The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1866

Mr. A. Candide, the well known jeweller, having moved to the store No. 92 Chartres street, near Conti, is prepared to serve customers in his line at the most reduced prices, as will be seen by his advertisement.

The fair of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, in the Morse House Building, is expected to close this evening. Besides the usual entertainments there will be a spirited contest among the firemen in polling their votes, in behalf of their respective companies, for the fine equine horse to be awarded to the company which shall have had the largest total attendance during the continuance of the fair.

Brazil.—Rev. Ballard S. Dunn, the author, has favored us with a copy of his book on the subject of "Brazil, the Home for Southerners," published in New York, and, also, by Messrs Bloomfield & Steel, of this city, which we will take occasion to examine and notice more fully hereafter.

THE NEW COMMISSION.

Within the next three or four days, unless some unforseen accident occurs, the new Commission appointed to investigate the circumstances of the late riot, will survive in our city We have had several telegrams about the personnel of the members, together with brief items regarding their initiatory proceedings in Washington City. The thought which naturally arises is, what are we to expect from these men? The first name mentioned is Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, a leading Radical, a man who has the reputation of smartness and one who has displayed no little ability in his Congressional career. The second, is Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, who may be called a violent Radical, and about who n less is really known in this section than of his colleagues. He has shown a bitter hostility to the Southern people, following the example of a majority of his constituents, and, his primary proceedings, if the telegraphic reports can be relied on, do not give us much encouragement for the future conduct of the examination. The third member, we are told, has not yet been definitely determined on, but in all probability Mr. McCulloch, of Maryland, will be the man. The telegraph also informs us that two more have already declined to serve on the Commission on account of differences with Mr. Elliott, and an objection to his mode of conducting examinations. Accompanied by a deputy Sergeant-at-Arms and a retinue of their own appointing, these men come with plenary power to conduct the affair as they see fit, and with authority to use unlimited greenbacks, or so to spend as much of the contingent fund as they please. Perhaps the landlord who is forunate enough to catch the party will receive the greater benefits from the Commission Now, how shall we receive this distinguished body? They are engaged upon a matter which intimately concerns the honor of our city, and we can but remember that their report will go out to the world as the official and authorized version of the riot. Whatever can we do or say to aid them, or to assist them in getting at the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? Taking it for granted, from the generally understood character and feelings of the members of this Commission, that their report will not vary, to any great extent, from that made by the military, our people seem to regard the affair with indifference, or rather with resignation, believing that "what is to be, will be." In spite of everything the rebellious South can say. It would be sufficient to find, perhaps, a score of genuine citizens who imagine for one moment that the development of truth is the object, and fairness the aim of this body. Nor can our people be censured for this opinion, for the experience they have had in the matter of Commissions, is not one that would tend to inspire confidence in any formed body of men known to be opposed to the South. If therefore those gentlemen should find themselves objects of suspicion they must lay all blame upon the framers of the first report—a report so partial, so unfair, that it could not fail to rouse the burning indignation of honorable men. Undoubtedly these are the prevailing opinions, and we give them as such; but, without any knowledge of the men who form this new Commission, we must say that fair dealing demands the assumption that they are honest and sincere in their purpose to elicit truth, until they have shown that the reverse is the case. If there is, or can be, a doubt in the matter they are entitled to its benefit, and we hope that our people will express no opinion adverse to their honesty until there is some good reason for doing so. In that case there can be no charges of prejudice, though there may be never so good reason for entertaining it.

Assuming that this new Commission comes to our city free from all bias and with the fixed determination to get at the real facts of the riot by availing themselves of the best evidence to be obtained, how shall we meet them? It is a matter of no slight importance to us, and if we can assist in getting an honest, truthful report, no exertion should be spared. Every man conversant with the facts should make himself known, and stand ready to give his testimony. It should be understood that we rather court an investigation than shrink from it, and the Commission should not have reason to say, in their report, that they found any difficulty in getting witnesses, or any reluctance on the part of the citizens. We are informed that two Northern newspaper correspondents are summoned to appear as witnesses, one of whom, at least, figured in the last report. It is not difficult to infer what the nature of their testimony will be. Messrs Brooks and Shelly, if we have been correctly informed as to names, (and not knowing who those persons are we cannot vouch for the accuracy) will be considered among the most important witnesses, and their word will be taken before those of our most eminent citizens. This we cannot help. Of course there can be no great objection to their testifying to what they saw, but there should be strong objections to their opinions as to the feelings of the Southern people They should be watched closely, and if the testimony given be like that given, before the Military Board there will be little trouble in rebutting it—assuming that each side has an equal hearing. They should be called to account if they fail to tell the truth, or if they attempt any little exaggerations, as, for instance, the magnifying of that one Confederate officer into a battalion or regiment. We have no idea who these men are, but are told that they will figure largely in the case. We have heard, too, that one of them has repeatedly asserted that Northern men were not safe in our city, but his own safety, under circumstances of peculiar aggravation, would be a sufficient contradiction.

It would be very easy for us to turn this whole thing into ridicule and to show its utter worthlessness and absurdity, but it is a matter of too much importance to our city to be treated lightly. We desire an impartial investigation and will do all in our power to promote it. At the same time we cannot help believing that the examination is intended for Radical capital and for nothing else. The affair was rapidly passing into oblivion along with the many other unpleasant episodes of, or growing out of, the late war, and the Radicals saw that it must either be speedily revived or soon forgotten. It suits the present purpose of the Radicals to keep the agitation, and nothing that we can do or say will prevent it; but we may show our willingness to assist in the investigation, maintaining our dignity and self respect no matter what may be said or done.

Departure of Steamers.—The steamship Star of the Union, Capt. Cooksey, sails this morning for Philadelphia, with a full freight and passengers.

The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Champion, sailed last evening for Vera Cruz, with a full freight and the following passengers:

F. Mitchell, V. Vallaux, Miss Forgest, Mr. Forgest, and others.

Affray at Sweetwater, Tenn.—Four Men Killed.—We find the account below of a terrible affair which occured at Sweetwater, East Tennessee, last Sunday, in the Chattanooga Union

We learn that on Sunday evening, Sweetwater, Tennessee, was the scene of a terrible affray, resulting in the deaths of all the participants. It appears that Capt. Wm Jenkins, formerly of Marietta, Georgia, had been for several days in Sweetwater, attending to some private business, when on Sunday evening, while passing near the Railroad depot, he was accosted by three men belonging to Athens, Tennessee, two of whom were brothers, named Mcgeaghey, the name of the third is unknown. As after an assault, when pistols were drawn by the party, Capt Jenkins was mortally wounded by the first fatal shot fired, succeeded in firing at his assailants, wounding one of the McGeaghey's instantly and mortally wounding the other two men. We understand that all of the parties have since died. The affair produced considerable excitement in Sweetwater, where all of the parties were well known.

The murder of one officer captured during the war. It appears that in December, 1864, a raid was made into the town of Athens, by a band of bushwhacking party, and during the time they occupied the town Mr McGeaghey, the father of the young men concerned in the melee on Sunday, was killed.

The McGeaghey's were Union men, and as we understand it, Captain Jenkins was an officer in the raiding party, and believed to be concerned in the killing of McGaughey.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Debates in the Senate and House.

Large Fire in Galveston.

News by the Cable.

Rumored Arrest of Head Centre Stephens.

Boiler Explosion in Cincinnati.

Various Market Reports.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in response to the proceedings of the Commission appointed to audit the claims of the owners of slaves enlisted or drafted into the United States service, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Sumner presented the proceedings of an unconditional Union mass meeting at Norfolk, composed of citizens, without regard to color, asking Congress to ignore the present State Government of Virginia and to establish a Territorial Government under Judge Underwood, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Saulsbury objected to the reception of the paper on the ground that it was simply the proceedings of a public meeting and not in the form of a petition. He asked its non-reception on the ground of a precedent already established by the Senate in declining to receive such papers. The Chair sat the question and it was decided to receive the paper.

Mr. Wade presented the petition of citizens of Alexandria, praying for the retrocession of that county to the District of Columbia, on the ground that no protection can be obtained under the laws of Virginia. Laid on the table.

An animated discussion took place in the Senate on the repeal of the 13th section of the amnesty law, which authorizes the President to pardon, Senator Trumbull contending that the President under the Constitution has the power to pardon. He claims that the repeal will not affect the President's power to restore prosperity.

Senate—*Washington*, Dec. 17.—A communication from the Secretary of War relative to auditing the claims of the owners of slaves enlisted or drafted, states that the commissioners have been appointed for Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia. 3867 Maryland claims have been filed, 2526 more are made, 279 of which were rejected and the balance returned by reason of the dissolution of the commission. Another commission has been appointed for Maryland. The communication gives no further statistics.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to punish people who induce negroes to emigrate under false representation.

Mr. Wilson presented a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for detailed reports from the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The repeal of the 12th section of the act to repress rebellion elicited a warm debate. Mr. Johnson insisted that Mr. Washington amnesty to whisky insurrectionists.

The Nebraska bill was discussed without conclusion, and the late Senator Wright was eulogized till the adjournment.

House.—Mr. Washburne introduced a resolution increasing the functions of the New Orleans Riot Committee.

Mr. Harding introduced a resolution, which was passed, declaring that Congress give aid and encouragement to the Executive in its efforts in aiding the powers battling for Constitutional liberty and that the House approves the public voice regarding Mexico.

Mr. Moulton introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of allowing the loyal citizens of the late rebellious States to form State Governments.

Mr. Baker introduced a resolution regarding the withdrawal of the currency, which was tabled.

Mr. Delano introduced a bill restricting the Court of Claims from entertaining those preferred by citizens of the disloyal States, which was passed.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution extending the powers of the North Carolina Committee of Inquiry to the case of Henry Miller, confined in the Worthersville, S. C., jail, and under sentence of death, for alleged complicity from the Confederate army and acting as a spy for Sherman during the war. Mr. Dawes said there were many similar cases in the South.

Washington, Dec. 17.—In the case known as the Indiana conspiracy case, the Supreme Court unanimously sustained the Circuit in issuing the writs of *habeas corpus* adversely to the power of the Military Courts to try citizens where the machinery of the Civil Courts is in unrestricted operation. Judge Davis, for the majority of the Court, considers that the Military Courts in cases as forbidden by the Constitution, while Chase, in speaking for Wayne, Swayne and Miller, maintained that the power to inaugurate such Courts lay with Congress and were illegal in Indiana, because that body had failed to authorize them.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The resolution in the House instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill retiring the National banks and substituting a legal tender currency, failed by a few votes. It is understood the Committee favors none and a feeling of opposition to the two clauses of the Federal currency is growing.

New York, Dec. 17.—Arrived: steamer Leo, from Savannah.

The bark Challenger, from Hong Kong, reports having repaired the United States steamship Relief on December 7th, from the East Indies, for the United States.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Governor Worth, Judge Reffin and Gov. Swain had a Presidential interview to-day regarding Gen. Sickles' abolition of corporeal punishment in North Carolina. They were treated kindly and heard patiently The President will consider the question in Cabinet council and answer them on Wednesday. The Commissioners believe it will be favorable. The Commissioners also laid before the President a correct statement of affairs in North Carolina, including the tone and disposition of the people, which they represent peaceful

The loyalists had a full meeting to-night. Only one unrecognized State was unrepresented. They agreed upon a programme abolishing the present objectionable improvement as to their reconstruction by the loyal element. Judge Paschall proposes a memorial to accompany the proposition, which will be prepared to-night and submitted before adjournment to-morrow. Judge Durant, of Louisiana, presided.

New York, Dec. 17.—The Congressional Reconstruction sect at the Astor House. Five witnesses were examined, including a distiller. Several additional distilleries were seized this morning.

In a row between negroes and ruffs, two of the latter were severely stabbed.

Fenian matters are lively, arms and ammunition are accumulating. It is stated two privateers elected this week.

The Aldermen have concurred with the Council to sell a site for a postoffice in City Hall Park for $500,000.

The Congressional Expenditure Committee is sitting here with closed doors.

The brig William Nickels from Charleston for Cardenas, in charge of lumber, was condemned on November the eighth. The vessel is partially insured in Baltimore and in New York.

New York, Dec. 17.—Gold closed at 138¼.

New York, Dec. 17.—The bank statement shows a decrease of $2,000,000 in loans, $290,000 in specie, an increase of $1000 in circulation, $2,781,649 in deposits, and $3,047,452 in legal tenders.

New York, Dec. 17.—Arrived: steamer Flambeau, from Savannah.

New York, Dec. 17 — Evening.—Gold 138; 5-20's of '65 106¾; new 5's 108¾; treasuries 105¾; Tennessee 69¾; Missouri's 92.

The Cotton market closed firm with sales of 2500 bales Middlings at 34 to 35¼c. Floor higher; sales 700 barrels Southern at $11 to $16 50. Wheat 4 to 7c higher. Corn 1 to 2c higher. Whisky dull. Pork—sales 4500 bbls new Mess at $21 12 to $21 50. Rice quiet. Sugar in fair demand; sales 500 hhds Cuba at 9¾ to 10¾c.

Richmond, Dec. 17.—The Express Company bill, with special privileges, has passed both Houses.

Richmond, Dec. 17.—H. B. Lewis, grand nephew to Gen. Washington, has been convicted for the murder of Dr Rose, in King George county, three years from last January.

Richmond, Dec. 17.—The House has passed anti-repudiation resolution and instructed the Committee on Finance to report a bill modifying or repealing the usury laws.

Salisbury, Dec. 17.—Passed up: Bath 0 5 Sunday evening, Silver Spray at 8 A. M., Olive Branch at 7 P. M., and down: Southerner at midnight, W. R. Arthur at 4 A. M., Fannie Scott at 4, and Lemington at 6 P. M. The river has risen two feet in forty-eight hours.

Galveston, Dec. 17.—An incendiary fire destroyed the unfinished brick building erected by Chapman, on Postoffice street. The Masonic Lodge and the Express Company, adjoining, were destroyed by fire and water. The loss amounts to $50,000

Arrived, brig Alexander Nichols and schooners W. Hunter and Mary Jane, from New York. Cleared, bark Josie.

Cotton—Sales, 1000 bales; low middlings 20¾c to 21c specie.

The New Orleans mails are detained by the low tide.

Galveston, Dec. 17.—The damage by the fire here is about $90,000, including the losses of the lodge and medical library; Duffield & Chapman $40,000; Duffan & Davidson, druggists, $50,000; Express Company $1000 stolen. The object of the incendiaries is supposed to have been to rob the Express Company of a large amount of money recently received from the North. Much excitement and indignation prevails about the incendiarism and thieves.

Cincinnati, Dec. 17.—A boiler in the Rolling Mill of Woodruff, Means & Co., at Ironton, O., exploded this morning, knocking the building into fragments. The engineer was killed and several others were injured. The loss amounts to $10,000.

Liverpool, Monday noon, Dec. 17.—The cotton market is quiet and firm with an active demand and an advance in prices ¼d per pound. Sales to the amount of 20,000 bales will be made to-day. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14¾d.

Liverpool, Monday evening, Dec. 17.—The steamship Aleppo, from New York, arrived in the morning after the murder.

Liverpool, Monday, Dec. 17.—A report has been circulated here that James Stephens, the Chief organizer of the threatened Fenian rebellion, had been arrested by English detectives while attempting to make his way into Ireland, but the Government officials deny the statement and are earnestly searching all suspected persons as they have been for two months past. Up to this noon, Stephens has not been seen by any of the coast guard or police. Rumors are rife that he failed to reach Ireland and has gone into Havre to await a favorable opportunity to take passage on a sailing vessel for the northern coast of Ireland. The whole coast of Ireland is now under the rigid scrutiny of English gunboats and a largely augmented force of the coast guard in small boats.

Liverpool, Monday, Dec. 17, P. M.—The cotton market closes firm, at the advance reported to-day.

The tallow market is firm.

The breadstuffs market is quiet and unchanged.

There are no alterations to note in the provisions market.

Petroleum is steady; sales of refined at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.

London, Monday noon, Dec. 17.—British consols 89. American securities: U. S. 5-20's, 71¾; Erie Railroad shares 47⅜; Illinois Central 77⅜.

London, Monday evening, Dec. 17.—There was no rising of the Fenians in Ireland, yesterday, as was threatened. All is quiet there to-day, and the fear of serious trouble is ended. Head Centre James Stephens is still at large. A diversity of opinions exists as to his whereabouts.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—The King of Saxony is the guest of the King of Prussia and is receiving every attention.

Berlin, Monday, Dec. 17.—It is rumored that the Emperor Maximilian was detained in Mexico against his will and is virtually a prisoner under the surveillance of the French officers who are said to be acting under orders from the French Emperor, as the latter fears that complications may arise from the hasty withdrawal of Maximilian.

Vienna, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.—It is stated that Austria has refused to comply with the request of the Pesth Diet.

Vienna, Dec. 17.—The Emperor, after a council with his ministers, on the propositions made by the Hungarian Diet, decided they are too radical to be countenanced, refused to entertain them, and an Imperial communication has been forwarded the Hungarian Diet on the subject. His refusal is couched in severe terms, and intimates the Government of the Empire will be strictly enforced throughout the whole dominion for the best interests and welfare of his Majesty's subjects.

Frankfort, Monday.—Dec. 17—P. M.—American securities: U. S. 5-20's 75¾.

Rome, Monday, Dec. 17.—An invitation from the leading dignitaries of the Catholic Church of the United States requesting his Holiness the Pope, to visit that country, has been received and is under consideration. There is some probability of its being accepted.

Dublin, Monday, Dec. 17.—Advices from all parts of Ireland up to noon to-day report all quiet, and there are no prospects of any immediate disturbance. Patrols of troops have been established in the most disaffected localities and the arrests made within the past few days have been on the increase.

Paris, Dec. 17.—Gen. Almonte, Minister of the Imperial Government of Mexico to the French Government, has received a telegram from Mexico by the cable, stating that the Emperor Maximilian will remain in that country as long as deemed expedient.

London, Monday, Dec. 17.—The money market continues easy. Consols closed at 89 for money. The closing quotations of American securities are: U. S. 5-20's 71¾; Erie Railroad Shares 47¾; Illinois Central 77¾.

Cincinnati, Dec. 17.—Gen. Grant will arrive here to-morrow and proceed to Washington to-morrow night.

Memphis, Dec. 17.—Mr. Lowenbaupt, of Helena, Ark., had his coat stolen in which was sewed $25,000.

New York, Dec. 17.—Arrived, steamer Montgomery, from New Orleans.

[Last Evening's Dispatches.]

Admission of Colorado and Nebraska Doubtful. — Riot Committee to Investigate Alleged New Orleans Custombouse Frauds.

New York, Dec. 17, P. M.—The cotton market rules dull at 34 to 35¼c for middlings.

Flour firm; sales of 400 bbls. at $11 to $16 50. Wheat 3 to 4c better. Corn 1 to 2c. Oats firm at 65 to 66c. Pork lower; sales of 500 bbls. new at $21 to $21 50. Lard dull at 12¾ to 12¾c.

Washington, Dec. 17.—A report has been received here from London announcing the death of the Empress Charlotte, but it is unfounded.

An unusually well informed gentleman says it is doubtful whether Nebraska and Colorado will be admitted with the word "white" in their constitutions.

The leading Republicans, he says, are determined to make a straight and outright fight on this issue.

The wife of Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, is dead. Her remains will leave to-day for Kentucky.

The dismissal of the ladies from the Treasury Department is postponed till February. They are fighting pathetically for their places, and will doubtless retain them. They number nearly 1000.

New York, Dec. 17.—Gold opened at 137⅞.

1 P. M.—Stocks strong. Gold 137⅞. Exchange 109¾. Sixes, 1112; 5's, 107⅛; 10 40's 93⅜; 7's, 105⅛; new 5's, 108⅜.

Washington, Dec. 17.—R. D. Washburne has offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to investigate the riots of New Orleans be directed to investigate the alleged frauds in the New Orleans Custombouse, recently made known, to the exclusion of Union men, and all affairs connected with the administration of affairs of the Custombouse, and report fully to the House.

Baltimore, Dec. 17.—Flour in inquiry, reduced stock, higher grades firm, lower grades move slowly; N. Western extra $12 to $12 50, Howard street Superfine $11 25. Rye Flour $6 25 to $6 35. Cornmeal $4 to $4 75. Buckwheat meal $4 25 to $3 50. Good Prime Wheat $3 to $3 10, Medium to Fair $2 75 to $2 90. Good Prime White Corn $1 15 to $1 20. White corn, shipping order, 90 to 95c., Yellow 98 to $1. Mess Pork scarce at $23. Bacon Shoulders 12 to 12½c., Sides 13 to 13½c. Coffee heavy. Sugar and Molasses dull. Carolina Rice 9 to 9¼c.

Louisville, Dec. 17.—John F. H. Smith was killed on the Jeffersonville Ferry, it is alleged, by a man named Whiteside. The provocation was slight.

A Swiss, of a rich family, was found dead from intemperance and exposure, near the Marine Hospital.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—There were one hundred and ten interments in the various cemeteries of the city for the twenty-four hours ending morning, the 16th inst. There were three deaths of cholera, and none of yellow fever.

City Railroad Directors.—The following gentlemen, at an annual election yesterday, were unanimously chosen Directors of the New Orleans City Railroad Company for the ensuing year: J. Wintz, A. Penn, H. Gally, J. F. Conlon, Josiah Cole, P. B. O'Brien, Jas. Jackson, C. H. Slocumb, Carl Kohn, B. Biscoe and J. C. Rogers. The President and other officers will be chosen by this Board to-morrow morning.

Southern Bible Society.—At an annual election yesterday the following gentlemen were chosen officers of this association: President, J. A. Maybin; Vice Presidents, Thos. K. Price, Thos. Bloo, T. M. Allen and S. B. Newman. Directors, W. H. Foster, W. S. Mount, Edward Booth, F. Allison, B. S. Hamor and Wm. B. Kidd. The anniversary of the Society will take place on Sunday evening, in the First Presbyterian Church.

Fire Investigation.—The investigation before Justice Collens into the cause of the burning of the Orleans Theatre was resumed yesterday. The evidence taken was taken is exceedingly voluminous, but nothing has been elicited to fix guilt upon any party. It appears conclusively, however, that the theatre was fired in several places, and in the most unusual places, and that as we stated at the time, there was considerable dissatisfaction the evening previous among some of the actors engaged at the theatre, at not being paid off punctually by the proprietor. The investigation will be continued before Judge Colleus to-day.

Supreme Court—A number of decisions, some of them of considerable interest, were rendered yesterday. One read by Chief Justice Hyman, in so low a tone that we did not catch the title, affirmed the decision that new notes, without mortgage, given for old ones, based on a mortgage, did not partake of the mortgage rights of the latter.

J. Jeffrys vs. Belleville Iron Works. Judgment of the lower Court affirmed. Held: Property found in hands of syndic though not in inhibition of distribution among creditors may be seized. Labauve, J.

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, for use of Nicholson & Co., vs. Semi Smart. Held: The Court established the following rule: That questions in such cases may be made, but the fact of the objections not being made, does not preclude the right of appeal. Judgment of lower Court affirmed. Howell, J.

In the cases of several Insurance Companies of New Orleans, sued for taxes, the judgments of the lower courts were affirmed. Held: The whole of defendants' capital as reported to the Assessor is liable to taxation. Howell, J. Justice Taliaferro read a strong dissenting opinion, with which the Chief Justice assented, holding that bank stocks and railroad bonds, by whatever name they may be called, preserve immunity from taxation.

Merritt and Merritt vs. Wright, Williams & Co. Judgment of lower Court affirmed. Held: Copies of letters, not evidence, but contents of the originals may be proved by parol—Taliaferro J.

Justice Illsley read no opinions.

United States Circuit Court.—George Hebert, indicted for disturbing a religious (colored) meeting in Carrollton, was tried yesterday and acquitted.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Ernest Flourand was tried yesterday and acquitted of the charge of having stabbed Terrence Riley, on a street car on the 1st of May last, with intent to kill.

T. Mosebé, convicted last week of libel, in publishing a communication reflecting upon members of the Hebrew Church on Rampart street, was sentenced to pay a fine of $150 and costs.

Harvey Gibbs was put on trial for the murder of W. A. Jenkins, of Indiana, or Illinois, on a schooner lying at the wharf in this city, in April last. Dooley and Walton, counsel for the defense and Attorney Genl Herron and District Attorney Lusenburg for the prosecution. The testimony was not materially different from that elicited before the Coroner at the time, and published in full at some length. Jenkins had employed Gibbs on his flatboat, and it will be remembered, had a considerable sum of money about him, which was found out of the pockets but near the body of deceased in the morning after the murder.

The Brazilian Colonists.

We had the unexpected pleasure, yesterday, of meeting our old friend, Major Hastings, who has just returned from Brazil.

The Major left Mobile about the middle of last April, and has traveled some eighteen thousand miles in the course of eight months. He has founded a colony on the Amazon, 16 the meantime, has visited Rio de Janeiro and other parts of Brazil, and seen and done a great deal besides.

Major Hastings has located his colony at the mouth of the Tapajos, one of the principal tributaries of the Amazon. Here he has obtained from the Brazilian Government a grant of 900 square miles of land, for which he is to pay about 21 cents an acre, on a credit of one, two, three four and five years. He dispense of this land to colonists upon the same terms.

Some of the emigrants that went out with Major Hastings have commenced a settlement and have been joined by others, who were already in Brazil. A few of them went to Pernambuco, but it is believed that they will return and join the settlement on the Amazon.

The Government of Brazil is now having house built for the emigrants, and one hundred square miles of the grant are to be surveyed immediately. It has been determined to distribute the land to settlers in tracts of one square mile to each head of a family, and half of a square mile to single persons

Major Hastings is sanguine of the success of the colony. He represents the climate as delightful, being fanned by the trade winds, which are felt for in the interior of the level country watered by the Amazon and its branches. He expects, however, before his return to Brazil, to publish a work upon the subject, which will give in full the results of his observation and experience.—*Mobile Advertiser and Register.*

CAIRO, Dec. 11.—*Particulars of the Attempt of Murder of the Lieberman Children by their Mother.*—The two Lieberman children, whose throats were cut terribly by their mother on Saturday last with an axe, have so far recovered as to speak of her action at the time of the terrible occurrence. They say she was seated at the table sewing, in the sitting room with them, when, laying aside her work, she arose, and, taking down the butcher knife, placed it upon the table. Letting the axe, she exclaimed "Rats! rats! I am going to kill rats!" rushed at the little boy, struck him once, and he crawled under the lounge to escape her. She then attacked the girl, striking her down and inflicting a serious wound upon her head. Supposing the girl dead, she dragged the boy from under the lounge, where he had crawled for concealment, gave him another blow. He staggered towards the door and fell unconscious, after which she struck him several times. She then must have taken her own life with the knife above alluded to, as it was found under her body when raised from where she fell by the parties first attracted to the scene by the screams of the children. This testimony seems proven. The deed was committed during a fit of insanity.—*St. Louis Republican.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Monday Evening, Dec. 17, 1866.

The general market has exhibited considerable animation although few of the leading articles have undergone any material change. Sugar and Molasses have been active, the latter exhibiting an advance, and the movement in Western Produce has evinced considerable activity, attended with increased firmness in Flour and Corn; while operations in our lead ing staples have been on an extended scale, and under the influence of a brisk demand factors have succeeded in imparting a large degree of firmness to the market, the day's sales at the close comprising 6500 bales at stiffening prices

There has been little movement in the Coin market throughout the day. Gold opened this morning at 137⅞, against 137 to 137⅛, the closing rates on Saturday evening, and without evincing any material irregularity closed weak at 137¼ to 137⅜. The sales at the morning session of the Board embraced: $10K sand $50 at 137⅜. There were no sales at the evening Board. In the open market the transactions included: $3000 and $20,000 at 137⅜, $1000 $3000, $6000, $10,000, $40,000, $22,000, $60 000 and $65,000 at 137⅜, $2000 and $3000 at 137⅝, and $7000 at 138. There were no sales of silver reported. The counter rates for American Coin were 133 to 134, and for Mexican dollars 126½ to 129.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was light throughout. There was very little offering, and in consequence thereof banks and bankers demanded higher rates for their bills. The following were the only sales of sterling reported: $1500, at 109¾, and $2000 bill of lading at 147, £2000 Clear at the same, £12,000 at 147 to 147⅛, £9000 at 147⅜, £15,000 Clear at 147½, bills at 147 to 148¼, £1000 at 147⅝, £1000, £1000 and £2,000 at 148, £3000 at 148⅜, £5000 at 148⅝, £17,000 bank at 148⅞ to 149⅜, and £3000 at 149. In France we noticed sales of 500,000 francs at 5.36, 50,000 at 5.31¼, 30,000 and 50,000 at 5.30 and 50,000 at the same. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 147 for bills of lading bills, 147⅜ to 148⅜ for At bills, and 149 to 149⅜ for bank; and France at 5.30 to 5.32½ for At Commercial, and 5.75 to 5.72½ for bank.

The Domestic Exchange has exhibited no material change, although the tendency throughout has been to greater ease. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent discount, generally at the latter rate. The offerings of Commercial were light, the sales including $25,000, $25,000, $30,000, $50,000 and $60,000 New York sight at ¼ discount, $10,000 at par, and $190,000 at ⅜, $16,000 three days' sight on Philadelphia at ⅜, $32,000 five days' sight at ½, and $30,000 thirty days' sight at 1¾. The rates for sight exchange were ⅜ to ½ discount.

The Stock market was extremely dull. There were no sales at the Board and none reported outdoors

Gold Books disclosed no vitality. There were no sales at the Board, and none that transpired in the open market. The Consolidated are quoted at 80¾ to 87⅜, and the Railroad issues at 90¾ to 97⅜. Of the former the Second Series are quoted at 75 to 76, Jackson Railroad first mortgage Bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage Bonds with eight coupons attached at 70 to 75.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $22,650 State Treasury Notes at 90c per dol lar, and $45,000 Bank of Louisiana Notes at 64 to 66c per dollar, and State Treasury Notes at 95 to 97c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered in Bank Notes, the following are dealers receiving the latter in trade at par City Treasury Notes are still quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, Dec. 17, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a restricted inquiry, but at a later hour the movement became unusually active, and despite the stringent, in many cases advanced, prices sions of holders, as well as the limited and poor assortment on sale, quite a large business was transacted, comprising at the close 5000 bales, eighteen brokers participating in the business Prices indicated a strong reactionary feeling, and the quotations of the previous day were fully established, yet it must be admitted that the tone of the market at the close was decidedly upward, deriving its chief support from the above remarks we report as follows: Ordinary 25¾ to 26¾c. Ordinary 27½ to 28¾c, Low Middling 29½ to 30¾c, and Middling 31¾c.

The demand in the city is still unsupplied, but sales are made only in a small way at $2 25 to $2 40 per gallon for Rectified, according to proof and quality.

LARD—A lot of 100 tierces Prime sold at 12¾c. per lb. The market is quiet but steady, with a fair demand for small or retail lots It is selling in small lots at 12¾c. for tierces, 13¼c for kegs, and retailing at 13½c. for tierces and 14c. for kegs Large sales could not be made unless at a reduction on these prices.

BACON—In good demand for the local trade, and there were sales to dealers to day of about 125 casks at 13c for Shoulders, 13½c for Ribbed Sides, and 15¼c. for Clear Sides. Round lots could not be disposed of unless at a heavy reduction on these prices.

PORK—Is in small supply and in good demand for the local trade. There were sales of 200 bbls. Mess in four lots, to dealers, at $23 50 per bbl. Round lots could not command these figures.

BAGGING—The demand for the country having been mostly supplied the market is extremely dull, and only a small retail business in doing at drooping prices —at 13¼ to 15c per yard in rolls for India, and 25 to 26c. in bales. Kentucky bagging cannot be quoted better than 22c. per yard. The last sale of India of any importance was at about 20 to 20¼c.

BALE ROPE—Is retailing at 12 to 12½c. We have heard of some sales since. It is held in lots at 10c.

HIDES—Are not much in demand and prices are showing a downward tendency. The butchers are asking 9 to 9¼c for Green Hides, and Dry are selling at 12¼ to 14c per lb, as in quantity and quality.

BUTTER—Goshen is scarce and in active demand at 45 to 47c per lb, as in quality. Western is in fair demand at 27 to 35c for Common; 35 to 38c for Choice; and 39c for Rolls.

CHEESE—Western is in good supply and in fair demand, and is selling at 13c per lb in lots, and retailing at 14c. Northern is in fair demand and is selling in lots at 15c for Skim, 21 to 22c for Cream, and 20 to 23 for English Dairy

SUNDRIES—Are selling readily on the landing as follows: Potatoes $2 50 to $3 00. Onions $2 75 to $3 00, and Cabbages $15 to $20 per crate Eggs are selling on the landing at $40 to $42 per bbl

POULTRY—All the arrivals have sold at $7 to $9 per dozen for Chickens, $18 to $22 for Turkeys, and $11 for Geese.

NAVAL STORES—The market is well supplied but is dull. Spirits Turpentine is selling in small quantities at 50c per gallon. Rosin is held at $7 for No. 1, $6 to $6 50 for No. 2, and $3¼ to $4 for No. 3.

WOOL—The stock is fair, the demand is good. Holders are asking 12½ to 17c for burry, as in quality. 17 to 22c for that free of burrs, and 30 to 35c for washed.

GREEN MEAT—Has just now commenced to come in, but the supplies are yet too light for any large or regular operations. Shoulders are retaining at 9½ to 10c; Sides and Hams 12 to 14c, as in quality.

IRON COTTON TIES command 11 to 12c per lb.

COFFEE—A cargo which has just arrived from Rio is on the market, the quality of which is light and the demand is active in a retail way at 25¼ to 27c per lb, currency, for Fair to Prime.

FREIGHTS—There is very little disengaged tonnage on the berth The offerings for shipment are fair and the rates are looking up. The engaged American vessels on the berth for Liverpool are asking ¾d per lb for cotton. The rates are 1¾c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York; ¾l per bbl for Flour, and 7c per gallon for Molasses. Steam for Boston 1¼c for Cotton; ¾l 12½ for Flour, and 7c for Molasses Sail for New York and Boston ⅝ to ¾c for Cotton, 7c to 90c for Flour, and 7c for Molasses Sail for Liverpool 9 16d for Cotton, 1¼c for Havre. The rates by steam for Liverpool is 1d per lb for Cotton.

Cassia Market.

Corr of Jeffries & Dumont. December 18, 1866.

Arrived yesterday, 39 Texas Beeves, 137 Calves and Yearlings, 37 Hogs, and 100 Sheep

Sold—3 Texas Beeves, 12 Calves and Yearlings, 108 Hogs, 1000 Sheep, and 1 Mule.

Stock on Sale—1017 Texas and 12 Western Beeves, 2101 Calves and Yearlings, 329 Hogs, 3100 Sheep, and 103 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ₱ lb net.....— 00 @ 12 ¾
Western Beef, 2d quality, ₱ head.....— 00 @ 00 00
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head.....— 00 @ 00 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net.....— 00 @ 00 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head.....— 00 @ 00 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head.....— 00 @ 00 00