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

TERMS OF THE BEE.
To one of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $18; any yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Commercial advertisements inserts the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Court, or Editorial Page Premium Advertisements, one insertion, $1 50 per square.
All continuous insertion at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Court, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named translent rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents not per line, each insertion.
All Personal Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1868

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,636.

THE CITY CURRENCY AGAIN—A NEW CITY CHARTER.

Mayor Conway in defiance of public opinion has approved the resolution of his colleagues in the city Council, requiring payment of taxes and licenses in United States currency after the 1st of January, 1869. So the best, or skillful financiers of the city government can do, in the way of repairing the dilapidated monetary condition of the municipal treasury is to repudiate in the payment of taxes and licenses, a currency, which when issued, derived all its virtue from the stipulation made by the city with the public, that it should always be good for such payment. Of course we understand and appreciate the difficulties under which the Aldermen have labored.

We do not blame them because they have not accomplished impossibilities, but we are justified in saying they have not pursued and have not desired to pursue the best and the only method of restoring soundness and vitality to the city's finances. There was but one way to do this, and they have carefully avoided it. But this last scheme of theirs has now become a law so far as they can give it legality and force, we suppose, he tried. We have no idea it will accomplish the object in view. It is a mere temporary expedient which rests for its success upon the consent of the people of New Orleans, and that consent will probably not be given. The measure demanded at the time in the city government is a Radical measure. It requires to be thoroughly changed and reconstructed, and we are glad to say that such a reconstruction is in good hands and will doubtless be effected within the next sixty days. The present system of government is too clumsy, and too costly. It has served its time and the people are tired of it. It was the knowledge of this purpose that stimulated our Aldermen to take the desperate measure of repudiating their notes. We say "repudiating" because it is a violation of the contract with the holder of these notes to refuse to receive them for dues to the city. These would-be financiers have not even promised us to set aside any portion of the receipts of the treasury for the redemption of the new evidence of debt they propose to issue in exchange for the currency, and they had the stupidity to allege that the currency was illegal and could not be enforced at law, forgetting that all its were really no, their certificates of indebtedness in exchange for it, would be equally illegal. We say heartily that we dissent from this question and we are sure, our readers are likewise weary of the subject. We are glad therefore to announce to them the prospect there now is of the repeal of the present city charter and the establishment of another system of municipal government under a new one. The new charter to which we allude has been drawn up by eminent lawyers and will be submitted to the Legislature at its approaching session. We take it for granted that the intelligent members of that body are satisfied of the necessity of a change in our municipal system, a change which will bring with it economy and simplicity, improvements desirable always, but indispensable at the present time, and that they are willing to confer such a boon upon this community. We shall not permit ourselves to doubt their readiness to meet the wishes of the tax payers of the city by giving us a charter which promises to be of beneficial to the interests of all. A new charter is remarkable for the omission of the double Board of Aldermen system; its leading idea being that of committing the government to a few individuals, one at the head of each department, exacting from them a rigid and personal responsibility.

If experience has not shown the one man system to be the best, we think there can be no question that at the present time it is worth a trial. It cannot be worse than the present government, carried on as it is in a way which prevents the tax-payers from bringing home to the delinquent members the faults, both of omission and commission, with which they are chargeable until it is too late to repair them. We want no more displays of parliamentary smartness and exhibitions of "how not to do it." We do not see why the city cannot be governed like a bank, or an insurance company, or any other institution, without these mere parliamentary combats and displays of ill temper.

The new charter contemplates the correction of all that, and has in view the simplicity essential to the proper working of municipal affairs.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—President Johnson, although not to be commended for his early movement in the matter, nevertheless is entitled to credit for having at last performed a praiseworthy and magnanimous act in favor of a few Southern men, who, because they occupied more prominent positions in the late war than others, have hitherto been excluded from the benefits of amnesty. It will not be an unpleasant reflection to Mr. Johnson that it was in his power to accomplish so benevolent and so merciful a measure before his retirement from office. The amnesty and pardon is "unconditional and unreserved to all persons engaged in the war and who bore any part therein." No prosecutions now pending against individuals for participation in the war can hereafter be carried on. They will be discontinued on a simple motion of the Attorneys of the Government, as the President's pardon being an act authorized by the Constitution and fully within his power, as well before as after trial of the parties accused, forms an impassable bar to the pronunciation of any sentence of punishment against them for the commission of the acts referred to in the proclamation.

THE GERMAN FARCE.—The controlling stockholders of this journal finding that the change lately made was disapproved by the majority of their associates, their brethren and advertisers, effected another arrangement, the result of which is that the *Press* again becomes a Democratic organ, and resumes the advocacy of its former principles. Mr. George Foerster has been re-installed in his editorial chair, and we look to see his German exhibitions with the old animation for which they were remarkable.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The performance for Thursday evening, Dec. 31, is Hérold's superb opera, in five acts, "Le Juive" Mesdames Cambier and Bauxmann, and Messrs. Pizot, Van Huffen and Regot personate the chief characters.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—Our readers will bear in mind that the Marie Frederici Opera Troupe, which performed in this city last winter, will commence a short engagement this evening at the National Theatre, when the fine comic opera, "Martha," the music of which is beautiful, will be given.

We understand that there have been some material changes and improvements in the troupe since last season. We shall see, and in the meantime are obliged to Manager Grau for complimentary seats for the engagement.

SAILING OF THE CORTEZ.—The steamship Cortez, Capt Horatio Nelson, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight.

THE "COWBELLONS" OF MOBILE.—We are invited to the Cowbellion de Rakin Society of Mobile, for invitations to the celebration of their triennial anniversary in that city, on the 31st of Dec., New Year's Eve. We should certainly be gratified to be present did our engagements permit.

LOUISIANA BONDS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—The New York correspondent of the *Times* says:

The bonds of the State of Louisiana have been admitted to the call of the stock exchange, and have advanced to 69½ to 70½ for the old bonds, and 62½ to 63½ for the levee bonds, on the official announcement that the payment of coupons will be commenced Jan. 1. Large amounts of the levee bonds have been recently sold by the agents of Louisiana, in this market, at 52.

Mississippi Items.

The *Vicksburg Times* says:

Our lumbermen planters are well nigh through with their cotton picking, and are now making preparations for the next crop. All who have planted this year have done so well that they are anxious to try it again.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.—We understand that this distinguished soldier and statesman is honoring our county with his presence. In years gone by General Hampton was a frequent visitor to his plantation in Issaquena and Washington, annually taking his favorite sport of bear hunting in those grand old swamps—Our ancestors will be pleased to know that the gallant South Carolinian is again with us, fanning the bright names that glisten in the coronet of glory and shed a lustre over the "Lost Cause," that of Hampton shines forth side by side with those of Lee and Jackson, and with them occupies a warm place in the hearts of the Southern people.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. Henry and Stephen Duncan are on a visit to their splendid estates in our county. We hope they will conclude to take up permanent residence among us, and lend a helping hand to the prosperity of the country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, President Markey in the Chair, and present: Messrs. Poynot, Pesson, Boquille, O'Brien, Shields, Brady, Kaiser and Fredon.

The following resolution was received from the Lower Board:

Resolved, That the rate of taxation for the year 1869 on the assessment roll of all the real estate within the city of New Orleans, appearing on the tableau of assessment made by the City Assessors for the year 1868, be fixed as follows:

For the annual interest on the bonds issued by the city in favor of the Jackson Railroad Company, the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, and the Pontchartrain Railroad Company—35 cents on every $100.

For the 10 per cent bonds, issued by the city of New Orleans for the payment of the floating debt, 25 cents on every $100.

For the ordinary expenses of the city government for the year 1869, 45 cents on every $100.

This resolution was concurred in finally.

Another resolution from the Lower Board fixes the tax on personal property at the same rates as above, except the tax for the ordinary expenses of the city government, which is fixed $1 05 on every $100. Concurred in finally.

Resolution of Lower Board providing for the building of the seventy number of bridges across the new extension of the Orleans Draining Canal, and authorising the digging of two new ditches in connection with this canal. Concurred in.

A communication was received from the Real Estate Owners' Association, objecting to the proposed ordinance to double the city's stock in the Jackson Railroad Company to said company in consideration of extending this road to the levee.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Shields offered a resolution authorising the Mayor to have issued the necessary amount of bonds to complete the settlement for the purchase of the Water Works. Adopted on first reading.

The Board proceeded to meet the Assistant Aldermen in joint session to elect a fiscal agent, and afterwards adjourned till 6 o'clock this evening.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Pandely in the chair, and afterwards Mr. Breen. Other members present—Messrs. Aitkens, Wynne, Pemberton, Fisher, Montgomery, Farrell, Camp, Grandpre, Ross and Walker.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed: Receipts, $14,397 44; expenditures, $21,179 83; balance on hand, $321,248 36.

The Mayor sent in a veto of the resolution to pay $40 per month for rent of an office for the custodian of notorial records. The Mayor thinks it unnecessary to rent an office outside of the City Hall for this purpose. Besides, says the Mayor, a proposition is pending to rent the iron building fronting the Lafayette square for this purpose. The veto was sustained, but afterwards was overruled.

A resolution was adopted allowing three assistant constables to be appointed from July 1st, 1868, to Dec 31st, 1869, at $40 per month.

A resolution from the Streets and Landings Committee requesting the Board to have thorough drainage of the section lying between the Metairie Ridge and Bayou St. John was adopted.

A resolution to repair engine house of Creole Fire Engine Company, No 9, was adopted.

An ordinance providing for an extension of the track of the Claiborne Street Railroad along Canal street, from Broad to Fowler, came down from the Upper Board, and was concurred in.

Mr. Pandely had read by the Secretary a communication from John G. Gaines, President of the Citizens' Bank, proposing a plan, through that bank, for the redemption of city money. It was laid over till next Tuesday, and an accompanying order was offered by Mr. Gaines on the subject spread on the minutes.

The plan proposes an ordinance or act "To authorize the city of New Orleans to issue bonds for five million of dollars for the redemption of the existing floating debt of said city, and to provide the mode and manner in which such bonds shall be issued and disposed of, to provide taxation, and to authorize and require said city to contract with a fiscal agent therefor; and to appoint a certain Board for the Mayor, Common Council, Treasurer, Comptroller and Fiscal Agent of said city, and imposing penalties for the violation of certain provisions thereof."

In a note appended it is stated that the operation of this act will, in twenty years, extinguish both capital and interest complete, and a Capital.....$5,000,000
Interest by sinking fund.....4,000,000

Total cost to the city.....$9,000,000

Section one provides for the issue of 5000 bonds representing $5,000,000.

Section two provides for the election of the Citizens' or other chartered bank as fiscal agent, with authority to issue the bonds at their par value to persons investing in them an exchange for city levee warrants, city roll certificates, and any other evidences of the floating debt of the city.

Section three provides for the destruction of the plates on which the bonds have been printed, etc.

Section four provides for the burning of all old treasury notes, etc.

Section five provides for the deposit with the Fiscal Agent to the credit of the consolidated loan tax, the railroad tax, and the general fund, and all taxes and revenues collected by agents, from whatever source, and the deposit with the agent (twenty days before maturity) of all notes and bills receivable, due and payable to the city.

Section 6 prohibits the City Treasurer from making any payments, except by drawing a check, for the amount to be paid, upon the fiscal agent, and prohibits him from drawing check, upon the agent to an amount over and above the sum actually at that time at the credit of the general fund.

Section 7 provides for the withdrawal from the fiscal agent of the credit of the general fund of the city, in (first day) each and every month of $37,500 to be transferred to an account, to be called the City Redemption Fund, out of which fund the agent shall pay at maturity all interest coupons of bonds issued under the authority of this act or ordinance. It is also the duty of the agent to cancel on the 1st day of March, each and every year, to advertise for and buy in from the lowest bidders so many of the bonds authorized by the first section of this act, as the mid funds shall at the credit of said City Redemption Fund will pay for, reserving, however, a sufficient amount to meet all interest coupons maturing on that day. And it is also made the duty of the fiscal agent to cancel and return to the City Comptroller all bonds thus brought in and redeemed.

Sec. 8 makes it the duty of the Fiscal Agent to cancel all city treasury notes, warrants received in exchange for bonds, the warrants so cancelled to be kept on file by the City Treasurer, and city treasury notes to be burned in presence of the Mayor and others.

Sec. 11 makes it the duty of the Council to revise their annual budget for 1869 and reduce it so that it shall not exceed the estimated revenue under existing laws for that year (allowing a reasonable sum for taxes which may not be collected), and the Council in future estimates to confine the annual budget within the limits of the revenue for the approaching year.

Section 12 prohibits the Council in future from making or entering into any contract, except such as are to be payable in legal currency, and in cash, on the completion of the contract; and from incurring any contract or expenditure in excess of the annual budget, or beyond the sum in the treasury, under the estimates of the budget, as provided by existing laws.

Section 13 is a penal clause for the punishment of any officer of the city who may make issue or sign any warrants, notes, warrants, or other evidence of debt, for or in the name of the city of New Orleans, other than the ordinary warrants of the Controller on the Treasurer, or the Treasurer's checks on the Fiscal Agent (subject to the limitations contained in section 6 of this act.)

Section 14 repeals all laws in conflict with this act, and section 15 provides for the immediate effect of the act.

IN JOINT SESSION.

The Southern Bank was elected Fiscal Agent for the year 1869, and the election, on motion, was declared unanimous.

The Upper Board refused.

A report from the City Surveyor was read recommending the square block pavement in preference to the Nicholson and other pavements. Report referred.

The Tax and License Ordinance as adopted by this Board and amended by the Upper Board, was taken up, and the amendments which are but few, and have been published, were concurred in.

After some other business of minor importance, and a general routine character, the Board adjourned.

The Legislature—This body is to meet next Monday in the new Capitol building, formerly the Bank of Louisiana, corner of Conti and Royal streets—the Senate up stairs and the House below.

In the room set apart for the State Library—which seems to be too small for the purpose—we noticed Judge Carrigan busily arranging the volumes as well as possible in the limited space. The books were heaped up in huge piles or scattered about in confusion presenting a scene, which the Judge thus bewailed:

It was at the seat of instruction,
Where science was blooming,
Fair science sat mourning,
With sadness crape shrouded
Her mage: at her volumes were scattered around,
Her globes all in fragments strewed on the ground,
There lay in rude tatters, the relics of books,
The waste and destruction of genius immense.

Rev. J. P. Newman.—Rev. J. P. Newman, of the Methodist Church in this city, in a note to the *Times* of yesterday, states that a letter recently published and purporting to have been written by him to Mr. Dennett, editor of the *Plaster*[illegible] (La.) *Banner*, is a forgery. The *Times* says: If it be a forgery, the sin does not lie at our door. We found it in the *Banner*, and published it in good faith.

The Hebrew Education Society.—In our report of a meeting of this Society, we either inadvertently, or the printer made us say that "the revenue derived from the pupils was $565," where we should have said $265 per month.

An Omission Supplied.—The omission, to which the writer referred yesterday, by his friend Selph, of the Hancock Club, has, he is pleased to say, been taken handsomely supplied and its fruits duly realized.

Knights of Pythias.—At an election held at 48 Royal street, of Louisiana Lodge No 9, Knights of Pythias, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: Benj. F. Lengest, W. C.; J. McClelland, V. C.; E. W. Seggl, V. P.; Albert Ita Armee, Recording Scribe; G Renaud, Banker; J. B. Delbrede, F. S. All of these officers will be installed on next Monday, and have invited their brothers of Ivanhoe Lodge No 1 to attend. The event is to be celebrated with a collation.

Combing.—Some days ago, a toy dealer in the neighborhood of the Magazine market, was combbed by three young men, who had taken offence at what they deemed the impolitenese of the dealer in not answering properly the questions of a lady, who had gone into his shop to examine his toys.

Policeman Hook & Ladder Fire Co. No. 4—This Company held an election of officers last night and afterwards indulged in a parade. We tender to the Company our thanks for a compliment paid the *Bee* in naming our office.

The names of the officers elected are as follows: President, J. G Robinson; Vice-President, L. Bertoli; Foreman, F. Rawle; 1st Ass't, H. Andry; 2nd Ass't, Wm. Pemberton; Secretary, C E Lewis; Treasurer, R. L. Maumurdo; Warden, L Bernard

F. Rawle, F Geeringer and P. A McIntyre were appointed Delegates to the Firemens' Charitable Association.

This Company give a grand fancy dress, Mask and Figurant's Ball on Wednesday evening, January 13th, 1869, at the Opera House. We acknowledge the courtesy of invitation cards.

A Bad History.—A melancholy case of domestic crime has recently been brought to the attention of those who will be most pained at discovering it, and will doubtless soon demand judicial punishment in some form. The facts are nothing less than that a young girl who has not yet reached her sixteenth year has been guilty of an improper intimacy with a colored servant, who was but little over twenty years of age, and gone so farthat discovery was unavoidable. What makes the case still more distressing is that the girl was the protege of a highly respectable family who had the greatest confidence in her innocence and virtue, and who, least of all, ever dreamed of any liason with a servant of color.

Destructive Fire on Poydras Street.—At half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the coal oil and lamp store No. 186 Poydras street, occupied by L. Hudson. It originated in the lower floor, the show room of the establishment, and speedily enveloped the entire place in flames

Communicating through a partition to the jewelry store of Mr. Silverstein, his place shared the same fate.

The top and variety store of Mr. L. Goldstein, No. 188, was slightly damaged by water and scorched, and the tailor shop of J. Ills, No. 183, also damaged.

The property is owned by Mr. Lebanit and the estate of Montgomery, and we believe is covered by insurance. Hudson loses six thousand dollars, not a dollar of which is insured. The damage to Mr. Goldstein amounts to $2000, the amount of his policy. Mr. Ills loses $500, but is also covered.

The jewelry establishment of Mr. Silverstein is a total loss, with the exception of such goods as were deposited in the safe. We have not ascertained the amount of his insurance. The second floor of two buildings is destroyed. The family of Mr. Goldstein narrowly escaped suffocation by the black volumes of smoke from the coal oil filling their sleeping apartments.

The Bradley Murder.—Manuel Smith, the negro charged with the alleged murder of the car driver, Bradley, and one, on the 5th inst., was tried yesterday morning. The following evidence was adduced:

Augustin Brown, sworn—Manuel Smith told me on the next day after the murder, at Mr Louis Gean's coffee house: "Cochon, (meaning the witness) you ought to have been there to see blood and brains on the cars When I saw it I jumped off the car and went home."

Ophile Cranes—The accused called on me at my father's residence, Sunday morning, that he was in the car. There was also two colored men present, who had left the car. The second told him that he ran as soon as the two colored men, commenced assaulting the driver and his son, and attempted passing the car off the track. The second man told him that he was not in the car when the crime was committed.

The above is the only evidence that can be discovered in the case. Recorder Mastiot reserved his decision in the case until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Attempted Burglary.—William Peterson, only fifteen years old, was arrested by officer Howard on Frenchman street, last night, for Mr Cronre with being one of a party of three who attempted to break open the door of his residence, No. 389 Dauphin street. Before they would be burglars gained an entrance, Mr. Cronre was awakened by the noise, and fired a shot at them, which did not take effect. On the person of Peterson was found a "jimmy" and a razor. Case continued.

Cotton Stealing.—A day or two since some thief stole from the wharf, in the upper part of the city, six bales of cotton, which he near was drayed up to Jefferson City and rebaled. The cotton, we are told, was marked originally A, Y, Y, Y, and it is thought they were a part of the cargo of the ships Old Hickory and Cecile.

A Boy Hurt.—Saturday a little boy, whose name we did not ascertain, but who is apparently about five years old, while passing through Poydras market was struck on the head by another boy and seriously hurt. He was taken home by his mother, who accompanied him at the time the blow was given.

Women in Male Attire.—A woman, known in questionable circles as Helen Smith, was arrested Monday night on Toulouse street, for wearing male attire. Of course she was made to skip and does her proper gaits.

Larceny of Coal.—During the night of the 26th, the coalboat of J. E. Rasmorn was entered, at the foot of Barracks street, and thirty barrels of coal were stolen therefrom. The coal is supposed to have been stolen by some lugger at the time passing.

Shot by an Officer.—Officer Sheppard of the Jefferson City police, reports having shot a negro yesterday, named W. Wright, for being white arresting him The wound is a flesh wound, and not dangerous.

Fire.—The alarm of fire last night came from Louisa street, in the neighborhood of Washington Market. We did not learn the particulars.

The Monk Case.—This case was yesterday again continued, coming up this morning for the hearing of further witnesses for the defense.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—A charge of larceny was made against Bridget Regan, accusing her of taking away a sack of thirty pounds of coffee from the store of Leon Ackerman, at the corner of Dauphin and Orleans streets. The theft was committed while Ackerman was at dinner, and the sack was found in the possession of Bridget.

A complaint of having been robbed of $50 from the show on the Levee at the foot of Customhouse street, was made by Paulin Vallery. The latter had just arrived in the city on the steamer Lafourche, and had not disembarked two hours before he was caught hold of and robbed, as he says, into this show. Paulin says they took the last cent of his money. An arrest of the nearest parties was made by officer King.

Two men who gave their names as Wells and as Welsh were arrested in the Orleans Hotel, about 9 o'clock Monday night, on suspicion of being about to commit a burglary.

Recorder Hackett's Court.—Thomas Gordon and Henry Gaither were arraigned yesterday on bonds of $500 each, to answer, on the 7th of January, to the charge of having, the night of the 25th inst, received from one Delia Davis, the Ridge Fair, about $200 in United States currency and a check for $200, knowing at the time that the money and check were stolen. The money and check were stolen from John Cherry, a citizen of the United States Infantry. Delia Davis, charged as the larceny, was held under bonds of $1,000 to answer, on the 7th Jan. The stolen property was not recovered. Wally Kennedy is to answer same day as an alleged accessory.

Wm. Smith was sent to prison to answer, January 2d, on a charge of shooting and wounding, made against him on information by officer Dupont. He is said to be a desperate and dangerous character, and without provocation, shot one named Jas. Keefer, the evening of the 26th inst., on Girod street.

Jerry Gallagher was arranged on a charge of having, while driver of a street car, on the evening of the 9th December, recklessly and carelessly driven a car on the Annunciation and Tchoupitoulas line of City Railroad Company, over Louisa May, a girl 9 years old, daughter of John C. May, residing at 302 Camp street At the request of Messrs Baughn and Ogden, counsel for prosecutor, stating that their client was satisfied the driver was not to blame, the case was dismissed. Mr. May reserves his right of action against the Railroad Company.

Wm. Bradley, colored, as principal, and Mary Frances, colored, his wife, as accessory, were held to answer, Jan. 2d, to a charge of murder in the killing of the Mexican who died of his injuries at the Charity Hospital, and was, at one time, supposed to have shot himself with the intent to commit suicide, in the house of the accused. The evidence in the matter is merely circumstantial.

The case of the negress, charged with being accessory to the murder of the negro Todd, was continued till Jan. 15. The accused, Ann Hutchinson, was discharged. Bias Combs is the negro charged as principal.

The case of the four soldiers charged with the larceny of about $3000 worth of goods and furnishing materials, from the tailoring establishment of H Brooks, on Carondelet street, was examined at length, and the case dismissed, Wm. Meice and Robt Butler, alias Jones, were sent under bonds of $1500 each for trial before the First District Court. Wm. Gray and David White were discharged. Alexander Delsheimer and T. Cuny, Esqs., appeared for the prosecution, A B Phillips, Esq., for Fox, and T. B. Earhart for the other accused.

A little boy, about 12 years old, charged with stealing, as he said, "taking about 5000 false teeth," which he said he gave away to skew-boys, and were all got back, was sent to the House of Refuge. The teeth were taken from the M. O. Dental College, on St. Charles street.

The Valverde Dues.

A special Washington correspondent of the *Picayune* thus explains the late telegram to Senators Kellogg and Harris, said to have been sent to them by Oscar Dunn, our Congressional Lieutenant Governor:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1868.

Editors Picayune—A Tribune correspondent named Shelley, unfavorably known, I, is said, in New Orleans, was the author of the Washington dispatch relating to the commendation from Lieut. Gov. Dunn, to the Louisiana Senators, Messrs. Kellogg and Harris are not at all pleased with the dispatch, and deny having in any way authorized its substance or transmission. To facts are, that Dunn wrote a private, social letter to Mr. Harris, in which he expressed himself very freely, but the commendation had nothing of an official character about it Dunn says that their enemies look gimlet knives and revolvers, though as yet they see none, and speaks of threats to the effect that the Legislature shall not be allowed to meet. In this connection Dunn, in brave language, speaks of his determination to be in his seat in the Senate on the appointed day and hour, if he is alive. Dunn also says that judging from the past they have little to expect from General Reverdy. It is, as the whole, a childish letter, and would only provoke smiles but for the bad use mischief makers make use of it.

Dunn is said to be in hourly apprehension of his death. His friends here, (by friends, I mean those who are using his apprehensions as foundations for stories of a lawlessness meant that Dunn would have been killed long ago but for the extraordinary precautions he has taken. The character of the precautions are not mentioned.

The whole number of kegs in the United States in 1856 was at forty millions, wheat a bag and a half for every man, woman and child of the then population. Valued at $7 per bend, the aggregate value would be $280,000,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter from General Hancock.

Fire in Chicago.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec. 29—The debt statement shows a decrease of about $8,000,000 in the receipts of customs for the month, and about $11,000,000 in internal revenue. $28,000,000 will be required for interest on the 1st of January.

Mr. Seward and his guests, the British and French Ministers, returned to day.

There was a full Cabinet meeting, except Seward and Evarts.

Colfax will return on Thursday.

It is stated that the case of Mr. Davis will not be advanced on the Supreme Court docket.

Gen. Hancock has written a letter denying Indian Ring charges, and stating that he (Hancock) had broke faith with the Indians.

The President's children's party was very successful.

Morton publishes a long financial letter responding to Greeley.

Recent dispatches from Washington regarding the estimates of the Alabama claims were speculative. Negotiations for the present are at an end. Mr. Seward has heard nothing regarding them for the past week.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Chicago, Dec. 29—A fire occurred here last night in the saloon of Bernoine. Two firemen and one woman jumped from the fourth to the second story, and escaped uninjured. Two brothers, named Case, joined hands and leaped into the street—both were killed.

Mobile, Dec. 29.—The steamer Jawess, with 350 bales of cotton on board, was snagged and sunk in the Alabama river this morning. The greater part of the cotton will be saved in a damaged condition. No lives lost.

Richmond, Dec. 29.—R. T. Daniel, City Commonwealth Attorney, was removed to-day by military authority, and R. H Chandler appointed in his place. This is the first action under the application of the 14th amendment.

New York, Dec. 29.—The following are the Squires of Sponge and Dion's game of billiards: 174 innings played, Foster scoring 200 and Dion 296, the average of both players, therefore, being considerably under 2 points. The highest run was 21, made by Foster; Dion's highest run was 11. Among Foster's runs were 18, 11, 10 and 9, and Dion's 11, 10, 9 and 8

St. Louis, Dec. 29.—Gen. Sherman has received intelligence from Gen. Harney, at Fort Cobb, to 7th inst., and Gen. Sheridan's last date. Gen. Hazen says: Since Custer's fight, he has had no trouble in distinguishing friendly and hostile Indians. The friendly Indians are Arapahoes and Arapahoes unfriendly and hostile, the Kiowas divided half and half, the Comanches almost all hostile. Kiowa, Daddoes, Wichitaws and affiliated bands, numbering about 3000, are clustered around Fort Cobb, claiming the protection of the Government.

Parties have recently come around from friendly tribes and gone over to the head of the north fork of the Red River, near the mouth of Sweet Water, to induce the hostile warriors to come in. Gen. Sheridan was to have left Camp Supply on the Canadian river for Fort Cobb on the 7th, and it was expected in from three to five days after the date of his last dispatch. Gen. Hazen, and he able to strike the hostile tribes without interfering with the friendly tribes.

Sanatia, the principal Chief of the Kiowas, is represented as not having gone to the hostile camp.

Gen. Sherman, however, regards Satanta and Bull Bear as the most active and dangerous of the plains Indians, and believes no lasting peace will be had with them at large. He has, therefore, given orders to kill them; or, if captured, to imprison them at Fort Gibson.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 10,000 bales, partly at previous rates, but mostly at an advance of ⅛c. We now quote Ordinary all 21⅛ to 21¾c, good ordinary at 22⅛ to 22¾c, low middling at 24⅛ to —c, middling at 23⅞ to 24c, and strict middling at 24¼ to —c.

The market opened with a very good inquiry, but the encouraging tenor of the 11-15 telegram from Liverpool caused factors to raise their pretensions rather above the views of buyers. A considerable business was, nevertheless, done at yesterday's rates, say at 23 to 23¼c, for low middling and 23¾ to 23¾c for middling, but as the demand was developed the advantage became more in favor of factors, and the bulk of the business was on the basis of 23⅞ to 23¾c for low middling and 23¾ to 24c for middling. In fact low middling sold as high as 23¼ and strict low middling up to 23¾c, but these were for desirable lots, and hardly a fair basis for quotations. The market may be reported as closing buoyant at the quotations. The business was mostly for Great Britain and the North prices ruling too high for the Continental orders The sales for the past three days sum up 25,000 bales, and the receipts 13,849 bales, embracing 13,462 proper and 387 from Mobile and Galveston, against 19,104 proper during the corresponding period last week, (a decrease of 5642,) and 19,035 in 1867, (a decrease of 5573 The exports comprise 29,714 bales, embracing 9255 to Liverpool, 3883 to Havre, 2900 to Bremen, 1175 to Genoa, 1379 to Boston, 3911 to New York, 800 to Providence, and 300 to Baltimore.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand October 1st, 1868, bales	3,144
Received since that date	1,000,000
Arrived, yesterday	43,121
	1,046,265
Cleared to-day	14,797
Cleared previously	996,363—315,279
Stock on hand and on shipboard	731,000
The day's exports embrace 9255 bales to Liverpool, 4427 to Bremen and 375 to New York.	

FREIGHTS—Business for Liverpool continues good, while to Havre we have still to note light offerings To other foreign ports the demand for room is only moderate Coastwise the regular channels continue quiet for cotton, but for Sugar and Molasses, and rates in that direction are without change.

We quote, by steam: Cotton to New York 1⅛c; to Boston 1⅝c; to Philadelphia ⅞c; to Liverpool ⅝d; (nominal), to Bremen and Hamburg 1-16 per lb; Sugar to New York $8 per hhd; Molasses to do $2 per hhd; Rice to Boston ⅞c per gallon; Flour to New York and Boston 90c, to Philadelphia 80c per bbl. Corn to Coastwise ports 10c per bbl; Pork and Beef to New York $2 per bbl; Lard 20c per tce. By sail: Cotton to Liverpool 9-16 to 19-32, to Havre ⅝c, to Bremen 1 3-16, to Boston 1⅛c per lb; Cotton compressed 7c per 144, do to London ⅝d per bushel; Sugar to Boston $6 per hhd, Molasses to do $2 25 per hhd.

LARD—The market is in light supply and very firm. Prime is quoted at 18¼ to 18½c; bags 19 to 19½c per lb.

DRY SALTED MEAT—There is very little here; 22 casks Shoulders sold in three lots at 11½c per lb. They are retailing at 12½c per lb.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Rice is in good demand, and the supply is most exhausted. We marked it firm at 8¼ to 9c per lb for choice, 7½ to 8c for prime, 7½ to 8¼c for ordinary.

Sugar continues to sell fair and prices are firm We quote Western Sugars at 9½c for fair, 10 to 10½c per lb, English dairy 12½, inferior to fair Western 10 to 12c, fair, factory 12 to 13c. Northern at 19 to 21c, Cuba grum and English dairy, and 10 to 12c for skim.

MALT AND HOPS—Malt is in heavy supply and unsettled demand. Choice Western is quoted at $2 50 to $2 75 per bushel, and Canada 75 to $2 85 per bushel. Hops are very dull, new being quoted at 18 to 22c per lb.

WOOL—The stock is very light. Rates are steadily firm at 40 to 45c for Ohio, and at 50 to 55c per lb, burry 12 to 15c, Texas 25 to 28c, Louisiana 18 to 24c, Texas to 4 months 23 to 25c, do free shen 20 to 22c per lb.

Our Market of round lots were made on the leading yesterday of round lots were made at $3 10 per bbl., and 100 bbls. sold to day at $3 25 per bbl.

FACTS—Good to choice potatoes sell on the landing at $3 to $3 50 per bbl, choice apples $7 to $8, onions $4 to $6, sour krout $10 $11 per bbl, cabbages $18 to $20 per crate.

POULTRY AND EGGS—On the landing Chickens command $5 to $6 per doz, Turkeys $18 to $20, Geese $9 to $10 per doz. Fresh Eggs 42 to 45c, and limed 30 to 35c per doz.

BEEFSKIN—Bacon—Northern is selling at 17c, and Western at 17 to 18c.

WHISKY—The market is unchanged. Western rectified is quoted at $1 17½ to $1 20 per gallon. Bourbon is selling in job lots at $1 35 to $2 50 per gallon as to quality. 5 bbls. sold to-day at the latter price.

HINES—The market for both wet and dry hides is steady. We quote dry salted 17 to 18c, country dry flint 18 to 19c, Texas stretched 19 to 20c, Mexican dry 21 to 22c, wet city slaughter 9½ to 10c per lb. For damaged hides half prices ruling.

SALT—There is a substantial improvement in the demand for Liverpool Salt and the supply is fair. We quote the market steady at the following, free from warehouse $2 10 to $2 15 per sack, do from store $2 20 to $2 25, Kanawha filled do from warehouse $2 20 to $2 25, do do from store $2 30 to $2 35. Coarse from warehouse $1 90 to $1 95; do from store $1 95 to $2 05 per sack.

TALLOW—The market is rather dull. We quote rendered at 10 to 11c per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is weaker. We note sales of 300 bbls No. 2 at $2 40, and 400 No 1 at $2 25 to $2 50 per bbl. Common is quoted at $2 25, and there is no sale in the market. Domestic Pitch is now held at $3 50 per bbl. Tar is moderate request at $1 50 for bbls, and $2 to $2 25 for 16 to 20 gallon packages Spirits of Turpentine dull and lower, 60 bbls sold at 45c. per gallon.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF INVERNESS, December 30, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—210 Texas Steers, 26 Calves and Yearlings and 177 Hogs.

Sold—347 Texas Steers, 164 Calves and Yearlings, 72 Hogs.—Steers sold 7 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—177 Texas Steers, 364 Calves and Yearlings, 588 Hogs, 300 Sheep and 83 Milch Cows.

Prices—Texas Steers 3c, 1st quality, 2½ 2c, 2d quality 2 and —2c.

Texas Steers, 1st quality, 2½ 2c, 2d quality 2 and —2c.
Texas Steers, 2d quality, 2 and —2c.
Texas Steers, 3d quality, 1½ and —2c.
Hogs 9 lb gross.....9 c
Sheep, 1st quality 6 and —7c
Sheep, 2d quality 5 and —6c
Milch Cows, 1st quality $50 and $60
Milch Cows, 2d quality $40 and $45
Calves, 1st quality 7 and —8c
Calves, 2d quality 6 and —7c
Yearlings, 1st quality 6 and —7c
Yearlings, 2d quality 5 and —6c

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1868.

The Money market proper is unchanged. The street rates are 10 per cent for call loans, and 12 per cent for month for A1 notes with unexceptionable collaterals and 1 to 1½ for second grade, 1 per cent. is supposed to have been the best business paper without collaterals, and 1 to 2 for good and second class. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold has ranged from 134 to 134¾ (at New York) and after selling as high as 135¼ closed at 134¾ to 135 The sales included $2000, $5000, $2000 and $10,000 at 135; $5000, $5000 and $10,000 at 135⅛; $2000 and $3000 at 135¼. In