THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements inserted in the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 00 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above rates as may be mutually agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
All 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.
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 8 1867.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Purser W. Hempstead, of the steamship Geo. Cromwell, for a file of New York papers.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—All who wish to learn penmanship, mathematics, English, French, Spanish and the German languages, book keeping and other accomplishments, so as to be ready for filling good positions in business, are invited to visit this old and popular institution, at the corner of Camp and Common streets. The College is open day and evening, at all seasonable hours.

SHIRTS, ETC.—See the advertisement of Messrs Leighton & Hayman in another column, giving the moderate rates at which they are dispensing of fine shirt bosoms, etc., of hand manufacture, at their store corner of Canal and St. Charles streets. Their stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods is unsurpassed, and they say they are determined that no house in the city shall undersell them.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—A large, brilliant and sympathetic audience greeted Miss Audibert last night on her reappearance on this stage. Verdi's grand opera of "Le Trovatore" was performed, Miss Audibert taking the role of *Azucena* which she sung with great effect. She was supported powerfully by that unequalled tenor Mr. Picot, and that excellent baryione Mr. Lecheval-ier, and Miss Fanschetti was not a whit behind her previous efforts. An interesting episode came off during the evening between the 2d and 3d Acts. It becoming known that Gen Hancock and family occupied one of the private boxes, the enthusiasm of the audience could not be restrained, and three cheers were proposed by a gentleman present, which were given with hearty good will, the ladies joining in the demonstration. Gen. Hancock acknowledged the compliment by repeated bows, while the orchestra struck up the National air "Hail Columbia." The General seemed to enjoy the opera exceedingly.

On Monday night "Le Trovatore" will be repeated with the same cast, viz: Miss Addibert, Mme Fanschetti, Mr. Picot, Mr. Lecheval-ier, and Mr. Van Hoffen.

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.—We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. Harry Rose, lately connected with our cotemporary, the *Vicksburg Times*. Mr. Rose purposes establishing himself in our city in the Newspaper Agency business, having taken the office and service lately in charge of the business conducted by Mr. E. E. Overall, which we learn embraces nearly five hundred papers. He will be found at 118 Common street. His experience in this line, excellent business qualifications and urbanity of disposition cannot fail to ensure him a full share of patronage, and we wish him all success.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT JURY.—The following order in relation to the drawing of a new jury for this court has been made by Judge Howe.

Ordered that the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans prepare a new jury list in accordance with law, and that the same be brought into court, on Wednesday, December 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The understanding of the Sheriff is, that the jury contemplated to be drawn under the above order of court, is to be taken from the list of registered voters in existence according to the law of the State, previous to the registration made under the order of Gen. Sheridan in pursuance of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. We mean the list of voters formed for the municipal election of one year ago, upon which list there are none but citizens then qualified for the exercise of the franchise. Should this rule be followed, the jury will consist exclusively of white men.

By a dispatch to Messrs. Jas. Connelly & Co we learn that the steamship Bienville sailed from Havana for this port yesterday at 5 P. M.

The steamship George Cromwell, Captain Nash, arrived last evening from New York, with freight and the following passengers:

Edward Forner, Mrs F. Forner, Chas Forner, Mrs O W Griffin, Mrs N C H Hollmesse, Bastide D Homergue, Mrs Bennett, Mrs W Bennett, Mrs J Reed, Mrs H Bower, Miss M Hart, Victor Rosacke, S Voss, J P Noe, J R W Mitchell, Mrs M Mitchell, Miss Super, Wm Bergin, J H Colee, Mrs Reed's servant.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27, 1867.

The Convention has met, has been in session for three days, and has done nothing so far of any importance beyond the election of a permanent President, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and official Printer. But, in spite of this, there have been enough speeches to afford a foretaste of the violent measures to be enacted and the radical and bitter sentiments which most of the delegates will feel bound to bear upon their action in remodeling the Constitution of Louisiana. The negroes have as much to say as the whites—perhaps more. They are as a mass much more moderate than their white co-laborers; many of them although thoroughly impregnated with the teachings of demagogues and hatred of what they call Rebels, yet seem to want to be honest, upright and straight-forward in what they do. There is among them a very noticeable and growing dislike of bombast, lad by some in any direction. They commence to feel their power and their at least equal opportunity, and will endeavor to use it. I say this—I am not far wrong in naming as the ablest delegate (except the President) one Bertonneau, of New Orleans, a man as white as any Caucasian in the land, yet with colored blood in his veins. He is quiet, gentlemanly, retiring, has a good knowledge of parliamentary law, is really *distinguished* in appearance, and, if he has a good judge of physiognomy, will make his mark before the session is over.

There are others of his race who promise to figure prominently in the proceedings. One Honorique, a tall, handsome, olive colored mulatto, a native of St. Domingo, is regarded as the most dangerous man in the Convention. He is educated, and is, moreover, shrewd and cunning to the extreme. In all that is Radical he out Herods Herod. He sits at his desk twirling his curled mustache, and watching with a spider's eye all that is said and done in the hall. He, too, will be heard from during the session.

On one side of the room a little party of whites, Conservative Republican delegates, and men of some calibre, usually sit, only rising occasionally when any extremely violent assertion or language merits a rebuke. These men are evidently determined to preserve as far as they can the dignity of the assembly. Judge Crawford, of Ouachita, Mr. Ludeling, of the same parish, and Gen McMillen, of Carroll, are the men around which this little knot of ten or a dozen gathers. From these we may expect to hear fair, reasonable propositions for the welfare of Louisiana, as far as such is possible under Radical auspices.

We are enabled to present to the readers of the *Mail* this morning the following private telegram from Gen. John Pope to Gen. Swayne. We were placed in possession of this important U. S. dispatch "by way of a slant," but will vouch for its accuracy. *It is literally true!* and is in the following words:

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 2, 1867.

To Brevet Maj. Gen Swayne, U. S. A., &c:

Cannot the Convention be induced to adjourn without further legislation? They are doing considerable injury to Reconstruction by their late action.

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Maj. Gen U. S. A., Comdng.

We have no comment to make—the words of Pope speak for themselves! We'll vouch for the truthfulness of the dispatch, and so will Gen. Swayne!—*Montgomery Mail.*

THE PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF THE MESSAGE.—*Washington, Dec. 3.*—The publication of the President's message in advance of its delivery in Congress produced intense excitement here to-day, particularly among the newspaper men who were banished. This excitement even reached the halls of Congress, and when the message was communicated to the House Mr. Schenck made a characteristic exhibition of himself in opposing its reading, and said that the paper was addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, and it was disrespectful to Congress that it should have been given for publication before it was made public through this House or the Senate. Rumor says that the message was copied by an individual about the White House, and by him sold, and if it can be shown to be so, the fact will more disrespectful.

The statement was followed by a declaration from honest John Covode, that he could prove the message was sold. Now, in justice to the gentleman here alluded to as about the White House, who is himself a newspaper correspondent, I feel called on to say that he neither sold nor saw a copy of the message to your correspondent, nor has he any idea how the extract may was furnished to your correspondent; suffice it to say I did not procure it from the White House, nor has they been, to my knowledge, any violation of pledges and good faith.—*Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Debt and the Banks.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR—I would like to ask why Gen. Butler in his late speech did not answer Mr. Blair's inquiry, how the greenbacks were promised to be paid, if the Five-Twenty bonds are payable in greenbacks? Can banks—and if by any other way than in gold or silver, if they ever are paid? Furthermore, how can National Banks exist as such unless they derive some advantages from their franchises? Will not they all close up if General Butler's theory is carried out? Do they derive any more profit from the currency they received from the Treasurer of the United States than sufficient to pay the National, State and Municipal taxes and the expenses of issuing them? If they are not, they agitate matters of no consequence in reality, only to disturb the monetary and business transactions of the community, unless it may be to further General Butler's notoriety.

"INQUIRER."

St. Albans, Nov. 29, 1867.

A new hotel for the benefit of tourists, is to be opened in the opulent city of Thebes, Egypt.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,308

JURIES FOR THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The juries in the Federal Courts of this District are formed under the special rules guiding the practice in those courts which have been in existence heretofore. Military orders do not affect the action of the courts of the United States, which are entirely independent of military control, the Reconstruction acts of Congress not attempting to dictate or interfere with the action of the Federal Judiciary.

The 32d and 33d rules of these courts, touching the subject of juries, read as follows:

"On or before the opening of each term, or at any other time that the court may deem necessary, the clerk and the marshal, together with two freeholders to be previously designated by the court, shall, in the presence and with the sanction and approval of the judges, or either of them, form a list of not less than one hundred names, of good and lawful men, inhabitants of the parish of Orleans, whom they consider capable of discharging the duties of jurors; which lists, duly registered and signed, shall be retained by the clerk, who shall thereupon write upon ballots the names so selected, and put the said ballots in a secure box with two dissimilar locks, the key of one of which, together with the box, shall be kept by the clerk, and the other by one of the judges.

Whenever it may be necessary to form a jury, the clerk shall, in the presence of the Judges, or either of them, draw from the box 48 ballots (or if the drawing be for the purpose of completing a panel, then such number as the court may direct) and after registering the names so drawn, he shall deliver a certain list thereof to the Marshal, who shall summon the persons therein named to be in attendance as jurors on such day as may be designated in the writ; and from the jurors in attendance the court shall select a Grand Jury (if one be required for the term and the remaining persons summoned shall serve during the term as petit jurors)

In pursuance of the foregoing rules, Judge Durell, on the 24 inst, caused the following order to be entered on the minutes of the Circuit and District Courts:

"Ordered that a jury list of one hundred names or more of good and lawful men be prepared for the present term of the court; that John A. Roberts and Jules Tuyes be, and are hereby appointed as freeholders to assist in the forming of said list, and that a panel of forty-eight jurors be drawn and summoned to appear before this court on Tuesday, the 18th day of December, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and then, and there be in attendance until discharged in due course of law."

Below are the names of the forty eight jurors referred to in rule 33 above quoted, drawn by the officers of court for the November term of 1867, of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, under order of December 2, 1867:

1.	Numa A. Avegno,	25.	Hanson B. Cresap,
2.	Numa Augustin,	26.	H. S. Buckner,
3.	John Burnside,	27.	H. Chalaron,
4.	Philip Avegno,	28.	Frs. E Dupuy,
5.	Geo. R. Beard,	29.	Wm. R. Bell,
6.	F. D. Capdevielle,	30.	John Hall,
7.	Victor Andry,	31.	Thos. A. James,
8.	Mortimer Turner,	32.	R. Darquhart,
9.	J. W. Burbridge,	33.	Geo. A. Fosdick,
10.	Chas. Baumback,	34.	James Dunham,
11.	J. Glaudy,	35.	Geo. W. Hynson,
12.	Wm. Henderson,	36.	D. C. Azarette,
13.	Olivier Carriere,	37.	Victor Benit'
14.	Rich'd Clagne,	38.	Jas. Deeban,
15.	G. W. West,	39.	Frs. E Voss,
16.	Thos. Isabelle,	40.	Rob't Watson,
17.	E. Bartus,	41.	Edw Thompson,
18.	C F Berens,	42.	Laurent Auguste,
19.	John K. Collins,	43.	E. Caldwell,
20.	J H Downing,	44.	L. A. Chase,
21.	M J Bigot,	45.	A. L. Harding,
22.	Placide Bienvenu,	46.	Geo. W. Squires,
23.	A Bontin,	47.	F D Cammack,
24.	C Chism,	48.	Jos B. Hubbard.

Signed, CHARLES CLAIBORNE, Clerk.
Approved, E H DURELL, Judge.

New Orleans, Dec 7, 1867.

The following are the names of the 48 jurors drawn for the Spring Term, 1867, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Sixth Judicial Circuit and Eastern District of Louisiana.

1.	W. L. Robinson,	25.	L. Queyrouse,
2.	Nelson Marache,	26.	J D Dameron,
3.	George W. Mader,	27.	Colin A. Conway,
4.	Jules Camp,	28.	P. A. Delvaille,
5.	Ellis H. Bostick,	29.	B O Blanche,
6.	D. W. Campbell,	30.	Thos O Chenoweth,
7.	C. H. Dudley,	31.	Harmon Duane,
8.	Alfred Moulton,	32.	E. Lapice,
9.	P Devergne, Jr.	33.	Edmond Rillieux,
10.	Numa Dufour,	34.	Charles Bradbury,
11.	Thos. Delassize,	35.	C. F. Lavillebeuvre,
12.	S C. Camp,	36.	Blanc Jonbert,
13.	F M. Ducros,	37.	H Britton,
14.	F. McK. Dunn,	38.	Armand Belot,
15.	D. Macarty,	39.	Henry Tete,
16.	E Panchaux,	40.	J. F. Rouz,
17.	Moj'ejon,	41.	Alfred Bousset,
18.	E Durrive, Jr.,	42.	George F. Olivier,
19.	F Brott,	43.	François Victor,
20.	Vir. A. C. Dentzel,	44.	François Lacroix,
21.	P. Doogart,	45.	Charles De Blanc,
22.	F. A. Cossart,	46.	Henry Lobit,
23.	Victor E. Macarty,	47.	Anselme Mercier,
24.	L. Lelandre,	48.	Nelson Pavagot.

Of these 96 jurors drawn to serve in both courts there are 16 colored men—8 in each court—Judge Durell having instructed the officers to make no discrimination in color.

It is to be regretted that Judge Durell has not preserved the practice of our State courts with respect to the drawing of juries for his courts, as the strange spectacle will be seen, of juries in the former, made up exclusively of white men, while in the latter they will be partly composed of persons of color. The rule in this matter should certainly be that of uniformity. As the law with respect to citizenship at present stands, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the "Dred Scott case, negroes are not and cannot be made citizens of the United States. This decision has never been reversed and is to-day *the law.* Judge Durell, we think, would have consulted the interests and wishes of the real people of this District, if he had so at was in his power to do, saved them the mortification of sitting on a jury with men of color. It is no answer to say that the colored men drawn in the foregoing lists are all educated men, men of capacity and men of wealth. It is the *principle* that colored men are not and cannot be some jurors in the true and legal sense, that has been yielded by Judge Durell. We had hoped that his trip to the North the past summer would have cured him of these radical notions.

It remains now to be seen whether white jurors on the above lists, most of whom are leading business men in this city, will consent to sit on the jury with men of color, (however respectable in their sphere,) in Judge Durell's court and whether the bar will not make a strenuous effort to induce Judge Durell to set aside his order.

Protest from the Hon. James Howard, of Crenshaw.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 34, 1867.

Mr. President—Information received from my family to-day, renders my return home by this morning's train necessary. As the Convention of which I am a member will adjourn in day or two, I am forced to write what I intended saying in person.

At the commencement of the session I indulged the hope that moderate counsels would prevail, but I soon discovered that a majority of those with whom I was associated, were legislating for self and party, without regard to right, and perfectly indifferent to the best interest of the State they so shamefully misrepresented.

Under the circumstances I have been unable to accomplish any good for my constituents, and in their name, and in the name of all that is right and just, I do hereby protest against the proceedings of said Convention, as unjust, selfish, vindictive, proscriptive, and subversive of the best interest of the State, and of Republican institutions, and if not rejected when submitted for ratification, calculated to bring about a war of races.

All of which is respectfully submitted with a request that it be spread upon the Journal of the Convention.

I am, Mr. President, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES HOWARD,
Delegate from Crenshaw county.

EXCITING NEWS.—What are we coming to? We take the following from the Meridian *Gazette*:

Considerable excitement existed in Meridian on Sunday night in consequence of startling news from Marion. It appears that on Saturday night the negroes at Marion and Meridian were organized through the Loyal Leagues into military companies. Officers were elected and Marion was to make a raid on the merchants at Meridian and Marion, formed provisions and clothing, and if their requirements were not complied with, take what they wanted by force, and if resistance was offered, burn both towns. The command was offered to R. C. Merryman, who, it is reported, declined, and on that account the attack is postponed. It is said the military organization of this county is commanded by J. Aaron Moore, and that all the different companies are officered and thoroughly armed. The military at this place, under the command of Major Norton, were apprised of the contemplated attack, and were ready to meet it. It may be that the reports have exaggerated the danger, but the can be relied on, that the negroes meet in their Leagues armed, that they are organizing military companies, that many of them are destitute of food and clothing, refuse to labor and threaten to take what they want by force. We do not wish to create an unnecessary alarm, but we regard the presence of the military here as indispensable to prevent the lives and property of our people, and feel assured that unless these armed associations of negroes are broken up disorder, violence and bloodshed will result.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

End of the Empeachment Question.

The House Reconstruction Committee Denounced.

Gen. Sherman in Washington.

The Virginia Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

The Italian Government Grants Universal Amnesty.

FROM MEXICO.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Washington, Nov. 7.—SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE—After an important business, impeachment was resumed with filibustering, led by Logan. Finally Wilson withdrew motion to table, and a vote was taken on the majority resolution ordering the impeachment, which was lost—57 to 108. Absent 21. A motion to reconsider, and lay motion to reconsider on the table prevailed, and thus impeachment ends.

The resolution suspending the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract the currency prevailed, 125 to 22.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the President's message. Pending debate the Reconstruction Committee, to which Stevens requested several points of the message to be referred, was denounced as an obstruction to reconstruction.

Stevens struggles against the turning tide excites admiration and pity. No one heeds the vindictive utterances of the worn-out leader.

Without further business the House adjourned.

The matter in regard to the repeal of the cotton tax is before the Finance Committee of the Senate, where it meets opposition.

The Danish purchases were before the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Gen. Sherman has arrived—he visited the President and Grant to day. He will remain here three months.

Internal revenue receipts to day $500,000; for the week $6,500,000, for the year $91,750,000.

The weekly statement of finances shows no material changes.

Mrs Eustis, daughter of W. W. Corcoran, and wife of Hon George Eustis, former Congressman from Louisiana, died in France.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The debt statement shows that the debt bearing coin interest has increased $62,000,000; the debt bearing currency interest has decreased $470,000,000; matured debt not presented has decreased $1,000,000; that bearing no interest has increased $3,000,000, making an increase of the national debt of $63,879,000; cash in the treasury decreased $8,019; currency increased $15,000,000, making net increase of debt $9,791,000.

New York, Dec. 7.—Cotton opened firmer but closed dull and declining; sales of 2100 bales: middlings 17¼ to 17¾c. Flour closed less active at an advance. State $5 30 to $10 40. Wheat quiet. Corn—mixed Western $1 73 to $1 77. Pork firm at $21 50. Lard firmer at $12¾ to 13¼. Groceries quiet. Freights dull. Naval stores unchanged.

New York, Dec. 7.—Money closed steady at 7 per cent.

The impeachment failure has had a good effect.

The Bank Statement shows a decrease in loans of $365,000; of circulation, $11,000; of deposits, $759 000. Increase of legal tender bonds of $607,000.

Sterling quiet. Gold closed at 136¾ to 136¾. Governments firmer. Stocks stronger.

The Roman steamer, City of Paris, has been seized for violation of the passenger law. Penalty fixed at $179,000. The steamer gave bonds.

Mobile, Dec. 7.—Cotton market closed firm; middlings 15¾c; sales 2800 bales; receipts 2722.

Richmond, Dec. 7.—The Finance Committee of the Convention, it is said, agreed to $8 per diem as pay for members, and the usual Legislature mileage, and salaries for officers.

Augusta, Dec. 7.—Cotton market opened strong and closed quiet; sales 760 bales; receipts 707, middlings 15c.

Savannah, Dec. 7.—Cotton not so active; sales 783 bales; middlings 15¼c, receipts 2013 bales.

Charleston, Dec. 7.—Cotton market active and prices have advanced ¼ to ½c; sales 1500 bales; middlings 15¾c; receipts 1420 bales.

Louisville, Dec. 7.—Tobacco scarce and firm at from $5 50 to $17 50 for bright logs to medium leaf. Flour firm; superfine $7 50 to $7 75. No. 1 $13 75 to $12. Corn, new ear, 80c. Oats in bulk 48c. Wheat $2 25 to $2 35. Cotton, middling, 15 to 15¼c. Whisky in bond 35c. Bacon dull, shoulders 9¼c; clear sides 12¾c. Lard 13 to 13¼c. Moss Pork, new, $22 50 to $23. Hogs dull at 6¾ to 7c gross; receipts by rail 93,000.

Louisville, Dec. 7.—River falling; 2 feet 6 inches in the canal. Weather clear and cold.

Cincinnati, Dec. 7.—Flour firmer, $11 to $11 25. Wheat firmer, $2 55 to $2 60. Corn less firm—new ear 80c. Oats steady at 52c. Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton active, 15c. Whisky—Pkg'd $35 bond. Bacon firm. Hogs active, $6 75 to $9. Pork $21 to $22 50. Lard active at 12¾c. Green Meats 7¾, 10 and 12c. Butter 36 to 40c. Potatoes $2 50. Cheese 14½ to 15c. Coffee dull, 20 to 26½c. Sugar dull, new crop 15 to 15¾c.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—Tobacco—nothing doing. Cotton active but higher; sales 1000 bales. Flour steady; extra $7 50 to $8. Wheat quiet at $2 45 to $2 55. Fall Corn higher at $1 05 to $1 08. Oats higher at 48 to 49c. Pork higher at $21 50 to $22. Bacon—clear sides 14¾; shoulders nominal; clear sides 13c. Lard 13½c. Pickled Hams 13¾c. Hogs weak at 6½ to 7; packed to date 110,000.

Weather much colder. Froze hard last night and to-day.

Southern Pass, Dec. 7, 6 P. M.—Strong gale from N. E. and cloudy. Sailed steamships Crescent and Raleigh.

Vicksburg, Dec. 7.—Passed up—Mepham last night at 10, and the Quitman at 12 M. Passed down—Lexington at 1, R. L. Hodge at 2, and the Olive Branch at 8 P. M. River stationary.

Havana, Dec. 7.—Rates of Exchange on London, Paris and New York are unchanged. Nos. 10 and 12 Sugar 8 to 8¼; Nos. 15 to 20 10¼. Lard in tierces 16¾ to 17c. Potatoes $4 35. Hams—sugar-cured 34, ordinary 18. Onions $5 50 to $6. Butter scarce. Freights dull. Nothing doing. Weather cold.

Havana, Dec. 6.—Mexican dates of the 27th have been received Peonage has been abolished. A steam marble factory had been opened in the city of Mexico. Juarez was present upon the occasion and made a patriotic speech. He suggested that the first piece of marble cut be used in a monument to be erected to the memory of Mexicans who fell martyrs to liberty.

The condition of the Mexican treasury is improving.

Statements have been published in the newspapers, stating that a contract had been made between Emperor Romero and the United States Government for three million dollars worth of war materials, two million of which were to be taken in rifles and muskets and smaller arms, and the remaining million in cannon.

Mexican journals have published letters of Gen Grant, Romero, Secretary Seward and Madame Juarez, in regard to Mexican affairs.

Kidnapping of wealthy persons continues to be carried on pretty extensively by numerous bands of bandits.

London, Dec. 7.—The *Globe* says the attitude of France renders the Roman conference impossible. The Italian Government has granted universal amnesty to the adherents of Garibaldi. The political affairs of Italy cause distrust in London mercantile circles.

London, Dec. 7, noon.—Consols declined 92¾. Bonds 70 12 16.

London, Dec. 7.—Her Majesty's Theatre was burned last night after the audience had retired. The origin of the fire is unknown—loss heavy.

Liverpool, Dec. 7, noon.—Cotton opened steady and closed with a decline of 2 for 100 bales: middlings 17¼ to 17½c. Flour closed less active at an advance. State $5 30 to $10 40. Wheat quiet. Corn—mixed Western $1 73 to $1 77. Pork firm at $21 50. Lard firmer at $12¾ to 13¼. Groceries quiet. Freights dull. Naval stores unchanged.

New York, Dec. 7.—Money closed steady at 7 per cent.

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Cincinnati, Dec. 7.—Flour firmer, $11 to $11 25. Wheat firmer, $2 55 to $2 60. Corn less firm—new ear 80c. Oats steady at 52c. Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton active, 15c. Whisky—Pkg'd $35 bond. Bacon firm. Hogs active, $6 75 to $9. Pork $21 to $22 50. Lard active at 12¾c. Green Meats 7¾, 10 and 12c. Butter 36 to 40c. Potatoes $2 50. Cheese 14½ to 15c. Coffee dull, 20 to 26½c. Sugar dull, new crop 15 to 15¾c.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—Tobacco—nothing doing. Cotton active but higher; sales 1000 bales. Flour steady; extra $7 50 to $8. Wheat quiet at $2 45 to $2 55. Fall Corn higher at $1 05 to $1 08. Oats higher at 48 to 49c. Pork higher at $21 50 to $22. Bacon—clear sides 14¾; shoulders nominal; clear sides 13c. Lard 13½c. Pickled Hams 13¾c. Hogs weak at 6½ to 7; packed to date 110,000.

Weather much colder. Froze hard last night and to-day.

Southern Pass, Dec. 7, 6 P. M.—Strong gale from N. E. and cloudy. Sailed steamships Crescent and Raleigh.

Vicksburg, Dec. 7.—Passed up—Mepham last night at 10, and the Quitman at 12 M. Passed down—Lexington at 1, R. L. Hodge at 2, and the Olive Branch at 8 P. M. River stationary.

Havana, Dec. 7.—Rates of Exchange on London, Paris and New York are unchanged. Nos. 10 and 12 Sugar 8 to 8¼; Nos 15 to 20 10¼. Lard in tierces 16¾ to 17c. Potatoes $4 35. Hams—sugar-cured 34, ordinary 18. Onions $5 50 to $6. Butter scarce. Freights dull. Nothing doing. Weather cold.

Havana, Dec. 6.—Mexican dates of the 27th have been received Peonage has been abolished. A steam marble factory had been opened in the city of Mexico. Juarez was present upon the occasion and made a patriotic speech. He suggested that the first piece of marble cut be used in a monument to be erected to the memory of Mexicans who fell martyrs to liberty.

The condition of the Mexican treasury is improving.

Statements have been published in the newspapers, stating that a contract had been made between Emperor Romero and the United States Government for three million dollars worth of war materials, two million of which were to be taken in rifles and muskets and smaller arms, and the remaining million in cannon.

Mexican journals have published letters of Gen Grant, Romero, Secretary Seward and Madame Juarez, in regard to Mexican affairs.

Kidnapping of wealthy persons continues to be carried on pretty extensively by numerous bands of bandits.

London, Dec. 7.—The *Globe* says the attitude of France renders the Roman conference impossible. The Italian Government has granted universal amnesty to the adherents of Garibaldi. The political affairs of Italy cause distrust in London mercantile circles.

London, Dec. 7, noon.—Consols declined 92¾. Bonds 70 12 16.

London, Dec. 7.—Her Majesty's Theatre was burned last night after the audience had retired. The origin of the fire is unknown—loss heavy.

Liverpool, Dec. 7, noon.—Cotton opened steady and closed with a decline of 2 for 100 bales: middlings 17¼ to 17½c. Flour closed less active at an advance. State $5 30 to $10 40. Wheat quiet. Corn—mixed Western $1 73 to $1 77. Pork firm at $21 50. Lard firmer at $12¾ to 13¼. Groceries quiet. Freights dull. Naval stores unchanged.

New York, Dec. 7.—Money closed steady at 7 per cent.

The impeachment failure has had a good effect.

The Bank Statement shows a decrease in loans of $365,000; of circulation, $11,000; of deposits, $759 000. Increase of legal tender bonds of $607,000.

Sterling quiet. Gold closed at 136¾ to 136¾. Governments firmer. Stocks stronger.

The Roman steamer, City of Paris, has been seized for violation of the passenger law. Penalty fixed at $179,000. The steamer gave bonds.

Mobile, Dec. 7.—Cotton market closed firm; middlings 15¾c; sales 2800 bales; receipts 2722.

Richmond, Dec. 7.—The Finance Committee of the Convention, it is said, agreed to $8 per diem as pay for members, and the usual Legislature mileage, and salaries for officers.

Augusta, Dec. 7.—Cotton market opened strong and closed quiet; sales 760 bales; receipts 707, middlings 15c.

Savannah, Dec. 7.—Cotton not so active; sales 783 bales; middlings 15¼c, receipts 2013 bales.

Charleston, Dec. 7.—Cotton market active and prices have advanced ¼ to ½c; sales 1500 bales; middlings 15¾c; receipts 1420 bales.

Louisville, Dec. 7.—Tobacco scarce and firm at from $5 50 to $17 50 for bright logs to medium leaf. Flour firm; superfine $7 50 to $7 75. No. 1 $13 75 to $12. Corn, new ear, 80c. Oats in bulk 48c. Wheat $2 25 to $2 35. Cotton, middling, 15 to 15¼c. Whisky in bond 35c. Bacon dull, shoulders 9¼c; clear sides 12¾c. Lard 13 to 13¼c. Moss Pork, new, $22 50 to $23. Hogs dull at 6¾ to 7c gross; receipts by rail 93,000.

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