THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIBBY, PUBLISHERS
No. 72 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE
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First page of Editorial Page, Standard Advertisements, each square, $2 00 per insertion.
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All Advertisements not inserted at intervals, to be charged as first insertion.
Notices of Editorial Page, Standard Advertisements, each square, $3 00 per month.
Special advertisements, with attention largely, shall be charged one dollar per square, each insertion, the above standard rates.
Editorial may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discounts exceed 33 per cent.
All Associations, Societies, Festival of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents per square, $3 00 per month.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All Advertisements not specified in the above terms will be charged accordingly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1869.

ST. CHARLES AUCTION EXCHANGE.—We draw the attention of parties interested to Auction Sales of Real Estate, Stocks and other property, to the notice given in our advertising columns by several of our prominent auctioneers, that they will henceforth make their sales in the basement rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, which is now being fitted up for the purpose in a manner convenient and attractive. This room has been selected on account of its central situation.

GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.—We publish to-day in our advertising columns the card of Messrs. Hitt & Higgins, of the New Orleans Gold Pen Manufactory, No. 9 Old Levée, opposite the Post office, where gold pens are made to suit the hand of purchasers, and where repointing is done, making the pen as good as new. A full assortment of pens and holders will be found at this establishment. Pens are warranted for five years.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—Messrs W. G. Coyle & Co., 136 Gravier street, announce, through our advertising columns, that they have now landing from the schooner P. "Vanderman," a cargo of Anthracite coal, "egg size," which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

CHEAP DIRT.—Mr. Louis Gagnet, lessee of the Carondelet Canal, announces, through our advertising columns, that persons in want of dirt to fill up lots, can take it free of charge from the dredging of the Carondelet Canal, near the Orleans street draining machine.

BALL OF PELICAN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—The ball to be given by this company, at the Opera House, on the 13th inst., promises to be an elegant and an enjoyable affair, but it could scarcely be otherwise under the management of the gentlemen who have been essentially interested in it, and that accomplished caterer and master of ceremonies, Col. Domenteil, who is to have charge of the supper and bar-room. The orchestra is to be under the direction of Carlo Patti, and all the necessary arrangements have been made for the comfort of the ladies and gentlemen who may attend this ball. We learn that about fifteen hundred ladies' invitations have been issued. The price for supper has been fixed at $2—wine being extra.

BALL.—We are indebted to the Dry Goods and General Mercantile Clerks Association for a complimentary invitation to their third annual fancy dress and mask ball, to be given on Wednesday evening, January 27, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

CALICO SOIREE.—We are in receipt of an invitation from the Deutsche Company to a calico soiree, to be given at their Hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, on Wednesday, 13th.

Beautiful Tribute to Gen. Rousseau.

Senator R. W. Ogden, in moving the adjournment of the Senate yesterday, as an evidence of respect to the memory of Gen. Rousseau, delivered an eloquent and feeling tribute to that deceased officer. He spoke in these words:

Mr President—In offering these resolutions I am doing, sir, what five years ago I thought it would be impossible for me to do. I am strewing with garlands of "forget me not," the tomb of a man, who at that time was an enemy of my cause, a man who fearlessly unsheathed his sword to uphold a government that was to me obnoxious, cruel and unjust.

But time changes and with them our sentiments. To-day I mourn his loss with the same deep regret as if he had been my friend of old; the same sorrow, that with its dark mantle over-spreads the hearts of his companions and friends rests mournfully on me.

I would drop a tear for the memory of his name and feel that my man-hood was ennobled by my sympathy.

I can recollect sir, when no bolder man in the advocacy of freedom could be found, than he whom now we mourn; no one braver than he, who unfurled the banner of the Union, and threw his stalwart form even into the very breast and bastion for the Constitution and the Union one and inseparable.

Born and raised in the South, his sympathies were with her. His numerous friends were basking in her sunshine, many of his loved ones rested in her soil and yet, with all these sympathies and tender ties binding him with fetters almost too strong for resistance, we find him displaying a fortitude that would have honored Lycurgus, and casting from him all thought of friend or foe, love or sympathy, clinging to a government which he had been taught to reverence, and believing that the Union and Constitution were attacked, perilled life, fortune, friends and wealth as no evidence of his devotion and his truth:

His name, sir, was a tower of strength and his memory will live in the history of this country. In war, brave as a lion, whose angry roars strike a terror, unflinching in his devotion to the Union as he was fearless in his courage, the very moment that grim visaged war smoothed his wrinkled front and ponce with outstretched wings was hovering over our distracted land, as if uncertain where to rest, he sheathed the sword, and dispelling the cloud of smoke that had dimmed his vision on the battle-field, saw the blushing crowds of his country, and his whole country, and with a magnanimity that was a worthy example bestowed to extend those rewards.

It was my good fortune, to have been thrown with him in times that try men's nerve, and I can speak, sir, of his determination, tempered with gentleness; his agility, quick as it was correct; his courage, positive as it was noble.

He stood here in the most unenviable of all positions—a target for all men to practice at. Politically a Democrat, he was ridiculed by the Republicans, and yet his own political friends could never make him swerve from the strict path of duty. He was as impartial as the Judge of Gerichol of Justice, and his friends and enemies will now accord this fact.

Coming here a stranger he won the confidence and love here of our people and exacted for him full immunities of party differences, a reputation as enduring as it is unsullied.

He, sir, by his quiet, modest and noble bearing has done more to wrestle accomplishing reconstruction, than a thousand politicians could attain.

I would speak of him at length, but my office is a modest one.

God grant that his spirit is at rest in the bright Elysium of eternal joy and that his noble example may guide others in the path of duty.

I move, sir, the adoption of these resolutions

THE FRENCH OPERA.—A large audience assembled last night to witness the performance of the new opera of "Roland at Roncevaux," which was put upon the stage in gorgeous style by the management. The scenery and costumes were new, and the chorus had been greatly reinforced. The full strength of the company was employed in its presentation. So successful, upon the whole, was "Roland," that even the fault-finders, who are numerous in the lobbies, and who are nothing if not critical, said "it was well got up." What is this that is about as high praise as they think they can afford to give and save their reputation as critics. Mr. Calabessi may take it to mean that "Roland" will have a good run. The artists were all in good voice, although a little tired perhaps, from their incessant rehearsals. "Roland" will be repeated on Monday. "La Belle Hélène" is undergoing rehearsal; also, "Romeo and Juliet," the last work of Gounod.

To-night will be performed the drama, in five acts, of "La Volonne d'Enfants," and the comedy, in three acts, of "Paris Vestre-à-Terre."

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 growing 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.

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

PROBABLE RATE OF THE GREENBACKS.—W. Keene, of Quincy, Ill., recently sent to the Secretary of the Treasury a fifty dollar note of the contemporary currency, with a request for its redemption. The United States Treasurer, to-day, made the following reply:

"By the act of Congress, passed August 4, 1790, the contemporary currency was receivable at the Treasury until December 1, 1794, at the value of one hundred dollars in said currency for one dollar in specie. The privilege, by act of May 8, 1792, was extended to March 1, 1795, since which date there has been no law permitting its redemption."

MORE WARNING.—If it were necessary, there would be heard of Governor Wells saying to one of his set that "the Constitution would be carried; that whatever you necessary to be done in order to carry it would be done;" in the light of past events, we cannot regard this as harmonizing language. If the vote shall be at all close, the meaning of this prophecy will be too clear, we trust, to require elucidation.—*National Intelligencer.*

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED MINISTER.—An order was received in this city on Saturday, 23d instant, at Mare Island, S. C., on the above forty years. Dr. Hoge had, for upwards of the United States, and during twenty-five years of that period was Pastor of the Church of Alabama.

THE OBSEQUIES OF GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Funeral of Maj. Gen. Rousseau.

Imposing Honors and Ceremonies.

Grand Funeral Procession.

Not since the funeral of the lamented Albert Sydney Johnson, have we witnessed so impressing ceremonies, which marked the obsequies of the late general Commander of this Department, Major General Lovell H. Rousseau. The crowds upon the streets were immense, especially in the neighborhood of Christ Church, where the body of the deceased was taken, at the appointed hour, while the vast Church itself was filled to its utmost capacity. Thousands of persons thronged for the procession, as the hundreds of our best citizens joined in the funeral cortege, to which many contributed their carriages for the use of the occasion, as a private expression of their regard for the man who had so nobly discharged his difficult duties; to their minds, as to have established him as one upon their hearts. If really seemed that there was a general determination on the part of the people to show to the world, and especially to those in compliance with those administration of the affairs of this Department, that of General Rousseau stands out in vast bold relief that is to make to live enshrined in the affections of a people as he did, than like others, to attempt to outlive their reproaches.

In accordance with the pre-arranged programme, as published by Gen. Buchanan, who, by order of rank, succeeds Gen. Rousseau in command of the Department, the body of the deceased was removed in the premises of his sorrowing family and numerous relatives and friends from his late residence, corner of Canal and Rampart streets, to Christ Church, corner of Canal street, where the imposing funeral rites of the Church were pronounced, in the most touching manner by the Rev. Bishop Wilmer, the following gentlemen constituting the last bearers:

Generals of the Regular Army: Hatch, Mower, Sheridth, Babcock and Porter, (of Gen. Grant's staff,) Tompkins and McClure.

General Officers of Volunteers: Herron, Smallwood, Lee, McMillan, Busey and Garvey.

On the part of the Masons: P. G. M.—J. Q. A. Fellows; P. G. M.—S. M. Todd; D. D. G. M.—H. Bonner; W. M.—Hugh Brent (of Jackson Lodge); Secretary—E. M. Uhler; Orator, of Louisiana Lodge; W. M.—Sam. Hooper, of Louisiana Relief Lodge; R. G. J. G. Sid. H. Hudson.

After the ceremonies at the church were concluded, about 4 o'clock P. M., the elegant coffin which contained the body of the deceased was placed in the hearse and the funeral cortege moved slowly away, passing along Canal and up Camp and crossing to Lafayette cemetery on Prytania, on Washington street, where they were deposited with high Masonic honors under the direction of the officers of Linwood Lodge, F. & A. M. Whitaker officiating. The deceased was a Mason of high standing and was to have become a member of this Lodge at their next meeting.

To the writer it was one of the most painful duties which he has performed for years to note the progress of the procession to the last resting place of him, who, by the providence of God was interred well that remained of the noble spirit which had once moved and secured the respect and love of the hearts of the people of Louisiana, and in the lay are of death, all unconscious of the tribute which was being paid to his memory and virtues. First came two bands of music playing appropriate funeral dirges, mourning, and playing a funeral march; next four staff officers in uniform and mounted; then a regiment of infantry with reversed arms; then artillery, with cannons and caisons draped; then the cavalry; then the Masons; then carriages, in one of which was General Buchanan and officers; ministers and Masonic officers. Next came the hearse in which the deceased was borne in an elegant coffin. On top of the hearse being furnished with a United States flag, and behind was led a favorite black horse of the deceased, the vacant saddle painfully suggesting the absence of its rider. Then followed carriages, containing some of the family relatives and special friends of the deceased, followed by the staff and chief officers of the Department, and other various United States, State and city officials, including the Governor of the State, United States Collector Pulter, ex-Collector Steadman, the Mayor and members of the City Council and numerous ladies. Then followed one of the largest representations of the Louisiana Club, joined with delegations of the Rousseau Guards and Constitution Club. And lastly a large number of private carriages, filled principally with civilians and ladies.

Thus was paid the last tribute by the people to the virtues of a noble man, who had been an trusty a friend in peace as he had been unrelenting as a foe in war.

"He made his life sublime
And departing, left behind him
Footprints on the sand of time."

An Irreversible Guarantee.

In the annual report the Commissioner of Agriculture says:

"It is gratifying to observe the evidences of vitality in Southern agriculture which is progressively and unanimously recovering from the forces of reconstruction, and gradually discarding the disadvantages resulting from the losses of civil war, and from the more permanent, and disastrous, consequences of the social revolution, the disruption of families, and the impoverishment of estates."

To carry out the special adaptation of the four great divisions of the United States, says the New York *World*. The East monies, the West feeds the South with corn and bacon. Marine, Mills, cotton, ships, are the several synonymes; but in all these synonymes there is but one that means natural monopoly, and that is cotton. Nature is bowling to us to forbid a transfer of manufactories to the North, West or South, or a transfer of commerce to the Atlantic coast. Nature is forever growing to the North or South, but here the possibilities of transfer end. No change in the course of nature, no discovery of the brain or hand, no development of facts are, can ever make cotton grow in Vermont, New York or Iowa. Nature vetoes that transfer, and for two thirds on earth overrules the ban. Cotton is the Boz h's guarantee of prosperity, and as Mr. Seamer yearns for an "irreversible guarantee" that the Union shall never in the vanity fade soft but that is "progressively and successively marshalling the forces of recuperation, and gradually dispelling the disadvantages resulting from the issues of civil war, the change in the labor system, the disruption of families, and the impoverishment of estates."

Gentlemen, you can't keep the South down. Cork rises, and you will get tired of holding it under water. Cotton emerges before very long dogwood. Let 'em alone. So long as they keep the peace and pay their taxes what have we to do with their pots and pans? Governments in a place are as it were vested. And the pot and pan business don't pay.

Squirming.

The following from the Chicago *Times* shows that when the misrepresenting bull gores the Radical ox, there is a great squirming:

Some of the Iowa newspapers are raising a great outcry because a negro, at Des Moines, lately was forcibly carried in a prize white girl. All the noise and clamor are very absurd. That the negro was arrested is a shame; that he was incarcerated in the jail is awful; that he was in danger, thereby depriving him of the thrilling privilege of his position is an outrage both against the negro and against humanity; that the sublime doctrines of Human Equality; and that he was released without further punishment, on the following morning, is the only commendable feature in the dark transaction.

We tell the good people of Iowa—the Radical fathers and brothers who voted aye to the amendments to the Constitution that the opposite sex expects no nonsense on their part in such a likely nigger chooses to elope with any of their female relations. Therefore, when we hear of an outrage about such occurrence, but to assist in their carrying out, as becomes loyal patriots and men who respect the white men of Iowa are not to be taken in negroes.

We furthermore invite the attention of the paternal Congress to the treatment of this prisoner Kalopsky by reading between the lines. We respectfully ask that measures be taken to prevent any more such outrages, so that the colored Romeo of the future—if any there be—may be protected in their right to marry whom they please of the palest complexion. We wish to be no more hot headed by learning that the sanguinary rights of misrepresenting negroes have been rudely and inexcusably violated by the minions of radicalism in our neighboring State.

OH DIT.—We have it from the most reliable authority that an enterprise is on foot, backed by the amplest capital, to start at a certain point in this State, on the first day of January next, a paper to be conducted in the style of the New York *Second Table*, entitled the "Monkeshaw." Among the list of editors appear men rich in celebrity reminiscences, and of most proud position. To Alabama will not belong the furnishing of the entire *paper colossus*. Two very brilliant men will be called from the Empire State. An order will be made on the 1st day of December, possibly, for line of Hoe's fastest presses, and a Gobelin loom. Mr. Hoe's directory ought now to be casting a special fount of type of beautiful and unique design with which to print it.—*Richmond Republican.*

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S CONTEMPT.—We hear from Florida that Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who, a year or two ago, bought a place on St. John's River, near Jacksonville, says she wants to live long enough to see the slaves back to correct the mistakes of "Uncle Tom," and to show that a great blunder was committed when slavery was abolished. From original condition of sentimental attachment to the master she has leaped into a state of unconquerable dislike and aversion. She will not have them about her, either in doors or out. She turned them all off her place, and allows no one with a black skin to approach her. We are told that an acquaintance of ours sought to send her a message by a black steamboat on board a steamboat, but she refused to allow the negro to approach her. Her mind, as we have been credibly informed, is very much inflamed against the negro; and this, probably, from comparing their efficiency and aptitude as laborers and servants with that of her Northern whites. Her fancy pictures of the African has been spoiled, and her sentimental affection neutralized in consequence, to violent aversion. Like Squeers, the milk of human sympathy in her nature has all turned to curds and whey.—*Mobile (Ala.) Telegraph.*

The *New York Herald*, which is also responsible in reading the future, while it deprecates republican as a deadly sin, confesses that it does not see how it is to be avoided. During the last month, three years after the close of the war, the public debt who increased twelve millions, which is pretty conclusive that it will never be lost by way of payment. The *Herald* calls for new republicans and we predict in due season many will be forthcoming. The interest of the debt must be reduced." Which is but another mode of expressing Mr. Johnson's idea, and that of all the greenback champions.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE OBSEQUIES OF GEN. ROUSSEAU.—The District Attorney of the United States rose in the District Court and moved that in the memory of Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, who was alike distinguished in arms and laws, the courts should adjourn.

Mr. Saltren, (Sullivan, Billings & Hughes,) in seconding the motion said he had known Gen. Rousseau intimately for the last twenty-five years. In the circle in which he lived the deceased was loved by every one. As a citizen he was always ready to do any good public act; as an officer of the United States Army he was true to his Government and true to his fellow men.

As a friend, he was always warm; in all his relations he was respected and loved. In view no more than was due to the memory of this distinguished man that the court should now adjourn to attend the funeral of our beloved friend.

Judge Durell said: Major Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau was a noble, brave and worthy soldier. At the commencement of our late troubles he volunteered into the army of the republic, and through the whole of his great trial, which ensued, never was there to all people to vast their faith, he stood firmly and faithfully by the cause he had espoused and gained the good opinion of both sides. When victory crowned the standards of the republic with peace, then he laid aside the sword and returned to the walks of civil life, but his sympathy, his appreciation of his services, commissioned him as Brigadier General of the regular army, and intrusted to him judgment and high authority over the military department of this district.

Loved and honored by all, he cannot be said to have died too early. He sleeps well, and Persons cannot now take from him that glory he won true.

In respect to the gallant dead, these courts stand adjourned till Monday next.

SAILING OF THE TONAWANDA.—The North German steamship Tonawanda, Capt. Meyer, sails this morning for Bremen, via Havana and Southampton, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Isidor Bloom and lady, P Gutzeby, H Vonreck, S Fleming, lady, child and servant, Geo Dixon, wife and daughter, S Sollmann and wife, Rev Augusto Bonte, Wm Davis, R Bennett, C H Wehrhold, and 11 in steerage.

SAILING OF THE GEN. CROSWELL.—The steamship Gen. Croswell, Capt. Veall, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

F Hurwitz and wife, Mrs A S Archer and 2 children, Miss M Hamilton, Miss Mary Wright, Chas. Perry, Fred Lanfear, Sam Bo Reeder, J Ayres and wife, and 6 in the steerage.

SAILING OF THE SHERIDAN.—The steamship Sherman, Capt. Mosely, sails this morning at 9 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Chas. Benning, Henry Wright, Chas. Perry, Fred Lanfear, Sylvester, and 11 servants in steerage.

SAILING OF THE TELLIS.—The steamship Tellis, Capt. Pudding, sailed last evening for New York direct with a full freight.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Council.—There was a joint meeting of both Boards of the Council yesterday, at which the following communication from Mayor Conway, together with the resolutions, we believe, were unanimously adopted:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Jan. 9, 1869.

To the President and Members of the Common Council:

Gentlemen—It is with deep regret that I announce to you the death of Major Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, commanding the Department of Louisiana.

The death of one so distinguished as a soldier and a patriot will be felt throughout the country as a national loss. No officer of the United States Army was more obnoxious in the feelings against the Southern people during the late war, and his efforts since the restoration of peace to bring about that perfect union of all the States, and that fraternal feeling among the citizens thereof, which alone can result in national prosperity, has enrolled his name among the benefactors of the country. His sudden death has created a void in the United States Army which it will be difficult to fill, for, while noble brother officers he was a soldier without fear, it can be truly said that as a man he was without reproach. During his brief residence in our midst his manly virtues, abilities and liberal hospitality, had endeared him to public society, and he will long be remembered as one of its brightest ornaments. The funeral of General Rousseau will take place this day at 3 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, and I would respectfully recommend that some token of your respect be spread upon the records of the Government, and copies transmitted to his bereaved family, and that the members of your honorable Boards attend in a body to pay the last tributes of respect to the memory of the gallant dead.

Respectfully, etc., Joseph Conway, Mayor.

The following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, His Honor, the Mayor, has communicated to this Council the sad and painful intelligence of the death of Gen. Rousseau, commanding this Department; and,

Whereas, The deceased distinguished soldier and patriot, the country has sustained a national loss, and society here, to whom he had become endeared by his manly and chivalrous bearing, liberal hospitality and generous public spirit, has sustained a severe bereavement; and

Whereas, It is proper that all the manifestations of sorrow and respect for the illustrious dead, do attend his funeral; therefore

Be it therefore resolved, That the Common Council, sympathizing with the community in the loss they have sustained, and as a mark of respect to the illustrious dead, do attend his funeral this day in a body.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and the Mayor be and is hereby requested to transmit to the bereaved family a certified copy of the same.

To the Honored Dead—As suppressed, a memorial meeting of the late Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau was held last night, at 7½ o'clock, in the parlor P. of the St. Charles Hotel, last evening.

A number of our most influential citizens were present, and Col. Fortier, President of the Bank of America, unofficiated in the chair, and Col. J. O. Hizee requested to act as secretary.

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The object of the meeting was explained by which in the providence of God was interred well that remained of the noble spirit which had once moved and secured the respect and love of the hearts of the people of Louisiana, and in the lay are of death, all unconscious of the tribute which was being paid to his memory and virtues. First came two bands of music playing appropriate funeral dirges, mourning, and playing a funeral march; next four staff officers in uniform and mounted; then a regiment of infantry with reversed arms; then artillery, with cannons and caisons draped; then the cavalry; then the Masons; then carriages, in one of which was General Buchanan and officers; ministers and Masonic officers. Next came the hearse in which the deceased was borne in an elegant coffin. On top of the hearse being furnished with a United States flag, and behind was led a favorite black horse of the deceased, the vacant saddle painfully suggesting the absence of its rider. Then followed carriages, containing some of the family relatives and special friends of the deceased, followed by the staff and chief officers of the Department, and other various United States, State and city officials, including the Governor of the State, United States Collector Pulter, ex-Collector Steadman, the Mayor and members of the City Council and numerous ladies. Then followed one of the largest representations of the Louisiana Club, joined with delegations of the Rousseau Guards and Constitution Club. And lastly a large number of private carriages, filled principally with civilians and ladies.

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Some of the Iowa newspapers are raising a great outcry because a negro, at Des Moines, lately was forcibly carried in a prize white girl. All the noise and clamor are very absurd. That the negro was arrested is a shame; that he was incarcerated in the jail is awful; that he was in danger, thereby depriving him of the thrilling privilege of his position is an outrage both against the negro and against humanity; that the sublime doctrines of Human Equality; and that he was released without further punishment, on the following morning, is the only commendable feature in the dark transaction.

We tell the good people of Iowa—the Radical fathers and brothers who voted aye to the amendments to the Constitution that the opposite sex expects no nonsense on their part in such a likely nigger chooses to elope with any of their female relations. Therefore, when we hear of an outrage about such occurrence, but to assist in their carrying out, as becomes loyal patriots and men who respect the white men of Iowa are not to be taken in negroes.

We furthermore invite the attention of the paternal Congress to the treatment of this prisoner Kalopsky by reading between the lines. We respectfully ask that measures be taken to prevent any more such outrages, so that the colored Romeo of the future—if any there be—may be protected in their right to marry whom they please of the palest complexion. We wish to be no more hot headed by learning that the sanguinary rights of misrepresenting negroes have been rudely and inexcusably violated by the minions of radicalism in our neighboring State.

OH DIT.—We have it from the most reliable authority that an enterprise is on foot, backed by the amplest capital, to start at a certain point in this State, on the first day of January next, a paper to be conducted in the style of the New York *Second Table*, entitled the "Monkeshaw." Among the list of editors appear men rich in celebrity reminiscences, and of most proud position. To Alabama will not belong the furnishing of the entire *paper colossus*. Two very brilliant men will be called from the Empire State. An order will be made on the 1st day of December, possibly, for line of Hoe's fastest presses, and a Gobelin loom. Mr. Hoe's directory ought now to be casting a special fount of type of beautiful and unique design with which to print it.—*Richmond Republican.*

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S CONTEMPT.—We hear from Florida that Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who, a year or two ago, bought a place on St. John's River, near Jacksonville, says she wants to live long enough to see the slaves back to correct the mistakes of "Uncle Tom," and to show that a great blunder was committed when slavery was abolished. From original condition of sentimental attachment to the master she has leaped into a state of unconquerable dislike and aversion. She will not have them about her, either in doors or out. She turned them all off her place, and allows no one with a black skin to approach her. We are told that an acquaintance of ours sought to send her a message by a black steamboat on board a steamboat, but she refused to allow the negro to approach her. Her mind, as we have been credibly informed, is very much inflamed against the negro; and this, probably, from comparing their efficiency and aptitude as laborers and servants with that of her Northern whites. Her fancy pictures of the African has been spoiled, and her sentimental affection neutralized in consequence, to violent aversion. Like Squeers, the milk of human sympathy in her nature has all turned to curds and whey.—*Mobile (Ala.) Telegraph.*

The *New York Herald*, which is also responsible in reading the future, while it deprecates republican as a deadly sin, confesses that it does not see how it is to be avoided. During the last month, three years after the close of the war, the public debt who increased twelve millions, which is pretty conclusive that it will never be lost by way of payment. The *Herald* calls for new republicans and we predict in due season many will be forthcoming. The interest of the debt must be reduced." Which is but another mode of expressing Mr. Johnson's idea, and that of all the greenback champions.—*Richmond Whig.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[We the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Murderers Lynched in Georgia.

FROM EUROPE.

Important Proclamation by the Captain General of Cuba.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON STREET.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The managers of the Peabody Educational fund will meet in Baltimore on Wednesday. Grant will be present.

Receipts from customs from the 21st to the 31st inclusive $3,111,000.

The Reconstruction Committee give the Middleport case attention. The Georgia case will be considered by committee of both Houses on Monday.

General George Moorman of Mississippi is here, applying for the removal of his political disabilities. He takes no part in the contest raging for the immediate admission of his State.

The Virginia Conservatives have held several informal meetings to-day, and will take steps to-morrow to ascertain the views of their friends here. They have another private meeting to-night.

General Ewing's Superior for Louisiana, says that the report that the tobacco and cigars recently seized in New Orleans had been spirited away, is untrue.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, Jan. 9—Anon effect to the operation of the Virginia Committee in Washington, the State Guards and Colfax Association have adopted a memorial to Congress, asking, in view of the deplorable prostration of the country where disabilities have been removed, that no further steps be taken in that direction until special relief can be had, in the coming session, that they favor reconstruction by voting for it. A committee is to be sent to Washington to express this feeling at the proper time.

The remains of Jno. M. Botts arrived this evening, and was laid in the State Senate Chamber. A meeting was held at the Capitol to-night, presided over by Gov. Walker, and resolutions were adopted and eulogies delivered. He will be buried to-morrow.

Augusta, Jan 9—It is reported that the murderers of Martin and his sisters (who were murdered, robbed and burned in their house in Columbia County a few days since), were taken from the jail at Appling, Columbia County, by the mob and hanged. Confessions of the murder, with names of the party, confessed the murder, the burning of the house and the subsequent burning of the bodies and bodies inorder to cover their guilt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 9—Cotton opened to 1c better, and closed easier, with the latter rate partly lost; sales to-day 3000 bales; middlings 28½c to 28¾c, closing at 28¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat 1c to 2c lower; No 2 Chicago spring 2.30 to 2.31. Corn dull; white 85 to 90c. Oats dull, 65 to 73c. Pork firm at $30. Lard 19 to 19¼c. Bulk shoulders 12½ to 13c, clear rib sides 18¾ to 19c, clear do 19½ to 19¾c. Bacon—long clear 14½c, clear rib sides 17½c, clear sides 18c. Whiskey raw, free, 91.

Louisville, Jan. 9—Flour dull; 17½ to 25c lower. Corn 5c lower; white 90c to $1.00; mixed 85c. Oats 60 to 61c. Cotton nominal, 28c. Bulk meats 12½ to 14½c. Bacon—Shoulders 15c, clear sides 18c. Lard held at 20c. Hams 18c. Butter 45 to 50c. Whiskey 91c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 9—Wheat $1.70. Corn 63c. Oats 60 to 61c. Cotton nominal, 28c. Pork dull at $30. Bulk meats 12½ to 14½c. Bacon—Shoulders 15c, clear sides 18c. Lard held at 20c. Hams 18c. Butter 45 to 50c. Whiskey 91c.

Mobile, Jan. 9.—Cotton—sales 1250 bales; middling 26¾ to 27c. Holders generally willing to sell except at outside rates. Receipts 1,700 bales.

Charleston, Jan. 9—Cotton market active and excited; prices advanced 1¼ to 2c; sales 1900 bales; middlings 28½c; receipts 768 bales.

Savannah, Jan. 9—Cotton opened quiet, but became excited after the receipt of Liverpool advices; middlings 27¾c; sales 930 bales.

Augusta, Jan 9—Cotton opened quiet, but became excited after the receipt of Liverpool advices; middlings 27¾c; sales 930 bales.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN PARIS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 9—6 P. M.—Barometer 29 95.

Arrived — steamship George Washington, Galveston; ship Ellen Austin, with merchandise and passengers to A. Heaton.

No departures.

Another battle at Vicksburg.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Jan. 9.—Passed up—Melnotte and Alabama at 1, and the Imperial at 6 P. M.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Jan. 9.—The proclamation of Gen. Dulce is favorably received by a majority of the people, and the Captain General is commended by both the Spanish and Cuban parties. It is rumored that an interview will soon take place between Dulce and prominent revolutionists.

Nothing has been received from Nassau that a schooner has arrived there from Cuba, after successfully running the blockade with 2000 muskets for the insurgents.

Many reports of engagements in the interior between the contending forces are in circulation, but none of them are confirmed.

The correspondent at Bayamo says that the revolutionary chiefs have concluded to issue a proclamation, making the slaves free and fixing the day, after which they shall receive pay for labor, and they propose to carry into immediate effect this proposition.

The Gazette will publish to-morrow a proclamation by the Captain General granting absolute amnesty for all political offenses and pardoning all political prisoners, except those held in prison, or hiding or absent from the country. Dulce will issue another proclamation to-morrow, dissolving military commissions and restoring full jurisdiction to the civil courts.

Within a few days Dulce will promulgate a law granting universal suffrage, and all municipalities will be permitted to choose, with the exception of ecclesiastic, all questions, whose interests belong to slavery and dogmas of the Catholic religion.

Havana, Jan. 9—Sugar more animated—the stock on hand is small and some grades sparse.

Memphis, Jan. 9—The Greek boy who was kidnapped from the streets of this city, by the Russian Ambassador to the Sultan, had entered the Greek Minister that the Sultan would not imprison any section of Greece in reference to Crete.

Madrid, Jan. 9—A dispatch was sent from a banquet at Seville, where all the municipal officers and many notables were present, to Martorro, wherein the guests expressed a preference for him at the head of State.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Rentes quiet. Rentes 70¼ f.

London, Jan. 9.—Advices by mail from Canada confirm the telegraphic reports of the complete exhaustion of the Orphans in the Yorks.

Thirty-nine of the missing passengers and crew of the steamer Hibernia are on the steamer Ocean Spray, bound for New York.

Hamburg, Jan. 9.—The passengers of the steamer Borussia, which went reported off Portland, England, with a broken shaft, were all safely landed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Havre, Jan. 9—Cotton market active; tree ordinary on the spot and all sat 1 22.

[Special Dispatch.]

Pittsburg, Jan. 9—Passed up—Legal Tender at 6, and Commodore at 9 last night.

Down—P. W. Sender at 1 last night, Dan Able at 7, and City of Alton at 10 A. M., and Richmond at noon.

River rising, 30 feet before high water mark.

Wind N. W. Weather thick and dreary with a drizzling rain. Thermometer 30.

Arrived — steamship Morgan, Parker, Galveston