NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUFOUR & LIBBY, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $3.
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—The usual advertisement having the run of the paper, first insertion, $2 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $3 per square.
Advertisements without an interval to be charged a new insertion.
First or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above annual standard rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents not per line, each insertion.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Si Jésais Roi."
St. CHARLES THEATRE—"Little Detective."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Carlotta." and Lucrecia."
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

THE NEW POLICE BILL.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pierce, of this parish, amendatory of the Metropolitan Police law, does not meet the objections which have been made against the present system. It does not propose to restore to the municipal authorities of New Orleans the selection, organization and control of the police force. It does not propose to take from the Governor of the State the power which the present law gives him and which he has exercised solely in his personal interests and those of the Republican party. Such a control over the police force of New Orleans, or of any city in the State, is no part and never has been any part of the duty of the Governor of Louisiana, and the reason why he should not have it, is obvious to the most unreflecting. It is purely a local matter and peculiarly falls within the range of the duties performed by local authorities. In fact the government of a city consists of its police. Beyond that there is little else to do on the part of a Mayor and Council, which could not as well be performed by mere employes. The police establishment of a city is the executive arm of its Mayor and Council, without which they are entirely powerless to enforce their own ordinances, except by the consent of those who have the control of such police. This has been manifest since the Metropolitan Police Board have had the management of the force. In fact, we have had two city governments since that system was adopted, one of them being merely a government in name. We presume the bill, which Senator Price has introduced, has been inspired by Gov. Warmoth, for we can detect his cloven foot in the amendment which it contemplates. For instance, the present Chairman of the Police Board, who is known to be obnoxious to the Governor, is no longer to be a member of the Board, if the amendment be adopted. There is no particular objection to relieving the Lieutenant Governor from police duty, for that is no more one of the functions of that officer than it is of the Chief Executive of the State. We merely mention the fact to show that the new bill springs more from the spite fulness of Gov. Warmoth than from the conviction that the system has not worked well or from a desire to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants of this city. The new Board proposed by the Governor provides for a Commission of three members, two of whom he is to appoint, and they are to hold office only during the pleasure of the Governor. They will thus be merely the representatives and agents of the Governor, and will have no will of their own nor be responsible to those who pay for this police service. The Administrator of Police in the City Council, although a member of the new commission, will not be answerable to the City Council for any of his acts, and we do not see the propriety of his being a member of the latter body at all under the system which Governor Warmoth proposes to continue. He will have but one vote in the Police Board and his colleagues of the Council will have no influence whatever in its deliberations.

The new bill also comes short of the public demand in failing to reduce sufficiently the expenditure for police service. It contemplates an expenditure of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars when a considerably less sum would pay for all the service required by the public interest. If the police force is to be used for political purposes, the tax payers prefer it should be wielded by the authorities of the city and not by the Governor of the State.

Let us hear no more fulsome commendation of Governor Warmoth, nor see any more disgusting obsequiousness towards him, until he manifests a disposition to *trust* the people of the State and city with the management of their own local affairs, an inalienable constitutional right of all American communities.

THE SIXTH-DAY OF BURNS.

The St. Andrews Society, which has been in existence in this city for forty years, celebrated on the evening of the 25th inst. the anniversary of the national poet of Scotland, in the Minerva Hall which, with its adjoining rooms, was tastefully decorated for the occasion. St. Andrews' Cross was described in an elegant festoon on the roof of the Hall, and the banner of Scotland, the flag of the Hibernia Society, a fine oil painting of Burns, and busts of Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron were gracefully placed at the upper end of the Hall. Under the entablature of the lower end "A Man's a Man for a That" was inscribed in prominent letters.

The ladies' parlor and adjacent rooms were hung with engravings of the scenes Irish capital and other scenes associated with the life of the Bard viz: "The Genius of Poetry appearing to Burns at his Plough," "Burns and his Highland Mary;" "John Anderson my Jo," etc., etc.

There was a numerous assembly of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Alexander Hay, President of the St. Andrews Society for the last two years, occupied the chair with all his usual *bonhomie*, and Mr. Duncan Sinclair, one of our oldest and most venerated Scottish citizens, discharged the duties of Croupier.

After supper, which was both substantial and elegant, the Chairman entered on the programme of the evening, and began by proposing a bumper toast:

"The land we live in."

He said he was proud to see so many ladies present. The bright smiles beaming in their pretty faces proved to him that the spirit of their immortal Bard was hovering around Scotia's scene, where they met to-night to honor his memory in the land of their adoption, far from the "green heaths and shaggy moors" of their native isle.

Many an eye in Scotland turns toward the setting sun. Many a weary heart there, yearns for friends and relatives and "nearer and dearer ones still than all others" who have left their native home to seek another home in the new world, where "wealth still swells the golden tide as busy trade his labor piles."

From every city in Scotland, from the towns, from the villages, from the hills, from the glens, from the moors and from the lone mountain sides, many a prayer ascends to heaven from trembling lips to bless this land and this people where and among whom Providence has cast the lot of many a wanderer from old Caledonia.

And he continues: Our own poet, whom we delight so much to honor, expresses more in half a dozen lines than I could do in a long speech, when he puts in the mouth of an exiling wife these words:

"Sae oftentimes frae Perth I took to the north;
"But what it the north and its hardships to me?
"But I turn to the west when I gang to rest
"That happy my dream and my slumber may be.
"For far in the west lives the lass I love best
"The lad that is dear to my lady and me."

This toast, as well as the following, was drunk with all the honors:

"The President of the United States; the Queen of Great Britain; the memory of Burns; "The poets of Scotland;" "The stranger My Sonnies;" "the city and trade of New Orleans;" "Sister societies—especially the Hibernian;" "the land O'Cakes;" "the ladies" and the "Press."

Among the literary features of the festival most worthy of notice was an original poem in the form of an *ode* of the Scottish poets, from the pen of Mrs. Virginia Thomas, a native of this city, and which was read with great power by Mr. W. F. Buck, drew forth warm and deserved applause; nor can we omit to mention, with great admiration, the unpretentious contribution to the entertainment, most handsomely rendered by Mrs. L. L. Bigelow of New York, whose fine and powerful rendering of not a few of the most popular ballads of Burns, threw the members and friends of the St. Andrew Society into rapturous delight.

After singing "Auld Lang Syne" the tables were cleared away, the dancing commenced and prolonged till far in the morning.

AVERT THE EVIL.—If medicine would give Mrs. Winslow's Syrup to the poor children sick, mortality would be less among them. It costs only 25 cents.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headaches, bad taste in the mouth, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or Biliousness. A dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters speedily and permanently so. Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by all druggists. wed tu thu & sw

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1871. 44th YEAR.—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,280

The Tancy Relief Meeting.

The members of the Bar of New Orleans met in adjourned meeting, yesterday, in the Court Room of the United States Circuit Court, Hon. Christian Roselius in the chair, to receive and act upon the Address to the Bar of the United States, which had been drawn up by a committee appointed at the previous meeting. The Secretary, Mr. M. M. Cohen, read the Address which is as follows:

To the Members of the Bar of the United States:

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of New Orleans, on the 25th day January, 1871, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the Bar of the United States, inviting them to co-operate in a movement by which they propose to give some evidence of their appreciation of the long and distinguished services of the Hon. Roger B. Taney, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

For more than a quarter of a century, Chief Justice Taney held that high and responsible position; and during that long period, he discharged the arduous duties of his high office, with a dignity, impartiality and ability never surpassed by any judge. When he accepted the office, he occupied a prominent position at the Bar, which would have enabled him to accumulate a competency for himself and family in a few years. This prospect he sacrificed for the public service; and the salary of his office being barely sufficient for the support of his family, he died without having been able to provide for the comfortable maintenance of his daughters, who have been reduced to the necessity of earning a precarious subsistence by their own exertions as copyists. Under these circumstances we consider it but an act of tardy justice to the daughters of the great Judge, that some substantial acknowledgment should be made of the debt of gratitude the legal profession especially, and the people of the United States generally, owe for the spotless integrity, transcendent ability and fearless independence, with which their illustrious father administered even-handed justice in the highest tribunal of the Republic.

We, therefore, respectfully call upon our professional brethren of the United States, and such other citizens as may desire to co-operate with us in this movement, to hold similar meetings and appoint committees, and, by voluntary contributions, to raise a fund to be forwarded forthwith, to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, George Wm. Brown and S. Teakle Wallis, of Baltimore, with a request that they present the same to the daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney.

C. ROSELIUS, Chairman.
E. H. DURELL,
LOGAN HUNTON,
E. C. BILLINGS,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

On motion the address was adopted.

Mr. E. C. Billings then moved the appointment of a committee of eleven members of the Bar, whose duty it should be to receive any contributions that might be made by the citizens of Louisiana in behalf of the family of Judge Taney:

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen:

Judge H. C. Dibble, Geo. W. Race, Jos. P. Hornsby, C. C. Miller, C. E. Fenner, J. S. Whitaker, James B. Eustis, R. H. Brown, Jas. McConnell, W. Grant, W. W. King, J. S. Whitaker.

On motion the Chairman of the meeting—Mr. Roselius—was added to the committee.

On motion the committee were requested to meet on Monday (to-morrow) at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Chairman, to consult as to the proper measures to be taken in furtherance of the duty with which they were charged. The meeting then adjourned until Saturday next to receive the report of the committee thus formed.

MONUMENT TO GEN. R. E. LEE.—In our advertising columns appears to-day an address to the public of New Orleans, by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the R. E. Lee Monumental Association, who have been charged with the duty of collecting the funds necessary to carry out the object of the Association.

The Committee will circulate subscription lists in the city during the coming week.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

SATURDAY, January 28, 1870.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M., Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding.

Twenty-two Senators present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President appointed committees as per resolutions.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor asking the consent of the Senate to the withdrawal of the veto, on the bill to incorporate the Alexandria, Homer and Fulton Railroad Company. Lies over subject to call.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill introduced by Mr. Campbell to incorporate the Louisiana State Deposit Bank (which proposes to be a depository for public monies,) came up.

The following is a synopsis: The capital stock of the corporation shall be five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, that the same may be increased. Provided, that the capital stock of said corporation shall never exceed ten millions of dollars.....and no shares of stock shall be offered or sold for less than par value.....At least ten per cent. of the amount of each subscription shall be paid at the time the subscription is made, otherwise such shall be rejected.....The stockholders shall elect from their number a board of new directors.....A President, Cashier and other necessary officers shall from time to time be elected, so as to enable the said corporation to carry on the business of banking, by the purchase, discounting of bills, notes and other evidences of debt, at such rates as its directors shall prescribe, anything in the laws of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.....to make cash advances on cotton, sugar, rice, etc., to advance money on securities or credits upon any property, real or personal.....That it shall be lawful to issue circulating notes to twice the amount of its capital stock, etc.

The Senate was engaged for nearly two hours on points of order upon the question, as to whether or no the bill should be referred to a special committee, when the Senate adjourned without taking any action.

The House.

The House was called to order at 12 M., Speaker Carr in the chair.

Eighty-three members present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Faulkner moved that the report of the special committee to investigate the minutes of Thursday's proceedings be received and read.

The Speaker observed that the first action of the House was to read and adopt the minutes of the evening, and began by proposing a bumper toast:

"The land we live in."

He said he was proud to see so many ladies present. The bright smiles beaming in their pretty faces proved to him that the spirit of their immortal Bard was hovering around Scotia's scene, where they met to-night to honor his memory in the land of their adoption, far from the "green heaths and shaggy moors" of their native isle.

Many an eye in Scotland turns toward the setting sun. Many a weary heart there, yearns for friends and relatives and "nearer and dearer ones still than all others" who have left their native home to seek another home in the new world, where "wealth still swells the golden tide as busy trade his labor piles."

From every city in Scotland, from the towns, from the villages, from the hills, from the glens, from the moors and from the lone mountain sides, many a prayer ascends to heaven from trembling lips to bless this land and this people where and among whom Providence has cast the lot of many a wanderer from old Caledonia.

And he continues: Our own poet, whom we delight so much to honor, expresses more in half a dozen lines than I could do in a long speech, when he puts in the mouth of an exiling wife these words:

"Sae oftentimes frae Perth I took to the north;
"But what it the north and its hardships to me?
"But I turn to the west when I gang to rest
"That happy my dream and my slumber may be.
"For far in the west lives the lass I love best
"The lad that is dear to my lady and me."

This toast, as well as the following, was drunk with all the honors:

"The President of the United States;" the Queen of Great Britain;" "the memory of Burns;" "The poets of Scotland;" "The stranger My Sonnies;" "the city and trade of New Orleans;" "Sister societies—especially the Hibernian;" "the land O'Cakes;" "the ladies" and the "Press."

Among the literary features of the festival most worthy of notice was an original poem in the form of an *Ode* of the Scottish poets, from the pen of Mrs. Virginia Thomas, a native of this city, and which was read with great power by Mr. W. F. Buck, drew forth warm and deserved applause; nor can we omit to mention, with great admiration, the unpretentious contribution to the entertainment, most handsomely rendered by Mrs. L. L. Bigelow of New York, whose fine and powerful rendering of not a few of the most popular ballads of Burns, threw the members and friends of the St. Andrew Society into rapturous delight.

After singing "Auld Lang Syne" the tables were cleared away, the dancing commenced and prolonged till far in the morning.

AVERT THE EVIL.—If medicine would give Mrs. Winslow's Syrup to the poor children sick, mortality would be less among them. It costs only 25 cents.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headaches, bad taste in the mouth, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or Biliousness. A dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters speedily and permanently so. Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by all druggists. wed tu thu & sw

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Rumored Capitulation of Paris.

Prussian Shells Falling Near the Church of Notre Dame.

Meetings of Clubs Forbidden.

The Journals Le Combat and the Réveil Suspended.

Jules Favre at Versailles.

Supposed to be Settling Terms of Capitulation.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, Jan. 27.—Negotiations in reference to the surrender of Paris are now so far advanced that articles of capitulation will be signed in the course of the day.

Bordeaux, Jan. 27.—It is officially announced that Gen. Clinchant has been appointed to the command of the first army, in place of General Bourbaki, who is no longer able to perform active service. The latter seems to have in a moment of mental aberration attempted unsuccessfully, to commit suicide with a pistol.

London, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Versailles, states that shells from the Germans fall near and are falling near the Church of Notre Dame.

It is generally believed, though unofficially confirmed, that terms of capitulation have been submitted by France.

The alleged terms are freely discussed at clubs and official circles.

London, Jan. 27.—A Versailles correspondent of the *London Times*, writes under date 25th: "Favre returned from Paris yesterday, and had another interview with Bismarck.

Another *armistice* is reported to have occurred in Paris. The people in large numbers appeared before the Hotel de Ville, and demanded peace, or a general sortie, accompanying their demand with the cry "To Berlin?"

The rioting was suppressed by the troops, who fired upon the mob, several of whom were killed and wounded. On Saturday night the mob forced open Mazas prison and released Gustave Flourens, Felix Pyat and other political prisoners.

On Sunday the crowd surrounded the Hotel de Ville, and fire upon the officers who refused, then surrendered. The prisoners were retaken by the Mobiles, with such effect that five of the rioters were killed, eighteen wounded and the rest dispersed, when quiet was restored.

Later advices from Paris state that the Government has ordered to barter over all troops and artillery in the Place Hotel de Ville. Contra marital laws been doubled and clubs closed. The Democratic organs, *Le Réveil* and *Le Combat*, have been suppressed.

St. Denis was bombarded on the 24th. The French replied feebly.

Official dispatches from Paris, 23d, state that the separation of the command of the army from that of the Prussian Guard is imminent. Gen. Trochu retains the latter, but Gen. Vinoy is now commander of the forces.

The London *Post* to-day (27th) announces that the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn is fixed for the 21st of March.

London, Jan. 28.—The *Tribune* special, of 24th, from Paris, says, there was considerable disturbance on the 22d inst. Detachments of 300 National Guards attacked the Hotel de Ville. The Mobiles defended it and were firm; the attack lasted three-quarters of an hour. The official report states the loss of the rioters at 5 killed and 18 wounded. An attempt to create a reaction was completely suppressed.

General Vinoy has accepted the command of the military forces in place of Gen. Trochu, on the condition that strenuous efforts shall be adopted to repress disturbances.

The Radical Clubs has been closed and numerous arrests had been made.

The number of deaths in last week in Paris was 4495, an increase of 397 over the previous week.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Versailles, Tuesday, states that Favre returned to Versailles on Wednesday evening.

The fire still continues.

London, Jan. 27.—A circular of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to all diplomatic agents of Spain, compliments the election of Duke of Genoa and Prim; says the feeling of the people of Spain is expressed in these words: We desire to live in peace with all nations.

The flight of the French to the Island of Jersey is unabated.

The books for the Prussian loan closed with a subscription largely in excess of the required amount.

London, Jan. 27—5 P. M.—There is a rumor on the stock exchange of the capitulation of Paris, but as yet there is no authentic confirmation of the report.

London, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated 26, to the London *Telegraph* says: The bombardment of Paris continues, though the Prussians have fallen near the church of Notre Dame. The loss of the Germans in the three days' sorties is 1500 men.

None of the German batteries, except on the Southern and Southwest sides of Paris throw shells in the city. Fires are still occasionally kindled in Paris by German shells.

The number of French prisoners in Germany on the 1st of January was 11,160 officers and 323,955 men.

The ladies of Munich have resolved to present a beautiful wreath to the Emperor William and erect a statue of Von Moltke.

The *Times* says the rumors respecting the impending capitulation of Paris are confirmed. The only positive news seems to be that negotiations are in progress, Paris meanwhile is partly and is therefore ready to capitulate.

Correspondent of the *Times* writes from Paris, that there will certainly be more sorties, and it will require a firm hand to prevent terrible tragedies, for Paris feathes the work of surrender to which it must be forced by its thousands of hungry mouths.

General Faidherbe is at Dunkerk making preparations for the defense of the town.

The French have destroyed the bridge of Creey, near the town of Laroche, capturing 2 Prussian officers.

The town of Saboe, 27 miles west southwest of Lemans, is occupied by 2000 Germans, with another 2000 cavalry.

A dispatch from Versailles says Bourbaki is withdrawing to Beasnon by the way up the left bank of the river Doubs.

Letter slices from Paris state that the Government has ordered to barter over all troops and artillery in the Place Hotel de Ville. Contra marital laws been doubled and clubs closed. The Democratic organs, *Le Réveil* and *Le Combat*, have been suppressed.

St. Denis was bombarded on the 24th. The French replied feebly.

Official dispatches from Paris, 23d, state that the separation of the command of the army from that of the Prussian Guard is imminent. Gen. Trochu retains the latter but Gen. Vinoy is now commander of the forces.

The London *Post* to-day (27th) announces that the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn is fixed for the 21st of March.

London, Jan. 28.—The following is the Bank statement: Loans decrease over $600,000; deposits decrease $1,000,000; specie decrease $100,000; legal tenders decrease over $600,000; circulation decrease trifle.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 27.—Afternoon.—Consols 92¾. Bonds firmer, 89¾.

Frankfort, Jan. 27.—Bonds closed firmer, 89¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 27—Afternoon.—Cotton opened quiet; middling uplands 8 3-16d; Orleans 8¼ 3-16d. The sales to-day reached 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for export and 500 for speculation. Sales of American which 8,000 is American. Receipts of the week 73,000, including 30,000 American.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—Market steady. Cotton afloat 420,000 bales; American 326,000.

London, Jan. 27, 7 P. M.—Consols closed 92¾. Bonds firmer, 90¼.

London, Jan. 27, 7 P. M.—Consols closed 92¾. Bonds firmer, 90¼.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association by telegraph for New York Cotton Exchange for the week ending this evening, 30,000 bales, of which 20,000 were American; receipts 73,000, of which 30,000 American.

NOTE—At 2:00 P. M. trading so dispatches. Stocks in the morning were heavy, but rallied in the afternoon. Gold opened at 110¼ and closed at 110¼. Money easier, loans 6 @ 7 per cent. Sterling 109½ @ 109¾. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 15¾c; Orleans 16c; sales 1500 bales. Flour quiet, 40c. Rosin unsettled, $3 30 @ $3 40. Freights dull.

New York, Jan. 28, Noon.—Stocks generally steady, and rather strong. Government securities firm. Sterling dull. Currency bonds firm. Gold opened at 110¼ and has been steady 10¼. Money easier, loans 6 @ 7. Sterling exchange—long 9¾, short 10¼; 5-20's of 1862 with coupons, 109¾.

Memphis, Jan. 28.—The steamer W. R. Arthur, from New Orleans for Louisville, exploded her boiler 14 miles below there at 2 o'clock this morning. Sixty lives are supposed to be lost. The wounded are John Bayne, first clerk, W. H. Bassell, wife and child, from Jefferson, Texas, both the mates, two pilots and the engineers, Miss Pakton, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Ellis, of Louisville, of Illinois. The wounded have been brought here.

[Special Dispatch.]

Paris, Jan. 28.—Yesterday night, crowds of citizens of Belleville and other quarters, who had been threatening outbreaks, have been quiet. On the night of the 19th inst., gathered in numbers around the person of Mason, whom Monteets, Millers, and others made prisoners, are incarcerated, and after furious riotous demonstrations, gathering up courage in the absence of opposition, made a regular attack upon the prison, and beat down the guards with bludgeons, clubs and bayonets.

The jailer and turnkeys fled for their lives, leaving the jail free to the rioters. Who opened the cells containing the prisoners, until they found Flourens, Millers and their poor comrades, who were borne forth in triumph, amid the cries of "*A bas Favre*" and "*Vive Trochu!*"

After parading numerous streets, the ruffianly crowd stopped, at the request of the lieutenant upon the Mairie of the 20th arrondissement, and organizing the turbulent elements, formed a procession, headed by Flourens, Pyat, Lechaise and Charonne, labouring to establish headquarters for a revolutionary movement, which it was hoped would expand over the whole city.

However, as the parade failed to draw any large accessions of force, the rioters were easily dispersed, they were willing to plunge into revolution, although they were badly armed, and almost destitute of ammunition.

WHAT IS TRUTH?—Count Benedetti, the Minister of France for the Court of Berlin, has written a startling letter. He states the French Government, at the outset of the war, was assured by Count Bismarck that the King was by him induced to accept the Spanish throne, and Prince Hohenzollern wrote to the Cabinet of Madrid intimating that his son was no longer in the question. The Spanish Crown, and King William was especially desirous that it should be known that he acquiesced in the renunciation, but the demands of the Cortes forced the prince humble Prussia by entering a protest that no consent of the house of Hohenzollern should for the future be required to mount the throne of Spain. King William would not, and Napoleon insisted to the last. The result was war.

The Sovereign Pontiff of the Church of Portugal.—Dr. Duperon, in the Union Medicale, after a careful investigation of the female operative [illegible] machine, reaches the conclusion that these organs are not, as has been asserted, more or less rudimentary in women than in men, but are wanting in certain parts peculiar to their sex, and that the organs which have been reported are evidently sinuous embouchures, and the mention of a labor too severe for women is exaggerated.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 28.—The following was received here to-day, 28th, at 9 o'clock:

London, Jan. 27—Afternoon.—The German Prussians are concentrating at St. Quentin and Amiens, and reorganizing before Paris.

The French have captured a gunboat of the Empress Augusta, who had been placed in the hospital at Chatelet exposed to fire.

[Western Union.]

Versailles, Jan. 27.—The capitulation of Paris has been signed. The terms are, the surrender of the garrison and the summoning of a National Assembly.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Versailles, Jan. 27.—The following particulars have been received regarding the first visit of Jules Favre to German headquarters at Versailles: It appears that Favre arrived at Versailles on the 23d, at five in the morning, in Bismarck's carriage, which had been sent to the Prussian outpost for him. He was much fatigued, and drove at once to the Chancellor's office, where he remained in interview, he took dinner with Bismarck. The latter held a conference with the Emperor at eleven the same night. Count Russell, the representative of the British Foreign Office, was summoned before hand of the approaching visit of Favre.

New York, Jan. 28.—*Herald's* special:

London, Jan. 27.—The following is the substance of our Paris correspondent's letter, dated 23d: The evening official journals, *Combat* and *Réveil*, suppressed by the decree of the Minister of Interior, for publishing articles of a violent character against the rioters by General Vinoy. Indeed, much satisfaction is felt at the great change effected in rulers during the past 48 hours.

A few weeks ago it would have been regarded treason to oppose Trochu, who had so succeeded from the command, if not degraded. For a few days past it has been evident that such would be his fate. The people are willing to admit his honesty and bravery, but acknowledge, too, if say, they his complete failure in either of these. His four months of rule have been four months of fulsome proclamations and promises, and not one successful fight. He has failed to organize his army during these months, for it is little better than an armed mob.

General Vinoy is the real spirit of the defense, although unfortunately he comes too late. Whenever a chance of success is dead it is impossible not to sympathize with a man in his seventieth year, who after a life of service accepts such a heavy task. Yet even now it is difficult to find a man of women who will say boldly, "Let us capitulate."

A few days since, while the usual crowd of women were waiting for their wretched rations of three hundred grammes, one poor wretch, half dead with fatigue, cold and hunger, "succumbed" and wanted with misery, exclaimed, "Mon Dieu, que cela finisse." She was immediately surrounded by other starving and suffering women, who abused and hustled her, until she fainted in the road, and was rescued by Lieutenant Mason and carried away in an ambulance.

This illustrates the moral cowardice of the people, and the morbidness of the poor wretch, half dead with fatigue, cold and hunger, "succumbed" and wanted with misery, exclaimed, "Mon Dieu, que cela finisse." She was immediately surrounded by other starving and suffering women, who abused and hustled her, until she fainted in the road, and was rescued by Lieutenant Mason and carried away in an ambulance.

This illustrates the moral cowardice of the people, and the morbidness of the poor wretch, half dead with fatigue, cold and hunger, "succumbed" and wanted with misery, exclaimed, "Mon Dieu, que cela finisse." For the last six days the Germans in the morning have been 500, As far as food is concerned, it has been scarcer every day. The Prussians may fall on Paris into submission, but the poor suffering people will be forced to a greater General than even Von Moltke—Famine. Before three weeks the end is certain to come.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 28.—It has been snowing steadily since 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Jan. 28.—The tug Phenix, towing the ship Hudson, from London, to the bay to-day, exploded, killing a fireman and injuring seven other persons. The Providence steamer Utility, of the Keystone line, burned to her wheel.

Arrived, the steamship Mississippi, from New Orleans.

Milwaukie, Wis., Jan. 28.—A memorial to Congress against the repeal of the income tax, signed by the General Assembly by a vote of 73 to 9.

New York, Jan. 28.—The following is the Bank statement: Loans decrease over $600,000; deposits decrease $1,000,000; specie decrease $100,000; legal tenders decrease over $600,000; circulation decrease trifle.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 27.—Afternoon.—Consols 92¾. Bonds firmer, 89¾.

Frankfort, Jan. 27.—Bonds closed firmer, 89¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 27—Afternoon.—Cotton opened quiet; middling uplands 8 3-16d; Orleans 8¼ 3-16d. The sales to-day reached 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for export and 500 for speculation. Sales of American which 8,000 is American. Receipts of the week 73,000, including 30,000 American.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—Market steady. Cotton afloat 420,000 bales; American 326,000.

London, Jan. 27, 7 P. M.—Consols closed 92¾. Bonds firmer, 90¼.

London, Jan. 27, 7 P. M.—Consols closed 92¾. Bonds firmer, 90¼.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association by telegraph for New York Cotton Exchange for the week ending this evening, 30,000 bales, of which 20,000 were American; receipts 73,000, of which 30,000 American.

NOTE—At 2:00 P. M. trading so dispatches. Stocks in the morning were heavy, but rallied in the afternoon. Gold opened at 110¼ and closed at 110¼. Money easier, loans 6 @ 7 per cent. Sterling 109½ @ 109¾. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 15¾c; Orleans 16c; sales 1500 bales. Flour quiet, 40c. Rosin unsettled, $3 30 @ $3 40. Freights dull.

New York, Jan. 28, Noon.—Stocks generally steady, and rather strong. Government securities firm. Sterling dull. Currency bonds firm. Gold opened at 110¼ and has been steady 10¼. Money easier, loans 6 @ 7. Sterling exchange—long 9¾, short 10¼; 5-20's of 1862 with coupons, 109¾.

Memphis, Jan. 28.—The steamer W. R. Arthur, from New Orleans for Louisville, exploded her boiler 14 miles below there at 2 o'clock this morning. Sixty lives are supposed to be lost. The wounded are John Bayne, first clerk, W. H. Bassell, wife and child, from Jefferson, Texas, both the mates, two pilots and the engineers, Miss Pakton, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Ellis, of Louisville, of Illinois. The wounded have been brought here.

[Special Dispatch.]

Paris, Jan. 28.—Yesterday night, crowds of citizens of Belleville and other quarters, who had been threatening outbreaks, have been quiet. On the night of the 19th inst., gathered in numbers around the person of Mason, whom Monteets, Millers, and others made prisoners, are incarcerated, and after furious riotous demonstrations, gathering up courage in the absence of opposition, made a regular attack upon the prison, and beat down the guards with bludgeons, clubs and bayonets.

The jailer and turnkeys fled for their lives, leaving the jail free to the rioters. Who opened the cells containing the prisoners, until they found Flourens, Millers and their poor comrades, who were borne forth in triumph, amid the cries of "*A bas Favre*" and "*Vive Trochu!*"

After parading numerous streets, the ruffianly crowd stopped, at the request of the lieutenant upon the Mairie of the 20th arrondissement, and organizing the turbulent elements, formed a procession, headed by Flourens, Pyat, Lechaise and Charonne, labouring to establish headquarters for a revolutionary movement, which it was hoped would expand over the whole city.

However, as the parade failed to draw any large accessions of force, the rioters were easily dispersed, they were willing to plunge into revolution, although they were badly armed, and almost destitute of ammunition.

WHAT IS TRUTH?—Count Benedetti, the Minister of France for the Court of Berlin, has written a startling letter. He states the French Government, at the outset of the war, was assured by Count Bismarck that the King was by him induced to accept the Spanish throne, and Prince Hohenzollern wrote to the Cabinet of Madrid intimating that his son was no longer in the question. The Spanish Crown, and King William was especially desirous that it should be known that he acquiesced in the renunciation, but the demands of the Cortes forced the proud humble Prussia by entering a protest that no consent of the house of Hohenzollern should for the future be required to mount the throne of Spain. King William would not, and Napoleon insisted to the last. The result was war.

The Sovereign Pontiff of the Church of Portugal.—Dr. Duperon, in the Union Medicale, after a careful investigation of the female operative [illegible] machine, reaches the conclusion that these organs are not, as has been asserted, more or less rudimentary in women than in men, but are wanting in certain parts peculiar to their sex, and that the organs which have been reported are evidently sinuous embouchures, and the mention of a labor too severe for women is exaggerated.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1871.

In the money market we continue to be decidedly light, demand for discount, but with ample supply of capital available, no difficulty is experienced in negotiating all the A1 paper offered. We still quote as direct rates 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 notes and good business paper, 12@15 for collaterals and A1 business paper without collaterals, Mortgage paper rates at 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1, and 12@15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110¼@110¾, (against 110⅝ at New York), and after touching 110⅞, closed at 110¾@110¾, (against 110⅝). The business included $600 at 110¾, $40,000 at 110 7-16, $2000, $4000, $11,000 and $13,000 at 110⅞, $2000, $2000 and $6000 at 110¾, and $2000 at 110¾@110⅝. Nothing was reported in Silver.

The movement in Sterling Exchange was active, the market ruling very firm during most of the day, but softening slightly towards the close under a decline in gold. The sales reported were: £15,000, of which £3600 and £3600 bill of lading at 109¾; £3600 at 110⅛, £3600 and £3600 A1 at 110¼, £3600 and £3600 A1 at 110⅜, £3600 and £3600 A1 at 110⅝, £18,000 A1 clear at 110⅞@111⅛, £3600 A1 clear at 110⅞, £3600, £3600, £3600 and £3600 at 110⅞, £10,000 first class (equal to private bankers) at 109¾, £3600 private bankers at 109¾, £3600 and £3600 bank at 109¾, £15,000 A1 bill of lading at 109¾, £3600 bank at 109 and £3600 at 109⅛. Sterling may be quoted at 110⅛@110⅜ for good to A1 bill of lading and close and £1200 on bank.

Domestic Exchanges were without any material variation. The banks drew on New York for remittance at ¼ ⅌ cent. discount, and the private banks $50,000 commercial sight on New York and $60,000, $80,000 and $56,000 private bankers' at 5-16 discount; $50,000 commercial at ⅜; $85,000 commercial and $6,000, $15,000, $20,000 and $40,000 private bankers' at ⅜; $10,000 sight on New Orleans, if not the same, and $10,000 thirty days sight on New York at ¼.

We have to-day received a $2000 private bankers' gold Check at ½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ cent. Scraps of the banks drew at ½ discount.

Specie was rather more doing in Specie, the sales reported being $1,100 in Mexican Crescent City Slaughter-house at $46 50, 100 do., ready, at $46 50, 100 do. at $46 75, 100 do. at $46 75, 100 do. at $46 75, 100 Bank at $46 ⅌ dec. ready, and 100 at $46 50, 40 do. at $46 50, 50 do. at $46 75, 50 do. at $46 75, 50 do. at $46 75