W. H. Henning & Co.,

GROCERS,

95 and 97..... Camp Street.....95 and 97

NEW ORLEANS,

Offer to Families, Planters and Traders a full stock of Fancy GROCERIES for the Coming Holidays, consisting in part of

Champagnes:

Krug's—pints and quarts.
Piper Heidsick—pints and quarts.
Heidsick & Co.—pints and quarts.
Mumm's Verzenay—pints and quarts.
Charles Farre—pints and quarts.

BRANDY
WHISKY,
RUM,
GIN,
MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
CURACOA, CORDIALS (assorted.)
MARASCHINO,
COCOA VANILLA,
BITTERS (assorted.)

100 boxes Layer RAISINS.
200 half boxes Layer RAISINS.
250 quarter " "
15 casks Zante CURRANTS.
5 case new CITRON.
5 " Smyrna FIGS—¼ and ½ drums.

Fruits and Vegetables in Cans.

PEACHES,
STRAWBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
PLUMS,
RASPBERRIES,
GREEN GAGES,
PINE APPLE,
TOMATOES,
ASPARAGUS,
GREEN PEAS,
LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS,
TRUFFLES.

Preserves:

25 cases Sinker PRESERVES,
100 " Baltimore "
50 " St. Louis "
10 " FRUITS in Juice—French.
50 " JELLIES and JAMS, in Tumblers.

Cheese.

25 boxes Pine Apple CHEESE.
50 " E. D. "
25 " Nutmeg "
25 " Cream "
1 case Sap Sago
5 cases Cheddar (Genuine)
5 " Wiltshire "
3 " Stilton "

Also, a large Stock of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Pork, Salt Beef, suitable for plantation supplies.
All of which will be offered at the

MOST REASONABLE RATES.

Country orders will receive the most careful and prompt attention.

W. H. HENNING & CO.,
95 and 97 Camp street, near Perdido.

General Court Martial.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 30, 1865.

General Orders No. 84.

I. Before a General Court Martial, which convened at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, pursuant to Special Orders No. 314, dated November 9, 1865, and Special Orders No. 342, dated November 14, 1865, from Headquarters Eastern District of Louisiana, of which Major Francis Moore, 6th U. S. Colored Infantry, is President, was arraigned and tried:

1st Lieutenant Charles Weiss, Company B, 6th U. S. Colored Cavalry.

Charge 1st—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Charge 2d—"Rape."

Charge 3d—"Assault and battery with intent to commit rape."

PLEA.

To which charges, and their specifications, the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

FINDINGS.

After mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, the Court finds the accused as follows:

Of the specification of the 1st charge, "Guilty," except as to having sexual intercourse with a colored woman.

Of the 1st charge, "Guilty."

Of the specification to the 2d charge, "Not Guilty."

Of the 2d charge, "Not Guilty."

Of the specification to the 3d charge, "Guilty," except the words "did carry by force to a bed."

Of the 3d charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

Whereupon, the Court does hereby sentence him, 1st Lieutenant Charles Weiss, Company B, 6th U. S. Colored Cavalry, "to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due, and to be confined at hard labor at such Penitentiary as the Commanding General may direct, for the period of ten years."

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case are approved. The accused, 1st Lieutenant Charles Weiss, Company B, 6th U. S. Colored Cavalry, ceases to be an officer in the service of the United States from this date. He will be sent to the city of New Orleans, under a secure guard, and delivered into the custody of the Provost Marshal General of the Department, to await the designation of a place of confinement by the Secretary of War.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Now is the Time

TO GET YOUR SHIRTS MADE

—AT—

OUR SHIRT FACTORY

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STS.,

LEIGHTON'S OLD STAND.

Immigration Agency,

54.....Union street.....54

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Mr. P. REMONENQ announces to the planters of Louisiana and neighboring States that he has been appointed agent of the Commercial House of France and the West Indies, and that he is authorized to sign contracts for the Immigration of Laborers from India or China.

N. B.—Mr. CHARLES DE GAALON, interested in this agency, has charge of the prosecution of Mr. Remonenq.

Fassman's

IRON HOOPS AND TIES.

Now landing, ex ship Tocumbab, 600 bundles, different lengths; for sale by

H. FASSMAN,
61 Carondelet street.

Havana Cigars.

LARGE STOCK OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Comprising the celebrated brands: Partagas, Cabanas and Carbajal, Antonio Cabarez, Conto de Orion, Intimidad, Imperial Tordo Cabas, etc., etc., for sale, and at moderate prices, by

P. PRATS,
No. 5 Carondelet street.

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—OF—

THE MANHATTAN OIL CO.,

96 CAMP STREET.

WINTER NATURAL SPERM OIL,
" BLEACHED .. "
MASON'S EXTRA .. "
" No. 1 .. "
MANHATTAN MACHINERY .. "
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WINTER BLEACHED WHALE OIL.

We invite the attention of consumers and dealers to the above list of Lubricating and Burning Oils.

A FULL SUPPLY ON HAND.

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Dealers in Paints, Oils, etc.

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LATE BROWN'S,

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Leading Hotel, RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED, and in perfect order for the reception and accommodation of Patrons.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $16; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XV. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1866. NUMBER 120.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1866.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE TEST OATH.—We have received by mail a copy of the argument delivered by Robert H. Marr, Esq., of this city, before the Supreme Court of the United States, in regard to the constitutionality of the oath prescribed by Congress to attorneys before they can practice in the Federal Courts. The argument covers twenty-two pages of a pamphlet, and seems to us to be able and conclusive. Mr. Marr maintains these two points: First, that the oath is unconstitutional, and therefore null and void; and secondly, that the amnesty covers all alleged offenses committed previous to its acceptance.

A SINGULAR CASE.—At Weehawken, N. J., there is an educational institution kept by a Spanish gentleman named Villaverde. In this institution there was a professor of languages, a German, and a doctor of divinity—the Rev. Frederick Theodore Winkelman. A few days ago the reverend gentleman died, and the examination of his effects revealed some extraordinary facts connected with his life. In his trunks were found a large number of pawn tickets for clothing, watches and jewelry, all of which the reverend gentleman had stolen. A diary, which he left behind, revealed the interesting fact that he had squandered the proceeds of his larcenies in liquor. He would go over to the city of New York, get drunk, spend the night in the Tombs or the station-house, and in the morning return to Weehawken to give his lessons and say his little prayers. All this went on until his death without, ever exciting suspicion. Some of the entries in his diary are peculiar enough. Under the date of July 6 was entered: "Half-past 9 o'clock P. M. drank a bottle of wine; stole it." After the search for the watches and vest was the following entry: "They have sent a policeman to search for the watches; he will find them; oh, yes—perhaps." There was also recorded the fact that he was put in the Tombs over night; was discharged the next morning, and went home with the headache and feeling very bad; and on two other occasions became intoxicated in New York and kept in the station house.

ARRIVED.—Steamship Star of the Union, A. Blanchard commander, from New York Dec. 25, 1865, with forty-five passengers and full cargo of merchandise to Allred Moulton, crossed the bar 3:30 P. M. First five days out experienced heavy gale from southeast.

Passengers per steamship Star of the Union:

Geo H Kline, H B Stone, Chas C Dorsch, Hy Frankfield, S S Holbrook, Thos H Hand, Mrs J Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs Vedder and child, Mrs Ellis and child, Mrs Hy Washburn, A W Hurlbut, W H Baker, Jackson Curtis, C H Manning, C Brown, Mrs Noble, F Fischer, Thos Jones, Geo Gale, Mrs Blanchard, Mrs M Griffin, W Griffin and two children and nurse, Major Kinney, Mrs J P Newman, Thomas Sears, Mrs Turner, Mrs Mary Turner, T J Gaff, W S Hancock, R Mott, G W Holbrook, R E Porter, Thos Wilkinson, Mrs Bliss, Mrs Roberts and child, Mr Scott, Jas Brown, T Hungy, E Dickinson, R Lomas.

The United States Mail steamship Morning Star, Capt. Quick, sailed last evening for New York via Havana, with a full cargo, $1000 in gold for Havana, and the following named passengers:

For New York—Mrs Sarah Harley, Miss Louisa Long, S G Kruger, Mr Vedbetter, J Chantergal, Mrs Bogart and daughter, A W Pittner, G Bell, M Carriden, W Wells, J Harris, W Jacobs, J E Thompson, J Hadley and 25 in the steerage.

For Havana—F S Hazard and friend, D Loyd and wife, Mr Dinnan and friend, J C Berger, J Lange, H L Nelson, Mr and Mrs Latham, Mr Sanders, Mr Sadler, Mr Pease, W Lowell, Mr and Mrs Yates, S Hovenge, Mr Cunningham, W W and Mrs Ramsey, and 11 in the steerage.

Facts and Fictions.

THE HOLIDAY BALLS.—We had a delightful time of it at Philadelphia Fire Company's ball at Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday night. Notwithstanding the wet and sloppy weather, the attendance of ladies was large and brilliant, and that of the gentlemen amounted to a jam. Everything passed off splendidly.

The same may be said of Hermann Lodge's ball the same night, at Masonic Hall. We were there awhile, and have to thank the managers for the many courtesies shown. The Grand Master and other high officers in the Odd Fellows' Order were present, and by their presence added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. Our German friends and their frans and frauleins enjoyed themselves gloriously, and danced to a late hour.

On New Year's night, Delta Lodge of the Odd Fellows, had a ball at Odd Fellows' Hall. The weather was abominable; but that did not prevent the ladies from turning out in great numbers. We visited the ball and remained there several hours; and we suppose it needless to state that we were well taken care of. It was a rather crowded ball, and a delightful one in every respect.

The next grand ball will be given to the Young Men's Crescent City Association, on Saturday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

NOVEL SPECULATION.—A man has arrived in town, from Kentucky, with a lot of about two hundred game roosters, and he expects to fetch on eight hundred more. These chickens he offers to sell at $10 each, or fight any of them against any body else's chickens. We saw the chickens on Sunday, at their stopping place on Carondelet street; and as they all had their necks sticking out of their cages, (each being kept separate to himself,) and were crowing away all together, the concert was constant and almost deafening, as all as somewhat hideous. We could scarcely hear our ears, as people say.

ONE OF THE PUDDINGS.—Our jolly friend, Harvey Harding, has been demonstrating his idea of a holiday pudding. It was a big thing in its way, requiring over forty-eight hours' boiling, and when taken out of the pot weighed one hundred and twenty-one pounds. Harvey sliced it up and distributed it among his friends, not forgetting us, and sending other good things with the pudding. The latter we found to be excellent, and worthy of generous projector.

PUZZLE.—A man in Texas, with no money in his pocket, but having a lot of eggs, has three bridges to cross. To the first bridge-keeper, for his toll, he gave half the eggs and half an egg over; to the second he gave half the remaining eggs and half an egg over; and to the third he gave half the final remainder of his eggs and half an egg over, and had one egg left; and this he did without dividing an egg at either place. Required to know, the number of eggs he started with. Solution: the number of eggs was 15; half of this being 7½ and a half egg over, made 8 eggs left at the first bridge. He reached the second bridge with 7 eggs; half of this, being 3½, and a half egg over made four eggs left at the second bridge. He reached the last bridge with 3 eggs; half of this, being 1½ and a half egg over, made 2 eggs left at the last bridge, and the traveler had one egg left. Now, the final question is, if it cost that chap 14 eggs to get over three bridges in Texas, how many eggs did Fred. Gruber use up in nogging his friends on Christmas? This is the open question!

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.—Algarotti, an European writer, has calculated that out of a pound of pig iron, costing five cents, may be manufactured 50,000 hair springs for watches, which, at the market value of three dollars each, would amount to $210,000.

A pound of cotton, which, at that time, might have cost eight or ten cents, was some time ago exhibited in Manchester, Eng. and, as being worth its weight in gold. It had been spun into a thread so fine that it was calculated it would go round the globe at the equator, with a surplus of several hundred miles for a bow-knot. This seems altogether incredible; but will anybody undertake to disprove it?

CURIOUS PLANT.—Chewing the leaves of the *gymnema sylvestre*, a plant of Northern India, is said to have the curious effect of deadening the taste to sugar for twenty-four hours, without changing it in the least as to any other article.

ANOTHER COLLISION.—Smiffles and Von Slatherkins met on St. Charles street yesterday, in the course of their respective egg-nog inspection tours. Von appeared to be the heaviest; and as we passed, we heard him tell Smiffles he would drink with him, on condition he would stop his abominable practice of poking bad conundrums at him. "I wouldn't mind it if they were good," he continued; "but your conundrums are always so stupid and far-fetched, and so unacceptible of decent solution, that really I can't stand it; it makes me sick."

"But then, old fellow," rejoined Smiffles, "you must not forget that it was yourself got me into the habit."

"I differ with you—my conundrums were always good, or at any rate decent."

They left in at the Phenix, and after sampling the nog quietly, Smiffles broke forth again.

"Van, I must put just one to you, if I die for it. What public building in this city was named after him, so far as I know."

"Oh, pshaw, you understand me—answer the question."

"I can't answer it, and don't intend to try to."

"Well, I'll tell you—that odd fellow Saul."

"Saul was no Odd Fellow. Why even the Masons hadn't started when he lived. What are you talking about?"

"You *are* stupid to-day, Von. I don't mean odd fellow in the society sense; I mean it in its literal and general sense. You understand me, now, don't you—that odd fellow Saul—that Odd Fellows' Hall? Can't both be pronounced exactly alike?"

"Not that I know of. I don't see what you're driving at, I'll swear I don't."

"Well, well, that's good! If you can't see the point of *that* conundrum, I'll propound a stupider one, better adapted to your present state of stupidity. What is the difference between a person who takes up collections in church and an impudent boy?"

"Don't intend to try."

"The difference is, one passes the sasser and the other sasses the passer."

"Now let that be the last, Smiffy. If you try it on me again, I'll knock you in the head with a bottle."

Exeunt both across to Sam's.

THE ARREST OF COMMODORE SEMMES.—The arrest of Commodore Semmes is, under the circumstances, a rather singular proceeding. The charge of Mr. Wells against him even, if true to the letter, is but charging him, a single individual, with what a whole fleet of American vessels did at the battle of Galveston, to-wit: take advantage of a flag of truce to escape from capture. If Semmes is held to answer for his escape, it is but right that the common country, to which we all bear a common interest, should review the other proceeding. It would be far better, however, to let bygones go, than to be thus raking them up and holding the fear of trial on false issues continually over the participants in the late so-called rebellion.

What good, we ask, is to come of a trial of Capt. Semmes now for his reported escape from the Kearsage? Suppose it is proved that he escaped, what then? would not Mr. Wells have thanked any of his own officers for similar proceeding? If Capt. Semmes committed a crime, why was it not dis covered at the time and his extradition demanded of the British Government?

This persecution of paroled men shows anything but magnanimity; but we are far, very far from believing that the feeling of the country, even in the North, will sustain the Naval Secretary in it.

[Houston Telegraph.

A JOYOUS MEETING.—Two gallant members of the Texas Brigade, in Virginia, parged on the field at Gettysburg—the one wounded, was captured and held in Federal prisons till near the close of the war—the other escaped that day, to be severely wounded afterwards, and a cripple for life. They met by accident, for the first time since Gettysburg, in our office, on Saturday. The one was Arthur H. Edey, now doing a thriving commission business in Galveston. The other was Sol. Collier, Esq., now a lawyer in Columbus. Both, we were glad to learn, are now doing well.

[Houston Telegraph.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Proclamation from the President.

THE PENIAN SENATE.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF STEPHENS.

LARGE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Middling Quoted at 53c. in New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Harnden's Express Co.'s buildings, Bickbit & Wilson's, and Perry & Co.'s, were almost entirely destroyed by fire today. Harnden's money packages are safe. The total loss amounts to $200,000, which is principally covered by insurance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Comptroller Robinson says the discrimination of the State debt of New York since the commencement of the war is $137,000.

Gen. Sweeney has issued an appeal to the Fenians not to waste in intestine strife, but to strike before it is too late. He says there is only one way, namely, to call in each State a convention of delegates from the different circles, to declare in whom they will repose confidence, and then in silence to allow O'Mahoney and Roussel each to work out his respective plan for the freedom of Ireland.

The Fenian Congress assembled to-day. Major Kelley, of Indiana, was appointed chairman.

Resolutions sustaining O'Mahoney were adopted.

Two plenipotentiaries from Ireland were present, who brought letters from Head Centre Stephens, who is said to be in France.

Report says two detectives were spotted and refused admission to the Congress.

The Post's Washington special says rumors are afloat, but not generally credited, that the President, within two or three weeks, will issue a proclamation that the restoration of the Union is complete.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Flour and wheat quiet. Corn dull at 64c. Provisions dull. Pork, $27. Lard, 15c. Hogs, $6 75; dressed, $11 25.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—Carme beat Phelan in a game of billiards to-day, running in one score 203.

New York, Jan. 2.—Middling cotton closed at 53c. Flour more active. Corn 90 to 94c. Coffee steady. Sugar firm at 12c. Molasses dull. Mess pork $28 25. Sterling exchange 109½. Gold closed at 114½. Government stocks firm. 5-20's, coupons of 1865, 1.02. 7.30's, first series, 99, third series 98⅞.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Flour steady, at full rates. Wheat $1 70 to $1 95. Corn 60c. Oats 48c. Hogs $12 25. Mess pork $24 to $26. Lard 18½ to 18¾c. Cotton 48c. Whisky $2 25, in bond.

[From Yesterday's evening papers.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The steamer Atlantic, from Aspinwall the 23d inst., brings $875,000 in treasure.

The Chilian men-of-war Esmeretas captured the Spanish gunboat Covadonga off Papera, on the 26th of November. The Chilians also captured a launch of the Spanish gunboat Resolver, while on blockade duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The receipts from the Internal Revenue Bureau for six months ending the 30th amounted to $175,000,000.

A Washington auctioneer, engaged in buying up arms for the Fenians, was stopped by a gun war ranto from the authorities.

Mexican accounts say the road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico is covered with blackened corpses of guerrillas.

New York, Jan. 1.—The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Daily Journal says Gen Schofield's visit to Europe is to purchase the Island of Spezia, one of the Archipelago, for a marine depot and dockyard under the American flag.

Madrid advices say the health of the Queen is declining rapidly.

A new letter says the extradition treaty between France and England was terminated because England refused to surrender the criminals demanded by France.

New York, Jan. 2.—The O'Mahoney Fenian Secession commences its session today.

John F. Hoffman has been installed Mayor of New York city.

The funded debt of the city amounts to over $41,200,000.

The Mayor suggests the sale by auction of large portions of improved city property, and is against the sale of its markets, wharves, piers, ferry franchises.

The levy of the year is over $18,000,000, including over $1,000,000 for riot and family aid.

The Mayor advocates the replacing of the old markets by new and ornamented ones, suggests vigorous sanitary measures in view of the possible approach of the cholera, advocates the curtailment of extravagant expenditures.

MADISON, Miss., Jan. 2.—Mr. Thomas Hennesy was accidentally killed last evening by falling between the cars of the southward bound freight train, between Hazlehurst and Brookhaven.

Mr. H. was an employee of the N. O., Jackson and G. N. Railroad.

The Virginia Delegation.

[From the Richmond Times.]

We eat our "humble pie" for the good of our State, but what benefit has resulted from it? The members of Congress elect who could take the oath, and those who declared that they would not and could not do so, appeared in Washington on the first Monday in December. The men who could "take the oath," and those who could not, were all there. Having been somewhat assured that the first would be permitted to enter Congress, our anxieties were only great as to the fate of Messrs. Stuart and Conrad. In half an hour after the meeting of Congress, it was apparent that a perfect willingness to swallow the oath made not one particle of difference in the fate of the Southern delegates. The condition of Mr. Barbour, who "could," and of Mr. Conrad, who "couldn't," seemed to be precisely the same. They were all thrust out, and left shivering in the cold together; and Horace Maynard, well-beloved of Brownlow, and an active Union man during the war, venturing to utter a yell of rage, was pitched right out as unceremoniously by his brother radicals as if he had been a troublesome caterwauling schoolkik.

When this fate befel our representatives, all of us regretted that we had ever sent them there to be outraged, insulted and calcinated. All of us have since desired that these rejected delegates should at once return to their constituencies. The Southern people have not lost their pride and manliness of character, and they do not wish to have their Congressmen hanging on in Washington, to be unceringly classed with ragged office-seekers, sleek lobby members, claim agents, bounty speculators, and applicants for the renewal of expiring patents. We had much rather see them imitate the rejected ambassador, who asks for his passport, and straightway returns to his government.

Seven Virginia gentlemen, elected in strict conformity to the requirements of the law, bearing certificates of election from an "ever loyal" Governor, have just been refused admission into the House of Representatives. It is proposed to send two other gentlemen there in order that they may be thrust out of the Senate chamber. One of our cheeks having been just soundly boxed, we are now to ask that the same privilege be awarded to the other.

ENORMOUS PRINTING BILL.—A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Republican, writing from the Federal capital, under date of 20th inst., says that "the printing for Congress and the departments last year cost over $20,000,000. It threatens to exceed this sum this year. I learn that it will take two years to print what Congress will order this session and what has already been ordered. If a stop is not put to the prodigality heretofore exhibited, Grant's report will be cut down from 250,000 copies to 10,000 or 20,000, and this is looked upon as the most important public document before Congress.

There are in the University of Virginia two hundred and thirty students, nearly all of whom were in the Confederate army during the war.

Local Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The following gentlemen were appointed captains of militia for the different wards of the parish of Rapides:

W. N. Colvit, Michael Bane, J. B. Reaves, Geo. B. Marshall, K. McClark, Jacob Gunter, W. C. James, Sr., Thos. J. Texada, N. Villau and Benj. Gorie.

William B. Lewis, Judge of the Second District Court of Rapides parish, vice M. Ryan, resigned.

Spencer G. Hamilton, District Attorney for the parishes of Morehouse, Ouachita, Caldwell, Catahoula and Franklin, comprising the Twelfth Judicial District.

Robert Williams, Justice of the Peace for the First Ward, parish of St. Tammany.

James McGee, Constable for the same.

Parham Buford, Justice of the Peace for the parish of Morehouse.

James Alley, Constable Second Ward, parish of East Baton Rouge.

P. Clarke, of Rapides, member of the Board of Supervisors of the Seminary of Learning and Military Academy.

Bond. Vaughn, of Morehouse, Constable for the Twelfth Ward of said parish.

John Grounds, Justice of the Peace for the Fourth Ward of the parish of Claiborne.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the election of the Firemen's Charitable Association, held on the 1st instant, the following officers were elected for the year 1866:

I. N. Marks, President.
S. P. DeLabarre, Vice President.
J. Delamere, Secretary.
A. Dupremont, Treasurer.
J. Leidner, Chief Engineer.
P. McCabe, A. Lipscomb, J. Jacobs, Chas. Smith, Assistants.

GOING INTO HOUSEKEEPING.—Mrs. Hinson, a colored lady, was arrested yesterday by officer Grafton at ½ o'clock P. M., charged by Mary Collins with stealing from her one carpet and washstand, which she values at thirteen dollars and a half. Mrs. Hinson was permitted to remain at large, upon giving bonds for her appearance this morning before the Recorder.

DANGEROUS AND SUSPICIOUS.—Wm. Clayton, a colored fellow, who was found prowling at ½ o'clock in the morning on Tchoupitoulas street, was arrested and brought to the lockup by officer Cadfield under the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character.

DYING IN THE STREET.—The Street Commissioner was notified yesterday, at ½ o'clock in the evening, that a man was lying at the corner of Camp and Turpe-Schore streets, in a dying condition. It is a fearful thing to reflect upon, that in our large and rich community, there are beings in so destitute and helpless a condition that the street is their death-bed and there is no friend even to close their dying eyes.

FOURTH SCENT.—There was a false alarm of fire given at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by unknown parties who ran away and left the box open. The people who responded at that kind of fun do not relish, we suppose, upon the great uncertainty they are to incur in having to show themselves in the rescue of life and property from the flames.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held day before yesterday upon the bodies of Alexander Levie, Nicolas Baker, Peter Baker and Paul L. Vickner, who were found drowned in Lake Pontchartrain, at the distance of three or four miles east of Milneburg. The above parties left the French settlement on Amite River for New Orleans, on December 17th, in the sloop Dreake, and sailing for two days, when they were about six miles from Milneburg, on the 19th of December, 1865, the sloop was capsized in a gale of wind, and they were drowned.

RECORDER CAMPBELL'S COURT.—James Johnson, for being drunk and disturbing the peace; Chas. Rhode and John Green, for the same offense, were sentenced to $5 fine, or five days' imprisonment.

Wm. Irvings, a colored man, for carrying concealed weapons, was sentenced to a fine of $10, or ten days' imprisonment.

Robert Atkins, who went into Laurie Reves' saloon, filled the inner man with oysters, and then refused to pay for the aforesaid bivalves, adding insult to injury by abusing the remonstrating officer of the law, was sentenced to $10 fine, or ten days' imprisonment.

Adams Williams, a colored man, paid $3 for Quixotically attempting to rescue a prisoner from officer McCoey and insulting and abusing him.

Geo. Smith, another colored redressor of wrongs, who pitched into officer McCoey on Baronne street for the same doing his duty, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.

Robert Scroggins, colored, charged by Martha Johnson, also colored, with having broken into her room, No. 261 Calliope street, on Monday, January 1st, 1866, at 10 o'clock at night, and stolen from her two shirts, one pair of pants and twenty-seven dollars in money, the whole valued at about forty-five dollars, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the parish prison.

Andrew Semmes, being charged with assault and battery by officer Donnelly, also with carrying a bowie knife and drawing the same on him with murderous intent, having pleaded guilty to the double charge, was sent before the First District Court, being allowed to give bail in the sum of twelve hundred dollars.

James Baldwin and Edward Dorman, arrested at 1 o'clock on New Year's day, charged with being dangerous and suspicious characters, were discharged by the Recorder upon their promising to leave the city.

RECORDER GASHNER'S COURT.—New Year's day was quite an improvement on Christmas in the Recorder's court. There was a good many arrests made, but none of a serious character—most of the offenders had gone too deep into the spirit of celebrating the New Year, and were actuated thereby to unlawful noise and revelry.

The Recorder took under consideration the great temptations of the day, and dismissed almost all the prisoners.

Yesterday the docket was pretty full, mostly from petty offenses, but the Recorder was not so lenient, and many paid for their New Year's spree by forking over their greenbacks or going into the parish prison for periods of time proportionate to the offenses.

Wm. Sullivan on the levee, drunk and disturbing the peace; Waldron McMahon, lying drunk on the sidewalk, on Toulouse street; Raymond O'Cagan, obliviously inebriated on Conti street, were all sentenced to a fine of $2 50 or five days imprisonment.

Louis Lambert, charged by Alfred Joseph, colored, with assault and battery; George Washington, drunk and disturbing the peace in the vegetable market; Kate Ward, same offense, were each sentenced to a fine of five dollars or five days imprisonment.

Toby Rogers, colored, charged by a colored man named Robert Stevens with larceny at the steamboat landing, was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the parish prison.

Mary Gill, a colored tipsicoream, for bacchanalian excesses and anacreontic developments of a character all her own on the party of motion, and Victor Morton and Leon Maggarty, for fighting and disturbing the peace at the Orleans theater, were sentenced to a fine of $10 each, or fifteen days imprisonment.

Mary White, colored, for dressing herself in men's apparel, contrary to the police regulations, was sentenced to a fine of $25, or thirty days imprisonment.

Wm. Stansbury, colored, was fined $15, or sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the parish prison, for carrying concealed weapons. So, also, were James Child and John Westrof, the same law, for a similar offense. Edmund Brandley, colored also, charged by Lewis Cousin with larceny and by officers Harmen and Leary with attempting to bribe them, suffered the same penalty as the above.

The case of Isaac Laid and John Miller, both colored, arrested by officers Paltron and Delavallee, at the corner of Conti and Treme streets, charged with disturbing the peace and assaulting the policemen, was continued. Laid is also charged with assaulting policeman Paltron with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill.

The case of Hugh Tour, arrested on Elysian Fields, charged by James Young, colored, with running his wagon over his horse and breaking the animal's leg, was continued until Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Sixteen offenders, charged with various offenses, were dismissed upon examination.

PROVOST COURT.—In the case of C. W. Thing and L. Bauchereau, charged with purchasing stolen government mules, Thing was fined $250 and Bouchereau $125.

The decision in the case of J. E. Sullivan, charged with complicity in the sale of said mules, was reserved for a future day.

Alexander Williams and Moses Isler, charged with stealing a watch and disturbing the peace, were turned over to the Recorder.

Geo. Rhodes, First N. O. Vols., charged with forcibly entering Mrs. Samber's house, and insulting and abusing her, was sent to the police jail for two months.

A FIRST-RATE NOTICE.—The Cairo Democrat thus speaks of one of his cotemporaries:

Mr. C. A. Dana, sometimes called "General," the editor of the Chicago Republican, is in Washington, working for the New York collectorship. Hope he will get it, and leave Illinois. He is a very dirty dog, and not decent enough to live outside the limits of the most corrupt city in America.

Political Intrigue in New York.

THE MISSION TO FRANCE.

[From the New York World.]

To the Editor of the World: ASTOR HOUSE, December 16.

The good Mr. Lincoln offered this post to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the editor of this paper; but after two or three days' consideration he declined it, on the ground that he could be of more practical use to the government and the country at home.—[New York Herald.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the time has arrived when the readers of the Herald, as well as the other city newspapers, may be properly disabused respecting the alleged offer of the mission to France to James Gordon Bennett, by the "good Mr. Lincoln." The place was tendered to Mr. Bennett, but under conditions not at all flattering to that person, and not until it was ascertained, positively, that he would decline the appointment.

With your permission I will narrate the circumstances connected with the affair, and describe the intrigue or arrangement by which the support of the Herald was secured for the good Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential contest of 1864. The fact is notorious that prior to the construction of the Chicago platform, the defeat of the good Mr. Lincoln was seriously apprehended by that gentleman himself, as well as by the more experienced politicians who were rapidly acquiring fortune and fame through his fostering care. Mr. Lincoln was so thoroughly convinced that the success of the Union cause depended upon his continuance in the Presidential chair, that he felt himself constrained to adopt any measures, irrespective of their character, which promised to promote his election. The Herald then, as on all similar occasions, was changing about from day to day, advocating or ridiculing the good Lincoln, as the whim of the moment dictated.

In this exigency, Mr. S., a well known gentleman of this city, was commissioned to prefer to Mr. Bennett the mission to France, on condition that the Herald should zealously and faithfully support the good Lincoln throughout the canvass. Mr. Bennett faithfully performed his part of the bargain, advocating the election of Mr. Lincoln with all the consistency and energy which the hope of a desirable office was calculated to inspire. When the victory was won and Mr. Lincoln had achieved the great object of his exertions, it became necessary to satisfy those who had aided him in saving the country. Of course it had never been intended that Bennett should represent this government at the court of the Emperor; but it was deemed important to avoid provoking the vindictive animosity of the Herald, and a cabinet meeting was held to devise some eligible mode of obviating the infelicities of the situation. The Secretary of State proposed that Bennett should be nominated to the Senate, knowing that he would be promptly rejected and probably by a unanimous vote.

This, it was contended, would divert the enmity of the Herald from the Executive, and direct it toward the Senate. Mr. Seward and his associates belonging to that school of politicians who have the misfortunes of their best friends with great complacency. But the good Mr. Lincoln had a lively sense of the impropriety and even indecency of the appointment, and accordingly, it became difficult to verify Bennett without incurring a ridicule and odium which he knew must result from calling out the spirit of his bargain. The mission must be tendered to Bennet, but his rejection of the offer was to be secured in advance. The time was to be kept a secret, so as to not revolt the moral sense of the respectable portion of the community. Wyckoff's Bennett's factotum, undertook the delicate task of managing his part of the affair. As a preliminary step, Horace Greeley was induced to write a letter recommending the appointment. Greeley, good natured and amiable, with a strong feeling of *esprit du corps*, had no difficulty in complying with this request, more especially as Bennett's selection would shut off Raymond, who wanted the place, and of whom the philosopher was slightly jealous. The next thing was to make sure that Bennett would not accept. Plowing with a heifer is always a delicate operation, but Wyckoff was equal to it. He was familiar with the scandal rife in Paris when the editor of the Herald arrived there, some half a dozen years ago, and imagining the extent to which this scandal would be revived and exasperated, in case of the fulfilment of the good Mr. Lincoln's promise touching the mission to France, he made such an impression on an important and influential portion of the Herald establishment that a prompt and indignant refusal of the appointment was secured. Reporting the success of his negotiation at Washington, Mr. Bennett was cordially greeted as the successor of Mr. Dayton at Paris. The office was courteously declined, with a profession of thanks to the good Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Seward, who, with all his assumed philosophic indifference to newspaper criticisms, has a wholesome dread of the ridicule of the Herald, made a similar arrangement with Wyckoff respecting the mission to Madrid. Bennett's refusal of that position was easily secured, and by the same means employed in regard to the place of Minister to France. A similar proffer with a like result followed, and the good Mr. Lincoln was able to congratulate himself upon having appropriated the Herald without seriously compromising the honor or interest of the country. NOT R. W.

Texas Intelligence.

The negroes continue to pour into this city, and every train brings scores of them. We learn that about 1000 of them were awaiting transportation to this city at Brenen on Tuesday. The cars were crowded, and could not carry all who applied for passage. They have behaved remarkably well the past week, and have had no rows with citizens. The soldiers love to plague them, and considerable sport is the consequence. They all seem to be well supplied with money, and dealers in brass jewelry are doing a thriving business.

[Houston Telegraph.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE UVALDE ROBBERS.—From another gentleman just in from the scene of hostilities on the frontier, we gather further particulars of the outrages committed by a band of robbers depredating in the counties of Uvalde and Medina. At Mr. McLemore's, on the Hondo, they took corn, fodder and provisions, without even saying "thank you," and at Mr. Davenport's they committed similar outrages. At Mr. Kennedy's place they tore off locks, broke down doors, took money, goods and liquors in store. From Mr. Black's, at Uvalde, they took a horse, saddle and bridle for one of their number who had become dismounted. Mexicans and other travelers in the road were relieved of their pistols and other arms on the ground that they were in search of such articles by order of the Government.

A book-keeper of Mr. Duclos, of Eagle Pass, was among the number robbed of pistols. A citizen of the country through which they passed "flanked them" into Uvalde, and having secured an order for their arrest from the Indian agent at that place, Mr. H. W. Black, a crowd collected, and the highwaymen were duly arrested. They were sent to Judge C. C. McKinney, but he being absent, were taken before Judge Richards to be tried. We understand that eleven of them are now in confinement at Castroville, awaiting examination. Those in whose possession no stolen property was found were not arrested, and of these was a certain person who seemed to be the leader, and who called himself Major Perry, who is now in Castroville. All these had United States horses, saddles and arms, except two, and had evidently been soldiers.—[S. A. Herald.

It is said to be the technique of a manner, and to hear the loud vulgarity and blasphemy of freedmen and freedwomen on our streets, these Christmas times. "Good looking" negro girls go about intoxicated, and swearing most profanely at the very top of their sonorous voices. "Aye," says Bryant, the radical poet says, "this is freedom."

[Houston News.

CHRISTMAS IN HOUSTON.—The Telegraph says:

Christmas day passed off very pleasantly and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves. The day was warm and spring-like, and seemed more like May than December. The city was quiet and orderly, and very few disorderly persons could be seen. All the stores remained open until noon, and then closed their doors, and the streets were soon nearly deserted. The colored population were out in all their glory, and were pleasant countenances and looked happy. They were good patrons