THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIBBY, PUBLISHERS,
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Mailed Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $30 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All Northern Business of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents each per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
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:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1867.

To our Advertising Patrons.

In order to afford to our employés and printers a free and merry Christmas, we will not issue the *Bee* on Thursday. Advertisements intended for publication on that day appear in our issue to-day.

If we were not otherwise reminded of the recurrence of this joyous season, a flowing pitcher of egg nogg, sent us by that prince of mixtists, Andy Parle, of the "Phœnix House," would not have suffered us to remain oblivious of that interesting fact, and the entire editorial fraternity of the *Bee* toasted thereupon the health and prosperity of the genial Andy, wishing him many returns of the season. We also offer to our readers many congratulations, and wish them in full measure "a Merry Christmas."

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The opera of "La Fille du Régiment" was presented at this house, for the third time, last night. Messrs. Damiani and Duplu and Miss Lambelé assuming the principal characters, which they personated with their usual ability. The latter carried her audience completely away with the *Salut de la France*. After this opera, "Les Noces de Jeannette" was presented for the first time. Madame Prévost Segrin taking the rôle of *Jeannette*, and Lechevallier that of *Jean*. We need not say those artistes performed their parts with great acceptability.

To-night the management give an extra representation, when the opera of *Galathée*, in two acts, by Victor Massé, will be performed by Miss Aubbert, Mr. Dupiu and Mr. Decre.

A matinée performance of "The Black Crook" will be given to-day at the St Charles Theatre, and at the Academy of Music, where live thousand toys will be distributed among the young folks that may there assemble.

NEGRO DEPREDATIONS.—We have received a letter from one of the oldest planters in the parish of St. Charles, reporting the same condition of things there that exists all over the South. The negroes are depredating upon the cattle, even upon the oxen required for plantation use. Of course, the poultry stand no chance, and the planter is fully armed in defence of their newly acquired rights to appropriate everything not belonging to them. We are requested to call the attention of the authorities to the sad state of affairs in our neighboring parish.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

The letter of Judge Pitkin, which we publish in another column, shows how the advent of General Hancock has operated upon the minds of the loyal men of Louisiana. Judge Pitkin has been offered the office of Secretary of State, but he indignantly refused it, because he will not be identified with General Hancock's administration. This is a severe comment on the changed condition of things, since the name and presence of Sheridan was a tower of strength to the Southern loyalists.

The individual alluded to in the above was appointed Secretary of State by General Mower before that officer was ordered back to his regiment, and General Hancock rescinded the order of appointment. As to Pitkin's "indignant resignation," that may do for the latitude of Philadelphia. If it could only have been too glad to obtain the office. His letter to General Hancock is an illustration of the old story of the "sour grapes."

As to Pitkin's being unwilling to be "identified with General Hancock's administration," that is decidedly rich. General Hancock, popular as he is, could hardly have carried such a burden as Pitkin and his associates. To be reviled by such persons is preferable to being praised by them.

That Pitkin should be spoken of as the *Bulletin* has done, will only provoke a smile in this community.

THE EFFECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.—The New York *World* publishes nearly eight columns of letters from its Southern correspondence, giving the details of the ruin, despair, poverty and lawlessness which the Radical tyranny to curse that section with negro domination has already visited upon a once fertile and prosperous country. These shocking accounts of the effects of negro demoralization, brutality and savagery show that Russia has not visited upon Poland, Austria upon Crete, such merciless punishment as Radicalism has initiated upon the cotton States. The refined and diabolic cruelty of making the brutal slaves of yesterday the masters of to-day, has been followed by consequences as fatal and speedy as those which came from administering deadly poisons. In some sections of the South the negroes have been taken to the woods as outlaws and banded together for the destruction of property. In others they have collected of nights hundred armed desperadoes, and are threatening towns with sack and rapine. Everywhere they are fully armed, and under the control of incendiaries who drive them as they would sheep or oxen.

RECONSTRUCTION—STEVENS' BILL AS IT PASSED THE HOUSE.—The following is the Reconstruction bill as it passed the House of Representatives on the 18th inst., yea 104, nays 29:

Section 1. *Be it enacted*, That no much of the 5th section of the act passed March 23, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, as requires that a majority of all registered voters of that district shall be cast in favor of the ratification of the Constitution before it becomes valid, be, and the same is hereby so far modified that a majority of the votes cast at an election for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, shall be considered valid and confirming or rejecting said Constitution.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the several States which may be reconstructed under act of March 2, 1867, and its supplements, may at time of voting upon the ratification of the Constitution, vote also for members of Congress, who shall be entitled to take their seats at the next session of Congress after their several States shall have been admitted into the Union, and until a new apportionment election for said members shall be according to districts as they stand in March 4, 1867, unless otherwise provided for, and the same elective officers who make the return of votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution shall enumerate and certify to the votes cast for members of Congress, and give certificates of election to those whom they may deem entitled thereto.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper says of old Thad. Stevens that he is "well preserved." We have no doubt for such preserves kept in such jars.—*Pruning.*

This representative of the "art preservative" prefers jugs to jars—*à votre santé!*—George D.

THE DISAPPOINTED BRIDE.—The Washington *Evening Star*, of the 18th inst., makes the following statement in regard to Gen. Grant's Indian Aid:

"We regret to announce the illness of Col. Fly S. Parker, A. D. C., on the staff of Gen. Grant. Col. Parker was married on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, at the Church of Epiphany, to Miss Sackett, of Virginia, daughter of Gen. Sackett. Cards had been issued, but the wedding was postponed on account of the serious illness of Col. Parker. On Friday last Col. Parker visited the mother of the intended bride, residing in the country, and his exposure to the severe weather brought on a violent cold. After his return on Saturday he was very much indisposed, and on Sunday was unable to leave his bed. A physician was summoned, and forbid Col. Parker leaving his room hence the wedding yesterday was postponed. He is still quite ill, but it is hoped he will be out in a few days, when the wedding will take place."

Miss Sackett is described as a beautiful blonde, and a lady of wealth and high family.

A NEW WORK.—FORNEY AND HIS CAVALRY.—We have been shown by Capt. L. T. Lindsey, General Agent for "The Campaigns of Lieut. General Forrest and of Forrest's Cavalry," Sypes'mean copy of this work, and unhesitatingly pronounce it, both as to style and finish, a model book. A large octavo sheet of over 600 pages, with a copious appendix, containing rosters of all his brigade, regimental, company, and staff officers, it cannot fail to become at once a standard volume in the household of every individual or family whose deeds personally, or those of their participant command, are there recorded. It seeks in plain, unvarnished, but well chosen terms, to faithfully record the brilliant series of battles and campaigns, which, conducted with the indomitable skill of their redoubtable chief, through the ever varying vicissitudes of war, were always executed with such confident alacrity and irresistible vigor by his veteran followers, that their impetuosity bore down all obstacles, and their foal never abated until victory was perched upon their banners and every soldier was converted into a hero.

The first edition will be out and ready for the public by the 1st of January proximo.

The book can only be obtained by subscription, and then from some but regularly commissioned agents.—*West Tennessee Whig.*

Winchester Hall, a peddling lawyer of this place, is about leaving for Chicago, in which city he formerly resided, and where he designs making his future residence.—*Talladega Sentinel.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

Gen. Sheridan has presented to the General-in-Chief of the Army a report of his operations as the Civil and Military Commandant of the Fifth District, comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas, in pursuance of the act of Congress of 24 March, 1867, "providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States," commonly known as the "Reconstruction act," covering the time elapsing between his assumption of that command and his transference to that of Missouri, a period of nearly five months.

The General states that:

Upon a close examination of the existing civil government of those two States, he found nearly every civil functionary, from the Governor down, had been soldiers or aiders and abettors in the rebellion, and in nearly all cases they had been elected on Confederate grounds, and solely for services rendered in their attempts to destroy the general government. In fact, many, if not all, had advertised, when they were candidates, their services in this respect as a meritorious appeal for votes. I found also that they were nearly all disfranchised by the law, and were substantially aliens. It is scarcely necessary to state that from this condition of affairs nearly every civil officer within my command was either openly or secretly opposed to the law, and to myself as the authority held responsible by the order of the Executive of the nation, for its faithful execution. It was a difficult situation in which to be placed, *rendered still more so by the apparently open sympathy of the President with the functionaries above alluded to. I make this remark not as a charge, but simply as an explanation.* To have attempted "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals," and reorganize the State against all this power and influence, in accordance with the intentions of the framers of the law, without exercising the right of removal, was simply absurd.

It would have taken years for military commissions to have tried those cases of violations of the law alone that would have occurred in exact registration of the legal voters of the States. There was only one course to pursue, and that was to remove every civil officer who did not faithfully execute the law, or who put any impediment in the way of its execution—which course was adopted. In pursuance of the same, I decided to use the authority vested in me as leniently as possible; to almost allow myself to be forced to the wall by open overt acts before action was taken, and in every order issued the cause of removal was specified. I had no desire to oppress, and did not oppress. I only wished to give security to all good citizens, and did so, and insecurity to all officeholders who failed to carry out the law, or who put impediments in the way of reconstruction.

I have been charged by the highest authority in this nation with being tyrannical and partisan, and I am not afraid to say, when such charges are made against me, that I feel in my heart, they are untruthful. In all my dealings with people of Louisiana and Texas, I was governed by honor, justice and truth; no political influences or interests were allowed to control my actions. I carried out the law in good faith to all except those who it disfranchised and a set of dishonest political tricksters who I had previously denounced, and who sought to make use of the law to obtain place and position, and the whole system of reconstruction was faithfully and successfully pushed forward to near its completion with energy and economy, until the 1st of September, 1867, when I received General Orders No. 81, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, August 27, 1867, relieving me from the command of the Fifth Military District, and assigning me to the Department of the Missouri.

Gen. Sheridan is a better fighter than statesman and his government of the Fifth Military District only proves the incapacity of a mere soldier in the administration of civil rule. Gen. Sheridan either never learned the very first lesson which every soldier of a constitutional government ought to be taught, and which has been part of the education of West Point—the absolute supremacy of the civil over the military—or he came to the conclusion when he was clothed with civil powers in Louisiana and Texas that the proposition had been reversed and like other time honored teachings, had, since the war, become obsolete. His conduct while in command at New Orleans, also shows the propriety of a complete withdrawal by the civil power of the military power from all connection with all party politics. Sheridan came here as avowed partisan, and openly expressed his determination to work for the advancement of the interests of the Radical wing of the Republican party. Of course, then, every officeholder who did not hold his sentiments and work with him for the success of the Radical schemes, was in his eyes, "an alien and absentee in the rebellion, and either secretly or openly opposed to the law which he had been required to execute and to himself as the authority held responsible for its execution." In this report Gen. Sheridan, without exhibiting his usual candor, keeps out of sight the fact that nearly the whole population of his District had been more or less committed to the revolution—had more or less aided and assisted—as he terms it—"the rebellion, and that they had been encouraged to believe, they were not to be punished in any way for their participation in the war, nor deprived of any right they formerly possessed, nor degraded from the full status of American citizens. That Gen. Sheridan's actions at New Orleans were largely influenced by the feelings of resentment which he entertained and by what he guided, and by which were natural to a man of his low instincts, feelings aroused by his exclusion from the social courtesies of our people, we could not expect him to admit in his Report but that such is the truth he cannot deny because he himself admitted the fact when in this city, to gentlemen of respectability. Gen. Sheridan did not look upon this exclusion as a man of finer instincts would have done and would make any effort to win the regard of a people who had been deeply wounded by his merciless and brutal conduct towards them during the war. He resented with unmeasured abuse and slander of the people over whom he had been called to rule, this aversion they could not help exhibiting towards a man who had pursued them with vengeance and insulting to prove all they held dear, and because of those feelings of repulsion towards him individually, he looked upon that people with a malignant eye and permitted his administration to take its character from the displeasure it was quite natural in him such treatment should excite. A high-toned, chivalrous soldier would have spoken about such petty annoyances with scorn and would not have despised the good opinions of a people whose happiness and prosperity were in his keeping.

If President Johnson had not already been abundantly justified in removing Gen. Sheridan from his command here, the language of this report, so insulting to the former, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind how correctly the President comprehended the duty he was called upon to perform, in recalling the trust which, perhaps in an unguarded moment, at the instance of Gen. Grant, he had conferred upon Gen. Sheridan. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States—the highest executive officer of the nation, is accused by an officer under his command, whom he had promoted to a post of high distinction, of being in open sympathy with persons who were opposed to the law the President ordered this officer to execute. And when that high functionary, under all the responsibilities of his office, charges against his subordinate acts of tyranny and partizanship, what does that subordinate do? Does he follow the custom which prevails among men of honor, in the army, and demand a court-martial to try him upon such grave charges? charges which if true, soviet him of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Far from it; he vents his spleen in public and in private, verbally, and in important documents intended to see the light. After being degraded from his command he traverses the length and breadth of the country, courting the favor of the unthinking multitude, as if in defiance of his superior officer; and then, as if still unsatisfied with these exhibitions of insubordination, he embodies in a grave official report, to remain among the public records of the War Department, additional and more flagrant evidences of his disposition to resist his lawful superiors, and charges the President with "untruthfulness."

Had language like this been used towards Gen. Sheridan or Gen. Grant they would have been grossly derelict in not subjecting the offender to an immediate trial. Who does not know how promptly Gen. Scott would have acted in a case of this kind? But alas! we have fallen upon evil days. Owls now sit in the places where eagles were wont to soar and mediocrities like Grant and Sheridan occupy the posts once held by real commanders like Scott and others who reflected lustre upon the American service.

It is high time the President should stand upon the dignity of his office and require Gen. Grant to arrest this obstreperous and disrespectful officer and bring him to trial for his contempt of the discipline of the service to which he belongs. No time better than the present to teach the young and careless officers of the army this important lesson.

OLE BULL REPEATED TO THE UNITED STATES.—Ole Bull arrived in New York in the steamship Russia, on Wednesday. He is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will leave early in the week for Chicago. It is his intention to return to the city in a couple of months, and take up his violin again for a few concerts.—During the last ten years he has been playing in the great capitals of Europe, with the same success as in former years. In St. Petersburg, especially, he has re-awakened great enthusiasm.

It is said he has even increased in fervor and imagination, and is studying new surprises in music and execution.—*N. Y. Post.*

"Pa, do stores ever make malt liquors?" "No, child; why do you ask?" "Because I heard me tell Jane to bring in the clothes, for a storm was brewing.

Robberies, Larcenies, etc.—Corporal Kelly reports that an unsuccessful attempt was made Monday night to enter the residence of Mrs. C. Mandell, corner of Conti and Roman streets. The burglars aroused the inmates by the noise they made in trying to get into a window in the rear of the building. They left a coat and a pair of brass knuckles.

The residence of Mr. J. C. Grogan, Fourth street, between Baronne and Dryades, was burglariously entered about 9 o'clock yesterday morning and about $150 worth of clothing and jewelry were stolen. Mr. G. offers $25 reward for the stolen articles.

Dan Moran, a boy who escaped from the House of Refuge last Friday, was arrested in the act of stealing from the money drawer of the grocery corner of First and Rousseau streets.

On Esplanade, near Dorgenois street, a store was broken in a few nights since and robbed of large quantities of crockery and stove furniture. About the same time another robbery was perpetrated on Broad street, near by, and a private residence entered and many valuable articles of wardrobe taken away. But a night or two ago a milkman lost 150 chickens and geese on Rocheblave street, and no clue left by which the robbers could be traced.

The residence of Hon. Pierre Soulé was entered and the wash room robbed of a large quantity of wearing apparel; as was also the residence of Mr. Kopp, living on Hospital street.

Verily the *chevaliers d'industrie* are at work with their wonted tact and boldness, as our reports daily manifest.

Recorder Neville's Court.—Susan Jostling was arraigned, charged with being accessory to the robbery in the case of the State vs. Mary Donelly. Lucie Casey prefers the charge. He avers that he was robbed by force, of $700 on the evening of the 10th inst., in a house of ill fame, on Perdido street, between Phillippa and Circus. The accused was remanded until a regular affidavit could be made.

Frank Montgomery, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, and C. E. Clark, were arraigned, charged with having forged a check on the United States Assistant Treasurer, in the name of A. J. McGonnigle, 8th Lieut. Col. U. S. A., for $247, and traded the same to E. C. Gerstenberg, the keeper of a clothing store at No. 110 Baronne street. Both were required to give bonds in $1000 each, to answer on the 18th prox.

Wm. Little and Wm. Foley were arraigned, charged by officer Farrell with forging a check for $12 50 on the banking house of Messrs. Pike, Lapeyre & Bro., in the name of H. D. McGinnis, in favor of the steamboat Irene or bearer. The case was continued until Monday next.

Thomas Eagan was arraigned, charged by James N. Brickell, No. 38 Union street, with having committed perjury before the Second Justice's Court, in a case entitled Jas. O'Hara vs. Thomas Eagan, relative to the loss of three goats. Case was fixed for the 23 prox. Bail $500.

James Farmer, the keeper of a coffee and lodging house at the corner of Poydras street, was arraigned, charged by Moses Alexander with having feloniously abstracted from his pockets a pocket-book containing $156. The case was fixed for January 14. Bail $500.

Thos. Murphy, John McElroy, Bailey Green, John Kelly, Jas. Gallagher, Clarence Baptiste and George Washington were sent to the Work-House for twenty days as vagrants.

The Case of Street Commissioner Baker and Deputies.—There was a meeting in the Mayor's parlor last night to inquire into the charges of corruption preferred by Mr. Sherburne against Mr. Baker and his deputies Messrs. Brown and D'Homergue. The meeting adjourned till Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, in the same place, and in the meantime will confer with Gen. Hancock on the subject of the proper manner of investigating the charges.

Boy Accidentally Killed.—A boy named Joseph Farrell, whose parents reside on Mira street, between Common and Gravier streets, Monday evening, about 6 o'clock, while playing with a number of other boys on a pile of old lumber, was accidentally thrown down, and in falling his head came in contact with a spike, which entered the skull, and caused immediate death.

Cutting Affray.—A difficulty occurred Monday evening, about 6 o'clock, between two Italians, Jose Ramez and Manuel Fernandez, at the corner of Love and Elysian Fields streets, during which knives were drawn and such badly cut in several places. Officer Lopez arrested both on counter charges of cutting with intent to kill.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—Michael Robinson plead guilty of the larceny of a bundle of clothes and was remanded to await sentence.

D. F. Manly was convicted of embezzling $40 in city money entrusted to him by Eliza Dowling to buy fuel (coal).

Charles Fitzsimmons plead guilty of assault and battery on J. B. Buckley, and was sentenced to 15 days imprisonment from the 5th inst., and the term having expired by his imprisonment since that date, he was discharged.

Victor Phillips, colored, was convicted of assaulting and battering John Anderson.

Frank Wallace, Frank Bryan, Frank Fletcher—a strange trio of Frankes—were tried on a charge of breaking open in the night time the stable of Joseph S Garcia, and stealing therefrom two mules and a horse. Wallace was convicted and the others acquitted.

John Gaffney, plead guilty of assault and battery on M. P. Torregano, and was sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment from the 11th instant, date of his incarceration.

Mr J. De Hague, charged with embezzlement of six pictures entrusted to him for sale by W. H. Van Ornum, was released *on nolle prosequi.*

Jacob Reidy, was acquitted of a charge of stealing $108 from Hyrell, Gayle & Co's Lonis Morel, charged in the same indictment, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and acknowledging his guilt, was remanded to await sentence.

The Theatrical Injunction.—M M Cohen, Esq., the Governor John B. Weller, late of California, have been appointed by Judge Hunt, of the United States Circuit Court, a commission to witness the respective representations of the "Black Crook" at the St. Charles Theatre and the "Black Crook Enchantment, and the Prophetic Music, and report upon the mooted question as to whether or not the one is a counterfeit presentment of the other. Judges favor a verdict properly, ought to visit both establishments for his own satisfaction.

The Correspondent of the New World on the Alabama Convention.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 7.—Yesterday the Alabama "Convention" adjourned. If I have said anything harsh of that "Convention" I am glad of it. It was the mission of this State to declare as ever misrepresented a people or forged the name of a deliberate body. In my first report several of the members were so little known as unknown, this was an inaccuracy. They were, as appeared afterward, known and most unfavorably. One was an old Whig, and had a father robbed a bawd. A third bilked his landlord, as that landlord and lodging will testify, though the bill was afterwards, to spare exposure, paid by a contribution from the party of moral ideas. A third hired negroes and cheated both Ethiopia and the excise by retailing untaxed whisky at enormous rate. A fifth is charged with having the blood of twenty men, shot from behind, upon his hands. And a sixth turns out to have been a noted conspirator with John Diddier in two Southern States. One is applauded at the magnificent rascality of this fire eater, the Reconstruction Convention and the whole. The trouble is that the Northern people—and they are not to blame for it—can not believe these rascals. They can not imagine them, rather the offspring of bright fancy than the records of sober facts. Once more, they are not to blame for it. If I, who write, had never come South neither could I have believed in things that, when told, so strain human credulity. But seeing is believing. Hearing a man is good evidence as to his words; and, having both seen and heard this lately adjourned Alabama "Convention," I can smit with a horror that any such ineffable fraud, any such infinite monstrosity, should be permitted for one single instant, of time to threaten by the abortion it produces to have a share in ruling us of the North.

English Opinion of the Situation.

[From the London News, Dec. 4.]

Lord Stanley has laid before Parliament a dispatch to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of date so recent as the 16th ult., which shows clearly the state of the question pending between this country and the United States with regard to the Alabama claims. The difficulty raised so gratuitously by Mr. Seward on Lord Stanley's accession to office still obstructs a settlement. Mr. Seward had so framed his acceptance of Lord Stanley's offer to refer the American claims to arbitration as to convey the impression that it is the desire of the United States Government that any tribunal to be agreed upon, in dealing with the Alabama claims may either into a question whether the act of policy of her Majesty's government in recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the recognition was made. Lord Stanley says distinctly that the Queen's government cannot consent to a reference of this question. In consequence of the Alabama claims to an arbitration, it must be assumed that an actual state of war existed between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States; that point being conceded, it would be for the arbiter to determine whether there had been any such failure on the part of the British Government in its duties as a neutral as could be deemed to involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good losses of American citizens caused by the Alabama and other vessels of the same class. This is the purport of Lord Stanley's dispatch, which we print in another column. The public, we believe, is by this time heartily weary of a discussion which seems interminable, and we are not going to multiply words upon it. There is one thing, however, most necessary to be remembered. Mr. Seward is undoubtedly *the sort aggravating of correspondents*, but he may have for his successor some one who will write less and behave worse. A great manufacturer of political power in the United States is foreshadowed by the late elections, and it is all in favor of the Democratic party—the old and bitter enemy of England, the party, moreover, to which the American Irish belong and to which they are indispensable. If it should come into office while these sores are not healed, and while Fenianism was rife, the consequences might be such as the friends of peace and civilization on both sides of the Atlantic would deplore.

ANECDOTE OF A BISHOP.—A clergyman tells this anecdote of the late Bishop of Litchfield, England:

"When I went to my first ordination examination in the Greek testament, he afterwards said how he regretted to find that I, as a graduate, had only £50 a year and furnished apartments. I told his lordship that I was so often out that my personal expenses were but small, and low as was the stipend, I lived on it and owed no man anything. The bishop said it was very creditable to me; that he had heard I was working well in the mission, and that, as his secretary would have some claim upon me for legal service, I must allow him to place in my hand a trifle to defray those charges and my travelling expenses. The bishop slipped into my hand a £10 note."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Desire of the West Indies for Annexation to the United States.

Protracted Session of the Cabinet.

The Disposition of the Atlantic Squadron.

Distinguished Calls on the President.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Information, both telegraphic and by letters from the West Indies, is believed in official circles as indicating a desire on the part of those islands to be annexed to the United States.

The Executive departments were all closed early to-day, and will not resume duties until Thursday.

Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, reports to the Navy Department the disposition of the vessels belonging to that squadron; the Guerriere, Wasp and Pawnee were at Bahia, the Kansas at Montevideo, the Huron at Rio and the Shamakin off Buenos Ayres.

The Cabinet session to-day lasted for several hours, all present except Randall.

During the forenoon Senators Fessenden and Doolittle and Gen. Mead call on the President.

New York, Dec. 24.—The New England Society celebrated the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims in the customary manner yesterday. Speeches were made, by Henry Ward Beecher, Gens. Sherman, Sickles and others.

New Orleans, Dec. 24.—Sugars firmer; middlings 15½c; sales 1400 bales. Flour dull. Wheat declined. Corn dull and declined 1c. Provisions quiet. More Pork $21. Naval Stores dull. Freights heavy. Cotton by steamer to Liverpool 9d. Money easy at 6 percent, with exceptions at 8. Gold closed at 135⅞. Government drafts 8 to 9 discount.

Sub Treasury balance, $103,500,000.

Augusta, Dec. 24.—Cotton market quiet but steady; sales 480 bales; receipts 1280; middlings 15c.

Savannah, Dec. 24.—Cotton market dull. Prices declined; middlings nominally 24½c. Receipts 4866 bales; sales 682; exports 7168.

Mobile, Dec. 24.—Cotton market continued quiet. Prices declined; middlings nominally 24½c. Receipts 1806 bales; sales 892; exports 7168.

Nashville, Dec. 24.—Cotton quiet and partially declined 5c; sales 550 bales, middlings 15c. Receipts 335 bales.

Louisville, Dec. 24.—Tobacco dull, 67 hhds sold in the market at 5c to $12. Cotton 19½c to 13½. Hogs nominal 9½c, gross. Mess Pork $21. Superfine Flour $7.50 to $8; choice $11 to $12 50. Wheat $2.30 to $2.40. Corn shelled in bulk 76c, ear 73 to 75c. Oats in bulk 55c. Lard dull, tierces 12½c. Whisky in bond 28 to 30c. Bacon steady, clear sides 13½c. Mess Beef $21.50 to $22. Bulk shoulders 9c. Clear sides 12c.

Louisville, Dec. 24.—River rising, 6½ feet in the canal.

Cincinnati, Dec. 24.—Flour dull, extra $10 to $10 25, family $10 75 to $11. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 winter $2.30 No 2 $2.45. No 1 spring $2 to $2 05. Corn in demand, No 1 white nominal $2 42. Corn unchanged and dull at 80 to 82c for new-ear. Oats quiet at 56c. Cotton dull and nominally 19½c. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky dull in bond at 29c. Hogs dull, dressed $7 75 to $8 40. Provisions dull. New Mess Pork $21, at buyer's option until January. Lard dull, kettle 12½c. Bacon dull, 300 tierces sold at 12c for prime kettle, holders ask 12½c. Green Meats dull; prices lower; shoulders 8½c, sides 9 to 9c, hams 11c, demand light. Bulk Meats nominal at 8 to 10c for shoulders and sides. Bacon nominally unchanged. Sugar dull at 13 to 17c for fresh Ohio. Money easy.

St. Louis, Dec. 24.—Tobacco dull and lower—4½ to 7½c for lugs, and 7½ to 12c for common to good leaf; other qualities unchanged. Hemp dull, $7 75 to $8 40. Provisions dull and lower; mess Pork $21, at buyer's option until January. Lard, tierces 12½c. Bacon dull; 300 tierces sold at 12c for prime kettle, holders ask 12½c. Green Meats dull; prices lower; shoulders 8½c, sides 9 to 9c, hams 11c, demand light. Bulk Meats nominal at 8 to 10c for shoulders and sides. Bacon nominally unchanged. Sugar dull at 13 to 17c for fresh Ohio. Money easy.

St. Louis, Dec. 24.—Tobacco dull and lower—4½ to 7½c for lugs, and 7½ to 12c for common to good leaf; other qualities unchanged. Hemp dull, $7 75 to $8 40. Provisions dull and lower; mess Pork $21, at buyer's option until January. Lard, tierces 12½c. Bacon dull; 300 tierces sold at 12c for prime kettle, holders ask 12½c. Green Meats dull; prices lower; shoulders 8½c, sides 9 to 9c, hams 11c, demand light. Bulk Meats nominal at 8 to 10c for shoulders and sides. Bacon nominally unchanged. Sugar dull at 13 to 17c for fresh Ohio. Money easy.

New York, Dec. 24.—Gold 135⅞. Sterling Exchange 110⅛. Bonds, old and new, 108⅛. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat heavy and dull. Corn dull; sales in buyers' favor. Oats steady.

Pork dull. Mess $20 25. Whisky nominal. Cotton dull; middling uplands 15¾ to 15⅞c. Freights dull.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Chr. Cooke, in a letter to *Public Opinion*, alludes to a recent speech of John Bright, in which that statesman insisted upon the sanctity of the right of petition. Mr. Cooke says he has had some experience lately in the exercise of this right:

During the last session of Parliament I presented, through the Hon. G. Denman, Colonel Sykes and Mr. J. S. Mill, respectively, three petitions upon the following subjects respectively, namely: One petition in favor of a graduated tax or certificate duty by attorneys, in lieu of the present unfair imposition; another in favor of a measure for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Commission; and a third in favor of the abolition of the ecclesiastical system of government be granted the nation.

Paris, Dec. 24.—Evening.—The unsettled condition of affairs in Florence occasions much uneasiness. The Italian Government is in the Italian Government it is feared will place Italy in a menacing attitude towards France.

The Prince of Prussia is expected in the Rhine in a few days.

Florence, Dec. 24.—The existing Cabinet will not be dissolved. Some changes in the composition of the Cabinet are expected, but they will remain at the head of the Government, and under his direction the organization of the Ministry will be completed.

Vienna, Dec. 24.—The bill for the emancipation passed the Reichsrath.

Southeast Pass, Dec. 21—6 P. M.—Wind S. E., light; weather cloudy. Ship Wm. Wolf, Sayer, of Boston, from Liverpool, present Secretary of Legation to Chili, and Mr. Hollister, of Connecticut. For Minister to Ecuador candidates are numerous, most of them from Ohio. They are Ex-Governor Ford, Col. Brockway, of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Spencer, Markbreit, Nixon, Caldwell, Allen and Dunn. The six last named are residents of Cincinnati.

It is probable that Mr. Stillwell will be again nominated for Minister to Venezuela, as the Senate did not decide at the last session whether to reject or confirm him. Mr. Greeley has been officially notified of his nomination and confirmation, and until he formally notifies the State Department that he declines the honor no action will be had upon application for the mission to Austria.

The parties who sold the President's message yesterday did not obtain copies at the White House. The individuals charged with selling it have not recently visited the Executive Mansion. The copy obtained the message is now pretty well understood, and will be made public in a few days. They were as guilty, morally, as though they had stolen the document directly to the President to withhold it from publication until the message was delivered to Congress, for they knew that the copies they sold were obtained upon that pledge of honor. DATA.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 23, 1867.

Special Orders No. 217.

1. 2d Lieutenant Isaac N. Walter, 6th U. S. Cavalry, having reported at these Headquarters, *en route* to his regiment, in Texas, will report for duty to the commanding officer, Company G, of that regiment, in this city, waiting approval by the War Department, of Special Orders No. 111, dated Headquarters, 6th U. S. Cavalry, December 10, 1867, assigning Lieutenant Walter to said company.

2. The command of Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, now considered as dependencies of the Post of Shreveport, and belonging to the District of Louisiana, is hereby transferred to the District of Texas. The commanding officers at Marshall and Jefferson will immediately report, by letter, to the General Commanding said District, at Austin.

By command of Maj. General W. S. Hancock.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
2d Lieut. 37 Infy., Brvt. 1st Lieut. U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

SLAVE STATISTICS OF BALTIMORE CITY.—Mr. James L. D. Gill, commissioner of slave statistics in the city of Baltimore, reports having recorded up to yesterday the names of 233 owners of slaves, who jointly owned 890 slaves, emancipated by the adoption of the constitution of 1864, or who pretended the army or navy of the United States. The amount of claims these 233 owners present against the United States is $576,000. According to the census of 1860 there were 2240 slaves in the city of Baltimore. Deducting from this number the 890 for whom the owners have put in claims, there will be 1350 slaves owned in Baltimore at the period of emancipating for whom no claim has as yet been presented.—*Sun.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1867.

We have little change to notice in the Money market, but if anything, the demand was more pressed to-day, and the supply of money not less sufficient to meet it. The banks continue to discount a fair amount of business paper for their customers, and street rates are not so usurious than a few weeks since. But this applies only to good paper, secured by solid collaterals, which is negotiable at 1 to 1½ per cent per month. Other descriptions rule at 1½ to 2, with very little demand for it from tenders. Mortgage notes are quoted at 12 to 15 per cent per annum, but capitalists prefer to put out any factory city property, but names which can be relied on for prompt payment.

Gold opened at 132¾ to 132½, and after a very limited business, closed at about the same. The sales included $2300 at 132½, $2900 and $3000 at 132⅝, and $2900 at 132¾. Sterling was noticed sales of 2000 Mexican dollars at 135¾. It may be quoted at 127½ to 128 for American half-dollars, and 135 to 135¼ for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange exhibited no material change to notice. The supply of bills continues a round amount of good bill of lading at 149, a further sum at 149¼, two bills of £1000 each, and a larger amount at 149½ and a small amount ranging from 149 for bills of lading to 149¼ for bank credits. The business in France was on quite a liberal scale, reaching 500,000 as follows: 10,000, 15,000 and a larger amount of good commercial at 5 96¼; 25,000, 25,000, 35,000, 50,000 and 50,000 At at 5 95; 35,000 and 45,000 at 5 93¾; 50,000 private bankers at 5 93¾; 100,000 bank at 5 92½, and 15,000 private bankers at 5 91¾. Sterling may be quoted at 112¾ to 113 for good to A1, with and without bill of lading, and 113¾ to 114 for private bankers' and bank, and France at 5 97½ to 5 93¾ for good to A1 commercial, and 5 92½ to 5 90 for private bankers' and bank.

The tendency of Domestic Exchange was again in favor of buyers. The banks continued to check on New York at ½ per cent discount, at which they met in very limited demand, and the sales of commercial included $12,000, $15,000 and $20,000 at ½ to ¾ discount, and offered at $70,000 at ¾ to ⅞; $20,000 $20,000 and $25,000 at 13 16; $20,000, $30,000, $25,000 and $140,000, closed at ⅞ to 15 16; $20,000 and $25,000 at $10,000; $25,000 and $25,000 at 15 16, $500 Philadelphia sight, and $10,000 Boston sight at ½, and $10,000 thirty days on New York, at ¾.

The only sales of Gold Coin was reported were 85 shares Bank of New Orleans at —, and 5 N. O. City Railroad at $200.

We heard of no further sales of City Bonds. The last reported were at 67 for the Railroad issues and 70 to 80 for the Consolidated.

City Treasury Warrants continue very quiting $1500 and $3000 large sold at 10½ discount; $2000 and $15,000 at 11; $5000 at 11¼; $10,000 at 11⅜, and $3000 and $4000 at 11½. We close they were quoted at 17 to 17½. The small bills ranged from 2½ to 3½, but ruled at 2½ to 3. State notes were quiet at 41½ to 42½ discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1867.

COTTON—The sales to day amounted to 6100 bales at still more irregular prices than yesterday, the general advantage being on the side of the buyer. The quotations for Ordinary are as foll