THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1864. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 13,323.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 24.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

Auction Sales this Day.

By S. Guinault at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Valuable improved lots of ground.

Notice to Our Readers.

As our office will be closed on next Sunday, Christmas day, the BEE will not appear on Monday morning. But we shall furnish subscribers with our Sunday edition, in which will be inserted all the advertisements marked for Monday. Those who may have intended to advertise on Monday morning, are, therefore, requested to send their advertisements on Saturday, in order that they may be inserted in the Sunday morning edition. The same course will be pursued on New Year, so that our subscribers will not lose a number and our employés will have the benefit of the holiday.

The officers of the steamer Mollie Able have our thanks for acceptable newspaper favors.

☞ Great attraction at the Varieties theatre. The beautiful play of "Dot," superbly put on the stage and excellently acted. The Varieties is comfortably warmed by patent heaters.

SAM. B. HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS.—The residents of the lower part of the city, who have not yet visited Howe's great Circus on Congo Square, should do so to day or to morrow, as it will be removed to Tivoli Circle on Monday. Two performances will be given to day as usual, and on Sunday—Christmas day—a splendid new programme has been prepared especially adapted to the festival season, and to the tastes of the children. There will be two performances on Sunday—one at noon, the other at half o'clock in the evening, which will insure to all who are in time to obtain an entrance a merry Christmas indeed.

There will be most positively two last performances given in Congo Square, as the Circus opens in Tivoli Circle on Monday at noon.—Look out for the great procession to-day.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The assemblage on last Saturday to witness the noon performance was one of the most numerous and brilliant ever drawn on a similar occasion to the establishment. A fine attendance may be reasonably expected at the noon entertainment to-day, for which a highly varied and judiciously selected and arranged programme is provided.

For the holiday season a special schedule is offered; the Christmas matinée, owing to that day falling on Sunday, is appointed for Monday, and day performances will also take place on Wednesday and Saturday. New programmes are promised for the several entertainments with a careful view to make them still further enhance the reputation of the Academy as a favorite resort for family parties.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE AT AUCTION AT THE SHERIFF'S.—We call attention to the sale at auction, to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of this Parish, of a desirable dwelling house, slate roofed situate at the corner of Villeré and Kerlerec streets, 3rd District.

For particulars see advertisement.

Messrs. Bielock & Co., booksellers, stationers, etc., 130 Canal street, have furnished us another proof of their activity in keeping supplied with current reading matter, by sending us files of Western and other papers of the latest date. It will be seen that this house has a special assortment of books for holiday gifts, new photographic albums and other articles appropriate for presents, which are offered at moderate prices.

☞ Beautiful scenery in "Dot" at the Varieties.

The steamship Evening Star, W. R. Bell commanding, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York via Havana, with mail, cargo, the U. S. Mails and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK.

Mrs Annette Bowen, C W Roger, Thos J Read, Lieut Hall, Mrs Lecanduc, Geo G Blount, M Hyneman, Chas J W Wainwright, J H Wood, Hy W Levering and lady, E F Hill, Miss Caroline Usatorp, L F Smith, J Foulkes, Paul Lorry son, Jos L Levy, M Morrison, W N Wainwright, Mrs F H Murray and child, Frank A Andrews, L Montrossat, Miss Swift, E Fawcett, A J Gomez, wife and 2 children, Mrs S J Gomez, Mrs Bennett, Miss Boering, F F Landry, Albert Reynes, Jas Hayes, L Partridge, wife and child, Geo D Hall, J W Monaghan, Mrs Quetzel, E S Fyer, Major Wingate, U S Chick, Wm Dunscomb, Blair Bland, J J Hensley, A Kaufman, A H Quinn, B Faxon, J P Foute, Mrs J Lane, Jas B Dudley, Jas Fahey, Mrs B Dunning, Miss Mary Lucy, Hy Bullock, Hy Simmons, F Gaumel.

The United States mail steamship George Washington, E. V. Gager, commanding, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct with $31,000 in gold, a full freight, the United States mail and the following passengers:

R H Gerrit, Mrs Schenlous and child, Chs Galton, A Searle, A Odell, A D Harper, G H Morrell, Esq, Lieut J J Smith, R Graham, Mrs W C Gray, Capt H H Bleecker, Mrs Bleecker, Miss Bleecker, W Williams, J L Carr, lady, W S Johnson, Arthur Carr, Jos B Strout, J J Cooper.

For Havana—J Benard, W W Meeker, wife and children, Q H Kortenhaus, Chas Bowman, B E Clark, Hy A Hart, Frank Harper, Mrs Colonel Golden and child, Mrs C Long and daughter, E L Bruce, A A Bruce, Jas Ferre, Jos Gerdes, J J Lebeau, Dr Chas Schott, son and daughter, Albert Asher, Jos Seitz, R O Wagner, W Weber, S W Humes, A Fury, W D Jones, J Rock, Mrs Cook.

☞ Superb acting and beautiful scenery in "Dot" at the Varieties.

The Legislature.

FRIDAY, December 23, 1864.

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

A bill to incorporate the First German Lutheran Church of Jefferson City was read a first time and laid over under the rules.

A bill to increase the compensation of Harbor Masters of the Port of New Orleans passed its second and third reading.

A bill to define the duties and privileges of Masters and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans was referred to a special committee of three Messrs. Hills, Lara and Barret were appointed on the committee.

The Senate then took up the new City Charter for this city.

Pending a reading of the Charter the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The *House* was called to order at the usual hour.

After rejecting the Senate Joint Resolution relative to the adjournment of the General Assembly on the 24th inst. to meet again on the second Monday in January next,

And pending a discussion on a new resolution relative to adjournment,

A motion was carried to adjourn until Monday next.

☞ A great Christmas treat in "Dot" at the Varieties.

Order Regarding the Plantation Dues of Conscripted Laborers.

An order is just promulgated from the office of the Provost Marshal General in this city which provides as follows:

Provost Marshals in the various Parishes will distribute immediately to the various planters within their respective parishes the blank forms furnished by the superintendent Bureau of Free Labor, Department of the Gulf, in relation to pay and settlement of accounts of laborers conscripted, under recent orders, from their plantation; and in case these accounts are not closed with the Superintendent of said Bureau before the 31st day of December, 1864, a fine equal in amount to that due by the respective planters to said conscripts will, in most case, be assessed against them, the same to go for the benefit of the Department. Before the settlement is made with the Superintendent of the Bureau of Free Labor, each Provost Marshal will be required to attach his approval to the account presented by each planter. Where conscripts have been returned to plantations, the surgeon's certificate of discharge, when presented to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Free Labor, will be considered as a sufficient voucher for the same.

From Western Papers by the Mollie Able.

By the steamer Mollie Able yesterday we received from our agent and other wise files of Western papers to the 15th inclusive, from which we take some additional news.

NOTHING DEFINITE FROM SAVANNAH.

Washington, Dec. 15—There is no positive news of the fall of Savannah. It is merely probable.

From Richmond via New York.

GEN. LEE'S REPORT CONCERNING WARREN'S EXPEDITION AND OPERATIONS AT NEW MARKET—CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR NEW MARKET—REVOLT OF THE DANVILLE PRISONERS.

New York, December 15—The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 13th, says Gen. Longstreet on Saturday morning made a reconnoissance on the Darbytown and Williamsburg roads, for the purpose of discovering the strength and position of the enemy. The reconnoissance was satisfactorily accomplished, and Gen. Longstreet now occupies his old position. Our loss was one man killed and several men wounded. We lost no prisoners, but a number of the enemy's pickets were captured and some killed and wounded. Gen. Lee makes the following reports concerning Warren's expedition:

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, December 10, 1864.

Hon. Jos. A. Seddon, Secretary of War

About noon yesterday the 1d division of the 24 corps of the enemy, supported by cavalry, forced back our cavalry pickets on the Vaughan road, south of the Appomattox, and advanced towards Dinwiddie Court House. To-day our cavalry, reinforced by infantry, drove them back across Hatcher's run, capturing a few prisoners and re-establishing our lines.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, December 10, 1864.

Hon. Jos. A. Seddon, Secretary of War

Gen. Hampton, after driving the enemy's cavalry upon his infantry on the afternoon of the 8th, recrossed the Nottaway and reached Bellfield at daylight. Yesterday in the afternoon the enemy attacked the position, but were successfully repulsed. This morning the enemy is reported retiring and Hampton following. The bridge over the Meherrin was saved. Our loss so far as known is small. The garrison under Garnett and the reserves behaved well.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

A rebel dispatch, dated *New Market, Va.*, December 9th, says: Lomisiana Hayter, 12th Virginia cavalry, attacked two companies of the 21th New York cavalry, near Millwood, Clark county, on the 19th inst., and killed and captured 45 of the party and 29 horses.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 12th says: Yesterday morning, the Yanks officers in the prison at Danville made an attempt to overpower the guard. They were fired on, and Col. Monroe, of New York, was instantly killed and several others were wounded. This frightened the rest, and the attempt was abandoned. The struggle lasted but a few moments, and all was quiet.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK ON THE ST ALBANS RAID—THE FEELING AMONG THE PEOPLE—COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

New York, Dec. 11—Much excitement prevails to day on the release of the St. Albans raiders, and is the chief subject of conversation in all public places. All the daily newspapers have editorial comments on the affair.

The *Herald* says if anything of this kind should occur again, it may lead to serious complications between this country and Great Britain. If this is law, what are we to expect from the English Bench in Canada?

The American people will have to take care of their own border in the future, and protect it by the most stringent measures.

The *Tribune* says: The Administration at Washington may now, perhaps, inquire of Great Britain whether she justifies the conduct of one of her judges, and whether, if it is so upon the ground that these were the acts of belligerents, she means to make war to be waged on us from her territory, and by men amenable to her laws.

The *Post* says that two courses are alone left us, first, to demand from the Imperial Government such a policy for the Canadian border as will secure our village from the descents of such rascals, under the name of rebels, and in the event that she does not promise, to take the needed measures of redress in our hands.

The United States District Attorney has received instructions from Secretary Seward to proceed to Montreal immediately to look after the interest of the United States in the case of the St. Albans raiders. He left for Canada to-day.

The release of the St. Albans raiders by the Toronto Justices causes much excitement here.

There is no doubt now that Congress will request the President to give a notice of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS AND THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

Washington, December 14.—The pretext upon which the St. Albans raiders have been let at large, is that it was necessary under the act of the British Parliament for the Governor General of Canada to have issued a warrant for their arrest. This is believed to be the first case of extradition.

The Canadian acts of 30th May, 1847, and 18th May, 1861, were passed expressly provide for the contingency.

THE ST. ALBAN'S AFFAIR IN CONGRESS—MR. CHANDLER'S RESOLUTIONS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

New York, December 14—The *World's* Washington special, to-night, says that considerable bitterness exists among members of Congress with regard to the release of the St. Alban's raiders, and the tone of the feeling is quite up to that of Gen. Dix's order. Prompt measures will be taken to insure the further observance of international obligations.

Washington, December 14.—SENATE—Mr Chandler, of Michigan, I see in the morning papers the following announcement from Toronto: "The St. Alban raiders have been discharged for want of jurisdiction." I desire to offer a couple of resolutions bearing upon this subject.

I have a number of letters from gentlemen living on the border, in my own city, which is within musket range of the Canadian shore. Thousands of citizens have been under arms for a long time. We have been in a continual state of alarm from incendiaries, burglars and robbers.

These letters which I have in my possession are all bearing upon this.

The one in my hand now is from one of the most respectable citizens of Detroit, a gentleman of great wealth, of high political and social position, who earnestly desires to avoid any difficulty with Great Britain at this time. He says: "The anxiety growing out of the mischief and the uncircling every rumor that reaches us is not to be needed, and if upon some slight provocation, our people shall be found engaged in Canada in some act that the Canadian Government will say is wrong, sooner or later we will be the result." He says, also: "Will you give this subject your immediate attention, for I think it involves, sooner or later, if not properly managed, war with Great Britain."

Mr. President, I have no expectation of making the Senate comprehend the state of excitement this announcement, and the state of feeling on that border. I offer this resolution:

Whereas, Recent raids have been organized in the Canadas and Nova Scotia, and men enlisted in said British provinces, by men purporting to hold commissions from the rebels for murdering and robbing peaceable citizens of the United States, for burning cities and villages, for piratically capturing merchant vessels and murdering the crews, and for a general system of murder, arson, robbery and plunder of peaceable and unarmed citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, the people of the British provinces seem disposed to protect these robbers, incendiaries, pirates and marauders, not only in their individual capacities, but by the quibbles of the law; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of calling an army corps to watch and defend our territory bordering on the lakes and the Canadian line from all hostile demonstrations and incursions.

Mr. Johnson. I object to the resolution.

The President *pro tem.* The resolution will lie over, objections being made.

Mr. Chandler. I had hoped there would be no objection to it. I will now offer another resolution which I ask to be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The resolution was read, and is as follows:

Whereas, At the commencement of the present rebellion, the Government of the United States was at peace with all the governments of the world, and on terms of courtesy and good will with Great Britain, and

Whereas, That season before the arrival on her soil of our Minister, accredited to the administration of President Lincoln, precipitately acknowledged the rebels to be belligerents, thus recognizing their flag upon the ocean, without which recognition it would have been regarded and treated as a pirate by all other powers;

Whereas, She then proclaimed perfect neutrality between a Republic with which she has maintained friendly relations for upwards of half a century and the treasonable subjects, and

Whereas, Numbers of her subjects, with the full knowledge of their Government, engaged in fitting out fast sailing vessels, loaded with munitions of war, for the purpose of running into our blockaded ports for the rebels, thus furnishing them the means of organizing and carrying on the rebellion, and without which it could not have sustained itself for six months; and

Whereas, In addition to the above, and with the knowledge of Parliament, they engaged in the manufacture of piratical British ships, owned by British subjects, manned by British seamen, and sailing under British colors, for the purpose of burning, destroying and utterly driving from the ocean all peaceable vessels sailing under the United States flag; and

Whereas, As many private and unarmed American ships have been burned and destroyed by these pirates from English ports, thus adding great loss and damage to the citizens of the United States, therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to make out a list of each cargo thus destroyed, with a fair estimate of valuation and interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date of capture or destruction to the date of presentation, and that he be directed to demand from the British government payment in full for all ships or cargoes destroyed as above said.

Mr. Johnson objected to the resolution, which lies over.

Senate, Dec. 15.—The Chandler resolutions, introduced yesterday, were called up and sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CONGRESS AND A FOREIGN POLICY.

On the 15th, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Wood (Dem. Md.), of Maryland, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Congress has a congressional right and duty to express its views in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United states, as well as in the recognition of new powers and in other matters, and it is the constitutional duty of the President to respect that policy, not less in diplomatic relations than in the use of the national forces when authorized by law, and the propriety of any declaration of foreign policy by Congress is self-evidently proved by the vote which pronounces it, and such proposition while pending undetermined is not a fit topic of diplomatic explanation with a foreign power.

Mr. Davis moved the previous question on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Farnsworth moved that the resolution lie on the table, which was decided in the affirmative by yeas 69, nays 61.

THE LIBERIA—GUANAHAT BILL IN THE U. S. SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill to transfer a gunboat to the Government of Liberia, was taken up. Powell was opposed to the bill. He did not believe the Government of the United States ought to sell gunboats to other governments. Mr. Sumner said the bill was drawn in accordance with the recommendation of the President. The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Powell. The bill passed. Yeas, 35; nays, 8.

MORE ABOUT THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN LYON. INCIDENTS OF HIS INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

(From the Cairo News, 16th inst.)

The rebel General Lyon appears to have a roving commission, with authority to operate wherever he can effect the most harm, and is to a fair way of keeping all of Kentucky, between the Cumberland and Green rivers in commotion. Probably learning that Clarksville had been reinforced, he forbore his intended attack upon that place, and also his raid into the Green river country, and took his way directly towards the Ohio. On Tuesday he occupied the small town of Princeton, twelve miles from Eddyville, on the Cumberland, and took nearly all the goods from the stores. Early on Wednesday he captured Eddyville, but the garrison of that place, consisting of twenty five men of the Seventeenth Kentucky Cavalry, and 100 of the Forty-eighth Kentucky Infantry, had been apprised of his approach, made good their escape. The cavalrymen swimming the river with their horses, and arriving at Smithland the same night. The infantry were unarmed, and marched down the river to Dayksborough, on the opposite side of the river side of the river. Lyon divided his forces at Princeton, sending a few of his men and a battery of 42 pounders to a point on the Cumberland, twelve miles below Smithland. The steamer Magnolia, on her way down, was fired upon by the battery Wednesday evening, but escaped with several shots through her cabin. Admiral Lee, who had last heard from, was at Clarksville, superintending operations in that quarter, and had doubtless driven off the batteries above Fort Jackson. Several gunboats are up the river yesterday to look after the lower battery, which they will have no difficulty in silencing, if, indeed, it has not already fled on the approach to another point.

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The barges subsequently broke loose and floated down stream to White Oak Island, where they were taken in charge by the Peosta. As soon as they landed, Lyon hurried his troops eastward, with the avowed purpose of capturing Paducah. He took with him several pieces of artillery and four small field hole of the Cumberland with. At Johnsonville he left behind a large number of Government wagons, and there is no doubt of troops—he must have left with a train sufficiently large for his purpose, and left about thirty wagons to await his return. About 1,000 wagons were left at Paris Landing to watch the movements of Gen. Meredith. These are mainly new recruits and conscripts, not more than half of whom are armed. They had with them four pieces of artillery. It is reported that the command also crossed the river and joined Lyon on Monday.

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Beef—Prime Mess Market steady at $6 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Butter—Good country roll or store packed Sales call at 36 to 40c per pound; Eastern dairy, 45 to 50c per lb; sale 40 bags Wisconsin Butter to-day at 35c.

Potatoes—Sale of 145 sacks, slightly damaged, at $1 per bushel.

Onions—Sale of 10 bbls prime at $4 75 per bushel, packages included.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Wednesday, December 14 P. M.—Cattle—Receipts at the Relieve House, 194 head, and the market was firm and prices slightly higher than yesterday. Sales were

13 head	weighing	17,270 lbs at	4½
39 "	"	39,520 lbs at	5
43 "	"	36,110 lbs at	5
30 "	"	16,140 lbs at	5½

Hogs—Receipts at the Relieve House were heard, and the market was active, with sales of

897 head,	weighing	67,549 lbs at	11½ c
113 "	"	27,140 lbs at	11½ c
379 "	"	74,360 lbs at	10½ c
400 "	averaging	200 lbs at	11 lbs

Gold in New York on the 15th.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 15.]

New York Money Market—New York, Dec. 15. Money steady at 6 and 7 per cent. Sterling exchange is fair request at 109½ to 109½ for gold.

Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 235½, advancing to 237¼, declined to 231½, and closing at 234½.

Western Markets.

CINCINNATI, December 15, P. M.—Flour—unchanged and dull.

Whisky—firm at 1 88 to 1 90.

Provisions—There is a continued good speculative demand for pork, sales of 1,200 bbls at $40 for country, and $41 for city, bulk meats higher.—shoulders at 16 and sides at 18; green shoulders advanced to 13½, now held at 14; ham dull at 16½ to 18½.

Hogs—Receipts light, and prices 10 to 15c lower, 300 head averaged held at $14 75, but were sold at $14 60 to 14 65; 225 the average at 15—receipts were 20,000 head, which caused general surprise, as an impression was pretty generally held hogs were scarcely in.

St. Louis, December 15, P. M.—Flour—Very quiet, and the only sale reported 100 bbls choice country double extra at $10 per barrel.

Tobacco—Market more active, and prices advancing, with sales of 1,000 hhds, including 1 dam. send scrams at 7½c, 3 green and damaged logs at $7 to $8 10. 1 factory do at $8 50 to $9. 2 planters' do at $10 to 10 50, 4 common shipping leaf at $11 25 to 17 75. Natural leaf $17 75. bright Tobacco $1 25, sandy do 75c to $1, common do 30c to 75c. May apple $1 to 1 10, cut smoking Tobacco 25c to 16c, cut Tobacco in bales 30c to 60c, fine cut chewing 80c to $1 25

White Beans—Sales of 10 bbls and 20 sks at $2 30 per bushel, including sacks.

Dried Fruit—Sales of 25 pkgs old apples at $2 50 and 5 do new at $5 per bushel

Sugar—New Orleans 26c to 27c, double refined crushed 31c, B crushed 32½c, C do 32c, double refined powdered 31c, C do 30½c, green stained 30½c, refined white C 29½c, do do C 29c, refined yellow A 29c, clarified XXX 28c.

Provisions—There is some movement, including 600 bbls city mess and prime mess on private terms, 1039 pieces city shoulders, Spring delivery, on private terms. 50 bbls city mess pork at $39, and 27 pkgs No 1 steam lard at 29.

Whisky—Sales reported of 175 bbls, in lots at 1 81 per gallon—a decline.

Hogs—Market buoyant, and sales reported of 640 head, averaging 240 lbs at $11 50 per 100 lbs gross, 700 do, in lots, at $10 75 to $11 30 per 100 lbs gross, averaging from 208 to 240 pounds, also 400 head at $11 30 to 11 75 net.

Corn—In small supply, and firm, with sales of 156 sks new mixed, exclusive of sacks, at $1 20, 100 do sac, exclusive of sacks, at $1 20, 11 do new mixed in new bags at $1 45, and 35 do white at 1 62½ per bushel.

Soap—Palm 12½ to 13½c, German do 11½c, olive do 15½c, chemical 14½c; fancy, per box, $2 to $3 50.

Candles—Star 32 to 35c, tallow 23 c. prepaid 24.

Wooden Ware—Two-hoop pails per dozen, $4; three-hoop do per do, $4 50; 6 do per do, (3) $4, best tubs (3) $5 50; next tubs (3) $5 25, well washtub per dozen, $9 to 10 50, brooms per dozen $1 50 to 6, washboard per dozen $2 25, tubs per dozen $14 50, $16 to 18

Crackers—Pilot Bread per bbl at $1 50, butter Crackers per bbl at $4 75, soda do per bbl at $4 75, soda do per bbl at $5 50, Boston do per bbl, $3 50, picnic do per bbl at $5 50, sugar do per bbl at $9 50

☞ By all means see "Dot" at the Varieties.

FROM THE YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

Theatrical.

It is related of a sick Irishman who was troubled with the fear of premature burial, that when asked how his friends should know that he was dead, he left in him, he promptly replied: "Mind the old whisky bottle over my head, and say, 'Paddy, won't you take a drink?'—I don't revive at that, sure you may bury me at once."

With our theatrical managements certain popular or fashionable dramas are confidently resorted to, in desperate emergencies, as possessing all the mysterious power of Paddy's whisky bottle. If nothing else will rouse the play-going spirit from torpor one of these tests of examination is applied in the confident belief that, if not forever fled, the said spirit will manifest itself by loud raps on the ticket and change board of the box office, accompanied by a plaintiff apparition of greenbacks at the Treasurer's little window.

No play has been oftener employed in such exigencies than The Cricket on the Hearth. At the Varieties theatre, especially, it seems of late years to have been held in a sort of secured reservation for this particular service, and not without reason, for it has never failed to act with potency and generally with brilliant effect. All these parties were remanded for contempt.

Second District Recorder's Court—A. F. Wolfey, Presiding.—Mr. Emile Lefrane brought a charge of embezzlement against his former clerk and book keeper, Victor Gerbergue. Accused is charged with having converted to his own use the sum of $255, collected at Point Coupee for the prosecution. The defence was pretty straight and the pleadings enormously voluminous, so much so that we confess it all transcends our power of listening or appearing to listen to the arguments. The end of it was that it was not in the province of the Recorder to say that accused was guilty or not. The nature of the evidence and the law bearing on the subject compelled the Recorder to send the case before the First District Court.

François Ouille was tried on the charge of having stolen eight chickens from Mrs. Lafon. The case was not proved, and accused was allowed to the effect. Mr. Coulcesh will venture to-night to offer a comparison of his Caleb Plummer with Mr. Hills.

Additional Dispatches.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. LYON'S ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

Cairo, December 15—On Saturday the gunboat Peosta reconnoitered up the Tennessee a mile above the Danville bridge, and caught two rebel spies.

General Lyon crossed, on the 7th and 8th, 2000 men, and left 1000 men at Paris with four pieces of artillery, nearly all were new conscripts and not more than half had arms. They are to find eight flatboats for Hood's men in crossing the stream, should retreat be necessary.

Lyon is known to have struck the river at Eddyville, where he has artillery. At John ouville he burned the most of the town.

It is reported that his men at Paris Landing also crossed the river yesterday and rejoined them.

The R. D. Wood, hospital boat, arrived here to-day with 800 wounded from Franklin. They have been on the boat since the 10th, and, as the passage to St. Louis is blockaded with ice, they will stop at the hospital here or at Mound City.

Paducah, Dec. 15.—Gen. Lyon, instead of attacking Clarksville or marching into the interior came down the east bank of the Cumberland and planted a battery about fifteen miles above Smithland, firing on the steamer Nassau aground on Wednesday.

ACCOUNTS FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Dec 14.—Yesterday afternoon a reconnoissance was made by three regiments from Steedman's Corps, near Murfreesboro Pike.

Sharp skirmishing occurred during the afternoon, with no loss on the Federal side, except some half dozen wounded. Deserters who came in yesterday report that Hood had altered his lines. Somewhat later and more reliable information, however, asserts that the rebel force is still in their former position.

Hood has been reported sick at Franklin, with typhoid fever, but the report is not credited. He is undoubtedly with his troops, within a few miles of Nashville.

A lot of Government wood was destroyed by a party of Confederates, ten miles up the river, yesterday.

A portion of the rebel Gen. Lyon's command are reported to have burned some trestle work on the Elizabeth and Kentucky Railroad, 12 miles above Springfield, Tenn.—*N. O. Times.*

An Imperial Family Contract.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN MAXIMILIAN AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

The most illustrious Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian having been announced to his imperial royal apostolic majesty his resolution to accept the proffered throne of Mexico, and there, with the help of God, to found an empire, his majesty, in family council, did take into consideration the conditions under which he, as the head of the archducal house, could, in accordance with his sovereign duties, give his consent to the proposed state act. As a consequence of the deliberation on the subject in question, his majesty the emperor, on the one hand, and the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian on the other, did agree to the following conditions:

Art 1. His imperial highness the most illustrious Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian does for himself and his descendants, renounce all claim to the succession to the throne of the empire of