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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN 5, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE MAILS.—Several of the back mails came through yesterday. Our dates received are from Boston and New York to the 27th, from Washington to the 28th, from Richmond and Charleston to the 29th ult.

THE WAY IT IS TENDING.

The statement made by Mr. MILLWARD, of Pennsylvania, in the House on the 27th ult., and which is referred to by our Washington correspondent, shows the mischievous and corrupting tendencies of the delay in the organization of that body. No one can peruse the report of the discussion without being convinced that Mr. BANKS' expectations of a misunderstanding, he knew very well what he was about when he sought to induce Mr. MILLWARD to vote for BANKS, by promising him the Chairmanship of the Committee on Printing and Lithographing, and told him he (MILLWARD) would be able to make a good thing of it." We have not a doubt that the prurient ambition of office-seekers will not permit such trifles as conscience and integrity to stand in the way of preferment, if it can be secured by winning over an adherent of the opposite side. The temptation to bribe directly or indirectly must be powerful, and as the Black Republican candidate has repeatedly lacked but three or four votes to be elected, either he or his friends would scarcely hesitate at a prodigality of pledges, to effect the object nearest their hearts.

The misfortune is, that the longer the discreditable game in progress at Washington is played, the looser will become those moral obligations which usually restrain gentlemen from stocking the cards and cogging the dice. Trickery in some shape or other will be tried, especially, as we have already seen, upon those members from the North who, while opposing the incendiary doctrines of the Freesoil party, are not restrained from affiliating with them by those considerations of vital importance which would forever keep the Southern fast bound to her position. Influences such as have already been employed, may again be brought to bear upon the minds of those whose virtue is not of that stubborn and indomitable character as to resist all bessitments; and if the struggle is protracted much further, we are apprehensive that some MILLWARDS will be found of easier conviction than he whose bold denunciation of Mr. PEARCE and his profers has created so marked a sensation.

It is really time that the wretched farce of meeting, balloting and adjourning should cease, and in view of the danger of the ultimate success, through the means indicated above, of the Black Republicans, the Nation al members of the House owe it to themselves and the country to combine for success. Every ballot taken has demonstrated the numerical superiority of the latter. The highest vote in a nearly full House received by HAYNE was 107, while opposed to him were 72 for RICHARDSON, 34 for FULLER, and ten or twelve scattering. Of the 233 representatives, the division of parties would be about as follows:

National	126	
Pressed		107—19

showing a majority of at least 19. Now, the practicability of beating the Black Republicans being certain, the only question remaining is, how shall the Nationals unite upon a fair basis? We do not know but that the suggestion of a New York paper that the RICHARDSON and FULLER men should toss up a half dollar, the winner to be voted for by all the Nationals, is about as convenient and summary a mode of settling the difficulty as any. Certain it is that either a compromise must be effected, or all three parties will go off balloting for another month or two, or the Black Republicans will succeed by detaching some Northern men over to their side, or by taking advantage of the temporary absence of some of the Nationals.

We invite attention to the interesting letters of our New York, Havana and Washington correspondents.

J. WRIGHT & Co.—We perceive that J. WRIGHT & Co. open today a branch of their immense drug establishment at No. 81 Chartres street with a view of accommodating the up-town population, and the large number of country merchants who usually leave this city. Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. have made arrangements with the manufacturers of medicines to extend their business, large as it now is, and will hereafter be enabled to furnish the trade as well as country druggists with every article in their line at absolutely lower rates than the same can be procured at the North. Their stock is now, by long odds, the most extensive in the Southern country. The new establishment is fitted up with great elegance and taste.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL NEWS AND HOSPITAL GAZETTE.—We are indebted to the editors for the January number of this excellent periodical.

PUTNAM FOR JANUARY.—Our thanks are due to T. L. WHITE, No. 105 Camp street, for the January number of Putnam.

QUALIFIED DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES.—The President having refused to recognize Walker's Nicaraguan government, the Attorney General has decided that the diplomatic privilege accorded to Col. French is of mere courtesy, and not full right; and that courtesy will be withdrawn from him as soon as there shall be cause to believe that he is engaged in here, or contemplates, any act not consonant with the laws, the peace, or the public honor of the United States.

A Washington letter says that when news of Walker's apparent triumph in Nicaragua was received, the Nicaraguan Minister had just concluded an arrangement with Mr. Crampton for a treaty with England, by which the latter would have withdrawn from Nicaragua altogether, abandoning her Musquito Protectorate absolutely, and without other condition than some little indemnity to be made to the Musquito Indians. Of course such an arrangement would remove one of the most embarrassing points in our controversy with Great Britain on the Central American question. The negotiation is now at a stand still.

BEAUTIES OF THE MAILS.—New Orleans papers have reach Shreveport, La., in only forty-two days!

We learn from an authentic source, says the *National Intelligencer*, that applications has been made by gentlemen elected as delegates to the American Convention, to be held in Philadelphia in February next, to the Hon. John M. Clayton, asking the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency, at that convention, and that he replied that he preferred his present position as a Senator of the United States to any other public station, and declined being a candidate for the Presidential office.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The following cases were before the United States Supreme Court to day:

No. 161. Wm. J. Hungerford, appellant, vs. John Sigerson. An appeal from the District Court of Wisconsin. On motion of Mr. Gill, the appeal was docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 17. Wm. D. Bolce et al vs. the Farmers' Bank of Virginia. Error to the Supreme Court of Ohio. The decree of said Court was affirmed, with costs.

No. 28. This case was resumed from yesterday, and the argument was continued by Reverdy Johnson for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Nelson for the appellant.

No. 8. Adam Haw, plaintiff, vs. the State of Missouri. This case was argued by Mr. Geyer for the plaintiff.

ANNUITIES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.—The following were among the annuities paid out of the consolidated fund the year ended 31st March, 1855: Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, (now Duchess of Gloucester,) £18,000; the trustees of Her Royal Highness Leopold George, Prince of Saxe Coburg, (now King of the Belgians,) £50,000; Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, £30,000; Her Royal Highness the Princess of Cumberland, £6,000; His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, £60,000; Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, £3,000; Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, £12,000; Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, £3,000; His Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, £1,768 6s. 4d.

The succession.—Of the late improvements in the manufacture of telescopes, a new impetus may accompany the account given by Sir David Brewster, including a description of the gigantic telescope of the Earl of Rosse, the size of which may be conjectured from the fact that the area of the surface of the speculum in Newton's best telescope was less than one inch; that of Herschel's, 18 inches; of Lassell's, 20; of Herschel, 20½; and of Rosse, 6184.

Correspondence of the Bee.

Christian—How it is Done—National Pens—Harrison—Rhetorical Flourishes—Light—Nuisance—Parter H. Wood.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26th, 1855.

Christmas is over. The two weeks through which we have passed have been, to the habitants of Gotham, as intermittent Christmas day. The great preparations, pleasing anticipations, and elaborate decorations culminated in a rare, wet, and exceedingly dreary (out-of-doors) day. Very few ventured into the streets. Even the Chinese, who sit begging at the corners, with their heads between their knees, their eyes bent on vacancy, or the heels of their shoes, while one hand is held out at a moderate distance for the convenience of any person who wishes to deposit a penny, or upwards, therein, the other hand pointing to a card on which is printed in large letters, "Please give this poor Chinaman something to enable him to return to his own country and even these, with all their fortitude and persistance in begging, were driven under shelter by the "rifle from heaven descending" on Christmas day. But this disagreeable attribute did not prevent us from having a "Merry Christmas." The churches were opened in the morning, and moderately well attended; the places of amusement were opened in the evening and crammed. Charity, notwithstanding her proverbial coldness, walked through the "Five points" and other streets where in the unfortunate reside, dispensing comfort to the needy, clothes to the naked, and bread and meat to the hungry." Bulwer was right when he said, "there is something good in human nature after all. The manner in which the nationalities showed themselves affords a subject for study. The Germans sang at concerts, and subsided into lager beer; the Irish went to mass in the morning, and divided the remainder of the day between imbibing the "ardent" and running to the corner grocery for more. Old America received friends at home, and vindicated the sovereignty of the individual by a temporary suspension of the Maine law; Young America fell very miserably, went out on target excursions, got very wet outside, took something inside to restore the equilibrium, felt above the law, took something more, knocked under to the law of gravitation.

We are in the midst of a revolution. The Dutch have taken Holland; the Irish are going to take Ireland, in order to erect a monument to Emmett—patriotic souls; Americans are going to take all America for the planting and the spread of free principles.

It has been known for some time that an expedition from this port was fitting out, ostensibly for the ostensible purpose of forming a colony of Americans; but, as it has been ascertained, actually to assist in revolutionizing and subverting its present government. Advertisements for emigrants to go a short distance into the district Attorney, McKeon. Upon investigation, he found that these young men were wanted for the Central American revolution. Further inquiry showed that the *Northern Light* was chartered to transport them thither; it was also ascertained that arms and ammunition formed a part of the cargo. A sharp watch was kept upon the movement of the *Northern Light*, and a warrant was issued for her detention until further orders. By some accident, the warrant was served upon the *Star of the West*, and the *Northern Light* attempted to make her way out to sea, but was arrested in her course by a shot from a Revenue Cutter and brought back to anchor to prevent her escape. She was brought back to port immediately, and is now (this observed) all observers." The expedition was planned, and conducted with a fizzled, by an individual calling himself Parker H. French. This French was sent here as Minister Plenipotentiary by the State of Nicaragua. Previous to this appointment, he was charged by some of our merchants as being a forger, and a swindler. It is said, too, that in Central America he had been engaged, for a while, as a land pirate; while in that capacity, he lost one of his arms in an affray. He is a small, gentlemanly-looking person, apparently well-bred, and courteous. The inducements offered to young men were 25 per month, board, and 320 acres of land. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Parker H. French; meanwhile, it is said, as the representative of the State, his person is free from all arrests whatsoever. Some interesting disclosures may shortly be expected.

The "battle of the books" has come to a satisfactory termination—nobody hurt. At all the principal places of amusement burlesques were performed. At Niblo's Sign, at Burton's "King Charming" at the Broadway "Pocahontas," at Wallack's. The opening at Italian Opera Varbrugh was postponed three days, on account of the sudden illness of the fair Laura. L'HOMME.

THE FILIBUSTER EXPEDITION.

Additional Arrests—Search of the Northern Light—Not Intended for Use of War Found—The Steamer Gone to Sea.

The excitement in New York in relation to the filibustering affair did not abate any, on Monday. It rather gained in strength than diminished, and immense crowds thronged the wharves in the vicinity of the "Northern Light" steamer *Northern Light*. We gather the following from the New York papers of the 27th ultimo:

The following named new arrests were made at an early hour, on a charge preferred directly by Mr. Allen, set the matters in dispute at aging again. Messrs. Parsons and Lyster were arrested at noon, and required to find bail in the sum of $5000 each. With the exception of Lyster these parties preferred the complaints of Eldridge street, and were accordingly sent up. They were previously held as witnesses, but the bail bonds in that court were cancelled yesterday, and they are now under an accusation of acting as principals. Mr. Parsons with declares that he is entirely ignorant of the whereabouts, and signores knowledge of the ship or her belongings. Great indignation is manifested against Mr. Parsons, who, it appears, have been hurried at him, through whom the authorities heard of the expedition.

Colonel French is still undergoing the ordeal of the examination, and that, in his opinion, as no arms are found on board, the steamer ought to be allowed to be put to sea. At nine o'clock, P. M., an answer was received from the President, authorizing Mr. McKeon to use his own discretion in allowing the *Northern Light* to raise her anchors and proceed on her voyage. Accordingly permission of the District Attorney was granted, and at 12 o'clock she sized her anchors and stood out to sea on her voyage to Nicaragua, accompanied by the revenue cutter. Fears and the revenue cutter Washington, to see that no "filibuster" is thrown on board before leaving port. The following are the accompanying vessels will leave her when she gets to sea.

The *Northern Light* has on board 52 first cabin, and 32 second class passengers, and 108 in the steerage. Previous to her departure, Mr. Wheeler, editor of "*El Nicaraguense*," was arrested, charged with attempting to fire the Washington. Three of the parties arrested in New York—Messrs. Parsons, Simon Stevens and Lyster—have been released on bail. Mr. Lyster is the son of Mr. McKeon has commenced suit against the parties arrested will be prosecuted to the great injury at the most stringent extremities of the law. The complaints against the parties arrested are of a character of other persons implicated, when it was finally discovered that the boxes contained—plowshares.

Three boxes of lesser pretensions in magnitude, but whose force of gravity contained within their cases, had served to excite no small degree of curiosity, were next directed to be opened by the examining Committee. Two boxes in question were about two feet long and six inches in width. A sort of iron hoop band enveloping the ends and centres of each box indicated that the contents must at least be precious. The precious concealed material was so length shown to be typo—the type designed for the *N. Nicaraguan*, Spanish dailies, were also found in the hold, but it was impossible to make them assume a more warlike aspect than simple type. Further investigation turned up nothing allowing unfavorable suspicion. The investigation underneath the soil in the coal bankers, which it was supposed at first was found to be made, was not entered upon, information having been given to Capt. Faunce of the arrangement for the examination underneath, and coal upon the arrival of the steamer at Punta Arenas.

The search showed only the following articles on board that were not in the shippers' manifest: Fifteen mule saddles, four boxes of plowshares, two boxes of the type, 52 feet of lumber. The mule saddles were consigned to G. Carrasco, Punta Arenas; the plowshares to J. Myer, Punta Rico; and the forcing pumps to J. N. Scott, the agent of the Transit Company. A carpet-bag, directed to Lieutenant D. Young, also appearing, was permitted to pass unopened. The goods of the various express companies, with the exception of Wines & Co's Express, were let off from examination. The boxes containing the plowshares were in the charge of Wines & Co's Express. The baggage of the passengers was examined. At 11 o'clock the examination was completed. The examining force, retiring from their labor, now set down to a sumptuous dinner, Capt. Faunce presiding, with Capt. Fanning at his right. Champagne freely circulated.

Captain Fanning congratulated Captain Faunce and the officers upon the termination of their examination, up to the point when their duty ended. The arrangements which under the cook he stipulated that he should instruct the firemen to be careful and not heave by mistake into the furnace.

Capt. Faunce said he was sorry the *Northern Light* should have been detained, but he was glad not to have joined in that portion of the proceedings which related to himself. Health of Capt. Faunce.

After dinner the parties left to communicate the result of the investigation to the District Attorney, who immediately telegraphed to the Attorney General at Washington the result of the examination, and that, in his opinion, as no arms were found on board, the steamer ought to be allowed to be put to sea. At nine o'clock, P. M., an answer was received from the President, authorizing Mr. McKeon to use his own discretion in allowing the *Northern Light* to raise her anchors and proceed on her voyage. Accordingly permission of the District Attorney was granted, and at 12 o'clock she sized her anchors and stood out to sea on her voyage to Nicaragua, accompanied by the revenue cutter Washington, to see that no "filibuster" is thrown on board before leaving port. The following are the accompanying vessels will leave her when she gets to sea.

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