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

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance; $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
183.....Hampart Street.....183

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Auber's fine opera "The Dumb Girl of Portici."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Sinbad the Sailor." The Worrell Sisters and Miss Millie Turnour.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—De Walden's comedy of "Sam."
VARIETIES THEATRE—Mr Owens in popular character.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE ANTICIPATED DECISION AS TO LEGAL-TENDER

There appears to be some uneasiness in the public mind with regard to the consequences of the decision which it is expected the Supreme Court of the United States will pronounce shortly, in the legal-tender cases now before that tribunal. We think this uneasiness need not be indulged, and that the effect of the decision has been anticipated by the monied men of the country. In financial parlance, the decision against the constitutionality of the greenback issues is legal-tender, dollar for dollar, has already been "discounted." In the interest of our readers we have studied with such attention as we could give to them, the utterances of the Supreme Court on questions analogous to this, and with every disposition to avoid egotism, have endeavored to inform ourselves on the subject, that we might appraise, with some degree of confidence, those who look to us for information on these and kindred topics. Accordingly, we have published from time to time the observations which seemed to be pertinent to the discussions in which we believe our readers to be interested. If these observations have gone beyond the limits of newspaper writing, an apology is due to those who honor us with their attention. We are not aware that any topic of public interest whether it be in the domain of politics, law, religion, philosophy, or science, is excluded from the observation of the newspaper press.

It was established, we think, in our article of Thursday last, by citations from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Bronson against Rodes, pronounced a year ago, and published in the seventh volume of Wallace's Reports, that the greenback currency had never been made by the acts of Congress, known as the currency acts of 1862 and following years, a legal tender, dollar for dollar, but only for its value, as that might be determined by the people themselves, when they received it from the hands of each other. The facts of the Bronson case did not require from the Court, a decree pronouncing upon the constitutionality or otherwise of the greenback acts, the contract upon which the suit was based, specifically calling for payment in gold and silver, but the Court took occasion to say that it would have made no difference had such a stipulation been made. They stated, in very plain words, that all contracts for money payments in February 25, 1862, were coin contracts, because no other kind of money was then recognized. The inference from this language was, that after February 25, 1862—the day when the first greenback act became a law—it would depend upon the terms and stipulations entered into by the people in their contracts, whether they could be settled in greenbacks at the face value of the obligation or in coin. And as a matter of fact, we know that from the very moment greenbacks became the currency of the country, they were estimated, by those who made use of them, not according to their face value, but according to their market value as compared with coin. So much for the past. As to the future, we can only infer from the utterance of the Court heretofore what it will probably decide hereafter. It is understood that the question of the constitutionality of the laws referred to, is now before the Court in such a shape, that a decision of it can only be evaded by refusing altogether to pronounce decree in the suit now pending. The course we cannot expect the country to take. The utmost it can do is to defer rendering the decrees.

Presuming that when rendered, they will be adverse to the constitutionality of the greenback acts, it does not necessarily follow that greenbacks will be driven out of circulation. The Court may say they were a constitutional tender as a legal tender, for their market value. The precise form of the decree will depend upon the facts of each case as presented. The interest which our readers have in the decision is to know in what kind of money their contracts now on-executed, must be paid. We have expressed our opinion heretofore that promissory notes and other obligations drawn since February 25, 1862, and yet unpaid, which do not specify the currency in which they are to be paid, could only be enforced by the courts according to the market value of the currency at the time and place of the contract. The Supreme Court of the United States is a court of equity as well as law, and it will not—we may suppose—render a decree in favor of any one in any case for more than is just. Its decrees will follow the express or implied terms of the contract. To illustrate. A promissory note drawn for ten thousand dollars between the years 1862 and 1869, which does not specify gold, will be payable at maturity, in the currency then in use, according to the value of the note at the date. If gold be our currency, then the payment will be in gold, and in a sum equivalent to the market value of ten thousand dollars in greenbacks, at the time and place of the contract. Greenbacks, according to the decision, never had any fixed value. If greenbacks continue to be our currency, then the note will be discharged in so much of the greenback currency as equity demands. If they were to depreciate to fifty cents on the dollar, when they were worth seventy five at the date of the contract, the contract could not justly be settled by paying its face value. In other words, the construction of these contracts will depend entirely upon their terms and the evidence adduced as to the intention of the parties to them.

The New York *Post*, a Republican paper of high authority, in an article under the title "Specific Payments" alludes to this subject, and offers its conclusions as follows. With them we agree in the main:

Suppose the Supreme Court does declare the Legal-Tender act unconstitutional, what will that decree amount to?

It will not deny the power of the Government to issue notes or promises to pay money, but only its power or constitutional right to force such notes upon the people.

It will not, therefore, abolish or violently put out of use greenbacks, but simply make their use optional.

The Court will not force contracts made in greenbacks to be settled in coin—because it cannot compel the parties to contract, therefore it debts contracted in greenbacks will be paid in greenbacks, or in their equivalent in gold.

It is not probable that when the compulsory acceptance of greenbacks ceases, their credit will improve? If it is forced to take Bonds, for a debt, he is dissatisfied; if he has the option to take Bonds or something else, he is likely to look into B—condition. If he finds that B is wound, that his income largely exceeds his expenses, that his business is managed economically, and that he has no L wants on hand, A is likely to think much better of B's credit than he did before.

If the Supreme Court's decision leaves the use of greenbacks optional, they will continue in use just so far and so long as they serve the convenience of the people; and at precisely the rate which represents the confidence of the people in the Government.

If, But as they will be of uncertain value, it is likely that business transactions, especially those which involve time, will gradually come to be done on a gold foundation. So far as the gross the decision of the Court would act as a permission, merely, in one sight. But it seems clear that, if rapidly as the public represents a world allow, and no more so, gold would be adopted as the standard for all transactions.

No debtor can be oppressed, on the ground that such a decision enforces payment in gold of a debt contracted in greenbacks. The courts, in their spirit jurisprudence, have the power to enforce such contracts according to their terms, and will not help a creditor to exact more.

8. So far as we have gone, everything seems to show that a decision against the Legal-tender act would create no immediate change or revolution in the time of the country. The decision would force no change or violent substitution of gold for paper. It would only break down and drag aside a barrier, and give the people an opportunity to make the change. That they would not be over quick to make it, seems probable, from the fact that a decision of the Court several months ago made gold contracts legal, and yet but very few persons have resulted themselves of that permission to substitute gold for greenbacks.

More Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious or dangerous ailments. Sometimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and as their use gains popularity they have justly earned themselves of that permission to substitute gold for greenbacks. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and as their use gains popularity they have justly earned themselves of that permission to substitute gold for greenbacks. *As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1869. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,921

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.—By reference to our local column, it will be perceived that Judge Leanmont's injunction mill is again in motion.

He now enjoins his own injunction! Yesterday afternoon, on the application of S. Belden, Attorney General of the State, he issued an injunction prohibiting the members of the City Council elected last spring, from further performance of Aldermanic functions. This is in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court on Monday last, which the Attorney General alleges was substantially in favor of the Governor's appointees to the same positions.

What are we to think of these cross proceedings? What can we think of Gov. Warmoth, Attorney General Belden and the other officers engaged in turning our courts into instruments of mere party service?

What are we to think of Judge Leanmont, who issued a few months ago a writ of injunction against the Governor's appointees to the Council and in favor of the elected Aldermen? This injunction has never been set aside and is, so far as any action of the parties is concerned, yet of force.

We cannot unravel these inexplicable mazes.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "LIFE AND DEATH IN NEW ORLEANS, FROM 1783 TO 1869, AND MORE ESPECIALLY DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1856 TO 1860." By STANFORD E. CHAILLE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy, Medical Department, University of Louisiana.

We shall take pleasure in perusing this brochure, and perhaps refer to its contents hereafter. The high character of the author gives promise of the value and interest attaching to the publication.

THE OPERA.—To-night will be repeated Auber's beautiful opera of "The Dumb Girl of Portici," which was performed on Thursday with such success. Messrs. Michot, Dumestre and Ketten, and Miss Mineur in the leading characters.

The house will, no doubt, be one of the largest of the season.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Court Items—In the Sixth District Court yesterday came up the rule to set aside the accounts granted in the case of Messrs. Frost & Townsend, applying for a mandamus to compel the City Treasurer to receive from the Southern Bank in notes placed therein to pay interest on the seven per cent. bonds, for the purpose of paying warrants held by plaintiffs.

After argument by Judge Walker, on one side, and City Attorney Beckwith, on the other, Judge Cooley decided that Mr Mount had the right to receive the notes in question, and was not entitled to an appeal; and that, as for the city, the City Attorney was, or was presumed to be satisfied. The city, however, found show that it does not owe the debt before it contested the right of having moneys placed in its vaults. The only appeal it could take, would be to the consideration of the legitimacy of the debt. The right of an intervenor was not the same as a plaintiff. He must show that he has an interest, as was the case in the Girod Asylum suit decided by the Supreme Court. The very least that the city could do was to show that it was directly interested in reventing the execution of the mandamus in question. In answer to some objections raised by the City Attorney, the court said it was entirely proper to follow the decision of the Supreme Court.

The City Attorney announced that he would have to apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the granting of the appeal.

In a similar case of certified bills held by the same parties, which had been certified by the Controller, the counsel for plaintiff appeared to admit the case upon the pleadings of the City Attorney. The City Attorney declined, and said he demanded a trial, as there were more important questions involved in the matter. The counsel desired to get to the Supreme Court if possible. There was a question, said the City Attorney, as to negotiable character of said certificates, which would materially affect their standing in commercial circles, and that some of the paper included in the mandamus for warrants appear to be requisitions for material amounting to more than $500, subject to contract, and which have not been furnished by contract.

In the same Court, the Sixth, was submitted upon the pleadings, the rule to set aside the injunction issued restraining the Metropolitan Police Board from interfering with the Treasurer in the discharge of his duties as Treasurer and Fiscal Agent. Mr. E. Fillent for the Board and Messrs. J. B. Howard and Hawkins for the Treasurer.

In the Seventh District Court, the celebrated case of the Butchers' Live Stock Association vs. the Crescent City Live Stock Landing Company, which was to have been tried, and in which some rare developments were expected, was continued for a week, on account of the trial of the case of Fanny Sweet vs. Recorder Becker, for false imprisonment.

In the Third District Court Judge Montalto decided that certain property taken from some gamblers who were arrested for keeping a gambling saloon without license, had been improperly confiscated, thus sustaining the action of the authorities.

In the Third District Court, the argument upon the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of A. Pino, took place. The Attorney General, who was present, objected to the issuing of the writ by the Third, saying it could only be issued by the First District or Court of criminal jurisdiction. Tale was met by Colonel Field, by stating that, under our judicial system, any one of the District Courts was clothed with powers to issue the writ. The matter was taken under advisement.

The case was finally disposed of by the counsel for Mr. Pino, obtaining from the First District Court an order for his admission to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Judge Collens decided the case by a judgment for defendant and against the petitioner. Counsel expressed their intention to have a new trial, so the controversy has not yet ended.

Mr Manuel Blasco is surely on Mr. Pino's bond.

In the Sixth District Court A. Sparicio filed his petition, praying for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of James Bruce, whom he alleges is illegally detained in prison under the pretended and illegally assumed authority of Recorder Masselot, on an illegal commitment."

The writ was issued, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning.

The U. S. District Court was principally engaged yesterday in the trial of the case of the Bank of Louisiana, sought to be foiled by certain creditors into bankruptcy. The case was continued.

In the Fifth District Court last evening was filed an injunction suit, on the relation of S. Belden, Attorney General, and others vs. Marsey, Kaiser, et al.

The petition is a supplementary one and alleges that the appeals taken from the judgment herein rendered (on the original petition) have been dismissed by the Supreme Court, and, in case of no rehearing being granted, that said judgment will soon become final and executory; that by said judgment it is in substance declared that Messrs. McCaffrey, Harrison, Kaiser, Wilz, Logan, Davis, Stringer, Barnes, Passey and Brien, of the City Council of New Orleans are usurpers in office, not having been legally elected thereto, that in case said judgment become final as *res judicata* the effect will be to deprive the said sitting members (and others named) null and void, and especially in regard to those acts which may be done subsequent to the dismissal of said appeal.

Further, that if they be permitted to hold their seats, &c., protracted and expensive litigation to the city will most probably occur, directors to her interests and causing her and the public an irreparable injury.

It is also alleged that it is to the interest of the public at large that these parties should be restrained and prohibited from further acting in their said capacities as Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen until after a final terminal n of the litigation herein pending.

Wherefore an injunction is prayed for as stated.

Judge Leanmont ordered the writ to be issued accordingly.

In the Fourth District Court Louis Turcaguin has filed suit for divorce from his wife, on the ground of adultery. J. J. E. Punchard, Esq., counsel for petitioner.

Charitable Dispositions—The Howard Association have distributed (their supplies fund, amounting to several thousands by purchasing supplies, and dividing them among the various charitable institutions of this city. The amount of the funds thus distributed in supplies is $16,060 73.

The Metairie Races—The day yesterday was beautiful and the attendance large, including a respectable representation of the fair sex.

The first race was a hurdle for a Club purse of $500, entitled free-conditions as to hurdle stake. The entries were *Lancer*, 4 y. o., entered by D. A. Wilson; *Jeff Jennings*, 3 y. o., entered by T. Hughes; *Sweet Wedding*, 6 y. o., entered by H. B. Foley; *Charlotte*, 4 y. o., entered by S. M. Westmore, and *Lobelia*, 6 y. o., entered by W. Hutchinson. The race was won by *Lancer*, *Charlotte* being second and Mr. Foley's gelding sired by *Lecta* third, and the other horses having lost their riders. Time 4:09½.

The second race was for a Club purse of $600 —mile heats best 3 in 5. A. M. Hommers entered *Duncan*; D. A. Wilson entered *Billy Hay*; S. L. James entered *Banita*; H. S. Winnerpson entered *Corinne*; John Hawkins entered *Wissenhunt*, and W. C. Lipscomb entered *Larkin*. The following is the summary:

Horse.			
Berlie Bay	1	2	3
Duncan	2	3	2
Banita	3	1	1
Wissenhunt	5	dis.	
Corinne	4	dis.	
Time	:47½	:48½	:48½

There was some dissatisfaction expressed at the first race, but whether well founded or not we are unable to say.

The programme for the races will be found in another column.

Small Pox—Dr. E. D. Beach complains to the Sanitary Commission that small pox prevails in certain localities not reported, among others opposite Mrs Gessner's, at 401 Customhouse street. Dr. Beach thinks the disease is spread from unreported cases where the parties concerned use no disinfectants.

Daring Larceny—Yesterday a negro entered the store of Blumberg, on the corner of Levee and Rampart streets, and, helping himself to a pair of boy's gaiters, ran out. The Irish men of the proprietor Kottmann, saw the larceny, and, giving the alarm, the thief was pursued into another house and arrested.

He was examined by Recorder Becker and committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

Gambling on the Cars—Two travelers on their way to Texas, we hear, lost considerable money Thursday, in a game of three card monte, played on the Jackson train. One, we hear, was mulcted to the time of $190 and the other lost $20 and a gold watch.

An Elopement—Yesterday a private detective started up the Jackson Road in pursuit of a fugitive pair, a confidential clerk and the daughter of one of our merchants. It is alleged the young man appropriated $600 of his employer's funds, and that matrimony is their ultimate end and aim. We did not learn the name of either, and cannot positively vouch for the story, but give it for what it is worth.

Election of Philadelphia, 14.—At a regular monthly meeting of Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14, Thursday evening, Mr. W. J. Grady was elected President; George Waters, Treasurer; John Connors, Foreman; John Malley, First Assistant, and R. Aiken Second Assistant. The delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association are Messrs. W. J. Grady, J. Connors, and J. Brugniers. Mr. J. J. O'Hare was elected Marshal.

Fire—At 10¾ o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable on Washington street, between Chippewa and Annunciation streets. The stable and a horse and cow were burned. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as the owner never used lights in his stable.

Serious Affray—A difficulty occurred yesterday on Camp street, in front of the *Times* office, between N. M. Bartlett, reporter for that paper, and Mr. W. S. Mount, City Treasurer, originating in exceptions taken to some comments by Mr. Bartlett. Both parties were severely punished but not dangerously injured in the rencontre.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ways and Means Committee Considering the Tariff Bill.

Thos. J. Durant to be Appointed a Circuit Judge

Proceedings of the Board of Trade Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The London *Times*, discussing the Irish question, says: "We must declare a reform to the land laws at the next session of Parliament, but in the meantime the authority of the law must be maintained, and infractions thereof punished."

Chief Justice Dillon, of Iowa, has been selected Judge for the eighth District, which includes Arkansas.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Thomas J. Durant will be appointed circuit judge of Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day over $1,000,000.

Postmaster General Creswell recommends the abolition of the franking privilege.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

Letter postage to England after January 1st will be six cents.

This evening's *Star* says: The Ways and Means Committee have received a statement from the Treasury Department of the amount of loss to the Government, from revenue frauds, that will accrue from an adoption of Judge Kelley's amendment to the free list of the tariff bill; from which it appears that it will not interfere with the capacity of the Government provided for by the foregoing paragraph.

The committee finally agreed to the amendment, and are now considering the pending amendment to the list of dutiable articles.

Havana letters to the New York *Tribune* give news from Cuba to the 27th. Prense dates of the revolution to the capture of a retrial of the negroes and Chinese, and on their attempt to join the rebels, a strong column was sent against them in Cruz. Twenty-four were shot, and 300 have submitted to each of the others offending.

A battle was fought at San Jose, in which the Spaniards were very badly cut up.

Gen Leeca is at Cinco Villas with 10,000 men unable to make any headway. He complains of the new troops and wants to abandon the command.

Pollo requests De Rodas, and urging to be allowed to evacuate Puerto Principe.

The cholera, small pox and fever is raging in St. Jago de Cuba.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The vacant third Auditorship will be probably filled from Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, Dec. 3.—In the Board of Trade this evening Mr. Munroe had the floor on the unfinished business of yesterday. It being the resolution for a double track railway from the centre of the mill source of the grain and produce in the West to the Atlantic seaboard, he showed that a double track road, 1200 miles long, with trains starting every 5 minutes, may bring 3000 miles on the track, with 54,000 cars in constant motion 365 days in the year, would have a capacity of only 154½ million tons each way, while the Virginia water-line, with locks of 280 tons, and double locks, and used only 300 days in the year, would have a capacity of over 19,000,000 each way. The whole subject was then laid on the table by a vote of 30 to 13.

The 19th proposition was the Niagara Ship canal.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Bagley, of Detroit, urging upon Congress the necessity of the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, and approbating a committee to memorialize Congress to the subject.

He explained that Congress was not asked to give any money to the work; the resolution was advocated by Mr. Ferry, of Detroit; Dwyer, of Chicago; Hatton, of Wisconsin, Opdyke, of New York, and others.

They urged it as not only a sectional, but a national measure; the whole shipping of the West, which might be needed as a navy by the Government; some day is locked up where it can never reach the ocean.

The cost is variously estimated as ranging from six to $12,000,000, and is nothing compared to the vital necessity for it. Here is a line of water lines 12,000 miles long obstructed by the Niagara Falls, an obstruction which may be overcome for a few millions dollars, sooner or later Canada would of her own choice be a part of the United States, and the commerce of this Canal now to flow through the St. Lawrence river, would then be going through our own rivers.

The Welland Canal is the only existing outlet for produce except the Erie canal, which can only receive vessels with 20,000 bushels grain, while the larger portion of the shipping on the lakes carry 40,000 bushels.

Mr. Dopey, of Boston, said it must be evident to all that the relations of Canada are soon to be changed. The movements in that dominion clearly indicate it.

In view of the important change he thought delay on action of this subject was advisable.

Mr Taylor, of St Paul, gave a history of the movements in part looking to the union of Canada to the United States, and the causes of the Winnebago war and other movements in British Columbia looking to the same end. All this he thought only strengthened the arguments in favor of immediate action on the subject.

The resolution was defeated for want of a two-thirds vote, and being reconsidered was adopted. Ayes, 44; nays, 22.

The twenty-second proposition is the regulation of railway freight charges.

Mr. Richards, of Chicago, offered a resolution asking Congress to fix a rate to be charged for the transportation of freight and passengers on such railroad in the United States—the rate to be based on a reasonable income for the money invested in such.

He said many railroads had fictitious capital of several millions of dollars, and upon this the public was made to pay interest. Railroads were public institutions, and fit subjects for the interference of the law making power. After a brief opposition from Hamer, of South Carolina, the resolution was tabled.

The twentieth and twenty first propositions in reference to the James River and Kanawha Canal and Northern Pacific Railroad, were postponed until to-morrow.

A resolution for establishing a system of meteorological observations, also a warning of coming storms on the lakes and ocean, for the benefit of commerce, was referred to the Executive Council.

The 22d proposition was taken up, it comes from the Baltimore Board in the shape of a resolution offering conditions for the general principles of the National Banking Act, and allowing the currency is too limited, and asking for the repeal of that section of the law limiting the circulation of the National Bank notes to $300,000,000.

On motion of Mr. Pope's, of Boston, the 23d proposition recommending to Congress the adoption of measures to hasten the restoration of the specie standard of value coming up. Mr. Pope spoke for an hour and was taken up, and both discussed together.

Mr. Kirkland, of Baltimore, explained that although the proposition twenty two came from the Baltimore Board it was not endorsed by it. He went on to advocate the resumption of specie payment.

An indecisive denunciation of repudiation was loudly applauded. He offered a resolution referring these two propositions, and the twenty-fourth, to which is recommended a repeal of the tax on State bank notes, to a committee of report at the session of the Board.

Mr Roper, of Boston, said money, like weights and measures, is useful only in connection with other commodities and can only be employed to measure and exchange values. Paper money is only a certificate of value (or real money, and so Government has a right to issue its obligations over due. Return to specie payments is not possible until the subsidiary values is restored. Prices now are inflated, and have been made so by the increase of irredeemable credit, and we must now reverse the process. The Government must allow the greenbacks to be funded, and the banks must be made to increase their circulation and demand their liabilities. This will not disturb the industry, but only check illegitimate speculation. If it is not done, the only alternatives are bankruptcy and repudiation.

He advocates the issue 4, per cent 30 years bonds payable in gold in principle interest, which could be sold for greenbacks, and the greenbacks thus be drawn in. [Continued to-morrow.]

Richmond, Dec. 3.—The morning papers have publish a list of the State Central Committee of the Wilder party, just organized. In it are gentlemen who have heretofore been Whigs, Republicans and Democrats, including the Hon. G. H. Stuart, of Stanton, Franklin Sterne, Judge R. H. Marshall, Charles S. Carrington, President of the James River and Kanawha Canal; Jas. A. Cowardine, editor of the Richmond *Dispatch*; R. B. Hazell, Thos. Branch, and James Nelson of Richmond, Walter H. Taylor of Norfolk, formerly Adjutant General of Gen. Lee's army; Charles P. Stone, formerly a Cavalry General in the Union army; Northman Smith, formerly a Colonel in the Union army; J. D. Imboden, formerly a General in the Confederate army; Tons. S. Flournoy, the Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia in 1855; D. C. De Jarnett, a former Democratic member of Congress.

The organization of the committee will be submitted to the counties for their approval. The list includes gentlemen of wealth and political influence.

Memphis, Dec. 3—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special says: Judge Yancy, of the Chancery Court, has released all the officials of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, who were arrested for contempt of court in refusing to obey the process, on the ground that the Judge who had issued the injunction had no authority to issue it.

The question as to which board is legal was not touched upon, but will be decided by the Supreme Court.

President Brinckley, of the old Board, has made an application to have the case transferred to the Federal Court, which will be asked to dispose of all the questions involved.

The officer will bring suit against the new Board for damages for false arrest.

A tornado, passed over Yell and Johnson counties on Tuesday, which has been unsurpassed in violence, doing great damage.

There was a shooting affair at Clarksville, Ark, last week, between Hon. C. Lewis, formerly Deputy United States Marshal, and Deputy Sheriff Ward, which resulted in the death of the former and the wounding of the latter. Whisky was the cause of the difficulty.

Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 3.—In the Indiana Democratic Convention, Voorhies said he doubted the truthfulness of the Federal Treasury statements, and said if the bondholders were too exacting they might get nothing.

New York, Dec. 3.—There were 500 soldiers gathered from the adjacent forts, who assisted the Revenue officers in seizing forty-four distilleries. This accounts for the stories about the movement of troops.

Richmond, Dec. 3.—The ball given in honor of the Board of Trade to night, at the Exchange Hotel, by the citizens, is a splendid affair and is attended by the beauty and fashion of the city.

Galveston, Dec. 3.—The following is the list of sufferers by the fire this morning. Four entire blocks are burned. It is impossible amidst the confusion to obtain anything like an accurate estimate of the losses of each, or amount of insurance:

Conn Bros., M W Shaw & Pallais, Reinerk & Lassow, W. Robinson & Co., Rice & Pollard, T. Stoufflabr, J. Berbet, H. Palmetto, Albert Hall, Jas. Donnell, Mrs. Magnol & Co., Craig & Ruff, E. O Linch, Shilds & Co., Merchants' Mutual Insurance building, occupied by the following ten firms: M P Salman, Dennis Mail, Todd Bros., J. H Metcalf, Dabbs & Wanters, A. J. Ward & Co., Allen, Lewis & Co., Geo. Butler & Co., A. C. & M. W. Baker, W. A. Dunkin, Ruby Saloon, C W Adams' ware house, J Berlocher, Meyers' shoe store, G D Hartney, Mrs. Cadlug, Geo. Clarke & Co., Galveston Theatre, Ace Saloon, Barney's Saloon and Restaurant, Lewis' Ice House, J La Harlie & Co., Bell Pontle Saloon, C. D. Holmes, Mrs Hinckleiger, Mrs. McGuirk's Hat Store, Mrs Field, Bachelor Wood Yard, Bell Saloon, St. Charles Saloon, J. Falkenthal, & Co., Four Mongarie's Restaurant, J G Rist & Co., Mrs Mahoney's Hat Store, Mrs Magnol's Hotel, Meagle's Ice House, J. F. Smith & Co., Mrs Connally's Boarding-House Hook and Ladder Company's House, Fire Department, Drake office and residence, Metropolitan Hotel, J. C. Singel's cash and door factory, and a large number of private residences.

Mobile, Dec. 3—Cotton market dull; middling 23¾c; sales 900 bales; receipts 1861; exports 938; receipts of the week 13,573; exports to Great Britain 9702; to France 1839; coastwise 1873; stock on hand 42,658, of which 1224 are on shipboard, not cleared.

Savannah, Dec. 3.—Cotton market closed firm; middlings 24¼ to 24½c. Sales 700 bales Receipts 280 bales.

Norfolk, Dec 3—Cotton—Receipts of the week 1147 bales; exports coastwise 160. Sales 200 bales; stock 19,000; middlings 23½c.

Memphis, Dec. 3.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 23½c. Receipts 1175; exports 2753; receipts of the week 7429; exports 6750; stock on hand 9436 bales.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3—Family Flour $5 25 to $5 50. Wheat $1 10 to $1 15. Corn — Oats 43c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Cotton ¼ lower—middlings 23½c. Tobacco firm and unchanged. Pork 28c to $28 75. Lard 19½c. Bulk Meats nominal and unchanged. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 18½; clear sides 18¾c. Sugar 10 to 12. Lard 17¾ to 18½c. Butter 30 to 35c. Eggs 33½c. Sugar 13 to 14½c

St Louis, Dec 3.—Flour—fall superfine $4 25. Wheat—spring 85c. Corn range from 72 to 76c. Oats 40 to 52c. Rye 85c. Whisky 88c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork held at $31. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12½ to 12¾c; clear sides 15¾ to 16c. Bacon—shoulders 14c. Lard 17½ to 18c.

Chicago, Dec 3—Flour—spring extras $3.75 to $5.50. Wheat 90¾ to 90¾c. Corn 78¾ to 79c. Oats 40 to 40¾c. Rye 65c. Barley 85c. High wines 96c. Cuba Sugar 13¾ to 14¾. Pork $30 50. Lard 18 to 18¼c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12¼ to 12½; clear rib and clear sides 14¾ to 14¾c. Hams 16¼ to 16½c.

Louisville, Dec. 3—Cotton—low middlings 23½c. Hogs $9 50. Tobacco—sales 30 hogsheads low leaf at $8 to $9; good leaf $11. Pork $31 50. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear sides 19½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12¾c; clear ribs sides 16¼c; clear sides 16¾c. Lard by tierces 18½c. Whisky 88c.

RIVER NEWS.

St Louis, Dec. 3.—River rising slowly.

Louisville, Dec. 3.—River stationary, 7 feet 9 inches in the canal.

Pittsburg, Dec. 3.—River falling, 14 feet in the channel.

Nearly the entire coal fleet have left.

Memphis, Dec 3—Passed up—Kate Kinny, Olive Branch. Down—Longworth, Texas, Alaska, Grand Era; the latter added 300 bales of cotton.

Cairo, Dec. 3.—Passed up—Lewis and Kate Kearney. Down—Pike, Alaska, Lady Gay, Abeona, Robison and Continental. The Great Republic left this morning.

River 5 inches higher. Weather clear and cold.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Dec 3—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.20. Wind northeast, light.

Arrived—Brig Essex, Newcome, master, 42 days from Port Talbot, with railroad iron; 42 order; steamship Chrysalis, at 3 35 P. M., Gill, master, from Liverpool, via Havana, to Decan, Zenga & Co. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Richmond, Dec 3.—COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—Mr. Taylor, of St. Paul, moved to amend the proposition so as to provide for a railroad from San Diego, Cal., along the general route of the thirty-fifth parallel, to Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Witherell, of Philadelphia, moved to provide that the road be built without government subsidy, either in money or land.

Mr. Walbridge, of New York, offered as a substitute a resolution requesting Congress to exercise whatever constitutional power it possesses in the passage of a national railroad law; authorizing five grand trunk railroads and freight lines between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard, at such points as capitalists may guarantee to commence and complete these undertakings. He said it was the intention of Congress before the war to have given the South a Pacific railroad; but the rebellion intervened. But now that the country was as homogeneous as it had once been discordant, the intention should be carried out. If the South did not get it now, let it again and again present its position. The North intended it should have justice, and it would get it.

Mr. Jeffries, of Philadelphia, indorsed what the gentleman from New York had said of the feeling at the North towards the South.

Mr. Kirkland, of Baltimore, opposed the idea of the Government building a road. Many States were interested in the road, now built, and for one Maryland would not be willing to see the Government build a road running parallel with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, still he would be willing to see the Government aid the Southern Pacific Railroad, if it had guarantee that the money would not be squandered.

Messrs. Ordyke and Dove, of Chicago; Carrington, of Richmond, and Chittenden, of New York, participated in the debate. Chittenden said the mind of the country was running away about railroads. They would be built rapidly enough for mercantile purposes without the Government building them. It was the flood or railway bonds thrown on the country that would finally ruin it. [Applause.]

The Board could not get itself more unfavorably on record before the world than by indorsing these Government railroad schemes. The debate took quite a wide range, but chiefly consisted of arguments and statistics to show the superiority of water transportation over railroads, and vice versa.

After accepting invitation for a trip on Tuesday by steamer to City Point and return by railroad, and an invitation to a banquet to be given by Richmond merchants on Saturday evening, the Convention adjourned.

Galveston, Dec. 2.—A destructive fire occurred this morning. Four entire blocks and three-fourths of two others were destroyed.

The fire originated in the clothing establishment of Messrs. Cohn Bros., corner of Strand and Tremont streets.

A high wind prevailing at the time from the northwest, the fire swept with great rapidity in a southeasterly direction, burning three blocks on Tremont street, between Strand and Post Office streets, and three blocks between Market and Church streets, West and Twenty fourth streets.

The only buildings saved within this boundary were the stores of J. E. Thompson, Sam. Hanion, J. Bernstein, R. F. George, N. Grossmayer, the Texas Express Office, J. M Conger, Price & Terry, G. H. Jordan and Hooker's building, on Mechanic street which was not occupied. Denis Neil's residence is the only one saved.

[COMMUNICATED]
THE XIX CENTURY.

Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

"Brick" Pomeroy, in his New York *Democrat*, says: "There is land in the South by the untold acres; there is brain, genius and enterprise there."

One of the editorial corps in the New Orleans *Times*, of the 16th ult., writes:

"The 19th century is the battle of Lafayette Magoon published in Charleston, S. C., which aims to do what has been so often attempted in vain in Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, &c., to the world that that there is the requisite talent and cultivation in the South, to maintain periodical literature and to entitle our section to take rank with the North in literary geography."

The charge is utterly destitute of truth. The glorious *De Bow's Review* of New Orleans, now upwards of 37 years old, gives it a flat denial. The *Medical Journal*, also of this beautiful city, edited with distinguished ability, several years old, gives it as positive a contradiction, not to say anything about the *Sunday Times*, with which the writer of the foregoing paragraph is connected. The 19th *Century*, November number, page 482, has this language:

"Let any honest person skip the pages filled by foreign writers in any Northern Magazine or Southern Review, and, with the exception of a few from a Southern pen, estimate the intellectual worth of the rest, and he will readily arrive at a just conclusion. The unanswerable sneers and contemptible things aimed at the 19th Century."

The Southern people know well how to estimate contemptible things made at the Southern Magazine by a man who makes his thousands a year out of the South.

Respectfully, yours,
W. S. DUGAN,
General Traveling Agent, 19th Century.

From the Parishes.

CARROLL PARISH.—The *Record* of the 27th ult says:

We have to note a continuation of extremely unfavorable weather. The high winds have prevailed almost incessantly, and on Monday night and Tuesday night we had a disastrous rain-storm, cold windy weather succeeding. The open cotton has been beat out in great quantities, and the crop must be the ground so that there is no chance to save any portion that has fallen out. But little cotton is being picked and shipped. The principal sufferers by the state of things are the freedmen—as reported places the cotton heretofore shipped has gone to pay rent and supplies, that which represent their profits in the field, and much of it, we fear, is likely to remain there.

Since Thursday the weather has been somewhat more favorable.

The New Orleans Cotton Factors—The Carroll *Record* of the 27th ult, pays the Cotton Factors of New Orleans the following high compliment:

From the tenor of our last quotations it will be seen that the struggle we have noted for the maintenance of the true value of our staple have culminated, and that there is every probability of its soon regaining its lost position in prices