the Ohio for a large portion of the trade which formerly came to New Orleans. The Mississippi Valley, since the war, has been well canvassed every year by agents of Northern merchantile houses, not, as before, to transact business only with our merchants, our dry goods men and grocery men; they penetrate the interior, and seek to open relations with the planters and dealers throughout the country. We hear of them as swarming over Tennessee, Northern and Middle Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. It is also a noticeable fact that the planters all over the South show less disposition to leave their homes and enjoy a few weeks of city life, than they did before the war. They are practicing a rigid economy. They wait for the merchants to come to them. Does it not behoove us of New Orleans, then, to be up and doing, and contest with these Northern men for the trade they are so desirous of turning in their own direction?

These remarks are somewhat general, but we mean to give them a particular application.

One of the most important needs of New Orleans is a "through freight" system—such as is in operation in all Western and Eastern cities. The Pontchartrain Railway Company recognized this when they sought to extend their road to the levee, so as to do away with the charge for drayage, storage and other expenses on goods landed from the up-river boats, going to Mobile, and on freights from Alabama going up the Mississippi. The military authority of the United States recognized the necessity of a cheap and speedy transit from and to the river when they laid down a track on St. Joseph street. But these are the only instances we can cite. The Jackson Railroad which is as much interested as the Pontchartrain Company in a connection by rail with the river has never been able to effect that desirable object. If the reason for this want of success has been the willingness of the city authorities to grant them the privilege, it is time they should abandon their "ancient" notions and do their part to fight this battle for trade and commerce. While the States bordering on the Ohio are all alive to the necessity of connecting with the railroad leading to the Gulf we must not be behind in the race. A connection between the Jackson road and the river, is imperiously demanded in behalf of the interests of commerce and that Company should be urged to make it without further delay. It is probable that in a short time we shall be in direct communication with St. Louis through the Mississippi Central and other roads via Paducah; and this new line will give us direct communication with Chicago via Odin, on the Illinois Central. From Paducah another road is under construction to Vincennes, thus putting the former city in direct communication with Cincinnati. Railroad bridges are to be built across the Ohio at Paducah and Cincinnati, and across the Mississippi at St. Louis. Thus all of this vast network of railroads in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will soon be brought into direct connection with New Orleans via the New Orleans and Ohio—the Mississippi Central and the Jackson Railroads, and will act as feeders to the latter if New Orleans offers inducements for "through freights.—Among these inducements must be the cheapening of the transit through this city. We have heard that the Jackson Railroad Company intend to effect a connection between their road and the river, and to establish a depot at the foot of Girod street. The right of way should be granted by the city. A route has been spoken of which seems feasible, viz: that by way of Napoleon Avenue in Jefferson city down to the river, thence along the levee to the great grain elevator, thence to the Pontchartrain Depot, which would place the Jackson Road in connection with the Opelousas Road, the river only intervening. It has also been proposed to grant the Jackson Company something by way of consideration to induce them to undertake the work—that is the abandonment of the stock owned by the city in that road. Those who advise such a disposition of that stock, say it has never been anything but a source of trouble and perplexity and litigation—that it pays no dividends—and never will pay any until the claims of the bondholders have been liquidated—that it is worth nothing as an asset of the city, since it cannot be sold, while the lien of the bondholders rests upon it. This proposition requires to be weighed before being accepted. But one thing is palpable, we must strain every nerve to compete with the Eastern roads which are tapping our trade in all directions, even if it be necessary to make temporary sacrifices, so as to hold our own in the contest.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The beautiful opera of "Jerusalem," by Verdi, (I Lombardi,) which was performed so acceptably on Thursday evening last, will be repeated to-night. Madame Cambier, Messrs. Picot, Perent, Van Hoffen and Julien personating the principal characters.

The ball of Jackson Fire Company No. 18 takes place this evening at "Odd Fellows' Hall. The managers have our thanks for tickets.

CAMPBELL RESTAURANT.—Mr. Auguste Broué, through our columns, reminds the public that his restaurant, No. 221 Chartres street, keeps open, and is furnished with every thing the market affords, including the best of wines, at reduced prices.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHURCH.—An entertainment will be given in the old St. Vincent de Paul's Church, this evening, for the benefit of the church. There will be a lecture by W B Kleinpeter, and some performances, recitations and singing.

Many years ago the writer of this notice and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were, like ourselves, seeking health, and upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and determined to make it the basis of a *Tonic and Restorative Medicine*. The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity. The celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was then made known to the world. Being an article of real merit, founded on new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable kingdom for its medicinal effects, it worked a rapid revolution in the treatment of physical debility.

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

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER ERA NO 10.—From the pilot of the steamer Era No 10, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, on the steamer St. Nicholas, we learn that the steamers Era No. 9 and Era No. 10, the former bound up, the latter coming down from Shreveport, with 886 bales cotton and sundries for this port, collided in Red River, one mile above the mouth of Old River, on the 17th inst., at about 4 A M. A hole was knocked in the bow of the Era No. 10, she was towed to the shore by the Era No. 9, and sunk in about 5 hours after the collision to the cabin floor, and will probably caravan over. The passengers and crew with 320 bales cotton and sundries were transferred to the St Nicholas and brought to this city. The boat will be a total loss, her cargo will be saved, but in a damaged condition. The Era No. 9 proceeded on her way up the river, having sustained no material damage.

See ship news column for manifest.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Alf Bouligny sells real estate to-day at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, at 12 o'clock m.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,628.

DEATH OF JOHN PEMBERTON, ESQ.

We are called upon to record the death of our worthy fellow-citizen John Pemberton, President of the Merchants' Insurance Company. This event occurred at his residence, in this city, yesterday morning. Mr. Pemberton lately returned from Europe whither he went in the spring, for the purpose of re-establishing his health, which had been failing. In his removal, New Orleans lose a public spirited and useful citizen, whose place it will not be easy to fill. Mr. Pemberton was noted for his benevolence, being always ready to assist and encourage our charitable institutions with his means and with his time and to respond to all proper appeals. He was a native of this city, although his parents were from Virginia, and was educated at the St. Louis College, in Missouri. At the age of 15 years he entered as a clerk in the office of the Merchants' Insurance Company of New Orleans; at the age of 19 he became its secretary, and at the age of 29 he became its president, succeeding Christoval Toledano, Esq. The latter promotion took place in 1847. Since that time he has worthily filled the office, having been re elected every year. Mr Pemberton was an excellent business man, and distinguished for the urbanity of his manners. His name has figured in the lists of Directors and managers of many of our public institutions from time to time. Our charitable associations and banking corporations will miss his valuable services. In politics he was a Democrat. He was sent to the State Legislature for several years, and was a member of the Secession Convention of 1861. The immediate cause of his death is stated to have been intestinal inflammation. His age was 49.

In testimony of their regard for their deceased colleague, the Board of Underwriters will close their offices to-day at half past 1 P. M., and the Presidents and Secretaries of the various Insurance Companies of the city will meet at the office of the Merchants' Insurance Company, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of attending his funeral. See announcement in our advertising columns.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory—Manager Gran, of the Maria Fredonia Grand Opera Company, is in this city, making arrangements for the appearance of the company here, which will probably commence its engagement at the National Theatre.

Col Perry Fuller, Collector of this port, has telegraphed to Washington for instructions concerning the case of the Peruvian transport Marmora, commanded by Hawkes, which, it will be remembered, has changed its colors, by hauling down the American flag and hoisting that of the Peruvian Government in our port.

Senor Garcia y Garcia, the Peruvian Minister, has called on Mayor Conway, who referred him to Mr. Rodgers, School Superintendent, for information concerning our system of public schools, with a view to incorporating a similar system in the schools of his Government.

The report that Gen. Rousseau had purchased the Belle Isle sugar plantation is contradicted.

Bob Hart is amusing the patrons of the Olympic Variety theatre in his usual style.

The first grand ball of the Order of the Seven Wise Men was given Thursday night in the new Odd Fellows' Hall, under the auspices of the Isaia Conclave. Grand Master Dimitry Calonge, and other dignitaries of the order were present.

We understand that Supervisor Creecy has suspended from office Col. Eugene Tisdale, Collector of the Third District of Louisiana, for alleged embezzlement of public funds and other violations of the revenue laws.

We are indebted to the management for complimentary tickets to the grand fancy dress regatta and masquerade ball to be given by Magnolia Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F., at new Odd Fellows' Hall, Friday evening, January 15th, 1869.

An affidavit has been made before Recorder Gastinel by Mr. Levi Levinson, charging Mr. Cramtry with stealing $40 or $40 worth of goods from him, Thursday night, on the steamer Lafourche, lying at the foot of Black ville street.

Jeanti Cambri, charged with attempting to effect the escape of his brother from prison, by passing a file to him concealed in a loaf of bread has been discharged by Recorder Gastinel.

The Steam Man.—This wonderful mechanical contrivance, not unlike what it seems more than, yet will be seen for sure to the cut on the French side of our paper, will be exhibited in motion, for a short time, at No. 34 St. Charles street, on the 23d instant, previous to being exhibited in Europe.

If all we read about it is correct it is certainly one of the greatest inventions of the age, and its exhibition will doubtless be very entertaining. This machine has been exhibited in New York, Boston, Chicago and other large cities, where it was run over race courses, and is similar to the one which has excited so much attention in Europe.

It (?) is said to pull a carriage a mile in two minutes and fifteen seconds, and to perform other wonderful feats with great speed and power, and this form an interesting study. The proprietors, we are told, are Southern men, and will devote a portion of the proceeds in every city in the South to the benefit of the Southern poor.

The exhibition will begin at 9 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents, children 20 cents.

The Tax Ordinance—There was a meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen last night, President Kearny in the chair, and Messrs Aitkens, Breen, Farrell, Fisher, Walker, Rose, Wynne, Grandpré, Pandelt and Montgomery.

The Tax Ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to establish a uniform rate of taxes and licenses on professions, callings and other business, and on carriages, hacks, drays and other vehicles, for the year 1869," was taken up and adopted by sections, and each section as a whole, the Hand having gone into Committee of the Whole for the special purpose of acting upon the ordinance.

We have only space to mention the items of taxation, without giving the specifications of the law, as follows:

Each bank and banking agency not incorporated by the laws of the United States and of Louisiana $1000; private bankers $500

Each insurance company 1½ per cent on net premiums for 1868, less reinsurance and return premiums, provided no license shall be less than $750; each insurance inspector $25.

Express companies $250.

Book and job offices, engravers and lithographic printers $50

Race courses $1000; cockpits $500.

Brokers in foreign and domestic exchange $300.

Pawnbrokers individually, or as member of firm, each $750

Money brokers, in same way, $250 each.

Insurance brokers $50

Hotels, not accommodating over one hundred persons, $150, over that number $750.

Boarding houses accommodating over fifty persons $50; over ten and not over fifty $25, eight longing houses $75.

Club houses using billiard tables and selling liquors $500.

Private boarding-houses where liquors are sold $200.

Theatres, opera-houses, etc., $1000.

A communication was here received from Messrs Spalding and Bidwell, of the Academy of Music, consisting of the heavy tax on theatres, was reconsidered, and fixed at $500, instead of $1000

Sec. 14. Every person doing business, whether individually or as a member of a firm, as a wholesale merchant, whose sales in 1868 exceeded the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, 150 dollars.

Every person doing business, whether individually or as a member of a firm, whose sales exceeded $750 the sum of fifty thousand dollars, but did not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, 100 dollars

Every person doing business individually or as a member of a firm, as a wholesale and retail merchant combined, whose sales in 1868 exceeded twenty five thousand dollars, but did not exceed fifty thousand dollars, 50 dollars.

Sec 15. Every person or business house doing a retail business exclusively in merchandise, whose sales in 1868 did not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, but exceeded fifteen thousand dollars, shall pay the sum of 50 dollars for each and every member, whether resident or non-resident.

Sec. 16. Every firm or business house doing a retail business exclusively in merchandise, whose sales in 1868 did not exceed fifteen thousand dollars, shall pay the sum of 30 dollars for each and every member, whether resident or non-resident.

Every person doing business, whether individually or as a member of a firm commencing business on or after the first day of January, 1869, as a merchant, shall pay a license for the year of 50 dollars.

Sec. 17. Every keeper of a Restaurant or Eating House where spirituous or malt liquors are not sold, except to guests at meals or repasts, 100 dollars

The license on first-class Coffee-houses fixed at $200—second class $150, and third class $75

Every keeper of a Restaurant or eating House where liquor is sold at the bar, 150 dollars, in addition to said 100 dollars

The ordinance was embraced 97 sections, and was adopted as a whole. We deem it unnecessary to give more of its features at present as it has not yet become a law, and our space is too limited.

The Tobacco Seizures—In reference to the seizures of tobacco for alleged violations of the Revenue laws, as reported in the papers, Messrs G. M. Bayly & Fond, wholesale grocers, Nos 40 and 42 Canal, and 59 and 61 Common street, have assured us, as they have the Customhouse officers, of their entire innocence in the matter, having purchased their tobacco in good faith, and without being aware of any fraud whatever.

Mr Bayly, of this large and popular firm, has been in the grocery business in this city for over 25 years, and the long and high standing of the firm precludes all suspicion against them.

Messrs Calloway & Johnson, from whom they purchased, are merely commission merchants, buying and selling on commission, have not owned tobacco, and are equally above suspicion.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durell.—Bellejoire Robert was yesterday convicted of making and passing counterfeit nickels.

Wm. E. Finch, charged with robbing the mails while route mail Agent on the Opelousas Railroad, was discharged by *nol. pros.*

Accidentally Shot.—It was reported last night that Mr. Charles Miltimore, proprietor of the "Green Room" coffee-house, in Commercial Place, while driving in a buggy, was shot by a pistol which accidentally went off in the hands of Mr Hart. He was wounded in the leg severely, if not dangerously.

More Negro Policemen.—Five additional colored policemen, making eight in all, have been placed on duty in the First Precinct. About as many of the white policemen have consequently resigned.

The Carondelet Robbery.—A box was recovered Friday morning from the Southern Express Company by the police, under information from Mr. Bartell, which was found to contain a large part of the goods recently stolen from No. 18 Carondelet street. It was shipped by the man, Brice, now under arrest for the robbery, and was directed to Charleston, S. C. The goods it contains have been identified by Mr. Bartell as his property. This is certainly most convincing evidence of his participation in the robbery.

Burglary.—The residence of Mrs. Brown, No. 118 Liberty street, was entered Thursday night by unknown persons, and robbed of wearing apparel and other valuables to a considerable amount. An entrance was effected through a side window, and an escape made without detection. No clue has yet been discovered to the perpetrators.

Stolen Property—A man named Joseph Crew has been arrested by officer Cooper, charged by Mr. Gray with having in his possession property recently stolen from his residence on Magazine street. He was locked up to await the decision of the Recorder in the case.

Robbery—A stranger in the city, named E. P. Hurbright, was robbed Thursday night on the steamboat landing of $450, by gamsters. He says there were two men engaged in the outrage, but he, of course, can give no description of the persons who did it.

Accidentally Shot—Police officer James Murphy, while in pursuit yesterday of a prisoner who had escaped from him, on Julia street, drew his pistol and fired. The ball struck a colored man named David White, who lives at No. 36 Robertson street, inflicting a dangerous wound in the right side. The officer surrendered himself.

Without saying whether the officer was careful or not in this instance, it is to be hoped that they will always be exceedingly so when shooting at prisoners.

Charge of Scundling—A. S Cooper has been sent by the U. S Commissioner at Augusta before the U S District Court for trial, on a charge of swindling Henry Reilly, a deckhand on board the steamer Little Orb, under an alleged pretence of having authority to represent the U. S. Commissioner in the matter of recovering a claim, he (Reilly) had against the boat for $6, which the accused is alleged to have collected.

Leg Broken—About 1 o'clock yesterday a young named Powell Shelling, 18 years old, while riding a mule in the stable corner of Pleasant and Prytania streets fell or was thrown off and had his leg broken just below the knee. He was taken to his home, on Ninth between Laurel and Annunciation streets.

Louisiana Items.

The *Record*, of Carroll parish, says:

Cotton picking is suspended, and labor on the plantations has come to a stand-still. There is little cotton going forward for shipment; in fact it is all in, with the little that has to be picked—which will be done as soon as the weather moderates. We are told there is considerable cotton on the Bayou Macon Bluffs waiting for transportation down the Bayou—the swamp roads to the river having become too heavy for travel. The inquiries about the Peeler cotton continue to be numerous, and the determination to have some of the seed for next season seems to be general.

The Telegraph, of Ouachita parish, makes the following comments on our present system of jury trial.

The District Court was organized in Morehouse on Monday last:

The people, we presume, are disgusted with the judicial farce, which is now being played throughout the State at the session of District Courts. Negroes are on every panel upon juries, and if the administration of the criminal law is to be left to them there will be endless confusion in criminal cases, and a great difficulty in obtaining the jury. At the present session of the court in Morehouse there were on the Grand Jury 12 negroes and 4 whites. One of the negroes present had been previously indicted for stealing an ox, another was arrested on a charge of larceny, and the District Attorney filed information against 3 others, thus reducing the Grand Jury to 11, not leaving the requisite number to transact business. The jury in Morehouse is a fair sample of the juries we may expect at every term of the District Court where the negroes are largely in the majority. The effect will be to do away with the trial by jury altogether. Judges will refer their cases to the courts, and accused persons will not be willing to risk their cases to a set of ignorant creatures, who are incapable of exercising the reasoning faculties, and whose verdict, if they are capable of making up one, will be dictated by prejudice.

The same paper notices the following sales of land lately effected in Ouachita parish:

George Chamberlain has purchased the Dortch plantation on Bayou Desiard, paying $10 000 for the same—at average about $20 per acre.

Messrs Hardy & D T Head have purchased the fine slave of James Freeman, in the Island, giving $6000, about $20 per acre. From these sales, it will be noticed that real estate is improving in value

The Iberville *South* of the 12th says:

The rolling season is now drawing to a close with most satisfactory results to our planters The growing season was all that could be desired, and the picking season was never more favorable The average product of sugar per acre in this parish is fully two hogsheads, and the aggregate for the parish of Iberville will probably reach over 7000 hogsheads. We only hope that the good fortune of our planters the present year will not induce them—in the prosperous anticipations of a bright future—to lay their planting operations for the coming year beyond their ability to contend with future reverses, should they come upon them.

The *Villager* of Avoyelles parish, of the 12th, says:

Our people throughout the parish are preparing for next year's crop. We believe that the freedmen readily enter into contracts, without being sought after and coaxed as they were this year.

Many of our large land owners have divided their immense estates into small farms of 30 and 40 acres, with nice little cottages, and are offering them for rent to the freedmen.

The *Sugar Planter* of West Baton Rouge notices the death of Magloire C. Leblanc, one of the old citizens of that parish.

The same paper pays an equivocal compliment to Judge W. H. Cooley, of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans:

The Fifth District Court meets in this parish on Monday next, Judge E T Posey presiding The criminal docket is rather slim, which speaks volumes for the good behavior and orderly conduct of our citizens. In civil matters, there will be much to do, owing to the failure of holding court at the last regular term in April This, however, is owing to the little time placed upon our worthy Judge by his then *confrere*, Judge Cooley, of Point Coupee, who requested an exchange of the benches for the term, and was accepted by Judge Posey, Cooley posted off to New Orleans to attend to his election there, in which he was successful. On ascertaining the fact, Judge Posey promptly vacated his seat and returned home, but it was too late for our regular term, and so we lost it.

The *Mechachie*, of St. John Baptist, advises planters not to be in too great a hurry to ship their sugar to the city, and for these reasons: Sugar made in open kettles is new selling at from 7 to 11½ cents. The crop will be so small, compared with the demand, that this staple should certainly command a higher price. The Northern and Western buyers are evidently keeping back in the expectation that the market will be one crowded and prices rule still more in their favor. Molasses cannot be kept long, and should be sold to pay noisy little debts. Sugar, if possible, ought to be held back at least a month longer.

The following is from the same paper:

Mr. W. B. Whitehead, one of our go-ahead and honest-to-succeed planters of the parish of St. Charles, has finished the levee in front of his plantation. As the Board of Levee Commissioners had nothing to do in this case, the work was done well and promptly.

A new levee is also being built in front of Mr. Lonfy's plantation, formerly Soutbone Delarbre's place. The railroad constructed on that, two years ago, at the expense of about $30,000, to haul wood from the swamp, is now totally abandoned.

The Minden *Democrat* says:

The planters of this parish seem to be much encouraged by the pre-sent crop. The yield has been beyond their most sanguine expectations. They are already making arrangements for another crop. Land has already been taken, and many of our planters will plant next year upon a more extensive scale. This speaks well for the growing prosperity of this portion of the country. Everything is quiet among the freedmen. They have learned a few lessons from experience which will not soon be forgotten.

The Houma *Patriot* (Terrebonne parish) says:

Planters in our parish are now making three hogsheads of sugar and two barrels of molasses to the acre How do you like this, men of capital? The soil and climate combine most favorable The average product of sugar per acre in this parish is fully two hogsheads, and the aggregate for the parish will probably reach over 7000 hogsheads. We only hope that the good fortune of our planters the present year will not induce them—in the prosperous anticipations of a bright future—to lay their planting operations for the coming year beyond their ability to contend with future reverses, should they come upon them.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Louisiana Contestants.

Military Commissions Prohibited to Civil Officers.

Bill to Repeal the Admission of Georgia.

Changes in the Bankrupt Law.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Exchange, Federal currency, 19½ to 21, premium. Gold 6 to 8½ premium.

London, Dec. 18—Seventh American advices reports that the Allies threatened an attack on Villeta.

McMahon had ascended the Paraguay river with gunboats.

London, Dec. 18—Noon.—Consols 92½.—Bonds unchanged.

Liverpool, Dec. 18—Noon.—Cotton quiet—Sales 10,000 bales. Sales for the week 57,000 bales, of which 8300 bales were for export and 2000 for speculation.

Stock 364,000 bales, of which 51,000 bales are American.

Paris, Dec. 18—Bullion in the Bank of France decreased 11,000,000 francs.

Bourse dull. Rentes 70 25.

Liverpool, Dec. 18—Afternoon.—Cotton steady. Stock about 255,000 bales, of which 116,000 bales are American. Naval stores heavy.

Havre, Dec. 18—Cotton dull. On the spot 132.

Washington, Dec. 18.—SENATE.—Kellogg's bill regarding loyal claimants in Louisiana and Arkansas was indefinitely postponed.

Abbott introduced a similar bill applicable to all the rebellious States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.—Col. Hunt's and Menard's papers were referred to the Election Committee, without remark.

A resolution appointing a committee to investigate the Louisiana election was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Ashley introduced a similar bill applicable to the Louisiana election was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Bingham reported back the bill to admit Georgia before the U S District Court for trial, on a charge of swindling Henry Reilly, a deckhand on board the steamer Little Orb, under an alleged pretence of having authority to represent the U. S. Commissioner in the matter of recovering a claim, he (Reilly) had against the boat for $6, which the accused is alleged to have collected.

Leg Broken—About 1 o'clock yesterday a young named Powell Shelling, 18 years old, while riding a mule in the stable corner of Pleasant and Prytania streets fell or was thrown off and had his leg broken just below the knee. He was taken to his home, on Ninth between Laurel and Annunciation streets.

Louisiana Items.

The *Record*, of Carroll parish, says:

Cotton picking is suspended, and labor on the plantations has come to a stand-still. There is little cotton going forward for shipment; in fact it is all in, with the little that has to be picked—which will be done as soon as the weather moderates. We are told there is considerable cotton on the Bayou Macon Bluffs waiting for transportation down the Bayou—the swamp roads to the river having become too heavy for travel. The inquiries about the Peeler cotton continue to be numerous, and the determination to have some of the seed for next season seems to be general.

The Telegraph, of Ouachita parish, makes the following comments on our present system of jury trial.

The District Court was organized in Morehouse on Monday last:

The people, we presume, are disgusted with the judicial farce, which is now being played throughout the State at the session of District Courts. Negroes are on every panel upon juries, and if the administration of the criminal law is to be left to them there will be endless confusion in criminal cases, and a great difficulty in obtaining the jury. At the present session of the court in Morehouse there were on the Grand Jury 12 negroes and 4 whites. One of the negroes present had been previously indicted for stealing an ox, another was arrested on a charge of larceny, and the District Attorney filed information against 3 others, thus reducing the Grand Jury to 11, not leaving the requisite number to transact business. The jury in Morehouse is a fair sample of the juries we may expect at every term of the District Court where the negroes are largely in the majority. The effect will be to do away with the trial by jury altogether. Judges will refer their cases to the courts, and accused persons will not be willing to risk their cases to a set of ignorant creatures, who are incapable of exercising the reasoning faculties, and whose verdict, if they are capable of making up one, will be dictated by prejudice.

The same paper notices the following sales of land lately effected in Ouachita parish:

George Chamberlain has purchased the Dortch plantation on Bayou Desiard, paying $10 000 for the same—at average about $20 per acre.

Messrs Hardy & D T Head have purchased the fine slave of James Freeman, in the Island, giving $6000, about $20 per acre. From these sales, it will be noticed that real estate is improving in value

The Iberville *South* of the 12th says:

The rolling season is now drawing to a close with most satisfactory results to our planters The growing season was all that could be desired, and the picking season was never more favorable The average product of sugar per acre in this parish is fully two hogsheads, and the aggregate for the parish will probably reach over 7000 hogsheads. We only hope that the good fortune of our planters the present year will not induce them—in the prosperous anticipations of a bright future—to lay their planting operations for the coming year beyond their ability to contend with future reverses, should they come upon them.

The *Villager* of Avoyelles parish, of the 12th, says:

Our people throughout the parish are preparing for next year's crop. We believe that the freedmen readily enter into contracts, without being sought after and coaxed as they were this year.

Many of our large land owners have divided their immense estates into small farms of 30 and 40 acres, with nice little cottages, and are offering them for rent to the freedmen.

The *Sugar Planter* of West Baton Rouge notices the death of Magloire C. Leblanc, one of the old citizens of that parish.

The same paper pays an equivocal compliment to Judge W. H. Cooley, of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans:

The Fifth District Court meets in this parish on Monday next, Judge E T Posey presiding The criminal docket is rather slim, which speaks volumes for the good behavior and orderly conduct of our citizens. In civil matters, there will be much to do, owing to the failure of holding court at the last regular term in April This, however, is owing to the little time placed upon our worthy Judge by his then *confrere*, Judge Cooley, of Point Coupee, who requested an exchange of the benches for the term, and was accepted by Judge Posey, Cooley posted off to New Orleans to attend to his election there, in which he was successful. On ascertaining the fact, Judge Posey promptly vacated his seat and returned home, but it was too late for our regular term, and so we lost it.

The *Mechachie*, of St. John Baptist, advises planters not to be in too great a hurry to ship their sugar to the city, and for these reasons: Sugar made in open kettles is new selling at from 7 to 11½ cents The crop will be so small, compared with the demand, that this staple should certainly command a higher price. The Northern and Western buyers are evidently keeping back in the expectation that the market will be one crowded and prices rule still more in their favor. Molasses cannot be kept long, and should be sold to pay noisy little debts. Sugar, if possible, ought to be held back at least a month longer.

The following is from the same paper:

Mr. W. B. Whitehead, one of our go-ahead and honest-to-succeed planters of the parish of St. Charles, has finished the levee in front of his plantation. As the Board of Levee Commissioners had nothing to do in this case, the work was done well and promptly.

A new levee is also being built in front of Mr. Lonfy's plantation, formerly Soutbone Delarbre's place. The railroad constructed on that, two years ago, at the expense of about $30,000, to haul wood from the swamp, is now totally abandoned.

The Minden *Democrat* says:

The planters of this parish seem to be much encouraged by the pre-sent crop. The yield has been beyond their most sanguine expectations. They are already making arrangements for another crop. Land has already been taken, and many of our planters will plant next year upon a more extensive scale. This speaks well for the growing prosperity of this portion of the country. Everything is quiet among the freedmen. They have learned a few lessons from experience which will not soon be forgotten.

The Houma *Patriot* (Terrebonne parish) says:

Planters in our parish are now making three hogsheads of sugar and two barrels of molasses to the acre How do you like this, men of capital? The soil and climate combine most favorable The average product of sugar per acre in this parish is fully two hogsheads, and the aggregate for the parish will probably reach over 7000 hogsheads. We only hope that the good fortune of our planters the present year will not induce them—in the prosperous anticipations of a bright future—to lay their planting operations for the coming year beyond their ability to contend with future reverses, should they come upon them.

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