THE DAILY BEE,

C. V. WHITNEY & CO.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

C. V. WHITNEY, J. MADISON WELLS,
H. SUTHERLAND, W. SUTHERLAND.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12 00
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Cajt New Orleans Bee.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion in each language.

☞ The privilege of ANNUAL Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1855. VOL. XVI—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 8025.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21.

Subscriptions by the Week.—Orders for the Bee are authorized to be subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 12½ cents.

The Mail failed yesterday from Mobile. The letters by the *Baltic* are to hand.

THE CASE OF BELL AND HURTY.—The discussion of the jury in the case of the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans will do us the justice to say, we maintained an unbroken silence, or might have been our own back the rights of the parties to the case, forced that the press was the last attempt, directly or indirectly, to influence the verdict. Accordingly we studiously from the slightest expression of the progress of the trial, and the decision of the jury had established Major Hurty, in pursuance, we confined our remarks to the points sought to be established, the suggestion of the views entertained by the jury in their verdict.

We have no longer one of party, we appealed to by the candidate, we reserved himself duly entitled to the which Major Hurty had been in the office of the polls and by the Sheriff. The law has decided the contesting party, and this decision is made in absolute and strict accordance with the provisions of the act of March, 1855. The two important facts that not which bear directly upon the following:

1. Be it further enacted, etc., That the election the date of service of the notice of contestant, and at least ten days after the filing of the petition by the contestee, such party shall be bound to join issue thus formed shall be tried summarily before the court, and shall be conducted and the jury according to the laws of other jury trials are required. *A* verdict of the jurors shall be required in a verdict. The jury *shall have power to determine* by their verdict which of the candidates is entitled to the office, or to refer the election to the people. The court shall have power *to grant a* NEW TRIAL, as in other cases, and no APPEAL *shall be allowed.*

2. Be it further enacted, etc., That nothing contained upon the *first finding* of a trial by jury, and on certifying the same to the Governor, a commission *issued by him* in favor of the person in whose favor the verdict may be, provided the requisition embraced in the act has been complied with. The duties imposed according to the laws by which other jury trials are governed. A verdict of the jurors did return a verdict, certificate, etc., if the parties is entitled to the office. Whether the decision of the jury pleases or displeases the majority of the community is not the question; whether the friends of Major Hurty are rejoiced, and those of Mr. Bell grieved at the result, has no bearing on the question to do with the subject. The jury have exercised the full authority vested in them, and as a law-abiding people, we are bound to respect their verdict.

The Mail of Saturday last, which contained the act declaring that Mr. Bell shall have no power to issue a commission, that no appeal shall be granted, and that the verdict rendered upon the trial shall be final, and that the commission in his hands shall be void, which it so one and precludes all legal discussion, ingenious contrivance, law abounds, for the prevention of execution. Yet the Mail is made in the attempt to set aside the verdict of Bell and Hurty and to prejudice the judgment was evidence of a desire to conceive and carry out such a notion, as above cited is in obedience to the law. The act itself the court to grant a commission and makes the issuing of such a commission a ministerial act. Hurty, and of the Mail, it is a company such certificate, the vague rumors of the court to refuse to issue such certificate.

This is a question for the courts and people of the state, not of Sheriff. Laws are a feature for the sum of elections of parish officers. Laws are imperfect, but must be obeyed, or we have a state of anarchy. The people have a right to change under constitutional law, and the court, in its opinion of interpretation of the advocates and its law must neither be and intention, nor violate principle, unless the law is to be abandon as worthless and to the entire system of law and be a dangerous precedent. The effect of the verdict rendered in the strongest behests of the people and prove subversive of our whole system of government. It seems to invoke the caprice, in lieu of law, and well decided.

Messrs. BONSARDEL & CO. on Friday the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, they will sell a splendid assortment of the most elegant fancy boxes, a variety of articles suitable for the Holidays.

Messrs. CHARLES GRAY & CO. Chartres street, have received from Cuba, Messrs. HERNANDEZ, BRO. & CO. Chartres street, No. 50 St. Charles street, and wholesale dealers in Cigars for the States of Mississippi. These cases of cigars that bodies may be

One of the greatest objects, remarks an English paper, of the successful prosecution of steam navigation to the antipodes, has hitherto been the difficulty of obtaining fuel for the return voyage. That inconvenience, it is confidently believed, will shortly disappear, thanks to the spirit of private enterprise, which discovers new paths for commerce, and opens up the resources necessary for its advantageous prosecution. In the large and important island of Bornea, second in size only to Australia, extensive formations of coal have been discovered, as well as in the Island of Labuan, and a new company, entitled the Eastern Archipelago Company, are organizing a fleet of screw steamers for the purpose of developing these new fields of the black diamond, and making them available for the purpose of steamers trading between England and the countries whose shores are washed by the Indian Ocean.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A Weldon (N. C.) letter to the Petersburg *Express* states that a student named Singleton, from Edgecombe county, N. C., in an altercation, was shot by a young man named White, from Tennessee. The wound was thought to be mortal. White has fled.

Hon. CHARLES JACKSON, formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died at Boston on the 13th inst., aged 88.

The United States in England.

Our country is occasionally referred to by English statesmen in a kindlier and better spirit than characterizes the leaders of the London *Times* on American subjects, and our files brought by the steamer of last week furnish two instances of this kind, one by the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, member of Parliament, and the other by Lord John Russell. Mr. Gladstone was delivering a lecture at Chester, on "the Colonies," when he spoke as follows in reference to this country:

"He called that the "silver age" which immediately preceded the American war. The notion of commercial monopoly prevailed in those days, and the squabbles among different countries for the possession of colonies and their commerce were very sharp. The history of that war was an exceedingly interesting one, for it taught a great moral lesson to the people of this day. It left us saddled with something like 160,000,000 or 180,000,000 of permanent debt more than we had when it began, and England had fallen severely; for it loaded her with disgrace greater than she had ever been called on to bear, in the abandonment of America under the pressure of American and French armies. Before the colonists were meddled with their attachment to this country was very great, but when they saw a disposition to deprive them of their time honored and hard earned privileges, when they saw Englishmen inclined to stint their brethren who had crossed the Atlantic in their liberties and rights, then undoubtedly a bitterness of sentiment grew up, which was not the fault of the Americans, but the result of the circumstances of the time and aggravated by the long struggle which followed. When the independence of America was acknowledged the affection of that country to England had received a great blow. The name of England was allied with oppression, and, consequently, there arose an estrangement of feeling with America, the ties of which were not entirely removed even by the healing influences of time. He wished to impress the fact on his hearers—that the true value of colonies lay in the unity of character and affection. There were 30,000,000 of people constituting the great American republic; it was really very doubtful whether the influence of England and in Europe and in the world at large was greater because there were 30,000,000 of Englishmen also in America, or less. In some respects it took from, and in others it added to, the value of England as a member of the great family of nations. But suppose, instead of a bloody struggle and a violent separation of the ties that bound the colonies to the mother country, America had continued to grow as a colony under the benevolent influence of England, or had separated from England if her growth had required it as a friend from a friend, breaking only the link of administrative connexion, but retaining the warm affections of her heart and the high collection only of treasures received, did they not think that then the existence of an American country, allied to us in language and laws, would have amazingly increased our influence!—(Cheers.)

How, then, did that war arise, and whose was it? It originated in an attempt to levy taxes upon the people of America, not for purposes exclusively English, but to defray part of the expenses of the war into which the English had entered for the benefit of America as well as themselves. Some individuals thought that the war was not the cause of the English people. There must be no mistake upon this, for, if one thing was more clear than another, it was that the British people, almost to a man, were united in the prosecution of that war. All wars had been popular in this country during the first two or three years, but the American war was particularly popular. There was a precedent in the case of Mr. Burke who was elected in 1774 for Bristol, and rejected in 1780. On that occasion he defended his conduct, and had to acquaint them why he had not visited them in Bristol as often as they thought he ought to have done. In the first place, he pleaded the business he had done for them in London, and then that the state of feeling in Bristol with respect to the American war was the reason why he could not visit his constituents. Before the people knew the way the force of arms was tending, there was a difference of opinion in Bristol, especially as that city had a large business with America; but directly it appeared that the English were successful in the field, the party against the war was put down. It must be recollected that when the English met the Americans in the field, they were successful in the war, and it had implied no reproach to their American brethren, because they had no advantages of a military organization. It was not want of success in the field that decided us in the American war; it was that they were no nearer to the subjugation of the country by gaining the battle, for the great obstacle to the English was in the heart of every man, woman and child; and, therefore, driving soldiers out of the field was not making any advance—they only gained the ground they actually trodden upon. Mr. Burke's speech at Bristol, to which he had just alluded, showed the state of public feeling at the time; but the unfortunate threatened us when France took up arms, and Spain followed her example, and Russia and other powers of Europe indicated their adverse dispositions, then, indeed, the popular mind recovered its balance. Mr. Burke found the people not disposed to bear the common sense of the matter, and he was able in 1780 to show his face among his constituency. The case of the American war was one upon which they might look back with the greatest advantage, for it certainly read to us a lesson for all generations and times, a most emphatic lesson of circumspection, of moderation and of caution."

Lord John Russell's reference to the United States also occurred in a lecture delivered by him at Exeter Hall, London, on "the obstacles that have retarded moral and political progress." The allusion is brief, but is a good spirit: "Before many years have passed, there will be in Great Britain and the United States of America 60, 70, or 80 millions of free people. May we not hope that these kindred nations—each speaking the English language—each deriving its pedigree of liberty from a common ancestry—each inheriting the English Bible—each reading *Shakspeare* and *Milton*—each divided into many denominations of Christians, but each allowing complete liberty of worship—will unite in the glorious task of peaceful conquest and bloodless victory? (Loud cheers.) At least let us indulge in this high hope. If we do not arrive at it, or at an approximate to perfection, we may look at least to uninterrupted progress towards a far better social organization than any we have yet enjoyed."

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has received several weeks' later intelligence from the Plains:

Gen. Harney, who, as our readers have been already advised, is now at Fort Pierre, previous to his departure from Fort Laramie, made a demand upon the Sioux of the Platte for the murderers of the mail party. He stated that he had already visited punishment upon them for the murder of Lieutenant Grattan and his command, but that, as preliminary to any conditions of peace, he must have delivered to him those Indians who had committed the murder above alluded to, as also the murderers of Gilmore.

After his departure from Fort Laramie, the Indians, consisting chiefly of Sioux, came into the neighborhood of the Fort and asked leave to encamp there. This was granted them, and thereupon three of the murderers of the mail party came to the Fort dressed in full war costume, painted for their dancing, and gave ghoulish yelps, or, to use their own expressive language, "threw their lives away for the good of the tribe." They were "Bad Leaf" and "Long Chin," the two brothers of the "Bear," or "Hatteroman," who was killed in the affair with Lieut. Grattan, and "spotted Tail," a noted brave. All the same time, also, "Red Plume" and the "Spotted Elk" also came in and voluntarily offered themselves as hostages for the peace of the tribe. They were all accompanied by their squaws, and were at once placed under guard. Afterwards, they were all brought down to Fort Leavenworth under charge of Brevet Major Johnson of the 6th infantry, and an escort of twenty men. Accompanying these, were Lieut. W. P. Smith and Lieut. Gordon, the latter of whom only came as far as Fort Riley.

The general disposition of the Sioux of the South Platte seems to incline to peace, and their action in this behalf certainly evinces such a feeling. They would have sent in *all* the of the murderers, but one of them is too ill to be moved, and the other has fled the village. In regard to the person who killed Gilmon, they have already sent out runners to bring him in, and he may be expected to be delivered up. The Sioux of the North Missouri are, however, more troublesome, and it is expected that the war with them will have to be reserved in the spring. The troops in that quarter have for the present gone into winter quarters. The men are doing well, but the officers are suffering a great deal, and dying very fast.

A correspondent says that if there are people yet in the world foolish enough to think that Princess T. Barnum of the Aztec can Museum, Bazaire, is the greatest humbug of the day, the subscribers to newspapers throughout the United States, and especially in Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, can set of the matter. They are unanimous in the opinion that a certain contract with Post Office Department, mismanaged in Washington, and all the country over, is the greatest humbug ever perpetrated. Of this the correspondent's name is "Legion."

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

The Collins steamer *Baltic* reached New York on the morning of the 11th inst.

London papers contain details of the battle of Inguor, but they do not differ materially from previous telegraphic reports. Official announcements have been issued of the raising of the blockade of the White Sea. Overland Indian mails arrived at Marseilles Thursday.

The London *Advertiser* says of Russian propositions, they are dishonorable, delusive and insane. They fall short of what the Western Powers have a right to demand, and of what will satisfy the expectations of the country.

Despatches received at Vienna, state that Omer Pacha had entered Kuta, and recommenced offensive operations on the ninth of November. Result not known.

The force of the Allies at Kertsch and Yenikale had been augmented by reinforcements to 45,000.

The King of Sardinia left Paris for Calais Thursday evening. He was to embark for England in the Queen's Yacht.

Admiralty contracts for Navy provisions have been taken at much lower rates than were expected—the average price of beef being 57 is per tierce, and pork 59. American pork tendered to amount; 10,000 packages were accepted at 55 s 2d to 55 per tierce.—American stocks had improved with large sales. The 5 per cents. closed at Paris on Friday at 1 per cent. advance.

LATER.—The King of Sardinia arrived at London Friday, where he met with an enthusiastic reception.

Admiral Bruat, commander of the fleet in the Black Sea, had died of cholera. Count Mole had also died.

The American ship Telegraph, with a full cargo of linseed, flax and hemp, has sailed from Archangel for Amsterdam. The White Cloud, with a similar cargo, was detained by ice, and would probably have to remain all winter.

THE MANCHESTER TURN OUT.

The strike still continues, but has not extended, though some few additional work people have been thrown out of employment through the strike. The people on strike walked through the streets on Monday and yesterday to the number of 600 or 800 men and women, with a few additional workmen at their head, carrying boxes and books for contributions. Three persons entered the shops and houses on each side of the route of the procession and requested subscriptions, and appeared to be rather successful in their object, though the amounts given were generally small.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says: I have received despatches from Vienna which assure me, in the most positive manner, that the diplomacy of Austria is showing great signs of activity just now. The writer, a person possessing unusual advantages for obtaining information, and of long experience, predicts that ere long the German Powers will address the Allies with a view of bringing about peace. The writer further asserts that German diplomatists had more hopes of influencing France with these propositions than England. He is under the impression that Russia is unable to hold out much longer; that it is sought to save the docks of Sebastopol, that they are being convinced that some sacrifice must be made, has employed Austria with a secret mission to sound France and England. My informant then goes on to say, that the reports from Paris are more favorable to Russia than those from London. Without being able to confirm these assertions from the channels of information around me, I am inclined to believe them not devoid of truth.

In a recent edition of the *Times*, (of the 30th.) the Paris correspondent of that paper repeats, with additional confidence, the above report, and intimates that propositions have been actually made to France and England. On the other hand, the correspondent on the Russian frontier writes to the Cologne *Gazette*:

The Russian government is chiefly engaged in three objects: the construction of railways and of steamers, and the manufacture of Minnie rifles. Adding to these measures the enormous military levies and the rapidity with which the organization of the militia proceeds, it becomes evident that we must not give too much credit to the rumors of negotiations which are so constantly heard.

Vessels with valuable cargoes are waiting in Mecklenburg and other Prussian ports, ready to start to Russian ports the moment it is favorable, but are not detained by fear of ice.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

A despatch from Marseilles says, on the 15th the Russian batteries on the north of Sebastopol commenced firing redhot shot, to which the Allies replied.

FROM THE BALTIC.

The Hamburg *News* states that the Russians are re-organizing their Baltic fleet, with the intention of venturing to sea in the spring. Several of the old composites are replaced by younger men, and the command of the fleet and the Stormboats of Cronstadt is not to be given to Admiral Nachimoff.

FROM SEBASTOPOL.

The weather in the Gulf of Finland, to November 26th, had been mild for the season, but in the Gulf of Bothnia it had been sharp.

Another division of the British fleet had left Kiel for England. Admiral Dundas has received orders to return.

ASIA.—An English letter from Erzerum, under date of November 7th, states that as well in Kars to October 31st. The city was closely blockaded by the Russian cavalry, but reports do not confirm that the garrison was short of provisions.

There was a rumor at Constantinople that Mouravieff, with his force, had raised the siege, and retreated on Appatchi into Georgia; but this is doubtful.

The most reliable advices come via Varna, stating that Omer Pacha has been unable to follow up his recent victory, because the Russians have forwarded their reserves from Tiflis to Kutas. He is said, therefore, to be at present fortifying his position on the river Ingour.

Denmark and Sweden continue to permit the importation of breadstuffs. The Arago can ship *Robert Peters*, Capt. Kelly, which had excited suspicion by remaining at anchor at San Kahun, arrived at Stockholm, November 10th, when her cargo, instead of rye as they was found to consist of cotton, dry goods, &c.

NAPLES.—A most serious misfortune befel Messina on the 14th ult., by inundation, occasioned, it is supposed, by a water spout. The whole country about Messina was laid under water, trees were uprooted, houses, gardens, furniture and cattle destroyed, and many persons drowned. Much damage had also been done to the city itself. The total loss is said to exceed two millions of ounces, or one and a quarter million sterling.

In Palermo the cholera is raging very bad, deaths from seventy to one hundred per day.

In Naples from thirty to forty deaths per day are occasioned by this malady.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The following telegraphic despatch from Trieste was received: Trieste, Nov. 12th.—The steamer Calcutta arrived here this morning at 2:30 A. M., in 126 hours from Alexandria. The India mail left Alexandria on the 21st November, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 22d of October, Bombay 2d November, Hong Kong 15th October, Canton 13th October, Shanghai 8th October. The Lucknow revolt still in rebellion. Much rain had fallen in the Bombay presidency. Business was suspended on account of the holidays. From China we learn that the Imperialists have been defeated by the Patriots near Chin-Keas-Foo. Exchange at Canton 4s. 8d. on Shanghae.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 24th November, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Pub. deposits	£4,798,954.	Increase	£688,874
Other deposits	11,539,385.	Increase	543,639
Rest.	3,336,502.	Increase	14,606

On the other side of the accounts:

Gov't Securities	12,839,948.	Increase	£215,009
Other secut's	18,651,439.	Increase	444,369
Notes unempl'd	5,482,645.	Increase	263,115

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,060,000, being a decrease of £372,330, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,139,937, showing a decrease of £153,287, when compared with the preceding returns.

Interesting from the Press.

The verdict rendered on Saturday last in the Circuit Court in the case of Dutch vs. Sherman et al., in which the plaintiff was awarded $15,000 damages, is suggestive of matter for deep and profitable reflection. The transactions out of which this action grew took place some years ago. Mr. Dutch was editor and proprietor of the *Daily Commercial Advertiser*. In publishing his paper he rented certain premises of some or all of the defendants. While absent from the city, his paper being in charge of other persons, the defendants, for rent in arrear, distrained his printing materials, and, selling them, threw or removed them from the building.—In so doing they did not pay much regard to the order in which they performed the removals; forms were knocked in pi, and no much damage done as to render that office useless for further use.

On the part of the plaintiff it is urged that the accident of rent in arrear was one which only required a payment to remedy, and that it was taken advantage of during his known absence, not for the purpose of collecting the rent, but to accomplish another end, alleged to be of infinitely more importance to the defendants, to wit, the breaking up of the establishment and the discontinuance of the Advertiser. The plaintiff alleges, and we suppose offered some proof to sustain it, that the course of his paper was obnoxious to certain political and financial schemes of the defendants; that his paper was bold in denunciation of what the editor conceived to be great public wrongs about to be committed or actually committed by the defendants; and that, to remove this thorn in their side, they conspired, as we have said, to destroy the paper by rendering its materials worthless. The jury has given the plaintiff $15,000 damages.

We think this verdict will have a wholesome effect: it will teach all men that an independent press cannot be put down or crushed in this community. The freedom of the press is too sacred in the eye of our people to submit of its being crushed by any constitution.

The editor of the Columbus *Corner-Stone* gives the following reason for the interest that journal has manifested in the subject of Kansas emigration. It says:

"We feel no interest in the Kansas question, except that resulting from the hope that they may put up a difficulty over it, which may by possibility result in a dissolution of the Union. We would not, for any other boon, see the Southern States, or any part of them, turn on our heel for choice whether it shall be a free or a slave State."—*Sentinel Rep.*

Dumpers.—The following curious piece of information is from a Berlin letter in the London *Times*:

"The Government of the United States of America has lately given considerable orders to a Belgian house, for delivery, next spring, of bullet-proof steel cuirasses!"

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

THE KANSAS TROUBLES SETTLED.

St. Louis, Dec. 18.—A despatch from Independence says that the troubles at Lawrence have been settled by the people of that place, promising to deliver up the offenders to Sheriff Jones, and obey the laws of the Territory—they refused, however, to deliver up their arms. The volunteers from Missouri have disbanded, and gone home, and the war may be considered at an end.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—One ballot was had to-day, with the following result: Banks 104, Richardson 73, Fuller 57, scattering 16. The balance of the day was spent in debate and cross-firing between the different parties.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, offered a resolution to appoint committees on Ways and Means and Foreign Affairs, which committees should elect their own Chairmen, and that those chairmen should act alternately as Speaker until the House could elect one. There was no action on the resolution.

The Senate met, and adjourned until Monday.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 20.—Cotton firm—Orleans Middling 9c.; Uplands fair 10c. Southern Flour $8 87½; Ohio firm and unchanged; Corn lower, but active—Mixed 97c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—The river is still rising with ten feet in the canal. The Fanny Bullitt, Virginia, and Wm. Noble arrived yesterday from New Orleans, and the Caledonia and Guinare left for that port.

POVATOES AS BIG AS A BARREL.—Not that they have been produced yet, but are going to be. The following is the process, and as it is not patented, everybody can try the same experiment:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR—About a year ago I conceived the idea of producing the mammoth size of the potrified remains of plants, which we meet with in the study of geology, by means of an excess in supply of carbonic acid. I constructed an iron cylinder, in which I generated carbonic acid gas by means of drenching limestone with vinegar. This I infused into the soil in a hogshead in which I had put a potato. I did this daily; also, I put the the flower-pot into an iron vessel filled with the carbonic acid and covered to prevent diffusion. At the end of about six months the plant reached the height of four feet, and bore a pale blossom. In a week more the pot was split, and, on taking the plant, not a single potato (besides the remains of that I planted), of about eight inches in diameter, was at the root. By planting this and treating it in the same manner, I hope to obtain potatoes of the size of a barrel.

I remain, very truly yours,

DR. A. AINSWORTH.

P. S.—Until now I never ventured to lay this matter before the public, but I am now fully convinced the soil may be rendered very prolific by manuring with limestone soaked with an acid.

Haverford, Penn., Nov. 23, 1855.

We take great pleasure in transferring to our columns, from the Paris *American* of the 19th November, the following tribute to the genius of a New Orleans sculptor:

Another Visit to Mr. Warburg's Studio.

In a former number of our paper we have alluded to Mr. Warburg, the sculptor (a native of New Orleans) and his productions. Lately we had occasion to make another visit to his modest studio, and found him industriously engaged in modelling a figure,—the representation of a female, ornamenting her hair with the genial grape from which Bacchus presents the heavenly juice. She is of the size of life, in a kneeling position, with one arm raised over her head in the act of embellishing her floating locks; in the other hand, she holds a bunch of grapes. The attitude is easy and graceful, the expression of the face pleasing, and as far as the work is finished it evinces a knowledge of human nature; all the movements of the muscles are delicately indicated, and the work bids fair to be a master-piece of sculpture.

Mr. Warburg is fully aware of the difficult task he has undertaken. He studied Nature, and the works of ancient and modern artists in the Louvre, the Italian School of Art; he studied also at the Great Exhibition, and he draws his inspirations from standard models, each recommended by some perfection.

The lineaments of this beautiful female figure are very exquisite. The bold chisel of the artist has well rendered the expression of the beautiful face,—the beaming smiles of conscious beauty. Buoyant life seems to animate every feature of his charming creation.

A few weeks more and the figure will be ready to be cast and wrought into marble; and we hope next Spring to see the completion of this conception of a Southern genius.

Some gentlemen in Syracuse, New York, desirous, no doubt, of getting a little money for themselves and glory for the military, propose to give a watch worth $500 to the best drilled infantry company in the United States, not in the army. The indicements are as follows:

"The lieutenants of the winning company will be engraved on one side of the watch, and that of the officers on the reverse—the captain to own the watch. All companies to drill by the same tactics, have full thirty muskets each, and to wear such uniform as they please. The trial to take place at some point to be hereafter fixed, on the 20th of June, 1856; companies to select judges, and each to pay $30 entrance fee."

City Intelligence.

BY CHARLES THEATRE.—"The Merry Wives of Windsor" with Mr. Hackett as Sir John Falstaff. It must be a very fine entertainment to draw us out of our fireside comfortable. Now the force of Bell Netley." Tomorrow night, Mr. Hackett makes his last appearance.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Agnes Robertson made her first appearance as the Gaiety last evening before a large and fashionable audience, who were received with very great enthusiasm. She appears again to night in the same pieces as last night, namely: the farce of "The Loan of a Lover," and the Ballet of "John Dobbs," with Thayer, Owens, and Miss Agnes in the principal characters, and a pas de deux and eleven had not, the one burning should be between Miss Agnes and Mr. Owens. We hear it is rumored that Mr. Rusty had a majority of the votes cast. The evidence submitted to our consideration seems decidedly inclined to vary or change those reserve.

One of the undersigned destitute of the state that he voted for Mr. Bell, and that so far as he knew the majority of women he was in favor of Mr. Bell, but felt a little duty to vote for the sake of Mr. Hurty on the evidence submitted to the jury.

Having thus made what we deem a fair statement of the facts which we have submitted to us, and upon which we were bound to act without partiality or fear, we submit the case to the public. And in conclusion, we desire to say that whatever may be the opinion of others, we have the satisfaction of having discharged our own conscientious duty in rendering a verdict in favor of Mr. Hurty, and doubt not that all impartial men will accord the same to the undersigned.

W. H. McEnas,
A. M. Garcia,
D. Thomson,
W. W. Arthur,
Abel Bonnin,
Jos. Bonnin,
Ant. Bonnin.

By Telegraph.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—One ballot was had to-day, with the following result: Banks 104, Richardson 73, Fuller 57, scattering 16. The balance of the day was spent in debate and cross-firing between the different parties.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, offered a resolution to appoint committees on Ways and Means and Foreign Affairs, which committees should elect their own Chairmen, and that those chairmen should act alternately as Speaker until the House could elect one. There was no action on the resolution.

The Senate met, and adjourned until Monday.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 20.—Cotton firm—Orleans Middling 9c.; Uplands fair 10c. Southern Flour $8 87½; Ohio firm and unchanged; Corn lower, but active—Mixed 97c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—The river is still rising with ten feet in the canal. The Fanny Bullitt, Virginia, and Wm. Noble arrived yesterday from New Orleans, and the Caledonia and Guinare left for that port.

POVATOES AS BIG AS A BARREL.—Not that they have been produced yet, but are going to be. The following is the process, and as it is not patented, everybody can try the same experiment:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR—About a year ago I conceived the idea of producing the mammoth size of the potrified remains of plants, which we meet with in the study of geology, by means of an excess in supply of carbonic acid. I constructed an iron cylinder, in which I generated carbonic acid gas by means of drenching limestone with vinegar. This I infused into the soil in a hogshead in which I had put a potato. I did this daily; also, I put the the flower-pot into an iron vessel filled with the carbonic acid and covered to prevent diffusion. At the end of about six months the plant reached the height of four feet, and bore a pale blossom. In a week more the pot was split, and, on taking the plant, not a single potato (besides the remains of that I planted), of about eight inches in diameter, was at the root. By planting this and treating it in the same manner, I hope to obtain potatoes of the size of a barrel.

I remain, very truly yours,

DR. A. AINSWORTH.

P. S.—Until now I never ventured to lay this matter before the public, but I am now fully convinced the soil may be rendered very prolific by manuring with limestone soaked with an acid.

Haverford, Penn., Nov. 23, 1855.

We take great pleasure in transferring to our columns, from the Paris *American* of the 19th November, the following tribute to the genius of a New Orleans sculptor:

Another Visit to Mr. Warburg's Studio.

In a former number of our paper we have alluded to Mr. Warburg, the sculptor (a native of New Orleans) and his productions. Lately we had occasion to make another visit to his modest studio, and found him industriously engaged in modelling a figure,—the representation of a female, ornamenting her hair with the genial grape from which Bacchus presents the heavenly juice. She is of the size of life, in a kneeling position, with one arm raised over her head in the act of embellishing her floating locks; in the other hand, she holds a bunch of grapes. The attitude is easy and graceful, the expression of the face pleasing, and as far as the work is finished it evinces a knowledge of human nature; all the movements of the muscles are delicately indicated, and the work bids fair to be a master-piece of sculpture.

Mr. Warburg is fully aware of the difficult task he has undertaken. He studied Nature, and the works of ancient and modern artists in the Louvre, the Italian School of Art; he studied also at the Great Exhibition, and he draws his inspirations from standard models, each recommended by some perfection.

The lineaments of this beautiful female figure are very exquisite. The bold chisel of the artist has well rendered the expression of the beautiful face,—the beaming smiles of conscious beauty. Buoyant life seems to animate every feature of his charming creation.

A few weeks more and the figure will be ready to be cast and wrought into marble; and we hope next Spring to see the completion of this conception of a Southern genius.

Some gentlemen in Syracuse, New York, desirous, no doubt, of getting a little money for themselves and glory for the military, propose to give a watch worth $500 to the best drilled infantry company in the United States, not in the army. The indicements are as follows:

"The lieutenants of the winning company will be engraved on one side of the watch, and that of the officers on the reverse—the captain to own the watch. All companies to drill by the same tactics, have full thirty muskets each, and to wear such uniform as they please. The trial to take place at some point to be hereafter fixed, on the 20th of June, 1856; companies to select judges, and each to pay $30 entrance fee."

City Intelligence.

BY CHARLES THEATRE.—"The Merry Wives of Windsor" with Mr. Hackett as Sir John Falstaff. It must be a very fine entertainment to draw us out of our fireside comfortable. Now the force of Bell Netley." Tomorrow night, Mr. Hackett makes his last appearance.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Agnes Robertson made her first appearance at the Gaiety last evening before a large and fashionable audience, who were received with very great enthusiasm. She appears again to night in the same pieces as last night, namely: the farce of "The Loan of a Lover," and the Ballet of "John Dobbs," with Thayer, Owens, and Miss Agnes in the principal characters, and a pas de deux and eleven had not, the one burning should be between Miss Agnes and Mr. Owens. We hear it is rumored that Mr. Rusty had a majority of the votes cast. The evidence submitted to our consideration seems decidedly inclined to vary or change those reserve.

One of the undersigned destitute of the state that he voted for Mr. Bell, and that so far as he knew the majority of women he was in favor of Mr. Bell, but felt a little duty to vote for the sake of Mr. Hurty on the evidence submitted to the jury.

Having thus made what we deem a fair statement of the facts which we have submitted to us, and upon which we were bound to act without partiality or fear, we submit the case to the public. And in conclusion, we desire to say that whatever may be the opinion of others, we have the satisfaction of having discharged our own conscientious duty in rendering a verdict in favor of Mr. Hurty, and doubt not that all impartial men will accord the same to the undersigned.

W. H. McEnas,
A. M. Garcia,
D. Thomson,
W. W. Arthur,
Abel Bonnin,
Jos. Bonnin,
Ant. Bonnin.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. J. B. Robertson.*—The reading of testimony in the case of Mader vs. Quirk, was not concluded yesterday up to 5 o'clock, at which time the court adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

ADVERTISED SUICIDE.—A widow woman named Mary Harrison, while laboring under a temporary insanity, supposed to have been caused by the death of her husband, and the great destitution she was in, attempted to drown herself and her child, which had been left behind her, by throwing herself into the new canal in the rear part of the First District. A police officer seeing her attempt, went up to her, and just as she was about to leap into the water, caught hold of her dress and saved her. She was taken into custody and sent to prison, but the night set, while laboring under her present derangement, carry her purpose into execution.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—John Johnson was yesterday arrested, charged with having entered the room of Mary Mosley, at No. 79 Julia street, with the intention of committing a felony. He was sent to prison in default of $700, to await examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—An Irishman named John Beaver, alias John Jacobs, who, it is alleged, murdered a dark hand on the steamboat Judah Touro, named York, at the wharf Napoleon, July, in the month of September last, was arrested in a house of ill-fame in Perdido street, on Wednesday afternoon. The accused had been arrested and placed in prison at Baltimore, but escaped, and had been at sea for years of age. An inquest was held by the coroner, and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Adolph Caumont, charged with having committed a most outrageous and battery upon A. F. Cochran, at his grocery No. 20 Gravier street, on the afternoon of the 5th instant, was yesterday examined by Recorder Bright and committed to prison, the First District Court for trial, under bonds of $1,000.

The following parties were yesterday committed by vital testers the First District Court by Recorder Bright:

William Gumby, for carrying a concealed weapon, to wit: a loaded revolver. Bail to prison.

Alexander Gordon, also for carrying concealed weapons. Bail to prison.

ACCUSED OF STEALING.—G. A. Blanc, bar-keeper on the steamboat *French Lass*, was yesterday arrested, charged with having stolen from George Wilson, the same having obtained from the latter, Brugnie & Wilson, products, No. 3 Camp street, by false representations. The accused was held in bonds of $500 to appear and be examined on the 25th inst.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Ignacio Baro was yesterday arrested in the Third District, for carrying concealed weapons. He was bailed up to await examination.

Repeat.—On the complaint of Mrs. Anna Bossuge, No. 60 Bienville street, was entered yesterday morning, by her absence from it, between eight and about eleven, and from the premises, a quantity of silver and dollars were and three hundred dollars stolen. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by three men who were seen in and about the premises, Mrs. Bossuge's house. The police are on the track of the robbers.

LARCENY.—Jean Baptiste was yesterday arrested, charged with having stolen a bridal and a half of corn, the property of Mr. Jean Baptiste. He was sent to prison in default of bail.

Without warrant was arrested, charged with having stolen a pair of mules from Jean Baptiste, a Mr. Harrison, a stranger in the city. He was bailed up.

Also—on the same day, charged with stealing a pair of mules, a Mr. Harrison, a stranger in the city. He was bailed up.

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