The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 78 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1869. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,918

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

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

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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.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1869

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS.

183.....Hampart Street.....183

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—De Walden's comedy, "Sam."

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Forty Winks." Mr. Owens.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Shabbi the Sailor." The Worrell Sisters and Miss Millie Turnour.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

THE CITY ALDERMEN QUESTION.

What has been Decided by the Supreme Court.

If the appointees of the Governor to the City Council of New Orleans are jubilant, as they are said to be, over the decision of the Supreme Court, dismissing the appeal of the Mayor in behalf of the city, from Judge Lansmon's decision in favor of these appointees, it takes very little to make them happy, and no one need grudge them the victory which they think they have gained.

Whatever the Supreme Court may hereafter decide, and we do not flatter ourselves that the Judges will go back upon their friend, the Governor, who appointed them, and take their stand upon the true constitutional doctrine, this present decision does not determine the principal question involved in the case, and, of course, does not empower the Governor's appointees to enter the Council Chamber of our City Hall and occupy seats there. The decision only goes, on technical grounds, to the dismissal of the appeal in *its present form*. What is the consequence? Judge Lansmon's decision in favor of these appointees becomes final and irrevocable, unless it has been suspended by some other proceeding, and this, we believe, is the case. Before the time had elapsed for Judge Lansmon's decree to become executory, an injunction against Governor Warmoth's appointees, was applied for, by the proper parties in interest, on legal grounds, and was issued by the same Judge. The injunction has not been set aside and is yet in force. So long as it is not dissolved, the elected Aldermen cannot be ousted, unless Gov. Warmoth should employ Gen. Sheridan's soldiers as he did in Jefferson City. A motion to dissolve it, will doubtless be made, and if granted, an appeal can be taken. This will at all events give the elected Aldermen time, even if the Supreme Court should hereafter order the injunction to be dissolved. It would not, however, surprise us at all, if our elected Aldermen were to yield to the Governor's men. We have observed too much of the yielding spirit in that body.

The real question involved in the controversy is this: Can the Governor of Louisiana, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, relating to vacancies in office, appoint Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, while the charter of the same city provides a method for supplying vacancies in the legislative department of the city government? This question may be presented to the Supreme Court, we have said, under another appeal, should the injunction now pending, be set aside, and in a manner to elicit from the court an unequivocal opinion as to the Constitutional power of the Legislature to authorize the Governor to appoint municipal legislators.

After expounding the argument as to the right of the inhabitants of a city to manage their own affairs and as to the want of power in the Legislature and Governor to appoint the lawmakers of a corporation and the argument as to the duty of each department of the State Government to keep itself within its own proper limits, *the construction of the law* relating to vacancies in office under which Governor Warmoth has acted, will be a proper subject for argument: The word "office" as used in the law, it may well be contended, refers only to *salaried* office—that is—to such officers as Mayor, Treasurer, Controller, City Attorney and the like. It was decided in the leading case of Hoomit's impeachment that a Senator of the United States did not hold an "office" and was not an "officer." This doctrine was again affirmed during the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. By parity of reasoning an alderman is not an officer.

Various articles of the Louisiana Constitution recognize this distinction, that legislators are not "officers" in the sense of the word as usually employed. See articles 41, 52, 61 and 63. It is only the officers which the Governor of the State *commissions* that he can replace when their offices shall have become vacant, and then only *for unexpired terms*. Notwithstanding all the evidences we have of partisan political bias on the part of the judges of the Supreme Court we are not prepared to believe they will be so absurd as to go the length of saying that the Legislature can empower the Governor to make appointments of officers for full terms of office under a law, the object of which, it is evident, was to provide not for entire terms of office but *for accidental vacancies* such as vacancies caused by death or resignation or inability to perform the duties of office.

Even should the court refuse to hold the Constitutional doctrine for which we contend we still think they will give the law the same construction we have put upon it and which we may add is the construction placed upon it by the ablest members of our bar.

We are not blind to the inconsistencies and absurdities into which our Supreme Court begot itself, by its decisions upon Confederate money and slave contracts, but there must be an end some time to this absurdity. The court cannot continue to defy the opinion of the American bar, assumed as it is by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the courts of nearly every State in the Union. That is not an agreeable attitude to occupy, and we think our Supreme Judges would be glad if they could recall certain of their opinions, in holding which they stand alone.

Our readers are reminded that the second literary lecture of the season will be delivered at the Lyceum Hall, (City Hall) Lafayette Square, to-night, by Mr Daniel K Whitaker. The subject will be WASHINGTON IRVING, THE BRILLIANT ESSAYIST, HUMORIST AND MERCHANT SCHOLAR. Lecture to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets may be procured at the bookstores and at the lecture room.

We should like very much to see a deeper interest taken in these lectures, so well deserving of the attention of our intelligent population, that previous attempts would indicate. The gentlemen selected to deliver these discourses are every way competent to dilate in a pleasant and instructive manner upon the subjects they have chosen.

THE OPERA.—On Thursday Night Auber's beautiful opera of "the Dumb Girl of Portici" will be presented for the first time this season. Masrs. Michot, Dumestre and Ketten, and Madame Miseur in the principal characters.

From the Parishes.

MR JOHN PAYTIST.—The *Mechanics'* of the 27th, says:

The authorities of St. Charles parish have exerted their best endeavors to discover the author of the murder recently committed in that parish on the person of Mr Urain Zeringue. Three colored men were arrested on suspicion. They say that they were present when the murder was perpetrated, but deny all participation in it. They were locked up in the parish jail.

Mrs P P Bennet's plantation, situated in St. Charles parish, right bank, 30 miles above New Orleans, and measuring 10 arpents front by 80 in depth, was sold last Saturday, by C. E. Girardey, New Orleans, for $18,100.

Cane Juice as an Extinguisher of Ignited Petroleum.

The editor of the *Drapeau*, of Ascension, published the following important piece of information:

Mr Editor—We are often blessed with useful discoveries by mere accident, it is for the benefit of the public that I would wish you to publish in your valuable journal, the fact that cane juice, whether impregnated with sulphur or not gas or not, is a certain and instantaneous extinguisher of ignited petroleum or coal oil. This is positive, and to my overseer, Mr. Telesphore Gravois, is due the credit of this important discovery. Hence, sugar planters need no longer fear the use of coal oil, in or about their sugar houses, it being certainly cheaper and far the most brilliant illuminating agent now in general use.

Respectfully, &c. ED. DUPREL.

Parish of Ascension, Nov. 22d, 1869.

Time is in constant dread of resurrection. It is said that he changes his sleeping room every night, so that any who may be seeking his life will be likely to be misled, and wherever he goes he is constantly watched by fifteen plained men in disguise.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Ames' Museum.—We notice a new and very pretty attraction at Col. Ames' Museum, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, in the person of a little *bijou* of a lady, Miss Jennie Quigley, who though 31 years of age, weighs 32 pounds and is only 28 inches high. There, too, are the largest lady in America, Miss Mary J. Powers, a Kentucky giantess, weighing 782 pounds and her brother, John H Powers, a boy of 16, weighing 471 pounds, and 6 feet 4 inches high, the largest boy of his age in America. Their father is reputed to have weighed but 118 and their mother but 130 pounds. There are also at the Museum, two pretty Albino girls, Maggie and Mollie, whose fine white hair and pink eyes make them rare human curiosities. All these as well as other things at the Museum, are objects of interest to the curious.

The School Board Controversy.—The appeal taken by the Secretary of the state Board of School Directors, in the contest to oust the old school Directors of the Public Schools of our city was yesterday dismissed by the Supreme Court. This, we hope, effectually ends this controversy.

The Metairie Races.—The first race to-day will be a three mile dash for Ladies' Cup, the Club purse of $500 The entries are *Matt Groff*, 8s, entered by S M Westmore; *Chalmette*, by W C Lipscomb; *Coquette*, by H B Foley, and *Morgan Scout*, by A. M. Summers The second race will be a sweepstake for 3 year olds—mile heats—$25 entrance p. p.; three or more to fill the stake; Club to add $400, and $100 to go to the second horse. D A. Wilson enters *Jeff Jennings*; D. F. Kenner, *Demimonde*; E Warwick, *Deringer*; A. Buford, *Versailles*; E. Steven, ——; Wyo; Richards & Kilgour, *John Kilgour*; A K Richards, *Josephine*, and W. R. Babcock, *Helmbold*.

The first race is to start at 3 o'clock.

The hurdle race yesterday was won by *Lebelia*, and the two mile heats race by *Carrie Atherton*. The track was quite heavy and the attendance, owing to the uncomfortable state of the weather in the forenoon, was limited.

St Andrew's Anniversary—The St Andrew Society celebrated their anniversary last night with a magnificent supper at the Richelieu restaurant, on Camp street. The following is the programme of the brilliant occasion: Alexander Hay, President New Orleans St. Andrew Society, in the chair. *Grace*, Donald Sinclair Supper. Toasts, Songs and Sentiments: "The President of the United States," Chair Song—Hail Columbia; "The Queen of Great Britain," Chair. Song—God Save the Queen Recitation, Mr Smith. "City and Trade of New Orleans," Chair. Song—The Spinning Wheel Recitation, Mr. John Roy. Sister Societies all over the World, Mr Ross Song—Here's a Health to them that Aw'; Mr McKenzie. "The Day we Celebrate," Recitation T. Munro. Song—The March of the Cameron Men. "Scotland," Mr. Munro Song—Bonnie Scotland, I Adore Thee Recitation, Mr Taylor. "The Land of our Adoption," Mr. Paterson. Song—A Man's a Man for a' That. "The Press," Chair. "A Chiel's Among You Takes Notes." "The Ladies" Mr P McBride. Song—Green Grows the Rushes O. Auld Lang Syne Watt of room precludes a more detailed notice till another issue.

Habeas Corpus Case.—In the Sixth District Court yesterday came up the case of the State ex rel of A Pino, upon an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in order to obtain bail or be discharged. The applicant is accused of shooting Mr Martinez a few night since, in the Fourth District. The accused was represented by Col A. L. Field. The petitioner set forth that he was restrained of his liberty by the Recorder of the Fourth District. He set up that the commitment was informal, in not stating the charge fully, and that no affidavit had been made for the crime alleged against him, supported by oath. Col Field read a decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Buford, in Alexandria, La., in support of his client's claim for bail or discharge. Judge Cooley said that this court had no right to bail, having no criminal jurisdiction. Col. Field thought that if the court could issue the writ of *habeas*, it could admit to bail if it had the power. The court said the shooting at and wounding of a person was not an offence against the State, *per se*, as it might be done in self defense.

Judge Cooley said the manner in which commitments were made by Recorders were usually so loose that whenever they touched anybody who could kick against them they were generally overturned. Mr Fenner thought the commitment was good, as it stated that he stood charged, and the inference was that the charge was a legal one. The court said, in criminal matters, every formality which the law exacts must be adhered to, as we have since cited. The Constitution provides that no one shall be deprived of his liberty unless upon a warrant issued upon an affidavit based upon an oath.

Mr Fenner did not think the court could upset the commitment upon the technical point it was not full in all its part of the law. The court said to a writ of *habeas corpus* he could only inquire into the facts as shown upon the face of the paper, and if the papers are informal the prisoner must be discharged, if the papers were correct in form the court could not go behind them to inquire into the circumstances which led to the charge. The court, therefore, discharged the prisoner, though he said he was liable to be arrested and confined again upon the same charge. A deputy sheriff was at once made against the accused, charging him with shooting with intent to kill, and he will at once be arrested.

The Bakers and Millmen—So innumerable are the means of dodging legislation that we doubt its efficacy as propriety for regulating the great bread and milk question, and others of like character. If the bakers and millmen do not meet you in the courts on the square issue that the attempt to regulate such things by law is clear legislation, and unconstitutional they have hundreds of ways for maintaining their advantages.

If the bakers, for instance, are forced to sell you so many ounces of bread for ten cents the result is that instead of using comparatively good flour as formerly, most, if not all of them, use the meanest or comparatively a much meaner article. And now the milkmen since they are not allowed to sell you an adulteration composed, in many instances, say of at least 40 per cent water, 10 per cent chalk, 10 per cent oil brains, and but 40 per cent milk at twenty cents per quart, and yet you pay for them the same amount per pint for what they call *pure milk*. In other words you must pay them for water as well as *milk*, or pay double price for the milk without the water. And when we consider that milk as it comes pure from the cow, by a special decree of nature adapting it for drink, as well as food for the delicate nourishment of the young is already, according to chemical analysis, 87 water but 13 solid matter, it would seem to be rather an outrage upon humanity in the milkmen to add so much to it adding, and hence we suppose the propriety and necessity of their adulterations and brains also by way of increasing its solidity, at the same time in order that they may not be accused of imposing more on us with an adulteration of a comparatively nothing in the world but colored water!

But without discussing the propriety of legislation in such matters in the first place, since a law exists regulating the business, there is no doubt as to the right of the people trading with the milkmen under its sanctions, to hold them strictly to the letter of the law and to the letter or legally expressed contract with the public, which is to furnish pure milk, or milk as it comes from the cow, and not milk adulterated by water until the laws regulating these matters are declared to be unconstitutional, which are only regulated, or proposed to be regulated, for public good, we felt who by no combination or trade, impositions in them under evasions of the law are not excusable under a pretext that the law itself is unconstitutional. Whether class legislation or not they are bound by it as their very contract with the public in pursuing such vocations is thus regulated by law beforehand, and until the law is changed the public are equally entitled to the protection of its enforcement.

Thus, the remedy of the bakers and milkmen is to test the constitutionality of the laws which are alleged to discriminate against them, but have been enacted, professedly, for the public good, leaving them the alternative of working under such laws as under contracts with the people or opening some other avocation. But under the impositions practised on the people by evasions of the law, and the seeming impossibility of enforcing the requirements in the face of such evasions, what is the remedy of the people become a serious question for consideration. The bakers can be affected only to a moderate extent, but comparatively few persons can afford to buy their flour and bake their own bread. But the millmen, whose impositions are more serious, can be brought to terms no doubt very easily if the public generally would unite to use condensed milk from the stores till they concluded to act honestly. Is not the suggestion worth the experiment? Certainly condensed milk is better than slop water.

Stabbing—A man named Thos Shaw was dangerously cut and wounded at a late hour Monday night, by two unknown assailants, who attacked him on Franklin street, near the corner of Josephine. He was able to walk to his residence on Third street, where he had the care of a physician.

Board of Aldermen.—Regular meeting last evening, President Wilz in the chair.

A resolution to replace park sidewalks washed away by the overflow on Customhouse street was adopted finally.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Gas Company and Firemen's Charitable Association with a view to settle their claims.

A petition from the Firemen's Department was referred to the special committee, Mr Harrison chairman.

A resolution to pay Vigilant Fire Co No. 3 $300 for engine repairs was adopted on second reading.

The Water Works Company reported a balance on hand of over $17,000.

A petition containing the small-pox patients were kept in Dr Antoux's Hospital in the Third District was referred.

A resolution requesting the City Attorney from attending to the suit of the old Board of the City Council vs W E Fish et al, appointed by the Governor, and to employ therein Messrs Hernandez, Cotton and Hunt, was read and created considerable discussion, touching the late decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr Willis thought the action taken by the Governor in this matter was merely political. The resolution was finally adopted with an amendment allowing $5000 and no more for all the counsel.

A resolution by Mr Poynot allowing Hope Hook & Ladder Co No. 3 $300 additional for repairs was adopted on second reading.

A resolution to sell a contract for building a bridge over the New Canal, on Claiborne street, was adopted.

The ordinance to permit the storage of "Young America torpedoes" in the limits of the city, was adopted on second reading.

A resolution to allow the Orleans Railroad Company to extend their track, was adopted on second reading. The proposed extension is for a single track from the car house, corner of Lesarps street and Gentilly road, up Broad to Ursulines, up Ursulines to Decatur or Old Levee, up same to Dumaine, down Dumaine to Dauphine And also to construct a single track on Marais street, from Ursulines to St. Peter street, so as to connect the projected road on Ursulines street with the present track of the Company on St. Peter street.

The resolution approving of the action of the Mayor in employing Hon R Hunt as counsel in the large suit of A Barré vs the City of New Orleans, was finally concurred in.

The Board adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court to Have a Month's Recess.

The Interests of the South to be Inquired Into.

$60,000 Stolen from a Bank.

The Mississippi and Texas Election Returns.

The Alabama Legislature

Board of Trade National Convention.

Hospitalities of the Virginians.

FROM EUROPE.

Speech of Emperor Napoleon.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Supreme Court will take a month's recess, commencing on the 20th of December.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

E. H. T Leopold has been detailed from Secretary Boutwell's office as a Special Agent to inquire into the interests of the South.

The President has appointed John Parsons, of Ohio, as United States Consul to St. Jago de Cuba.

Internal-Revenue receipts for November over $13,000,000. The corresponding month last year was over $9,000,000.

The planters in this section are much exercised in regard to securing labor for their plantations. In conversation with a gentleman who does a large planting in this valley, he said, in reference to Chinese labor: "The great want of labor in this valley suggests the necessity of supply of Chinese for the cultivation of rice, sugar and cotton. To use them as servants is any other avenue of our industry and necessities is a very impracticable idea. I am not surprised at the opposition that is manifested against their introduction in this section. We absolutely require a large accession of some sorts of muscular material to develop the resources of our rich lands, and I have very serious doubts that Congress will act timely in inducing the surplus sources of the old slave States to come hither. The people of those States do not need this class, and if their surplus, of whom they greatly complain, do come into this cotton region, both sections will be vastly benefited, the former by depletion, and the latter by accession of a necessary element." Hence the enterprise of importing negroes from those old States promises to prove less expensive and more commutative to the planters than the application of Chinese to their agricultural interests. The above is the general tone of the conversation in enumerating the advantages of locating the canal on the territory of Nicaragua says, "of actual direct cutting will be but about six miles and a half miles between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific Ocean at Brito, and the difference in altitude between the two waters can be overcome by fourteen locks, each of five feet lift. Lake Nicaragua, for a distance eastward of about twenty miles, there is a sufficient depth for vessels of all sizes. The remainder of the distance to San Carlos, the lake outlet of San Juan River, would require to be deepened. From San Carlos down to Atlantic port of San Juan about one hundred and nineteen miles, with a total fall to high tide of 107½ feet. For ninety-four miles of this distance the river may be made navigable by excavations, dams, locks, and short canals, and the remaining twenty eight miles may be navigated through the alluvial delta of the San Juan River, and undoubtedly of the river. In all, fourteen locks would be needed from Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic, with an average lift of nine feet each. The supply of water in the lake is believed to be abundant for canal purposes. The discharge of the lake is 2,000 cubic feet in the second, and at extreme high water about 29,000 cubic feet in the same time. The soil of the country, in the route, and indicating artificial harbors in both oceans, is roundly estimated at $100,000,000." It is right and proper that the people of both routes should be fully canvassed, but beyond that lies the important domain of action. Into that we may enter, and work vigorously to compete with our European rivals. We may have a ship canal from the Atlantic to Pacific oceans. That will furnish a medium route to India.—*Philadelphia Age.*

STEAM TYPE CONTROVERSY.

GRANT.—Our dispatches on this subject yesterday having been very obscure and unsatisfactory, we copy the following from the Western papers received this morning:

NEW YORK, February 15, 1866.

Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant etc.

General—In accordance with the request of many citizens of New York, whose names are herewith transmitted, I have the honor to ask your acceptance of the inclosed testimonial of their appreciation of your services.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

Inclosed find—

Premiums interest.....maturity in United States, first series.....	$30,437 50
Cash.....	54,725 00
	19,837 50
Total.....	$105,000 00

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Nov. 30.—The Spanish iron-clad Saragossa has arrived.

Sterling 14½ to 15, on Paris 24½ to 3; federal currency 276.

Havana, Nov. 30.—There is much excitement over the report that the Federal Government has disabled the Spanish gunboats to prevent their sailing.

Paris, Nov 30.—Napoleon was received today by the joint session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif with cordial demonstrations of loyalty. The members rose and remained standing. The Emperor after ascending the throne, and quiet being restored, delivered a speech in a clear and firm voice. His speech sketches out an imperial reform bill for France, and is minute and specific in its specification of the points which he proposes to reform. The considerable abuses, and the future elevation of the people in the municipalities, the schools, the workshops and on the farm.

The Emperor concludes by announcing the existence of friendly relations between France and all the world, and recounting the aid and encouragement which the Emperor renders to the development of the grand material agencies of the progress—electricity, the Suez Canal, and steam. The speech concluded amid cheers for Her Majesty in the East constitute a subject for special congratulation.

The Radicals "Reds" agitation in Ireland is continued.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Frankfort, Nov. 30.—Bonds firm at 90¼.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Evening—Bourse closed firm. Rentes 71.72.

Liverpool, Nov. 30—Evening.—Cotton closed buoyant, uplands 11¾d; Orleans 12¼d. Sales 15,000 bales, of which 5000 were for export and speculation.

London, Nov. 30.—Evening—Consols 93¾. Bonds 84¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Galveston, Nov. 30.—The election is proceeding quietly. Vote polled to-day, 678 Colored majority 22.

The Radicals claim the election of Clark in the Third District by a large majority.

New Orleans, Nov. 30.—The vote to-day is 663, more than half whites. The Radicals have a majority. The Conservatives are holding back.

Houston, Nov. 30.—There were 817 votes polled to day. The colored majority is 553 The county will be likely carried by the Radicals.

Vicksburg, Nov. 30.—The election is progressing quietly. About 2200 votes were cast here to-day.

Jefferson, Texas, Nov. 30.—First Dispatch—Four hundred and twenty votes were polled up to 3 o'clock. Grafton, for Congress, carries almost all the colored votes No votes counted outside of the section closes, therefore nothing definite can be given.

Jefferson, Texas, Nov. 30—(Second Dispatch.) The polls closed with 469 black and 43 white votes. The result will not be known until Friday.

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DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 30—Evening.—Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 25 to 25½c; sales 2000 bales. Flour in better demand; prices unchanged. Wheat moderate for export and speculative demand at some advance. Corn active; 2 to 3c better during the day. Pork drooping—$32 25 to $32 50. Lard steady. Whisky lower at 91 Cts. Freights steady. Naval Stores quiet. Freights dull—Cotton by steam 5-16.

New York, Nov. 30—Evening.—Money very active at 7; money being in great demand, caused by rumors of a lock up in greenbacks during dull—9 to 9½. Gold closed heavy—12½. Government bonds closed weak—5-20s of 1862, 112¾; Southern Securities generally lower. Tennessee 53¾, new 50¾; Virginias 48 to 50, new 53; Louisiana 66; Levees 53 to 59; North Carolinas 41¾, new 22; Special Tax 28¾; Stocks panicky and tending down. The rejection of the Government to-day of bids for gold under 132 caused considerable indignation among bidders.

New York, Nov. 30—Evening.—5-20s of 1862, 111¾; 1864, 105; 1865, 111¾; new, 113¾; 67s, 113¾; 68s, 113¾; 10-40s, 106¼. Discounts pass slowly at 10 to 12 for prime paper.

Mobile, Nov. 30.—Cotton in fair demand, closed quiet. Middlings 21½c. Sales 900 bales. Receipts 2590; exports 2262.

Charleston, Nov. 30.—Cotton in good demand, but easier. Middlings 24c. Sales 600 bales. Receipts 1238 bales. Exports—to Great Britain 2086 bales, coastwise 1049 bales.

Savannah, Nov. 30.—Cotton market quiet; middlings 23¾c; sales 750 bales; receipts 2857; exports 137.

Memphis, Nov. 30 — Cotton — stock light, prices firm. Low Middling 23¾. Sales 1500 bales. Receipts 1889; exports 986 bales.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30.—Flour dull; family $5 25 to $5 50. Wheat, red fall, $1 06 to $1 10. Corn, old, $1. Oats 48 to 50c. Rye 90 to 95c. Barley quiet and nominally. Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 23¾ to 24¼c. Tobacco—sales 99 hhds at $8 80 to $19 50. Whisky held at $1. Hogs $9 75 to $10 40. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12¾ to 12¾c; clear rib and clear sides 15 to 15¼c. Bacon—shoulders held at 15½c; clear rib and clear side 16½c. Hams 21 to 22c. Lard 18¼c. Eggs 38c. Butter unchanged.

St. Louis, Nov. 30—Tobacco firm, inspe $10 50; dark leaf $11 50 to $12 50. Wheat $2 20 spring; $2c. Flour unchanged Corn, new, 72c. Oats 42 to 50c. Rye 78c. Whisky $1. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $32. Bulk meats—shoulders 12¾ to 12¾c; clear sides 15¼c. Bacon—shoulders 16¼c; clear rib sides 19c; clear sides 19½c. Hams 21c. Lard 17½c.

Louisville, Nov. 30.—Cotton advanced ⅛c. Flour—extra family $5 25. Corn 85c. Oats 50c. Hogs $9 75 to $10 25. Tobacco—sales 58 hhds lugs at $6 50 to $9; leaf $9 25 to $16 25. Pork—old $32. Bacon—shoulders 16½c; clear sides 19½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 16¼c; clear sides 16¾c. Lard 18½c. Whisky $1.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Flour—spring extras $3 75 to $5. Wheat 89½ to 89¾c. Corn 39 to 80¼c. Oats 41¼c. Rye 73¼c. Barley 85c. Highwines 90c. Cube Sugar 13¼ to 13½c. Pork $29 to $29 50. Hams 15 to 16c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 11 to 11½c. Lard 17 to 18c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Nov 30.—Passed up, Olive Branch at 2, Kate Kinny at 3 A. M., Columbian at 6 P M, Dan. Pargoud at 7 P. M. River rising fast.

Memphis, Nov. 30.—Passed down — Julia. River rose 3 inches in last 24 hours. Weather warm and rainy.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 30—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind south, fresh.

Arrived—Ship Erie, Kalsback, master, 54 days from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, to Hunter & Co. Ship Allen, Lock, 50 days from Liverpool, with salt, to J. A Bryson. Ship La Gloria, Rood, master, 39 days from Liverpool, with cargo of salt, to Wheeler and Shepherd. Ship Sophronia, Sally, master, 54 days from Barcelona, in ballast, to Puig Bros. Ship Union, Gammons, master, 65 hours from Havana, in ballast, to Lovell & Sally. No departures.

Outside waiting for fair wind—Ships Gettysburg and Galeonda, and bark Victoria.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—River falling steadily.

Louisville, Nov. 30.—River rising; with 5 feet 9 inches in the canal.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—Earl, First Assistant Postmaster General, has resigned. He will be succeeded by James W. Marshal, of New York.

Havana, Nov. 30.—The Spanish mail steamer, which arrived to-day, brought a thousand soldiers.

The insurgents attacked San Jose, on the Nuevitas Railroad. They captured a party of eighteen, but were finally driven off. The Cubans lost thirty-four.

Memphis, Nov. 30.—The whites and blacks are fighting in West Mississippi. Thirteen negroes are reported killed in Southover county. Trouble is imminent at Grenada, Water Valley and Oxford.

Washington, Nov. 30.—A Jewish delegation visited the President to secure the influence of the Government in a modification or revocation of the Russian ukase expatriating two thousand Jewish families.

The President replied that it was too late in the history of enlightment to persecute any race on account of color or religion, and that he would take pleasure in using the influence of the Government of the United States to procure a revocation of the ukase.

MISSISSIPPI STATE FAIR.—The following was received here this morning, by Messrs. Louis Stern & Bros., accompanying certificate:

MISSISSIPPI STATE FAIR, 1869.—This certifies that the bearer, Louis Stern, of New Orleans, for Stern's rawbone superphosphate fertilizer, it entitles them to a diploma, which will be transmitted as soon as same prepared.

JNO. H. ECHOLS, Secretary.

Our Road to India.

The completion of the Suez Canal has naturally turned the attention of people in this country to an examination of the most practical point at which the Isthmus, connecting North and South America, can be cut for water communication between the oceans. That via Darien has been generally accepted as the most feasible, the cheapest, the most available. But recently the Nicaragua route has been brought prominently into notice, and is now a formidable rival of the more Southwardly transit. The *Journal of Commerce*, in enumerating the advantages of locating the canal on the territory of Nicaragua says, "of actual direct cutting will be but about six miles and a half miles between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific Ocean at Brito, and the difference in altitude between the two waters can be overcome by fourteen locks, each of five feet lift. Lake Nicaragua, for a distance eastward of about twenty miles, there is a sufficient depth for vessels of all sizes. The remainder of the distance to San Carlos, the lake outlet of San Juan River, would require to be deepened. From San Carlos down to Atlantic port of San Juan about one hundred and nineteen miles, with a total fall to high tide of 107½ feet. For ninety-four miles of this distance the river may be made navigable by excavations, dams, locks, and short canals, and the remaining twenty eight miles may be navigated through the alluvial delta of the San Juan River, and undoubtedly of the river. In all, fourteen locks would be needed from Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic, with an average lift of nine feet each. The supply of water in the lake is believed to be abundant for canal purposes. The discharge of the lake is 2,000 cubic feet in the second, and at extreme high water about 29,000 cubic feet in the same time. The soil of the country, in the route, and indicating artificial harbors in both oceans, is roundly estimated at $100,000,000." It is right and proper that the people of both routes should be fully canvassed, but beyond that lies the important domain of action. Into that we may enter, and work vigorously to compete with our European rivals. We may have a ship canal from the Atlantic to Pacific oceans. That will furnish a medium route to India.—*Philadelphia Age.*

STEAM TYPE CONTROVERSY.

GRANT.—Our dispatches on this subject yesterday having been very obscure and unsatisfactory, we copy the following from the Western papers received this morning:

NEW YORK, February 15, 1866.

Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant etc.

General—In accordance with the request of many citizens of New York, whose names are herewith transmitted, I have the honor to ask your acceptance of the inclosed testimonial of their appreciation of your services.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

Inclosed find—

Premiums interest.....maturity in United States, first series.....	$30,437 50
Cash.....	54,725 00
	19,837 50
Total.....	$105,000 00

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.

A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. oct17 3m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1869.

The Money market proper was without any quotable change. The demand for accommodation showed no abatement, and even A1 names were difficult of negotiation excepting at extreme rates. On the street, A1 notes with first class collaterals are quoted at 1½ to — per cent per month, and second class at 2 to — first-class business paper without collaterals at 1¾ to —, and second grade at 2½ to 3; and A1 mortgage paper 10 to 12 per cent per annum, and second grade 12 to 15. Increased inconvenience is felt from the scarcity of small notes, round amounts of which were sold to day at ¼ to 1 per cent premium.

Gold opened at 122 to 122¼ (against 122 at New York) and after selling as high as 122¾ and as low at 121, closed unsettled at 122 to 122¼ against 122¾ at New York. The sales included $4000 at 121¾, $3000 at 121¾, 30,000 at 121 to 121¼, $12,000 at 121¾, $10,000 and $15,000 at 121¼, $2500, $2500 and $30,000 at 122, $10,000 and $15,000 at 122¼, $25,000 at 122½ to 122¾, $4500 at 122¾ and $5000 at 122¼. At the board last night (Monday night) $5000 and $5000 sold at 122¼ and $5000 at 122¾.

Foreign Exchange was unsettled by the fluctuations in gold at New York, and rates showed considerable irregularity. The market opened at about yesterday's closing figures, but subsequently gave way under a decline in gold. After which, with an improvement in the latter, it again rallied and closed at a net advance of ⅛ per cent. The sales of Sterling embraced nearly £70,000, including £36,000 bill of lading at 13¾; £1500 A1 bill of lading at £3000 and £3600 A1 clear at 13¾; £5000 bill of lading at 13¾, £2000 and £2000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 13¾; £3000 A1 clear at 13¾; £6000 A1 bill of lading at 13¾; £1500 ship's bill and £2 00 bank at 13¾; £3000 A1 clear, £2000 private bankers' and £3000 and £3000 bank at 13¾; £2000 and £7000 A1 clear at 13¾; $3000 bill of lading at 13¾; £5000 bank at 132, and £5000 at 132¼. In France about 350,000 A1 commercial were sold, of which 100,000 at 132¼ to 4 3¾, 30,000 at 4 3¼, and 200,000 at 4 30. Sterling may now be quoted at 13¾ to 13¾, and 132 for gold to Ai 132¼ to 132¾ for short, 13¾ to 13¾ and 132¼ to 132¾ for bank, and France 4 3¾ to 4 30 for the former and 4 27½ to 4 26¾ for the latter.

The movement in Domestic Exchange was limited, but rates were decidedly stiffer. The bank checked on New York at the close at par, and the sale included $25,000 certified sight on New York at ⅛ per cent discount