The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1871

WHAT THE CARPET-BAGGERS DID IN ALABAMA.

Governor R. B. Lindsay, of Alabama, occupies a large part of his late message to the Legislature of that State now in session at Montgomery, with a narrative of the action of previous sessions of the body in the matter of railroad subsidies. He says bonds of various railroad companies were endorsed by the State to the amount of many millions of dollars and bonds of the State for many millions more were issued to the same companies, but he is unable to communicate to the Legislature even an approximate statement of the liability thus incurred. He says:

"To what extent, bonds, under the various statutes, have been endorsed and issued by the State it is impossible to inform you. Neither in the Executive office nor in any other office of the Government can be found a record of the action of the Executive in this regard."

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the aid thus granted by the amount granted to the railroads which he names—for instance the bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery road were endorsed to the amount of two millions five hundred thousand dollars. The Montgomery and Eufaula road, besides an endorsement of her own bonds to the extent of sixteen thousand dollars per mile, received bonds of the State to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars. The Alabama and Chattanooga road received bonds of the State to the amount of two millions of dollars, besides, according to a surmise which the Governor has formed, the bonds of the same road were endorsed to the amount of between four or five millions of dollars. The Governor also says:

I have no knowledge of the form of the bonds, except those of the Montgomery and Mobile, and Montgomery and Eufaula railroads, and unless from rumors, or unofficial information, I cannot even suppose the number of the bonds endorsed to any company, the time when and where payable, or whether endorsed, or issued according to law.

By the several statutes, it is provided that the companies entitled to and obtaining State aid, shall in the case of endorsed bonds, deposit with the Auditor of the State of Alabama, at least 15 days before the interest becoming due, from time to time, upon said bonds, endorsed as aforesaid, an amount sufficient to pay such interest, or evidence that said interest has been paid; and if said company fail to deposit said interest, or to furnish evidence of payment, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to report that fact to the Governor.

I have said there is no record of the State liabilities in behalf of the Alabama and Chattanooga Company. Neither can be found any of the securities required by law to be given to the State by that company. What has become of them, or whether they were executed, delivered and placed on file in any of the offices of the Government, I am unable to inform you.

* * * * * * *

While the Alabama and Chattanooga Company have failed to fulfill their pledges and obligations to the State and their immediate creditors, I may be permitted to say that their enterprise is one of great interest and value to the State, and the work, up to this time, conducted with skill and energy, although their financial transactions have been wanting in prudence and economy and their designs on the State treasury reprehensible.

We sincerely trust that the apprehension of his Excellency, will be found to have less foundation than the facts he states would seem to justify, although there can be no doubt that the credit of our sister State has been most recklessly placed in jeopardy by the acts of as grave a set of adventurers as ever cursed a commonwealth.

It is a matter of thankfulness for us of Louisiana that the credit of this State was not drawn upon to the same extent as that of Alabama, but there are enough facts connected with the legislation of both States during the last two years, to convince the people of the North of the character and consequences of the reconstruction policy they have forced upon us.

A Doubtful Scheme.

We observe in the Memphis *Appeal* an advertisement announcing a series of Diamond Gift concerts, to be held in Washington on February 27th, for the benefit of the French war. Reference is made in the advertisement to the names of several distinguished citizens in different parts of the country, who, it is stated, have consented to act as commissioners and officers of the scheme, the tempting part of which is a promise that 9650 prizes, worth eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars worth of diamonds, will be distributed among the holders of the tickets. There are 190,000 of these tickets, and their price is $6 each.

We would respectfully call the attention of our friends of the *Appeal* to this scheme and suggest to them the advisability of testing its genuineness, because we have reason to believe that the use of the name of one of the commissioners was unauthorized, and the telegraph has announced the withdrawal of another—Gen. Albert Pike. We have seen no announcement of the project in the French paper at New York, where we should think it would be likely to appear if *bona fide*.

Aid to Judge Taney's Family.

The members of the Bar of New Orleans are reminded of the adjourned meeting in the United States Circuit Court room today at one o'clock, called for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed on Wednesday last to prepare an address to the Bar of this city and of the United States touching the condition of the family of the late Chief Justice Taney. This matter has attracted the attention of the New York Bar, as we see by a letter in the New York *Herald* of the 20th, which we subjoin. In absence of a more effective plan, the suggestion of the writer may be thought worthy of consideration:

A TANEY FUND PROPOSED.

To the Editor of the Herald:

In the report in to-day's *Herald* it seems to have been stated in Congress that Judge Taney's daughters have been compelled to support themselves and mother by their labors as copyists. I recommend that the members of the Bar throughout the United States make short work of this difficulty by sending five dollars each to Mr. Charles O'Conor, to be invested by him in government bonds and the bonds sent to these ladies. It is proper to say that neither Mr. O'Conor nor the ladies are aware of this suggestion. But every lawyer knows what it is to make a support by copying, and must needs admit that testimonial, as proposed, would be only a just tribute to the memory of a great lawyer, whose judicial integrity was never questioned.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

January 18, 1871.

FRENCH SUBSCRIPTION IN LOUISIANA.—The sum of sixty-three thousand dollars has been collected up to this date in the State of Louisiana for the benefit of the victims of the war in France.

AVERT THE EVIL.—If mothers would give Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup to their children, infantile mortality would be less among them. It costs only 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ST. CHARLES.—Our ever favorite Lotta had the usual success last night, that is, a full house and an appreciative one. To-day at the matinée, the favorite will appear in character play "The Little Detective," which will be given. On Monday evening, the little play ("Heart's Ease," written expressly for our little favorite, will be produced.

THE ATHENÆUM.—There was no falling off last night of the familiar appreciative audiences which have attended Miss Western, from the first appearance. "East Lynne," which, by the way, is the particular province of Miss Western, but with a most decided improvement over the manner of to-day's matinée the play of "Adelaide," written expressly for Miss Western, is given. The admirers of Miss Western and they are countless, will keep in mind the fact that she makes her last appearance on Sunday night.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Germans Insist on Unconditional Surrender of Paris.

Five Days' Rations in Paris.

Bombardment of Paris Continues.

Patriotic Sentiments of Gambetta.

Guizot Urges England's Intercession.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Protest to Bill Dividing Texas.

Butler Acquitted of Perjury.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—At noon, "Il Trovatore." At night, "Guillaume Tell."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon and evening, "Little Detective."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At noon, "Carlotta." At night, "Spy of 64, Mars."

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 49 and 51 St. Charles street.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

FRIDAY, January 27, 1871.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at noon by Lieutenant-Governor Dunn.

Twenty-five Senators present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

A message from the Governor submitting the annual report of the Board of Health.

A message from the Auditor requesting that the name of James D. Lacey, late State Tax Collector for Rapides, be stricken from the list of defaulters, he having complied with the law, was received and referred.

On motion of Mr. Jenks, the vote by which the bill subdividing the parishes of East and West Feliciana was made the special order for Tuesday, was reconsidered, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Coupland, a bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Riverbridge, was read twice and referred to the same committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Ray, from the Judiciary Committee—Original bill amending several sections of the registration bill.

The bill was read twice under suspension of the rules.

The bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably by bill on the claim of A. Squilie.

Mr. Todd moved that the pages employed by the various committees be allowed their per diem.

Mr. Lynch amended by providing that no more pages be employed unless authorized by the Senate.

It was finally agreed that such pages as held vouchers should be paid, and the proviso of Mr. Lynch was also accepted.

By Mr. Reagan, favorably on Penitentiary—A bill for the relief of J. E. Perrins, for services rendered as chaplain and member of the Board of Control of the Penitentiary.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Ray called up a bill creating the parish of Sheridan, to be composed of portions of the parishes of Madison, Carroll and Richland.

Mr. Fish opposed the bill on account of its name. It might be construed, he said, to perpetuate the memory of the Sheridan of old, but it would be construed to compliment the present General Sheridan, and he was opposed to such compliments living, such in this manner. Mr. McMillen expressed his surprise at the attempt to create a new parish out of territory he represented, who had asked for the carrying out of this parish. It struck him as strange and unmanly on the part of the Senator from Ouachita. He therefore seconded the motion previously made by Mr. Lynch to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Ray said that the day before the same Senator had said that he represented the whole State and had a right to attend to local affairs of any of its portion. Mr. Ray knew many of that section of the State than Mr. McMillen, and he considered that he had a right to present here the desires of six hundred of the citizens of that locality.

Mr. Lynch said that the memorial had been presented by a member of the Senate from the Bench (Judge Wyley, Rep.), one of his neighbors, and the Senator thought it strange that he did not have the courtesy to present it through him. Mr. Lynch.

Mr. McMillan expressed his dissatisfaction at the fact that this was the first time he had heard of the attempted dismemberment of the locality he represented. He reiterated his sentiment, that it was strange and uncomfortable on the part of Mr. Ray and Judge Wyley. He had not blamed in his remarks on the day previous, that he had a right to introduce bills appertaining to other localities than that which he represented.

On the yeas and nays being called upon the motion to reject (or postpone indefinitely), the bill was rejected by 16 yeas to 12 nays.

Mr. Fisher in the chair.

A motion, by Mr. Todd, to postpone the order of the day for half an hour, prevailed.

By Mr. Todd—A petition from the Second House of the Holy Family was introduced and referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

By Mr. Ray—A bill creating the Sixteenth Judicial District. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Anderson—A bill to authorize the Governor to issue patents on certain sales of State lands. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Pierce—A bill for the inspection and designation of coal, petroleum and illuminating oils. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Antoine—A bill to incorporate the city of Shreveport, to provide for its better police, etc. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Todd—Providing for a Committee to investigate the affairs of the Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Comp'y, etc., for the purpose of arriving at the true state of the company's affairs. Lies over.

By Mr. Ingraham—Providing for the printing of the journal in the Louisianian. Lies over.

Mr. Pinchback called up a resolution providing that persons contesting seats thereafter shall pay for the expenses of witnesses in contested election cases.

Mr. Hunsacker moved an amendment providing that contestants must have given notice of their intention to contest within thirty days after the election.

Mr. Pinchback spoke to the amendment and the remarks of Mr. Hunsacker, who stated that the law required that such notice should be given within five days. Mr. Pinchback said the new election law made it impossible to abide by the law quoted by Mr. Hunsacker, because the supervisors are themselves given thirty days to compile the votes cast and no candidate could know the result of the election until the promulgation had been made.

Mr. Pinchback spoke to the same effect, and indulged in some remarks relative to the contested elections.

Mr. Hunsacker spoke at great length in reply and maintaining the legal character of his proviso.

Mr. Bingham followed, speaking at length against the proviso of Mr. Hunsacker.

Mr. Bastian spoke against with the resolution, but he wished more consistency, the gentlemen who had preceded him having, he said, voted for resolutions providing for the payment of these witnesses by the State.

Mr. Pinchback spoke again, reminding the Senator that there was misapprehension in his mind as to the inconsistency charge. Mr. Pinchback again spoke of the law quoted by Mr. Hunsacker, which it was impossible to comply with in view of the provisions of the present election law. Mr. Pinchback took occasion to say that he understood Senators from the floor, who, probably in view of the "thirty days" question arising, had prepared their notices of contest, believing that they had been defeated, whereas they were eventually surprised to find that they were declared elected.

A motion was made to lay the resolution upon the table.

Pending consideration the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at 12 M., 90 members present, Speaker Carr in the chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The journal was dispensed with.

A message from the Governor submitting the annual report of the Board of Health.

A message from the Auditor requesting that the name of James D. Lacey, late State Tax Collector for Rapides, be stricken from the list of defaulters, he having complied with the law, was received and referred.

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On motion was made to dispense with the reading of the journal until to-morrow morning.

A motion was made to lay that motion upon the table.

The yeas and nays were called for, resulting in 60 yeas to 38 nays. The motion to adjourn was then put to the House, and the minutes in manuscript form were read and approved by the Minute Clerk.

Mr. Carter moved that further reading of the minutes be dispensed with, and that a committee of five be appointed to look over the journal and report whether the same is correct or not.

Mr. Dewees moved as an amendment that the Committee consist of ninety-nine members in place of five. Lost.

Mr. Carter's resolution was then adopted by 54 yeas to 30 nays.

The Chair declared nominations in order.

The following gentlemen were nominated: Messrs. Rubian, Barrett, Worrell, Dewees, Shoemaker, Burch and Quinn.

Mr. Stamps moved to adjourn. Lost—66 nays to 21 yeas.

Mr. Thompson moved to take a recess of fifteen minutes. Adopted.

At the expiration of that time, the House reassembled.

Mr. Gartlekamp moved to appoint three tellers. Rejected.

The election of the Special Committee of Five then took place; each member, as his name was called, designating his choice by naming five members.

Messrs. Carter, Quinn, Otto, Burch and Llambias receiving the largest number of votes were declared the Special Committee of Five to inspect the minutes of yesterday's proceedings and ascertain whether they are correct or not.

The following is the vote: Carter, Otto, 64; Llambias, 66; Quinn, 63; Burch, 59.

Mr. Lott moved that the committee select a disinterested expert to examine the journal. Adopted.

Mr. Hempstead moved that the committee be empowered to appoint a clerk; and that they meet at the City Council to-morrow, and be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Motions to lay on the table, to adjourn, etc., creating great confusion culminating in adjournment.

* * * * * * *

In Butler's speech on common honesty he took occasion to sneer at the present Democratic coalition of Chief Justice Taney's family in such a way as to do great injustice to the respectable members of the family.

Gambetta writes from Bernay's Paris, that if Paris should fall, the end of the war would not be at hand. The latest intelligence and telegrams from Paris confirm it with the same energy and capital itself.

Mr. Gaslight writes from Bernay's Paris, even if Paris should fall, the end of the war would not be at hand. The latest intelligence and telegrams from Paris confirm it with the same energy and capital itself.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bordeaux, Jan. 26.—Gambetta is here from Lille.

The French have re-occupied Alencon.

The Germans threaten Angers.

The Germans have retired, or withdrawn from the neighborhood of Dijon.

A large German force is hurrying to the Eastern Department.

Since the engagement near Belfort, Bourbaki has manœuvred to effectually protect the French rear against the advancing enemy.

The steamship Lafayette has arrived at Gascone with American arms for France.

London, Jan. 26.—Noon.—The Prussians have destroyed the bridge over the Cher, near Tours.

The Prussians have abandoned the siege of Cambia and other fortresses in the Eastern Department of the North.

London, Jan. 26—3 P. M.—On enquiry at the German Legation here, at noon to-day it was ascertained that no information of the capitulation of Paris had been received there, and at the British Foreign Office up to a late hour last night.

London, Jan. 26.—Guizot writes Gladstone upon the proper conditions of peace between Prussia and France, and urges that England at least should remain in favor of peace. He expresses the belief that such action on her part would not be in vain.

Official reports show that the French strength in the sortie of the 19th was 100,000 men.

A fine of 10,000,000 francs has been imposed upon Nancy and the surrounding country on account of the destruction of the railroad bridge by the Duke Leuchtenberg near Toul. Severe measures are threatened in the event of non-payment.

Dispatches from Havre say, the Prussians in strong force are between Brienne and Crenville.

The German loss at St. Quentin is officially stated at 86 officers and 3000 men.

London, Jan. 26.—The Prussians have evacuated Dole and cut the railway between Mouchard and Besançon.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation, saying, "Forget the past; think only of the future. Organize as many Italian volunteers as possible, and send them to me."

London, Jan. 26.—The Germans have stormed Gray, Rouch, and repulsed the French attack upon Villiers.

The ship Emerson, from Savannah for Bremen, with cotton, is burning at Bruerhaven. At last accounts the fire was increasing.

London, Jan. 26—It is stated upon unofficial, but trustworthy authority, that the Germans will insist upon the unconditional surrender of Paris, her forts and defenses.

The report published in the *Tours*, of a collusion between Bismarck, Napoleon and Eugenie, is unfounded.

It is stated that Garibaldi surrendered near Dijon.

The daily *News* says, Favre returned from Versailles to Paris Wednesday.

The bombardment of Paris continues.

It is stated that the Emperor has written to the Empress that the capitulation of Paris and his speedy return to Berlin may be expected.

London, Jan. 27.—The Anglo-American Committee, composed of eminent political, legal and military men, will shortly publish an exhaustive report on the liability question, growing out of the relations between the United States and Canada. The conclusions of the report are generally somewhat unfavorable to America, but nevertheless take the ground that Canada's pretensions on the question of headlands are unfounded.

Halifax, Jan. 27.—The steamer Florida, a supposed Cuban cruiser, arrived last night. Plutarch Gonzales, who came in her, says she has no connection with Cuba, but is sent to Halifax for sale by her owner, for whom he is agent.

Lisbon, Jan. 25.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to January 6th have been received. Permission accorded to ships owned in citizens of Brazil to trade between Brazilian ports has been prolonged until the end of the present year. The rate of interest upon Brazilian treasury bonds has been reduced by one-half of one per cent.

The Borneo was wrecked midway between Montevideo and Santos, and thirty-five persons drowned. [This is supposed to refer to the bark Borneo, of Liverpool, Capt. Dunlap, from Callao, bound to Liverpool.]

A battle was fought near Montevideo, in which the rebels were defeated.

The revolution in Entre Rios is extending to the surrounding provinces.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The reported presence of Jules Favre at Versailles, through a flag of truce, officially confirmed, causes intense excitement. People repaired to the palace hoping confirmation from the Queen's lips, but no telegram had reached her Majesty. All public offices are closed and business is generally suspended.

The fact is officially known here that five days' full rations remain in Paris.

Vienna, Jan. 25.—Official denial is given to the newspaper versions of instructions to the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, at the London Conference, relative to a guarantee by the Powers of the free navigation of the Danube.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 27.—*World's* special:

London, Jan. 26.—The Secretary of the Empress Eugenie to-day denied that she signed the document which Bismarck claims to have.

The Empress is depressed and distressed at to-day's news from Paris.

At Favre's request, Picard and Dorian have received passes to go to Versailles to join in the negotiations.

The Council yesterday had a discordant session of four hours.

New York, Jan. 27.—*Herald's* special:

London, Jan. 26.—Our correspondent at Bordeaux reports an interview he had with Gambetta on the 17th inst., in the course of which the latter said: "We are willing to pay every reasonable indemnity for the crimes of the Empire and give such security as reasonable men may think sufficient not to arm against Germany. The fall of Paris would have no effect whatever in stopping the war if the Prussian conditions of peace were still maintained. I do not speak in my own name alone, or even in that of the delegation of the Government here. It is the firm determination of every one of my colleagues in and out of Paris that the war must continue, no matter what the consequences are."

If Paris falls to-morrow we will have done our duty nobly toward France, but I cannot bring myself to believe that Paris will capitulate. I believe the people themselves would burn her, as the second Moscow, before they would allow the enemy to take possession. But should Paris give up, we must fight in the provinces. We have not, without the garrison of Paris, half a million of men in the field and a quarter of a million ready to join them, without touching the levy of 1871 or enrolled married men. The former will give 300,000 recruits, and the latter 2,000,000 of able bodied men. We have arms coming in from all quarters, and money is not fail the nation. It will simply be a question of our nation against the German, and our nation against theirs. I do not believe the German people will be willing to endure a war of this kind for the sake of carrying on two French Provinces. We can, and must resist. It would be better to give up. We are fighting for the existence of a nation, and they for an increase of territory.

Germany is even more exhausted than France. Look at the number of their widows and orphans. In our land our married men are not yet armed; theirs are killed by thousands. We must go to the front as they are. We must go to the front as they are. We must go to the front as they are.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court.—Edward Pearson, who was charged with publishing a forged paper in the Commercial City Bank, was yesterday arraigned to be placed on trial by Messrs. Coppens, Duxbury & Co., giving it to Mr. Kenick, and who plead guilty to obtaining money under false pretenses, was sentenced to six months in the Parish Prison.

The sentences of Wm. Bolger, larceny, and William Armstrong, assault and battery, were continued until February 1.

The motion in the case of Ed. Donnelly, convicted of murder, was postponed.

The motion of Judge M. A. Cooley, attorney for Mat Hogan, charged with being an accessory, to the Eichelroan burglary, was argued, and the case ordered to be fixed for trial on the 15th of February.

The counterfeit case of Isaac Boehler, Falk and Chamberlain came up, and Mr. Rex Grant made an effective appeal to a jury, a circumstance that has happened too often of late, for the credit of the system at the present day in locations, as at present practiced. The jury was accordingly after a long call. The following is an incomplete list of the jury: E. Victor, V. F. Nichols, Wm. Callahan, Louis Tesso, Leon Kenney, John Kinsella, R. Brunon, — Rombaldy, Charles May, J. Baldwin Dell, and ——.

An Unfaithful Watchman.—Thursday night Robt. Dougherty, a sailor, was placed in charge of six hundred bales of cotton, head of Louisa street, to keep watch over them. Robert proved weak for before morning he sneaked two men to steal seven bales. The three escaped. Cheap labor sometimes results in a decided loss.

A Good Idea.—The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, by resolution, instructed the several Captains to hereafter comply arresting for violations of city ordinance 638, which has proved a nuisance. Policemen will therefore take no heed of No. 638, unless the same be in aggravated form. The law, unfortunately, operated on those who felt it most keenly, and who were not to be blamed. Thursday night a gentleman of refinement was locked up with thieves and drunkards for no other offense than attending to nature's call. The ordinance has disgusted many excellent gentlemen from the country, who were the greatest sufferers.

Burglary.—At an early hour Thursday morning the grocery of Mr. John Llambias, at the corner of Spain and Casanova streets, was burglariously entered by unknown thieves, who stole four cheats of tea, two boxes of chocolate, two new bags of coffee. The burglars, who got drunk on Champagne, was found by the proprietor of the place about twenty minutes past six o'clock that morning.

Since the above was written, a correspondent informs us that no entrance was effected on Royal street, by breaking open the front door. The communications were carried out through a door on Spain street, and it is thought placed on a wagon which stood in front of the premises all the time. There were two boxes of tobacco and two sacks of coffee taken, besides the articles above enumerated.

Robbery.—The shop of H. Washington, cabinet maker, No. 620 St. Charles street, was burglariously intruded on at noon yesterday. A lot of tools, paint and varnish carried off. Officers of the police say they have no clue to the robber.

Mr. Dawes was really vehement yesterday in the matter of Sheldon's bond and bearing, desiring the appointment of a special commission to count the fish in the Mississippi with a view of ascertaining whether any diminution in the number of fish on the coast of the United States has of late years. "Are his words—and beneath all but trite sense—an echo of the late expansion of the authority of Congress into the mighty waters of the deep, deep blue sea?—*N. Y. Herald.*" Dawes an echo of whales.

Robeson has "a massive style and rolling ponderous sentences," when he says Grant is a "full-orbed soldier, statesman and leader," the "applause is perfectly tempestuous and makes the hall ring again."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1871.

The Money market is without any material change in quotation. On the street All sorts with unquestionable collaterals and first business paper without collaterals are quoted at 10@12 ₱ cent. of sequus, and mortgage paper at 10@12 ₱ cent. Paquus for A1 and 12@15 for second grade. Friends objected. The Lieut. Governor declared his intention to swear Brooks. Clayton's friends appealed to the Senate to protect itself; notwithstanding Brooks was sworn in. Intense excitement and mutual denunciations followed. There has been no damage so far, beyond words.

New York, Jan. 27.—Arrived—Adger and Regulator.

New York, Jan. 27.—A gunmeter in the Brooklyn navy yard shot a fellow workman and wounding a number of workmen who were clearing away the snow.

New York, Jan. 27.—Arrived out: Leipsic and Anatralia.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 26—Noon.—Consols 92¼. Bonds 90¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 26—Noon.—Cotton opens steady; middling uplands 8⅞d; Orleans 9d; sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

LATER.—Cotton unchanged; shipped at New Orleans 8¾d; Mobile 8¾d. Breadstuffs dull and declining. Provisions firmer. Pork 92s. Beef 117s 6d.

Liverpool, Jan. 26—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 8¾d; Orleans 9d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation.

London, Jan. 27.—The Anglo-American Committee, composed of eminent political, legal and military men, will shortly publish an exhaustive report on the liability question, growing out of the relations between the United States and Canada. The conclusions of the report are generally somewhat unfavorable to America, but nevertheless take the ground that Canada's pretensions on the question of headlands are unfounded.

Halifax, Jan. 27.—The steamer Florida, a supposed Cuban cruiser, arrived last night. Plutarch Gonzales, who came in her, says she has no connection with Cuba, but is sent to Halifax for sale by her owner, for whom he is agent.

Lisbon, Jan. 25.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to January 6th have been received. Permission accorded to ships owned in citizens of Brazil to trade between Brazilian ports has been prolonged until the end of the present year. The rate of interest upon Brazilian treasury bonds has been reduced by one-half of one per cent.

The Borneo was wrecked midway between Montevideo and Santos, and thirty-five persons drowned. [This is supposed to refer to the bark Borneo, of Liverpool, Capt. Dunlap, from Callao, bound to Liverpool.]

A battle was fought near Montevideo, in which the rebels were defeated.

The revolution in Entre Rios is extending to the surrounding provinces.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The reported presence of Jules Favre at Versailles, through a flag of truce, officially confirmed, causes intense excitement. People repaired to the palace hoping confirmation from the Queen's lips, but no telegram had reached her Majesty. All public offices are closed and business is generally suspended.

The fact is officially known here that five days' full rations remain in Paris.

Vienna, Jan. 25.—Official denial is given to the newspaper versions of instructions to the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, at the London Conference, relative to a guarantee by the Powers of the free navigation of the Danube.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 27.—*World's* special:

London, Jan. 26.—The Secretary of the Empress Eugenie to-day denied that she signed the document which Bismarck claims to have.

The Empress is depressed and distressed at to-day's news from Paris.

At Favre's request, Picard and Dorian have received passes to go to Versailles to join in the negotiations.

The Council yesterday had a discordant session of four hours.

New York, Jan. 27.—*Herald's* special:

London, Jan. 26.—Our correspondent at Bordeaux reports an interview he had with Gambetta on the 17th inst., in the course of which the latter said: "We are willing to pay every reasonable indemnity for the crimes of the Empire and give such security as reasonable men may think sufficient not to arm against Germany. The fall of Paris would have no effect whatever in stopping the war if the Prussian conditions of peace were still maintained. I do not speak in my own name alone, or even in that of the delegation of the Government here. It is the firm determination of every one of my colleagues in and out of Paris that the war must continue, no matter what the consequences are."

If Paris falls to-morrow we will have done our duty nobly toward France, but I cannot bring myself to believe that Paris will capitulate. I believe the people themselves would burn her, as the second Moscow, before they would allow the enemy to take possession. But should Paris give up, we must fight in the provinces. We have not, without the garrison of Paris, half a million of men in the field and a quarter of a million ready to join them, without touching the levy of 1871 or enrolled married men. The former will give 300,000 recruits, and the latter 2,000,000 of able bodied men. We have arms coming in from all quarters, and money is not fail the nation. It will simply be a question of our nation against the German, and our nation against theirs. I do not believe the German people will be willing to endure a war of this kind for the sake of carrying on two French Provinces. We can, and must resist. It would be better to give up. We are fighting for the existence of a nation, and they for an increase of territory.

Germany is even more exhausted than France. Look at the number of their widows and orphans. In our land our married men are not yet armed; theirs are killed by thousands. We must go to the front as they are. We must go to the front as they are. We must go to the front as they are.

[Telegraphed to Mobile Register.]

Southwest Pass, Jan. 27—12 M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind north, strong.

Arrived—Steamship Juniata, Hoyt, master, at 3 P. M., from Philadelphia via Havana, to Wm. Creery.

Sailed—Ships Julia Peck, Forten Castle, Sailed—Barks Mary Queen; barks Rosa Carmen, Hilda, Pericles, Yesmiva, Cuideline, Christopher Colombo, Masonic and Flestwing.

Weather, Cloudy. Jan. 27.—Snow and sleet northward continued until this morning.

The French Legation here represent as the probable situation, that after Gen. Trochu's resignation, becoming compelling Paris proposed to surrender, which Bismarck declines to receive until preliminaries of peace are signed which will bind all France.

The Kentucky Legislature yesterday resolutionized that on the day before upon the Cincinnati and Western Railroad bill, and passed it by a vote of 40 to 40.

Washington, Jan. 27 — SENATE. — Mr. Trumbull gave notice that the Georgia Senatorial question would come up in a day or two.

A bill was introduced to improve the mouth of St. John's River, in Florida.

HOUSE.—Engaged on private bills.

London, Jan. 26—Evening.—A dispatch from Berne says that since the last battle French pickets along the border are preventing egress from France into Switzerland, and imprisoning all strangers.

MADAME MAC MAHON.—The wife of Marshal Mac Mahon is evidently worthy to be the wife of such a man. The Paris papers publish a spirited letter from the Duchess to a friend, who had solicited the intervention of the Duchess d'Aumale Mac Mahon] with the Minister of War at Berlin to obtain intelligence of her son. The Duchess replies that she cannot comply, for the reason of her friend: "but," she says, "you will easily understand that Madame de Mac Mahon cannot ask a favor from Bismarck. Besides, you know my sentiments