TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Potomac river has been closed with ice for four days past.

GARIBALDI has written a letter declining a commission in the Grecian army.

The legislatures of Texas have prohibited the new special organ to use the title of *Monitor*.

The details of the Conference have been agreed upon, and its sessions will begin in Paris on Saturday.

SPANISH troops have been sent to the Provinces of Seville and Granada, where a military force is represented as quiet.

A vase broken in the distillery of Prince de Racharach, in New York, yesterday, destroying property to the value of $2,000, caused the death of two Jewess, with $50 bales of cotton, was snagged and sunk in the Alabama River yesterday. No lives were lost.

A SLEEPING-CAR on the Great Western Railroad, Canada, rolled down an embankment yesterday. Twelve persons were injured—two dangerously.

FORTY thousand dollars' worth of opium, brought from China on the steamship Great Republic, having escaped the Custom House, in evasion of the revenue.

R. R. Dennis, Commonwealth Attorney, at Richmond, Va., has been removed by Gen. Stoneman, and L. H. Chandler appointed in his stead. Darrell is disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment.

A LONDON despatch of last evening says: "The report of the purchase of Cuba by Spain and Harry Banner is unquestionably a hoax, although full details of the event have been published by the entire press of Madrid. The Madrid despatch announced the safe arrival of several of the passengers at Boulogne, but it is learned from that city, in answer to an inquiry for full particulars, that no such persons have gone, and convys the answer that there have been no such arrivals there, as reported."

The London *Morning Post* of yesterday publishes the correspondence between J. G. Bennett, Jr., of New York, and Mr. Asbury, of London, looking to an duel, which was to take place at Dunkirk and Cambria. In its comments the *Post* prefers the Xerces track, as one much better adapted to test the seagoing qualities of the vessels and seamanship of their masters, than the regular transatlantic track, and the writer exhorts the owners of the British schooner yachts to join in the race, and says the Sappho will participate.

Two news from Crete, received by letter in Washington city, is up to November 24. On the 13th, while the Turkish troops were busy in the transportation of munitions of war just landed by the Greeks, the latter were suddenly attacked by a large Turkish force, and all obtained safety in the vessel, leaving the entire day. The Cretans succeeded in saving some of the munitions of war. The Turkish loss is estimated at 150 men; the Cretans lost 3 killed and 17 wounded, among the latter the celebrated chief, Manoussogiannis, one of the heroes of former revolutions, who was severely wounded and captured by the Turks. Other accounts are given of additional conflicts between the Turks and the Cretans.

Complimentary Banquet to Professor Morse.

New York, Dec. 29.—The grand banquet given this evening at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, to Professor S. F. B. Morse, the world-renowned originator of the electric telegraph, on the occasion of the United States, represented by the following committee: Marshall Lefferts, James G. Bennett, William H. Hodgett, Edward S. Sandford and Louis Leroy, was one of the most brilliant and successful affairs of the kind that ever occurred in this country.

The long dining hall was beautifully decorated with the flags of all nations, arranged by couples in graceful folds, and in the centre of each group of running vas placed a flag of the particular national emblem of some foreign country. The tables, twenty in number, seated seats for about two hundred and fifty persons, which were spread in full evening dress, with white ties and shirt fronts, while a number of ladies graced the scene with their welcome presence.

The tables presented a remarkably beautiful appearance, the centre of each being the cynosure of the eye in different directions were pieces mosaic, representing the "telegraph in connection with the projections of the telegraph," "the two hemispheres," "the telegraph and the Atlantic Cable," "the telegraph of other times," "velocity," "a sample of merit," "Franklin and his kite," "a triumphal picture to inventors" and "a triumphal arch," "Morse's Model," and other appropriate devices.

Chief Justice S. P. Chase presided, and among the distinguished guests present were the following: Prof. S. B. Morse, David Dudley Field, Amos Kendall, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Prof. Professor G. Smith; the British Minister, Mr. Thornton, Gen. Meade, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. McDowell, Edwards Pierrepont, Rev. A. H. Vinton, ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Hiram Cullen Bryant, A. B. Durand, Cyr. Field, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Dr. E S. Sanford, Major-General Marshall Lefferts, Cyrus W. Field, Alex. Theodore Vail, Cyrus, William F. Blodgett, D. Huntington, C. A. Seymour, Alex. T. Stewart, Mr. Cooper, Moses H. Grinnell, H. B. Vandyke, George Opdyke, Reed Taylor, A. A. Low, R. B. Hoe, J. Cisco, S. B. Ruggles, H. Fish, Z. Brooks, U. L. Mono, R. Morris, General Colton, Rear Admiral Gen. Viele, S. L. M. Barlow, J. P. Kennett, Colley Hayley, Bayard Taylor, Mr. Johnson, T. A. Rossello, and others. The programme of the evening was:

Toasts.—Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.

Return of Thanks.—Rev. John Hall, D. D.

1. The President of the United States.
2. The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
3. The Army and Navy of the United States.
4. Our Guest.—Prof. S. F. B. Morse—The man of Science, who gave to the world of Nature, protected electricity from her embrace, and made it a messenger for the use of human progress. Prof. Morse.
5. The Nations united to us by the Electric Telegraph. Edward Thornton, Esq., C. B., and Prof. Goldwin Smith.
6. The State of New York. Hon. John T. Hoffman.
7. The Telegraph Wire—The nerve of international that vibrates the knowledge of events, liquidating causes of misunderstanding, and of motive peace and harmony among the people of the world. A. Bell.
8. The Telegraph Lines in the United States. Hon. W. Orton.
9. The Extension of the Telegraph—It has no limit short of the whole habitable globe. David Dudley Field, Esq.
10. The Press—The ally of science in promulgating knowledge. Wm. C. Bryant, Esq.
11. The Telegraph lines in Canada. Frederick Hugh Allan, Esq., of Montreal.
12. The Extension of the Telegraph in the East. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.
13. The Merchants of New York—Their wealth and public spirit have carried the fame of American enterprise around the world. Hon. William E. Dodge.
14. The Fine Arts—Their beauty rest on the foundation of Science. Daniel Huntington, Esq.
15. The Painting Press—Perfected by American genius. Col. R. M. Hoe.
16. The Ladies.

Governor Curtin's speech was as follows:

Gentlemen—It would have been no easy task to do justice to the great subject which I have to propose the extension of the telegraph to the East. In this enlightened age it would have required more than the ardor of the enthusiast to declare that the telegraph wire would carry its swift message from the new to the old world, from America to *Ser. Prudence* and Cathay. I have listened, fewer still would have believed, and the men of prudence will be hard to be propounded with their energy and means to attempt the herculean task, would have been marked as infatuated dreamers.

Less than twenty years since, the daring man that proposed the extension of the telegraph to the East, divided from us by a space of 10,000 miles of sea, was charitably regarded as bereft of his reason, or of a great idea. Hostile governments gave plausible, and, at first, cold and repeated failures but strengthened the opposition to the project, and it was impossible to the greatest modern triumphs of civilization. The to the contrary, the cause of inspired genius and enlightening faith, who staked fortune and reputation upon the success of the project, the pioneers, the fountain of Christian progress, gave to the world the heroes of the nineteenth century of scientific and civilizing advancement.

The names of Morse and Field will brighten the pages of our history as among our noblest benefactors, who have been victories "more renowned than war," the first, who tamed the terrible lightning of the heavens, and made it the speed messenger in the great work of enlightened prosperity and humanity, the last, who gave the brightest jewel of success in the crown of Christian zeal. The telegraph was conceded to the world, the heroes of the nineteenth century of history from day to day.

The march of American progress was regarded as being perfected the greatest and, and the cry of rejoicing then no one dreamed that the present generation, or even the present country would understand the broad significance of the sentiment which is proposed, as the world understands it to-day. The East is no longer European, in geographical or mercantile acceptation. It means the cradle of the human race. It means advancement from the new-born Republic of the Western world to the ancient cradle of mankind.

Romance pales before the beneficent and substantial progress of the age in which it pleased Providence to cast our lot. The wildest dreams of science and philosophy have been more than realized, and each decade marks the mighty strides the last had hoped for only in distant ages. I can remember well when the question of connecting the Ohio and the Delaware was agitated the people of my native State. Prejudice and ignorance resisted stubbornly, but public schools and internal improvements came hand-in-hand to give to the people, whose lives fell under popular reprobation, because they expended a few million to give the best inheritance, wealth and the priceless boon of universal education.

Our turnpikes were the first slow, hesitating steps in progress; the tottering, timid footprints of infancy. The State stretched out her hand and commerce was quickened. They have passed away, and the accounts of capital invested stand unbalanced in the Treasury; but who can estimate the benefit? With increased wealth and a college here and there was established, and soon came the common schools to hasten progress, alike in the improvement of rich and poor. The canal, our great canal, and our primitive railroad, but, imperfect as they were, mightily helped to develop, manage, and fructifies as they appeared on the horizon of the dominant civilization. Now it is an enterprise that will bear with it the noblest fruits of literature, science, art, government and religion. Starting from the darkness of Asia, and after traversing and illuminating the world in its march, it now returns with its trophies to four hundred millions of the human race who are still strangers to its blessings. It will break the chains of superstition, it will rapidly dispel ignorance; it will quicken and calm the energies of the mind, it will increase and beets to increase their wealth, and will be the great agent in bringing them from heathen darkness.

The extension of the telegraph to the East" will be the crowning triumph of the civilization we on finally celebrate. The wealth, the commerce of the Oriental cities will—turn from the East to the Asiatic land on our Pacific shores, and sweep across our continent to our great cities, and to the marts of Europe, and that lightning messenger will encircle the whole world, to spread the glories of prosperity and peace to all mankind. [Continued applause for some minutes.]

Edward Thornton, Esq., the British Minister, then rose and spoke as follows:—*Mr. President and Gentlemen*—I thank you most sincerely and cordially for the honor conferred on the health of my beloved sovereign, and of other sovereigns and potentates, and on the cosmographic enterprises of the United States, has been proposed and responded to by the distinguished company here present. I know I may be allowed to avail myself of the opportunity to express my great gratification at the sentiments of esteem and regard which I have observed are almost universally entertained for Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the great and noble throughout the length and breadth of this great land.

I am confident there is no one in England who is more anxious than the Queen for the maintenance and improvement of the harmony and mutual understanding which exists to-day between the two nations, and which are of such vital importance to both countries, and to those who would rejoice so much that all honor should be done to so great a benefactor of the human race as the distinguished Professor, to show the high appreciation of whose character we have assembled in this place.

I am unwilling, however, to fail into what seems to be the error of talking for an indefinite peace. A good deal has been said upon this subject, both in this country and in Europe, more, perhaps, than is either necessary or useful. Peace is a blessing without doubt, and, as the Statesman ought, I should imagine, to endeavor to discover what is most likely to engage men's interests, and to convince them that a state of war is not necessary for their well-being and to their moral and material comfort. What can be more likely to effect this than a constant and complete intercourse between all nations and individuals in the world? But statesmen are not always ahead of time, and it is to science that we are indicted for the means of communication.

Steam was the first oliive branch offered to us by science. The voyage which my father made to this country in 1832, in seventy-five days, is now easily accomplished in nine or six days. Then came a still more effective olive branch, this wonderful electric telegraph, which enables any one who happens to be within reach of a wire to communicate instantaneously with a friend on all over the world. Should I have the good fortune to live to the age of the venerable Professor, I still hope to see some such improvement as will enable us to carry on a vive voce conversation by means of the cable. We shall then have statesmen on this side of the water discussing their affairs with those on the other, as if they were minute.

We shall hear, perchance, of some love-stricken youth of London or Paris whispering soft nothings along the cable to one of those bewitching syrens of New York at so much an hour, she tapping her ear all the while to throw himself upon the gulf which separates them. We shall then have statesmen—ay, and in those days of progress, even statesmen—discussing international questions at so much a centimeter, and we poor diplomatists shall run a very good chance of being exploded altogether.

But I must not take up more of your time, which will be better occupied by those, friends and co-laborers of your distinguished guest, who are able to speak of the high qualities which adorn his character. I cannot do them, however, without expressing my great satisfaction at being called upon to share in the honors which I have ever to contribute my mite of that admiration and respect which the Professor Morse, which must be felt by all, for so great a benefactor of his fellow-creatures and of posterity.

The Indian War.

SF. Louis, Dec. 29.—General Sherman has received a despatch from General Hazen, at Camp Cobb, to December 7, and from Sheridan to the same date, which states that General Hazen says that General Custer's fight he has had no trouble in disarming the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and announces all the Cheyennes and Arapahoes as friendly and hostile; the Kiowas are divided half and half; the Comanches are nearly all friendly. The Apaches, Kaddos, Caddos, Wichitas, and affiliated bands, numbering 2,600, are clustered around Fort Cobb, claiming the protection of the Government. The hostile Indians have separated from their tribes and gone over to the head of the north fork of Red River, near the mouth of the Washita River. They number about 1,000 warriors. General Sheridan was to have left Camp Supply on the Canadian river for Fort Cobb, on December 7. It was expected that in a few days he would be in communication with Gen. Hazen and be able to strike the hostile Indians wherever they may be, if they, the hostile tribes, must understand that that sort of solicitude which is the answer any longer. They will rather be put to another sort of test, and must, or at least, be subjected to a searching examination on the subject of suffrage, and equality of civil rights and privileges before them. It is to consider the conveyance that the complaint by experienced men that we are on the home influence, and the side the sister, the mother, or the wife opposes. Formerly firm Republicans have been known to yield to the influence and vote the Democratic ticket, and vice versa.

Spain has lost a fair portion of the sex in matters of religion, politics and social relations, is a matter of fact, as it is manifest, and of very considerable importance to one who looks well to the controlling force in a political canvass. I informed themselves that it is not accounted for, and that it is not felt assuming. The women, America, especially since the war, have taken a very lively interest in politics, and have so well