"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office—Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 9, 1868.

Mr. E. C. Fosr is our duly authorised agent for Lewisville, Arkansas.

Thos. McIntyre, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in that city.

Mr. John C. Love, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

Mr. F. L. Lowrey, Starrville, is duly authorised to receive and receipt for subscriptions in Smith county, Texas, and the counties surrounding.

A Select School for Boys.—We are pleased to announce, that Prof. Geo. E. Thatcher, so long and so favorably known from his connection with the Mansfield Female College, has decided upon permanently establishing himself in our city. It is his design to open a select school for the education of boys. As a scholar and teacher of large experience, Prof. Thatcher enjoys an enviable reputation, and will prove a valuable acquisition. After graduating in a Northern college, he taught with distinguished success a high school in Massachusetts, but preferring a Southern home, he accepted a Professorship in this State, and, at the outbreak of the war, thoroughly identified himself with our people, by volunteering in the first company raised in his Parish. During the progress of the conflict he was repeatedly promoted, and, at its close, as captain of ordnance, was the practical chemist and general manager of the Confederate powder works at Marshall, where his scientific attainments enabled him to render invaluable service to the then Trans-Mississippi Department. We bespeak for him a liberal support. He has luckily secured an eligible location, near the Battle House.

Property Holders' Meeting.

At a meeting of the property owners and tax payers of the parish of Caddo, held at Prewer's Hall, in the city of Shreveport, on Saturday, the 5th inst., pursuant to previous notice, Judge J. M. Ford was called to preside, and Dr. Drury Lacy was requested to act as Secretary. J. C. Moncure, Esq., explained that the object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of organising a "Property Owners' Association" in Caddo parish, with the view of testing the legality of the taxes imposed upon the people by the late so-called legislature of Louisiana, and of opposing the collection of said taxes by such peaceable and legal means as said association and others of a similar character, already organised, and to be organised in other parts of the State, may hereafter indicate.

After the object of the meeting was thus explained, the same gentleman offered the following resolutions, which were adopted without dissent:

1. *Resolved*, That we deny the legality of the present State government of Louisiana, and the binding force of the laws enacted by the late so-called legislature, especially those laws making appropriations of money and levying taxes to meet such appropriations.

2. That we are unwilling to furnish, in the shape of taxes, the means which the party controlling the State government has used, and is still using for its own political purposes, and to perpetuate its own power, especially, when we remember that that party is in a very small minority in the State, and does not pay, in taxes, one dollar in the hundred of the money which is sought to be collected from the people.

3. That since it is impracticable, under existing circumstances, legally to rid ourselves of those who have usurped our State government, we will resort to the next best means to neutralise their pernicious rule, and to this end, we do hereby pledge ourselves to resist, by all peaceable and legal means in our power, the payment of any and all State taxes, until the will of the people of Louisiana shall be respected and a State government reflecting this popular will shall be restored.

4. That we, the property owners and tax payers of Caddo parish, do hereby organise ourselves into a "Property Owners' Association" for the purpose of adopting and carrying into practical operation such measures of resistance to the payment of State taxes, as may be agreed upon in conjuction with similar organisations in New Orleans and in other parishes of the State.

5. That, in order to render this organisation the more efficient, the Chairman of this meeting is hereby authorised to appoint a committee of twelve members, five resident in the city of Shreveport, and one in each of the seven wards of the parish, who shall constitute the executive committee of said association for this parish, with power to appoint a member or members of a central executive committee resident in the city of New Orleans, and who shall correspond with such central executive committee when appointed, so as to secure entire harmony in the mode and measures of resistance to the payment of said taxes. The five members resident in the city of Shreveport, shall be a quorum, competent to attend to the ordinary business of said committee. The said committee shall, from time to time, publish to the people of the parish the details of such peaceable and legal resistance as shall be adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed upon the committee under the 5th resolution, viz:

Shreveport—J. C. Moncure, E. M. Johnson, R. Walsh, Dr. J. S. Wilder and Wm. Thatcher; Ward No. 4—S. L. Taylor; Summer Grove—Andy Pickens; Spring Ridge—J. A. McRady; Greenwood—E. J. S. Cates; Ward No. 7—W. D. Browning; Ward No. 6—Geo. Robinson; Ward No. 1—Dr. A. Currie.

On motion the Shreveport and New Orleans papers were requested to publish these proceedings.

J. M. Ford, Chairman.

Drury Lacy, Secretary.

By reference to the advertisement in another column it will be seen that sheriff Hope has made his appointment for the collection of the one per cent. tax. He request us to state that all persons who have not paid their State taxes, will find it to their interest to so without delay, as he shall shortly leave for the city to make a settlement with the Auditor, and that he will be compelled to furnish a list of all property on which the taxes are not paid.

More Troops for Texas.—Special orders No. 86, from Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, says the Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation from New Orleans, La., to Jefferson, Texas, for nine companies of the 29th Infantry, en route to that place, under orders from the War Department. From what we can learn the 29th is all right. The officers are "army men" of the West Point school and keep their men well in hand. The more of that kind we get the better. Send 'em along, Mr. War Department. They will treat us kindly, and we will treat them—you bet.

Upper Red River.—The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, of the 25th ult., says that a great deal of cotton is going to the shipping points on the river, and that every body is anxiously looking for a "rising of the waters." We can inform our cotemporary that there is many a steamboat captain down this way who has a wishful eye for your cotton bales, and if they thought it would do any good would go down on their marrow bones and pray for water. Only think of a steamboat captain prayin'! What a sight!

District Court.—Two white men, named Henly and Pitman, were tried for the murder of a negro man. The trial commenced on Saturday and lasted until Tuesday night. The jury was composed of eleven whites and one black man. Verdict, guilty without capital punishment. Geo. Pruit and Bob Martin, colored, were found guilty of larceny. Geo. Pruit was recommended to the mercy of the court, and was sentenced to three days confinement in the parish jail. Alex Brown was tried for murder and acquitted.

Large Sale of City Property.—By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the valuable city property, belonging to the estate of Geo. M. Nichols, will be sold at public auction next Monday. This is the largest and most valuable city property ever offered for sale in this place.

A New Appointment.—We learn that John N. Howell, Esq., has been appointed Parish Judge for this parish, in place of Judge Creswell. Another muddle! Call in the law! Muddles come around frequently, if not oftener. Who is "muddles?"

In a Bad Fix.—The Jefferson Times of the 3d says: We melted two sets of rollers, broke our power press, and sad to tell, we mashed one of our outside pages to pieces, even as late as yesterday at dinner.

Don't forget that the postal money order system is in operation at our city post office. Money can be sent by mail without any danger of loss.

Out of Employment.—The Courier-Journal says that there are fully three thousand mechanics and laborers of various occupations unemployed in Louisville.

Southern Pacific Road.

The extension of the Southern Pacific road, beyond Marshall, is a local, and its ultimate construction to the Pacific coast, a public necessity. Let us recognise this fact, in all its importance, and address ourselves to the duties growing out of this recognition. And first, as a mere local question, the present company should reorganise at an early day, upon a basis commensurate with future work. It should join bands, severed by the divorce of calamitous events, with the Monroe and Vicksburg enterprise. It should prepare for a connection with the Memphis and El Paso road, by a link between Marshall and Jefferson, and again with this road, for a common point of intersection westward with the Houston road. Having done this much, in the way of agreement with other companies and other routes, it can go before Congress with a reasonable certainty of national aid. For, in addition to the connections just named, it can secure not only an early but a most valuable connection with St. Louis, by means of the South Western branch, and with New Orleans by the extension of the Opelousas road to Houston, and thus furnish the shortest and most direct route by rail to our pacific possessions, from St. Louis on the North and Galveston on the South. This is a great work, and should be so viewed and so treated.

The sooner the claims of this route are laid before Congress the better. We would therefore urge, in the second place, the necessity of simultaneous and coöperate action between all the points. Already various chambers of commerce in the Western and Southern cities have taken steps in this direction. We should follow their indications. With this view, a public meeting, to prepare a memorial to Congress, might be the fittest mode of popular endorsement, but the same thing can be accomplished, by the circulation for signatures of such a document among our business men, and this, under all the circumstances, we think, the better plan, for it is the one adopted in other cities. It is of supreme importance that there be but one claim for national aid, that, in other words, we should not fail of getting it, in consequence of conflicting, rival interests. To prevent the one and to secure the other, we are incined to think, an application should be made only for aid from the point of intersection of the Southern Pacific and El Paso roads with the Northern Texas. Let this be the initial point of the new Southern Pacific. It is somewhere near Dallas or Fort Worth, but precisely where, should and could be settled by agreement between these and other routes in interest. We hope to hear from the press on this important subject.

Beef Packing.—The beef packeries below this city are in full operation. G. W. Stoner & Co.'s packery, the largest in the South, is killing and packing, on an average, two hundred beeves per day. A small but well-arranged packery, just below Stoner's, murders from forty to fifty Texas bulls daily. The cattle killed by these packeries are in remarkably good condition. In fact, the Texas cattle driven to this port are in better condition than any driven to the Northern markets. From the number of packeries now in operation in Texas, and others in the prospective, our Northern friends may rest assured that they will not be troubled any more with the so called "Texas cattle disease." These packeries are a better preventative than all the legislation they can enact—they will be slaughtered at home. They enhance the value of stock two-fold—pay a sure and certain profit to those who drive to these packeries, and increase the value of stall-fed beeves on foot for local markets by keeping the market from being over-stocked. Through the aid of these packeries, our fat beeves will no longer, like the lean carpet-baggers, have to seek other lands for the benefit of the country they left. Give us more packeries, we say. The average price of medium cattle here is $18 per head in currency. Bring in your bulls.

District Court.—Last Thursday Leopold Loeb was placed upon trial in this court on an indictment of arson found by the grand jury. The examination of witnesses, argument of counsel, and the charge of the judge consumed three days. On Saturday night the case was given to the jury. On Monday morning they notified Judge Levisee that they could not agree upon a verdict, whereupon the judge discharged them, and admitted Mr. Loeb to bail on a bond of $3000. The jury was composed of all white men. They stood five for acquittal, and seven for conviction of the lowest grade of the indictment, *i. e.* an attempt to commit arson. The case was very ably argued by Maj. Ashton for the State, and Col. Williamson for the defense. The latter's speech for conciseness of argument, eloquence and pathos, has no precedent in the annals of this court.

Under this head it would not be out of place to state that Judge Levisee is one of the most impartial and untiring judges that ever sat on the bench of this court. Maj. Ashton, the District Attorney, is one of the most unrelenting, uncompromising prosecutors of crime. Civil law is now the topmost rail, and criminals had better look out.

Our late city exchanges give spicy accounts of the racing over the Metarie course, and reminds us of a promise made a friend not long ago, that, at some convenient season, we would call attention to the propriety of opening a turf near this place. Years ago, when Shreveport was only a village of four or five hundred inhabitants, there were liberal and generous men enough to open and keep up, successfully, a tolerable turf. The track was a bad one, and was abandoned in consequence—and some how or other, no new track was established. Can we not form a club, and open a good track near our city? We think the thing is entirely feasible, and all that is wanted is for somebody to move in the matter. Besides the sport—the finest in the world—a turf well established here, in the attractions it would offer to patrons and visitors, would pay our business men handsomely, on a small annual investment to keep it up. Our Texas neighbors are engaging largely in raising horses, and they have the pluck to bet on them. Let us see their fine stock. The fact is, the more we think of it, the more important it seems to us. We must have a turf.

The National Telegraph Company.—The New Orleans Bee has been favored with the perusal of a communication addressed, by the Board of Directors of the National Telegraph Company, to Daniel Edwards, their very able and resident Director in that city, announcing that the subscription list to the capital stock of the said company will be closed there on the 1st of January next, the greater part of the stock being already taken in the leading cities of the North and West. We hope that some of our enterprising merchants will not let the time pass by without taking some of the stock. It is a great enterprise, and one that will no doubt prove profitable to the stock holders.

Jacob Barker Paid His Debts.—The New Orleans Picayune says the venerable Jacob Barker has received his final discharge in bankruptcy from all his liabilities, which, according to his amended schedule, exceeded in amount a half million of dollars. Although due notice had been served upon the creditors, there was no opposition made to the discharge. Mr. Barker, though in his eighty sixth year, is still hale and hearty, and intends, we believe, to enter again into the busy whirl of commercial life.

The Freedman's Bureau.—Hunnicut, the deep dyed Virginia Radical, has just discovered that the above institution is a nuisance. In a late speech at Norfolk he remarked "He hoped to God the Freedman's Bureau would be abolished soon. It has accomplished all its merciful work for which it was created, and has now degenerated into a political curse—the most powerful engine of political trickery that has been known in the world since God made Adam."

State Warrants Advancing.—The New Orleans Republican of the 28th, says State Warrants were selling in that city the day before at seventy-four cents on the dollar. If this be true, the credit of the State is improving. We have our doubts about the truth of the Republican's assertion. Probably some of the warrants might have been taken for a bad debt at that figure.

Custom House Affairs.—The New Orleans Picayune says there are to be some sweeping changes made soon in the Custom House. One hundred and eighty employés have been or are about to be dropped from the rolls.

Going to Move.—The LaCrosse Democrat of the 28th, states that in a short time that paper will be moved to New York, and published under the name of "Pomeroy's Democrat."

Wm. Grant, the alleged assassin of Mr. Pollard, has been bailed in the sum of $10,000.

Is Louisiana Free?

Is Louisiana a free country? It seems that a man may not publish a Republican newspaper there, nor vote for a Republican candidate. Editors are mobbed and voters are beaten or murdered.

[New York Tribune, 23d ult.

"Is Louisiana a free country?" Not quite. She forms an integral part of "the best government the world ever saw," it is true; yet hundreds of her best citizens—her representative men—are disfranchised; have no more voice in the management of her affairs than alien residents, thanks to the party of which the Tribune is so able, if rather unscrupulous, a champion. We have strong hopes, however, of ultimately making Louisiana "a free country," if Congress will only let us alone. The African now sits in our legislative halls, and, in time, his former master may aspire to a similar honor; that is, when his white skin, education, experience, and the fact of his being a gentleman, cease to be regarded as disqualifications with the Tribune's party. When that good time comes, we may hope to hold an election in this cosmopolitan city without being obliged to organise a special police to protect white voters at the polls, and may lie down in peace without citizen patrols to guard our hearths and homes from the violence with which the Tribune's pets—the Toussaint L'Ouvertures of the Loyal Leagues—are forever threatening us. As it is, we are making the best of circumstances. At the late registration, white citizens were allowed some "showing," and, as a consequence, we had as fair and orderly an election as ever demonstrated man's capacity to choose his own rulers. Hundreds of our most intelligent and trustworthy colored citizens will testify to this. Of the truth of it the Tribune is fully aware; but, as during the campaign, the cry was, the "new rebellion," so now, since the unanimous voice of Louisiana has declared against Radicalism and its horde of plundering and incendiary emissaries, the *mot d'ordre* is intimidation at the poll, as an excuse for the rejection of our congressional delegation. Still, as long as we are allowed control of our affairs, we shall guarantee protection to life and property, regardless of race, color, or previous condition—to that meanest spawn of Radicalism, the carpet-bagger; the ineffably meaner rebel renegade, the scalawag; the enfranchised African, and even the "Republican" newspaper that threatened to lay this city in ashes.

[New Orleans Picayune.

"Is Louisiana a free country?" Not quite; but freer than she was under the able administration of that accomplished magistrate, Gen. Sheridan, or his distinguished successor, one Joseph E. Mower—still not free enough to select her own rulers. An English Ministry resigned a few days ago, because of a popular election adverse to its policy. Is England a free country? Will the many representative men, who now fill public positions in this State follow this example, and give to the free people of Louisiana an opportunity to select their own rulers? We are not free enough for that, Mr. Greeley—"not quite;" but live in hope of a much enlarged freedom from some 15th or 16th amendment! Phillips and Wilson have given the cue, the New York Times approves but doubts whether it would be "wise or safe." It is merely to take away suffrage from the States and establish an "imperial democracy." Is this a free country? Let us have peace.

Cuban Annexation.—The political disturbances in Spain and Cuba have naturally revived the interest in the question of annexing the Gem of the Antilles to the States. There is a popular faith that Cuba must become, at no distant day, an integral portion of the Union; and this faith is predicated upon the popular will itself. At no time within the past twenty years, would any administration have failed to secure Cuba, by purchase, if money could have bought it. And its purchase by Gen. Grant would add more to the glory of his term than any probable public act of his administration. The American people therefore watch, with peculiar interest, the scenes now enacting in the over-favored isle. It is not strange, that mother of sensations, the telegraph, should be taxed continually with reports of recent Cuban meetings, of pretended shipment of arms, or indeed, of the muster of men to invade the island, all of which we hope and believe to be purely sensational. The way to acquire Cuba is to act justly with Spain. Amity and good faith require our government to suppress all hostile demonstrations. Let us be true, as a people, to our own traditions, and while forever opposing any intermeddling in our domestic affairs, let us not intefere with those of Spain and Cuba. We doubt not, if a liberal government is permanently established in Spain, one which will attempt the development of Spain, we can easily purchase Cuba for what it is worth. For the truth is, the decline of that country is owing, to a great extent, to its distant colonies. England, to-day, is richer by the loss of her American colonies. When the Canadians talked a few years ago, about independence, the English minister promptly gave out, that the mother country would interpose no objections. If the public men of Spain were as wise, they would say the same to Cuba now.

Industrious Young Men the Hope of the South.—The glory, the honor and prosperity of the South are not in the hands of old politicians; they are in the keeping of the young men who, as they prove industrious or indolent, great shall be their reward or terrible their punishment. What the South most urgently requires at this supreme hour of her destiny is a splendid array of hard working, sober, stalwart and enterprising youths. She has no need of drones, and the market for merely professional individuals is already overstocked. Young men who live in the country should resist the temptation of clerkships in the city, and learn that a more notable duty is before them where they are. They will be happier, more healty, more surely on the road to wealth by conquering the globe than by loitering in towns and frittering their lives away over protracted searches for a paradise in dry goods or a heaven in groceries. Man must live in mind or muscle. True there is another manner of killing time, the art of living upon the toil of others. We will suppose, however, that few are in this category, and all anxious to labor in some way for the common weal.

[Augusta Constitutionalist.

Our Georgia editor evidently believes in the Carlyle aphorism, that there is a perennial nobleness in work—honest work of any sort. And he is right, and we thank God for it too, that the destiny of the South is not in the hands of effete and worn out politicians, but in those of the young men, who bore the banner of the lost cause. In less than five years, with the will they now display, with the patience they learned in their soldier days, and with a continued devotion to honest, hard work, they will make our sunny South blossom as a garden again. What an inviting field for youthful enterprise is offered now in the broad fields of the South!

A New Railroad Enterprise.—A St. Louis dispatch of the 23d says: Subscription lists are being circulated preparatory to an organisation to build a railroad from St. James, Phelps county, on the Southwest Branch Road, to Little Rock, Shreveport and Galveston. Some parties in this State offer to grade the road to the State line in Arkansas. The company hopes to secure a national land grant to the Cairo and Fulton Road, and also expect to receive a Congressional subsidy of lands in this State of some five millions of Government land lying on the proposed line.

Negro Jury.—The New Orleans Picayune learns that both the grand and petty juries in the parish of Jefferson are composed entirely of negroes of the most ignorant character—men taken from the cotton and sugar plantations who have no more idea of law or of the solemnity or nature of an oath than a carpet-bagger has of honesty. A number of negroes on trial for various crimes have expressed their unwillingness to be tried by a jury of their own race.

John Slidell after his Property.—The New Orleans Bee says it is rumored that John Slidell intends to make an effort to recover his property in New Orleans, and for this purpose has executed a power of attorney to two New Orleans gentlemen. This was acknowledged before Gen. Dix, American Minister in Paris, by John Slidell and his daughter, and in Frankfort by his son before the United States Consul there. Young Slidell is a clerk in Eslanger's bank.

Deaths of Prominent Men.—The New Orleans papers announce the death of Judge W. T. Palfrey, a prominent citizen of St. Mary's parish, at Franklin, on the 25th ult. Also the death of Brother Odom, director of St. Stanislaus' College, Bay St. Louis, in that city. Also the death of Col. James L. Wibray, an esteemed and respected citizen of the city.

Nickel Counterfeiters Arrested.—The New Orleans papers mention the arrest of a white man and his wife and a negro woman in that city, on the charge of making and counterfeiting nickels. The negro woman was caught in the act of making them, and a large amount of them was found in the possession of the white man and his wife.

Gov. Warmoth has appointed Wm. H. Higgins, of Bienville parish, Adjutant and Inspector General of the State Militia. What are his duties?

It costs the United States nearly fourteen thousand dollars to educate every cadet that graduates at West Point.

BY TELELGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Liverpool, Dec. 7, noon.—Cotton heavy; estimated sales 8000 bales.

Havre, Dec. 7.—Cotton dull on the spot and afloat, 1.21½.

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—Cotton ½c. lower; middling 22½@22¾c; sales 6100 and receipts 7480 bales. Gold 135½. Sterling—Commercial 46½; Bank 47½; New York sight ⅜@⅞pct. discount.

Liverpool, Dec. 7, afternoon. — Cotton tending down; uplands 10¾ and Orleans 11½d.

Liverpool, Dec. 7, evening.—Cotton heavy; sales 8000 bales.

New York, Dec. 7, evening.—Cotton nominal and a shade lower; sales 600 bales at 24½@24¼c., chiefly 24½c. Money easy at 6@7pct. Sterling 9½. Gold 135½.

New York, Dec. 8, noon.—Cotton steady at 24½@24¾c. Gold 135½.

New Orleans, Dec. 8.—Cotton ½c. better; middling 22¾c.; sales 5750 and receipts 3291 bales. Gold 135½. Sterling—Commercial 45½@46½; Bank 46½@47; New York sight ⅜@⅞pct. discount. Flour—higher for low grades; superfine $7, double extra $7 25 and treble extra $7 50@8. Corn 78@80c. Oats steady at 62c. Bran firm at $1 20. Hay—choice scarce, $23@25. Pork scarce and higher, $26 75@27. Bacon scarce and higher; shoulders 12, clear rib 17½ and clear sides 18½c. Lard firm; tierce 16½ and keg 17@17½c. Sugar firm; common 8½, prime 11½@11½ and clarified 12½@12¾c. Molasses firm; common 48 and strictly prime 59@60c. Whisky firm, $1 02½@1 05. Coffee firm, but unchanged. Texas Cattle—1st quality $35@45, 2d quality $28@32 and 3d quality $15@21. Sheep $3 50@5 00.

London, Dec. 8, noon.—Consols 92½. Bonds 74½.

Liverpool, Dec. 8, noon.—Cotton dull; estimated sales 8000 bales.

New York, Dec. 8, evening.—Cotton firmer and steady at noon's advance. Money—better demand, but nominally unchanged; call 6@7pct., with exceptions at 5. Discounts dull, 7@9pct. Sterling stronger, 9⅜. Gold closed dull at 135½, lowest price of the day.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—Departed for Red River—Cuba No. 2.

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—Metalric course, to-day—First race, dash of two miles, club purse $350. Bettie Bay beat Jack Gamble. Time—4—6.

Second race, match half mile, for $1000. Nannie McMairy beat Nanorie. Time—54½

Third race, two entries, mile heats, best three in five, purse $600. Joe Johnston, 1—1—1; Bismarck, distanced in third heat, 2—2—2.

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—Depasted for Red river—Lizzie Hopkins and Right Way.

Metairie—sixth and last day. First race, mile heats, purse $1000. Jack Gamble 1—1, Wissenhunt 2—2, Tom Green 3—3. Time 1:54½—1:55½. Second race, walked over. Third race, purse $1200 to second horse, three mile heats. Sundown 1—1, Carrie Atherton 3—2, Transit 2—3. Chalmette distanced. Time 6:30. Second heat, time 6:00½—6:04. Fine day, good track and large attendance.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Dec. 5.—The Times says the following cabinet is probable: Earl Russell, seat without folio; Clarendon, Foreign Department; Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Edward Cardwell, Secretary of War; John Bright, Secretary for India and President of the Council for India; Henry Woods, Lord High Chancellor; John Duke Coleridge, Solicitor General; Fortescue, Secretary for Ireland.

Paris, Dec. 5.—The panic in commercial circles was caused by a report that the Sultan had sent his ultimatum to Greece.

London, Dec. 6.—Dispatches from Paris report every thing quiet there.

Madrid, Dec. 6.—Impartial newspaper, urges reform in Cuba and settlement of the slavery question, but says Spanish honor demands suppression of rebellion there, incited by American filibusters, at any cost. Carlist movements organising in Catalonia and Aragon.

Constantinople, Dec. 7.—Sultan decided to act vigorously against Greece, should Cretans' assistance continue, and unless Greece gives reassuring guarantees, commercial and diplomatic relations cease.

London, Dec. 7.—Peabody gave London another 100,000 sterling.

Madrid, Dec. 8.—Republican barricades at the port of Santa Maria, in Cadiz, were carried by marines. Authorities here regard the demonstration as a merely local affair, similar to the demonstrations reported at different points. Provisional Government preparing a new tariff.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.—Hibernia, from Glasgow for New York, foundered on west coast. Boat containing thirty-three, lost. Others saved.

Heavy gale throughout England Sunday and Monday. Many marine disasters telegraphed. Shipping in harbors suffered. Many houses prostrated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 5.—McCulloch's report shows the national debt increasing. Internal revenue for the year will reach $120,000,000; army payment during the year, $123,000,000.

Yellow Snake, Chief of the Omaha Indians, killed by white ruffians at Durlay, Iowa. His warriors, numbering 1500, are mustering for revenge.

Gov. Fenton commuted the death sentence of Catherine Johnson, of Buffalo, who murdered Bridget McDermott, to imprisonment for life.

Washington, Dec. 6.—There will be a quorum to-morrow. Not known when the message will be sent. Its sanctity is guarded carefully.

McCulloch says statements of his reports are approximations, compiled from the reports of subordinates. American bark Alecta, from Sicily for New York, loaded with brimstone, lost in a terrific gale off Marsala. Steward lost.

Senators Hill and Miller, and also Col. Christie and Mr. Whempey, from Georgia, are here. Christie holds Meade's and Whempey Bullock's certificate, as members of the House from the same district.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Both Houses organised. Christie and Whempey, contestants from from the Sixth (Ga) District, referred to Election Committee. Credentials of Miller and Hill, Senators from Georgia, up in Senate. Clerk reading memorial of negroes expelled from the Georgia Legislature. Menard, who claims to succeed Mann from Louisiana, palpably a man of color, is on the floor of the House.

The Supreme Court headed by Chase, Evarts attending, visited the President. Supreme Court, full bench, except Greer.

Georgia Senatorial question warmly canvassed. Hill's credentials, only presented. Miller will probably require removal of political disabilities, and it was thought best not to complicate his credentials. The Republican party is divided on this question. Messrs. Ackerman, Bradsheer and numbers of Congressmen, except Clift, urged Hill's admission. Gov. Bullock and Mr. Blodgett, supported by Congressman Clift, urged delay.

The Commissioner of internal revenue will, during the week, transmit to the President his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present month.

It appears, Menard is here without credentials from the Governor. Stated to-day Colored Library Association addressed Menard, urging him to make no effort for a seat, as it would certainly work to the general disadvantage.

Gov. Bullock addressed a communication to Congress, representing that the laws of Congress, under which Georgia should be admitted into the Union has not been fully complied with, and holding that until such compliance the Georgia Government must continue provisional. The failure lies in failing to exact from officers elected the oath prescribed by Congress, and the administering instead that provided by the Georgia Constitution, which failure to execute the law of Congress has resulted in the defeat of the purpose which Congress had in view in passing the acts, viz: Affording protection for life, property, maintenance of peace, good order and free expression of political opinion. The Governor states wisdom displayed by Congress, in providing that only loyal men participate in the establishment of the provisional governments to be thereafter clothed with the right and immunities of States in the Union, as made apparent by consequences arising from failure in enforcing that legislation. The Governor calls the attention of Congress to the subject, to the end that steps be taken to obtain full information relative thereto, and to the end that loyalty may be protected by the enforcement of the laws enacted by the representatives of the American people.

The certificate of division in the United States District Court for Virginia, was filed in the clerks office of the Supreme Court to-day.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Evarts assistants assigned, J. Hudley Ashton to the Supreme Court and S. L. Dickey to Court of Claims.

Senate in caucus for reörganisation of Committees. Full Cabinet to-day.

Supreme Court occupied in hearing argument in a number of cases involving the constitutionality of the legal tender acts and its application to trusts, and contracts made before its passage. Argument probably occupy two days more.

Revenue to day, $198,000. Blowing a gale.

Memorial presented from the Georgia Legislature, protesting against the manner of organising the provisional government of Georgia, and the subsequent action of the Legislature, wherein the following occurs: Your memorialists also respectfully submit to the decision of Congress whether the constitutional amendment has been adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, and whether further legislation is not necessary before the State can legally resume her status as a State in the Union, entitled to all the privileges of a loyal State. Your memorialists present these facts in behalf of themselves and over 650,000 loyal citizens of Georgia, and trust their appeal will not be in vain. Memorial signed by Ben Conley, President of the Senate, and fifteen other Senators, and J. E. Bryant, J. H. Caldwell and forty-four members of the House, including expelled members.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Dec. 7.—*House*—one hundred and sixty-four members present, several new members sworn in. After proceedings reported at noon, the credentials of Mr. Hamilton, of Tennessee, were presented, but floor refused to Hamilton, and pending decision, some half dozen bills and amendments to the constitution, providing for regulation of voting and naturalisation in all the States, were presented and referred to appropriate committees. Judiciary committee directed to inquire what legislation was necessary to secure uniformity of compensation under the eight hour law. Half dozen financial bills reported. Correspondence with Johnson referring to Alabama claims, called for. Resolution censuring Reverdy Johnson and demanding his recall, referred to committe on foreign relations. The committee to wait on the President reported the message would be transmitted at one o'clock, Wednesday. Committee on reconstruction directed to examine into Georgia affairs, with power to send for persons and papers. Mullens introduced a bill to suppress Ku Klux by national authority, and declaring members outlaws. Referred to judiciary committee. Tift presented a memorial from the Georgia legislature, asking removal of political disabilities of all citizens. Referred to reconstruction committee. Kellogg of Alabama, introduced bill to improve Mobile harbor. Referred to committee of commerce. Bill introduced providing for election in Virginia in January. Referred to reconstruction committee. Preamble and resolution, repealing the tenure of office bill, tabled. Reconstruction committee directed to inquire into the condition of Virgina, Texas, and Mississippi, and report what legislation is necessary to protect life, liberty, and property.

Senate—Sherman presented Senator Hill's credentials. Drake objected, would never admit representatives from reconstructed States wherein the supremacy of loyal men was overthrown; contended Congress had the right to see the reconstruction law enforced. Sherman insisted Hills' presence here would help cure the wrong. Thayer said the real ground of difficulty was the Georgia legislature was an illegal body; and requested the reading of the communication from Gov. Bulloch in substantiation of his statements. Various documents read, opening up the whole question, when the matter was postponed to Wednesday. Rice of Arkansas, introduced a bill, requiring the Secretary of War to deliver the governments of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas, at their respective seats of government, as many arms for militia as they may require, not exceeding two thousand rifles and two field pieces, for each congressional district. These arms must go into the hands of loyal men, but remain property of the United States, subject to orders of Congress. Several financial, naturalisation and suffrage bills introduced. Adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 8.—*Senate*—Adjourned, did nothing.

House—Engaged on fight over tax and tariff on copper. Motion pending to return to the legislature of Oregon the resolution censuring and requesting the resignation of their Senators, as impertinent. Cries from the Democratic side, that Oregon is a sovereign State disregarded. Motion will pass.

Senate.—Bills introduced, electing President and Vice-President directly by the people, removing political disabilities, abolishing franking privilege, to continue the Freedman's Bureau in certain States, by Pomeroy. President requested to communicate information regarding relations with South American Republics and Brazil. Bill idtroduced extending jurisdiction of court of claims over Arkansas. Adjourned.

House—Bill making tariff on copper 3 to 5 cents passed. Several department communications presented.

The Oregon legislature resolutions declare that Williams and Corbett have betrayed and misrepresented the people of that State. Among the acts specified, are voting for impeachment and the reconstruction acts.

House passed the following resolution by a vote of 127 to 35:

Resolved, That the paper be returned to the presiding officers of both Houses of the Oregon Legislature, the same being scandalous, impertinent and indecorous.

Butler introduced bill, repealing the tenure of office acts. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Bill, restoring Indian affairs to the War Department, passed by 116 to 23. Robinson spoke in favor of active measures for the relief of Fenians imprisoned in Great Britain for words spoken and deeds done in America. Adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 5.—The electors of the State of Georgia did not meet and cast the vote of the State on the first Wednesday, as they intended, because of the following language in the commission issued by the Governor: You are, therefore, required to attend at the capitol, in Atlanta, on the first Monday in December, to cast the vote of the State of Georgia for President and Vice-President of the United States, or the Wednesday following, at 12 o'clock M. Monday, the 7th, being the first Monday in December, the electors will, therefore, cast their vote on Wednesday next.

New York, Dec. 5.—Judge Geo. W. Paschall, of Texas, married Mrs. Mary L. Harper, of this city, to-day.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—Oregon cast her electoral vote for Seymour and Blair. Seymour's majority 164.

Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 5.—The Supreme Court, this morning, adjourned to Saturday next without transacting business of general interest.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 5.—It is understood to day that it is the intention of Gen. Stoneman to proceed at once to apply the 14th amendment in filling the offices of clerks of court, and commonwealth's attorneys in the State. A list of persons who are eligible is being prepared by the civil authorities. It is, too, officially stated that the July interest of the State debt, two per cent., will be paid January first.

In the United States circuit court, this morning, the Chief Justice gave the certificate of a division of opinion on the motion to quash the Davis indictment. The case of Davis in this court was then continued until the May term, in order that the motion to quash may be decided in the Supreme Court before the case is called again here. The court directed a renewal of the bail bond of the prisoner to be made. Chase left on the train for Washington.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 6.—The Republicans held a meeting at the City Hall, last night, and were addressed by J. E. Bryant, formerly of Maine, but now member of the legislature, who referred with pleasure to the fact that Georgia was again in the Union, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of any other States. He said that the Republican party was defeated honestly and fairly in the late municipal elections, and was willing to abide by the result.

A resolution was passed pledging, anew, fealty to the Republican party and opposing further Congressional interference in the reconstruction of Georgia, which State is entitled to all her rights, Federal and State, in the Union.

Citizens of Augusta gave a complimentary supper to troops under command of Gen. T. H. Sweeney, last night, for their soldierly behavior and general good conduct while stationed in this city. People speak in the highest terms of commendation of Gen. Sweeney and his entire command.

Savannah, Dec. 6.—Special police force was appointed and commissioned by the Mayor two weeks since, for patrol duty on the outskirts of the city, composed mostly of German farmers and gardeners, who relieved each other nightly, patroling roads and guarding farms from the depredations of negroes. Last evening Brodbacker and seven others were patroling the Thunderbolt shell road, when about 11 P.M. they heard loud hallooing and approached the party and demanded to know the cause of the disturbances. The negroes, about a half dozen in number, replied threatningly, when Brodbacker arrested one, giving him in charge of the party, and advanced two paces to make another arrest. At this moment they were suddenly fired into by a large party of negroes, about forty, who had before been concealed. Some sixty shots in all were fired, the patrol retreating before superior numbers. Mr. Brodbacker was killed the first fire, and three others of his party were wounded, two of them probably mortally. This afternoon inquest was held upon the body. Verdict rendered that deceased came to his death while discharging his duties as special policeman, on the 5th of December, from a gun shot wound in the face and head, from the hands of a negro, one of a party who were disturbing the peace of the Thunderbolt road. We earnestly recommend that the State and county authorities take action in order to protect the citizens of this county from the brutality of the negro population. Considerable excitement. About thirty arrests have already been made by the authorities.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—Proceedings in the writ of error to stay the execution of Whalen, which was fixed for December 10.

Cincinnati, Dec. 6.—List of killed on mail steamer United States cannot be given—books lost. Among those known to be saved are James Price and brother, Lewis Dille, Robt. Neilson, Newport, Ky; John R. Green, lady and son, P. Harris, Louisville; McFarren and wife, Nashville; R. R. Clark, Memphis; Ole Bull and Master Pearce, but mother and brother missing, and others, all residing North. Both boats destroyed. The America, which lies against the Indiana bank, had ninety-six passengers, only one of whom is known to be lost. The United States lies in eight feet of water and had seventy-five passengers—more than half lost. Reports conflict, but loss estimated at forty-five passengers, including seven of the crew and eighteen deck passengers. The following are missing, but supposed to be safe: J. Crawford and lady, Mr. Rogge, wife and daughter, B. F. Morris, B. V. Ishinger, Mr. Otter, J. Maddox, T. Hartmay, Rev. Mr. Risley, Rev. Mr. Parvin, Mrs. Harriet Warring, New Albany; Mr. Bigley, John T. Burns, J. M. Ledower, M. J. Lock, Mrs. Garoin, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. G. W. Griffin, S. Heisleberg, Mrs. Mary L.