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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 27th, 1866.

CRESCENT SHINE.—From the publisher, Col. J. O. Nixon, of the Daily *Crescent*, we have received Israel Gibbons posthumous book entitled: "Crescent Shine, or Gleams of Light on all sorts of Subjects, from the columns of the New Orleans *Crescent*." To any resident of this city it need not be told that Israel Gibbons was for eleven years, or thereabouts, the local reporter of the *Crescent* newspaper; that he was a genial kindly-hearted man; that he had rare abilities as a writer, and that he attained great proficiency in his department, or that made his column interesting and popular. Take him all in all Israel Gibbons was a rare man and a remarkably clever writer. In this book will be found many extracts from his writings on all kinds of subjects, as its title states. There is something for all, and we hope that *all* will read the book. Its own interest is sufficient inducement for its purchase, but when we say that it is published for the benefit of the family of the lamented author a new inducement is added. The book is a very neat one typographically, printed on clear white paper with fine type. But we have one objection to it—that is the rules around each page, which give it a stiff appearance. This aside, the work is unexceptionable. It is published by Col. Nixon, 94 Camp street, and can be had at that office, and we presume at the book-stores generally.

By dispatch to Wm. Creevy, Esq., we learn that the steamship Mariposa, Capt. Quick, hence for New York, arrived on the 26th inst., and that the steamship Havana, Capt. Whitman, bound to this port sailed on the 25th inst.

BEAUTY AND BOOTY.—A friend asks "Where is the book, 'Beauty and Booty, the Watch-Word of New Orleans,' by a Southern lady?" We have heard something about such a book's being published in January, and presume it will be out among the other lively things of the New Year.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—We confess to a feeling of real pleasure on hearing, once again, the Cricket's chirp on *John Peerybingle's* hearthstone. There is, we believe, no better excerpt from the hearty associations of Christmas, than this touching story of Charles Dickens. Its moral strikes through the carries of the stonliest hearts, and reaches the hidden good beneath. It is also very story for these nights of cure, when the earth is (or should be) lapped in universal love, and when men and women are (or should be) striving to be better than they have been. As a play, "Dot" does more good to the spectator than a score of ostentatiously moral plays. Parents should see *Dot*, if only to be reminded that poverty in rags may be—like the old witch in the fairy tale—virtue in disguise; and children should be taken to see her, to strengthen their love for the pure and good among their kind. We are quite sure, by the way, that they could imagine no more loving, gentle little imp, than the one to be seen at the "Varieties."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Dollar appeared, last night, as *Ali Baba*, in the grand dramatic spectacle, borrowed from the Arabian Tales, of the "Forty Thieves." This has been produced, after long preparation, with new scenery by the scenic artist of the "St. Charles," Mr. W. J. Fetters, and new mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Godat. The original music is retained, and the play closes with the "Abode of the Fairies in the Realms of Bliss." It is not necessary to say that *Ali Baba* kept the house in a continual roar; and, ending with *Toodles*, Ben left them in such a condition as to make it a hard matter to have told whether they were altogether the same beings or not. To-night "The Wonderful Woman," and "The Bronze Horse."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The new sensation, which has set the town a-gog and the little once half crazy, is what the gorgeous bills that meet one's eye everywhere, call, in their light phrase, the "Grand Aboriginal, Allegorical, Incidental, Musical, Terpsichorean, Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled "Robinson Crusoe." "Robinson Crusoe" is announced to appear this evening, and if these sounding titles are not borne out by the representation, then, it will be the first time, within our recollection, that the "Academy" Management will have been caught at a disadvantage. For our part, we do not think that it will. Previous to the Extravaganza, there will be, of course, the usual variety programme.

MASONIC HALL.—The grand exposition of hidden mysteries, known as the "Miltonian Tableaux," is to be seen every day, at noon, and every evening at 7½ P. M. It should not be forgotten that these tableaux remain with us but a short time.

THE CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. Do not overlook this establishment in your wanderings, through the city. It is full of attractions and curiosities.

MANAGER BIDWELL AND HIS CHRISTMAS MATINÉE.—If there be any pleasure in a Managerial life, we should fancy that Mr. Bidwell must have experienced it, at the matinée on Christmas. To see him standing at a table heavy with toys of every description, (specially imported for the occasion, by Prosper Rebor, No. 22 Chartres street,) and distributing them smilingly to the eager little creatures that held out their hands nervously to receive their presents, as they bustled into the "Academy;" one could not help believing that he was enjoying his Christmas as heartily as it is given to most mortals to do. Our portly friend, the "Academy" Manager, does not—to speak frankly—quite have the general idea of old *Santa Claus*; but the children could not possibly have looked prouder, if old Father *Claus* himself had driven his immemorial sleigh and reindeer into the entrance of the "Academy," and, then and there, had taken, with his own bright little eyes, a good glance at those to whom he has done so much good, and whom he has, year after year, made so happy.

We tried to go in; but we could go no farther than the support to the row of back seats in the pit, and could find nothing better than a prescription position on a bench, made in the dress circle. (A friend said we reminded him of Quilp—perhaps, we did.) We looked over shoulders, and peered through the space between close-touching heads. Of course, we could see nothing, perceptibly. We could hear, however, that every time a good thing was said or done—and there is a surfeit of these at the "Academy"—the children would express their delight by making use of the presents they had received from the Manager. At every good hit, from every nook and cranny of the house, trumpets blew—dogs barked—cats mewed—cows bellowed—rooster crew—birds sang—whistles sounded—fiddles squeaked—drums beat—rattles shook—balloons soared—torpedoes exploded—the malignant devils, with bushy beards, who had been scoped for their mischiefs, in depressing little boxes, were set free by their kind-hearted little keepers, and would pop up and stare about them as though they were a little astonished, as, indeed, they had reason to be; and high up, above these discordant sounds, rose that old time song—the cheery, musical laughter of children who are happy! This was about all that we know of the memorable Christmas *Matinée* in this blessed year, 1866. In fine, the performances were good—the spectators seem close up to 2000—the joy was contagious.

It is on just such occasions as these that Mr. Bidwell has evinced the great interest that, we know, he takes in the community with which he has been so long indentified. As a manager, who understands the public's wants, and does not hesitate to employ the best available talent to meet them, we believe him to be without a competitor in the country. But Mr. Bidwell has another title besides that of the successful Manager. It is that of a kind-hearted citizen who, being associated with our city, and being in a position to do so, has taken as it were, a personal interest in conferring pleasure upon his little patrons. There is scarcely a child in the city, within the last ten years, who has not, at some time or other, passed through the "Academy's doors. Many, who went to the matinée on Tuesday, doubtless remember the days when they looked for the distribution of gifts with the same anxiety; and the same heroes and heroines of this Christmas, will grow up associating some of their pleasantest hours spent with Mr. Bidwell's thoughtful care. The fact is, he has found the true enjoyment in connection with his profession.

[illegible] per steamship Rapides, from [illegible] December 23, at 5 o'clock P. M.: [illegible] Brown and lady, Thompson and lady, Chaffin, Amie [illegible] Hogan and lady, Capt. Lawrence, [illegible] H. Davidson, T. King, [illegible] Lee, Quitman, Gaines, [illegible] Internal Revenue, reports, now instructs revenue officers to collect per pound upon [illegible]

[illegible] return from Texas, [illegible] to Alexandria, La., [illegible] ownership in the State [illegible]

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 008.

THE FALL OF RADICALISM.

It must be apparent, we think, to every careful observer, that the interest in Radicalism, even in the North is rapidly declining. Indeed, so great has been the change within the past two months, that now the most important acts of the party pass without attracting public attention, and even the newspapers barely make them the subject of comment. This clearly shows that the people of the country, in all sections, are gradually losing confidence in the Radical leaders, and that the party is beginning to make itself obnoxious to all good men. The New York *Sun*, in speaking of this subject says: "The Radical party are determined to go to the end of their rope, and the sooner they reach that end the better it will be for the country. They claim, it is true, that they have the endorsement of all the Northern States upon their action, and that the majority of the people favor the Radical programme. But this is a mistake. The people declared in the late elections that they preferred the Constitutional Amendment to the President's policy as a basis of reconstruction, but the present Radical policy was not involved in those elections. The Radical leaders carried the elections on false pretenses. They claimed that the amendment was their platform, and that nothing more than the ratification of that measure was required of the Southern States." The *Sun* then goes on to show that this assumption was a pure fraud, and that as soon as they received a new lease of power they discarded the amendment and adopted a policy having for its object the total subversion of the Southern State Governments.

Judging from the present attitude of the Northern masses we may safely assume that were the question again submitted to them they would not vote for the destruction of the State governments in the South, but would be content with the imposition of a severe test oath—one that would exclude those men who took an active part in the war. But we are not willing to admit that at the time of the elections the Northern people would have shown so much generosity, nor do we believe that the issue was exactly as stated by the *Sun*. They were then revengeful, bitter and burning to punish treason. They had not yet been told by the great lights of their own party—like Mr. Thaddeus Stevens—that the South was not guilty of treason; and one of the main cries in the elections was: "Treason must be made odious," meaning that the South must be punished. But a little later the Radical leaders say that the South is not guilty of treason, but that she must be punished for revolution. Reverting to their own revolution but a few years ago the better class of Northern men see the absurdity of this pretension, and they endeavor to disclaim it. But light came too late. The Radical leaders had them bound up in fetters of steel, and it was impossible for them to proceed against anything the party might do. A feeble attempt was made, the Democratic party was revived, and conservatism gained strength; but it was found that the Radicals had everything their own way and that they could not be stopped. The conservatives of the North, the Democrats and the people of the South, then stood upon the same ground—where they stand to-day—with folded arms, waiting patiently for the Radicals to do their worst and reach the end of their tether. A wonderful apathy has come upon the people of the whole country. The singular interest recently taken in every act of the Radical party is no longer seen and even their most vital measures seem to possess no attraction. The people have become careless and indifferent; the South has grown careless and has almost ceased to care for any thing; the Radicals are indifferent; the South has grown careless and has almost ceased to care for any thing; the Radicals are indifferent; the South has become resigned to any fate and will remain inactive until some guarantees are given; and the public press has entirely ceased to give prominence to any of the great Radical measures looking to the territorializing of the South. On the other hand we see the Radicals bluster and threaten, but shrink from the responsibility of the open and flagrant violations of the Constitution which they have often proposed. At first this apathy was taken for a tacit approval of their policy, but the Radicals now see that it means quite another thing. From these signs of the times—mere straws though they are—we may safely argue that Radicalism is on the wane even in the North. In them, too, we have an approval of the inactivity policy adopted by the South. It was wise. If the Constitution is to be destroyed let it be done by the Radicals themselves, and let them amend it. We are quite content to take it as it was, when permitted to do so, and until then let the Radicals assume the entire responsibility.

THE CITIZENS AND THE RIOT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1866.

Gentlemen—The undersigned are deputed a committee of the citizens of New Orleans (whose memorial we beg leave to inclose), to tender to you their services and assistance in the investigation you are about to institute into the causes and history of the unfortunate riot in this city last July.

If it shall be your pleasure to avail yourselves of the evidence we are prepared to offer for your consideration, we will await your indication of the time and manner of its reception.

DAVID BTUART,
C. ROBELIN,
J. N. MARCH,
GEORGE JONES,
DANIEL W. ADAMS.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1866.

To Hons. David Stuart, George Jones, I. N. Marks, C. Robelin, Daniel W. Adams.

Gentlemen—In reply to the communication received from you this morning, in which you state that you "are deputed a committee of the citizens of New Orleans to tender to your (this) Commission their services and assistance in the investigation you (we) are to institute into the causes and history of the unfortunate riot," etc. I am directed by the Committee of Investigation to return their thanks for the courtesies offered, and for the offer of aid in prosecuting the inquiries we are making. And if you will please designate the names of such gentlemen as are able, from their knowledge, to give the Committee information upon the subjects of their inquiry, they will give them opportunity to be heard.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS D. ELIOT.
In behalf of the Committee of Investigation.

In accordance with the reply, the Citizens' Committee have taken action by furnishing a list of the most respectable witnesses.

Fourth District Court of New Orleans.

Joseph Dubuc vs. William Vess, No. 18,564.

OPINION OF JUDGE THEARD, DELIVERED WEDNESDAY, 26TH DECEMBER, 1866.

This is an injunction suit. It is relative to the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Second District of New Orleans. The principles which it involves are alike important to the parties to the record and to the public generally.

The circumstances connected with the case are as follows:

Joseph Dubuc was appointed by His Excellency Gov. Wells, on the 26th March, 1866, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the aforesaid District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. V. Lecherc, who had been appointed to said office on the 15th day of March, 1865. He has ever since that time discharged his duties faithfully and impartially, and it is so alleged that he has offended any ground of complaint whatever.

But, although the term of office of Dubuc does not expire until the 15th of March next, Gov. Wells, on the 16th November last, issued a commission to William Vess, appointing him Inspector vice Dubuc, removed.

Judge Theard here gives a résumé of the proceedings between the parties litigant which we omit as not being specially interesting to the public.

The defendant argues that the setting aside of the injunction cannot work an irreparable injury to the plaintiff, because there can be no pecuniary loss, appertaining to a public office; and therefore that the Court may, in its discretion, dissolve the same. Now, this is the very reason why the Court will not exercise such a discretion. This being a question of public order, involving the administration and execution of the laws, the defendant cannot pretend that he has the right to hold the same.

In a litigation concerning money or the right of property, the Court might allow the defendant to bond, because it would work no irreparable injury. But, in the present case, the controversy involves a question of right of office. If the defendant were allowed to bond, he would at once proceed to discharge the duties of the very office which is in question, and thereby defeat the object of this suit, which is precisely to determine whether he has a right to it or not. And what would become of his acts, if the Supreme Court decide ultimately that he had no right to the office? His commission being pronounced null, ab initio, it follows that all his acts would also be null and void. On the contrary, if the bond is refused, the present incumbent will remain in office until the final decision of this case; and, whatever may be the result, his acts are official and valid, because he is, like every other public officer, bound to remain in office until his successor is duly acknowledged and qualified.

One can see easily in what state of confusion this anarchy such a doctrine would throw the Government, if it could be entertained for a moment. Although invoked under the pretense of complying with the law, it would in reality be revolutionary in its consequences.

The prayer of the defendant must therefore be refused.

Judge Theard argued at length the points raised that the Congress had the right to remove the defendant, because the right of removal is incident to the power of appointment, and that he has a right to remove in cases where the commission has not been confirmed by the Senate. These points are conceded on the authority of the cases of the State vs. Wrotnoski and State on the relation of E. H. Walsh.

Judge Theard concludes that no constitutional or statutory power was vested in the Governor to remove Mr. Dubuc, and orders that the injunction be made perpetual.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Terrible Massacre by Indians.

European Intelligence.

Financial Panic in Cuba.

Illness of General Grant.

Burning of the Ship Gen. Sherman and Crew by Pirates.

Commercial and Other News.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Major General S. R. Curtis died of apoplexy at Council Bluffs today.

Gen. Grant is quite sick, having been confined to his rooms since his return from the West on Saturday. Nothing of a serious result is anticipated.

Washington, Dec. 26.—It is stated that the majority opinion of the Court on the test oath, as applied to lawyers, is based upon the principle that the profession of law is a trade, and, therefore, an inalienable right not to be given by the Government or taken away by the act of rebellion.

Washington, Dec. 26.—It is estimated that three-fourths of the revenue derived from distillation has been lost through the incompetency and corruption of inspectors.

The gold in the treasury amounts to $93,577,866, of which $17,735,160 is held on certificates.

In diplomatic circles here the threatened Spanish revolution is a subject of interesting speculation, with a strong impression of its probability, from the complications with Portugal.

The receipts from customs for the week ending Saturday were $1,908,423.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Policeman Williams hailed two suspicious men at 4 o'clock this a. m., when one of them shot him, it is supposed, fatally. The town is full of burglars.

Baltimore, Dec. 26.—Corn is heavy; Prime White and Yellow 98c; receipts $450,000 bushels. Flour very dull with a declining tendency.

A terrible massacre occurred on the 22d near Fort Phil Kearney. Brevet Colonel Fetterman, Captain Brown and Lieutenant Gammond, of the 18th Infantry, with 90 enlisted men of the 2d Cavalry and 18th Infantry, were surrounded by Indians and every officer and man were killed.

New York, Dec. 26.—The raid on distilleries has advanced whisky from 10 to 20c per gallon. Several large seizures were made that morning—one of the capacity of five thousand gallons per day.

One hundred and thirty anti-Johnson men have been removed from United States bonded warehouses in the past fortnight.

Judge Ingraham, in a case of application to discharge a minor who had enlisted in the army, said he would follow the precedents in such decisions, that the Judges of State Courts had no authority to grant relief in such cases, but that the United States Court had. He declared, however, that such enlistments were not valid, but in direct violation of the act of Congress.

The number of emigrants that have arrived at this port during the year foot up 227,413, against 195,235, up to the same period last year.

New York, Dec. 26.—The steamship Moro Castle has arrived with later news from Havana. The financial panic still prevails to an alarming extent. The sum millions of gold exported from Cuba the last six months, had caused an extreme scarcity of circulating medium, and there was a run on the banks. The Banco D. Bonder, or Grocers' Bank, suspended specie payment on the 20th, on the presentation of a check for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The remaining banks, excepting the Espanol, which is the Government's bank, had also suspended.

The run on this Bank is very heavy, and as the crowd cannot all be paid in bank bills, a number for priority are given applicants for the next day. The Cashier pays in silver and small gold to gain time, trusting to the action of the Government to lay the trouble. At a meeting of merchants and other capitalists, it was resolved to appeal to the Captain General for a decree authorizing the Spanish bank to redeem only $25,000 each day of its own note, to pay checks in notes; also, to issue bills to the amount of eight million dollars, including five and a half millions it has already issued—the decree to be in force four months.

New York, Dec. 26.—It is rumored that the jewelry firm of Ball & Black have failed.

The steamer Moro Castle has arrived from Havana.

New York, Dec. 26, evening.—Gold 134⅝; Fives 105⅛; Sevens 104⅛; new Fives 107⅜; Tennessees 69½; Missouris 92¾.

New York, Dec. 26, evening.—Cotton closed dull at 33½ to 33c, with sales of 700 bales. Flour declining—sales 19[illegible] bbls. Southern at $11 to $16 50. Wheat dull. Corn two higher. Oats heavy. Whisky dull. Pork lower—sales 4300 bbls. New Mess at $20 to $20 50; $18 62 to $19 25 for Old Mess, closing at $19 75 cash and $19 75 to $19 50. Prime Beef is heavy. Beef Hams are firmer—sales 210 bbls. at $29 to $29 35. Bacon dull and heavy. Dressed Hogs are heavy at $7 50 to $8 50 for Western and city. Lard dull—sales 100 packages at 13 to 10c for Shoulders and 10 to 12c for Hams.—Lard is dull and heavy—sales 300 bbls. at 11 to 12½c for cold and new. Butter and Cheese quiet. Oil—Linseed dull at 131 to 133. Naval Stores are quiet at 70c to 71c for Spirits of Turpentine, and $4 50 to $10 for Rosin. Rice—Carolina is quiet at 9 to 9½c. Coffee lower; sales 900 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar is in moderate request; sales 550 hhds Cuba at 9¾c. Molasses is dull; sales 310 bbls New Orleans at 76 to 80c. Old rum is steady with a fair business doing. The Money market is fairly active at 6 to 7 per cent for call. Foreign Exchange is dull at 109 to 109¼, gold, for first class bankers' bills. Gold is decidedly lower, opening at 135¼, declining to 131⅝ and closing at 131⅜. Government Stocks are dull and a shade easier. Cotton receipts 6181 bales.

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—The steamer Golden Age, from Panama, arrived yesterday, with New York dates of November 1st. Among her passengers are Major Gen. Crittenden and Gen. Gregg, of the U. S. Army. The party has reached S. steamer Mahoroa and three French war vessels in the harbor of Acapulco.

The Del Norte, from Crescent City, brings $13,000 in treasure from the Ophir Mining Company, levied assessment of five dollars per share.

New York, Dec. 26.—Advices from Maracaibo state that the Rebel General Pulgar was wounded and captured, while attacking a fort below the city. His routed forces were subsequently disbanded.

We glean the following items from files of European newspapers brought by the steamer Damascus, from Liverpool:

Greek fire and materials for its manufacture had been captured in Dublin.

France.—The Austrian treaty goes into effect on the 1st of January.

The Prince of Wales neglected visiting the Emperor during his recent visit to Paris.

A French steamer from Mexico had brought 3,500,000 francs.

The Prussian laws are enforced in the annexed countries. Affrays between the Prussian and the annexed inhabitants were frequent.

A Russian ukase announces the termination of the relations with Rome. Polish and Russian Catholic matters would hereafter be adjusted by the Russian Government.

Italy has issued five million rentes as indemnity to Austria.

The American ship Gen. Sherman had been captured by pirates near Pekin. Her crew were tied to the masts and burned with the vessel.

The Tycoon of Japan is dead.

Louisville, Dec. 26.—Tobacco firmer—sales 27 hhds light lugs to fair leaf at $2 75 to $13. Superfine Flour $9 to $10, Extra $11 to $12, Choice No. 1 $14. Prime Red Wheat $2 75. New Corn shelled 66 to 68c. Oats 62 to 63c. Ear Corn 50 to 55c. Hogs $6 25 to $6 40. Mess Pork $20. Lard 12c. The receipts of hogs to date have been 135,000 head. Whisky in bond $2 28. Cotton, Low Middling 29 to 30c.

St. Louis, Dec 26.—Josephus McGraw, the oldest hemp manufacturer in the city, died yesterday.

Marshal Rogers, on Sunday night, arrested two counterfeiters, captured two sets of dies, and a considerable amount of counterfeit money.

Tobacco nominal and unchanged. Hemp and Cotton—nothing done. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm—buyers are standing off. Corn dull and lower at 80 to 85c for new, and 88c for Choice old White. Oats declined to 65 to 68c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard dull at 11½ to 11¾c for tierces, and 13½c for kegs. Sugar quiet; business small and confined almost exclusively to Louisiana, which sells from first hands at 10 to 12c for Fair to Fully Fair, and 14 to 14½c for Clarified. Whisky dull at $2 25. Hogs inactive at $6 25 to $6 50; most of the packers will be out of the market till after New Year.

Belgium, Ohio, Dec. 26.—A man named Rich[illegible], an agent for a Life Insurance Company, was arrested with two others, to day, for being engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the Company by pretending the decease of Wm. Fudden, of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Dec. 26.—Flour dull and prices unchanged. Corn dull and declined 1c. Oats dull and lower—No. 1 at 54c. Whisky dull at $2 25. Cotton dull at 30½ to 31c. Hogs opened active at $7 25 to $7 60, closed dull and the advance lost; receipts for two days 7000 head. Provisions unchanged and dull. Pork $19 50 to $20. Bulk Meats 7¾ to 9, 10 and 10½c. Green Meats 8, 8 and 9c. Lard 11½ to 11½c and dull. Groceries dull and lower. Gold 131. Money close.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Money close at 10 per cent. Flour quiet and steady—Spring Extra $8 to $11. Wheat $2 11 for No. 1 Spring, and $1 50 to $1 60 for rejected; No. 2 Spring $1 86. Corn dull at 73¾ to 76½c. Oats 39½ to 41c.

Pittsburg, Dec. 26.—Petroleum quiet—sales of crude at 9½c, and 2000 bbls for April delivery at 9c. The market for bulk oil, on the spot, is quoted at 8 to 8½c for refined. In the absence of sales, we quote bonded oil at 29 to 29½c for immediate delivery, 30c for January, 31c for February, 32½c for Philadelphia delivery. Free oil unchanged. We quote at 41 to 45c for good standard brands.

Louisville, Dec. 26—Christmas passed off boisterously. There was an increased display of firecrackers and firearms throughout the day. The services in the several churches and the concerts were well attended.

On Christmas eve a posse took a negro named Roberds from the Lebanon jail, who shot an officer while arresting him for the murder of another negro, and hung him on a tree.

Nashville, Dec. 26.—Ed. Crago, a corporal in the 16th regulars, was killed last night.

Louisville, Dec. 26.—Conrad Schmidt was run over by a street car yesterday and killed.

Vicksburg, Dec. 26.—Passed down: Lizzie Gill and Magenta, at 7 last night; Louisville, at 3; Fashion, at 6, and Ruth, at 10 A. M.

The river has fallen an inch.

The total loss by the recent disastrous fire amounts to fully $1,500,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $150,000.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

Galveston, Dec. 26.—Col. Plate late of the Quartermaster's Department, just here from Indianola, says the *Daily Ranchero* on the 20th, which stated, on the authority of Flint, a Matamoros correspondent, it was reported and generally believed that Escobedo had been captured and hung outside the city by Cazadas and Cortinas.

It was believed by the military authorities at Brownsville that the deed was committed at the instigation of Ortega. Escobedo had not been heard from on the day previous to the reported execution.

New York, Dec. 26.—Arrived, steamers Columbia from Glasgow, and Jacinto from Savannah.

San Francisco, Dec. 25.—The steamer Panama, from Mazatlan, reports the Liberals about to leave Mazatlan for Guadalajara, in pursuit of the French. The Imperialists still hold San Blas.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 26.—An arrival from Bermuda reports the bark Pathfinder, from Rockland for New Orleans, went ashore at Bermuda, caught fire and burned. A part of her cargo of lime and materials were saved.

New York, Dec. 26.—Gold opened at 135¼, 11:30 A. M.—Gold 133¼. Cotton dull and prices nominal at 33½c for Middling Uplands and 35c for Middling Orleans. Sterling Exchange steady at 109¼ to 110¼.

New York, Dec. 26.—The steamship Cuba sailed this noon for Liverpool, taking a large number of passengers, and $380,656 in specie.

New York, Dec. 26, 1 P. M.—Sterling Exchange 109¾. Government stocks lower, sixes 110¼, fives 105¾, 10 40's 99¾, sevens 104⅝, new fives 107⅜. Money rules at 6 to 7 per cent.

Cotton rules heavy at 22½c for Uplands, and 23c for Orleans Middlings. Flour quiet—sales 100 bbls Southern at $11 to $16 50. Wheat quiet.

Corn firmer. Oats heavy. Pork quiet—sales 600 bbls new Mess at $20 25 to $20 50. Lard dull.

Richmond, Va, Dec. 26.—Jesse Murphy, proprietor of Jackson Park, was killed at the Thoroughbred races, yesterday, by Jos. Kelly. The parties were well known in sporting circles.

Washington, Dec. 26.—On account of the absence of Justice Grier, who is to deliver the opinion and decision of the Supreme Court in the test oath case, it was not delivered this morning and as the Court adjourns Friday to Tuesday the opinion is not expected till the Monday following.

No decision has been made in the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Dr. Mudd, confined at the Dry Tortugas. It is stated Chief Justice Chase doubts the jurisdiction of the Court in the matter.

Should delays in the decision, application will be made to the Executive to release the prisoners under the Supreme Court decision in the Indiana conspiracy case.

[Previous Dispatches]

Ministerial Receptions at Paris and Washington—Respective Replies of Emperor Napoleon and President Johnson—Other Interesting Intelligence.

Washington, Dec. 25—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Secretary of State introduced to the President Monsieur Berthemy, the new minister, who was accompanied by the Marquis de Montholon, the retiring ambassador. M. Berthemy addressed the President as follows:

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hands the letters which accredit me in the quality of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. To me the mission to represent him near you, your sovereign especially charges me to make known to you the value he attaches to the relations of friendship which exist between France and the United States of America, to maintain these relations, to draw them more close, if it be possible, in view of the development of the interests common to the prosperity of both will be the constant aim of my efforts, and I have a firm hope to attain it, as I am in advance assured the Government and people of the United States share in those sentiments of which I bring to this place the sincere expression.

The President replied as follows: M. Berthemy—Sir, grateful affection towards the French nation is among the earliest, the most profound and the most enduring sentiments of the people and Government of the United States. We constantly try to believe that no interests of either country can ever require alienation or antagonism between them. While intimate commercial interests tend to bind them together as you have justly observed, they have at the same time a common aim in the advancement of civilization and humanity throughout the world. I am expressing feelings, I am only repeating what has been uniformly said by the United States since they became sovereign. We have had much reason to be pleased with the conduct of your predecessor, the Marquis de Montholon. Be assured, Monsieur Berthemy, that no consideration or courtesy shall be withheld which shall tend to make the performance of your duties agreeable and pleasant.

This ceremony being over, the leave-taking of the Marquis de Montholon, and the response of the President to him, were of the most cordial character.

Rome, Dec. 24, P. M.—The relations between the Italian and Papal Governments continue in a critical condition, and M. Tonelli, the Italian Ambassador, makes little progress in his negotiations with the Pope.

Paris, Dec 24, P. M.—The Empress Eugenie, contrary to all expectations, will not go to Rome.

Florence, Dec. 24, P. M.—The budget submitted to the Italian Chambers by the Finance Minister shows a large deficit in the receipts, as compared with the expenditures.

London, Dec. 24.—The trades unions have agreed to place their organizations at the disposition of the Reform party in the ensuing political contests.

Paris, Dec. 24.—Ex-Minister Bigelow presented his successor, Gen. Dix, to the Emperor Napoleon yesterday. Minister Dix, on presenting his credentials, referred to the ancient amity existing between France and the United States, and expressed, in the name of his Government, his sincere wish for its continuance. The Emperor Napoleon thanked Gen. Dix for his agreeable manner of opening his mission, and added: The historical reminiscences to which you allude are having from each date existed between France and the United States, constitute a sure guarantee that no misunderstanding will disturb the friendly relations which prevail between the two countries. The continuance of a loyal and sincere understanding between the Governments will advance industry and commerce in both countries, the inhabitants of which already astonish the world by marvels of enterprise."

The *Moniteur* says this morning: Secretary Seward's dispatch of the 22d of December, in which the action of the Emperor in evacuating Mexico is declared inconvenient and exceptionable, has never reached the Government of France."

Hong Kong, Dec. 4.—It is reported that the French naval expedition against Corea, to avenge the murder of the missionaries, was beaten off with the loss of forty-five, and had returned to Shanghai.

COMMENCEMENT OF "THE GALVESTON CITY RAILROAD."—Yesterday morning we were one of a party of unappointed guests invited to see the first "spike" driven in the work of tracklaying on the Galveston City Railroad. The road is begun at the Houston depot, and already extends four or five blocks towards the market house.—*Bulletin, Dec. 22d.*

THE SIZNOT OUTRAGE—A TWENTY YEARS IMPRISONMENT.—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, John Sinnot was arraigned before Recorder Hackett, charged with outraging the person of a little girl six years of age. The testimony proved so clearly the guilt of the prisoner, that the jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. Recorder Hackett then proceeded to sentence the prisoner, He said: "John Sinnot, at a former term of this Court you were indicted for a similar offence on an innocent, helpless female child. You then escaped because the victim of your brutality lacked intelligence to understand the nature of the oath. In the present case the jury have found you guilty, and my only regret is that the punishment for offences such as yours is not death. I see no reason why I should not pass the extreme sentence allowed by law, which is, that you be incarcerated, with hard labor, in the State Prison for twenty years.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Gen. Halleck says that the action of the California Legislature, in refusing to countenance the adoption of the national currency, has cost that State fifty millions in money and five hundred thousand inhabitants.

Parties of the highest respectability in Detroit are implicated in swindling a young lady of that city out of $10,000 by the "confidence" game.

Alexander H. H. Stuart, Colonel T. S. Flournoy, Major W. T. Sutherlin, ex-Governor Letcher and others, have been suggested by their respective admirers as men "who would make good governors" of Virginia.

A correspondent of a Western paper spins a yarn about a German Jew who after a three days' wandering in the sewers of New York, picked up $5000 worth of jewelry, precious stones, silver spoons, &c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSIONISTS.—A number of gentlemen, including a few representatives of the press, proceeded to Canton, Miss., yesterday, on a special train provided by Gen. Beauregard, President of the Jackson Railroad, to meet the members of Congress on their way to visit this city. The committee may be expected by the train this evening.

The party left Washington under the escort of Colonel A. H. Markland. In the party will be Senators Wade, Ramsey, Lane and Foster, accompanied by their ladies; Senators Hendricks and Norton, and Representatives Delano, Welker, Buckland and Hays, of Ohio; Kerr, of Indiana; Laflin, of New York; Newell, of New Jersey; Marshall, of Illinois; Kasson, of Iowa; Whaley, of West Virginia; John L. Thomas, of Maryland; General O. O. Howard, Chief of Freedmen's Bureau; George T. Brown, Sergeant at Arms to the Senate, and a son of the Secretary of War—Stanton—will be of the party.

The Races Yesterday—The three mile dash over the Metairie Course yesterday was won by the splendid Morgan colt, *Harry of the West*. Time 5.37. The other race mile heat was won by *Nelly Gwynn*.

Police Board.—Yesterday evening a meeting of the Police Board took place. In the absence of his Honor the Mayor, Commissioner Moore was presiding.

On motion, the Chief of Police was instructed to furnish the Board a list of all the policemen and their respective beats, showing the distribution of the police over the whole city.

The charges against a number of policemen were read, and the Secretary of the Board was instructed to notify the parties to appear before the Board at the next meeting.

Adjourned till next Wednesday.

Christmas Prize—Gen Jeff Thompson was engaged yesterday in distributing a large number of prizes, in accordance with the Christmas lottery programme of the Southern Hospital Association.

Pickpocket.—Turner Carr, Jr., had his pockets picked yesterday of $130. William Crane was arrested, charged with being the thief.

Badly Burned with Powder.—A colored boy, whose name we could not ascertain, was on Christmas day, severely burned by the ignition of a pound of gunpowder. He was playing with a toy cannon at the time. The accident occurred at his residence on Calliope street, near Dryades.

Serious Shooting Affray—Daniel Shea was shot and dangerously wounded in the groin with a pistol, Christmas day, at the corner of Julia and Magnolia streets, by E. L. Rota. It appears that Shea threw firecrackers under a frightened horse which Rota was trying with great difficulty to hold. Rota threatened to shoot if he did not desist. Shea repeated the provocation and Rota was as good as his word. Shea, who lost an arm in the war, was taken to the Charity Hospital and Rota was arrested.

Inquest—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Brian Trainer, aged 31 years and native of Ireland, found dead at the Charity Hospital. Verdict: Died of wounds received at the hands of some unknown person.

Thrown from a Buggy—Angus McCormick was thrown from a buggy, about half past 4 o'clock last evening, at the corner of Common and Baronne streets, breaking his left leg and dislocating his right shoulder.

Recorder Arrest Court—John Williamson, charged with the larceny of a watch and chain from M. Quinn, a guest at the St. James Hotel, was examined yesterday and sent for trial before the First District Court.

THE CASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE ARREST OF SURRATT—APPEARANCE OF THE DISTINGUISHED PRISONER OF STATE.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows to that paper:

Mr. Davis, as I have been told, expresses gratification at the arrest of Surratt. He is gratified because now he sees the way clearer than ever to the establishment of his own innocence in connection with the death of Mr. Lincoln. Even if the captured fugitive prefers the accusation it is claimed he will be averse that it will be a very simple and easy matter to disprove them, and his anxiety in regard to the result has this depth and compass and no more—the desire of an early opportunity to meet and refute the charges. The penalty of defeat in the great struggle of a great people for a great principle he would cheerfully pay, and though judged by the standard of sober discretion his course may have been premature and ill-advised, and though tried by the technical tests of the law he may be adjudged guilty of