THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered each month.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING DEC 5 1867.

THE VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

We see by our Vicksburg exchanges that there is some hitch in the payment of the subscription for this road, authorized by the citizens of Vicksburg in August last. They seem to have adopted the opinion expressed in our issue of the 1st of September, that the title of Ludeling, Ray and their partners, of Monroe, Louisiana, to this property, is rather dubious, that they are not the V., S. and T. R. R. Co. which still has a legal and actual existence, but merely a commercial partnership of individual speculators engaged in a dishonorable attempt to rob the original stockholders and mortgage creditors of this company of their vested and indefeasible rights in its property.

The City Council of Vicksburg at their session on the 27th ultimo, adopted certain resolutions on the subject, which are of considerable interest just at this time. Taken in connection with a decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, on the 31 inst., when Judge Durell overruled the demurrer filed by Ludeling, Ray and others, defendants to the chancery suit of Henry K. Jackson and others, of Georgia, bondholders and mortgagees of the road, and ordered the said defendants to answer the petition of the plaintiffs within the legal delay (thirty days), "the midsummer madness" displayed in the swamps of Ouachita," alluded to by Judge Campbell in his argument on this demurrer, has probably been still further "sobered," and the parties have now probably thoroughly awoke to the very dangerous character of the railroad castles they had, with such misguided audacity, been building on the banks of the beautiful river called Ouachita, in the delectable town of Monroe. A perusal perhaps of the Book of Ecclesiastes would also be a treat to some of the defendants, as its author in reflecting at length in consoling language upon the evanescent and shadowy character of all sublunary things, Sheriff's Railroad deeds included, and exclaims in the despondency of his heart, "Vanity of vanities, yea all is vanity, saith the preacher."

The Vicksburgians before paying over the money they subscribed to complete this railroad to their doors, think it well in these shaky times to require the "collateral" of, of course, that they doubt the *honor* and responsibility of Ludeling, Ray and their associates, who engineered the sale of this property, worth at least a million of dollars, to them, for an equivalent consisting of some seven hundred and odd dollars, but that they think it not unreasonable to believe that people who have betrayed one trust may betray another, and therefore it is prudent to provide against all contingencies, whether it be inability or breach of trust, or any other eventuality. The Vicksburgians also want security that the contract terminus of the road shall be located immediately opposite their city, as at first agreed upon, before they pay over any money to these speculators, as there exist doubts—it is stated—in the minds of many of their citizens as to the final and permanent location and future of said eastern terminus. They further require, before paying over the balance of their subscription to this road, that in consequence of the absurd and ridiculous litigation now going on, on the part of the bondholders, to which we have referred above, the parties so contesting with Ludeling, Ray and others for the possession and ownership of the road, shall agree and guarantee that in the event of their gaining the suit, the city of Vicksburg will be recognized by them as stockholders in the Company to the extent of her payments. They further require as collateral guarantees of the good faith and ability of Ludeling, Ray and their associates to comply with the agreement they may enter into with the city of Vicksburg on this behalf, and in addition to this they also demand a mortgage on the road to secure the faithful performance of the contract. Of course this is tantamount to a withdrawal of their subscription.

The collection of the tax, which had been ordered for the purpose of carrying out this subscription, is therefore discontinued until these guarantees have been given.

Such blows as these are staggering to the pretensions of the present claimants of the road, and can only have the effect of destroying their credit and arresting their operations.

FUNERAL OF MRS DUFOUR—A numerous concourse of friends yesterday followed in their last resting place the remains of Mrs. Louise Dumont wife of Mr. Cyprien Dufour, of this city, who, in spite of the efforts of eminent professional skill, so rapidly succumbed to the alarming disease now prevalent in our midst. The devoted affection of loving hearts was powerful in vain to arrest the progress of her malady. Mrs. Dufour was attacked on last Sunday afternoon and died on Tuesday at 11 A. M. after an illness of less than forty-eight hours. No ordinary character could have drawn out so expressive a tribute of respect as her funeral cortège manifested. Even the tears and sobs of her domestics could not be kept back as her remains were being deposited out of their sight in the tomb, bearing an earnest testimony as they did to the loveliness of her disposition, the strength of their attachment to their deceased mistress, and the lasting void thus created in a happy household.

A bereaved family and a large circle of sorrowing relatives are stricken with unexpressible grief under so mysterious a dispensation of Divine Providence.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY—There was a meeting of this company at the St. Charles Hotel last evening, Mr. Thos. A. Adams presiding, and Mr. Samuel Jones Secretary. Capt. De Haven read a lengthy communication, setting forth the objects and merits of the enterprise, after which Mr. Adams made a few appropriate remarks, at which were favorably received. Messrs. A. Moulton, George Fosdick and W. L. Jewell were appointed a committee to consider and report at a future meeting upon the practicability of the objects of the company—certain improvements in steamboat building—of which the public have heretofore been apprised through the columns of this and other journals of New Orleans, and other cities.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES CHEWERS.—The jury of investigation into the causes of the late accident, of which the Misses Morgan, sisters, of this city, were victims, counsel the employes of the two railroad companies concerned in the collision for gross neglect of duty.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—To-night Boieldieu's Opera, in two acts, of "La Dame Blanche," the principal parts being taken by Messrs Damoiau, Dupin and Tholer, Mesdames Lambelois, Gravier and Cave.

On Saturday the "Trovatore, by Verdi, in which Mademoiselle Audibert will take the leading role.

We notice the presence in our city of Col Wm H Clay, Superintendent of the New Orleans and Mobile section of the Chattanooga Railroad. The Colonel reports "progress."

THE IMPEACHMENT—HOW THE HOUSE MEANS TO WALK AHEAD.—Considerable caucusing is going on in a quiet way to find out how members are going in the House on the question of impeachment. Enough is positively known on whose side at the date of President Johnson's veto entirely with the New England delegation. Of her twenty-eight voters, twenty-six are counted on as reliable by those who advocate impeachment. Internal dissensions among New England Republicans caused Hamlin to be dropped at Baltimore, and Johnson nominated. New New England holds the balance of power, and will probably be enabled to keep him in office. While no count can be deemed entirely reliable at this time, it is believed that there is a small majority in favor of impeachment. There are now 193 names upon the roll. On Monday 4 of the Kentucky delegates will be admitted, making 187 in all, of whom 45 are Democrats. There are absent, on account of sickness, 6 Republicans, and it is not likely that 153 votes can be polled. When it comes to a final issue, 54 will be sufficient to kill the article, and only rather unnecessary the President's securing 46 Republicans to prevent the case from ever coming to trial. So far certainly 30, and it is to secure 15 to 20 more that everything is now made to bend. It is said that there are only 30 Republicans who are in favor of sending the case to the Senate, while the President claims that he will have over 100 against it, if so many are needed. It will be some days before the question is decidedly settled.—*Special to the Chicago Republican, Radical.*

THE CASE OF SECRETARY STANTON.—*Washington, Nov 23*—Congressmen are not agreed among themselves as to whether the twenty days within which the President must send to the Senate his reasons for the removal of Secretary Stanton come from the beginning of the present session, or from Monday next. Mr. Trumbull takes the latter view, and other prominent Republicans lawyers agree with him. Mr. Stanton, in conversation with a friend, today, intimated that if reinstated by a vote of the Senate, he should immediately resign, as he had no desire to again enter upon the duties of the war office. Meantime, as has been already intimated, it is not improbable that the President may decline to send Mr. Stanton's case to the Senate, in the belief that it does not properly come within the purview of the tenure of office law.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Text Books, reported adversely to any change at present.

The same committee also recommended the appropriation of $600 to purchase surveying instruments for the Boys' Central High School. The report was adopted.

The Committee on School Houses reported that necessary repairs were being made, the increase of pupils demand an increase of school houses.

Necessary school furniture was being provided. The committee had contracted for the creation of a barrack for the De Soto School at a cost of $7,500. Aggregate amount of repairs, $10,656 50. Report adopted.

Mr. Rogers, Superintendent, reported the number of white children on the roll at last report 27,759; admitted since 2831; left 792; average attendance 26670; present 11,734; total number enrolled 12,988. Colored children admitted 1196; left 84; average attendance 1271; on roll 1549; total 1564; total number enrolled, white and colored, 14,452. The annual examination of Misses at the High School began on the 19th ult., and will conclude this week. The exercises are in writing, and more satisfactory than previous examinations.

The examination of candidates for advancement to the High School will commence on the 16th inst.

The concluding exercises of the High School, awarding diplomas, etc., will take place on the 23d.

The usual directions touching examinations had been sent to teachers, and to facilitate delivery of text books principals were instructed to send requisitions to the depository at least 24 hours before the day appointed for distribution.

A circular had been sent to teachers touching complaints that pupils had been sent on errands by the teachers. The Superintendent informed them that pupils are not required to perform the work of porters.

Mr. Thiesmann, from the Committee on Colored Schools, reported relative to the transfer of the schools from the control of the Freedmen's Bureau to that of the School Board. These schools are getting along very satisfactorily. The Committee asked authority to provide further school accommodations. Report adopted.

The Committee on Library reported balance to the credit of the library, November 30, $1712 10; number of volumes issued in November, 1570, of which 925 were of fiction, 44 biography, 53 geography and travel, 3 theological, 258 juvenile, 68 arts and sciences, 54 miscellaneous, 2 medical, 109 foreign languages, 78 history and 30 poetical—a catalogue as being prepared of the class of books most frequently called for. Report adopted.

Miss Ludwig, Principal of the Rampart street Colored School, petitioned for permission to open a private night school in the building. Considerable debate followed, and the petition was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Macon offered a resolution to introduce Holmes's Spellers and Readers and Professor Pinneo's Grammar in place of the books now in use, the change to take place during vacation. Considerable debate followed. The claim of Pinneo's books was urged on account of the competition and publishing of these books in the South was disregarded, and the debate was confined principally to the merits of the merit of these books, and whether this was the proper time to make the proposed change. Mr. Macon objected to the Reagan, or Southern slang had been introduced in several places. He admitted that the present mathematical text books were imperfect, and would move as a substitute to adopt Robinson's next books on mathematics. The whole matter was finally referred back to the Committee on Text Books.

A resolution was adopted to close the public schools during the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Parham offered a resolution providing that residents of adjoining parishes may send children to the public schools by paying annually in advance $25 for each pupil. That money to be applied to the purchase of books for the library. Adopted.

President Mount stated that he had called together with the Committee on Public Schools, and teachers on Gen W. S. Hancock. The General received them most courteously, expressed himself deeply interested in the present system of teaching white and colored children in separate schools. When the press of business at headquarters was over, the General said he would be happy to meet the Board as a body.

This report was received and the subject left to the action of the President.

The Board adjourned.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS.—*General Mower ordered to Reconstruct New Orleans—The of the Second District Court Reinstated.*—General Hancock yesterday issued the following important orders:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *New Orleans, La., Dec. 3, 1867.*

Special Orders No. 201.

(Extract.)

7. Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Wood, 1st U. S. Infantry, will, without unnecessary delay, relieve, temporarily, Brevet Major General Joseph A. Mower, Colonel 30th United States Infantry, from duty as Commander of the District of Louisiana, embracing the State of Louisiana, and the Posts of Mansfield and Jefferson, Texas, and Ship Island, Mississippi.

Lieutenant Colonel Wood will also relieve General Mower, temporarily, from duty as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Louisiana.

Upon being relieved from duty, as above required, Brevet Major General Mower will proceed to join the Headquarters of his regiment, which will be established at Greenville, Louisiana.

2. Paragraph 3, of Special Orders, No. 188, Headquarters, dated November 16th, 1867, issued by Brevet Major General Mower, removing P. R. O'Rorke, Clerk of Second District Court, Parish of Orleans, for disobedience in office, and appointing R. L. Shelly in his stead, is hereby revoked, and P. R. O'Rorke, is reinstated in said office.

If any charges are set up against the said O'Rorke, the Judicial Department of Government is sufficient to take whatever action may be necessary in the premises.

By command of Major General W. S. Hancock.

W. G. MITCHELL,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Act'g Asst't Adj't Gen.

Official:

NATHANIEL BURLEIGH,
2d Lieut. 37 Infy., Brvt. 1st Lieut. U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL HANCOCK AND THE CITY CURRENCY.—The action of the late meeting on Lafayette Square, in regard to the finances of New Orleans, There was unappropriated, and secondly, by the yearly assessment of a special tax upon all the property, incomes, professions, and callings which are by law subject to taxation.

4. Said bonds shall be paid as follows: Those shall be set apart and they are hereby set apart which shall be used in the payment of the city bonds of 1862," which fund shall be raised as follows: First, all moneys remaining in the city treasury at the end of each fiscal year not heretofore or otherwise appropriated are hereby set apart for this fund. Secondly, all moneys which may arise from the sales of city property are also appropriated to this fund. Thirdly, after the lapse of [illegible] there shall be levied and collected upon the property, incomes, professions and callings in said city, by law taxable, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) in any other way than that heretofore provided; and provided, also, that the city may, with the two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) annually to be raised, and such other sums as may from time to time constitute the said fund, withdraw and pay any portion of said bonds; but only at her proper public advertisement, and the bonds of those holders only who shall offer to receive payment on the lowest terms.

5. The said bonds, when so paid, shall, as soon as they shall be paid and come into the possession of the city, be destroyed, by burning, in the presence of the Mayor, Treasurer, Clerk, Chairman of the Committee of Finance and Streets and Landings, who shall make a written assembly report to the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, specifying the amount destroyed, the denomination and number of the notes, and the date of their issue.

6. All of the notes from which the said notes or currency have been printed shall be destroyed in the presence of the officers named in the preceding section, who shall certify the destruction of the same in the same manner as provided in the case of currency.

The Levees.—Gen. Hancock yesterday issued the following order:

3. It has been satisfactorily proven that there is the most urgent necessity for building levees on the plantations of Sarpy and Fairax, in the parish of St. Charles, and of the Sugar plantation, in the parish of Jefferson, Louisiana, left bank of the river, and that the Police Juries as well as the proprietors of said plantations have neglected to take the necessary steps to have said work performed, it is ordered that the same be forthwith undertaken and completed, according to plans and specifications submitted by J. J. Conway, Surveyor, on file at these headquarters, to the lowest bidder, by Brevet Lieut. Col. A. J. McConnigle, Assistant Quartermaster, on Tuesday, the 10th of December, inst., at 12 M., at his office, the bid to be so much per cubic yard, and the work to be completed in time and manner to furnish protection from overflow, and that the lands, with the improvements thereon, be subject to a special lien and privilege for the cost of making said levees on them respectively, and that the ordinary formalities prescribed by law for the adjudication of said work be dispensed with.

Board of School Directors—Meeting last night, President, Mount in the chair.

Mr. Parham from the Committee on Teachers, reported that seventeen applications had been received in November for positions of teachers.

The following had been awarded certificates: Miss A. Chalaron, 3d Assistant; Miss Caroline Smith, 1st Assistant; Miss M. R. McKenzy, 2d Assistant; Mrs P. Cutler, 3d Assistant; Miss Rose S. Moore, 3d Assistant; Mrs. Louisden, 2d Assistant; Miss L. E. Lawrence, 2d Assistant. Seventeen applications had been passed upon. The position of 1st Assistant of Paulding School was vacant, owing to the death of Mrs. Campbell, of whom the committee spoke in the highest terms. The committee recommended Mrs Foster 1st Assistant of Jackson boys' school to fill the vacancy.

The new school on Gentilly Road opened on Monday last, with the following teachers: J. T. Blanc, Principal; Miss C. O'Rourke, First Assistant; Miss C. Blanc, Second Assistant. The committee recommended them as the choice of the Third District delegation.

The following appointment had been made of supernumerary: Gentilly Road School, Mrs. Eugene Mechland; Jefferson School, Miss J. A. L. O Driscoll; Barracks School, Miss A. Shaw; Bienville School, Miss E. O'Hara; St. Ann street School, Mrs. Flynn. The report was adopted.

Mr. Parham, from Special Committee, reported adversely on the proposition to increase the salaries of teachers at present. Report adopted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Radical Caucus.

The Alabama Convention.

Negro Insurrection.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Dec. 4—SENATE.—The ratification of the 11th article of the Constitution, by Nebraska was presented.

A memorial from some Kentucky soldiers relative to alleged disloyalty of Kentucky State officers was presented.

Drake offered a concurrent resolution that the President had transcended his constitutional powers in the language of his message referring to reconstruction; that the language used was derogatory to the dignity of Congress, and a usurpation of their rights and privileges. The resolution lies over.

A memorial of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce for the removal of river obstructions, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion to print extra copies of the President's Message elicited a lively debate, ventilating the views of several Senators. Howard didn't think it worthy of publication. It was a libel on every member who voted for the reconstruction bills. It was nothing less than an insidious invitation to the States to rebel against the reconstruction acts. He would not vote money for the distribution of such attacks upon the people's representatives.

Conkling said he didn't care whether they would depart from the precedent and hereafter only print matter advancing their own views.

Cameron thought the message already sufficiently published.

Sumner moved to amend by printing only the reports, and not the portion of the message which is only a libel on Congress, but an incendiary document designed to stir up rebels.

Buckalew claimed that the President had exercised a prerogative in presenting his views to Congress.

Wilson said Congress was not to be deterred from its duty by any threats from President or the press, and that the South would be represented by the fourth of July next. That the President had no right to interfere in favor of his factors. Availing themselves of the meagre supply particularly of the better qualities, factors were forcibly instructed to sell for their principals and in many cases realized fuller prices than could have been obtained yesterday, bright good staple cottons especially showing increased firmness. The telegram published in the evening, that in case the cotton tax be repealed, there is no probability that it will be applied to the payment of the rebel debts, in anticipation that the receipt will now be increased by the shipments of planters who have withheld their crops in the hope of sending them to market so as to profit by the repeal.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	115,866
Arrived to-day	4,766
Arrived previously	142,937—147,703
	263,569
Cleared to-day	2,722
Cleared previously	76,997—79,719
Stock on hand and on shipboard	77,850

The clearances embrace 1318 bales for New York, 2196 for Havre and 2724 for Bremen.

TOBACCO—We have again to note the absence of any change in the condition of this market. There is a good export demand for the lower grades of manufacturing, and there is no quest for cutting and manufacturing purposes, but operations are restricted by the smallness of the stock on sale. We continue to quote as follows:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refused	2 @ 2½	2½ @ 3
Common Leaf	7 @ 8	8 @ 9
Medium	9 @11	10 @12
Good	12 @14	13 @15
Fine	15 @18	16 @17
Choice selection	18 @20	18 @22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds	3,191
Received to-day	68
Received previously	1,287—1,287
	4,478
Exported to-day	800
Exported previously	3,562—3,362
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds	1,116

FREIGHTS—The Freight market continues quiet and unchanged. The rates by steam are 7c. per lb for cotton to New York; ⅞ per hhd for tobacco; 55c per bbl for flour; ⅝c per hhd for sugar; and 5c per gallon for 32 per bbl for molasses; 1½c per lb for cotton to Boston and Philadelphia; ⅝c per hhd for sugar and 6c per gallon for molasses. 65 to 70c per bbl for flour, and 1½c per lb for cotton to Liverpool. By sail, ¾c per lb for cotton to Boston; 55c per bbl for flour; 9-16d per lb for cotton to Liverpool; 1 3-16 to ⅝c to Havre; 1¼ to Bremen. Tobacco to Boston 62½ to 65c per hhd.

SUGAR—The demand is active, especially for the better grades of open kettle Sugar, and prices have advanced fully ¼c per lb since yesterday. The sales embrace pretty much all the receipts, comprising 275 hogsheads, at 7¾c per lb for very inferior, 10c for inferior to common, 11c for fair, 12 to 12⅝c for good fair, 12⅞c to 13c for prime, 13¼c for yellow clarified, and 13¾c per lb for yellow centrifugal.

MOLASSES—The demand continues active, especially for the medium and better grades, and prices have advanced 5c per gallon and upward since yesterday. The sales to day embrace 1200 bbls, nearly all the receipts, at 35c per gallon for inferior, 62½c to 67½c for fair, 70 to 72½c for good, 75 to 80 for prime and 82½ to 85 for choice.

Blackburn says all the powers have consented to the Conference except Holland and Belgium. Italy has ordered 300,000 Chassepot rifles.

The Pope has been notified by Austria that Legislation would go on without reference to the obligations of the Concordat.

Baron Von Hoest urges the meeting of the Conference with a Programme so that all the Powers can be represented.

Many political arrests have been made in Italy.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.—Wind S. W. Weather hazy. Barometer 30.50.

Sailed, steamship Kensington, brig H. M. Murrill and steamship Ladona.

New York, Dec. 4.—The whole vote polled at the election yesterday was 104,152, a reduction of 8000 from the vote at the election last month, and 31,000 less than the registered voters of the city.

All of the Aldermen elected are Democrats, and all but three were the Tammany nominees. The Councilmen elected were all Tammany men.

Of seven School Commissioners three are Republicans. Thadeus H. Lane (Tammany) was elected civil justice by a large majority.

The election was one of the quietest ever held in the city; but few arrests for illegal voting were made. Meetings were held at various political headquarters and speeches were made by Isaiah Rynders.

A *Herald* special says Gen Grant is preparing a new order to still further reduce expenses in army session.

The movement made some time since by the Government to dispense with the services of civilians employed in the army, will constitute an important feature of the new order.

Washington, Dec. 4.—General Crawford relieves Hancock as commandant of the District of Kentucky, which is ordered to Vicksburg.

A law is pending in the Canadian Parliament making American silver legal tender at 80 cents to the dollar.

J. M. Cavanagh's bill allowing territorial delegates full representative rights in Congress creates a stiff.

Cavanagh, who is delegate from Montana, claims that he represents 65,000 persons, paying $1,000,000 internal revenue, and contends that his constituents are entitled to something more than a voiceless seat in the House.

London, Dec. 4, afternoon—Bonds declined ⅛, to 74. Consols 93.

Frankfort, Dec. 4.—Bonds 73 3 16.

Liverpool, Dec. 4, afternoon—Cotton firm. Sales will reach 10,000 bales; middling uplands 7¾d, middling Orleans 7⅞. Lard 48s 6d. Bacon 43.

The Louisiana State Convention.

NINTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, DEC 4, 1867.

The Convention met at 11 A. M. President Taliaferro in the chair. Present 81 members. The roll was called by Mr. Lieuy.

Minutes read and approved.

Smith, of Orleans, offered a resolution to appoint a committee of clerks to enable members of the Convention to draw their per diem, it being understood that parties were willing to discount on reasonable terms warrants drawn for the purpose.

Cooley, of Pointe Coupee, proposed to amend by authorizing the drawing of warrants for mileage, and also to draw their mileage and six days per diem at a time at $8 per day, same as the members of the last General Assembly.

Newsham of Felicians, proposed $10 per diem. Herbert, of Orleans, proposed $10 per day, and mileage, stating that he would not accept mileage for members (except the city delegates) to and fro by the usually traveled route to their homes.

Wagner, of Orleans, moved to strike out the clause providing for a warrant clerk, and to insert the Secretary of the Convention draw the warrants.

This amendment was also voted down and Smith's resolution adopted.

J. L. Monthieu was accordingly elected warrant clerk.

Hallowa, of Orleans, resolution to fix the per diem of members was called up when Newsham of Felicians, proposed an amendment in nature of a substitute to fix the compensation of members and officers of the Convention at the following rates, payable in United States currency:

Delegates to Convention	$10 per diem
Secretary	10
Two Assistant Secretaries—each	10
Sergeant at Arms	8
Sergeant at Arms	8
Two Assistant Sergeants—each	8
Door Keeper	6
Door Keeper	6
Warrant Clerk	6
Enrolling Clerks—each	6
Enrolling Clerks—each	6
Postmaster	3
Postmaster	3

Mileage of members (those from Orleans excepted) 20 cents going and coming.

The proposition to fix the per diem of members at $6 instead of $10 was voted down, only four recorded delegates voting in the affirmative.

Considerable filibustering then ensued with out reaching the impeachment question, when the Convention adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Revenue receipts to day $1,203,000.

The President sent to the Senate several nominations to office and several documents required by the tenure of office bill.

The Radicals are in caucus to night to hear report of committee on the condition of the country in the Southern States. The committee report that the amount of money collected to date is two hundred thousand dollars, of which Senators and Representatives and attaches of the Capitol subscribed fifteen thousand. Number of documents distributed 850,000, 1,000,000 of documents have been referred to the distributed since the origin of the committee. The committee recommends an active campaign for the coming year of the Republicans in the Southern States, and for this purpose they state that a considerable amount of money will be required. They propose to call upon the Radicals in the North for a contribution, and A. C. Hunt, for twenty orators—white and black. The report states that Conventions have been carried in all the States except Virginia and Texas, there the short time given and the few places for voting defeated it. The committee express the belief that Texas will go largely for Convention.

Washburn's motion to call the Supreme Court the case of Board of Harbor Masters and Masters and Wardens of New Orleans vs. the Northern Steamship Company, involving the question of Warden's fees, was submitted to-day.

Col. Capron was sworn in to day as Agricultural Commissioner.

New York, Dec. 4.—Money more active at 7 per cent. Gold 136⅞. Sterling firm at 9⅛ to 9¾. Governments dull. Stocks steady. 5-20s of 1862 with coupons 108⅝.

New Orleans, Dec. 4.—Cotton active and firmer, sales 4000 bales at 16c. Flour active—advanced 10 to 15c. Sales $7 85 to $10; Southern $9 50 to $11 50. Western $7 50 to $8; extra $8 to $11 50. State $7 85. Corn easier and active $1 30 to $1 30½. Provisions quiet and firm. Freights quiet.

Montgomery, Dec. 4.—Alarming excesses have recently been committed by blacks in Bullock county, in the neighborhood of Perote. The colored Loyal Leaguers organized and resisted the officers sent to arrest the ringleaders under instructions from colored emissaries. They have formed a code of laws to govern the negro population, and opened a court, offered and organized, arresting by night all blacks who refuse to recognize their authority, and have carried punishment so far that their victims applied to the civil authorities for protection. The black Sheriff and his deputy were finally arrested, but the other insurrectionary leaders organized negroes and made armed resistance. Aid from Montgomery was summoned. The blacks flocked to Union Springs, threatening a general rising and extermination of the whites, and taking possession of the country. The black leaders went to the plantations and forced laborers to join them for vengeance, showing pretended orders from General Swayne, that they had a right to kill all resisting their authority.

During the excitement the negro church at Perote was burned by unknown parties, and report of the black leaguers to inflame the negroes. The whites universally regret it.

The white citizens organized for protection. General Swayne was appealed to and sent a detachment of troops promptly to the scene of trouble to restore order. Fifteen black incendiaries have been arrested and lodged in jail. They will be tried by the civil authorities. At last accounts order was restored and all was quiet.

Mobile, Dec. 4.—Cotton in good general demand. Market closed steady; middlings 14 to 14¼; sales 2600 bales; receipts 2012.

Charleston, Dec. 4.—Cotton active, opened steady but closed firmer. Sales 1200 bales; middling 15¾; receipts 1200.

Savannah, Dec. 4.—Cotton opened steady and closed active; middlings 15c; sales 1218c; receipts 2000.

New Orleans, Dec. 4.—A large number of delegates to the Conservative Convention have arrived.

Augusta, Dec. 4.—Cotton market firmer and more active; sales 900. bales; receipts 912 middling 15¾.

Louisville, Tobacco firm—logs $5 25, light leaf $13 75. Superfine Flour $7 75 to $8 25. Wheat lower $2 20 to $2 25. Corn steady. Oats 72½c. Provisions and Groceries steady. New Orleans choice new Sugar, 15c.

Louisville, Dec. 4.—River stationary with 2 feet 9 inches in the canal. Snow storm now prevailing. Thermometer 35.

Cincinnati, Dec. 4.—Flour higher; family $10 75 to $11. Cotton steady, middlings 14c. Tobacco steady. Whisky nominally unchanged. Sugar dull at 11½ to 12½c.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton 12½c. Flour dull and unchanged.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 4—6 P. M.—Arrived: steamship Clinton, Beckwith, Galveston and Indianola, merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co; bark Iddo Kimbell, Grant, from New York Nov. 8th; bark Melville, Wile, from Liverpool Oct. 15th. Sailed: steamship W. G. Hewes, steamship Alhambra.

Went up in tow: barks Melville, Iddo Kimball and Hanson Gregory.

Cairo, Dec. 4.—Passed down: Virginia 12 M., Glendale 5 P. M. River stationary.

London, Dec. 4.—Stanley in a dispatch to the British Legislature at Washington, says England will never concede to foreign Powers claims involving her rights to recognize rebels—that holding people a question of English law. He repeats the offer to submit the claims relating to the Alabama to arbitration, and leaves other claims to a mixed commission.

It is reported that Theodore, the King of Abyssinia has ordered the execution of all British prisoners.

London, Dec. 4.—The strike of the miners has ended, the Government yielding to their demands.

London, Dec. 4.—Details of a cyclone at Calcutta have been received. Loss of life and property fearful. Two hundred persons perished and thirty thousand habitations in the vicinity were destroyed.

London, Dec. 4—Evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 74⅞.

Liverpool, Dec. 4—Evening.—Cotton closed firm and more doing. Sales reached 12,000 bales, middling uplands 7¾; middling Orleans 7⅞. Provisions and produce unchanged.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The Liberals continue their attacks upon the Italian expedition in the Legislative body.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Welcome and the towboat Bee, and four barges, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—Extreme dullness continues to prevail. There is little or no demand for the dealers or local trade, and none for shipment. Only a retail business is doing, and the only sale worthy of note are confined to 740 bbls, of which 50 superfine at $8 75; 250 double extra at $9 75; 100 treble extra at $12 50; 40 choice extra at $13 50; 200 do do private terms, 100 and 100 bbls choice extra at $14 per bbl. In the absence of sufficient sales we cannot give quotations.

CORN—The market is dull, and prices are easier. Sales to-day 2905 sacks, of which 1692 white at $1 05, 150 yellow mixed at $1 07½, 150 mixed at $1 08 to $1 10; 300 white at $1 10, 200 white at $1 10; 125 at $1 07½; 120 do. at $1 07, and 350 at $1 03 per bushel.

OATS—Are quiet but firm. Sales to day 1100 sacks, of which 200, 450 and 350 at 80c per bushel.

RICE—There was a fair demand to-day, and 113½ sacks sold, of which 95 and 700 at $1 85; 50 and 200 at $1 90 per lb.

HAY—A lot of 100 bales prime Western sold at $28 50 per ton, and one of 85 bales at $28 75. The supply is light.

PORK—Is in request with dealers, and prices have advanced nearly 50c per bbl. Sales today 330 bbls mess, of which 100 at $23 50, 50 and 100 at $23 75 and 30 at $23 50 per bbl. Mess is retailing at $24.

BACON—A lot of 50 tierces old sugar-cured Hams sold at 15c per lb. 10 casks shoulders sold at 10c per lb. The market for Bacon is dull, and only a retail business is doing at 11c per lb for shoulders, 11 to 11½c for clear ribbed sides, 15¼ for clear sides, and 15 to 25c for sugar-cured Hams, as in quality. Later in the day the market was much firmer, influenced by telegrams from the West.

LARD—The stock of tierces is light, but that of kegs is fair. We have no sales to report today, excepting 10 tierces at 13½c; 410 at 13¾c per lb. We now quote prime in tierces at 13½c; kegs 15c per lb, an advance of ¼c. At retail dealers obtain 16c more.

ROSIN—We note the sale of 300 bbls. No. 2 on private terms. There is little or no common in market. It is in good request, and the supply of No. 1 and 2 is light, but the demand for those grades is moderate. We quote No. 1 at $1 75; No. 2 at $1 25 and common, nominal, at $3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Choice Goshen is in light supply with a fair jobbing demand. The stocks of other descriptions are large but they are only in limited request. We quote Northern at 16 to 48c per lb for Goshen, and 40 to 45c for good Western 35 to 38c for inferior, 40 to 42c for good, and 47 to 50c for choice. Strictly choice Goshen is held at 50c per lb, retail.

CHEESE—Is in large supply and limited demand. We quote Northern at 7 to 11c for skim; 12c for cream, and 14 to 16c for English dairy. Western is quoted at 9 to 10c; factory 17 to 20c. Western English dairy 15 to 17c, and pineapple 18 to 19c per lb.

SALT—Continues to be offered at 17 to 22c for quarter boxes and 23 to 30c for half boxes.

HAM SAUSAGES—Are dull at 15 to 16c per lb.

DRIED BEEF—Is dull at 18c per lb.

PIGS FEET—Are quoted at $2 75 to $3 per keg.

HARDS—Is quoted in jobbing at 9c per lb.

RICE—Louisiana is in large supply, but the demand is only at retail. We quote 4 to 7c per lb for inferior, 7¼ to 8c for ordinary, 8¼ to 9c for prime and 10 to 10½c for choice. There is no strictly choice in market.

FISH—The market is well supplied, and it is selling in a small way at $20 to $21 per bbl for No. 1 Mackerel, $18 for No. 2, and $16 for No. 3. $1 60 per box for Codfish, and 5c to 7½c for Herrings.

COAL OIL—The supply in barrels is lighty more than our sales would indicate. There is a good jobbing demand for the latter. Barrels, however, are only in moderate request. We quote in barrels 60 to 70c per gallon, according to quality and color, and 65 to 72c in cases, according to brand.

LINSEED OIL—The stock is light but there is only a moderate retail demand at 1 50 per gallon. R and lots could be had at a much lower figure.

COTTON SEED OIL—Is in moderate supply and dull. We quote at 90c per gallon for refined and 70c for crude.

TANNERS' OIL—Is in good supply and limited demand at 90c to $1 per gallon.

LARD OIL—Winter strained is in light supply and good jobbing demand at $1 20 to $1 25 per gallon. The season is now so far advanced that there is not much demand for fall and winter strained. Lots may be purchased at $1 00 to $1 10 per gallon.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Is in light supply and moderate demand, at 49 to 50c per gallon for round lots.

WHIP—The stock on hand is light, but the demand is limited. We quote Barry at 10 to 11c. Louisiana Native Tic, Lake 21, and Texas 20 to 25c per lb.

MALAGA FRUIT—Is in good supply and moderate retail demand. We quote at wholesale $4 per box for Lemons, $5 to $6 per box of Orange, Raisins $2 50 for whole boxes, $2 50 for half boxes, and $1 50 for quarter boxes. At retail, dealers obtain 50 per package higher for Raisins.

BEANS—The market is well supplied, but, they are not in much demand. We quote $1 50 per bbl for Western, and $1 60 to $1 75 for Northern.

BUTTER—The market is dull and heavy, in fair, but there is only a light retail demand at 22c per yard in rolls, and 25c in bales. In the absence of sales we quote Louisiana Prairie roll 20c. Kentucky Baggies is quoted at 22c in a small way.

HIDES—The stock of green Hides is fair, while that of Dry Hides is light. There is little or no demand and the sales are almost wholly confined to small lots purchased by dealers. We quote Dry Flint at 17 to 18c per lb for dry salted, 11 to 13c for country dry Flint, 15 to 17c for Texas stretched, and 17 to 18c per lb for Mexican dry Hides.

TALLOW—Is in good request