The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPONT & LINET, PUBLISHERS.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till forbid.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1868.

MILITARY HISTORY.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA." Its Origin and its Events, Progress Down to the Death of Lord Raglan, by Alexander W. Kinglake. Vol. II. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers, 1868. New Orleans: George Ellis.

This volume brings down the history of the invasion to the month of November, 1854. It contains a most graphic account of the operations of the allied forces immediately following the battle of the Alma, their approaches to the walls of Sebastopol and the first bombardment of that fortress. It also includes a splendid description of the battle of Balaclava, and the memorable charge of the 300 English "heavy" dragoons, under Gen. Scarlett, upon 3000 Russian cavalry, with whom they had a hand-to-hand encounter, which ended by putting the Russians to flight. It was of this combat a French general officer said: "It was truly magnificent, and to me, who could see the enormous numbers opposed to you, the whole valley being filled with Russian cavalry, the victory of the heavy brigade was the most glorious thing I ever saw." (Page 476.)

The volume also contains a thrilling description of the celebrated charge by Lord Cardigan with the English light brigade (600 men) upon a Russian twelve-gun battery, while subjected to a cross-fire from the other batteries—one on their right and the other on their left flank—a charge which has been immortalized in verse by Tennyson, and now again immortalized in the unequalled and high prose writing of Kinglake. Mr. Kinglake, we perceive, relieves the Commander of the Light Brigade—Cardigan—from the responsibility of that unprecedented act of folly and sacrifice, and places it where it belongs, first upon the shoulders of his superior officer, the Divisional General—the Earl of Lucan—who ordered him, in spite of his protest to proceed down the valley of death, and secondly upon the Home Government, who entrusted so important a command to one (Lucan) whose experiences did not justify the appointment. It is known to military men that Mr. Kinglake has had every facility for the preparation of this work—that he has had access not only to the official documents and maps in the possession of the English, French and Russian Governments, but also to the private papers of the Commander of the English army in the Crimea—Lord Raglan—and the best information, hence, has been poured in upon him by individual officers and men who served in the armies of the three great powers, engaged in the conflict.

Kinglake's work undoubtedly deserves the rank accorded to it as a standard book of military history, and will always be referred to as an authority upon the events therein related. As a story it is more engrossing than any novel of Sir Walter Scott's. In point of style, and as a literary composition, it is of the purest English and as luminous as anything ever written by Macaulay.

This book can be found at the establishment of George Ellis, opposite the Post Office, to whom we are indebted for its perusal. It is one of the few modern publications that will live.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The "Trovatore" was announced for last evening at this house. The weather being very inclement, the audience was not large, and we regret to say one of the leading artistes—Miss Bourgeois—was taken sick about an hour before the time for the commencement of the performance, when it was too late to substitute another opera. Miss Bourgeois, however, made an effort to go through her part, but she was unable to make any progress, and was compelled to abandon it. Part of the opera was accordingly suppressed. Madame Cambiee, Mr. Pieot and Mr. Pérout had much success in their different rôles and were heartily applauded, being rewarded twice. Madame Boudro' assumed in the fourth act the character of *Azucena*, (in place of Miss Bourgeois) for a purpose which was understood by the audience. The Directors and the troupe made every effort to make up to the subscribers and to the public for this untoward circumstance. The evening's entertainment closed with the comedy of "La Grammaire."

To-night the opera of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be repeated. Miles Hasselmans and Chauvenet, Messrs. Engel, Van Heiffen an Julien is the leading characters.

Many years ago the writer of this notice and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were, like ourselves, seeking health, and upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and determined to make it the basis of a *Tonic and Restorative Medicine*. The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity. The celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. Being an article of real merit, founded on new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable kingdom for its medicinal effects, it worked a rapid revolution in the treatment of physical debility.

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

STEAMSHIP ALICE AT LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. J. H. Ashbridge & Downs, agents in this city of the Liverpool Southern Steamship Company, have received a cable dispatch announcing the arrival at that port, on the 12th inst., of the steamship Alice, which vessel sailed from New Orleans on Nov. 17th.

Thanks to the Purser of the steamship Trade Wind, from Belize, Honduras, for a late paper from that port; also, to the clerk of the steamboat Robert E. Lee for late Vicksburg papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEN. GRANT.—The steamship Gen. Grant, Capt. Quick, from New York 6th inst., arrived at her wharf this evening. Reports having experienced heavy weather on the first and latter part of the passage. Spoke the brig John Gaines, from Trinidad, 45 days out, bound to New York, and supplied her. The Gen. Grant brings the following passengers:

George F. Hopper, Wm. F Dows, Mr. Rigby and daughter, J. Bowers, John Waldron, Michael Quinlan, Hy Schmidte, Mrs McQuann.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.—The steamer George Washington, Capt. Gager, which arrived here last evening, reports having been detained in the port of New York by snow storm, arrived off Southwest Pass bar at 9:30 Sunday evening, but owing to the severe gale did not cross until next morning, had a succession of gales the entire passage.

The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs. C. Dean, Mrs. J. R. Chapman and child, Mrs. Anson and child, Mrs. Foster and wife, W. E. Soldiers, Mrs. A. L. Miles, Miss Miles, Miss Y. E. Gaspart, Miss H. J. Gaspart, Mr. M. Ferrero, Mr. Hannah (colt), Mr. A. Munford, Mr. James Patterson, Miss E. Wales, Miss G. Banks, Mr. John Williams and nine in the steerage.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRADE WIND FROM BELIZE, HONDURAS.—The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Morrill, from Belize, Honduras, arrived Sunday evening, and reports having experienced very heavy weather on her outward and inward passage, which detained her three days She brings the following passengers:

Charles McDermott, Mrs M S McDermott, Anne Belle McDermott, Margaret McDermott, Charles J McDermott, Willie McDermott Scott McDermott, Edward McDermott, T H Carpenter, J G Carpenter, Jr, J A Doiuis, Richard McDonald, E Anderson, Mrs Mary Putnam, Henry Putnam, Samuel Putnam, Edward Putnam, Robert Putnam, Lee Putnam, Mrs E S Merrell, L F Merrill, J S Merrill, S H Merrill, Dr L Campbell, Miss M E Caleb, W J Barnhart.

The President's Message.

WHAT THE NEW YORK JOURNALS SAY.

The New York *World* says of the message to Congress: "That General Grant's sycophants, both in the Senate and in the House, succeeded in putting an insult upon the President. This extraordinary proceeding is something more than wanton insult to the head of the Government; it is a flagrant contempt of the Constitution. The doctrines of the President, though susceptible of confutation, are such as an honest man may entertain."

The New York *Tribune* says of the President's message: "This message is his worst and for practically his last insult to the American people as he goes out of the White House he stops to shake his fist at the capitol. There set the men who baffled him; there are the Representatives who impeached him; the Senators who convicted him. the makers of the laws that fetter him; the servants of the people who prevented him from reviving rebels to power, and making the war a useless sacrifice. Utterly powerless as he is to arrest the bright chariot of destiny, he cannot forbear to throw mud as it as it passes."

The New York *Times* editorially warns people against canards from Washington, London and Paris in the interest of Wall street speculators. It thinks President Johnson should be reimbursed for the expense of defending himself against the impeachment, and says the idea favored by the Controller of a National Bank by the banks of the country, and to be the redeeming agency for all, will be a necessity whenever specie payments shall be resumed.

THE CORRUPTION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

The high officials of the Government at Washington have much of their time taken up in keeping a watch upon the conduct of the smaller officers of their respective Departments throughout the country. Honesty instead of being the rule has become the exception, and we dare say as each new case of rascality is developed, they utter the exclamation, as we have heard it uttered, "Is nobody honest?" The community is startled every now and then with an announcement of some defalcation or act of infidelity on the part of public officers, until it is looked upon as a matter of course. The condition of things exists in high quarters as well as in low. It is not confined to legislative officers, but pervades the Departments also of the Executive and the Judicial. It is common talk, and we are told that parties who approach the members of the State and National Legislatures for the purpose of enlisting their services in any matter private or public have to be prepared to enter into a regular bargain with the individuals whose assistance they desire to obtain. The same practice prevails in Executive and Judicial circles, although carried on with more secrecy. But what is the reason that the high Department officers at Washington always take steps to "lock the stable doors when the horse has gone out?" Why is it that there is not a regular system of accountability in the part of officers having in their hands large amounts of money belonging to the Government. Why is it that such officers are not compelled to account more frequently to their superiors, and to deposit at stated times, in the Treasury of the United States, the monies they receive? Why is it that the criminal prosecutions that have been instituted against defaulting officials, are not carried on to a termination? Are there none left in Louisiana? What is the use of making a pretense of prosecuting such defaulters? The answer is simple. There are few of those whose duty it is to prosecute whose own skirts are clear. Too many persons are implicated in the crime. It will be remembered that when Mr. James T. Brady and Gen. Baldy Smith were sent to New Orleans to investigate the doings of Generals Butler and Banks and the officers under them, they also closed their own examination and that their report has never seen the light. It leaked out, however, that they were so shocked by the disclosures made to them by parties who had been robbed by the Federal military officers, and so overwhelmed by the mass of testimony they received to the scoundrelism of these officers, they closed their investigation for very shame and disgust, and reported to the President of the United States that for the honor of the Government, the facts must be suppressed.

The farce, however, is still carried on. Detective after detective is sent out from Washington—the one to watch the other—to investigate this fraud and that fraud, and what does it amount to? Does the Government or the defrauded individuals ever receive one cent of the money stolen? We have yet to hear of the first dollar disgorged by these robbers.

The fact of the matter is, the whole framework of society is rotten, and, of course, no sound superstructure can be built upon it. A change of officers does little good—with few exceptions they are of the same material.

How long this condition of affairs is to last is known only to the omniscient. One thing is certain. It must end in a terrible explosion, sooner or later. We of the South have little concern in it, and cannot be much injured by the catastrophe, come when it may.

Supreme Court Decisions.

There was a full bench of this court yesterday. Present: Chief Justice J. T. Ludeling, and Associate Justices J. G. Taliaferro, R. K. Howell, W. W. Howe and W. G. Wyley.

As usual on Mondays, the court rendered a number of decisions—fifteen on this occasion—some of which, as will be seen below, are very important:

CONFEDERATE MONEY REPUDIATED.

No. 1410—President, Directors, etc., of Bank of West Tennessee, vs. Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.—Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans—Hays, Adams and Moise, in the Lower Court, and Hays and New, in the Supreme Court for plaintiff, the appellee, and A. Pitot and Thos J. Semmes for defendant, the appellant.

The opinion of the court was read by Associate Justice Wyley, as follows:

BANK OF WEST TENNESSEE VS. CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

Plaintiff has instituted this action against the defendant to recover a large cash balance for deposits and collections by the defendant, the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, for and on account of plaintiff, the Bank of West Tennessee, during the year 1862.

Defendant sets up in answer that the transactions between the parties were in Confederate States treasury notes; and that on the 10th September, 1862, the amount claimed by plaintiff was paid over to the United States Quartermaster, in obedience to General Order No. 202.

Up the trial in the District Court, there was judgment in favor of plaintiff for $68,416 19, with 5 per cent. interest thereon from 10th September, 1863, and costs.

Defendant has appealed.

In the investigation of this case the first important question presented, is, were the transactions between the plaintiff and defendant based upon Confederate treasury notes?

Plaintiff has filed in this suit the account current between the parties, extending from 17th March, 1862, to September 17th, 1863. Plaintiff's witness state that this account current is correct, and that it was sent to plaintiff by the defendant under cover of a letter, dated May 24, 1866, which is also filed. There are several entries in this account of Confederate treasury notes. We have observed a very large debit of $200,000 entered in that account on the 26th May, 1862.

Plaintiff's action seems to be based upon that account to recover the balance due thereon. It is true that the record evidence to positive proof that defendant was instructed to collect (for) the defendant in Confederate treasury notes, but a careful examination of the record shows that plaintiff was aware therefor, of that this action is based upon transactions in Confederate treasury notes.

Under the Constitution of 1868, the courts of this State cannot entertain an action based upon transactions in Confederate treasury notes. We think the evidence discloses that this case is founded upon dealings in an unlawful currency, and this court has often refused to lend its aid to transactions reprobated by law.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the judgment of the court below be avoided and annulled; and it is now ordered that there be judgment in favor of defendants, dismissing this action at plaintiffs' cost in both courts.

[It will be noticed that Judge Wyley uses the singular and plural of the words "plaintiff" and "defendant" irregularly, to suit his convenience. The decision is important not so much for its reasoning as for the amount and issue involved.—REPORTER OF BEE.]

TOUCHING TAXES.

By Justice Taliaferro: No. 1418—Gerieve Brun'd, appellant, vs Pierre Sauvé. Third opposition of Felicie Levy (left bank) of Jefferson. Appeal from Second District Court of Jefferson. Judgment of District Court reversed, and suit dismissed without prejudice, appellees paying costs. The court say they are not satisfied that the evidence establishes that the taxes for the years 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64 '65 and '66 inclusive were properly assessed in the forms strictly required by law, and that it is not, therefore, necessary for the court to consider the question of prescription of two years and other points raised by the plaintiff and appellant.

By Justice Howe: No 1431—Villeneuve Le-Blanc, Jr. & Co. vs. L. E. Peyroux. P. Marsoudet subrogated.

[This is an important decision, touching the requirements of service and citation, in favor of plaintiffs, represented by H. J. & J. H. Grover as counsel. We have to defer our report of it and others till to-morrow.—REP. BEE.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Repertorial Repertory—The new City Drainage Board met on Monday evening at 7 o'clock in room No. 25, City Hall. The following gentlemen compose the Board: G. T. Beauregard, Braxton Bragg, L. Surgi, G. W. R. Bailey, R. I. Evans, A. G. Blanchard, S. St. James, John Roy, H. C. Brown, J. A. D'Hémécourt.

The Orleans Railroad Company intend to build a branch road, or extension, from their depot on Lafayette square to the basin. The officers at Washington always take steps to "lock the stable doors when the horse has gone out." Why is it that there is not a regular system of accountability in the part of officers having in their hands large amounts of money belonging to the Government. Why is it that such officers are not compelled to account more frequently to their superiors, and to deposit at stated times, in the Treasury of the United States, the monies they receive? Why is it that the criminal prosecutions that have been instituted against defaulting officials, are not carried on to a termination? Are there none left in Louisiana? What is the use of making a pretense of prosecuting such defaulters? The answer is simple. There are few of those whose duty it is to prosecute whose own skirts are clear. Too many persons are implicated in the crime. It will be remembered that when Mr. James T. Brady and Gen. Baldy Smith were sent to New Orleans to investigate the doings of Generals Butler and Banks and the officers under them, they also closed their own examination and that their report has never seen the light. It leaked out, however, that they were so shocked by the disclosures made to them by parties who had been robbed by the Federal military officers, and so overwhelmed by the mass of testimony they received to the scoundrelism of these officers, they closed their investigation for very shame and disgust, and reported to the President of the United States that for the honor of the Government, the facts must be suppressed.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Congress will undoubtedly adjourn from the 21st inst. to the 5th proximo.

It is stated that the Grant reception cost Marshall O. Roberts $15,000.

A bill was introduced into the House to-day authorizing the continuance of the Freedmen's Hospitals at Richmond, Vicksburg, New Orleans and Washington, including Asylum for aged and infirm freedmen and orphan children to June next.

Secretary McCulloch writes Howard that the Freedmen's Hospital at New Orleans is needed, and requests its re-transfer. The Government is considering the propriety of placing these Hospitals in the hands of the Sisters of Charity.

There is three inches of ice on the Potomac river. The steamer H. Livingston, from Baltimore for Washington, sunk to-day. Her passengers arrived here safely.

The President nominated H. A. Smythe as Minister to Russia, and Alexander Cummings as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Rollins.

The Mississippi delegation to-day had a hearing before the Reconstruction Committee, but no action was taken.

Senator Howard asks an investigation of his management of the Bureau. Referred to the Military Committee.

Banner presented a memorial from colored citizens of Greenville, complaining of wrongs to which the race are exposed and asking relief. Also, a similar document from North Carolina, asking the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

West Virginia asks aid for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Trumbull introduced the Mississippi delegation, claiming that the Constitution framed by the late Convention had been adopted by a majority of the legal voters of the State, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Sherman reported a bill providing for the construction of a railroad from Washington to Chinauli.

Morton introduced his financial bill providing that after July 1st, 1870, the Treasury shall redeem the 3 per cent. certificates of deposit, notes, and that after January 1st, 1872, the National banks shall redeem their issues in gold.

A bill was introduced increasing the number of American Justices to fourteen and changing the circuits.

Stewart introduced a bill making the holding of office under the rebel power in the interest of felony against the United States, punishable by imprisonment not less than three nor more than ten years, and a fine of not less than $1000 nor more than $10,000.

After other proceedings, which were unimportant the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE—Under the regular Monday call the following bills were introduced.

By Ingersoll: Creating a telegraph line from Washington to Boston.

To incorporate the African College.

A joint resolution by Whittemore instructing the Military Governors of the Southern sections in South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana.

By Kellogg—granting the right of way through public lands to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Relative to the appointment of midshipmen from the Southern States.

A memorial from the Louisiana Legislature asking $300,000 for the Mississippi river and Mexican Gulf canal.

Granting swamp lands in Alabama to the Nashville and Decatur Railroad.

Asking improvements in the Tennessee river.

Repealing the prohibition of mills in North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana.

Aiding the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal.

Instructing the Reconstruction Committee to investigate the Ku-Klux in Tennessee.

A resolution for 200 per cent. additional to Government employés was tabled by 91 to 73.

A resolution denouncing all forms and degrees of repudiation of the national obligations was passed by 154 to 6.

A resolution was adopted constructing a committee of seven, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate New York election frauds.

Seward says the publication of the correspondence in the Alabama Claims case would be premature.

Butler introduced a bill to enforce the laws of the United States in Georgia. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Committee on Public Expenditures were directed to inquire into alleged corruption in the Alaska purchase.

The Secretary of State is asked whether any Commissioner or agent has been sent to Spain, and for what purpose.

The Military Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law forbidding in the Southern States.

Adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 14—Seward says that negotiations in the Alabama claims case just now is arrested by the change of the English Ministry. He believes the interruption is only temporary, and under these circumstances he thinks the publication of the correspondence incompatible with the public interests.

Grant, Schofield and party have arrived at Chicago—they will return on Saturday.

Under the League of Nations, an immense amount of business was introduced, but the balance of the time before the recess will probably occupied mainly by the delivery of eulogies on the late Thaddeus Stevens.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The *Tribune* editorially says We are confidentially advised from Washington that the Supreme Court is pretty certain to declare the Legal Tender act unconstitutional. We are told that there will probably be but one dissention from the Court's judgment. We give this precisely as it reaches us, as a report merely, but the opinion is one of such pervading interest that we have not deemed it best to await the appearance of the judgment, which will soon be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Two feet of snow on the ground—trains detained.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 14.—Major Gen. Meade left for Washington to night.

The Republicans of Georgia do not endorse the action of Governor Bullock at Washington. and claim that Georgia is fully reconstructed and entitled to its rights in the Union.

Decision in relation to the homestead and exemption laws of Georgia will be rendered to-morrow.

Mobile, Dec. 14.—The races over the Magnolia Course has been postponed one day on account of bad weather.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 14.—Weather cloudy and moderate. Thermometer 39.

Tallahassee, Dec. 14.—The Supreme Court has rendered judgment of ouster against Lieut. Gov. Gleason, expelling the exercise of the functions of the office of Lieut. Governor. The case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Memphis, Dec. 14.—A fire occurred this morning at 3 o'clock, on Madison and Love streets, between China and Clay. Six stores and several residences were destroyed. Total loss $50,000. Insurance $12,500. Cause of the fire a defective chimney.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Dec. 13.—The steamer Rapidan, from New York for New Orleans arrived today at noon.

Madrid, Dec. 14.—It is thought that the insurrection in Cadiz will be suppressed to-day without bloodshed. All foreigners left the city some days ago.

London, Dec. 14.—Clarence, the new Secretary of State for Affairs, held a levee on Sunday with Mr. Johnson. Burlingame was present.

Paris, Dec. 14.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following from Madrid: The insurgents in Cadiz have surrendered the inconsequent agitation to which she was hitherto subject. She has, at the same time recovered her intellectual faculties and is now able to reason on every subject with coolness and in a sensible manner. She talks of writing memoirs on Mexico and of relating by what series of severe intrigues and deceptions Napoleon the third's throne band was sacrificed. Empress Carlotta is one of the most interesting figures in modern history. The new queen of Italy never has caused great satisfaction all over Europe, where her name is very popular.

ROME.—Dec 8.—The rules to be observed in the organization of the Ecumenical Council are to be the same as those followed in the Council of Trent, with this difference, that the questions submitted to it will be examined before hand by commissions appointed by the Pope. It is believed, however, that a sufficient amount of bonds have been negotiated to insure the completion of all the above levees.

Desperate Duel.—An almost unparalled duel, we have good authority for saying, was fought in a house in this city on Saturday morning about daylight. The parties fought with broadswords, the combat being stripped to their waist. One cut open the other's left cheek, and in turn was thrust in the breast the sword passing between the rib and skin and through the other arm. The combat lasted till one of the parties received eight and the other six wounds, and they had to desist from sheer exhaustion and loss of blood. Still it is believed neither was mortally wounded. Names and further facts have not been divulged.

City Mortality.—There were 97 deaths in New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning, December 13th.

Fire—Between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in the bone factory of Messrs. Stern and Brothers, corner Frenchmen street and Marigny Canal, totally destroying the same. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Accidentally Killed.—About 7½ o'clock yesterday morning Mr. J. Sigua fell down a flight of stairs in the house No. 115 Customhouse street, and was killed by the fall.

Thieves' Doings.—The shoe store of N. Schau, corner of Port and Bourbon streets, is reported to have been robbed of $431 in money and $750 worth of shoes; the residence of N. Johnson, on Johnson street, of a tin box containing about $1000, and the store and second residence of Mr. Fortier, corner of Columbus and Roman streets, of some silk dresses, silver forks, two gold bracelets, a pair of diamond and a pair of gold ear-rings, and other articles.

The tin cash box which we reported found Saturday morning under a street crossing in the Second District, near Bayou St. John by the Varieties Theatre It contained when taken $980, and was stolen from the counter of the bank of Messrs. Stumpf and Treasurer of the theatre placed it temporarily.

Robbing a Church.—Henry Beunem, colored, was arrested in the Cathedral for stealing a silver candlestick belonging to the church. Mr. Louis Talazac, the sacristan, caught him in the sacrerlegious act. He is in default of bail to testify to be in quest of the priest. He was taken to the station, and 3 candlesticks and 12 silver plates were found there stolen by him. He can hardly escape the Penitentiary.

Lost Papers.—Mr. John Price, on the 4th inst., lost some valuable papers, contained in a blue envelope, which are of service only to himself. The finder will oblige by leaving the same with Capt. Cain, Superintendent of Police

Recorder Becker's Court—Wm. Mosbey has been sent for trial before the First District Court, under bonds of $5000, on the charge of killing a colored man named Crosby. The evidence against him consists of the dying declaration of the deceased.

European Items.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, Dec. 8.—The Prince Royal is always in a precarious state of health; no symptoms of amendment have yet been noticed. His disease is of such a character as to give very little hope to the doctors who are attending his death bed.

The state of health of Empress Carlotta, the wife of the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico, is in spite of all previsions, rapidly improving. She rests a portion of its night, and a state of comparative quiet has succeeded the incessant agitation to which she was hitherto subject. She has, at the same time recovered her intellectual faculties and is now able to reason on every subject with coolness and in a sensible manner. She talks of writing memoirs on Mexico and of relating by what series of severe intrigues and deceptions Napoleon the third's throne band was sacrificed. Empress Carlotta is one of the most interesting figures in modern history. The new queen of Italy never has caused great satisfaction all over Europe, where her name is very popular.

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Thieves' Doings.—The shoe store of N. Schau, corner of Port and Bourbon streets, is reported to have been robbed of $431 in money and $750 worth of shoes; the residence of N. Johnson, on Johnson street, of a tin box containing about $1000, and the store and second residence of Mr. Fortier, corner of Columbus and Roman streets, of some silk dresses, silver forks, two gold bracelets, a pair of diamond and a pair of gold ear-rings, and other articles.

The tin cash box which we reported found Saturday morning under a street crossing in the Second District, near Bayou St. John by the Varieties Theatre It contained when taken $980, and was stolen from the counter of the bank of Messrs. Stumpf and Treasurer of the theatre placed it temporarily.

Robbing a Church.—Henry Beunem, colored, was arrested in the Cathedral for stealing a silver candlestick belonging to the church. Mr. Louis Talazac, the sacristan, caught him in the sacrerlegious act. He is in default of bail to testify to be in quest of the priest. He was taken to the station, and 3 candlesticks and 12 silver plates were found there stolen by him. He can hardly escape the Penitentiary.

Lost Papers.—Mr. John Price, on the 4th inst., lost some valuable papers, contained in a blue envelope, which are of service only to himself. The finder will oblige by leaving the same with Capt. Cain, Superintendent of Police

Recorder Becker's Court—Wm. Mosbey has been sent for trial before the First District Court, under bonds of $5000, on the charge of killing a colored man named Crosby. The evidence against him consists of the dying declaration of the deceased.

European Items.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, Dec. 8.—The Prince Royal is always in a precarious state of health; no symptoms of amendment have yet been noticed. His disease is of such a character as to give very little hope to the doctors who are attending his death bed.

The state of health of Empress Carlotta, the wife of the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico, is in spite of all previsions, rapidly improving. She rests a portion of its night, and a state of comparative quiet has succeeded the incessant agitation to which she was hitherto subject. She has, at the same time recovered her intellectual faculties and is now able to reason on every subject with coolness and in a sensible manner. She talks of writing memoirs on Mexico and of relating by what series of severe intrigues and deceptions Napoleon the third's throne band was sacrificed. Empress Carlotta is one of the most interesting figures in modern history. The new queen of Italy never has caused great satisfaction all over Europe, where her name is very popular.

ROME.—Dec 8.—The rules to be observed in the organization of the Ecumenical Council are to be the same as those followed in the Council of Trent, with this difference, that the questions submitted to it will be examined before hand by commissions appointed by the Pope. It is believed, however, that a sufficient amount of bonds have been negotiated to insure the completion of all the above levees.

The Catholic bishops have been advised in all parts of the world to address to the Council such questions as may be in the interests of their congregation, and of the church at the head of which they are placed.

A central board of directors, consisting of two cardinals, have been organized. Each cardinal is at the same time to preside over two committees, each of which is to have special attributions, and will attend to a different department.

The Holy Father is to preside in person over the Ecumenical Council.

THE LATE FRENCH "CANARDS."—The New York *Democrat* referring to the late *canards* from France, concerning conflicts between the police and the people, and the ill health and death of the Emperor, says:

The New York Associated Press has just made its appearance in a new *rôle*. Hitherto, we have thought it to be a mere manufacturer of sham news, stale information, incredible *canards*, poor phraseology, and bad English. The association is that, it is true, but something else also. It is, according to appearances, a gold gambling institution. If it is not gambling itself, it is supplying gold gamblers with material to gamble with, and this is as reprehensible a feature, as if the gambling was done directly in gouth its hands.

THE NEW MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—The New York *World* has a long article ridiculing A. Oakey Hall, the new Mayor. It is said that Hall's commendation of the Democrat newspaper is the cause of the *World's* feeling, though some say it is ill-will on the part of Manton Marble because he did not get the nomination for Mayor.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The St Louis *Democrat* of a late date contains the following announcement:

The regular annual meeting yesterday for the election of thirteen directors of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, the following named stockholders were elected for the ensuing year: Adolphus Meier, Wm. J. Lewis, W. R. Carter, Theodore Laveille, John N. Bonniger, Samuel Stillwell, George Pegram, G. B. Allen, David Gibson, Jas. W. Gaff, John J. Roe, E. F. Dix and C. D. Blossom. Charles F. Warner, judge of elections.

The British stamp act went into operation in America on the 1st November, 1765.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1868.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 6000 bales at rather stiffer prices, but without any marked variation. We now quote ordinary at 21¼ to 21⅜c, good ordinary at 23c to —, low middling at 25½c to —, middling at 23c to —, and strict middling at 23¾ to 23¾c.

The weather was dark, rainy and inclement, notwithstanding which the market opened with a very good inquiry, and although in some instances factors were willing to meet it at rather easier rates, yet in most cases they adhered firmly to their previous pretensions, or obtained even fuller prices. Hence, while one or two parties quoted low middling at 22¾ to 23½c, most of the buyers quoted as above. The supply offering was only moderate, and, under all the circumstances, the business, as noted above, materially exceeded the general anticipation in the early part of the day. A large part of the business was for Liverpool, and the rest divided between the Continent and the North.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1868, bales	3,644	
Arrived since last statement	18,146	
Arrived previously	388,329	
		391,604
		395,248
Cleared to-day	1,668	
Cleared previously	390,204—391,872	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		12,416

To-day's exports were to Havre. Receipts above include 5479 on Saturday evening and yesterday, making the amount for to-day 6957.

SUGAR—There were receipts this morning of 1069 hhds, comprising the total supply in first hands. The rainy weather prevented active business on the levee, and there was little or no business was done. The market is very firm, and we repeat last Saturday's quotations Refined 10 to 10½c per lb; common 10 to 9¾c; fair 10 to 10⅜c, full fair 11¼ to 11⅝c, prime 11¾ to 12⅜c, choice 12⅜c, seconds 10¼ to 10⅝c, centrifugal 12 to 12¼c, yellow clarified 13¼ to 13¾c, white clarified 14¼ to 14½c.

MOLASSES—The receipts this morning comprised 2403 bbls. The demand is active, and notwithstanding the rainy weather, pretty much all the receipts of the day were sold at prices common 45 to 50c; fair 50 to 55c; prime 57 to 60c; choice 62 to 63c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have been very many arrivals from the west during the day, but the steamers Nic. Longworth and Silver Spray are being expected.

FLOUR—Rainy weather has interrupted the movement to-day, and very little business was done in consequence, but the market is very firm with an upward tendency, and holders asking higher prices. On Saturday evening, we quoted superfine at $6 50 to $7 per bbl, but sold at $7 87½. To-day only 40 bbls were offered, of which 100 superfine at $7 12½; 100 and 100 double extra at $8 12½ to $8 25 per bbl. Fine is quoted at $6 50; family $7 to $7 50; double extra $7 50 to $7 62½; treble $7 87½ to $8 50; choice $9 to — per bbl.

CORN—Continues in light supply, and the market is very firm, but rainy weather prevented operations to day. Western white is quoted at 77½ to 78c; yellow 85c per bushel.

OATS—The stock is light and is held still higher—67½ to 70c per bushel. There were no sales on account of the weather.

BRAN—The market is quiet but firm at $1 40 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is bare of choice, and prices are very scarce and nominal at $30 per ton. Ordinary is plenty. It is quoted at $22½ to $23 per ton.

PORK—The stock is light and the market is very firm, but rainy weather has kept down all nothing doing worthy of note on account of the rainy weather The retail demand is being supplied at $28 25 to $29 50 per bbl.

DRY SALT MEATS—Are quiet, and prices are very firm Shoulders jobbing at 11¼c and retailing at 12c per lb.

BACON—The supply is very light, and there are no sales reported in market. Shoulders command 13¼ to 13½c; rib sides 17½ to 17¾c; clear rib 18¼ to 18½c, and sugar cured hams 15c per lb.

LARD—The market is poorly supplied, and prices have an upward tendency. There is commanding 17 to 17½c, keg 18 to 18½c per lb

WHISKY—Western rectified is in light supply and fair demand. It is quoted stiff at $1 12½ to $1 15 per gallon.

RICE—Louisiana Rice is still very dull, and prices entirely nominal, and we therefore omit quotations.

SUGAR—Dry Hides are quiet at previous prices. Wet city slaughter are in request and firm. We quote Mexican dry flint 21 to 22c per lb, country do. 18 to 19c, Texas stretched do 19 to 20c, Buenos Ayres do 21 to 22c, city slaughter, heavy steer to light kips, 9¼ to 12c per lb 1000 heavy steer was taken for shipment to Liverpool and Havre.

WOOL—Is very light, and there is more or less exceedingly limited sales. The offerings were light and the demand restricted, owing to the unwillingness of dealers to operate at figures in accordance with the views of drawers. The sales of