THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres-Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1865.

## The Press of New Orleans.

Agreement Adopted November 14th, 1865.

The undersigned proprietors of the Press in the city of New Orleans, agree to be governed by the following uniform

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

| Squares: | 1 insert. | 2 ins. | 3 ins. | 1 week. | 2 weeks. | 3 weeks. | 1 month. | 2 mos. | 3 mos. | 6 mos. | 9 mos. | 12 mos. |
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| One | $10 | $15 | $20 | $25 | $30 | $35 | $50 | $75 | $100 | $150 | $200 | $250 |
| Two | 15 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 200 | 300 | 350 |
| Three | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 250 | 350 | 400 |
| Four | 25 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 300 | 400 | 500 |
| Five | 30 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 350 | 500 | 600 |
| Seven | 35 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 250 | 400 | 600 | 750 |
| Eight | 40 | 70 | 90 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 500 | 750 | 900 |
| Nine | 45 | 80 | 100 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 600 | 900 | 1000 |
| Ten | 50 | 90 | 125 | 175 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 700 | 1000 | 1200 |
| Twelve | 60 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 500 | 800 | 1200 | 1500 |
| Fifteen | 75 | 125 | 175 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 1000 | 1500 | 1800 |
| Twenty | 100 | 150 | 200 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 1200 | 1800 | 2000 |
| Thirty | 125 | 175 | 250 | 350 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 |

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Second Page Monthly Advertisements each square, $8 per month.

Transient Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Second Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above usual or transient rates, as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion; except auctioneers, who shall be allowed the same discount on Business Notices as on Advertisements.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

G. T. WEISER & CO., *N. O. Bee.*
J. M. HOLBROOK, *N. O. Picayune.*
J. O. BLIZOR, *N. O. Crescent.*
WM. R. C. KIRG & CO., *N. O. Times.*
EDWIN L. JEWELL, *Southern Star.*

☞ Copies of the BEE can always be found at Mr. Augusto Simon's Bookstore, No 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

**Auction Sales This Day.**

By G. De Feriet, at No. 42 Royal street—Choice articles suitable for Holiday Gifts.

FAIR FOR THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—As we have before remarked, no charitable enterprise commends itself more to moral approval and to substantial aid from the public, than the fair opened at the St. Charles street Opera House for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd. We are glad to observe that it has made good progress in its laudable purpose. Major General Sheridan, we are informed, has testified his interest in this fair by presenting a splendid brass band, just from New York, for its use on the two closing nights of the 30th and the 31st.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Seven Sisters, a fairy, romantic and melodramic piece of much scenic and spectacular attraction and comic interest, will be given at the St. Charles Theatre to-day in a grand matinée at noon.

The first dispatch over the new telegraph line to Galveston from this city, came Thursday evening to the New Orleans *Times*.

FINE CONFECTIONERY.—This is the season when everybody is a giver and receiver, and thinks of nothing so much as of fulfilling the utmost measure of happiness in every innocent method that is possible, but most of all, in a reflective way. This is the time when even beings of a Tacklestonian mould break through their hardware coating and bask awhile in the luxury of forgetting self in imparting happiness to others. All are eager to assist the holiday fairies in making night and morning ram among the juveniles bonbons, nougats, chocolate drops, sugared fruits, cakes, pastries, and all sorts of imaginable niceties, until the highest juvenile destiny in this regard shall be accomplished and the Spirit of Childhood shall cry out as Macbeth did not, "hold, enough!" To perform this cheerful behest with complete satisfaction is scarcely possible without making a pilgrimage to the old and excellent confectionery establishment of Mr. Ernest Turpin at No. 93 Old Levee street, between Conti and St. Louis. Its holiday assortment is equally choice and extensive. Nothing in the line of elegant and delicious eatables or drinkables is not comprised in it.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.—Our fellow-townsman J. D. B. De Bow, has returned to New-Orleans and is now devoting himself to the re-establishment of his Review. The work appears in handsome style, and embraces a variety of topics which are discussed by able writers. It will have a national character in the future, and the Editor will devote his entire energies to its service.

Mr. De Bow will be found at the book store of Geo. Ellis, opposite to Post Office, for the next few weeks.

Subscription price of the Review, $6 per annum.

Contents Jan number—Future of the United States: Future of the South: President Johnson's plan of reconstruction: History of language: Contribution of the South: The National Debt: New Orleans: Our Mexican frontier; Security for Capital. The South's Duty and Destiny; Peace and War: Paper Currency: Immigration to the South: Statistics.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at ten o'clock, A. M., at his Warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, a lot of furniture, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS GIFTS.—Julian Neville, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 11 Commercial Place, a superb assortment of diamonds, gold watches, bracelets, rings, pins, silver pitchers, gold neck and fob chains, &c. This sale should draw a large attendance, as the articles are fully guaranteed, and those wishing to make presents can undoubtedly be supplied with a very superior article at a much less price than they could be obtained from the stores. For further particulars see advertisements in another column.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Another grand holiday matinée, with a special programme in which every member of the Mammoth Variety Troupe, including the Rollandes is represented, will be given to-day, commencing at 12 M.

In conformity with an act of Congress, the Director of the Mint has engraved dies for certain gold and silver coins with the motto, "In God we trust." Some of the Northern journals think the legend is too suggestive of the *Dei gratia* of the old "divine right" system of Europe. One of them says: "Let us try to carry our religion, such as it is, in our hearts, not in our pockets." We are not sure that this is not the most candid form of national worship which could be adopted; for why should men not carry the expression of their religious faith where they carry their god—the "Almighty dollar?"

☞ Gas Company desires us to explain that the charge for the use of the meter, &c., which it is compelled to make by the greatly increased cost of materials and labor, will not in any case exceed ninety cents per month for private consumers. It is for the use of the meter and service only, and the expense of keeping them in working order, and has nothing to do with the number of lights used.

The two smallest sizes of meters add fifty cents, and no more, to the monthly bill, and the other sizes in proportion.

The reputation which this Company has always sought to deserve for efficiency and liberality in meeting the wants of New Orleans, it trusts will not be lessened by this necessary charge for the use of its property at this time.

The steamship Yazoo, Captain Thompson, leaves her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York via Havana, with a fair freight and the following passengers:

For New York—Mrs W Glass.
For Havana—E Morejon and wife, R Menchen, M Freire and Bro Dodson, M Trujo, M Martinez, C Menendez, Andrew Erikson, J Hincks, Mrs Addy, Wilson, Mrs O Baker, Samuel Marcy, S J Hutchinson, Gil Taylor, H Hancock.

**A. A. Inspector-General of the Department.**

*Headquarters, Department of Louisiana,*
New Orleans, La., December 29, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 24.

Major A. Johnson D. Yates, 1st U. S. Infantry, having reported at these Headquarters, in obedience to orders from Headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf, is hereby assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector General of this Department, to take effect on the 1st proximo, and will be charged and respected accordingly.

By order of Major General E. R. S. Canby:
WESLEY MERRITT, A. A. Gen.
Official: NATHANIEL DUDRAIE,
A. A. Adjutant General.

The Mobile *Register*, mentioning the return to his home in Alabama of Colonel Taylor, one of the Representatives to the Federal Congress from that State, says:

Colonel Taylor speaks in the highest terms of the President, and has no doubt of his firm adherence to the line of policy he has been pursuing. The break with the Radicals is inevitable and will, probably be speedy and decisive. The Southern Representatives will be likely, will yet take their seats, and the work of reconstruction be completed.

RISE IN CROSS RIVER.—The steamer Cricket, Jackson, Tennessee, commanded by Capt. Wm. Lee, arrived from above, that Red River has risen two feet at Spring Bluff, Pulaski, to the

# THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,658.

### A FALLACY CONNECTED WITH THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

These journals in the North and the South which thought it would be an excellent thing to celebrate the Christmas holidays by hostile intervention in Mexico, by a war with France, and perhaps also with England, Austria, Italy, Belgium and Spain, on account of Mexico—which conceived it would be a profound stroke of statesmanship to swell the already fabulous profits of manufacturers by adding to a protective tariff universal blockade and embargo, to open a new and unlimited field to the legions of jackals and cormorants that feed and fatten on the necessities and distresses of war, to pile Pelion upon Ossa in accumulating taxation, high prices and National debt—have been quite industrious in making the most of current fallacies to sustain this somewhat startling policy. Among other aids of this sort is the assumption that unconcealing and incompatibility must necessarily subsist in the relations between republican and monarchical countries. It is held to be the nature of monarchy to plot against, and wherever possible overthrow republican institutions. It is contended, therefore, that hostility, either overt or latent, to the United States, exclusively on account of its political constitution, must be expected from the new monarchical Government established in Mexico.

History, we know, is a very accommodating witness, and may be cited in behalf of almost any proposition. But it is really curious, in referring to the past, to note how singularly deficient in historical support is the theory in question. From ancient to modern times history consistently contradicts the idea of necessary antagonism between republics and monarchies. It shows the fiercest and cruelest wars and the most unsparing conquests to have occurred as consequences of antagonism between republics. The Greek republics did not fight even their traditional enemies, the Persians, with as much fury as they fought one another, nor did they hesitate to call on kings to help them against their dangerous republican neighbors and rivals. It is needless to refer to the long struggle between Rome and Carthage, both republics, the bitterest international feud, the most vindictive and exterminating war, of ancient times.

Coming down to a more modern period, we find the Italian republics continually warring or intriguing against each other, and less often allied against monarchies than allied with them.

Coming down still further, we behold the almost incessant wars among the Spanish American republics: we behold the war between Mexico and the United States; and, and saddest sight and most melancholy lesson of all, we behold the late war between the North and the South. In all these cases, political similarity signally failed to induce national or sectional harmony and friendship, or to prevent jealousy, hatred, and rapacity from being developed into bloody and devastating wars.

But one of the most conspicuous contradictions of the theory under discussion, afforded by modern history, is seen in the relations in which France and the North American Republic during the latter's struggle for independence stood to each other. No candid historian will deny that the warlike success of this struggle was determined by the armed intervention of France deliberately extended by a French King and his Ministers. But for the sympathy and aid thus afforded, who can say that the United States would now exist to illustrate republican, or protect monarchical institutions?

It does not follow that republics are necessarily antagonistic, or republics and monarchies are necessarily harmonious, in their relations. What is eminently shown by the facts cited is this: that nations are not friendly to each other on account of political similarities, or hostile to each other on account of political dissimilarities. There is no reason why the new monarchy in Mexico in its attitude to the United States, should prove an exception to this remark. Until it does prove such an exception, the so-called Monroe doctrine, which rests on the theory of necessary antagonism between republics and monarchies, will be, in reference to Mexico, utterly destitute of basis.

**Another Case of Deafness Cured.**

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27, 1865.

*Dr. Gardner*—Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in certifying and I do so with the hope of inducing others similarly afflicted to try your skill, that you have been of infinite service to my little son, who was very deaf indeed, and who has suffered with a discharge from both ears, which was caused by scarlet fever nine years ago. I was advised by physicians not to have anything done for it until I called on you. I am now proud to say his hearing is greatly improved, and the discharge stopped, and the ears have a healthy appearance.

Yours respectfully,
W. S. DENNISON.

Dr Gardner can be consulted daily for deafness, and all diseases of the eye, at his office, 116 Camp street, near Julia. Those who are suffering from defective sight or hearing should avail themselves of the opportunity of consulting him.

**Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Argument on the Test Oath Before the Supreme Court.**

*Washington*, December 22.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, pending the case *ex parte* A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, asking to be allowed to practice as a counsellor, Hon. Reverdy Johnson delivered an argument against the constitutionality of the Congressional test oath. There being no antecedent Government to our own, it is necessary to look into the constitution itself to see what powers were original conferred upon Congress. These being stated, Congress is authorized to pass all necessary and proper laws to carry them into effect. These powers are to be construed as to effect the object they are designed to accomplish. It is the duty of the court to ascertain what this is, and then determine whether the Legislature will defeat or secure the end. A restriction to the class of powers is that Congress shall pass no *ex post facto* law or bill of attainder. The man who makes an act a crime which was not a crime when the act was committed; but the law of 1865 does punish in point of fact, because it precludes the petitioner from the exercise of all lawful occupation, and strike at a profession in which his hopes and ambition and the support of himself and family are involved. The punishment is severe, cruel and unexampled. In all subjects him to all the objections of the constitution, while it takes from him all its advantages. The original act of 1862 was not made applicable to attorneys in the Courts of United States. Three years were suffered to elapse, when some in Congress, who may have been peculiarly sensitive, and who saw danger in every man, who had taken part in the rebellion, introduced a bill applying the provisions of the law to practicing attorneys. Bill was submitted to Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and by a unanimous vote was rejected. It afterwards received the sanction of the Senate. It was passed for the purpose of excluding the petitioner and all others similarly situated from United States Courts. It was not for conduct subsequent, but intended to the passage of the statute. This act comes within the clear meaning of the clause in the constitution that Congress shall pass no *ex post facto* law or bill of attainder. No rights can be taken away by law unless the accused shall first be convicted of the offense charged, and these rights include the holding of office or emolument and trust. Such laws of that of 1862 were penal statutes. The Attorney General had argued last Friday that the admission to practice in courts is not natural, but is created by law, and, therefore, may be regulated by law, and either given or taken away. This is not true that Congress can, by law, prohibit the appearance of counsellors in the courts of the United States.

The constitution provides that parties charged with crime shall have the benefit of counsel, and therefore Congress has not jurisdiction over that subject. It is true every court is vested by the common law with power to regulate or to exclude improper attorneys, but Congress has no right to say who shall or who shall not appear as counsel. The obligation to such is imposed on Congress to create courts carries with it an obligation on the part of the courts to admit counsel. Safety of the citizen depends on the existence of the admission of counsel. The preservation of liberty demands, as fully illustrated by the history of the world, that there be such a body of men in all revolutionary struggles and despotisms which have disgraced the world, the accused have been denied counsel. Congress would convert itself into a tyranny if while establishing courts it would exclude such a class of men. The act of Congress under review compels a man to swear against himself, while no power is given to the court to inquire into the facts. No man by the constitution, is compelled to test by against himself. The petitioner, with others, was involved in an effort to establish their separate independence of the authority of the United States, and resisted by levying war. The punishment for treason inferior to the passage of the act of 1865 was death or imprisonment, but this act imposed an additional penalty that persons thus convicted shall not be admitted as attorneys in United States courts. Congress in 1862 passed a law anyone whenever the President deemed it proper or he might declare a general amnesty, which the constitution confers upon him the exclusive power of granting pardons and reprieves. The pardon is a deed signed of it is the position he stood before the commission of crime, and makes him a new man, and divests him of all antecedent consequences. Suppose the law of 1862 had been made a part of the law for the punishment of treason, and a man convicted of the crime had been pardoned, would it not have exempted him from punishment for the offence, and restored him to his rights? Congress proceeding as an attorney in the United States Courts! The pardon covers every part of the offence, and Congress cannot, after the pardon has been granted, pass a law to punish for the offence pardoned.

The degrading fact is presented to the world that Congress undertakes to interfere by taking the power of pardon as conferred by the constitution exclusively on the President with Congress cannot say to the petitioner you shall be free of crime and yet I will make you a felon. If this was granted one of the powers of the President, Mr. Johnson

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

MARINE DISASTERS.

*LATER FROM EUROPE.*

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS ESCAPED TO PARIS.

Important Speech of General Schofield on Thanksgiving Day in Europe—The London Times Regards it as Pacific.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The Imperialists Reoccupy Saltillo—French Reinforcements Going to Vera Cruz.

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL SEMMES UNDER ARREST AT WASHINGTON.

COMMERCIAL AND VARIOUS NEWS.

*Vicksburg*, December 28.—The Golden Era passed down at 7 P. M.

The Mississippi passed up at 6 P. M.

The river is rising, and the weather is warm.

*New York*, December 27—The steamer Ishabor hence for Mobile, is ashore in Barnegat Inlet and full of water. Her crew has landed safely. With favorable weather a part of her cargo can be saved.

*New York*, December 26—The ship Newton, from New York to Hamburg, went ashore at Nantucket, on Sunday. All hands were lost. Twelve hundred barrels of kerosine oil were saved from the wreck.

The Erie railroad has negotiated loans to the amount of $4,500,000 in England for the completion of a double track.

*Salt Lake City*, Dec. 2—27—The ill-feeling heretofore existing between the Mormons and the United States soldiers is increasing.

Brigham Young is recovering from a dangerous illness.

*Washington*, Dec. 28—Secretary McCulloch reports the receipts for the Internal Revenue for the week ending December 23d, at $5,000,000. The total amount since the first of July sums up $171,000,000.

*San Francisco*, Dec. 28—Hong Kong advices report a steamer captured by pirates between Shanghai and Foochoo.

There is constant fighting going on between the Japanese and the whites in Arizona.

*New York*, Dec. 29—The steamer Matanzas, from Liverpool the 12th inst., has arrived.

A Liverpool letter says Head Centre Stephens is safe in Paris.

The London *Observer* thinks Maximilian will be in Paris before New Years.

*Belfast, Me.*, December 29.—All the batteries on the coast of Maine have been dismantled.

*New York*, December 28—The *Times's* Washington special says Secretary McCulloch denies that he wishes or sees in a loan of $100,000,000, or any other loan, the Internal Revenue of the Government as reported.

An order was issued on the 27th which transfers the headquarters of the Department of Tennessee from Knoxville to Memphis.

*New York*, December 28—Nearly three thousand bales of Government cotton were sold at auction at the following prices: Memphis and Alling fair 37 1-2c, strictly middling 32 3-4c, low middling 31 1-2c, ordinary 30 1-2c.

*St Louis*, December 27—Crime in this city is fearfully on the increase.

The ice on the river is solid and tight.

*New Orleans*, Dec. 29—Acapulco advices say Gen. Alvarez has 3 were harassing the Empire terribly.

*New York*, Dec. 29—Dry goods exchange brown sheetings 32 1-2c to 37 1-2c. Prints 22 1-2c to 28. Brown drills 30 to 35c. Canton flannels 42 1-2 to 55.

*New York*, Dec. 29—Vera Cruz advices say the Imperial troops have again occupied the city of Chihuahua and also Piedras Negas.

The cholera is raging with considerable severity on the Island of Guadalupe.

Spain has decreed the Island of Porto Rico closed against imports.

French vessels were passing St. Thomas for Vera Cruz, with troops to reinforce the Imperialists in Mexico.

It is rumored that Minister Adams will return home next spring, and that he may be tendered the Russian Ministry.

*New York*, Dec. 29—The steamer City of Manchester has arrived.

The London *Times* in commenting on General Schofield's thanksgiving day speech concludes that the designs of the Americans are entirely peaceful towards the whole world.

*Nashville*, Dec. 29—Cotton rules at 40 to 42c. A terrible tornado swept over Pulaski, Tenn., on the 20th, demolishing houses and killing and wounding several persons.

*Cincinnati*, Dec. 28—Flour steady. Wheat, $1 to $1 2. Corn, 60c. Oats, 42c. Hogs, $11 50. Mess pork, $28. Hog lard, 18 1-2c. Groceries quiet. Whisky dull.

*New York*, Dec. 29—Middling cotton closed at 53c. By auction 2,000 bales of Memphis cotton were sold at 34 1-2 to 37 1-2c for lower ordinary to middling fair. Whisky, $2 28. Coffee and sugar quiet. Molasses, New Orleans, 97 1-2c to $1 1c. Stocks generally dull closed at 145 1-2. Government stocks steady.

*Chicago*, Dec. 28—Flour firm. Wheat, $1 31 1-4 Mess Pork, $27 75. Hogs, $11 50.

*New York*, Dec. 29—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on Saturday the 16th and Queenstown the 17th, arrived at this port to-day, bringing three days' later news.

*Liverpool*, December 17—The sales the past week in the Liverpool cotton market comprised 80,000 bales, including 31,000 taken on speculation and by exporters.

The sales Saturday amounted to 10,000 bales. Tea advance on the week is 1-16d the market closing with an advancing tendency and firmer.

The stock in port foots up 350,000 bales including 130,000 of American descriptions.

*London*, December 16—U. S. 5-20s closed at 64 1-4 to 64 3-4c and consols at 87 1-4 to 87 3-8.

*Washington*, December 29—Admiral Raphael Semmes has arrived, and is under arrest at the Navy Yard.

*Mobile*, December 29—The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 1693 bales at 48c. Week's sales 5750. Receipts of the week, 6223. Stock in port, 81,878.

(Associated Press dispatches.)

GEN. GRANT'S NEXT SOUTHERN TOUR.

*Washington*, Dec. 27—It has been stated that Lieut. Gen. Grant is about to visit the Rio Grande. This is not true, as he will not extend his visit beyond New Orleans.

PARDONS.

For the first time since the surrender of Gen. Lee's army no pardon warrants were issued by the Attorney General to-day. Very few applications are now presented. The President is energetically engaged in the disposition of all these.

THE MINISTER FROM COLUMBIA.

Gen. Sickar was to day received by the President as Minister from Columbia.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

*New York*, Dec. 27—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool the 13th inst. via Queenstown, 14th, has arrived.

GOV. ELLIS, of Jamaica, has been suspended from the exercise of his functions pending official inquiries, and Governor is appointed temporarily in his place.

At the Fenian trial on the 12th O'Donovan occupied the whole day in his own defense. He was resolute and sought to exhaust the Court.

*Liverpool*, Dec 13.—The Cotton sales of three days, including Wednesday, were 37,000 bales, of which 13,000 were taken by speculators and for export—the market closing strong, with prices tending upward. American descriptions are 1-8d dearer since Friday.

Flour inactive and unchanged in prices. Wheat is in limited demand. Corn flat, and in some instances prices become lower. Pork quiet—no American. Lard quiet.

Produce quiet and unchanged.

*Liverpool*, Dec 14.—The sales of cotton for four days, Thursday included, sum up 57,000 bales, the market closing buoyant and still a trifle higher.

*Liverpool*, Dec. 13—United States 5-20's closed at 63 1-4 to 63-1-2. British consols 87 to 87 1-4.

The American Minister at Shanghai had declared Chinese violation of the United States treaty.

Piracy is increasing to an alarming extent in China.

It is reported that France has given England six months' notice to terminate the existing treaty, because of the strict formalities required before the French offenders were given up.

*London*, Dec. 14—The statement that Head Centre Stephens is safe in Paris is confirmed.

O'Donovan has been convicted of Fenianism, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

SEMMES AGAIN.

*Washington*, Dec. 28.—Admiral Raphael Semmes, recently arrested at Mobile by order of the Secretary of the Navy, is expected to arrive here to night from New York, which place he left this morning.

Admiral Semmes will be confined at the Navy Yard.

MRS C C CLAY.

*Fortress Monroe*, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Clement C. Clay has arrived from Washington, for the purpose of visiting her husband.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

*New York*, Dec. 27.—Cotton closed firm with sales of 1600 bales at 51 to 52c for middlings. Naval stores dull. Gold closed at 145 5-8.

*New York*, Dec. 28.—Cotton advanced 1c to-day. The sale foot up 3,000 bales at 53c for middling. Gold 145-5-8. Naval stores dull.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Washington, Dec. 28.—President Johnson has nominated Gen. W. P. Benson, Collector of the 6th Internal Revenue District, Kansas, to be Judge of Charles Smith, removed.

Mr. Smith's friends assert he has been removed because of his advocacy to digest offenders, and are urging Senators not to confirm Benson's appointment. Others say that Smith has not been an efficient officer, and that he has repeatedly been removed to give place to a brave officer.

Gen. M. Deas, brother-in-law to Gen. Grant, has been appointed disbursing agent at New Orleans, in place of George E. Pendleton, deceased.

Rebellion Records—Office Freedmen's Bureau and Military Commissions.—Washington, Dec. 21.—Gen. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, in view of numerous requests of Gen. Grant in his late report to the President, to-day, issued an order, calling the attention of assistant commissioners to that report, and saying most there on in opposition will at once be made, and the evils complained of prevented. An order from the War Department makes the bureau independent of military establishment, and every agent or officer who shall be found not contrary to such instructions, will be forthwith removed or reported to the department commander for trial by court martial, and in all matters of a military character they are under the direction of the department commander, in the same manner as an officer of engineers building a fort in the same department, who reports directly to the chief engineer. Every assistant commissioner will constantly seek co-operation with the department commander, and must keep him furnished with all information in his possession. His formal approval must be obtained when possible, to all orders and circulars issued by the Assistant Commissioners.

**CITY INTELLIGENCE.**

*Arrest.*—J. Smith, colored, was arrested on Front street, charged by Hazeen Conge, also colored, with stealing two colored fowls, for which he received seven brass pieces of the denomination of $10 and three pieces of that of $5 each. Upon the prisoner, when arrested, was found $26 50 in city bills, five $10 and one $5, imitation gold pieces.

Officer Ackerman reported, at 2 o'clock P. M., having found very ill, in the Baronne street cars, Mr. Salter, whom he took to his residence, on Josephine street.

Casper Schiefle was, by officer Grafton, arrested by virtue of a warrant, charging him with assault and battery.

*Fire.*—At about half past three o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the square bounded by Miro, Tonti, Common and Palmyra streets, in a very dense tenement house, property of a French gentleman named George Artigue. Two children were saved from the flames by Peter W. Smith. The house was totally destroyed.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1865.

The commercial week closes this evening with only a moderate degree of animation in the general market, but a lively demand for Sterling at advanced prices, and an improvement of about ½c. per pound in our leading staple, caused by favorable advices from New York and Liverpool, for the particulars of which we refer to our telegraphic dispatches in another column. It will be observed that these accounts report an advance at Liverpool of 1-16d. on the quotations of the previous Friday, the 8th inst., when middling was quoted at 21 1-2d. From this it must be inferred that the quotation on the 13th was 22d., and that on 14th the market was "a trifle higher."

The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, which is the third institution in this city under the National Banking Law, has been organized with the following Board of Directors, viz: Messrs. James Robb, Frank Williams, Joseph W. Carroll, Edward A. Bradford, Wm. A. Johnson, Wm. C. Tompkins, Saml. H. Kennedy, Henry P. Girard, and James F. D. Lanier. Mr. Robb has been elected President, Mr. Frank Williams, Vice President, and Mr. Conrad M. Jordan, Cashier. The capital of the institution is $1,000,000, of which $800,000 has been taken in New York and $200,000 are open for subscription in this city, fifty per cent payable at the time of subscription, and the balance fifty per cent. on or before the 15th proximo.

The Gold market opened this morning depressed by the excessive supply and limited demand for specie, and sold at 145 1-4 and as high as 146, closed quiet at 145¾ to 145 5-8, against 145 3-8 to 145½ last evening. The sales include $4000 at 145 1-4, $20,000 small, $10,000 and $98,000 at 145¾, $5,000 at 145 7-8, $5,000 at 145 3-4; and $3500 at 146. The business was of very limited extent considering the amount of the supply on sale. Nothing of any magnitude was transacted in Silver. Dealers pay 140 to 141 for the small amounts of Authorized bill dollars offered at their counters, and sell at 142 to 143. Fractional dollars are bought at gold quotations, but a small lot could not be had unless at a higher figure.

Foreign Exchange ruled still more in favor of buyers, having to allow a decline of 1-4 to ½ per cent, the sales of Sterling including £10,000 and a further round amount at Int. £1,000 at 156 3-8; £3,700 in two bills at 156½; £29,000 at 156¾; £2,000 at 156 7-8; £1,000 and £2,000 at 156 3-4; and £8,000, £1,000, £3,000 and 4,000, at 157, which appeared to be an outside rate. In France we noticed sales of 20,000 first class commercial at 5.60, and 5,000 at 5.61 1-4, and 200,000 at 5.60 to 5.61 1-4. Sterling may be quoted at 156 for bill of lading bills, and 156 1-4 to 156 3-4 and 157 for good to A No. 1 clear; and commercial Francs at 5.60 to 5.61. The Banks ask 158½ to 159 for Sterling, and 5.56 1-4 to 5.57 to for France.

We have again to notice a moderate supply of Domestic Exchange, but without any improvement in rates, the Banks and dealers checking on New York at ⅜ to 1-4 per cent. discount, Sterling being the rate towards the close. The sales outdoors included $70,000 New York Sight at ⅝ discount and $60,000, $15,000 and 75,000, at ¾; some ten days at 1 and $5,000 at 1 1-4; a round amount often and fifteen days on Boston at 1-4 round, and $10,000 thirty days on New York at 1 and $15,000 at 1 1-4 and $10,000 at ½.

The sales of Stocks included 80 shares Citizens' Bank, in two equal amounts, at $146 50, 23 Union Bank at $47 50, 35 Bank of America, 10 and 35, at $130 50 and 50 at $133 50, and 60 Crescent City Bank at $36 50. In City Bonds we noticed sales of 8 Railroad, with the May coupon, at 80, and 29 Consolidated, 14 and 15, at 80, ex January coupon.

Uncurrent Bank notes were quiet at about previous rates, and we continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 67 to 68c, and 49 to 50c for Louisiana State Bank, Bank of Louisiana at 68 to 70c, and 72 to 73c, Merchants' Bank at 65 to 66c and 72 1-2 to 75, Crescent City Bank at 78 to 80c, and 82 to 84c, and Union Bank at 78 to 80c, and 82 to 86c. The inside prices of the above figures represent the rates paid by dealers for the small sum offered at their counters, and the outside figures of the market for sound amounts. City Treasury Notes rule at 1-4 to 3-4 per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and City taxes.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
*Friday Evening*, December 29, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with apparently very little inquiry, and prices tending in favor of buyers, but even before the news has time to reach the more general and a fair business was done at about yesterday's currency. At a later hour, the publication of telegrams in the evening's papers, reporting an advance of ¼d at Liverpool and ½c at New York, caused factors to raise their pretensions, but the demand continued and some further transactions occurred at figures indicating an improvement of about ½c per pound. The entire sales summed up 4000 bales, taken by fifteen brokers, at about yesterday's currency early in the day but at figures towards the close approximating to the following quotations: Low Ordinary 49 to 43c, Good Ordinary 45 to 46c, Low Middling 47 to 48c, Middling 51c to —. With regard to the receipts and to stocks, we learn that two French vessels, one British and one American, were loading to-day at the wages claimed, —that is 8c for foreman and $6 for men. This is the first indication we have had of the slave dores giving way. The matter, however, is not yet settled, but it is hoped that as soon as it is, the news will be satisfied with their long holiday and engage in their vocation without further delay.

LEVEE REPORT.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865.....bales 83,229
Received to-day.....
Received previously.....358,828—394,728
Total.....477,977
Cleared to-day.....1912
Cleared previously.....275,648—276,661
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared.....101,316

The clearances comprise 373 bales for New York and 639 for Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since yesterday comprise 267 hogsheads Sugar and 328 barrels and 25 half barrels Molasses. Only a part of the receipts however, were discharged in time for this morning's business. The market for Sugar still continues very dull with good supplies on hand, for first and second hands, while Molasses is scarce and the market has sold readily as soon as placed on the market at an advance of at least 5 to 8c per gallon on yesterday's prices. The sales of Sugar are confined to 50 hogsheads, in several lots, at 10½c for Low Common and 12½c per pound for Fair; and those of Molasses comprise 200 barrels, in two small lots, at 56c for fair and 61 per gallon for Prime. There was a sale by auction, on the landing, of 60 barrels Good Molasses at 65c per gallon, and 30 hogsheads Sugar at 10¼, 10¾ and 10½c per pound. The weeks' sales comprise 450 hogsheads Sugar, 1200 barrels Molasses; the receipts 990 Hhds Sugar and 1753 barrels Molasses; the clearances 3 hogsheads and 35 barrels Sugar and 824 barrels Molasses; the imports 1165 boxes Sugar and 113 hogsheads Molasses from Cuba.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The market has ruled quietly to-day. There was only a moderate degree of animation in the way of round sales. In a jobbing way, however, active business was done. We refer to the following details for full particulars of the market.

FLOUR—As has been the case throughout the week, there was only a local demand to-day, and the sales are confined to about 1600 barrels, of which 300 Fine at $7 50; 100 Good Superfine at $7 75; 200 at $8; 100 Choice do at $8 12½; 60 do at $8 25; 100 Fair Extra at $10 75; 100 Good Extra at $11 50, and 100 Choice do at $11 75 per barrel. The week's sales comprise 7500 bbls; the receipts 11,880 barrels; the clearances 6344 barrels.

CORN—We have again to note an active demand at prices ruling with an upward tendency. The sales include about 1600 sacks on the levee, of which 500 Mixed at $1 10, 600 Yellow and 600 White at $1 20, per bushel, and 1200 sacks to arrive, of White and half Yellow, at $1 20 per bushel. The weeks' sales comprise 6500 sacks; the receipts 16,650 sacks, and the clearances 6653 bushels.

OATS—Continue to meet a better demand to-day, but at rather weaker prices. There were sold 1500 sacks, of which 200 at 55c, 400 at 55 and 55, 100 at 55c and 200 at 57½c per bushel. The weeks' sales include 3 sacks; receipts 17,355 sacks; clearances 6653 sacks.

HAY—Continues in good demand, and full prices are being realized. 140 bales Prime Timothy sold for round lots at $28 to $28 50, and $32 per ton. Week's sales 1000 bales; receipts 2037 bales.

BRAN—There has been no sales of any importance to-day, but the quotations are from $1 75 to $1 87½ per 100 pounds. Week's sales 1000 sacks; receipts 6[illegible] sacks.

PORK—Holders have been unable to realize full prices for round lots of Prime to-day, and 100 bbls prime sold yesterday, subject to inspection, at $29 50 per barrel. Dealers are supplying the demand at $31 50 to $32 per barrel for old full weight Mess. Week's sales 350 barrels; receipts 2950; cleared 46 barrels.

BACON—The market for this article continues very dull, and there is only a limited retail business doing at 15c per pound for Shoulders, 18c for Ribbed Sides, 18½c for Clear Sides, 19½c to 20c for Plain Hams, and 23 to 25c per pound for Sugar-cured Hams. Shoulders and Sides continued in good supply. Hams are scarce. Week's sales 20 casks; received 139 casks, 85 boxes; cleared 4 casks.

GREEN MEAT—Shoulders are selling in small lots at 13c per pound.

WHISKY—There is no demand for round lots, but a good retail business is doing at $2 35 to $2 40 per gallon. Very choice brands command a little more. Week's receipts 2257 barrels; cleared 139 barrels.

COAL OIL—Is selling readily in small lots at $1 10 per gallon in cans, and 90c in barrels.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Choice Butter sells readily. Common is plenty and very dull. Cheese is plenty and dull. Northern Butter commands 45 to 50c, Western 25 to 35c; Northern Cheese 20 to 21c, Western 18 to 20c per pound.

CANDLES—A lot of 50 boxes short weight Star sold at 22c per pound.

INDIA BAGGING—Is very little in demand; dealers are realizing 30c per yard in rolls, and 32c in bales.

GUNNY BAGS AND BURLAPS—Are selling in small lots at 30c for second and 32c for new, for the former, and 