The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIBERT, PROPRIETORS,

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Miss Julia Thompson troupe.—Benefit of Miss Minnie Walton—"Rough Diamond" and "Wanted, the Sailor."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Gaiety Comique Troupe—"Robinson Crusoe."

BULLARD'S PANORAMA of New York City, at Lyceum Hall, City Hall Building, at 2 and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—No. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

SOME OF GOV. WARMOTH'S CLAIMS TO COMMENDATION.

Mayor Flanders, in his late message to the City Council, pointed out the evils of the present police system of the city of New Orleans—one of Governor Warmoth's gifts to the community—and recommended that it be abolished, and the selection, organization and control of the police force be restored to the Mayor and City Council, where the power properly belongs. No satisfactory answer has been or can be made, to either the facts stated in the message, or the reasoning by which the Mayor supported his recommendation. The system has not found a single apologist so far as our observation extended. Every one knows that the withdrawal of the control of the police from the corporation authorities, was due entirely to a political object, which the Governor of the State and those who act with him, had in view. One of the principal objections urged by the Mayor to the continuance of the Metropolitan Police Board was the great and unnecessary cost which it caused to the tax-payers, and which he said was "out of all reason." He demonstrated the fact by a comparison of the expenditures of the city on this account in each year, beginning with 1860, when our population was probably at its maximum. This comparison showed that while in the year 1860, the police expenditures of New Orleans amounted to $287,154, in the year 1871 they among to $805,000, that is to say while the inhabitants of this city were taxed in 1860 at the rate of one dollar and half per head, in 1871 they are to be taxed at the rate of about three dollars and a quarter per head for a much less efficient police force and much less protection to the property and the persons of the inhabitants than was afforded by the city government in 1860. He further demonstrated the excessive expenditures of the city for police purposes by their comparison with the expenditures of other large cities of the United States for similar purposes, viz: St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Baltimore. This comparison shows that while the inhabitants in St. Louis are taxed only to the extent of one dollar per head for their police, the inhabitants of New Orleans are taxed to the extent of four dollars and a quarter per head or thereabouts, and the latter probably have a worse service in return for the money they pay than the people of St. Louis. The people of Cincinnati and Chicago pay about one dollar and a third, or a little more per head, and those of Baltimore one dollar and three quarters. Yet the people of New Orleans are without that protection from the government, either in their persons or property, to which they are entitled; witness the murders, the assaults, the burglaries, the thefts and other crimes which are daily committed in our midst; the perpetrators of which are not prevented—if they could, might be if our police officers were as efficient as they ought to be—from committing those crimes, nor are they in many cases, arrested after they have committed them. Witness the cruelties of which many of the members of the police force are guilty under the very eyes of our citizens as they pass along the streets, using their batons on drunken men and children in the most brutal manner, dragging them along the streets more like inanimate matter than human beings. Witness the secret examinations of accused parties held by the Police Board, which is composed of men who have not the respect of the community, and who have no judicial power. Witness the complaints made so generally by our citizens that the officers of the law from the highest to the lowest so far from being a terror to evil-doers are now only a terror to the innocent.

The Mayor and his colleagues of the Council have stated in their opinion that the large sum of four hundred thousand dollars might easily be saved to the people of New Orleans on police expenditures alone without impairing the efficiency of the service. How Gov. Warmoth can get over this fact we are at a loss to know. He or his apologists can commend him for any desire to limit the expenditures of our city or State Government, while extravagance is practiced which amounts indeed to robbery of an over-burdened community. And which Gov. Warmoth can clear, we are at a loss to know. Is he not also responsible for this unnecessary and excessive expenditure for police purposes, and for the extravagance which is to be seen in all departments of the public service? Is he not, at least, the man who set with him, responsible for the financial embarrassments by which the State and city treasuries are now beset? What has Gov. Warmoth done, may we ask those who have suddenly become his eulogists, that he should be commended? Was it not only a few months ago that he was reviled by those very eulogists as the public enemy of Louisiana and boldly accused day after day of corrupting the public conscience, accepting bribes, and engaging in the most questionable schemes with other characteristic adventurers? Because, for political party purposes, and the promotion of his own interests he vetoes a certain legislative act which never could be enforced, and which would in fact be a dead letter even were he to approve it, are we to regard such a performance of mere duty as a "gift horse," which should be accepted without question as to its value, without enquiring, indeed, whether it be a gift at all? Are we to banish from our minds the career of Gov. Warmoth in this State, and the afflictions he and his associates have brought upon her? Are we to forget the just and heavy censure which his administration of our State affairs has elicited from all quarters? Because he finds it convenient for purposes connected with plans looking to higher office than he now holds, to prate about "pernicious legislation" and "rapacious speculators," are we to put confidence in a virtue which is only assumed for an occasion? Who has been more identified with pernicious legislation and rapacious speculators than he who now denounces them through a veto message? What degree of faith can we have in his advocacy of a retrenchment in expenditures, an economy which has been entirely foreign to himself personally and to his management of our State concerns? Is it at all unreasonable to believe that it had been desirable for the furtherance of any personal or party purposes to sign the bill increasing the emoluments of the Lieutenant-Governor and other officers of the Police Board, he would have done so without a moment's hesitation? We say that this veto comes at a time when Gov. Warmoth is known to be in a deadly struggle with the Lieut. Governor, which gives it the air of being done out of personal spite. Certainly he should have vetoed the bill long ago. Let those who have been so sadly found shown virtues in Gov. Warmoth, which they are now parading before a disgusted community, read the annual report of the Auditor of the State, Mr. Packham, in connection with the report of Mr. Shaw, Administrator of Public Accounts of the City of New Orleans, and the message of Mayor Flanders. Mr. Packham tells us that we are taxed the present year for State purposes a sum quite as large as ever levied before—that is to say, 14½ mills on the dollar on all assessment of two hundred and forty-four millions, that being the assessed value of the taxable property of the State. This rate of taxation will yield about three millions seven hundred thousand dollars. We ask the eulogists of the Governor to say if we ought to commend him for this condition of things? Among the extraordinary expenses incurred by the Legislature of 1870, and in which Gov. Warmoth is implicated, we find an item of two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars for printing and advertising in the country parishes—that is to say for the support of a few small-Radical sheets which have little or no circulation. These *extraordinary* expenses amount for one year only to one million and thirty thousand dollars, and they are imposed unnecessarily upon a State already overburdened with debt.

When Gov. Warmoth begins to condemn "pernicious legislation" and "rapacious speculators," we are reminded of the language of *Signor Antonio*, in the "Merchant of Venice." He is addressing *Bassanio*, and alludes to *Shylock*, who has quoted Scripture as an authority for exacting usurious interest:

> Mark you this, Bassanio—
> The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose.
> An evil soul, producing holy witness,
> Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
> A goodly apple rotten at the heart:
> Oh! what a goodly outside falsehood hath!

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY.—The success of the Gaiteo Comique Troupe, in its diversified employments of olio, and scenic-burlesque-extravaganza performances is certainly the best warrant of its worth. That it has succeeded, the most mendacious would have been thoroughly upset, by only looking at Robert's phiz, and a conviction would have been reached without any difficulty. To-night, the Queen of the company, Jennie Engel, is the recipient of a complimentary benefit. That it was accorded to her we are not at all astonished, but such a bill as is presented is really worthy of note. First, Cavanaghs "Female Minstrels," with the fair Jennie as *Bones*, and the no less, either fascinating or deserving Minnie Jackson as *Tambourin*. This followed by the olio of Burgess, Miss Blise Scott, Carleton, the jugglers, and all the rest, and "Robinson Crusoe" to wind up, makes up a bill that can scarcely be excelled in the annals of light theatricals in New Orleans, and then, it is the benefit night of one of our own favorites.

THE ST. CHARLES.—Full houses as usual to see the grand burlesque troupe and hear what Harper has to say. To-night Miss Minnie Walton, who is already no mean favorite to require praise at our hands, takes a benefit. Let us whisper something to the public that Harper told us in strict confidence. In addition to the extraordinary bill of inducements offered by the management, such as the charming beneficiary in *Mazeppa* or *Fisko*, Cousin *Jo*, there will be another surprise, not down in the bills. P. G looks knowing, but will say nothing. Do you know of any unexpected thing that is expected to take place about that time? You will go to the St. Charles and see.

LYCEUM HALL.—The Panorama of New York does not seek fashionable audiences, in the present sense of a term, but it is daily and nightly crowded with the best of our citizens, who bring their wives and daughters, their sons at school, and the whole household, with the knowledge that instruction and pleasure are imparted without any of the contaminating influences usually surround in public assemblies. The Lyceum Hall is literally crowded every night.

Miss DARGON'S READING.—We were pleased to see the Odd Fellows' Hall crowded last night to see and hear Miss Dargon. How much she had made of the few opportunities she had to win our refined population was shown in the intellect, strength, beauty and numbers of the audience that greeted her last night. The rendition of the bond demanding scene and *Portia's* defense with the combatants was superb. From that through "Bulgen" to "Footenoy" she mastered triumphantly. Were there an Irishman there who heard "Footenoy" with a dry eye? Let him be no Irishman. Miss Dargon is about to leave us, and she may be sure that she carries the best wishes of New Orleans with a hearty welcome ready whenever she elects to come to us again.

The Democratic Central and Parish Executive Committees are summoned to attend meetings of the same at 109 Chartres-house street, this evening, at 7 o'clock for the transaction of important business.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, stopping up of the throat, at times giving nasal twang to voice, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, feel dull and stupid, have pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption, or insanity, and end in the grave. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which he sends to any address, postpaid, for sixty cents. Sold by most druggists everywhere. wed,fri,su&w

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS—Mothers as you love your offspring don't fail to use Mrs. Winslow's Syrup for soothing children. Read the advertisement in another column.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, January 5, 1871.

Senate.

At 12 m., Lieut. Gov. Dunn called the Senate to order.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Charles Birch.

Thirty-eight Senators present.

Under a suspension of the rules Senator Jenks presented a bill granting certain ferry privileges across the Mississippi river at Bayou Sara.

Under a further suspension of the rules the bill passed to a second reading.

Several bills of local importance were given notice of.

Mr. Lynch asked for unanimous consent to introduce an act to provide homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands of the State.

Passed to its second reading.

Mr. Flanders, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, submitted a report and recommended the same to be printed. The report was signed by every member of the committee.

Report ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blackman stated that the committee authorized him to inform the Governor of the organization of the Senate, that performed the duty assigned it, and that the Governor replied that it is a few days he would send in his annual message.

The Senate remaining perfectly quiet for the space of two or three minutes, Mr. Pinchback moved (as there was no more business to be transacted) that the Senate adjourn. Carried.

The Senate was then declared adjourned until 12 m., Friday.

House.

House met at 12 m., Speaker Carr in the chair; 95 members present. Prayer by the Chaplain.

From the Special House Committee to examine the State Treasurer's accounts, a resolution to be permitted to employ an expert at a salary not per diem as the enrolling clerks—and expert to take the place of clerk. Adopted.

By Hewlett, of Ascension—A resolution for a joint committee to investigate the late riots at Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge, with power to take testimony, employ clerks, visit localities, &c.

Worrall, of Jefferson, moved that the resolution be referred to a special committee of five, with instructions to report at the earliest moment. Laid on the table.

After considerable discussion, the previous question was demanded and carried, and the original resolution was adopted.

By Dewees, of De Soto—A resolution for a committee of three to examine into the affairs of the New Orleans Gas Light Company, for purpose of ascertaining whether said company has complied with the conditions of its charter. Committee to have full power to examine books, papers, etc., of said company. Adopted.

By Burkham—That the Speaker appoint a special committee of five to examine the affairs of the Metropolitan Police Board, and to examine if they have complied with the Metropolitan Police law.

The House refusing to suspend the rules the resolution laid over.

Several bills were read a second time and referred.

By Somers, of Avoyelles—A joint resolution to instruct our Representatives in Congress to vote for a general amnesty. Read twice and referred to printed.

The hour having arrived, the order of the day, being the veto messages of the Governor, came up.

On motion of Mathews, of Tensas, the consideration of the messages was postponed until Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

The House then adjourned.

GUIZOT'S PAMPHLET ON THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

[From the New York Herald.]

We have before us the complete text of M. Guizot's pamphlet on the subject of France and her distinguished statesmen, which we have mentioned in a cable dispatch of the 2d instant, and which has been translated for the Herald by Mr. Chapel, one of the ablest and authoritative minds of Europe. The limit of our columns precludes its reproduction in full to-day, but, to use the language of a leading journal, in a notice of December 12—the latest date of the pamphlet in question being a few days earlier—"the talent of M. Guizot has lost, perhaps, been more startling, morally, and characterized in this little work. The reader finds it there complete, concentrated, enhanced up to all the striking qualities, and all its deficiencies, too. The original sketch of the situation is in. The eminent writer distributes to parties and to individuals praise and blame alike with admirable impartiality; and if he errs in anything, it has done so through his excess of honor. Any excess while it explains their weakness. Republicans, Legitimists, Orleanists, and even Bonapartists, are judged in a style that may be termed irreversible.

But M. Guizot assembly weakness when he suggests the remedy to be applied to the evils that are now preying on France. The old parliamentarian sees no remedy for our country excepting in the convocation of a National Assembly. How could such an assembly be called together under acceptable conditions of free choice, and how could it, when convoked, meet and move the Government? This is what M. Guizot does not explain with sufficient precision, simply contenting himself, as he does, with investing the idea in the splendid flowing garb of his philosophic style.

M. Guizot may be pardoned his preference for the parliamentary regime to which he owes most of his glory; but those who have no personal cause to feel any attachment for the worldly system of government may ask themselves whether it is not for this differing method that France owes most of her existing troubles.

M. Guizot cites for the support of his propositions the history of the formation of the United States of America, when Washington led their armies, and had to struggle, at one and the same time, against British troops and the distrust of Congress. This citation of his is ingenious, but we would ask the eminent writer to show us where there is a Washington in France, in December, 1870? When we shall have found a Washington we shall, perhaps, feel the less repugnance to placing him under the tutelage of Congress.

The above is a fair enough criticism of M. Guizot's ideas, and may serve as a sketch by index to the pamphlet of which we can cite only a few passages to-day. It is plain enough, however, that the crisis himself presents a dictatorship to an Assembly.

M. Guizot addresses "the Members of the Government of National Defense" in France, and earnestly compliments them not only for refusing to despair of their country, but for the nobler efforts that they have made to rescue her from the invader and to save her from anarchy. "You have sustained the war," he says, "without appealing to revolutionary passions, and while showing yourselves friends of peace, provided it were neither a shameful nor a vain one, you the have reinstated the living forces of the country and reorganized armies which have already shown themselves effective. Considering together all the facts and difficulties of your situation, you have convinced yourselves like men of heart and good citizens."

This much admitted, the writer reminds those whom he addresses that France, after all, her honor lost, desires peace, and that the boon cannot be obtained on good basis without a complete effective government to treat with the enemy. He then regrets the incomplete, provisional aspect presented by the existence of two governing centres, one at Paris, the other at Tours (now at Bordeaux). He rebukes certain concessions to titled parties on the one hand and to the other, and finds the only safety from all those contradictions in a

National Assembly.

"Such an Assembly," he adds, "could alone, by its discussions and decisions, realise and cover the responsibility of the depositaries of power; and, at the same time, give the Government the reality, the falcrum and the strength at all points which it requires."

We must pass on to-day, as was done in other ages, seek merely to appeal to the ideas and the passions of pre-existing parties strongly pronounced and well known; the object in view is no longer to set Catholics and Protestants, the whites and the blacks by the ears. The questions and arrangements before us are far more complicated and doubtful. We have to enlighten and shape public opinion as yet deficiently informed. We have incessantly to sustain and direct national sentiment, inclined sometimes to go astray; sometimes to faint before the facade, and it is, above all, in case of a desperate war to the knife, that the government of the country by the country, consequently, the presence of a National Assembly forms the one condition indispensable to success."

The writer then urgently asks why "the National Defense" is not accepted this conclusion, even while he scouts at the idea of ascribing any unworthy motives to those reflections. He finds occasion to felicitate Changarnier upon his defense of Gen. Bazaine against the charge of treason in surrendering Metz. He then pauses on to consider parties in France.

"The Republic

is now our Government," continues the venerable statesman. The principal public men are chiefly Republicans, of yesterday, but of yesterday not by the growth of circumstances, but by conviction. There are many kinds of Republicans. I, however, distinguish three—the judicious and pacific Republicans, who accept our existing form of society, and do not desire to change its principles or its form of Government; the fanatical Republicans, imbued with the maxims and passions of the Republic of 1792; the dreamer—Republicans who aspire not merely to Republican Government, but to social innovations that assume human nature and society to be other than God has made, or than they really are."

M. Guizot then declining to discuss the question before him with the men of 1792, or with the dreamers of the day, for the present, proceeds to address his plea to the moderate Republican party, and, in doing so, he denounces the very shadow of the terrorists, who, he says, must be kept aloof at all hazards, and then proceeds to sketch the rival parties confronting those who desire a Republican form.

The Napoleonic Party.

"I shall say but a word of the second empire and of Bonapartism. It is said that their servants are agitating outside and seeking among foreign Powers for chances of a restoration. I do not like to speak of the vanquished, particularly those who are vanquished through their own fault. I respect misfortune, even when it has been deserved; but one may, without offending either truth or propriety, say to France, as regards any attempt at imperialist reconstruction, the trial has been made; you know what to expect. You will find therein neither glory nor wisdom, neither the security of a strong Power nor the benefits of liberty."

The Legitimists

have two considerable and respectable forces—their principle, itself and their fidelity to that principle—but these are, to-day, only forces of opposition and resistance, not forces of action. The legitimists can hurt a government already established, but cannot, by themselves, establish their own government. The time of conspiracies and insurrections is past for them; they can, henceforth, do nothing, except by uniting themselves to the national feeling and movement, whether they relate to the internal or external affairs of the country."

The Orleanists.

"Those who are called Orleanists are not a party. The Government of Louis Philippe left behind it faithful friends, and, in the second country, some good recollections, which have already become, and will continue to become, clearer and more general. It did not, however, form or leave a party; one cannot apply that name to the mass of men of sense and order, essentially conservative and tranquilly Liberal, who ask nothing of government but to maintain the laws at home and peace outside and to give to the different interests, according to their importance, to develop and in proportion of their rightful claims, the satisfaction that they ask. That is not a party; it is that immense, laborious, well-to-do population, not discontented with its lot, which has often been called the immense party of the happy medium, and which hold such an important place in the life of France, whom it so efficiently serves both as balast and as a source of progress. This class of population almost always too timid, too obliging, sometimes, to those who, in the name of order, refuse it needful liberty, and, sometimes, to those who, in the very name of that liberty, compromise its industrious repose."

The Example of America.

"As to the necessity existing for the Republican Government to identify itself with France, it cannot satisfy the need excepting by securing to France herself the means of manifesting herself to it and of intimidating it by being influenced through it in return. From 1776 to 1789 the Congress of the United States of America often many occasions caused Washington many embarrassments, many mortifications, many perils. Does any one believe that Washington ever sought to elude or indefinitely adjourn the presence and the action of Congress! He, too, had a war to maintain and an army to create, and at the same time he had the republican heart and a patriotic mind. I am convinced that a free government and its general, a free people and its army, essentially require to be well acquainted with and to be mutually interpenetrated by each other. From his camp he was obliged not only to incessantly solicit, but to suggest measures, to indicate to Congress what he himself had to do in order to accomplish his work so that it, the Congress and the army, should not be but a vain word. His letters were read in open session and became the text of its deliberations.

"France has no Washington as yet, and she is less prepared than the United States for a republic; but the proceedings of the American Congress and of its general in their relations with each other, have nothing in them that is not natural and applicable to other countries in like circumstances."

Here we are compelled to suspend our hurried translation, by adding the peroration, which M. Guizot appends under date of December 3, apparently in great evil humor:

"God be praised! Patriotic hopes have not been in vain. Nations and army, citizens, generals and soldiers, have done their duty. France is rising to her feet, and begins again to conquer. May the purest, may the most disinterested, and after having, by her own exertions, saved herself, may the liberties, government, and prosperity of France be the fruits. With the help of God, she will at the same time recover glory, liberty and peace."

When the King of Prussia was asked what appeared most remarkable to him about the Palace of Versailles, he, over the same reply which the Duke of Genoa gave to Louis the Fourteenth, in the great mirror-hall of the Versailles palace, when asked this question. He turned around with a smile and said: "The fact that I am here."

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Prussian Attack on the Left Bank of the Seine.

Result Unknown.

Battle Fought by the Army of the North.

Great Victory for the French.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Remarkable Message from Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Lille, Jan. 5.—A battle fought by the Army of the North resulted in a great victory for the French. Gen. Faidherbe reports the villages of Sapaume and Delaingne destroyed. Railway travel between Lille and Cambrai has been restored. The fortress of Peronne is nearly destroyed, but still holds out.

Havre, Jan. 5—P. M.—The Prussians in force attacked the French on the left bank of the Seine to-day. The result is unknown. No particulars given.

London, Jan. 5.—It is rumored here that a Prussian courier has been captured by Franc Tireurs, near the Belgian frontier, and that he bore dispatches from Bismarck urging the United States to press the Alabama claims. The report is widely credited here.

The *London Times*, of this morning, has an article on the Alabama claims question, in which it says: England only desires, for the time being, and a fair time, simply to bring about a settlement of this foolish quarrel, which alienates two great nations and lay the foundation of a lasting peace.

Jules Favre has informed Count Bismarck, through the American Minister, that he will not go to Paris for the European conference, and he will not leave Paris to attend it.

London, Jan. 5.—The Treasury of Belgium has disclaimed Mr. Gladstone's offer of the interest displayed by him in the welfare of the Pope.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a letter from Orville H. Browning, of Illinois, dated at Bloomfield, Supervisor of Illinois, with connivance at fraud.

Orville says: I have gained my knowledge of the whole affair in the strictest confidence, and to tell it, I am betraying a sacred trust, which I would sacrifice if I can make for doing a man so great an act of injustice is, that my duty to you is stronger than my word, or confidence to one who is instrumental in defrauding the government, and ruining your reputation. The friends of your appointee fall upon you and the party.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The following is an extract from Gov. Geary's message to the Pennsylvania Legislature:

"The appointment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State Governments, has reached a dangerous magnitude and is a cause of apprehension. It is regarded, and with reference with the sovereign rights of the District of Columbia, Virginia, Louisiana, and other States, are to be re-argued in the first Tuesday in February, Judge B. R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, Judge Hugh L. Merrick, of Washington, are counsel for the claimants. The case of A. Y. P. Garnett, of Washington, will be argued by Hon. Caleb Cushing, and the United States Attorney General will probably appear to defend the validity of the acts of confiscation. Another case involving the validity of the proceedings of the Court of Claims, which have been passed during the war. The case is appealed from a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Mrs. Carrie Nutt, and will be re-argued by Mr. Merrick for Nutt, and by Mr. Wilson, Solicitor General, for the United States. The Attorney General for appellants. Besides these two much-vexed question of the boundary between Virginia and West Virginia, to be shortly re-argued, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the Attorney General of Virginia appearing for that State, and West Virginia being represented by Mr. Stanton, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The fertile and populous counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, which adjoin Maryland, and Ferry, are the prizes of this international tournament.

Vicksburg and Shreveport.

Mobile, Dec. 5.—Cotton quiet but firm—middling 18½c. Net receipts 1096 bales—gross 5460; exports coastwise 560; sales 1800.

Charleston, Jan. 5.—Cotton market opened steady; middling 16½c; net receipts 144 bales; sales 300; stock 26,642.

New York, Jan. 5.—Evening.—Money easy at 7 carried. Sterling heavy at 9@9½. Gold has been very steady and dull all day at 10½@10⅝.

Southern State Bonds very dull and rather heavy, especially South Carolinas. Tennessees 68; new 60½; Virginia 67½; new 68; Louisiana 65; new 62; Louisiana Levee 70; Georgia 6s 78; 7s 85; North Carolina 14½; new 22½; South Carolina 38; new 60.

Government opened steady but after the Stock Board decline, was very dull and steady at the decline. 5-20s of 1862, 105¾; 1864, 105½; new issues, 105⅝; 67s, 107⅝; 68s, 107½; 10-40s, 106.

Freights by rail—Cotton 5-16@⅜ by steam 7-16@¼.

New York, Jan. 5.—Arrived: Montezuma, Wisconsin and Cambria. Arrived out: Guerriere.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan 5—6 p. m.—Barometer 30. Weather clear. Wind S. Arrived—Brig Maria Angela, Schant, master, 4 days from Havana, in ballast to Geo. Schneider; schooner Challenger, Woodville, master, 8 days from Mobile, with fruit to Oteri & Co.

No departures.

FROM BARATARIA.

Pass-a-Loutre, Jan. 5—6 p. m.—Weather calm and foggy.

Arrived—Schooner A. H. Holt, Carter, master, 7 days from New York, with a general cargo to Geo. A. Fosdick & Co.

No departures.

Process Dispatch.

Cincinnati, Jan. 5.—One of the sugar cases growing out of the seizure of sugars by the Government for alleged tariff frauds, wherein Adolph Wood & Co., of Cincinnati, and F. W. Perkins & Co., of Newport, Kentucky, were claimants, has been decided in favor of the claimants.

The opinion of the Court was while the Government had lost by improper seizure, the Court was satisfied that Wood & Co. had any knowledge of error of the incoherent intent. The Court instructed the jury to find for the claimants, subject to the payment of two cents per pound additional duty.

This is one of the old cases where the Government seized sugars brought into the country, under allegations of fraud in assessing tariff. The point established by the Supreme Court is that the Government can collect tariff wherever the goods can be found, but can exact no penal forfeiture from innocent purchasers.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 5.—The Republican caucus has nominated Hon. Thomas W. Ferry for the United States Senate, which is tantamount to an election.

Memphis, Jan. 5.—A constable, and the father-in-law of a young man who was killed street, killed each other in Jackson yesterday.

At Hunterville, Ala., Lewis Ketchum, who disemboweled F. Burgess, was taken from the jail by a band of disguised men and killed.

Liverpool, Jan. 5—Evening.—Cotton dull and irregular; Uplands 9d@9¼; Orleans 9¾d@9¾d; sales 10,000 bales; 1000 of which were for export and speculation.

Count Valmaseda has commenced his return to Havana in the steamer Pizarro, it was sworn into office on the 16th inst., at 2 p. m. Before nightfall very many Cubans, some of them of prominence, but of wealth, found themselves inside the walls of a prison, for alleged complicity with the Insurrection. This is the commencement of the end; and for any reinstatement in Havana of the bloody massacre of the Louvre and the Villanueva and which inaugurated the revolution in Havana, the Christian world in general, and the nation in particular, will have to thank the pusillanimity of our Executive.

General Santa Anna has been quiet so long that many doubtless have supposed him to be dead. He has, however, turned up again in Mexico, to come out in coming forth the public in what he has been produced by President James. He considers this a grievance of the first magnitude, and pronounces that he will have no amnesty from the Mexican President.

The Senate Committee to consider certain charges against Senator Sprague for his conduct in India, consists of Henry, Hamlin, Hamlin, Turnbull, Howe and Edmunds.

The Senate passed a bill from Michigan, to pay Samuel Fish for Quartermaster Rent and Advances and for the relief of Fish. Bill passed providing that hereafter no bay shall be released or collected upon any policy, unless the sum added to the Government fund of any insurance company, for upon the premium reminiscence collected for risks assumed.

The bill relieving J. Milton Best passed by a vote of 38 to 18. It appropriates $50,000.

There was a mutiny in the Federal army when the house in Fredericksburg was destroyed. Senate adjourned.

Washington, 4th, 5.—Wm. H. Hunter was confirmed Collector of Customs at Philadelphia.

Resolutions from the North Carolina Legislature asking the Senate to remove political disabilities of Governor Vance were presented to the Senate and referred to the Committee on Political Disabilities.

Contestants for Senatorship seats from Georgia have been notified to appear before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate on Saturday.

There are seven claimants, though H. V. Johnson and A. H. Stephens have entered before reconstruction commenced, they will not push their rights.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

New York, Jan. 5.—Owing to the extraordinary of short weight at Brooklyn, the Produce Exchange last appointed a committee to examine into the method and correctness of weighing grain going into ship.

New York, Jan. 5.—The Chamber of Commerce unanimously resolved that it was inexpedient for petition Congress to stop privateering during time of war. It was stated by a prominent member that the Government was exposed to self-seizure.

The case of the Alabama Claims Commission, was adjourned to Saturday. The evidence on both sides is completed; neither the Government nor Sir Stuart Cumberland have made no effort to bring about a settlement of this foolish quarrel, which alienates two great nations and lay the foundation of a lasting peace.

Jules Favre has informed Count Bismarck, through the American Minister, that he will not go to Paris for the European conference, and he will not leave Paris to attend it.

London, Jan. 5.—The Treasury of Belgium has disclaimed Mr. Gladstone's offer of the interest displayed by him in the welfare of the Pope.

The Vagrant Law Before Judge Dibble.—The cases of Fred Outlier, Shade McLaughlin, Cheatham, were committed on vagrants under the new law, came up before Judge Cooley yesterday morning. Outlier and Mr. Beckwith appeared for the Metropolitan Board, and all those who by their testimony showed that they had made efforts in enforcing the act, became defendants.

Col. Field appeared for the petitioners, or parties arrested under the vagrant law, and made a lengthy and able argument in favor of the right of freedom by his clients.

The decision of the Judge, which we hear will probably be given this morning, will probably be to the effect that the parties applying for release will not, if we do not doubt, but even Judge Cooley has become tired of the long and able argument of the ill hatched up laws of the late Legislature, and last night signified his intention of discharging the entire cases of the kind, where technically it would be a waste of time, and of your appointees for his consideration.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The following is an extract from Gov. Geary's message to the Pennsylvania Legislature:

"The appointment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State Governments, has reached a dangerous magnitude and is a cause of apprehension. It is regarded, and with reference with the sovereign rights of the District of Columbia, Virginia, Louisiana, and other States, are to be re-argued in the first Tuesday in February, Judge B. R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, Judge Hugh L. Merrick, of Washington, are counsel for the claimants. The case of A. Y. P. Garnett, of Washington, will be argued by Hon. Caleb Cushing, and the United States Attorney General will probably appear to defend the validity of the acts of confiscation. Another case involving the validity of the proceedings of the Court of Claims, which have been passed during the war. The case is appealed from a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Mrs. Carrie Nutt, and will be re-argued by Mr. Merrick for Nutt, and by Mr. Wilson, Solicitor General, for the United States. The Attorney General for appellants. Besides these two much-vexed question of the boundary between Virginia and West Virginia, to be shortly re-argued, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the Attorney General of Virginia appearing for that State, and West Virginia being represented by Mr. Stanton, Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The fertile and populous counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, which adjoin Maryland, and Ferry, are the prizes of this international tournament.

Vicksburg and Shreveport.

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Mr. W. F. Shellman, General Agent, and Mr. J. Harlow, conductor, with the veteran Jno. Hughes, made a short but heavy yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, carrying with it twelve loaded cars, upon the rail of which were discarded letters "25 Bale Cotton." Fastening to remark, making a total of 78 bales cotton.

Upon the twelfth car we were gratified to notice an inscription in large and beautifully illuminated letters, which appeared to be a prophetic appeal to the importance of the occasion, by calling the car, which came, off from their well-known shop, inscription read, "*Western Produce for Southern—with compliments of Vicksburg.*"

We doubt if a more perfectly appointed train, with better officers, was ever on the country between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic Ocean, and we will look with pleasure for the safe arrival of the train at its destination, as part of the timely commerce may depend upon, in that direction, which will open the new route. We bespeak for this line the patronage of our merchants, and hope the public will be accorded the enterprise of sending this train forward, as the result is great profit to the railroads of the lines, and especially to the one provided for by the great railway man, Mr. W. M. Wadley, whose road this train directly represents.

Bottle factories in France will do a good business after the war is over, if the valiant warriors of King William never save the bottles of the Champagne, and they generally take about all the wine that is handy. When the bottle is emptied the unavoidable fate is to be shattered on the next stone. An angry French correspondent says the track of the modern "Vandals" is not only marked by smoking ruins, but—bits by all of broken train of broken bottles.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1871.

In the Money market there is a fair demand for Sterling, but the supply of available capital is ample for the wants of all at borrowers. On the street Advances were 5@6 per cent. On the street Advances were 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange is firmer, with a fair demand for bills, and the rates have advanced to 9@9½ for sixty days, and 9½@9¾ for sight. Commercial paper is quiet.

Gold opened at 110¼@110⅝, (against 110⅝@110¾ last night) and closed at 110⅝@110¾. (against 110⅝.) The sales included $19,000 at 110 15-16; $8000 and $6000, (the latter sold on Tuesday in Monday) at 110⅝, $6000 at 110⅝@110¾, $6000 at 110¾, $6000 at 110⅝, and $6000, $6000 and $6000 at 110⅝. Sterling may now be quoted at 110⅝@110¾ for gold to 11 bill of lading and 110⅝@110¾ for sight.

Domestic Exchange was without material variation. The banks draw sight on New York for one to two days at ¼ per cent discount, and sales include $60,000 and $80,000 New York commercial paper and $60,000 bank at 5-16 discount, $60,000, $60,000 and $60,000 commercial at ⅜, and $60,000 sight on Baltimore at 11-16.

Sterling on New York are quoted at ¼@⅜ cent discount.

The sales of Stocks included 100 and 100 Sewerage and Water Company at $30, 50 Union Bank at 104 7-8, 50 Merchants at 84, 100 Mexican Gulf Canal at $9.50, 100 Slaughter-House at 76, 100 and 100 do. at 76 and 100 at 76 1-8.

We heard of no sales of Bonds. $600 Fusal Agency certificates (July 16) changed hands at 60½, and $1000 to at 60½.

In Warrants $800 bled Metropolitan Police sold at 67, and $1000 and $800 new State at 70. Drafts bought, new State at 70@70 and new Metropolitan Police at 67@67½, and asked for the former 71¼@70 and for the latter 68.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were 75 cent. discount buying and 50 selling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Law of Equity Enjoyed in the Matter of Bank Stock.—Judge Dibble yesterday morning delivered an elaborate opinion in the matter of the State of Louisiana ex rel. Samuel Smith & Co. vs. Adolphe Dubuclet, State Treasurer.

This was a proceeding by mandamus to compel the State Treasurer respondent to pay a warrant for the sum of $12,195, held and owned by relators.

The Judge, in closing his opinion, says: "In the presence of these circumstances the Bank and her officers are estopped from setting up the invalidity of a warrant issued by the Auditor, and