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Annual Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.
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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till forbid.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1868.

TO OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Our advertising friends will please take notice that, according to custom, the Bee will not be published on Saturday next, Dec. 26th, nor on Saturday, Jan. 2d. These issues will be omitted to enable our employés to have the full enjoyment of Christmas and New Year's Days.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS FROM FRANCE.

We have often called the attention of our readers to the advisability and practicability of resorting to the over-crowded agricultural regions of Europe for the purpose of supplying the vacuum created in our labor system, by the events of the last few years. We have noticed with pleasure the efforts which have been made — and successfully — by the State Bureau of Emigration, to bring to Louisiana, hardy and industrious emigrants experienced in agricultural and other pursuits. We have also observed with pleasure the efforts made in various portions of the South by individuals engaged in the same praise-worthy undertaking. In many cases these exertions have resulted to the satisfaction of all concerned. In this as in other enterprises the first steps are the most difficult. It has been only by the use of uncommon energy that the obstacles which presented themselves, in the execution of these designs have been overcome. Every planters deserves all praise for initiating measures so beneficial to their own interests and those of the South.

We are gratified especially to notice the arrival here last Sunday, by the way of St. Nazaire, of some twenty families from the province of Bretagne in France, who have been engaged to work on the plantation of Dr. Duperier in the neighborhood of New Iberia. The men are robust and ready to commence operations with a vigor which promises the best results. The small party of emigrants was accompanied by the former curate of the Parish where they are to reside, by whom the engagements were effected. The little colony was thoroughly established on Monday last in their new field of labor. It is expected that once a nucleus is formed, this Breton village will increase by the addition of new families, drawn hither by the certainty of finding on our soil a more ample means of subsistence than in their own country.

We trust that the example thus set by our friend Dr. Duperier will be followed by other planters. What has been done may be done by others. And we shall always welcome emigrants in this State from the mother-country of its people. They will here find spoken their own language and cherished their own traditions. It should be the endeavor of every inhabitant of Louisiana to increase her white population by encouraging, in every possible way, healthy and hardy laborers as well as those experienced in cultivating the soil as in the practice of the mechanical arts. These efforts are attended with a little expense, it is true, but no doubt the small expense incurred for passage across the ocean will be amply reimbursed by large returns, when the labor of the new comer has yielded its fruits.

THE SHIP CANAL PROJECT AND THE OVERTHROW OF THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

It is certainly highly important to the interests and advancement of our city, that cheaper, shorter and easier exits and access for our commerce to the Gulf should be established and secured. Nor do we believe that there is among our people any other than the most cordial and zealous spirit of good will, co-operation and encouragement to all persons, whoever they may be and whence soever they may come, who will present any practical and honest plans, by which these great objects may be accomplished. By practicable plans we mean those which do not run counter to well known facts and laws of our problem, and do not threaten more serious perils to our salubrious and well-being than the benefits they promise would ever compensate.

By "honest" plans, we mean those which are not got up with suspicious and indeed proofs of a mere spirit and motive of speculation and jobbing; of the latter class many schemes have already been broached in this city by recent settlers and adventurers. Their audacious and immaturity, as well as the ignorance, displayed of our topography and hydrology by their authors, betray their real motive, as that which has concocted many similar modes of reconstructing dilapidated fortunes by enticing the government and people into several contributions in aid of bogus incorporations for some high sounding pallid enterprise, but which when duly sifted descend to mere private jobs to build up individual fortunes. With the knowledge and experience we feel bound to assume closely such grand schemes, as these, which are under discussion for constructing ship canals from the Mississippi to the Gulf, through the narrow Delta on the left bank of the river. There are two of these projects, which have been brought before Congress soliciting the aid of the Federal Government, and are being pressed upon Northern capitalist; one purposes to cut a ship canal below the city, starting near the English Bend and reaching Lake Borgne in a distance of five or six miles. This work, it is estimated, would not cost over $400,000, and it has been pronounced practicable by competent engineers; a charter already exists for this work granted by the Legislature to Col. R. E. Stewart many years ago. There are no advantages of a ship canal connecting our port with the Gulf which would not be attained by this route. There are many difficulties, dangers and serious obstacles to any similar scheme located above the city, which, of course, do not apply to the Stewart project. When, therefore, another and oppositeness scheme to construct a canal above and around the city at a cost of ten times that of the Stewart scheme and on a route of four times the distance and with immense damage to other interests and great peril to the city is proposed and advocated, it naturally excites suspicion that something more than appears on the surface is designed by the parties, and that suspicion is confirmed by a perusal of the iniquitous bill which was proposed and narrowly escaped adoption by our last Legislature. This is a bill which professes to have in view the more complete and satisfactory drainage of the rear of our city. But a closer inspection will show that its whole object is to transfer to what is called the Ship Island Canal Company, previously created by an Act of the Legislature, certain privileges, rights, assets and property of enormous value, with no corresponding obligations or compensatory undertaking on the part of this company. It is in fact a scheme for robbing out of our oppressed property holders the capital for this company whose advocates pretend to have at their command an inexhaustibly renewed of Northern or Foreign capital and enterprise to execute their grand scheme. It is this pretence which has drawn many of our people to sanction and encourage this project. How hollow and deceitful it is, will be demonstrated by the provisions of the auxiliary Bill to transfer all the drainage assessments of the several Drainage districts to trustees to be held for the benefit of this company. And for what purpose? For that of prosecuting more vigorously the work of draining the lands? No, but to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal from the Mississippi at Carrollton thirty-five miles through the swamp to Lake Catharine with no duty whatever of prosecuting and completing the drainage of our lands.

There is no mistake about it, Plantation Bitters will ward off Fever and Ague and all kindred diseases, if used in time. No family need suffer from this distressing complaint if they will keep Plantation Bitters in the house, and use according to directions. The most important ingredient of this medicine is Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, which is known to be the finest and purest tonic in the vegetable kingdom. The extract of this Bark is the active principle of all the good Fever and Ague Medicines prescribed by intelligent doctors. Calisaya Bark is used extensively in the manufacture of Plantation Bitters, as well as quinine, and we dare say they owe their popularity mostly to that fact. We can recommend them.

Maghella Water, superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—There will be no performance to-night, on account of the indisposition of Mr. Maurin, tenor in comic opera. In lieu of this performance "Barbe Bleue" will be performed on Friday, (to-morrow night) with the same distribution of characters as on Monday evening.

The National Intelligencer says the plan of transferring Indian Affairs to the War Department originated with Jefferson Davis, and was warmly pressed by him years ago. The passage of the bill for that purpose, now before Congress, will be an involuntary tribute to his foresight and statesmanship.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,632.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Merchants' Exchange Company.—At a meeting of the officers and directors Arthur C. Waugh was unanimously re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. Commissions were appointed as follows:

Arbitration—Forrester Delhomde, chairman; J. S. Marioux, Julius Valrin, J. Predhomme, W. S. Bailey.

Appeals—Alfred Moulton, chairman; W. B. Schmidt, I. Canfield, Wm. Creery, L. M. Marks, J. B. Blanchard, Jr., Marshall J. Smith.

Finance—J. Avet, chairman; Charles Briggs, Ed Thompson, A. G. Otor, C. E. Stayback.

Executive—G. L. Langhland, chairman; James Jackson, Adam Thomson.

The City High Schools.—The list of graduates is as follows:

Graduates of the Girls' High School, First and Fourth Districts—Annie Chrothers, Theresa M. Ellison, Emma V. Beach, Florence O. Burkett, Jeannie Bailey, Rose E. Warfield, Mollie McConnell, Leila Cox, Annie L. Pascoe, Harriet E. Wilson, Emma L. Childs, Orleana Robinson, Marie L. Dolan, Bridget E. Sullivan, Mary A. Ferguson, Ellen Carolun, Mary Loze, Rose Freudenstein, Maggie Klein, Charlotte Robertsich, Annie Gutten, Mary A. Williams, Julia Clapp, Matilda Reuter, Louisa Clark, Henrietta Q. Boothmaytr, Hanna Schwartz, Bessie Houghton, Mary A. Strother, Mary A. Barrett.

Graduates Girls' High School, Second and Third Districts—Etha King, Georgiana Baumgarte, Amelia Lafforgue, Louise Vance, Emma Marcy, Louisiana Williams, Anna Stokes, Marie Menard, Ellen Lynch.

Graduates Central Boys' High School—Thomas Raymond, William Renshaw, Valentine Fontaine, L. F. Salomon, William Hale, Evan H. Morgan, Lionel Adams, John Castellanos.

Bridal Parties.—There are three bridal parties from Jackson, Tenn., stopping at the St. Charles Hotel: Gen. Wm. R. Jackson, one of Gen. Forrest's division commanders of cavalry in the Confederate army, and lady (Miss Hardin, of Nashville); Capt Middleton Hays and lady (Miss Carnahan), and Mr. Wm. McCurrie and lady (Miss Cole).

Interesting Marriage Ceremony.—The Rampart street Synagogue was crowded yesterday afternoon with a fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, the occasion being the witness the marriage ceremony of Mr. Leo Heidingsfelder and Miss Elian Degen. Elegant bridegrooms and lovely bridesmaids adorned the happy pair, and Rev. J. C. Lopez, the talented successor of the Rev. J. K. Gutheim, performed the very interesting rites.

In the evening there was a splendid reception at the Orleans Hotel. The large banquet hall was crowded, and plenty were the many toasts for the success and happiness of the new-made couple.

Mayor Conway and several prominent gentlemen participated in the festival, and dancing was kept up till daybreak.

The Lecture Institute.—The fifteenth annual commencement exercises of this excellent female institute took place last night, before a large and interested audience, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, and very highly interesting they were, all within a few minutes of 12 o'clock, and, consequently, too late for us to notice as they deserve till our next issue.

The Board of Health—Fifth District Court.—In the matter of the Board of Health, on relations Charles B. White, President of the Board of Health, versus S. A. Smith, the following judgment was delivered by Judge Leadmont:

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of the relator Charles B. White, and against the defendant R. A. Smith, declaring the latter not to be the President of the Board of Health, and the former Charles B. White to be the true and lawful President of said Board. It is further ordered that said S. A. Smith be ordered to deliver up to said relator C. B. White, all the books, papers, and property belonging to said Board, and that he pay costs of suit.

The Case of W. G. Mask.—The jury in this case was completed yesterday, and after reading the indictment, the case was continued till this morning. It comes before Judge Rousseau in the United States Circuit Court, and the charge is embezzlement of money from letters sent to the New Orleans Post Office while the accused was employed as a clerk under Post Master Taliafero.

The Colored Police.—It is rumored that an attempt will be made to get the negro policemen for the interval, elapsing from the time they were dropped from the force until they were reinstated, or, in other words, to pay them for services they never performed. We protest against such outrages.

Extensive Conflagration—The Burning of the Olympic Theatre, Etc.—As our paper went to press, about half past two o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the rear of the Olympic Varieties, on St. Charles street, was on fire, and that an extensive conflagration was inevitable. The fire occurred in the theatre building, and probably originated in the green room, as, when first discovered by the firemen, the flames were burning through the floor and heading from the direction of the stage, which had been burned, towards the saloon. The entire building, excepting the front, was crowded, and, if anything, will be below, considerable loss to several parties doing business in the same and adjoining buildings. It is not known to us that the building could have caught fire at such an hour, as, notwithstanding it was a place of the gayest revels, all occupants of the building are supposed to have retired to rest. It is conjectured, however, that it was the result of enrelcement on the part of some one in the dressing room, in leaving a match or cigar stump burning. And another conjecture is that possibly some of the fragments of a fire cracker, thrown upon the stage during the performance, which closed about midnight, may have fallen into a crack in the floor of the stage, and there slowly burned for hours till the conflagration ensued.

Mr. J. A. Lurve was the lessee of the building, and his lease had some years to run. His valuable stock of carriages was removed by the firemen and the police with but little damage. There was $3000 insurance on the building in the Orleans and Merchants' Insurance offices.

Miller's restaurant was washed out, and his loss is considerable. His insurance was the amount of $8000 or $10,000 in the Germania Insurance Company. Flores' cigar store, John's pistol gallery, Gerry's engraving establishment, Tattersall's office and the saloon and saloon between the cigar store and Tattersall's were more or less damaged by fire and water, chiefly by the latter element.

The loss in wardrobe of the actors connected with the Olympic is estimated at from $4000 to $5000. The entire loss is estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000. Tattersall's offshoots, which establishment contains considerable loss in liquors, having received $500 worth yesterday afternoon. The property was insured in the London and Liverpool Insurance office.

Mr. Fredericks, the lessee of the Olympic Varieties, loses quite largely. It is said that the Olympic will, however, be re-opened in about two weeks.

The firemen and the public worked with energy and zeal on this occasion, and are entitled to consideration for their valuable services.

Mr. Miller is re-opening at No. 44 St. Charles street.

Another Fire.—The alarm of fire about 11½ o'clock yesterday forenoon, was caused by a fire breaking out in a two-story dwelling, No. 102, Prytania street, occupied by Mrs. Felicia Lehman, and owned by Mr. Fay. It originated in a defective chimney. Damage slight, and covered by an insurance of $1000.

Examination for Murder.—Jose Centenos was examined before Recorder Manicot on the charge of murdering his employer, Mr. Frank Myers, in a house on the corner of St. Anthony and Goodchildren streets, on the 30th ult. The deceased was killed, it will be remembered, during a quarrel that occurred while the house was being painted.

Corporal Iaks, the principal witness, testified to the following: Officer Sedgewick and myself repaired to the house of Frank Myers and with the accused the same afternoon the cutting was done. Witness called the accused by name, and asked Meyers whether he (the accused) was the person that cutting. Meyers answered "yes," that it was he that did it. Officer Sedgewick then took off the hat of Centenos and again asked whether it was the man. Meyers the second time answered in the affirmative. After which the witness brought the prisoner to jail, and while on the way there saw blood on his shirt sleeve. When he perceived that I had noticed it, he rolled it up.

The testimony of officer Sedgewick corroborated the above. The accused was sent before the First District Court on the charge of murder.

Serious Accidents.—Shortly after 8 o'clock Tuesday night a coal heaver named John Ryan, in the house of Mrs. Corp, on Derbigny street, between Bagatelle and St. Anthony, and so seriously burned an infant child that its life is despaired of. Mrs. Corp was filling a lamp with a lighted candle in her hand. The coal ignited and the explosion took place.

Wm. White, a colored man, Tuesday morning was caught in the machinery of the Bienville street Cotton Seed Oil Factory, and had his leg cut off. He was sent to the Charity Hospital for medical attendance, but it is not thought he will recover.

Felonious.—Tuesday evening the grocery store of Mr David, on Tchoupitoulas street, near Josephine, was feloniously entered by a boy, who stole seven or eight dollars. His name is said to be James Branagan.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—A set of prostitutes by reputation known by the names of Ellen Vigere, Antonio Tolmas, Belle Brownson and Anna Levory, were held to answer to a charge of robbing a stranger of $40.

A man named D. Ferrand, about two weeks ago, went to the store of James Pleasant, on St. Louis street, and demanded from the clerk of the store three casks of wine. The clerk hesitated, and was then informed by Ferrand that he had spoken with Pleasant himself and the matter arranged. The wine was thereupon delivered, and Ferrand disappeared. He has not been seen since. An affidavit charging the above facts has been made before Recorder Gastinel.

Burglary.—Monday night the residence of Mr. J. P. Gresham, on Erato street, near Howard, was entered by unknown persons and robbed of a number of articles of considerable value. The inmates were aroused by the footsteps of the intruders, and Mr. Gresham fired at them. His aim was, however, bad, and his shot did not take effect. The robbers succeeded in escaping with their booty.

Homicide.—A colored man known as Major Todd was badly beaten with a pine knot, by some parties unknown, about 12 o'clock Monday night, in the premises No 139 St. Thomas street, where he remained till Tuesday morning, when he was carried to his residence on Bienville near Annunciation street, where he died of his injuries. Two colored men, Ed. Norman and Elias Hutchinson, were arrested as accessories.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The business of this Court was unimportant yesterday, except that the Grand Jury presented a report of the usual routine character, concerning the Parish Prison and various city institutions. They complain that the records of the First District Court are scattered about the Court building and recommend that they be collected together and deposited properly in some place devoted to the purpose.

BAILING OF THE TRADE WIND.—The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Morril, sailed last evening for Belize, Honduras, with a good freight and the following named passengers:

M. Lagarde, G. L. Kocher, Thomas W. McCrie Lolds, Samuel McCutcheon, T. Lepreda.

SAILING OF THE BREMEN.—The North German steamship Bremen, Capt. Meynsher, sailed last evening for Bremen, via Havana and Southampton, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Havana—Chas. S. Parkinson and wife, G. J. Brand, W. Seetel, Jas. H. Hall, J. Kolmhan, J. Waldo, J. H. Darwin, and others.

SAILING OF THE LODONA.—The steamship Lodona, Capt. Hovey, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The Legal-tender Question.

An occasional correspondent of the New York *Times*, thus writes from Washington to that Journal touching the question of the Constitionality of the Legal tender act, lately argued and now before the Supreme Court.

What will be done with the case is known only to the powers that decide. The Attorney-General, with all the confidence which his argument and a full ballot is it inspires, declares that the Court will sustain the constitutionality of legal tender. Its opponents, who were full of confidence when the reargument commenced, have evidently had their hopes blasted, and their anticipations of a speedy decision in their favor destroyed. Outside, the impression is almost universal that the Court will never announce a decision against legal tender, so long as there is the slightest danger that it will produce any evil effects upon the business of the country. And why should they? The amount involved in these cases is trifling and insignificant. A delay in these decisions harms nobody. They might be put off until doomsday, and then attack from the docket like Jarndice and Jaradice, and nobody would be injured, while the consequence of announcing an adverse decision—well! I don,'t propose to enter upon that subject now!

The reasonable view of the subject is this: Notwithstanding all the rumors current during the last few weeks, no one knows or has any right to say what one of the Judges has formed any opinion on the subject. It is not probable that has of them has. Whatever may have been their impressions upon the former hearing, which it would be a misnomer to call an argument, there is no reason to suppose that their minds are so made up that they cannot change them, now that the argument is for the first time presented. Reason, too, is probably right in his belief that "if some of the Judges doubted before, these doubts are probably now removed." As they are aware of the anxiety which pervades the world of business on this subject, they will be likely to remove that anxiety as soon as possible. We may therefore look, shortly after the holidays, for a decision which will put an end to all rumors and fears, and hold the Legal tender act good or bad, for the crisis in which it was passed, authorized by a Constitution which implies the existence in the Government of all the powers necessary to its preservation. This decision the country has a right to expect, and I do not believe the expectation will be disappointed.

That the Court will announce any decision adverse to the act, nobody in his senses believes. That body is not so anxious to make new historical precedents. The case was not cited upon the argument, for it could not be found in which the highest judicial tribunal of a Government has ever pronounced against a measure of that kind and upon in one of the crisis of the national existence. The Court has given no evidence that it entertains such a purpose or such a desire. It will not close its eye to the consequences. The moment is not the time to unsettle commercial values, destroy public and private credit, and shake the confidence which business requires. It is not an auspicious moment in which to put into the hands of reckless reformers an irresistible argument in favor of a reorganization of the Supreme Court, and enable them to sell out again the entire loyalty, patriotism and financial resources of the nation. No! There will be no decision against the validity of "legal tenders!"

On the other hand the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case now before that body involving the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act is looked forward to with great anxiety. Many of the most prominent men here express great doubt that the Court will be decided by the Law. The Court has not met in consultation yet, but it is expected to do so during the present week. After a division is had, several weeks will be consumed in the preparation of the opinions. It is hinted that Justice Swayne, Miller, Davis and Field will vote to sustain the constitutionality of the act, and that Chief Justice Chase will write the majority opinion. This is one rumor. Another that gains the most ground, however, is that the Court will decide the law to be unconstitutional, and that its decision will be rendered in his dissent. The effect of such a decision would be universal. Gold would be the medium of contracts and business, and greenbacks would be quoted at their value, just as they are quoted in California and London at the present time.

Of this matter the *Tribune* says editorially:

We are confidentially advised from Washington that the Supreme Court is pretty certain to adjudge the Legal tender act unconstitutional. We are told that there will probably be but one dissenter from the Court's judgment.

We give this precise intelligence as we received it. The subject is one of such pervading interest that we have not deemed it best to await the appearance of the judgment, which will soon be rendered.

Unfavorable.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

The pretense that the safety of the nation demands negro rule and white disfranchisement, is an absurdity of which it is difficult to speak seriously. The exact truth on this subject ought to be admissible in public discussion; and the exact truth with regard to that pretense is, that it is in its nature and notorious in fact, that the Confederates learned in the war, that they could not cope with the superior numbers and resources of the Northern States. They know they must be obedient to the Government, because, if they fail, the Government can compel obedience. When Lee, with his half armed and half starved force of but little more than thirty thousand men, surrendered to the grand army of Grant, on the north, and of Sheridan, on the west, and of Sherman, on the south, the Southerner knew that no choice was left them as regards obedience to the Government. Any policy or not resting on a different assumption is at war with facts as plain in this country as that daylight and darkness follow each other.

If Grant wants peace, let him tell Congress that, in dabbling with Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, he has made so much of decency observed as will permit the people of those States to govern themselves.

THE MISSION OF CALEB.—The world, the flesh and the devil, the Washington correspondents and the New York dailies, are agitated over the mission of Caleb Cushing for unknown reasons, bearing unknown proposals from the Department of State and holding unknown powers, supposed to be diplomatic. He is gone to look after Reverdy; he is gone to buy Cuba; he is gone for the benefit of his health and the good of his country; to London; to Paris; to Madrid; to the Lord knows where and for the Lord knows what, which melancholy and unsatisfied reflection grieves the gossips of the capital sorely. Caleb is a man who "will take care of himself first, last and man; that goes in for all places that gives plunder and pelf." Be sure he will fare well, whether he comes in the Regent street, or loiter about the Prado, or moralize among the weeds of Boulogne. He is a man of a good digestion and great sufficiency for enjoyment, and he and Reverdy will be fit mates—though we doubt whether they would grow thoroughly well acquainted—though they chance to fall together, over their wine and walnuts, anywhere betwixt Leicester square and the Tyde Park corner. Meanwhile the world must live in hope and surmise, and the correspondents may speculate at will.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

ADDITIONAL VILLAINY.—A creature in the House proposed yesterday a Bill to the effect that illegitimate children shall inherit the property of their putative fathers. In other words, if a negro woman swears that her mulatto children are the illegitimate offspring of the most respectable and virtuous white man in the community, they can inherit property *pro rata* with the legitimate children. This Bill was proposed by a man named John Harper, who made the special order for next Monday at 19 m. It may not be passed; but it should be passed. It would be a fitting stone to place upon the back of the overwatered animal. We will see John Hardy & Co. understand that they are crowding the people of Alabama, and that if they attempt to force any such legislation they will find that the earthquakes which have passed with their idol waves and upheavals from St Thomas to Vesuvius and thence Westward through the East Indies to the Haytien Islands, and thence to the Pacific Coast, and to the infernal regions, will be mere sportive, and that the people will have and deserve no sympathy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Two Revenue Inspectors Killed in Texas.

Lieut. Gov. Dunn's Sensation Dispatch to Louisiana Senators.

FROM EUROPE.

The Turco-Greek Difficulty to be Adjusted without Bloodshed.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The Collector at Brownsville, Texas, telegraphs the Treasury Department that two Revenue Inspectors were murdered and one injured in that District by a band of robbers. The names of the murdered men were Wm. H. Phelps and Geo. F. Hammond.

Seward, with several foreign ministers, has gone to Auburn.

Shoes go to Rhode Island.

The Indian Commissioners will report in favor of making the Indian Bureau a separate Department.

It is stated that the Senate Indian Committee is unanimously opposed to the proposition transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Gen. Grant has sent Col. Lee, one of his Staff, West to investigate Indian affairs.

It is stated that values advanced the Davis case will not be reached in the Supreme Court under two years.

The New York *Tribune* has the following Washington special:

"Lieutenant Governor Dunn, of Louisiana, telegraphed to Senators Morton and Conkling last night that he apprehends difficulty on the reassembling of the Legislature next month. The Democrats, he says, are talking and rebel plug uglies threaten to clean up the Republicans. Mention of that body if they attempt to meet and transact business. The Louisiana Senators will consult with General Grant and Secretary Schofield regarding this report to morrow. Grant is supposed to be in a position to send troops if necessary."

In response to a question as to how organized for non-payment of tax may be put upon the Treasury, a leading Republican Senator said: Congress was made, Rollins decides that stamps shall be affixed necessary to cover the tax due. The collector of internal revenue, to his same account from the proceeds of their sale, or money as shall equal the value of the stamps affixed, and pay the balance (if any into the Treasury. If the stamps are found not to cover expenses and the tax due thereon, then the law authorizes the Collector to bid the cigars in for the Government, and the Government can exceeding the tax. It is thought Congress will provide for furnishing stamps to goods sold under forfeiture.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 23.—Abe Hickens, of Philadelphia, and Peter Maguire, of Peekskill, New York, fought 70 rounds, Hickens winning, breaking Maguire's jaw.

New York, Dec. 23.—The steamer Meryman arrived from Rio Janeiro to-day, with James Watson, Wade and family and ex-Minister Washburn.

Kansas City, Dec. 23.—An army guide just in from the plains reports that Kansas volunteers joined Wheeler on the march to Fort Cobb. Many soldiers are badly frozen.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 23.—Evening.—Cotton a shade lower; sales 2100 bales; middling uplands 25c. Flour—State and Western dull and a shade lower; superfine $5 90 to $6 25; Southern dull, nominally lower; common to good extra $6 30 to $8 75. Wheat 2@3c lower, with a fair demand for Western; Chicago spring at 2 in store $2 25 to $2 28. Corn 1c lower; receipts 24,000 bushels; sales 80,000 bushels; mixed Western in store and afloat 81 to 82c. Oats dull and 1@2c lower; sales 20,000 bushels; Western 75@76c. Beef dull. Pork dull and 25@50c lower; new mess $27 25 to $28. Lard 1@2c. Butter and Cheese dull. Rice quiet. Sugar dull and 1@2c lower; sales 1000 hhds; Cuba 9½@10½c. Molasses 50 to 60 cents per gallon.—[*Tel.*

The Sparta (Bienville Parish) Times says:

The cotton crop of the Parish is estimated at a minimum of 4000 bales.

The Mansfield (De Soto parish) Times says:

As Christmas approaches, we observe that our planters and farmers are actively engaged in making preparations for the coming year. Some contract to having made a good crop of cotton this year, many intend a determination to plant more largely of the staple next season. As many have gathered enough corn to last them until next fall, we think it safe to say that the area to be planted in corn in 1869 will be smaller than it was 1868.

Some freedmen in this section having realized enough from their crops to feed their families until the next crop can be gathered, and being able to purchase a horse with the proceeds of their cotton, have expressed a determination to rent land and farm on their own account next year. The number likely to pursue such a course being small, however, it is not thought that the price of labor will be materially affected.

Business begins to look up in Mansfield. Almost every day during the past week we have noticed wagons loaded with cotton on our streets, the greater portion of which was sold here. Money circulates very freely, too, and improvements of various kinds can be seen going on. Our people are more cheerful, and have brighter hopes of the future.

The *Sun*, of Franklin parish, says:

There is a proposition now under consideration to build a railroad from Winnsborough in the Prairie Landing, which is the head of navigation on the Ouachita. The project has for its proposer and leading supporter an enterprising and highly intelligent gentleman, not a landholder of the parish, but who is well acquainted with the country, and sees the advantages of the proposed road. His proposes to subscribe about one-sixth of the whole amount it will take to build the road.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* has a very ugly way of stating facts, which does in a manner that must be very annoying, not to say galling, to the truly loll "Saints of the Lord" in the North and West. Here is a specimen:

Hester Vaughan, who, in a moment of delirium, supervening on a neglected motherhood, poisoned her child, was sent to the Philadelphia Jail in Philadelphia, under the shadow of a sentence of death, and denied pardon. Cole, who killed a negro woman, from behind his back, after having deliberately warned himself for that purpose, is acquitted on the ground of momentary insanity. Andrews, who beat Holmes to death with a stone, for the crime of being a Union daughter, and still spared twenty years in prison. Are these evidences of the "barbarism of the South?" Do they indicate the "lawless spirit of Northern society?" Are they the fruits of "robels" and "traitors," who have a sense neither of justice, humanity or civilization?

The late political campaign, says the *Cane Guard*, has had one very beneficial effect, at least, upon the minds of the laboring classes to their true relation to the planter and land owner. A deep rooted feeling of antagonism has been thoroughly shaken, and those who think, at all, have come to understand that the interest of the planter and those of the laborer are the same. Even if some of our laborers have been misled by the demagogues, mechanics and others in their employ, who hopefully or with injustice, yet, that does not affect the fact that the planter may now operating to the prejudice of the planter, yet, when the agitators of things, operate against the prosperity of the working man. The matter was thoroughly examined and elaborately explained, by many of the best speakers, during the campaign, and many, especially the freedmen, have had their eyes opened to a new relation of things.

We shall take occasion to return to this subject again when more at leisure.

AN UGLY BUSINESS.—The United States Minister to Paraguay, Mr. Washburne, has put into an ugly scrape with President Lopez. It appears that Washburne gave out that he having entered into the conspiracy for his assassination, and received therefor the comfortable sum of $140,000. The Foreign Secretary, Bragan, who was one of Lopez's confidants, and who has turned State's evidence, testifies to the fact, and a letter, purporting to be from one of the United States legation, to C. Bliss, admitting the charges against Washburne, is adduced in confirmation. It is said, on behalf of Washburne, that this letter was extorted by torture, and that Bliss, in letters to his friends, denies all the allegations.

As Lopez is not a man to be trifled with, above mentioned, he he did not pay much respect to the sanctity of the Embassador, when found it convenient to leave promptly. As the big sum been handed, an American war vessel was gone up the river to look after its vindication.

Spain in Insurrection.

Spain is in insurrection. We have repeatedly asserted that a change from a despotic monarchy to a more or less free Government could not be accomplished without bloodshed and disturbance. Radical changes in anything must be accompanied by commotion. Whether it be by breaking up a frozen river; the forcible displacement of an avalanche; the reorganization of a government, like that from the theory of Monarchy to that of the people's power,—it—it must be greater or less damage and disturbance.

The present difficulty in Spain seems to be a wheel within a wheel. First, there was a rebellion against the Bourbons; and now there is a rebellion against the rebellion. It is somewhat the same thing that was seen in France about the close of the last century. At first, the whole nation was conservative, and united in its efforts to rid itself of an intolerable tyranny. As soon as the primary object was accomplished, there came into existence a formidable and fanatical antagonist. To Girondist succeeded Jacobin; and with the Jacobin came an era of blood that will thrill the world with horror and disgust through all time.

The same thing is being enacted in Spain. The Girondo has ousted the Bourbons, and now seems to be ousted himself. The Jacobin. How far the latter element will succeed in carrying the scenes which have overfleetingly distinguished the Jacobin, is not known. There are no symptoms of a Robespierre or a Jacobin at the extent to which a conflagration of fanaticism will go, when it is once unkindled. In our own land we have seen no Jacobins at the outset; but, before the war closed, they had swarmed into life with the rapidity and in the numbers that Egypt bred vermin. They stored the rolls of Congress with their spawn, and war from one seeking to restore the Union, into a crusade for negro liberty, equality, and of abolitionizing Southern institutions and laws. It is now an impossible to foretell to what extent this same radicalism may reach in Spain, as it was in 1861 to foresee that it would, in less than two years, have ousted the conservative Government of the United States.—*Chicago Times.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1868.

The Money market proper continues quiet, with a moderate demand for accommodations and good business done on the basis of 6@7 per cent. The negotiation of all the good paper offered. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders on call or for short periods on satisfactory collaterals. The street rates are 10 per cent per annum to 1 per cent per month for all sums with unquestionable collaterals, and 1¼ to 1½ per second grade; 1 per cent per month for strictly first-class business paper and 1½ to 2 for good and second class. Mortgage paper is quoted at 10 to 12 per cent per annum for Al and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 135¼ to 135¼ (against 135 at New York) and closed at 134⅞ to 135. The sales included $102,500 ($2500, $16,000, $20,000, $25,000 and $40,000) at 135, $5000, $16,000 and $20,000 at 135⅛, $10000, $4000 and $20,000 at 135¼. The only sale reported to us in Silver is $1000 in American half dollars at 120¼. We quote 120@120¼ for American half dollars, and 138½ to 139 for Mexican dollars.

The only transaction reported to us in Bonds is $6000, old, Consolidated City at 79½.

There was a good demand for Warrants and rates show an improvement. The sales include $3000 Carrollton Warrants at 70½, $2000 Lafayette State Warrants at 72, $4000 at 72½, $2000 at 72¾, and $2000 at 73.

City Treasury Notes were unsettled during the early part of the day in consequence of the unfavorable action concerning them by the City Council last evening, but no sheet. Sellers refused to sell at any material reduction, the market assumed an appearance of more steadiness toward the close. The sales included $2000 at 60 per cent discount, $10,000 at 60½, $4000 at 61, $1000 at 62 and $20,000 buyers' option forty days' at 59¾.

In State Notes $2000 sold to day at 68½ per dollar. Late yesterday $30,000 changed hands at 65.

The sales at last night's Board embraced $600 State Notes at 67c.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1868.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were confined to 4000 bales at rather easier prices; especially for the lower grades, but without any material change. We quote ordinary at 22¼ to 23¼c, good ordinary at 23½ to —, low middling at 24½ to 25c, middling at — to 23½c, and strict middling at 25½ to —c.

The market was inactive throughout the day, and although there was only a limited amount offering and many factors were unwilling to make any concessions, yet prices for all grades, except middling, were manifestly easier. Hence the outside figures for low middling refer to a very strict classification. More than one lot of low middling was offered at 22½c, without meeting a purchaser. Middling maintained its previous position in consequence of its scarcity. The business was mostly for the North, a very limited amount being taken for Great Britain and the Continent.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales	3,044
Received since last statement	3,682
Received previously	406,152
	412,878
Sent to Great Britain	2,670
Sent to the North	379,000
	381,670
Stock on hand and on shipboard	31,208

To-day's exports embraced 1215 bales to Liverpool, 2000 to Bremen, and 428 to New York.

FREIGHTS.—The market is without change. Business to Liverpool is brisk, but to Havre it is very dull. To other foreign ports there is not much offering for room. The regular steamer for the North are getting good cargoes at full rates.

We quote, by Steam: Cotton to Liverpool — ¾ to 3/16d; to Havre 1¼c; to Bremen 1¼c; to New York 1¼c; to Boston 1¾c; to Philadelphia 1c per lb; Sugar to New York $7 to $8 per hhd; Molasses $2 to $2 50 per hhd; Rice to New York 75c per tierce; Cotton to Boston 75c per bale; Sugar to Boston $6 per hhd; Molasses $2 25 per bbl; Corn to do 17c, do to Liverpool 7d to 15d per bushel.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts were very light to day, and were confined to 283 hhds Sugar and 735 bbls Molasses. The demand for Sugar continues very active, and both very much in request, and were selling at full rates in advance of buoyant prices for Sugar, and largely advanced rates for Molasses. Inferior Sugar 7¾ to 8¾c, common 9 to 9¾c, fair 10 to 10¾c, fully fair 11¼ to 11¾c, prime 12¼ to 12