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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1869.

BALLS FOR THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the second and third number of this work, sent to us by the agent in New Orleans, our confrère, W. E. Lonsdale, of the Bonhomme. These numbers are published monthly at the low price of ten cents each. The work is thus brought within the means of all. It is supposed two years will complete it. It is a most valuable compilation. The contents of a score of books are here condensed into one.

BALL OF THE WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—We acknowledge the politeness of the managers of this ball, in sending us cards of invitation thereto. The members of that society, that brave and distinguished battalion—the Washington Artillery—are always foremost in acts of benevolence. Our citizens will honor themselves by honoring the association with their countenance and aid upon this occasion. The élite of the city will be there, and the ball will be one of the most delightful of the season.

BALL OF THE PELICAN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—The ball season has fairly opened to-night one of the most brilliant, and, we have no doubt, one of the most delightful of the season, is to be given in the Opera House by the Pelican Hook and Ladder Company, an association composed of well-known citizens of New Orleans. All the arrangements have been made for a pleasant evening. The happy is to be under the management of that far famed caterer, Col. P. Dumesnil, whose name is a guarantee that a sumptuous table will be spread and the best wines supplied.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.—There will be an adjourned meeting of this Board this evening.

GERMAN OPERA.—The opera "*Il Trovatore*" is to be repeated to-night by the Haute Prederie troupe at the National Theatre.

NOTICE.—The steamer Ida, under the command of Capt. W. S. Bennett, assisted by his amiable clerk, Oliver Canton, has taken the place of the A. G. Brown, and will resume her usual trips to the Lower Coast and intermediate points. The Ida will leave to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and thereafter every Tuesday and Wednesday.

CONCERT.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert is to be given Friday evening, January 15, commencing at 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, under the auspices of Mr. Edward Brownson, a violinist of fine reputation. He will be assisted by a number of artists of reputation.

The Jefferson Journal.

We perceive by the last number of our sprightly cotemporary that its editorial conduct, historic under the charge of its proprietor, Mr. R. P. Fleming, will henceforth be directed by our old friend Mr. J. P. McElliot, an ex prisoned writer for the press. His adjutator announces that the platform of the "*Jefferson Journal*" is one of "unyielding independence" public officers are warned by it that their evil deeds will not escape exposure, and the readers of the paper are assured that it will perform all the duties that are rightfully required of an honest Journalist. The following passage shows how the "*Journal*", while pursuing an independent course, will not be oblivious to the fiery trials through which the Southern States are now passing. On this platform we bid our excellent confrère God speed.

In making an independent paper, however, we do not propose to pay the mortard by turning our backs upon the misfortunes of our country, and by waving in the bloated chief pickpockets, who now feast like vultures on the vitals of the Constitution, and stand heavily on the rights and property of a once proud and noble people; but, on the contrary, we propose to take a much of the load, that bears down the South, from her shoulders, and one that can be borne by every. It never shall be said that we failed in our duty to our native South. We need not the strength and assistance we had when we set on her feet, and now we propose to speak the words of sobriety and truth to the young men who must take the first rank.

IN MEMORIAM.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF LOUISIANA, (States of Louisiana and Arkansas), NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 11, 1869.

At a meeting of the officers of the United States Army, serving in the city of New Orleans, held at Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, of which Brevet Major General C. C. Buchanan, United States Army, was President, the following resolutions were adopted, having been proposed by a committee, composed of Brevet Major General Anson Bank with, Brevet Brigadier General Daniel McCallum, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. B. Holabird, viz:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom, to remove from our midst and from earth, our late brave and beloved comrade, Brevet Major General Lovell H. Rousseau, United States Army.

Resolved, That we who have in submission to the divine will of Him, who rules all that is for human good, we give expression to our emotions upon this event, which we cannot but deplore and heavily mourn.

2. That we, the dead of Gen. Rousseau we recognize therein to the country of an officer whose services in her cause in the hour of peril, had rendered him illustrious, and were for him her gratitude and applause.

3. The army has lost a distinguished officer, whose conduct on many fields and in peace has reflected honor and credit upon the profession of arms—a brave and gallant, spirit, magnanimous in victory, unappalled in defeat.

4. Personally we lament the loss of a sincere friend, whose genial qualities of head, achievement of mind, social grace, rendered him an ornament to society and endeared him to us by the strongest ties.

4. To the bereaved and grief-stricken family of our departed commander we tender with sorrowing hearts our most sincere sympathy. The highly gratifying, high-minded soldier, and true friend, was also the loving and devoted husband and father.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that copies be furnished to the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, *Herald*, *Army and Navy Journal*, and to the press of this city, for publication.

(Signed) R. C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.
(Signed)
THOS. H. NEILL, Brev. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Louisiana Journal.

The *Plaquemine Banner*, of St. Mary, says:

The great plantations of Bayou Sale, Cypremort, and other prairies, are unable to haul their sugar to a shipping point on account of the unavailable state of roads. Hundreds are seen twenty five cents a pound they could hardly sell it at to the Teche.

The Democracy and good feeling which has prevailed among negroes and employers is making up their old accounts at the close of 68, and the friendly leaves behind them, the negro seems anxious to get out of labor for 69, when he utterly neglect was the office of Freedmen's Bureau in this country.

The planters who want labor are as politics and conciliatory to laborers as the politician is who wants votes. He settles honestly with the laborers of 68 because he desires to be just with him, and also because he wants his services in 69. Interest, justice, and necessity compel the planter to act fairly with his laborer. The Freedmen's Bureau was worse than a hindrance—it was a curse against both races.

The *Methodist*, of St. John the Baptist, says:

Colored tiffs are daily seen travelling along the road in long fur the "tribe" who pays higher wages, or who gives his laborers a better chance in the way of raising corn, hogs, chickens, the Cajunets are being sold at wages ranging from ten to fifteen dollars a month, and premiums have at early season passed working, but few, if any, have yet the number of hands required.

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

MADEMOISELLE WATTEN, reporter to the best imported Garment Catalogue, and sold at half the price.

The steamship Gen. Grant, Capt. Quick, from New York, arrived Monday night with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Gen. J. A. Daly, Mrs. Daly, Mr. Daly, Master Daly, Miss Daly, Mr. Jas. Daly, Mr. Jas. Daly, and 4 in the steerage.

A NEW PRESIDENT.—At a recent meeting of the State Agricultural Society of Florida, in Tallahassee, the *Floridian* says:

Major M. Allen called the attention of the society to an article of communication presented. He stated that the Palmetto Bluff tract contained a tap, which, if improvement, by tapping the three similar to the manner in which the sugar maple is tapped. One tree would run as many as two gallons. The plan introduced is used in Southern Georgia, and it is thought that if introduced in Florida it would prove as valuable as the maple sugar.

Eighteen inches of snow now covers the ground at Mount Washington, N. H.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1869. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,647.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SEVENTH DAY—TUESDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1869.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Dunn called the Senate to order at noon.

Thirteen Senators answered to their names.

Mr. Carvell, Rep., referred to the fact that several of the laws passed by the Legislature having been brought before the courts, moved that the Committee on Rules submit to the Judiciary Committee, for its decision, as to the rules on which the law requires for a suspension of the rules.

Under a suspension of the rules, a lengthy report of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures was read and received, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on the Revision of the Statutes was also received and read.

Notices of bill's were given by several Senators, when the Senate went into executive session and adjourned to meet to-day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Lowell in the chair, fifty-nine members present.

Pace, of Jefferson, moved that on to-morrow the House go into Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the education bill which was introduced at last session. Carried.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced and asked concurrence of the House in the Senate amendments to the appropriation bill of $249,000 to pay the expenses of the General Assembly.

Copeland, Rad., offered a resolution to retain the officers and employés elected or appointed during the last session.

Heidenheim offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a new special committee on the State house. Laid over.

A memorial for relief was presented by Carr, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

L. A. Wilts, of Orleans, introduced a bill providing for the removal of the slaughterhouses from their present location to a place below the limits of the city of New Orleans. Read once and laid over.

Carr (Rad.) introduced a bill to abolish the present city government and amend the city charter, so as to conform thereto, which was read once and laid over.

Mr Rennard introduced a bill relative to the collection of State taxes.

A petition from the German Evangelical Society was received and referred.

A petition was received from the Little Sisters of a charitable institution and referred.

A set for relief of W. W. Hamlin, making an appropriation of about $20,000 for services rendered as District Judge, was indefinitely postponed.

Carr, of Orleans, called up his bill to abolish the Bureau of Immigration of the State of Louisiana.

The bill, after much discussion, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Pierce, Rad., of Livingston, introduced a joint resolution, asking if there was any necessity for committees during the adjournment, and what amount they draw. Read once.

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

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr Breen in the chair.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed Receipts $3,397 95. Expenditures $77,389 51; Balance on hand $466,490 82.

A message from the Mayor stated that Mr John Haas, the lessee of the Ninth Street Market, had not fulfilled his contract, and that he (the Mayor) had appointed a collector.

A resolution was adopted to recall the contract.

A petition endorsed by the City Surveyor to lay both sides of St. Charles street with Nicholson pavement in the place of the present one, was referred to the Controller for publication to carry out this ordinance previously adopted.

Resolution to have the draining canal cleaned gave rise to a discussion. Two amendments were proposed till next meeting.

A communication from Mr Bérnardes, Attorney, to collect special tax claims, on judgments established, stated that he had collected but $25,000. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Board adjourned till Tuesday.

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

A resolution was adopted, permitting the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to repair the wooden roof of one of their buildings in the fire limits.

The resolution of the Lower Board to have engine house of Fire Company No. 13 repaired, was concurred in.

The resolution of the Lower Board to readvertise, after five days' notice, the lease of the Ninth Street Market, was concurred in. The lease had refused to pay the rent in advance.

A petition from Mr. Howell (contractor for extending the market) for extra work, was referred.

A resolution to adjudicate the lease for the farming of the revenues of a powder magazine, was adopted.

A resolution to have the Mayor appoint 100 more special policemen, principally to enforce the ordinances for collection of taxes and license, was opposed till Thursday.

A resolution was adopted to adjudicate contract for building wharves, between Jackson and Sorapatis streets.

Also, one authorizing 15 new table tops in Dryades Market.

Resolution of Lower Board to repair engine house of Fire Company No. 23 was concurred in.

Also, one to repair truck house and stable of Fire Company No. 3.

Resolution to adjudicate Dan. Mulligan's contract for building and repairing bridges, he having been placed in default, was concurred in.

The Board adjourned till Thursday.

New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.—Messrs. G. T. Beauregard, B. L. Mitchell, Carl Kohn, Alex. Boneval, Jos. Hernandez, H. A. Lemonier, Chas. Jones and T. D. Mills have been elected Directors of this company. At a meeting of the Board on the 11th inst. Gen. Beauregard was unanimously re-elected President and J. R. McBride, Secretary.

The Jackson Railroad.—The case of D. D. Withers vs. the Jackson Railroad, praying for the appointment of a receiver, was finally decided by Judge Durell yesterday, against the plaintiff, in so far as relates to the appointment of a receiver. The Court, however, reserved jurisdiction over the company from the payment of the interest upon the second mortgage bonds until the interest of first mortgage bondholders shall have been paid. The Judge also ordered the company to furnish a monthly statement of their operations to the matters in chancery, with liberty to the plaintiff to apply for a receiver, if the management of a receiver, if at any time there shall be a warrant for so doing.

The Bank of New Orleans of Directors and officers of this flourishing bank were elected yesterday: Charles Cavaroc, (President), Antoine Leonard, M. Avendano, Louis S. Cambell, Jos. Hernter, C. Lodig, U. Marionel, E. F. Hinton, F. E. Herard, F. B. Fleites, L. B. Pothier.

Col. M. Avendano's war chum Cambell, Mr. Avendano's chosen in place of Mr Jos. Genche, deceased. An elegant collation from Vatter's was spread on the occasion and champagne flowed freely.

Donation.—Our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Paul Tulpin, at present absent in New Jersey, has donated an undivided half of his dwelling, some out of $2000 to the Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana, which has evening gave a grand entertainment in Odd Fellows' Hall, to raise funds to carry out the worthy objects of the Association, chief among which is supplying the wants of destitute orphans of the late war in this State, whether of the Confederate or Federal army, and other objects equally commendable.

Policy. *Mutual Insurance Company*—The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors of this excellent Company: Charles Roman, D. Fajo, E. Gique, F. J. Peppers, W. A. Strachan, Arthur Forstall, Sam. H. Todd, L. Greenberg, Gabriel Pascal, S. H. Mody and T. Bailey Blanchard, Jr. Mr. Chotteau R. mod is President, and Mr. M. A. Tarleton, Secretary.

Countryman Placed.—A young Kentuckian named Yeager, recently arrived in this city with a bill of exchange from the Blue Grass region of that State, complains to the Superintendent of the Police that he was robbed of the money, from two to three dollars a month, and the proceeds of his sales. Some one had defrauded him with the item that Annie Kellar, a lady in a shop on Canal street, which yesterday received this chagrin against that desirable commodity, so that it was almost impossible to find a counterfeit. It was after hours, however, and his chagrin needed a loan for the purpose Kentucky leaned him the money, and, of course, the money disappeared. By the way, parties never complain if they win from gambling establishments, but if they lose, oh, how they are swindled!

Thieves' Doings—Mr. Evan Blum was attacked and robbed on 29th early Tuesday morning, near the corner of Third and St. Charles street, the thing done done in regular prowling style. James Smith and John K. Gray have been arrested by Special Officer King, on a warrant, charged with implication in the robbery of Mr. C. Legg, on Sarrack street, on the 7th instant. The stolen goods, we have been known to the police as desperate characters. They were locked up.

Suspended—The German *Press*, after a struggle of about one year, in the rather limited field of German journalism in this city, has, we regret to notice, been compelled to suspend publication.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—Mary Hughes, residing at 102 St. Louis street, has made an affidavit against three police officers of the city, for without cause, one of them, it is charged, treating her down without ceremony and kicking her so that she had to call Doctor Gunnel.

Recorder Schmidt's Court—The case of publican Schmidt, charged with selling liquor with, about to both, Mr. Charles Hicks, the Ninth Ward barber, was indefinitely postponed, owing to the illness of Mr. Hicks.

PASSPORTS NECESSARY.—Washington, Dec 22.—The following letter relating to the necessity of Americans taking out passports when going abroad, has been sent in answer to inquiries to New York:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Dec 22, 1868.

A. H. Bell, Esq., notary public, No. 22 Wall street, New York:

Sir—Your letter of the 15th inst., requesting to be informed of the necessity of a passport upon reaching Europe, if the New York process, issued at all American citizens, who visits the ruins for any length of time to any of the Government cities, to provide themselves with passports, and also information of the public that passports are very desirable for Russia and Austria, and indispensable for Cuba, has been received. I reply I have to inform you that the passport issued in case, be called upon. The Department should advise all citizens visiting foreign countries to provide themselves with passports, as they might be liable to serious inconvenience if unprovided with authentic proof of their identity and nationality. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. W. EDWARD, Assistant Secy.

Bullock capitalists have $60,000,000 invested in Rice Indigo cultivation.

The Gas For Court. Tax.

The following judgment rendered by Judge J. R. Head, Parish Judge, of Bienville, is not without interest to our tax payers:

Hampton Bradley vs T. J. Hightower Sheriff and Tax Collector—In Parish Court, Bienville Parish, State of Louisiana—This suit commenced by an injunction sued out by plaintiff restraining the sale of property seized by defendant for taxes alleged to be due under the provisions of an act of the Legislature, approved September 29th, 1868, and popularly known as the one per cent tax act.

The defendant moves to dissolve the injunction, upon the plea that there is no legal cause for an injunction shown by the petition. The plaintiff contends that the statute levying the tax is unconstitutional and void, because it is retroactive in its operation, and relies upon articles 110 and 118 of the Constitution of 1868.

Article 110 provides, among other things, that no retroactive law shall be passed. This provision applies to the Legislature in the judicial construction and execution of laws prior to the Constitution of 1864 and 1868, and was applied by those courts to their acts of government. And the Legislature is now as powerless to pass a retroactive law as the courts under article 8 of the Civil Code are to give to any law a retroactive effect.

But it is contended by the defense that the act in question is not retroactive, and that opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court of the State, as delivered by Justice Spofford, in the case of municipality No. 1 vs Wheeler & Blake, 19 A. 743, is relied on in support of this position. In that case the very question at issue was the constitutionality of a law adopted to be a retroactive, and the only question decided was that the Legislature then had power to pass such a law; not being inhibited, as now, by the Constitution, the object of the statute then in contest being retrospectively to legalize an invalid municipal tax ordinance, and to revive back taxes which had been remitted. Now, if taxes can be legalized by retroactive law, why not be extinguished by payment? If a municipal corporation could not revive back taxes which had been remitted without authorization, for the reason that it would have been retroactive, for the same reason it could not have revived taxes that had been paid; nor can a Legislature that is inhibited by the constitution from retroactive legislation revive taxes which have been paid; and it is presumed that the taxes of 1867 have been paid.

Thus far this opinion has been confined to the first point relied on; but there is much force in the second; namely, article 118 of the Constitution, which says property shall be taxed according to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; but ascertained under the provisions of the law which levies the tax, or a law that operates subsequently thereto. The assessment of 1867 was made for the purpose of fixing the amount of taxes to be paid by each property holder for that year, according to a law previously passed. If the Legislature can now pass another, or another tax on property according to that assessment they may levy a tax on the assessment of 1860, as has been urged by the tax payers in the Mississippi River wards a hundred dollars per acre, which are now worth more than ten.

If this law had been passed in the year 1868, it would have been prospective, but having been passed in 1868, it is retrospective.

Taxes are due to the government, which exists, and so it exists at the time they are levied, and not to a subsequent government. If the territory of Louisiana had been ceded to France in 1867 and had been ceded to the United States in 1868, could it be contended that a Legislature to whom the power to pass a retroactive law was denied, could levy a tax upon an assessment made while it was under that government? I think not. As to the meaning of the term retroactive, the case of municipality No. 3 vs. Mishoud, An 610 relied on by the plaintiff is in point. See also 19 An 305.

The tax on gross sales is not authorized by the terms of the act itself.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the motion to dissolve the injunction be overruled.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered four decisions of important interest:

By Associate Justice J. G. Taliaferro—No. 1162—Sociétés Gl. Kellar vs. Mrs. M. L. H. Blanchard. Appeal from the Third District Court of New Orleans—J. P. Hornor for plaintiff and appellee; R. H. Marr and A. & M. Vezin for defendant and appellant.

The plaintiff, averring herself to be the assignee of certain claims from Thorwen Sanchez against Mrs. Blanchard, sued the latter to recover them. She claims $3961 73 with interest arising from a semiannual note originally endorsed (no date given) by Sanchez and Leopold Kessler, the husband of the plaintiff's assignor. She also claims $4360 08 with interest on portions of the amount from different periods, for unliquated value of certain buildings erected by Levi Sanchez for the defendant on three several lots of ground owned by her and situate on Tchoupitoulas street, in the city of New Orleans. The dates of defendant's general denial. The plaintiff had judgment in the court below and the defendant presents this appeal.

The facts, more briefly than stated by Judge T., were to the effect: In January 1853, Sanchez leased the lots for a period to expire November 1st, 1860, at $1800 per annum, payable monthly; the lessee bound himself to build on them out of his own expense, according to such plans and specifications as might be agreed upon; the lessee was to have the right of the lease, to pay the builder the value of the buildings to be erected, part cash, balance in instalments, the buildings to be appraised by arbitrators, one to be chosen by each party and these two to choose an umpire. In May, 1853, Sanchez died, but previously had completed his engagement to build—died without descendants, willing part of his estate to his mother and sister to be his wife, whom he had married, without any legitimate authorization, to revive back taxes which had been remitted. Now, if taxes can be legalized by retroactive law, why not be extinguished by payment? If a municipal corporation could not revive back taxes which had been remitted without authorization, for the reason that it would have been retroactive, for the same reason it could not have revived taxes that had been paid; nor can a Legislature that is inhibited by the constitution from retroactive legislation revive taxes which have been paid; and it is presumed that the taxes of 1867 have been paid.

Thus far this opinion has been confined to the first point relied on; but there is much force in the second; namely, article 118 of the Constitution, which says property shall be taxed according to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; but ascertained under the provisions of the law which levies the tax, or a law that operates subsequently thereto. The assessment of 1867 was made for the purpose of fixing the amount of taxes to be paid by each property holder for that year, according to a law previously passed. If the Legislature can now pass another, or another tax on property according to that assessment they may levy a tax on the assessment of 1860, as has been urged by the tax payers in the Mississippi River wards a hundred dollars per acre, which are now worth more than ten.

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The tax on gross sales is not authorized by the terms of the act itself.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(Per the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Sue Murphy's Claim Likely to Pass.

FROM EUROPE.

Commissioners Sent to Treat with the Cuban Insurgents.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 12—The President has nominated Calvin J. Cosico, Attorney of the Charleston, North Carolina, mint; A. S. Robertson, Collector of Internal Revenue for Second District of Louisiana, and David Shooks, Attorney for Western Texas.

HOUSE.—After Butler had concluded, Banks reported a resolution for establishing a protectorate over San Domingo and Hayti, stating its object to be, in case of revolutionary movements our Government should send out a ship to inquire into the facts, and if necessary to compel the revolutionists to await the usual elections so as to have a peaceable revolution. In answer to a question whether the resolution had been agreed to, Banks replied that he could not answer without involving negotiations. Without coming to a conclusion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Sumner presented a petition from a mass meeting of Mono, Cal., asserting their deplorable condition and asking the passage of Butler's bill.

A bill was introduced forbidding transfers to foreigners of grants or privileges from the United States.

Sue Murphy's case was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

Washington, Jan. 12—Butler's bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue three hundred and fifty millions, and further same if they may be required, and after June 30th, 1869, national banks cease to be banks of issue. The bill is quite long.

Senator Pomeroy, arguing in favor of the free Margo bill, said that a similar charge introduced did not exceed thirty millions. The discussion excites much attention. Southern Senators all over the hall.

The Reconstruction Committee was engaged on Georgia affairs to-day, and to-morrow will hear Gen. Gillem on Mississippi.

Washington, Jan 12.—Senator Spencer, discussing the case of Murphy bill, said, if the claim was ignored reconstruction would be a failure. Southern loyalists, if insulted as enemies of the country, will abandon the party. Close canvass of the Senate indicates that the claim, though it will be recommitted, will finally pass.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Jan. 12—The *Columbiana Guide*, a journal published at the county of Shelby county, is the Union, on the ground Judge Pelham, of the Circuit Court, on a case coming before him from that county, decided that the Legislature that the present Legislature is an illegal body, and Governor Smith an unlawful officer.

Judge Pelham is a prominent member of the Republican party, and was elected to the office at the same time the Legislature and Governor were elected.

Tallahassee, Jan. 12.—In the Senate a Northern negro named Gamble was elected reading clerk.

A resolution offered by Walls, colored Republican, requesting the Senate to call on Senator Osborn to repair to Washington and assist in his Congressional contest, was tabled by a majority of one. A similar resolution offered by the House by Scott, a colored member, was withdrawn.

Senator Osborn and Representative Hamilton left for Washington this evening.

The impeachment seem to be losing ground.

New York, Jan. 12—Yesterday's cotton sales, involving a million dollars, has been decided against the Government.

Augusta, Jan. 12—The Legislature meets to morrow. It is thought the question of negro eligibility may be submitted to the Supreme Court for decision. Two Democratic papers suggest that this course be adopted by the Legislature.

New York, Jan. 12—Several Atlantic steam ships are now due. These in report heavy weather. The most dangerous ever due have arrived.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 12—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer; sales 4800 bales; middling uplands 28½ c. Flour 5 to 10c higher; sales 10,000 bbls; heavy, 10 to 15c lower. Superfine $5 80 to $6 20; Southern dull and declining; common to fair extra $7 25 to $8 25. Wheat higher. Corn dull, heavy and 1c lower, white Southern 98c. to $1 02. Oats favor buyers. Pork dull, $29 25 to $29 62½. Lard steady. Whisky $1 02. Turpentine 52 to 53c. Rosin $6 00 to $6 85. Freights firm—Cotton, nominal.

New York, Jan. 12.—Evening.—Money closed much easier at 7; with exceptions at 6 per cent. Prime discounts 7 to 8. Sterling 109½ to 109¾. Gold 136¾. Southern Bonds firm and advancing. Tennessee, new, 69½; North Carolina, new, 62½; Virginia, new, 57½.

New York, Jan. 12—Evening.—Money became much easier at the close. The supply was in excess of the demand. Stock active and buoyant, closing within the range of yesterday. Gold closed at 136¾, 137¼, 136¾, 108¾, of '65, 109¼; do., new, 108; of '67, 108¾; of '68, 108¾. 10-40s, 106¼. Louisiana Levee Bonds 74 to 75.

Louisville, Jan. 12.—Sales 111 hhds Tobacco; new leaf to market lug $4 50 to $12 50. Cotton 27½c. Mess Pork $29 50. Bacon—shoulders 12½c to 12¾c; clear rib sides 15¾ to 16c; clear sides 16¾ to 16¾c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c. Lard—tierces 16c. Superfine Flour $5 50 to $6. Wheat $1 80 to $1 92. Corn 58 to 60c. Oats 60 to 62c. Whisky—raw free $1.

Louisville, Jan. 12—Evening.—Flour falling; 9¾ feet on the canal. Weather clear and cold.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12.—Family Flour $7 75 to $8. Wheat held at $1 80. Corn 56c. Rye $1 40. Oats 40c. Barley $2 25. Cotton quiet at 27½c. Whisky 97c. Pork $35. Lard 18 to 19½c. Bacon shoulders 13¾c; sides 16c to 17¼c. Bulk shoulders 11¾c; sides 15¾c. Butter 33 to 40c. Eggs 30c. Cheese 18 to 20c.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.—Tobacco unchanged. Superfine Flour $6 to $6 25. Wheat $1 80 to $1 82. Corn 62 to 70c. Oats 35 to 38c. Pork $29 50 to $30. Bulk shoulders 12¾c; sides 15¾ to 16¼c. Lard 18c. Bacon shoulders 14c; clear sides and hams 18c. Whisky 97c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Jan 12.—Passed up—Belle Lee, at 10 last night, Longworth, at 2, and Glasgow, at 8 this A. M. Down—Parquet, at 10 this A. M., and Louisiana and Silver Spray at noon. Rising.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.—River rising, with a fine range of water to Cairo.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 12—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind E. and light. No arrivals. Sailed—Bark Valparaiso.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Jan. 12.—The Commissioners to meet the rebels are understood to have full power to make a compromise on the basis of the Zanjon agreement, with some modifications, which they have not yet made known.

Cuba is tranquil, troops sent to the rebel districts, to prevent a new land.

It is reported that members of the Cretan government have been expelled by Turkey.

Madrid, Jan. 12.—4000 soldiers have volunteered to suppress the Cuban insurrection.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 12.—Evening.—Consols 93¾ to 93. Yellow 5s 94. Sugar on the spot 34s 6d; afloat 28s 3d.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.—Evening.—Cotton firmer, prices unchanged. Sales 12,000 bales.

Frankfort, Jan. 12.—Bonds 79¾.

[Further Specialties.]

Liverpool, Jan. 12.—Noon.—Sugar—Sales 30,000. Wind Northeast and light. No arrivals. Sailed—Steamship Mexico, ship Tuscarora and Peruvian, numbers Ambrosia and Minnie Orne, with their companions, steamships Hamburg, formerly the Havana and Monterey.

Havana, Jan. 11.—A committee of influential citizens of Havana, native Cubans, and prominent members of the Liberal party, left this city yesterday to meet the revolutionary leaders and attempt a compromise for the restoration of the peace.

London, Jan. 12.—Noon.—Consols 93¾, bonds 75¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.—Noon.—Cotton quiet—sales 10,000 bales.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The French Senate has been reduced 2,000,000 francs.

The budget of 1870 shows an excess of 96,000,000 francs complete over expenditures.

The Russian government offers the country as the result of conciliation and general reconciliation of imperial parents.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.—Afternoon.—Cotton market heat lower. Sales 27s. 6d. Lard 72s. 6d.

Paris, Jan 12.—Cotton dull, both on the spot and afloat; both 100.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.—3 P. M.—Cotton market not quiet. It is thought sales will reach 12,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics firm and quiet. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork, 1000 bales. Flour 30s 3d for Ex. Red Western Wheat 10s. Corn, old, 36s 6d; new, 36s 6d.

New York, Jan. 12.—Noon.—Stocks unsettled. Money active at 7 per cent. Sterling 109¾. Gold 136¾.

Five-twenties of '62 112¾; North Carolines 64¾; do. new 62; Virginias, ex coupons, 55 ds. new 57; Tennessees, ex coupons, 69¾; do. new 69¾.

Washington, Jan 12—Senators Rice and Abbott attended to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The bill extending the time for indictments in United States Courts, except for treason and political offenses, to two years after the States' restoration, passed.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill aiding the Arkansas and Pacific Railroad.

HOUSE.—Butler is speaking on finance.

The Supreme Court is hearing argument on the boundaries of St. Louis.

New York, Jan. 12—noon.—Flour dull; 5 to 10c lower. Corn dull and declining. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Pork dull, new mess $29 25. Lard dull at 19¼ to 19¾c. Cotton easier; middling uplands 28½ to 28¾c. Turpentine quiet, 52 to 53c. Rosin firm; $6 70 to $6 75. Freights firm.

General Rousseau.

Of our lamented commander the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

He was probably the ideal of the volunteer General during the war; his dashing gallantry, kindness of heart and noble presence made him the idol of his troops, while his military skill, intelligence and zeal secured for him the confidence of his superiors and association in the service. His death will be deeply mourned by people of all parties in his native State, and the country at large.

The Chicago *Times* says:

Among the many men made prominent by the late war, who deserve most nobly of their country, Gen Rousseau, considering his antecedents and surroundings, was by no means the least honoring. But the political influence he could command was the strongest barrier which now away the country have endeavored to dim the lustre of his fame. His offence, of course, has been, that he could not help the President were very intimate and cordial, as were his relations with the Secretary of the Treasury. The three had thrown each other into shadows from obscurity, and held in contempt the same general ideas upon political affairs. By no one will his death be more lamented than by Andrew Johnson, who will be by Hugh McCulloch. In Kentucky also he will be remembered with sorrow by friends, and with charity by many of enemies. He was a brave man, a generous man, a sensible man, and he made his mark palpably upon the times in which he lived.

A Grand Jury Prosecuting the Court and Bar as a Nuisance.

The Grand Jury of Orange county, North Carolina, according to the Raleigh *Sentinel*, (Rad.) has recently made a presentment somewhat unusual in character. We copy:

The Grand Jury regret to see the present judiciary so utterly unmindful of the example of the Supreme Court, and especially, in these days of political chaos and social upheaving, to see the bench descending to the vulgar, low, and unbecoming practice of wrangling with the bar and with politic politicians—each the assailant and in turn assailed; the bench charging the bar with the delay of justice, and the bar retorting that the bench had been *co aed* by a negro upon a debt justly due, and forced by this harsh process to pay the money; the money after being called out and forfeiting the bail. The bar also charging that the bench was a partisan, and the bench in turn retorting that the charge is false. All this only naturally ending in a fight between the judges and a member of the bar, as the former undertook to fine the latter for the stock of cotton being about the same. It will be observed, however, that the excess is principally in the manner in which the business of the court is made will probably obtain cargoes of grain. The coast wise steamers are still doing a fair business, but the action of the Legislature of sugar and molasses are very light. We quote

Cotton to Liverpool 3d; to Havre and Bremen 5-16d; to New York 1 to 1¼c and 1½c to Boston and Philadelphia 1¼c per lb. Flour to Northern ports 50c to $1 per bbl. Hay to New York $12 per ton. Corn—c to $2 75. Sugar nominal. Corn 22 to 23c per bushel to New York and Boston.

By sail Cotton to Liverpool 17 32d, though we hear of one engagement at 16d. To Havre ¾ to 1 3-16c, to Bremen 1 3-16c. To Reval 1 to 1¼c per lb. Corn to Liverpool 12½ to 13½d per bushel.

We are furnished the following statement of tonnage with rates of Freight, by Messrs. Aldridge, Smith & Co

Passage to	Sailing vessels	Steam	Total	Rate cotton
Liverpool	36,[illegible]	41,[illegible]	77,[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	39,[illegible]	109,[illegible]	148,[illegible]	

Rate cotton to	Sailing vessels	Steam	Total
Liverpool	1-64	1-64	1-64
Havre	1-8	1-8	1-8

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The sales to one day comprise 586 hhds Sugar and 1001 bbls Molasses. There was a good demand to day, and all the receipts were sold at Ringer