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NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 211. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1122.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Brilliant success of the talented artiste,

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,

Who will appear this evening in her great character of MARIE, THE PEARL OF SAVOY.

Thursday Evening, December 15,

Will be presented the beautiful five act play, entitled

THE PEARL OF SAVOY,

OR,

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Marie....Miss Maggie Mitchell.
Pierrot....Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

To-morrow Evening—Benefit of Miss Maggie Mitchell.
Saturday Noon—LITTLE BAREFOOT Matinee.
In Preparation—LORLIE, etc.
WANTED—Twenty-five Ladies for the Ballet. Apply at the Box Office. de14 1t

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

E. CALABRESI....MANAGER.

Thursday, December 15, 1870,

First night of Auber's Grand Opera, in five acts,

LA MUETTE DE PORTICI,

In which Messrs. Caseaux, Dumestre, Dekeghel Mmes. Naddi and Billon will appear.

In the third act LA TARENTELLE, dance by Mmes. Keilt, Thérèse, Josephine, and Mr. Van Hamme.

Doors open at half-past six, and the performance commences at seven o'clock, precisely.

Box office open every day from nine A. M. to four o'clock P. M.

SATURDAY, December 17—First MATINEE at twelve o'clock precisely.

VOYAGE EN CHINE. de14

A GRAND FAIR

Will take place on WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1870, at the New Hall of the

Home Missionary Institute,

On Franklin, between Lafayette and Poydras streets, for the benefit of the

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

And will continue for four days, ending Saturday December 17.

Tickets, twenty-five cents. de11 6t*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, December 12,

AND EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON DURING THE WEEK.

The Galete Comique Group of Specialties, involving over FIFTY STAR ARTISTS, combining every department of the amusement world.

Grand Family Matinee Every Saturday.
Programmes changed nightly.
See bills of the day. de11

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing on Monday, December 12.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

DAVENPORT BROTHERS

Will appear, after a most extraordinary and successful career of seventeen years (five of which have been spent in Europe), in their

MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Their wonderful seances have been given in the presence of the crowned heads and nobility of Europe, and before vast and intelligent assemblages throughout Europe and America, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all countries; and many of the most learned have been forced, by the most overwhelming evidence, to pronounce them inexplicable.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Seats can be secured in advance at Haley's bookstore. de10 6t

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENTRY CLERK, to assist in office, to copy or to do other writing, by a gentleman accustomed to such business, and who is willing to be generally useful. Address Ira Hastings, City Postoffice. de15

TEACHERS WANTED.—APPLICATIONS are hereby invited for the position of Principal Teacher at each of the Public Schools in Greenville, Mississippi. Applications to be made on or before the second day of January next, either in person or by letter, and to be accompanied in all cases by certificates of competency and character.

JULIUS JUNKERMANN,
Superintendent of Public Education for Washington County, Mississippi. de4 1m

WANTED.—A LADY, WELL EXPERIENCED IN the management of a home, desires a situation as housekeeper. Address H., Box 3186, New Orleans Postoffice. de4 10t

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell L. V. Deforest & Co.'s

Aluminum Gold Jewelry.

Agents are making $200 to $300 per week selling Aluminum Jewelry. The best imitation of gold ever introduced. It has the exact color, which it always retains, and stands the test of the strongest acids. No one can tell it from gold only by weight, the Aluminum Gold being about one-tenth lighter. L. V. Deforest & Co. are selling their goods for one-tenth the price gold jewelry is sold for, and on most liberal terms to agents—one-quarter cash, balance in thirty, sixty and ninety days. We send persons wishing to act as agents a full and complete assortment of goods, consisting of Seals, Bracelets, Lockets, Ladies and Gents' Chains, Pins, Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc., for $100—$25 to be paid when the goods are received, the other $75 in thirty, sixty and ninety days. Parties wishing to order goods and act as agents will address

L. V. DEFOREST & CO.,
no8 3m 40 and 42 Broadway, New York.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in a private family, convenient to business. No. 20 Baronne street. de10 10t

FOR RENT—TWO FINE BRICK HOUSES, newly painted and repaired, with all the modern improvements, situated on St. Andrew street, near corner of Magazine street, and No. 211 Prytania street, near corner of Josephine street. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. Conery, corner Canal and Delta streets. de8tjal

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 321 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

FOR RENT.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, without board, to rent at prices varying from ten to fifty dollars per month. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. au9

BOARDING.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS—or rooms alone—on reasonable terms at that elegant residence No. 212 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia street. de3 2m

BOARDING—ALL WHO WISH TO OBTAIN Board with a genteel family, speaking English and French, are referred to the advertisement of N. Galatas, Esq., at No. 183 Rampart street, Second District, a delightful location near the public square. Mr. Galatas refers to several of our best citizens. no30 1m

BOARDING.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS AND good board, for families and single gentlemen, can be had by application at 164 Julia street. no29 2w

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by J. H. Hirsch in favor of Louis Stern & Brothers, dated February 7, 1870, and payable January 4, 1871, for $45.

Promissory note made by Moses Wimberg, in favor of Louis Stern & Brothers, dated June 25, 1870, and payable January 4, 1871, for $200.

Draft drawn by Salomon Lion, in favor of Louis Stern & Brothers, on M. Kaufman, Port Gibson, and accepted by him, dated June 25, 1870, and payable January 4, 1871, for $332 16.

Draft drawn in Boston, September 7, 1870, by Brown & Brother, at four months, on Brown & Brother, Vicksburg, Mississippi, for $126.

The public are cautioned against negotiating the above papers, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of one or all of them to No. 16 Chartres street. de11 10t

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF KIDNAPPING

From Liberty to Servitude

TWO YEARS A SLAVE IN CUBA

RETURN OF THE VICTIM

About two and a half years ago next month, a Mrs. Sackett, then living in a boarding-house of Mrs. King, in St. Louis, on Fourth street, advertised for a servant girl to perform ordinary house work. Margaret Robinson, sixteen years old, among others, applied for the situation, and as she was rather better looking than the others, was accepted. She remained in the Fourth street boarding-house with Mrs. Sackett only three days, when they crossed over to the other side of the river, for the purpose, as her mistress said, of purchasing some fruit. Margaret took no heed of what was transpiring around her, being utterly unsophisticated, and all things were strange to her, as she had not long been off a plantation, where she and her parents were slaves previous to the war.

Before she was aware of it they were on the railroad cars, bound for Cairo. When there, Margaret began to grow uneasy and expressed a desire to return home. Her fears were easily quieted by small gifts and large promises. The party, then joined by a silent kind of a man, took passage on a steamer for New Orleans. Arriving in this city soon after the holidays, Margaret was sent to a house in Algiers, remaining there a few days—how many, she can not remember, as she had nothing to do or to trouble her, as all her necessities were supplied by some one unknown to her, although she now thinks that Mrs. Sackett paid her board. Being told, after the lapse of a short time, that they were ready to return home, the party went on board a vessel, which proves to have been the steamship Liberty, for Havana.

Margaret was old enough to understand her new condition, on her arrival in Havana. After landing some difficulty arose concerning her, as far as she could understand, with customhouse officials. She was left in a house by herself for a short time, when an officer and Mrs. Sackett appeared. Gold coin crossed the official's palm, and all objections vanished on the instant.

They then proceeded to a boarding-house kept by a Mrs. Bolio, a person formerly of this city. Mrs. Sackett was an inmate of the building only a few weeks. Margaret finally lost all knowledge of her, and when she ventured to inquire for her mistress obtained no answer further than that things were changed now, and all she had to do was to attend strictly to her daily labors.

From that day she became conscious that she was doomed to involuntary servitude—*slavery.*

For many weary months she labored day and night in that house, precisely the same as others who were born slaves, and was treated as a slave, and was such in word and deed. Occasionally one of her fellow-servants would whisper that she was free, but she could scarcely comprehend the situation. Her position was not calculated to sharpen her poor wits, but as time passed she gathered knowledge, never forgetting father and mother near St. Louis, in a distant land where ice and snow whiten the earth. These could not be banished from her otherwise confused ideas, and she had almost grown reconciled to the new country when the time of her glorious delivery from bondage approached.

Her fellow-servants, native and others, finally impressed on her mind the great wrong she was suffering. Beginning to understand that she could not depart of her own accord, she managed to inform our consul general, Mr. Hall. That official investigated the subject, and ascertaining the full extent of the abominable facts, took immediate measures to procure Margaret's release from involuntary servitude. The steamship Cuba, Captain Dukehart, arrived in port a few days afterward, when the victim was placed on board to be returned to her native land, and parents. The steamship arrived here yesterday, when Colonel Robinson, Acting Superintendent of Police, was informed of the circumstances, and Margaret sent to his office. She was subsequently placed in a family until she can be returned to those who had mourned her as among the dead.

Our reporter gathered her story from herself, as written above. An official document from Consul General Hall, detailing this terrible history, has already been sent to Washington. Mrs. Sackett and her friends are believed to be mulattoes, but Margaret is not very positive on that point.

We published the letter of Consul General Hall, and the essential facts now again narrated in the REPUBLICAN of November 23.

The Mrs. Sackett is described in that article as having been a witness in the Forrest divorce case, to prove all sorts of bad conduct on the part of Mrs. Forrest, and as having subsequently married Robert Sackett in New Orleans, since which time she has become notorious as a blackmailer and thief.

Business on the Jackson Railroad.

The business of the Jackson Railroad has grown, latterly, beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. In the single item of cotton, there has already been more received since the first of December than for the whole month last year, as will be seen by the following:

	Bales.
From December 1	22,313
Same time last year	6,823
Increase this year	15,490

Total receipts of December, 1869, were 22,129 bales, making an excess for the first thirteen days of December, 1870, of 184 over the total receipts of the month in 1869.

Nine new locomotives have been ordered by Mr. McComb, of which three have already arrived and been placed on the road. The six yet to come are expected in a few days; also, six new passenger cars, constructed of the best material, and well adapted to the comfort and convenience of travelers. In the meantime, attention has been paid to forwarding through freight. The consignments have increased in a ratio fully equal to the cotton business.

SUCCESSION OF JACOB STEIN.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, will sell for account of the above succession, at the Boys' House of Refuge, on Lafayette street, leather, boots and shoes, shoe lasts, wearing apparel, silver snuff box, gold studs, etc., at eleven o'clock this day. See the advertisement in another column.

THE COURTS.

Sixth District Court.

Samuel Friedlander vs. Isaac C. Levi—In this case Judge Cooley has rendered the following decision:

Plaintiff leased to defendant the building bearing the number one, on Camp street, and located at the corner of Canal and Camp. The lease was for one year from first October, 1869, at the rate of $5400 a year, or $450 a month. The lessee was to give his twelve promissory notes, each for the monthly instalment. It appears, however, that only nine of the series of twelve notes were actually signed by Levi, and this deficiency has given rise to the present suit. Friedlander alleges that the omission to sign the three notes, representing the instalments due on the first of August, the first of September, and the first of October, was the result of inadvertence; that the notes were made out on four sheets of paper, each having three; and that the four sheets and the lease were sent to Levi for his signature, who returned them as signed. That the omission was only discovered about the time the last notes should become due, and then they were sent to Levi with a request that he signed them, and he refused. This is the substantial relation of the affair, as given by the two Friedlanders, father and son.

On the other hand, defendant, Levi, pretends in his testimony there was no accidental omission; that the notes were not signed by him because such was the understanding between himself and Friedlander. And he explains this by saying that he had made some repairs on the building leased, the payment for which had been at last settled between them, and the amount thereof was fixed at $1350, being exactly the amount of three months' rent of the premises; and that, for this amount, Friedlander agreed to remit the rent for the last three months. And this is the manner in which I. C. Levi accounts for the non-signing of the three notes forming the subject matter of this suit. This relation of Levi is corroborated by the testimony of one Hetzel, taken under commission, who swears he was present when the agreement was entered into and the nine notes and the lease signed.

According to Levi and Hetzel, the notes and lease were signed in Friedlander's office, on Carondelet street, and this is emphatically denied by the two Friedlanders.

The issue thus presented is simply one of facts, involving the veracity of the Friedlanders—father and son on one side—and that of Levi and Hetzel on the other.

I have come to the conclusion to believe the statement of the plaintiff rather than that of defendant. It is clear one of them has sworn to a falsehood, for there is no middle course to be adopted as the issue is presented. I do not believe the story of Levi and his friend Hetzel, and for the following reasons:

1. The sworn statement of the affair made by Levi is a positive and clear contradiction of the statement made by him in the answer he filed in this suit. In the answer he alleges the same agreement on the part of Friedlander to pay $1350 for the repairs, but he says that in accordance with that agreement the notes for the months of July, August and September were canceled, annuled, destroyed and returned to him. The notes could not have been canceled, destroyed and returned to him if they were never signed; and yet, on the stand as a witness, he swears that the notes never were signed at all. How notes that were never signed, and still remain in the possession of Friedlander, were destroyed, canceled and returned to Levi, is something which Levi should have explained, and which he has totally failed to do. The reason he did not was, I presume, because he could not.

2. The story of Levi about the repairs and the agreement of Friedlander to pay for them, is improbable in the extreme when all the circumstances as related by Levi himself are considered. The repairs were made in October, 1866, and if due by Friedlander, were due *then.* Notwithstanding this claim against Friedlander, Levi paid him fully the rent from October, 1866, to October, 1867, from October, 1867, to October, 1868, from October, 1868, to October, 1869, making a total of about seventeen thousand dollars for the three years. If he had any real claim against Friedlander, and that claim dating back as far as the fall of 1866, it is more than probable he would have sought its collection long ago. According to his own story, he slept for three years on this claim of his, only awakening at intervals to urge it whenever Friedlander sent for his monthly rent. The claim was not allowed by Friedlander, and Levi paid the rent. Among business men, merchants, it is not usual, I believe, to pay without exacting at least some evidence to show that there exists no counter-claim. The presumption is natural when a payment is made, that the party who receives is not indebted to the one who gives. And this presumption is greater when each payment made is of the sum of $450, and the party paying has a claim for four or five times that amount against the one to whom he pays.

3. Levi admits that the words "not negotiable," written across the face of the notes, are in the handwriting of his book-keeper; yet he can not state at what place these words were written by the book-keeper. The book-keeper says the notes were left with him in the absence of Levi; and he wrote the words and gave Levi the notes and lease. Levi swears he never brought the notes and lease to Friedlander's office; that he went there, talked over the matter with Friedlander, and finally signed the notes and lease which were lying on Friedlander's desk. How did the notes and lease get there?

4. Levi stands badly on the record. About two weeks ago the present case was called for trial, and he presented a motion for a continuance on the ground of the absence of a material witness in his favor—the man Hetzel. This motion was supported, as the law requires, by Levi's sworn statement, that he was not aware of the fact that his witness intended to depart the city; that he could not have prevented it, etc. Now Hetzel, in his testimony, taken by commission after the continuance was obtained, says, "When I left the city I told Mr. Levi that I would let him know where I was," or words to that effect. I specially called Levi's attention to this sworn statement of his friend Hetzel, and asked him if it were true that Hetzel had told him when he left the city that he would communicate his whereabouts. Levi answered that the statement of Hetzel was quite correct. If it be true, as admitted by Levi, that when Hetzel left the city he informed Levi that he would let him know where he was, then the affidavit made by Levi for a continuance was a flagrant falsehood. He imposed upon the court, and obtained a delay upon a false statement. It is true that when he saw he was caught in this trap, Levi attempted to screen himself from the falsehood which was patent, but it is evident his explanation only makes the matter worse—being besides, clearly an after-thought. He admits Hetzel did say so to him, but that it was conditional, "If I leave the city," etc. Even this would not be enough to extricate him. He swore for the continuance that he was not aware Hetzel intended to leave the city—which he could not have done with a clear conscience, when Hetzel had already evidently spoken about leaving, and had said, "If I leave," etc. But this plank is not enough for Levi. Hetzel says positively, "When I left I told Levi," etc., and when asked whether this was true, and before being able to see the trap prepared for him (Levi), frankly admitted it was.

5. According to Levi, the agreement not to sign the three notes preceded the signature of the lease. The lease itself recites that the whole twelve months were signed. It is not probable that two business men like Levi and Friedlander were guilty of the child's play of deliberately signing an act in which they acknowledged having signed twelve notes, when in truth they had agreed, on the contrary, to sign only nine.

6. Levi's memory is, to say the least of it, bad. He does not recollect to have ever seen Mr. Fernandez on the subject of Friedlander's claim. And yet, Fernandez, a witness altogether unconnected with either side, swears positively he had two interviews on the subject with Levi. The first was to deliver a letter from Roselius & Phillips about the claim; and the second, to get Levi's answer. And this second time, Levi told him, "Why don't the old fool (Friedlander) come himself, I have his money?"

The testimony of Hetzel is not be relied upon. The story he recites is that of defendant. The elements of improbability heretofore suggested, apply with the same force to the statements made by him. It is to be observed that according to Levi, Hetzel is a traveling peddler, selling jewelry—an ambulatory Peter Funke establishment, I presume. The Friedlanders, father and son, both testify that they don't know Hetzel, never saw him—and besides, have not been able to see any one who either knew or had ever seen him. His story is, that Levi being on his way to Friedlander's office, met him and asked him to go with him to Friedlander's for he wanted a witness to the interview as Friedlander was "trickish." It is not very probable that Levi, a merchant of this city, being about to have a business interview with another merchant of the city, would have picked out a traveling jewelry peddler to be the witness of what occurred. This Hetzel travels rapidly. Fifteen days ago he was in Mobile, Alabama. This testimony was taken on the sixth of this month, I believe, in Jackson, Mississippi. And a fact worthy of note is, that Levi went himself to Jackson to have the testimony taken. Hetzel was therefore testifying under the nose of Levi, but at a great distance from Friedlander, and this, as every one knows, makes a great difference in the matter.

The testimony of the Friedlanders is straightforward. Their veracity either in the main story, or in relation to details, was not even attacked. There is no discrepancy in their relation.

For these reasons and many others which I might give, I have concluded not to believe the testimony of Levi. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

Raiding on the Beerhouses.

The proprietors of the lager beer and concert saloon, situated at No. 66 St. Charles street, enjoined the Metropolitan Police Board from interfering with their business.

The attorney for the Police Board filed an answer, showing that said concert saloon is a resort for thieves, pickpockets and other disreputable characters; that it is the scene of nightly brawls, fights and other disturbances; that knives and pistols are frequently drawn in the establishment, and that it is a nuisance generally.

The attorney denounced the establishment as a den of thieves, pickpockets, blackguards, loafers, vagrants, nymphs of the pave, knights of the highway and "minions of the moon," where, day by day and night by night, robberies and thefts are committed by all sorts of vile characters, and unblushing females of doubtful characters, known as "beer-jerkers," administer to the vile tastes of the frequenters of the establishment.

Counsel for the proprietors asserted that the premises were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and that the police make their raids upon it for the purpose of extorting black mail. Counsel made use of various expressive terms not at all flattering to the Metropolitan Police. The case was submitted, and Judge Dibble took it under advisement.

The Public Schools Question.

This matter came up, and was fixed for trial on Friday, the twenty-third instant.

Warner Van Norden et al. vs. Thomas W. Conway.—This is a suit wherein the petitioners seek to make the ward boards of school directors subordinate to the City Board, on the ground that the members of the ward boards failed to qualify within the time prescribed by law. The matter was discussed pro and con.

The Jackson Railroad Case.

The case of Samuel Smith and others against the Jackson railroad, in which the defendants were enjoined from extending their railroad track along St. Joseph street to the river, was fixed for Friday, the twenty-third of December.

Seventh District Court.

In this court came up a motion to transfer a certain suit to the United States Circuit Court, sitting in this city, on the ground that the parties were citizens of different States.

The only thing remarkable about the case was that there seemed to be a doubt in the mind of the court whether or not the party defendant should be a citizen of this State. How such a doubt should have arisen is the point that needs explanation. What conclusion was arrived at is not clearly understood.

Second District Court—Succession of Jeremiah Hogan.

Judge Duvigneaud yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the succession of Jeremiah Hogan, in which his son and heir, a parish priest in Ireland, through Mr. Patrick Coffee, of this city, is suing the administrator of the estate, Mr. Patrick Gallagher, of San Antonio, Texas, to compel a statement and a settlement.

The administrator set up the plea of prescription, the deceased having died in 1836; also that the court was without jurisdiction, and that the alleged rights of the heir in question could not be entertained.

Judge Duvigneaud decided that none of the exceptions of the defendant would hold water, and dismissed them all.

United States Circuit Court—The Perry Fuller Frauds.

United States vs. Perry Fuller and Waddy Thompson.—In these cases there are sixteen separate indictments, and the following is a brief history of them:

Upon their being found, Mr. Thompson departed for Memphis, where he was followed by the officers of the law, who arrested him, after considerable difficulty, upon a capias based upon sixteen separate indictments found against him in the United States District Court here. He appeared before the United States Commissioner, and gave bond in the sum of $50,000 to appear before the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans to answer the charges against him. Not long since, the attorneys of Mr. Thompson, at Memphis, proceeded to the United States Commissioner's office, and asked to see the bond. The request was granted, the bond taken from its dusty pigeon hole, critically examined, and replaced. The Commissioner having occasion shortly after to refer to the bond, was amazed to find it had disappeared, and with it the responsibility of Mr. Thompson's bondsmen.

In the case of Perry Fuller, Mr. Beckwith, the United States District Attorney, in looking over the papers, found that the proceedings in the court at Washington had been most informal. For instance, there was no formal bond taken at all, but simply a memorandum to the effect that Senators Ross, of Kansas, and McDonald, of Arkansas, had appeared and announced themselves responsible for the appearance of Mr. Fuller. It is scarcely necessary to add that when the case was called neither Mr. Fuller nor his bondsmen answered.

Judge Durell has issued an alias capias in each case, and both parties will be rearrested wherever found.

The government has settled with all those parties holding the goods imported fraudulently, by accepting the full amount of the duties due, on the ground that in most cases the parties came into innocent possession of the goods, and that the real culprits were its own officers.

Base Ball.

Sunday next has been set apart for a grand match between those strong clubs, the Crescents and Lone Stars. The Crescents have been entirely reconstructed, and now rank second to none in the city. The game will take place at the Park. The professional nine, from Montgomery, Alabama, will play here during holiday week, and the lovers of the game may expect a rich treat during their stay.

The paper makers of Massachusetts are making cartridge paper for the French armies.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

BUTLER'S AMNESTY BILL

His Speech on the Bill

THE SUBSTITUTES PROPOSED

GERMAN BATTERIES COMMAND PARIS

Bombardment on the Nineteenth

PARIS SUMMONED TO SURRENDER

Proposal to Surrender Rejected

WASHINGTON.

Bail by Congressman Bowen—New Collector at Vicksburg—Right of Mercantile Agencies to Collect Information—Amnesty Bill—Speech of General Butler—Farnsworth's Substitute—Discussion on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Congressman Bowen gave $5000 bail to answer a charge of bigamy. Bowen asks an early trial.

George H. Hasio has been appointed collector of customs at Vicksburg.

The Republicans held an adjourned caucus to-night. Not more than fifty members were present. Among the speakers were Sheldon and Morey, of Louisiana, who advocated a general amnesty, stating that the people of that State, in their recent election, had repealed the provisions of their constitution imposing disabilities, and Butler, of Tennessee, spoke against amnesty.

Other speeches were made, and the caucus adjourned sine die, without taking a vote on any proposition.

There is before the Supreme Court of the United States a case from the Southern District of New York, which involves the right of mercantile agencies to collect, and communicate to their merchant subscribers, information concerning the financial condition and character of merchants throughout the country, as a privileged communication; and, further, involves the question whether such mercantile agencies, as hitherto conducted in this country, shall longer exist.

Senate—The Judiciary Committee have made an unanimous report that Indians are not citizens of the United States, under the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, the treaties and laws always having regarded them as independent nations, and not interfered with in their local administration.

House—The House considered the bill for a full and general grace, amnesty and oblivion of all wrongful acts, doings, or omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late rebellion.

The exceptions are as follows: All those educated at West Point or Annapolis, members of either house of the federal or confederate congress, heads of the federal executive departments, ministers abroad, judges of the federal courts, and those holding similar offices in the confederate government, members of State conventions who voted for or signed the ordinance of secession, governors of States which were in rebellion, confederates who treated cruelly, or otherwise than according to the usages of war, federal prisoners in their hands, persons intrusted with funds, which they have not accounted for, all deserters and bounty jumpers.

Property exceptions then follow: All property wherein the United States or third parties have become vested in by sale, forfeiture or confiscation, and lands used now or heretofore for federal cemeteries. Every right of action and liability rising for any ordnance law or contract in aid of the rebellion, and every such right shall be deemed invalid.

Mr. Butler reported the bill; in explanation he said it was drawn *mutatis mutandis* from the amnesty bill passed by the English Parliament after the Scotch rebellion of 1745. He quoted from the preamble and body of the act, and referred to the exceptions in it, among which "all persons by the name and clan of MacGregor, and all who had been in favor of having the French army invade Great Britain."

He wished the state of the country was such that all of the exceptions could be struck out, but such was not the state of the country. The bill swept out everything that had been done wrong on one side as well as on the other, and said that no more suits could be brought for acts done or committed during the war, either by those who warred in behalf of the United States or by those who warred against it. It threw the mantle of charity over all. The bill excepted the leaders of the rebellion, but why should they not be excepted? They had played for empire, and lost, and should now take the penalty of loss. It would be seen that the first exception only applied to those military and naval officers of the United States who had received their education at West Point or Annapolis. It did not apply to officers who had not been so educated.

As to the provision referring to the national cemeteries, he said he thought it was high time, after hearing a eulogy in the Senate on General Lee, that the idea that these cemeteries could be tampered with should be put an end to. If the Union soldiers did anything during the war, they certainly conquered land enough to be buried in. He wants this bill passed, if for no other reason, so that that question might be settled forever. He said an objection had been made to the bill that it was not a general amnesty. He was not the most forgiving of men, and he trusted that he was not the most vindictive. He could remain unforgiving as long as his neighbor, and could forgive an honorable opponent quite as easy as his neighbor, but when he did forgive, he forgave all over, and when he did not forgive he remembered all over.

Mr. Lawrence asked how many persons the bill would relieve.

Mr. Butler replied that it would relieve very many in the South who are under legal trouble or vexation. It would relieve every man who held a postmastership, who was sheriff or constable before the war, and had taken an oath to support the constitution. As to the excepted classes, all that they had to do was to come to Congress hereafter and petition for the removal of their disabilities.

Mr. Beck offered a substitute for the bill as follows:

That all persons, other than those hereinafter excepted, now disqualified to hold office by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States, are hereby relieved from such disability, and the same is hereby removed from and after the passage of this act, except from the following classes of persons:

1. Whoever having been educated at the military academy at West Point, or the naval school at Annapolis, shall have engaged in the rebellion and insurrected against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

2. Whoever having been a member of either House of Congress of the United States, shall have engaged in rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

3. Whoever shall have held the office of head of one of the executive departments of the Government of the United States, minister plenipotentiary, minister resident, or judge of any court under the United States, and shall have engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a substitute for the whole bill, as follows:

That the political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution are hereby removed.

Mr. Bingham moved a substitute for the first section, removing all political disabilities from all persons, except such as were Senators or Representatives in Congress in the years 1860 and 1861, or were in either of such years, officers in the army or navy of the United States, heads of departments, United States Judges, United States Ministers; and except all persons, who, in violation of that amendment, have held office since the first of June, 1870.

Mr. Butler announced his purpose to have the vote taken on the bill at three o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Beck opposed the bill; he said that he would have offered such a substitute, as that offered by Mr. Farnsworth, but that he feared the House might not be prepared to vote for a general removal of disabilities, but might do so when certain classes were excepted. He hoped that the House would adopt the substitute offered by Mr. Farnsworth; but if not, then he hoped that his own substitute would be agreed to. He argued that nine-tenths of the matter in the bill was matter over which the Reconstruction Committee had no jurisdiction, but belonged properly to the Judiciary Committee, and he expressed the fear that if the bill were passed by a simple majority it would be contended that it was valid in reference to all subjects in it, that did not require a two-thirds majority, while in reference to the removal of political disabilities it would not be valid. He declared that instead of it being a bill granting general amnesty, it was a bill of pains and penalties; a bill making odious discriminations. He had never seen a bill that was further from carrying out the objects which it proposed to carry out; it was a bill adding insult to injury. He believed that the Republican party and the Republican press desire to have a general amnesty extended. He thought that that party had lost State after State by Congress refusing to pass such a bill, and that it would continue to lose State after State so long as Congress maintained that position.

Mr. Potter advocated the adoption of Mr. Farnworth's substitute. He believed that the proposition would be found to be not only most generous, but most patriotic, and the wisest proposition in that respect before the House. He argued at length against those provisions of the bill relating to legal proceedings, and the rights of action and property.

At the conclusion of Mr. Potter's remarks the bill then went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Dawes, from the Appropriation Committee, reported a legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. It appropriates about $20,000,000.

Senate.—This body was engaged all day in discussing the charity fund for the government employes, and compensation to a Kentucky Federal soldier for property destroyed during the war.

General Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, says: The appropriations being nearly exhausted, I have been compelled to announce that no further aid can be granted in support of schools, and to discharge all the superintendents of education in the several States, and to close their offices.

NEW YORK.

American Press Association—Governments Active—Southerns Dull—Customhouse Raid on an Importing House—Irregularities in Classification of Imported Sugar—Cause of Advance in Gold—Steamship for Havre.

NEW YORK, December 14.—The late general agent of the American Press Association denounces as stale forgeries the news now published by that organization.

Evening.—Money closed active. Call loans, 6@7. Exchange firmer, at 108⅞@109. Gold closed at 111⅛.

Governments active; '62s, 107⅝. Southern securities very dull.

There is no likelihood of any settlement of the Crispin strike, and, as it takes three dollars per week to support the men now on strike in this city, it has been determined to call a meeting to-morrow for the object of forming a co-operative shoe manufactory on a large scale. Shares twenty-five dollars each.

It is reported this afternoon that the customs authorities raided on a German importing firm suspected of defrauding the revenue. There are indications of having been irregularities in the classification of imported sugars, the penalty for which is confiscation, and if the government can prove the fact the seizure will be one of the largest on record.

Evening.—The advance in gold to-day was occasioned by the decline in securities and cotton at London and Liverpool. During the afternoon it was stronger on the news of the Luxemburg question and the report of the resignation of Secretary Boutwell.

Sixes of 1881 113⅛. Five-twenties of 1864 107¾, 65s 107⅜, new 109¾, '67s 110⅛, 68s 110⅝.

Tennessees 61½, new 60½; Virginias 65, new 62½; Louisianas 70¼, new 65; Levee 6s 72, 8s 85; Alabamas 8s, 100½, 5s 70; Georgia 6s 80¼; 7s 92; North Carolinas 44¾, new 23; South Carolinas 85, new 69¼.

The steamship Pereire sailed for Havre to-day with a cargo of arms and 150 men for the French army.

LONDON.

German Batteries Command Every Part of Paris—Bombardment Fixed for the Nineteenth.

LONDON, December 13.—The German batteries command every point of Paris. Notre Dame presents as fair a target as did the Strasburg cathedral. The bombardment of Paris is fixed for the nineteenth of December.

LONDON, December 14.—The clubs are excited by the report of an important dispatch from Bismarck declaring that Prussia would not longer respect the neutrality of Luxemburg, and would annex that State to the German empire.

Another dispatch states that the bombardment of Paris has commenced.

A private dispatch from Meung states that a letter from an English officer with De Chanzy makes it certain that the Germans have greatly misrepresented the result of the actions near Beaugency. The German losses were 10,000 men. The Bavarians refused to continue the struggle, and were allowed to return to Orleans. Thus weakened, Frederick Charles abandoned the advance on Blois.

Phalsburg, the stronghold of the Vosges, the siege of which was commenced soon after the battle of Woerth, has surrendered unconditionally. The Prussians occupied the place to-day.

Russian forces are rapidly concentrating near the Turkish frontier.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland refuses to receive a deputation soliciting the pardon of Fenian convicts, on the ground that no good result is possible.

The French are retreating before Prince Frederick Charles at Beaugency.

BORDEAUX.

Letter from Gambetta—Reported Repulse of the Prussians by Bourbaki.

BORDEAUX, December 13.—Gambetta writes under date of the eleventh: I have returned to Tours. I left General Chanzy yesterday. He is still successfully defending the line of the Loire. I think the situation so good that I may go to Bourges and see what can be done with the second army. It is reported that Bourbaki repulsed the Prussians yesterday.

BRUSSELS.

Letter from General Von Moltke—Paris Summoned to Surrender—General Trochu Summoned His Colleagues—Proposal for Surrender Rejected.

BRUSSELS, December 14.—The *Independence Belge* says, at midnight on the sixth a letter from General Von Moltke arrived at Paris, announcing the capture of Orleans, and summoning Paris to surrender.

General Trochu summoned his colleagues. Picard was inclined to treat for honorable terms.

General Trochu said the overtures disclosed the enemy's apprehensions. He represented that France had everything to gain by prolonging the struggle, and Paris could hold out for a long time yet.

The committee unanimously resolved to continue the war, and reject the proposal for a surrender.

VIENNA.

Prussia's Course Toward Luxembourg Denounced.

VIENNA, December 13.—All the journals denounce Prussia's course toward Luxembourg, and calls upon the great powers to rise and repress the insolence which renders all treaties useless.

BERLIN.

Dispatch from King William.

BERLIN, December 13.—The Queen received the following telegram from King William, dated the thirteenth:

After four days' fighting around Beaugency the French retired to Blois and Tours. Their loss was very severe. Many deserters come in our lines here and at Rouen.

MADRID.

The Spanish Press on President Grant's Message.

[Special to the New York World.]

MADRID, December 8.—The *Imparcial* can not understand Grant's message, where he refers to redress for injuries done American citizens in Cuba, and says it is nothing but political strategy to secure the votes of filibusters.

LAKE CITY.

From Havana—Executions of Insurgents—Seizure by An Agent of the New Orleans Underwriters.

LAKE CITY, Florida, December 14.—Advices from Havana state that General Zea had arrived from Puerto Principe and reports that the revolution is fast drawing to a close. He doubts whether it will last two months longer.

Aurecoecheera, insurgent chief of staff for the eastern department, while attempting to revolutionize the Holquin district, was captured and executed. Capeda, the insurgent superintendent of finance, was also captured and executed.

Dates from Jamaica to the tenth have been received. The government contemplates erecting a dock at Kingston, and taxing the shipping to contribute to the outlay.

An agent of the New Orleans Underwriters has seized £7700 sterling, proceeds, and 1200 bags of coffee saved from the wreck of the Emma Sophia, in consequence of the captain having engaged to pay Nunez Brothers seventy-five per cent for salvage. The Underwriters offered thirty-five per cent, which was refused, hence the action for £5000, the trial of which has been set down in the admiralty court for the seventeenth instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Recent Richmond Election—Impeachment Resolution in North Carolina—Its Passage by the House—Half of an Indiana Town Destroyed by Fire.

RICHMOND, Va., December 14.—The recent municipal election, carried by the Conservatives, was taken before United States Judge Underwood this morning by the Republicans for revisions under the new Congressional law. He declined to commence the case, leaving it to await Judge Bond's arrival.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 14.—The resolution impeaching Governor Holden for high crimes and misdemeanors in office was reported to-day by the Judiciary Committee, and passed by a vote of sixty to forty-three.

A long and interesting debate occurred prior to the passage of the impeachment resolution.

To-morrow a committee will be appointed to inform the Senate of the action of the House, also a committee of seven to draft articles of impeachment and conduct the trial before the Senate. Under a statutory law passed by the last Republican legislature, the Governor will be suspended from executive functions as soon as arraigned before the Senate. Chief Justice Pearson will preside at the impeachment trial, where some startling developments are expected to be made.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 14.—A fire occurred at Kentland, Indiana, this morning, which destroyed half of the business part of the town. Loss estimated at $25,000.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, December 14, 7 P. M.—Barometer 30:50. Wind northeast and fresh.

Arrived: Ship Shakespeare, Fechter, master, eleven days from Savanilla, New Grenada, in ballast, to Banger, Fatman & Co. The Shakespeare experienced very heavy rains to the westward of Jamaica from the thirtieth of November until December 2. Bark Rosario, Freya master, forty-five days from Malaga, with a general cargo, to Avendano Bros.; steamship St. Mary, at 7 P. M., Hawthorne master, from Indianola, via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed: Bark Raleigh and schooner Frederick II.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, December 14, 6 P. M.—Wind north northeast, and blowing hard.

Arrived: Schooner Constance, Arnet master, ten and a half days from Rustan, with a cargo of green fruit, to K. Morgan & Co. No departures.

VICKSBURG, December 14.—Passed down: Exchange at 9 last night; Pargoud at 8 last night; Mary Houston at 7. Up: Grand Era at 1 and City of Vicksburg at 8 P. M.

River rising. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, December 14.—Weather cloudy. River rising. Passed up: Olive Branch and City of Quincy. Down: City of Cairo, Wren, Ouachita Belle and Shreve.

CINCINNATI, December 14.—The river has risen nine inches in the past twenty-four hours, with eleven feet and nine inches in the channel. Arrived: Minneola, from Memphis. Departed: Belle Vernon for New Orleans, and S. J. Hale for Memphis. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 33°.

LOUISVILLE, December 14.—Arrived: H. C. Yeager, from Pittsburg, and will remain here until there is water enough to descend the falls. The river has risen two inches in the past twenty-four hours, with thirty-four inches in the chute, and five feet one inch in the canal. Prospects are favorable for plenty of water for the coal fleet to pass down by Sunday or Monday next. Weather clear. Thermometer 38°.

PITTSBURG, December 14.—It is snowing. The Monongahela has eight feet and falling. The Allegheny is falling at Oil City. The present rise takes 1,100,000 bushels of coal to Cincinnati, and 1,200,000 bushels to Louisville. There are nine steamers here to go out in addition.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, December 14, Evening.—Cotton closed weak and in fair demand; sales to-day 4200 bales; middling uplands 15⅛c. Flour: Southern dull and heavy at $6 10@6 50; common to good extra $6 55@8 25. Whisky heavy at 93c. Wheat 1@2c higher; active export inquiry; $1 36½ for old; winter red and amber Western $1 37@1 39. Corn 1@2c lower. New mess pork $19 75@20. Lard dull and heavy at 11¾@12¼c for steam; kettle 13c. Turpentine quiet at 46½c. Freights to Liverpool active; cotton per steam 9-16d; sail 5-16@⅜d. Wool quiet and steady; domestic fleece 47@52½c; California 23@33c; Texas 28c; pulled 35@43c.

CINCINNATI, December 14.—Cotton quiet

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