The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1867.

To Our Advertising Patrons.

In order to afford to our employes a holiday on New Year's Day, we will not issue the *Bee* on Thursday next. Advertisements intended for publication on that day will appear in Wednesday's issue. Our advertising patrons will please take notice that there will be no issue on January 2d, 1868.

Mr. C. G. D. Holle, news dealer, stationer and bookseller, No. 61 Exchange Alley, has our thanks for a copy of "Leslie's Lady's Magazine" for this month, and for copies of the various illustrated papers of New York. Nearly everything in the way of periodicals may be had regularly of Mr. Holle, including French, German, English and American publications.

We are happy to announce the arrival, last night by steamship Cuba, from Baltimore, and to welcome to the city the distinguished vicarious sufferer for the South, Mr. Jefferson Davis, who is accompanied on his journey home by Mrs. Davis, where he will be surrounded by the love and veneration of an affectionate people.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are at the St. Charles Hotel, and, it is understood, will after a short stay, proceed to Mississippi.

JACKSON RAILROAD PARTY.—The Railroad Company gave last evening to their employes an elegant social entertainment, in the large warehouse at the depot, and the courteous Superintendent who presided over the ceremonies—Colonel T. S. Williams—was polite enough to notify us of the fact and send an invitation, which we gladly accepted. We found a large and happy party assembled to see the old year out and the new year in. Dances, quadrilles, waltzes and so forth were the order of the evening, and a sumptuous supper was prepared to "round off" the night's enjoyment. When we left, the greatest hilarity prevailed, and it was evident that many would not go home till morning, and we imagine that not a few would have some difficulty in finding home.

Remember that the "Tale of Enchantment" is to be performed for the last time to-day at the Academy of Music. The troupe leaves tomorrow for Havana.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Purser of the steamship Cuba for a file of Havana papers.

There will be four performances at the Museum, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, to-day, viz: at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., and 7½ P. M.

MADAME RISTORI.—Mr. D. de Vivo, agent for Madame Ristori, reached our city yesterday from Mobile. On account of the prevalence of the cholera in Havana, Madame Ristori has deferred her trip there until February. This will bring her to New Orleans in March.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Cuba, from Baltimore and Havana:

Mrs W G Seward, Mr and Mrs J. Sereno Davis, Geo. Buchanan, Mr Robert Davis, Mr Richard Rainwind, Mr and Mrs H D Penrod, Mr and Mrs F M daughter and servant, Miss Foster, Capt Warren and six men, Mr and Mrs Price, Jos P Hawkins, Robt Sackett, Mr Foster, J J Libano, J Fernandez, H G Robinette, U S A, M Maestra, C Coombs, J Pujol, and 3 in the steerage.

The New Orleans *Times* says the following *splendid* boat was given at the Brokers' dinner, in that city last week:—"General Butler—The only living representative of the wealth of New Orleans.

The late George W. Kendall, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, said, in the last letter written by him, that in all his life he had not been to school ten months, and that "the little I ever learned was from running against people who had enjoyed more advantages."

A well known money broker on Carondelet street is the party who proposes to furnish the State Constitutional Convention with money, based upon the tax ordinance.

PARDON OF GEN. BRECKINRIDGE URGED.—A Washington special, of the 26th ult., says:

Rev. R. J. Breckinridge urges the pardon of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, on the ground that he was wrong in his political views, yet, as he is a man of truth and honor, he deserves Executive clemency. Gen. Breckinridge has never solicited pardon.

The *North Mississippian*, of the 5th, tells of a murder committed by a Methodist preacher, named Briggs, a young man from near Selma, Ala., on a Mr. Noah and his wife, and a Mr. De Greffenried. He killed them with a billet of wood. Briggs was insane.

Change of Commanders on the Rio Grande.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Hancock:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
New Orleans, La., Dec. 30, 1867. }

Special Orders No. 222.

1. The 41st United States Infantry, Brevet Brigadier General R. S. Mackenzie, commanding, now stationed on the Rio Grande river, Texas, will be replaced by the 28th United States Infantry, Brevet Major Gen. A. McD. McCook, commanding, as soon as practicable. The transfer will be made immediately, as the companies of the 28th United States Infantry now relieved, Brevet Major Gen. Reynolds, commanding District of Texas, will give all the orders necessary for executing the details of this movement, and will assign the 41st United States Infantry to posts according to discretion.

On the arrival at Brownsville, Brevet Major Gen. A. McD. McCook will relieve Brevet Brigadier Gen. Mackenzie of the command of the sub-district of the Rio Grande.

By command of Maj. General Hancock.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

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

The Mobile *Register* corrects some discrepancies in the account of the murderous assault on Judge Busteed. The first shot fired at the judge while he was standing on the edge of the curbstone did not hit him, and it was then that the judge, unprepared and unarmed, passed behind two gentlemen near by him, and seized one of them, Mr. Foley, behind whom he screened himself, when both fell on the street, Judge Busteed outside, and Mr. Gilay under the sidewalk; then Martin stepped up, and actually over Mr. Golay, fired twice at the judge, and it is likely, from the nature of the wound and the upward course of the ball, that it was inflicted while the victim was lying helplessly on the ground. Whep Mr. Turner and Col. Mather came to the help of Martin, while the latter was trying to shoot Turner, Mr. Garrard Gregg, the gentleman in company with Mr Golay, succeeded in snatching the pistol from Martin's hand, but not until Martin had snapped it at Turner's breast. The judge is out of danger and quite easy. His physicians expect to effect a complete cure.

A Colored Delegate Visits Grant—He is Satisfied to "Take a Horse."

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald*, dated the 24th ult., says:

Gen. Grant had a novel sort of an applicant for admittance to his presence this morning. About half past ten o'clock a respectable looking cattle citizen made his appearance, and asked to have an interview with the General of the Armies. He was told that he must send in his name, whereupon the colored citizen sat down and indicted a letter to Gen. Grant, in which he explained that he was a representative of his African brethren of the South, and came on their part to discover Grant's views on the subject of the day, and more especially regarding the rights of the negro. The letter was taken to Gen. Grant, who sent back an answer that he was a military officer, and did not desire any conversation on political subjects. The colored delegate, however, refused to be snubbed in this way, and entered into an argument with Gen. Dent on the subject, in which Dent he twisted merely to take back with him some comforting assurance that Grant was the friend of the negroes, and that he proved their support. Dent informed him that when Senator Wade called on Grant, the conversation was devoted mainly to horses, and not to politics. The colored citizen said he did not want to talk horses—that he took no interest in that subject, but in others, of more use to general humanity and great political rights. Dent, however, was all most as reticent on these matters as General himself, and so the African delegate, after repeated efforts at pumping, retired disappointed.

PLANS FOR RELIEVING THE SOUTH.—A special dispatch from Washington, dated the 27th, says:

Gen. Howard is giving close attention to the condition of affairs South, and while he does not believe the destitution is as great as represented in the Southern press, he is convinced that some measures of relief should be adopted by Congress. Some plans have been submitted to him; one of these was presented to day, by a Charleston lawyer, and its general features are partially approved by Gen. Canby. It proposes for a thirty million or two per cent. Government loan, secured by the property of those receiving shares of it, and by a lien on their crops. Gen. Howard, in looking it over, to Gen. Grant, recommended instead a proper and numerous distribution of food by the Government as long as the necessity for its issue exists; as it is to be repaid after a certain time, and secured by a lien on crops; the distribution to be once supplied through certain agents of acknowledged standing in the districts.

The Delaware papers complain greatly of the condition of the schools of that State.

A Boston man advertised for a wife "for a man of means," and received nearly a thousand photographs in reply.

The Washington *Chronicle* pronounces Tenpenny "the most perfect Republic in America—ever more so than Massachusetts."

Mazzini was seriously ill at last accounts.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

A RETROSPECT OF THE EXPIRING YEAR.

As we write, the year 1867 is on the eve of expiring, and before these words shall have reached the hands of our readers, the year 1868 will have begun its course. It would be sheer mockery to tender our patrons a compliment of the season and in hackneyed language to wish them a "Happy New Year" in view of the depression, commercial and political, which characterizes their condition at the present time. That we wish them a happier year than the last, a more prosperous business season, and permanent relief from the terrible mental anxiety arising from the gloomy aspect of public affairs, which they are now undergoing, they will readily believe. Whatever affects them commercially reacts upon us, when they prosper we share in their good fortune; when they meet with reverses we do not escape, and as to the political situation we are at sea on the same ship with them. If she reaches port in safety, or founders in the storm, we share the same fate with them, and thus our interests are identical.

A retrospect of the last twelve months, however, cannot be unprofitable to us either as a people or as individuals, and it is in that spirit we address our readers this morning. If errors have been made by any of us, either of omission or of commission, the present is a suitable time to review our course, cast aside the chart which has led us astray, and under better guidance take a new departure on our annual voyage. It is a consoling reflection to those who can extract the philosophy from it, that there is no condition of affairs, however deplorable, out of which compensation does not come, and which is utterly comfortless. The secret is how to appropriate to ourselves the solace which always accompanies misfortune. It is given to few to see the sun behind the cloud but the sun is there and *will be visible* when the cloud has been dispelled. And we say to our readers that dark as the horizon is at the present moment the blue sky is there and will shortly appear.

With reference then to political affairs it seems to us that some little progress has been made towards a restoration of the Union once existing between the two widely separated sections of our common country, and in which all our future hopes are bound up. Certainly the power of the malignant radical faction which has for so long a time run riot through the land, has been shorn to some extent at least, of its large proportions and in its desperation is even now gathering up what remains of—let us hope, its impotent strength, to strike a last blow for the power it has so grossly abused. If we shall meet that with the same patient endurance with which we received their former strokes, we may then congratulate ourselves on having suffered the last infliction of their vengeful malice. When the year 1867 commenced, the fractional majority of Congress was master of the situation and the Executive Departments of the Government seemed to be powerless for our relief. With the beginning of the year 1868, the relative situation of these Department is reversed; the President has regained that just influence which the Constitution intended him to exercise, and the wicked men who plotted his overthrow stand exposed to the righteous indignation of an outraged people. They have fallen into the pit they digged for him and for the liberties of their country, and have forfeited the sympathy of even their own supporters. True it is that the odious sectional laws enacted for our punishment and degradation are still unrepealed and in operation against us—that a negro government is being erected over our Commonwealth, and odious local laws intended for our humiliation and enslavement to a servile race, are being enacted and will have temporary force, but when reason shall have fully resumed her throne, this evil work can be annulled and set aside and its authors pilloried before an assembled nation. And we rely for this upon the undeniable fact that it is *the interest* of the Northern people to restore us to our former privileges. It is impossible that one section of the country can be ruined and the other go unharmed. What mean these tales which are even now being wafted from the North of numerous commercial failures and insolvencies, of laborers crying for bread, of these numberless terrible crimes and outrages hourly perpetrated in all the large cities of the North, Capital Stations, demoralization and recklessness prevailing even among its higher classes? Truly, they are beginning to reap the fruits of their departure from the sound fundamental principles by which it was once their boast to be guided, and have yet to pass through the ordeal of heavy affliction under the wise governance of a just Providence.

As for ourselves, what further woes can overtake us than we have already endured? Our crops have failed, disease and the deadliest type has overspread the State and carried off thousands of our most valuable citizens and most promising youth, and we are reduced almost to a condition of beggary, but a change must come, improvement in our agricultural and commercial affairs must take place, and smiles appear where nothing but gloom is now seen.

Our ship of State has been driven by a raging storm among the breakers and has been terribly strained, but let us hope her hull is yet sound, and by good management is again in deep water, limitating the prudent and skillful navigator, let us take a new departure as we begin our annual journey, that when this joyous season shall once more come round we may have reached port and be able to wish each other in deed and in truth a happy New Year.

A TEST VOTE.—The other day Gen. Butler endeavored to have a suspension of the rules of the House of Representatives, in order to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, in the judgment of the House, all the indebtedness of the nation ought to be paid in exact accordance with the acts of Congress creating it, but not otherwise; that is to say, all loans or notes ought to be paid in gold, to be so paid; and all loans not so contracted to be payable, ought to be paid in lawful money of the United States."

Now one would suppose that no one but a person who is in favor of robbing the people, and who is inclined to be a rascal, would vote against such a resolution, but it was carried down by eighty-three to fifty-five. The New York *Evening Post*—Radical and bondholding—regards it as a test vote. Of the eighty-three negative votes, twenty were Radicals and thirteen were Democrats, and of the fifty-five affirmative votes, fifteen were Democrats and forty were Republicans. This vote shows that the bondholders are at work in both parties, and it behooves the people to be on the alert to prevent a highhanded, enormous public robbery. Let them look to it that they vote next year for no one for President and for Congress, no matter to what party he belongs, who is opposed to the principles of the resolution offered by General Butler.

From the New York Herald.

Developments in the South.

Although some of our contemporaries seem to find gleams of sunshine in the condition of the South, we confess that no such desirable signs are presented to our view. It is true that fine conservative demonstrations have just occurred in Richmond, Macon, Ga., in Mobile, in Little Rock Ark., and elsewhere. Conservative clubs are in process of organization in the Carolinas as well as in some of the other unreconstructed States. It is stated that Florida has chosen an anti radical majority to her constitutional convention. General Hancock, the military commander in New Orleans, has also thrown a new and more congenial feeling into the administration of affairs in Louisiana. But no one whose eyes are open can fail to observe indications of a determination on the part of Congress to enforce its extreme doctrines of Southern reconstruction. This is bad enough, if no other unpleasant cloud obscured the view to happier days for the South. Yet we find that the Alabama Convention has adjourned and presented a constitution for the suffrage of the people of that unreconstructed State—or those who are favored with the elective franchise—containing provisions abhorrent to every respectable and responsible white man living within its borders. We also know that black supremacy conventions are now in session in Georgia and Louisiana, that others will shortly assemble in Mississippi and Arkansas, and that so far from expected reason and relaxation from these bodies the reverse can only be expected. Moreover, we have accounts of unmitigable distress among both whites and blacks throughout the once fertile Southern domains.

These accounts are accompanied by others which exhibit the spirit of hostility to the white Northern radicalism has progressed in protracting commerce, destroying agriculture, sundering family ties, spreading civil law, and in reducing the ignorant blacks into the belief that no more labor is due from them, that they have worked long enough, and that the inheritance of the whites, once their masters, becomes now their own. The fact that conspiracies exist to carry out their ideas is no longer doubted. Names, places and dates to that effect are in the hands of the authorities, and that great mischief is meditated cannot be doubted. In view of these developments, occurring every day, we say we confess we cannot discern the gleams of sunshine through the black Southern clouds which some of our cotemporaries, with all the keenness of their optics, allege they have discovered. But do the Radical whites who are now under the heel of radicalism be firm, let them keep up their courage, let them be patient and await the hour of their complete redemption, which every sign portends will occur within a twelve-month.

The *Native Virginian* says: "We happen to know that movements are on foot by which the whole power of the German press in the Atlantic States will be brought to bear in favor of the Radical party in the Southern States and Virginia especially.

Rev James Hamilton, D. D., of London, is dead. He was author of several popular religious books. He was pastor of the National Scotch Church, Regent Square, London, and succeeded the celebrated Edward Irving.

While excavating for the bridge over the Mississippi, at St. Louis, the workmen discovered six skeletons in the wreck of the steamer Glencoe, which exploded and sank seventeen years ago.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and Gens. Wade Hampton, N. B. Forrest, and J. R. Chalmers, of the Southern army, and Gen. Buchanan, of the United States army, are all stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. Gen. Buchanan succeeds Gen. Mower in command of Louisiana, under Gen. Hancock, commanding the Fifth Military District.

Reportorial Miscellany.—Robinson's circus and menagerie were out in fine procession yesterday, the huge elephant and six lady *equestrianes* being the features of the occasion. Go and see the exhibition to-night on Tivoli Circle.

About $70,000 City notes were burned at the Gas Works last evening.

Shooting a Burglar.—Yesterday morning a burglar who had entered the residence of Mr. Theodore Marks, No. 104 Orange street, was instantly killed. Mr. Marks and his wife were aroused by hearing a noise in a room adjoining their sleeping apartment. The door was opened, when Mr. Marks demanded who it was.

Mr. Marks' revolver was between the mattresses. With the pistol in his hand, he raised a window on the front gallery, and got on the gallery just as one of the men was stepping out of the hall door into the street. He fired every shot in the revolver, and the man staggered a few steps and fell on the banquette.

The police came up, the man was conveyed to the Paccanier Police Station, where, having been examined, it was found that one of the shots hit him in the right side, and he died in about an hour. He was so exhausted from the effects of the wound, when brought to the station, that he could not speak loud enough to make his name intelligible. Thus far it has not been discovered who he was.

He was of medium height, decently dressed and seemingly from forty to forty-five years of age. Nothing was found upon his person but a ten dollar Confederate note and an envelop addressed to Henry Walker, and printed on it the words, "Postoffice Department, Texas." An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday morning, and the verdict was justifiable homicide.

Terrible Accident and Loss of Life.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a short time after the arrival of the steamboat Henry Amte, at the foot of Lafayette street, while the crew were engaged in unloading the vessel, both her larboard and starboard guards gave way carrying with them a large number of men of both color, and precipitating them into the river.

It was not ascertained how many persons have been lost by being crushed to death or drowned, but from the small number saved an eye-witness estimates the number lost at no less than twenty or thirty. The Amee was heavily laden with 3600 bales of cotton.

Later.—Since writing the above we learn from the Clerk of the Henry Amee that only a couple of negroes were drowned, and that the cotton lost overboard was nearly all saved. The damage to the boat will be shortly repaired at the trifling expense of a few hundred dollars.

Cutting Affray.—A man named James Colinek was cut in the Orleans House, on St. Charles street, last night, by another named Gus. Downey. We did not learn the cause of the difficulty. Colinek is a horse racer, we learn, from Toledo, Ohio, and has a stable of horses here for the Metairie races. He was taken to 124 Canal street. Tawney was arrested and held to bail for examination before Recorder Neville.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY— DEC. 31, 1867.

The Convention met at 11 A. M. President Taliaferro in the chair and a quorum present.

Resolutions by Harper, of St. Charles, to strike out of the Constitution and laws the word "parish," wherever it occurs, and insert the word "county;" and of Burrell, colored, of St. John Baptist, providing for a strict observance of the Sabbath, were read and laid over.

The Convention then took up Article 9 of the proposed Constitution as reported by the majority of the Committee on Draft of the Constitution, providing that no law shall be passed regulating labor or fixing the price thereof.

The article was finally adopted by a vote of 43 to 32 as the 11th article of the Constitution.

The following was adopted as the 12th article:

"Every person has the natural right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office."

A proposition by Pinchback, colored, of Orleans, that "The right of franchise as exercised on the common carriers and be entertained at all places of a public character, shall not be infringed or in any manner abridged," was adopted and reconsidered.

Pending discussion on a substitute by Wickliffe, of Orleans, of no material difference, the Convention adjourned till 11 A. M. Thursday.

What Stanton Thought of President Johnson in 1865.

The following letter will occupy a page in the history of this country, and will be read with interest even at this time. It was written by the late Secretary of War, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, to President Johnson, the day before he was inaugurated as Vice President of the United States. Read it:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, }
March 3, 1865. }

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, Vice President-elect:

Sir—The Department has accepted your resignation as Brigadier General of Volunteers and Governor of Tennessee. Permit me on this occasion to tender to you the sincere thanks of this Department for your able and zealous services during the eventful period through which you have exercised the highest trust committed to your charge.

In one of the darkest hours of the great struggle for national existence against rebellious foes, the Government called you from the comparatively safe and easy path of civil life, to place in front of the enemy, and in a position of personal toil and danger perhaps more hazardous than was encountered by any other citizen or military officer of the United States. With patriotic promptness you assumed the post, and maintained it under circumstances of unparalleled trials until recent events have brought safety and deliverance to your State and to the integrity of the Constitutional Union, for which you so long and so gallantly peiled all that is dear to men on earth. They now may be spared to enjoy the new honors, and perform the high duties to which you have been called by the people of the United States, in the sincere wish of one who, in every official and personal relation, has found you worthy of the confidence of the Government and the honor and esteem of your fellow citizens.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Terrible Tragedy at Apalachicola.

A MAN MURDERED, HIS HOUSE FIRED AND HIS BODY BURNED.

The Savannah *Republican* learns from a correspondent, the following particulars of a terrible tragedy which occurred at Apalachicola, Fla., on the 18th ult.:

About half past 9 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded, which proved to be in the store of Mr. Price, at the upper end of Water street. A large crowd assembled, and it was found return on the Price was in the building, and various conflicting stories were afloat as to the origin of the fire; but all felt satisfied that the unfortunate man was perishing in the flames. As search was about to be instituted, a keg of powder in the store exploded, which blew off the roof of the building, scattered the debris in every direction, and causing the crowd to run for safety.

Efforts were made to subdue the flames, which were finally successful, and a search was then made for the missing man. His body was found near the centre of the building, and presented a sickening sight. The arms, legs and body were scorched and entirely burned, and the face terrible disfigured. Every part of the body was burned to a crisp, save the neck, around which a rope was drawn tightly. Mr. Price lived in the store, and was supposed to have had considerable money in his possession, and the probability is that he was murdered by some villains to secure this, and having committed the atrocious deed, they resorted to the plan of firing the building to cover up all traces of their damnable crime. Suspicion pointed to parties up the river as the perpetrators, but no direct evidence of criminality had been obtained up to the evening of the 18th inst.

THE NEW YORK TIMES OR BUTLER.—When Gen. Butler was sneeringly alluded to in Congress last week, as the "hero of New Orleans," he sprang to his feet and "protested once for all," saying that he was not the hero of New Orleans, but "I do claim to be the hero of New York in the election of 1864. They had no honest election then, which they have never had before or since." It is painful to think that there are contestants for all Gen. Butler's claims of every kind. I will be remembered, when this question was up before, that Gen. Dix put forward some claims to credit for preserving the peace in New York when it was threatened at the presidential election. As Commander of the Department, he issued all orders for the stationing of the forces, for the disposition of troops, and for maintaining order throughout the city. He never for a moment ceased his authority in these matters, even when Gen. Butler took up his quarters at the Hoffman House, and ordered several citizens to appear before him and answer for their conduct. If Gen. Butler ever did any more than this we should like him to produce the record of it, and thus give some reason for being the "Hero of New York." By the way, we remember he delivered a somewhat celebrated speech in the City Hall, in which he hurled certain odoriferous Chinese missiles at the heads of the Five Pointers who had assembled to smell them. Possibly it is this exploit that he alludes to.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The special Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* says:

Gen. Sherman has bought a lot here, and will at once erect himself a house with a view to his future residence here. From this fact rumors have again arisen that he is to go into the War Department. They gain credence in certain circles, from the fact that Gen. Grant is known to be friendly to it, as he has frequently expressed the opinion that both the Secretary of War and of the Navy should be regular officers, and not civilians, and that his duties as General-in Chief are more readily performed now that he is Secretary of War.

A carpenter named Millard died on Christmas eve, of black vomit, at Jeanerette, parish of St. Mary. He had just returned from Baltimore, and slept in a room at Jeanerette which had been occupied by yellow fever patients. The *Planter's Banner* says that on Christmas night Miss Alice Penn died of black vomit, on the Cypremort prairie, at her mother's. She contracted the disease away from home. The *Banner* considers its information on these two cases perfectly reliable.

The inquest over the Angola Railroad disaster was commenced at Buffalo on Monday. Testimony of a somewhat contradictory character was taken as regards the rate at which the train was running at the time of the accident.

It seems that a writer named Major Hunting died last week in the Asylum at Albany, of sexual starvation. He leaves a wife and child.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of Judge Clark.

Gold and Silver a Commodity Only.

Notes to be Paid in Gold or its Equivalent.

Snow Storm in Philadelphia.

Prisoner Killed at Madison, Ia.

Snow Storm Throughout Virginia.

Death of Judge Arrington.

Order of Gen. Canby.

FROM EUROPE.

King Theodore Alarmed at the English Expedition.

He Voluntarily Releases His Prisoners.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

FEARFUL DISASTER AT SEA.

STEAMSHIP RALEIGH DESTROYED BY FIRE.

We gather the following details from the Charleston papers of December 26th and 27th:

On Saturday last the fine side-wheel steamship Raleigh, commanded by Capt. C. P. Marsham, left Pier No. 36, North River, New York harbor, for New Orleans. The vessel was a staunch one, and commanded by an experienced seaman, so that she had a good passenger list and fair cargo. Her living freight consisted of the officers and crew, numbering thirty-nine, and twenty passengers, three of whom were ladies, making in all fifty-nine persons.

As the Raleigh steamed down the harbor there was no thought of danger. No one cared to remember that between them and eternity there was nothing but a few inches of wood, and that a fiery monster lay in the hold, who, though tamed down to the service of man, might at any time assert its mastery and avenge its long and unwilling bondage of years.

No incident of any moment occurred on Saturday or Monday, but at midday on Tuesday, when the Raleigh was about twenty miles southeast of the Charleston light, the passengers and crew were awakened from their fancied security, and the cry arose that the ship was on fire.

BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

In boat No. 4, which capsized, there were the following ten persons, who are supposed to be lost: Henry Pelvin, chief steward; Thos. Dollopy, third steward; Jas. Penfield, waiter; Thomas Brannan, quartermaster; — Martin, a boy, waiter; Wm. Welsh, boy, passenger, of New Orleans; Joshua Silver, mail, coal passer; D. Lovelle, fireman, and two others.

SAVED IN BOAT NO. 1.

The ten persons who were left in boat No 1, and who have arrived here safely, are named as follows:

Purser Thomas McManus and wife; D. B. Rice, chief engineer; John Smith seaman; Thos. Keating, baker; James Crowley, third cook; John McDonald, seaman; Margaret Muthen, stewardess; Capt N. R. Mills, Captain New York Police; Chas. Whittron, passenger.

SAVED IN BOAT NO. 2.

The following eight persons, who were in boat No. 2, have arrived here:

C. W. Hartlett, chief officer; Gordon Young, second officer; Charles Smith, quartermaster; Richard Hathaway, seaman; Thos. F. Brown, fireman; E. Rabbas, J. Short, Francis Mehal, steerage passengers.

Boat No. 3, from the Raleigh, it now appears, reached Hunter Inlet in safety on Christmas morning, having thirteen persons aboard. The boat was abandoned, and the crew and passengers were piloted by some colored people across the country to this city. These are the names of the thirteen additional men who are now known to be saved:

Dr. J. Case, passenger; Lawrence Sweeney, passenger; James Brady, passenger; John Sloan, passenger; Angelo Garetson, passenger; Robert Phenix, seaman; Charles Marshman, Jr., acting quartermaster; Nathaniel Boyd, crew; William Welsh, crew; Eugene H. Ellis, crew; James Penfield, crew; Michael Larkin, crew; Patrick Harragan, crew.

STILL MISSING.

Allowing ten persons to boat No. 1, eight to boat No. 2, eight to boat No. 3, and ten to boat No. 4, and the number of crew and passengers complete, there yet remain twenty per sons remain to be accounted for. Some of these probably fell overboard in their hurry to reach the boats, some drifted in the rigging, clinging to such light articles as were floating about and may have been saved. In this way Mr. Barlett, the chief officer, and Mr. Gordon Young, the second officer, made their escape. They got on a hatchway, and remained there until picked up. Four persons were seen upon a raft, and hopes are entertained towards them, which may have taken them off.

THE CAPTAIN.

Capt. C. P. Marshman, the commander of the Raleigh, is well known in Charleston, and was for years the popular master of the steamship Keystone State, running between this port and Philadelphia. He had been a shipmaster for over twenty years, and no man on the coast was more highly esteemed for seamanship and thorough knowledge of his profession. Capt Marshman was about fifty years of age, but still in the prime of his health, strength and ability.

When last seen, Capt Marshman was near the wheelhouse of the Raleigh, apparently attending to the saving of those of those who were still on the vessel. The Raleigh had, in all, six boats of the best description, and it is hoped that many more of those left unloosed may have been able to reach shore. Capt. Marshman will, it is earnestly hoped, be saved; but, whatever his fate, it may be said of him will like a true sailor, he stuck to his ship to the last.

THE DOOMED SHIP.

The Raleigh belonged to the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Line, and was built at Greenpoint, L. I., in 1863. She was eight hundred and sixty eight tons burden. She was in every way a staunch and seaworthy vessel. It is not known whether she sank or not, but one of the boats reported to have left the ship was seen out until about 11 o'clock Tuesday night, when it suddenly disappeared. Even if the Raleigh sank in Southern $10 to $14 60. Wheat clear, and 146 to 147 for bank; and Frauce at 3 90 to 3 87½ for private bankers' and bank.

Domestic Exchange was firm at yesterday's rates. The banks checked on New-York at ¼ per cent. discount, and the sales of commercial included $10,000 New York night at 11 16 to ¾ discount, $250,000, in several amounts, and taken by several parties, at ¾, $10,000 Philadelphia sight at ¾, $10,000 Boston, 30 days sight, New York at the same, and $10,000 three days at 1¼ discount.

The only sale of Stocks reported was 25 shares Louisiana State Bank at —. Quotations are nominal.

The only sale of City Bonds reported was one of the Railroad issues, May and November coupons, at 67. This agrees with the sales previously reported, viz: 67 was paid for the Consolidated and 67½ for the Bonds.

City Treasury Notes sold at still lower rates of discount for the large, the sales including $10,000 at 14½ per cent. and some other sales at 15. They are now quoted at 14½ to 15½, and the small bills at 22½ to 3, at which the movement is a fair extent. State notes excited quite a speculative demand, but, however, a fair demand for taxes. The reported sales embraced $1500 at 33½ discount, $1500 at 33, $1400 at 33, $1000 and $250 at 31, and $2250 at 23½.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1867.

COTTON—The sales to-day amounted to 2250 bales, at about previous rates for the ordinary grades, but for the higher grades we have no quotations. We now quote ordinary at 12½ to 12¾c. good or disary 13½ to 13¾c; low middling 14 to 14½c; middling 14½ to 14¾c; strict middling at 15 to —c, and good middling at — to 15½c.

The market again opened with a general and rather spirited demand, but only a moderate amount of business was transacted, and not a fair basis for quotations. The sales of the past three days sum up 15,250 bales, taken mostly for foreign export. Our receipts reported from Northern account. The receipts proper for the same period, excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective ports of receipt, amount to 19,035 bales, against 17,215 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 1820 bales. The exports comprise 15,393 bales, embracing 6467 to Liverpool, 6,98 to Havre, 1910 to Barcelona, and 618 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	13,256
Arrived yesterday	6,6 9
	19,895
Cleared to-day	4,122
Cleared previously	15,773
	19,895
Stock on hand and on shipboard	112,000
The clearances embraced 5387 bales for Liverpool, and 2246 for Havre.	

FREIGHTS.—A ship was taken up for Liverpool at 1¼c for Cotton, but, with this exception nothing of any importance has transpired since our report of yesterday. The rates by steam are as follows: Liverpool for Cotton 5-16d; Havre 13 16 to ¾d per lb.; to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, ¾ per hogshead for Tobacco, to New Orleans, $10 per hogshead for Tobacco, and 50 per bale for Molasses. Flour to New York 25c per barrel, and Corn 20c per bushel. Cotton to Liverpool 9-16 to ¾d per lb.; to Havre 13 16 to ¾d. Wheat by Flour to New York and Boston 60c per bbl.

SUGAR—The receipts this morning comprise 1058 hhds. The demand continues very good and prices are rather tending upwards, though they do not show any further quotable advance as yet. The sales embrace most of the receipts at 7½ to 7¾c for common, 7¾ to 8¼c for common, 10¼ to 11½c for fair, 12¼ to 12¾c for good fair, 13¼c for choice, 14c for yellow clarified, 14½c for white, and 15¼ to 15½c for seconds.

MOLASSES—The receipts this morning comprise 1066 bbls and 84 half bbls. The demand continues quite brisk, and we have to report the receipts at 40c per gallon for inferior, 55½c for good common, 60c for fair, 65 to 65c for prime, 65c for good, 68 to 70c for prime, and 72½c to 75c for choice. Some half bbls choice brought 77½c.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Legal Tender, from Louisville, and Starlight, from Cincinnati, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—With cold weather today, holders appear to be firmer in their views and are asking higher prices, but the market is quite nominal. The demand is merely local and limited at that. In fact, the business doing is mostly in a jobbing way. The sales to day are confined to 929 bbls, of which 150 bbls were at $11 75; 150 and 200 choice extra on private terms, 150 bbls at $6 75 for family, and 100 bbls at $6 50 for fancy, at $11 75, and 100 choice extra at $14 per bbl.

CORN—The market is dull and depressed. The sales to day are confined to 900 bbls, of which 500 bbls and white at $1 05, 400 at $1 07½. A lot of 100 old yellow sold at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS—Are dull, and prices have declined 5c per bushel. Sales to-day 900 sacks, of which 300 Gibbons river, light, at 70c, and 700 prime at 75c per bushel.

BRAN—Is selling in small lots to the trade at $2 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime Western is in light supply, and is selling in the trade at $23 per ton for new.

PORK—The market is very dull. There is no demand at wholesale, and only a jobbing and retail business is doing at $22 50 to $23 50 per bbl for mess. Larger lots are held at $22 50.

BACON—There appears to be a better feeling in the market for Bacon, caused by the rain and by the change in the weather, from warm to cold. Sidesides are quotable at 12½c for ribbed, clear ribbed sides 13½ to 14c, clear sides 14¾ to 15¼c, sugar-cured hams 15 to 20c per lb.

LARD—Keg Lard is in fair supply, but there is scarce. No sales of importance. Prices are inclined to day, but we continue to quote 13¼c per lb for prime in kegs, and 14c in tierces.

HIDES—A lot of 700 Hides were taken for shipment to the West at 4c.

STAR CANDLES We note the sale of 200 boxes on private terms.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 1, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—287 Texas Beeves and 147 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—286 Texas Beeves, 304 Calves and Yearlings, and 13 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—1322 Texas and 37 Western Beeves, 427 Calves and Yearlings, 351 Hogs, 175 Sheep, and 7 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ⅌ lb net	9 @ 10 —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	8 @ 9 —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	60 @ 65 —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	50 @ 55 —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	40 @ 45 —
Calves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25 @ 30 —
Calves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	15 @ 20 —
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	8 @ 9 —
Hogs	8 @ 9 —
Sheep, 1st quality ⅌ head	2 50 @ 3 —
Sheep, 2d ⅌ head	2 50 @ 3 —
Sheep, 3d ⅌ head	2 50 @ 3 —
Milch Cows, first quality ⅌ head	80 @ 125 —
Milch Cows, 2d quality ⅌ head	60 @ 80 —
Milch Cows, 3d quality ⅌ head	40 @ 50 —
Calves ⅌ head	5 @ 12 —
Texas Cows with Calves per head	60 @ 70 —
Goats ⅌ head	50 @ 4 —