The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $2 not per month.
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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:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185.....Hampart Street.....185

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Mapleson's grand opera, "Robert Devereux."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Kit, or The Arkansas Traveler."
VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Golden Chains."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots."

RANDOM ASSERTIONS OF THE MESSAGE.

There are some very remarkable assertions in General Grant's message which his mentor and amanuensis could hardly have weighed before committing them to paper. They are inaccurate enough to justify us in characterizing them as having been made at random.

For instance:

"We are blessed with peace at home, with a population of forty millions of free people speaking one language," etc.

Here are three errors of fact, or rather one inconsistency and two grave errors. We do not say peace does not exist for we have established that, as a matter of fact, peace has existed between the North and the South ever since April 1865. But language the very opposite of this and adequate to it, with a condition of peace have been, down to the present hour performed by the Government of the United States and by all its departments. It is not many months ago since Attorney General Hoar was asked for his opinion by the President, on the subject of the locality of military commissions for the trial of citizens, and replied that in the unreconstructed States, which were still held in the "grasp of war," such modes of trial were valid and in accordance with the Constitution of the country. But not many weeks since a commission of this description sat at Jefferson, Texas, for the trial of citizens of that State, with the knowledge and approval and by the orders of the Government at Washington. It is only a few days ago that the people of two States were required by a military order issued by the President's authority, to go into an election of State officers, from Governor down, and that, too, under the superintendence of the military commanders stationed in those States, who it is reasonable to suppose made use of their authority to overawe the voters contrary to the law, and contrary to the very ideas associated in our minds, when we speak of an election. Gen. Amos, the commander in Mississippi, boasted, only a month before the election, of "what he would do" to carry the State for the party, even it he had to march his soldiers to the polls. And we learn he made his boast good, the consequence of his threatening that more than twenty thousand voters declined to exercise the franchise. This was precisely what he achieved for. Are we not warranted in saying that the election—recalled—in Mississippi was a warrior in the leading feature of an election, viz: freedom of choice. We have not at hand the orders of Gen. Ames to his practorian bands throughout the State touching the election, but we have those of General Rousseau, the commander in Texas, and they fully bear out our assertion that the polling places were dominated by soldiers. In England and in the United States, presided over by the war, in a presence of soldiers anywhere near to a polling place was altogether prohibited. In neither of the States were prohibited from assembling within a certain number of days previous to an election, so careful were our predecessors to guard against even the appearance of armed men among the people near the place of an election. In England it is contrary to statute law for the Queen's soldiers to appear in uniform outside of their barracks, at or near the time of election. This carefulness not to exercise undue influence over voters and to avoid the possibility of anyone accusing the government of such influence, is founded in reason. The mildness of military men with an eye to the people of civil officers, ought to write and close virtue such an election. Nobody but an imbecile Radical would pretend that process issue of the sort, presided over by no fierce, are anything but farces, and farces tending to the good sense of every citizen who loves the manliness to assert the rights of a citizen.

Hostile accounts from Reconstructed orders in Texas.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Austin, Texas, October 18, 1869.

The following distribution of troops will be made by the respective Post Commanders, so as to enable the detachments to reach the various seats of the counties to which they are assigned by the fall programme. They will report to me by telegraph until the conclusion of the election, when they will return to their posts respectively, unless other wise ordered hereafter.

All officers detailed as members of Registration Boards will be relieved from whatever other duty may be performed so as to enable them to reach their respective county seats by the 15th instant.

In counties where an officer of the army is assigned to duty as Registrar, he will assume command of the detachment for that county.

Post Commanders will be held responsible for a strict observance of order in the county adjacent to the seat of the post in question.

Military interference with elections, unless it shall be necessary to keep the peace at the polls, is prohibited by law, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, but the detachments will be quartered in the vicinity, ready to aid the civil authorities if required to preserve order they can readily be grounded.

Colonel Gen Reynolds instructs the officers of the Military commissions with elections in counties it shall be necessary to keep the peace at the polls is prohibited by law, but this does not by any means, render his order harmless and illegal, and the presence of his men helpful to the people. The time must come and will come when the Government of the United States will be ashamed of such practices.

The third error we have pointed out in the language is the assertion that our forty millions of population in the United States, speak "one language." Gen. Grant and his Secretary forget that there are many thousands of persons in this country who cannot speak a word of English, the German population for instance. Such a mistake is inexcusable. There are other parts of the message amenable to criticism but we reserve them for another occasion.

AMUSEMENTS.

There will be a Sale, matinee at the St. Charles; Mr. Chaffray as Kit, in "Camille" matinee at the Academy of Music; Mrs. Howe's Lecture on Spiritualism at the Varieties. Mr. Howe has not far and about equally attracted. We will see the matinee at the Academy of Music. Institute, for the are in [illegible] from Mr. A. M. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.—Col. Williams, the Superintendent of the Jackson Railroad, has notice, through our advertising columns, that personal and family commutation tickets will be withdrawn from sale on and after the 15th instant, and in lieu thereof the Company will be prepared to issue tickets for 25 trips at the rate of 25 cents per trip. These can be had at the Ticket Office, corner City Hall.

The Jackson Superintendent also announces that a special train will, until further notice, leave New Orleans on Sundays at 5 o'clock for Pontchatoula, returning, leave Pontchatoula at 2 P. M.

Arrangement to commence on the 19th.

The Administration of Medicines.

The idea of a Sovereign of all Medicines is a fallacy. Nothing can be universal but a Cough Remedy—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, or Cough Lozenge, the medication which induces coughing, and relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Cold, Consumptive and Asthmatic Affections.

[illegible] Bismarck was much [illegible] the wife of a foreign diplomate [illegible]. With characteristic audacity he reached out his hand to pluck [illegible] a flower from the splendid [illegible] the lady carried. She rapped [illegible] with her fan, saying, "Pardon, [illegible] Comte, but that flower is not a [illegible] to pick."

[illegible] Why—That malignant old [illegible] Cholera Infantum is furious about [illegible] which he thus [illegible] away from the lessons [illegible] the one great question of the season.

Work continues on the Memphis, Marion and Nelson railroad. Mr. John Gray, the contractor, has a force ready to put to work on the line Memphis and Savannah road.

Secretary Boutwell's Suggestions About Funding the Debt.

We make the following extracts from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, in relation to funding the debt. Says Mr. Boutwell:

Under these circumstances it does not seem to me to be wise to authorize the funding of the whole amount of 5-20 bonds, which, as is now anticipated, will be outstanding on the first of July next; but that $500,000,000 at least should be suffered to remain, either for purchase or redemption previous to 1871. Should the sum of $500,000,000 be left for that purpose, the entire public debt would be in a condition to be easily redeemed between 1871 and 1881. The 10-40 bonds could be paid and provision also made for the redemption of the bonds which will become due in the year 1881. It may be wise to reduce the proposed loan to $1,000,000,000, which would then leave for payment, previous to 1881, the sum of about $500,000,000, or hardly more than $50,000,000 a year. Assuming that the proposed loan will be for an amount not exceeding $1,000,000,000, I recommend that it be offered in three classes, of $300,000,000 each. The first class to be payable in 15 years, and to be paid in 20 years; the second class of $300,000,000 to be payable in 20 years, and to be paid in 25 years; and the third class of $300,000,000 to be payable in 25 years, and to be paid in 30 years. The essential conditions of the new loan appear to me to be these: First, that the principal and interest shall be made payable in coin. Second, that the bonds known as 5-20 bonds shall be received in exchange for the new bonds. Third, that the principal be payable in this country and the interest payable either in the United States or in Europe, as the subscribers to the loan may desire. Fourth, that the rate of interest shall not exceed 4½ per cent. per annum. Fifth, that subscribers in Europe shall receive their interest at London, Paris, Berlin, or Frankfort, as they may select. Sixth, that the bonds, both principal and interest, shall be free from taxes, deductions, or abatement of any sort unless it shall be thought wise to subject citizens of the United States to such tax upon investment in bonds as is imposed by the laws of the United States upon income derived from other money investments. There are two reasons, and each seems to be a controlling reason, why bonds should be exempt from State and local taxes. It is not no exempt, the amount of the tax imposed by the local authorities will be added to the interest the government will be required to pay, and thus the national government will be compelled to provide for taxes imposed by the local authorities. Secondly, instances are the ability to borrow may, under some circumstances, be essential to the preservation of the government, the power should not, even in time of peace and prosperity, be qualified by any concession to the States of the right to tax the means by which the national government is maintained. The right to use lawful power free of any condition, restriction, or claim of another, is an essential attribute of sovereignty, and the national government should never surrender or qualify its power in this particular.

In funding the new loan, citizens and subjects of other governments should receive the strongest assurance that the interest and principal are to be paid in coin, according to the terms of the bonds issued, without any deduction or abatement whatever. In order to avoid the necessity of employing agents for the negotiation of the loan, I respectfully recommend that a liberal commission be allowed to subscribers, and that those who first subscribe be permitted to select the class of bonds in which their subscriptions shall be made. I further recommend in connection with the proposed loan, that banks established under the act to provide a national currency be required to substitute the bonds that may be issued under the proposed loan for those now deposited as security for the redemption of their bills, and, if not any bank be unwilling to accept the new condition, provision should be made for the surrender of its charter, and authority given for the organization of new banks to supply the deficiency thus created. An essential condition to the success of the proposed new loan is the continuance of the present currency system. A chief merit by which the present loan of 5-20 bonds can be induced to surrender them, and receive a bond upon longer time, at a lower rate of interest, is the security furnished by the multitude of the national revenue that these bonds are soon to be redeemed, and we must be prepared to offer them the alternative either of accepting the new bonds at a lower rate of interest, or the payment of the principal of the existing bonds. When the 5-20 bonds shall have been funded to the amount of $500,000,000 or $1,000,000, the revenues from internal taxation will be reduced materially, and yet sufficient may be raised to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and also to pay from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 of the principal annually. So will our success in negotiating the loan be equal to our expectations based upon the fact that the skill and ingenuity of the people of the United States to pay the public debt are sufficient to justify us in assuming that the bonds of the United States will bring the highest rates in the markets of the world, and we shall then be in a condition to enter upon the work of reducing taxation at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

OUR FRIENDS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Columbus Mississippi Democrat of a few days after the election in that State with the following pleasing announcement:

The Democratic party is stronger to-day than before the Debt organization—the people are better satisfied with the wisdom of her policy and the correctness of her principles.

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THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The Cincinnati Enquirer commenting on the recent election in Mississippi, says:

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BASE BALL.—THE MUTUAL CLUB OF THIS CITY TO VISIT NEW ORLEANS.—If good reports from all sections of states by people of remote sections of our country, envy the national game is to be praised for inducing them. In each of the cities our military organizations and fire brigades paid annual visits to neighboring cities, but no extended tours (the visit of the 5th Regiment to Richmond in 1858 excepted) were made. Since the war even these have been almost discontinued, and the volunteers of the National Guards have entirely neglected the business of merchandising, and carry it on with vigor and to distances never contemplated by other organizations. Last summer the Red Stocking Club of Cincinnati came as far East as New York, and went as far West as San Francisco, their visits being hailed only by the great ocean. This was in mid-summer, however, the season when the game is at the highest point in the North. Now the crack New York clubs going in complete playing outfit to New Orleans to contend with the best clubs of Louisiana in mid winter. On the 20th of the present month the Mutual Club will take place in New Orleans, where it has been arranged to play games with all the leading clubs, commencing at about three weeks' time. The expenses attending this trip is to be borne by private parties, and the money expended will amount to a good round sum.—New York Tribune.

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The London Times in commenting upon the election of Rochefort, to the Corps Legislatif, from the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris, remarks with that exception men have been reigned who can best arbitrate between revolution and imperialism; who will last hesitate in making a choice between Rochefort and Napoleon. In a note the whole question plainly before the people, or rather the controversy between Napoleon and the Radical France are concerned. The Emperor never need to be willing to do justice to the "sweet and most absolute affirmation of liberty." But it must be liberty properly by law, and its bounds and limits clearly defined. He is willing to surrender much of the imperial power into the hands of the people, but is not willing to open the door to a revolution, led by dreamers, while worse men stand ready to unfurl the tricolor flag, and repeat the scenes of 1793-4. The coming session of the Corps Legislatif will be an important one for France. A hand to hand conflict will take place between the outgoing past, and the incoming future of France, and if the Liberaliers listen to the voice of prudent men, no secession hunters, they will gain a substantial victory.—Philadelphia Age.

FIDELITY OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The special correspondent of the Paris Pays writes from Constantinople that when the Empress was leaving, one of her maids was attacked with typhus fever, and that a bed was made up for her in the saloon of the Aigle. On the Sultan coming on board to take leave of the Empress, he had to apologized for receiving him on deck, and said she could not take him to the saloon because there was no livelid there. After the Sultan left the Empress went to watch by the bedside of the sick servant, but just as the yacht got under weigh the Turkish ships in the port began to fire salute. She then rushed upon deck, and ordered that signals should be made to cease the firing. Finding it impossible to make her wishes understood in time by the Turkish fleet, she gave orders to put on all steam, and get out of the noisefest soon as possible. The poor servant died shortly afterward, and her body was sent ashore in the Dardanelles, to be transported to Paris.

THE CHATTANOOGA AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—The St. Mary Planters' Banner of the 8th says:

This road will doubtless be completed in less than two years from New Orleans to the Sabine. The line adopted, and the crossing on the Têche, will be made public by the first of January. The road will doubtless be put under contract, in sections, within six months, from Vermilionville to New Orleans, and thousands of laborers and agents will be at work on it before July.

From the Parishes.

CARROLL.—The Record of the 4th says:

We had another heavy rain-storm this week, followed by cool, damp, disagreeable weather, still further damaging the open cotton. But little is being picked.

RAPIDES.—The Alexandria Democrat of the 8th says:

Most or nearly all of the sugar planters of Rapides have done rolling. The cane this season has yielded less than ever before known; hence the sugar crop of our parish will not be more than the third of one. In fact some have made less than the fourth of what they expected. Three times the cane of last year has been rolled, and we are not far behind the mark when we assert that this year's crop won't exceed 200 hogsheads that of last year.

CROPS ON THE TECHE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.—The Planter's Banner of St. Mary of the 8th instant, has these items:

GOOD YIELD.—A gentleman from Cypremort informs us that on the Weeks plantation, on Bayou Cypremort, the yield of sugar is about two and a half hogsheads per acre. Mr. Tabor, the manager has made a large crop with a few hands. Mr. Cary is doing well. He will make 225 hogsheads. Mr. Garrett made this crop, and goes 25 hogsheads beyond the expectations of his employer.

SUGAR BOILING—UPPER TECHE.—The following is a pretty correct list of planters and small farmers who make sugar on the upper Teche above St. Martinville this year: Messrs. Durand, Berard, Gen. Declouet, Lastrapes, Thom, Thibodaux, Melancon, A. Brousard, O. Brousard, Gudrey, Champagne, Guilbeau, Singleton, St. Clair, Ledoux, Dr. Niblett, Cormier, Caille, Col. Fournet.

SUGAR MAKING.

Gen. Declouet finished sugar making on Wednesday last. He made a short crop. In his last run he made twenty hogsheads from twelve acres of cane. His sugar house is one of the most spacious and convenient I have seen, and his engine is ponderous and powerful, pressing his cane so dry that but a few sticks of wood are needed daily to consume all that goes to the bagasse chimney.

The Magenta plantation is about half way between the Junction and Breaux Bridge, and is the property of Mr. Charles Delhommer. It is a large plantation, and fronts two thirds of a mile on the Teche. His sugar house is spacious and convenient, capable of taking off a crop of six or eight hundred hogsheads of sugar. They were making one and three-quarters of a hogshead per acre at the last run. The crop this year is but eighty hogsheads.

Amputating the Bowels.

A WONDERFUL TRIUMPH IN SURGERY—A REMARKABLE CASE, IN WHICH SOMETHING WAS DONE THAT WAS NEVER DONE BEFORE.

[From the Chicago Post.]

We have no reason to doubt the entire correctness of an interesting and instructive account of a recent triumph of modern surgery, communicated to the Chicago Tribune by Dr. G. D. Beebe, of Chicago, who achieved it, in which the particulars of the removal of four feet and ten inches of the intestinal canal of Miss J. B. Cutts, of Lee Centre, Illinois, are given, and the life of the patient preserved.

The case was originally one of the nubile ailments, which was evidently badly treated, perhaps being mistaken for something else, as when Dr. Beebe first saw it in the tumor it was large, discolored and on the point of giving way by the pressure of a considerable quantity of fluid therein contained. The constitutional symptoms were such as to leave no doubt as to the nature of the case, so the doctor set about forthwith, if such relief as possible. A removal of the integuments showed that a large mass of the intestines had been pushed through a hole in the abdominal cavity, and being there constricted by the constant accumulation of fecal matter had become gangrenous and dead. The doctor freed a portion of the intestine and filled it back in such manner as to form a stitching, as one would find the two ends of a string held in the hand by the middle, and found that the parts involved in the decay were four feet and ten inches in length. To return it to the cavity of the abdomen would have been to produce a mortal inflammation of necessity being, so he must be prepared to clear them the alternative either of accepting the new bonds at a lower rate of interest, or the payment of the principal of the existing bonds. When the 5-20 bonds shall have been funded to the amount of $500,000,000 or $1,000,000, the revenues from internal taxation will be reduced materially, and yet sufficient may be raised to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and also to pay from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 of the principal annually. So will our success in negotiating the loan be equal to our expectations based upon the fact that the skill and ingenuity of the people of the United States to pay the public debt are sufficient to justify us in assuming that the bonds of the United States will bring the highest rates in the markets of the world, and we shall then be in a condition to enter upon the work of reducing taxation at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—Special officers Wright and Ulman, yesterday, arrested cases of brandy on the steamship Chrysolite from Liverpool.

Mr. Tate, of the large grocery firm of Tate & Gray, has purchased a fine home on Esplanade street which is being finely refloished.

Col. James T. Tucker, the enterprising general ticket agent of that great thoroughfare, the Illinois Central Railroad, who has interested himself so much in the grain trade and the general welfare of this city, is endeavoring to have the City Railroad companies procure their supplies of grain in bulk directly from the Grain Elevator. The several companies use on an average about 10,000 bushels per month.

There were 63 arrivals at the St. Charles, 72 at the St. James and 86 at the City Hotel yesterday, up to 12 o'clock.

We had the pleasure yesterday of receiving a visit from Mr. B. Bonnel, formerly a resident of New Orleans, who has just arrived in the city from Europe. He will be remembered as having kept a retail establishment in the Red Store building, near the French Market, twenty years ago.

Mr. Bonbonnel has been living in Algeria for some years, and has devoted much of his time to hunting the wild animals of that country. Having had several "hand-to-hand" encounters with some of these, the marks of which on his person remain. He trophies number 14 panthers, 4 lions and 2 lionesses. He is desirous now of making the acquaintance of any of this sort of game that may be roaming through the woods or swamps of Louisiana. He would like particularly to join in a bear-hunt.

The Fair.—The following is a list of the tables and the ladies principally in charge at the fair now being held at the Hinder Building on Canal street, for the benefit of the Orphan Girls of the Immaculate Conception Asylum, Third District, under the care of the Sisters of the Holy Cross: Orphans Table—Mrs Roland, White House—Mrs J. Hayes, Fancy Cooper Echo—Mrs A. Dreyfous and Miss M. Conley; Commercial Club—Mrs A. Flanery; Robert E. Lee—Mrs T. Hayes; Pelican—Misses Wolfe and Wolfe; Crescent—Mrs. J. H Williams; The Bee—Mrs. Heard and Choppin. Commercial Bulletin—Miss Gardette. Hibernia—Mrs Bell. Crescent City—Mrs. L. Solomon; Morning Star—Misses Darrow; Post Office; Art Gallery, Fortune Telling—Mrs Simpson and Misses Mack and Gamble; Hand and Convenient—Misses Y-ouner; L'Epargne—Mrs Bienvenue and daughters and Mrs Neville and others. At the Times table are the tickets head per acre at the last run. The crop this year is but eighty hogsheads.

Brigham Young, Jr., while being interviewed the other day, said, among other spicy things, that the Mormon authorities think strongly of sending "missionaries down to Massachusetts to convert the 30,000 women who have no chance to marry." He thinks they would get husbands and children speedily among the Saints.

A French physician has been experimenting on guinea-pigs with absinthe. He finds that it gives them "nervous fits and hallucination." What the hallucinations of a guinea-pig may be is not described.

John G. Saxe, at a hotel at the West the other day, undertook to carve a piece of beef, which was so tough that the carving knife made little impression upon it. The post laid down knife and fork, glanced around and spoke. "Gentlemen," said he, "that's an infringement on Goodyear's patent!"

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

A Bill Prohibiting Brokerage by the Treasury Department.

Landing of the French Cable to be Inquired Into.

Recent Defeat of the Spaniards Confirmed.

Mr. Seward in Mexico.

More Dirty Work of the Alabama Legislature.

Release of the Spanish Gunboats.

Bank Robbed and the Cashier Killed

FROM EUROPE.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Dying

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Internal Revenue receipts to day $250,000.

The awards made by the Court of Claims for the year ending the 30th instant, aggregate $500,000 in 29 cases, the Government has appealed them all to the Supreme Court.

Commodore John G. Jones succeeds Admiral Rowan in the command of the Asiatic squadron.

In the House to-day a bill was introduced prohibiting the sale of coin by the Treasury Department.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has been directed to inquire into the circumstances attending the landing of the French Cable.

A bill was introduced for the removal of the obstructions in Bayou Teche, La., also, for the repairing and furnishing of the New Orleans Customhouse.

The Canals bill was the subject of discussion all day.

Two efforts were made to consider Cuban affairs and failed. House adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The New York Times, to-day, publishes a dispatch confirming the defeat of the Spaniards at San Jose, and also of the account of the severe punishment of the negroes at Sagua. The number of stripes given to them was from 200 to 800.

The Deseado in Havana says. The Spanish in the District of Holguin are unable to move for want of reinforcements. 3,000 troops are necessary there. The troops are suffering from severe sickness among them.

Six hundred more men have been dispatched to the Remedios District, five to Trinidad and three to Cienfuegos.

Last Tuesday six hundred men and five pieces of artillery, attacked the Cubans at Vegas del Cadellanos. The Rebels faced four times, when the Spaniards were repulsed with great loss, and the city was relieved.

The official statistics published at Havana, show from the commencement of the war that 5,000 Spaniards have been killed in battle, 3,000 by diseases, 2,000 deserted to the Cubans, and 1,000 now sick.

Twenty-five prominent Cubans were arrested in Havana for supposed sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Noon.—Horsey—A preliminary canvass of the returns of the Seventh Virginia district, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The dispute between the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Ways and Means Committee, regarding the reference of financial bills, is growing. Consideration of the subject from the Senate remained.

SENATE.—Nothing.

The Supreme Court to-day dismissed the appeal from Louisiana, in the case of the City of New Orleans against the New York Steamship Company.

Washington, Dec. 10.—City of Mexico advices of the 1st received. Mr. Seward and party had arrived on the 16th ult., and was received by distinguished notables. He was subsequently banqueted by Mr. Negrete.

Mr. Seward spoke, disclaiming any personal interests in his visit to Mexico. He said his ambition was to be an American Agricola, and to reach understanding of the desirable of this continent, which ultimately must be independent of any foreign control.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 10.—In the House, to-day, Brown, of Chambers county, a Democrat, was voted out of his seat and was refused the privilege of spreading his protest on the journal.

A motion to seat Ward, his contestant, was lost, 45 to 46.

M Kinstry, a Republican of Mobile, was voted to a seat to day in place of McGee, a Democrat, who was recently ousted on the ground of his ineligibility for having been a Road Commissioner before the war. The name of M. Kinstry was in the list of persons whose stockholder were removed this week by Congress.

Louisville, Dec. 10.—Congressman Gladday, a Republican candidate for the Senate from Kentucky, favors repudiation of the state legal points, and citing precedents in our own and African countries.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 10.—The Governor in his message recommends State aid to facilitate emigration from Europe and the Eastern States. He says the Legislature of California has the power to tax the emigration, but he favors the removal of all barriers to Chinese immigrants, not only as an act of justice, but of pecuniary interest.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—The Bank of Gallatin, was robbed, and the Cashier killed. The robbers got only five dollars.

New York, Dec. 10.—The Spanish gunboats were released to-day, and will proceed to sea immediately.

Galveston, Dec. 10.—The returns from 64 counties give Davis a majority of 9,017.

Twenty-five of the 61 counties have voted for the Hamilton ticket.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

St. Johns N. B., Dec. 10.—Last night being very cold, the crew of the schooner Keystone built a fire in the stove and closed the hatches down. Four of them were found dead this morning.

London, Dec. 10.—The steamship Brazilian, built expressly for the Suez Canal traffic, had on board one-half of her cargo before getting through the canal.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg is dying. Prince Alfred of England is his heir.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Dispatches from Madrid state it is confidently believed there that President Grant intends to seize Cuba.

Hamburg, Dec. 10.—Arrived, steamship Hanover from New Orleans.

Edinburg, Dec. 10.—The Scottsman credits a report that Clarendon will soon open negotiations with the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 10—Evening—Cotton closed firm; uplands 13¾ to 11¾d; Orleans 12 to 12¼d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Corn 28s 9d.

Liverpool, Dec. 10—Evening—Red Western Wheat 8s 4d; red winter 8s 10d. Yarns and Fabrics unchanged.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Rentes closed quiet. Rentes 73.7.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 10—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 25¼c. Sales 2600 bales. Flour dull; superfine State $4 60 to $4 75; extra State, nominally $5 50 to $5 60. Wheat dull; winter red Western $1 30 to $1 30½. Corn quiet and firm; mixed Western $1 10 to $1 12. Pork heavy at $32 75. Lard a shade firmer; kettle-rendered $19½ to 20c. Whisky $1 01. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 47½ to 48c. Rosin $2 65. Freights better; Cotton, by steam, 5-16 to ⅜.

New York, Dec. 10—Evening.—Money 6 to 7. Exchange 8⅜ to 8¾. Gold more active, closed at 132⅝. Governments closed strong. 5-20s of 1862, 115¾. Southern securities generally firm.

New York, Dec. 10.—Evening.—Prime domestic quiet—10 to 12. 5-20s of 1862, 115¾; 64s, 113¾; 65s, 113¾; new 116¼; 67s, 116¼; 68s, 116; 10-40s, 110⅝; Louisianas, 70 to 73; Levees 58½ to 60.

Mobile, Dec. 10.—Cotton—market firm; middlings 23½ to 23¾c; sales 1800 bales; receipts 2974 bales; exports 3416 bales.

Receipts of the week, 15,191 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,292 bales; other foreign ports, 185 bales; coastwise, 1947 bales; stock on hand, 50,965, of which 17,458 is on shipboard.

Charleston, Dec. 10.—Cotton in good demand, advanced ¼ to ⅛c; middlings 24c; sales 500 bales; receipts 1713 bales; exports to Great Britain 5379 bales; coastwise 210 bales.

Savannah, Dec. 10.—Cotton—market firm; middlings 24½c; sales 800 bales; receipts 3688 bales; exports 943 bales.

Memphis, Dec. 10.—Cotton active; middlings 23¾ to 24c; sales 2100 bales; receipts 1822; exports 1473; receipts of the week 10,115; exports 5382; stock on hand 10,668.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—Tobacco declined 1c. Superfine Flour $3 75 to $4 25. Wheat—No. 1 spring, 95c. Yellow Corn by the bulk 75c. Oats 51 to 54c. Rye 77½ to 80c. Whisky $1. Groceries quiet, and unchanged. Pork $31. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12½c; sides 16½c.—Bacon—no sales. Lard 18¼c.

Cincinnati, Dec. 10.—Flour higher, family $5 35 to $5 60. Old Corn 90 to 92c. Other grains unchanged. Cotton firm; middlings 23¾c. Whisky 98c. Pork held at $31 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12¾c; clear rib sides 15¾c; clear sides 16¼c; for fully cured ⅛c higher. Bacon—shoulders 17¼c; clear rib sides 17¾c; clear sides 18¾c. Lard 18¾c. Hogs $10 to $10 75. Groceries unchanged. Butter 30 to 35c. Eggs 38c.

Louisville, Dec. 10.—Tobacco unchanged.—Sales 46 hhds. Extra family Flour $5 25. Cotton—middlings 23¾c. Corn 65 to 70c. Oats 50c. Sugar ⅛c higher. Molasses unchanged. Hogs $9 75 to $10 25 gross. Pork $31 25. Bacon, shoulders 15¾c; clear rib sides 18½c; clear sides 19c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12¾c; clear rib and clear sides 16¾ to 16¾c. Hams 22½c. Lard 18½c. Whisky 98c.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Flour—spring extra $4 10 to $5 25. Wheat 84¾ to 85c. Corn 71½c. Oats 40½c. Rye 73c. Barley 89c. Hogs $10 to 10 05c. Sugar 12¾ to 12½c. Pork $31 50 to $31 75. Lard 18½c. Short ribs 15¾c. Shoulders 12½c.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—River declining steadily.

Pittsburg, Dec. 10.—Passed up—Clara, at 1, Richmond, at 9; Emilie