THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, S. MABRY,
R. DUPERGNE, N. DUPOUY.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BEE (one year in advance) $12 00
TRI-WEEKLY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00
Country subscribers must give one week's notice of a change of residence, or they will not be supplied.

The Daily Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1855. VOL. XVI—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 8021.

Rates of Advertising.
One Dollar for every TEN lines in each language for the first insertion, and half that sum for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.
Advertisements not specified as to the number to be inserted will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.
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THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1855.

NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

HOW TO ORGANIZE THE HOUSE.

The complexion of the votes in the House of Representatives, it is manifest that the parties into which the members divide themselves will continue pertinaciously to hold still their several favorites. The Free-soil minority of the Northern Know-Nothings vote uniformly for BANKS of Massachusetts, the Democrats for RICHARDSON, the Whigs for FULLER of Pennsylvania, the Democrats for RICHARDSON, the Whigs for FULLER of Pennsylvania, the Democrats of New Jersey, the Southern members of the American party, half a dozen candidates. From all appearances, the House is at a standstill the prospect of an election of Speaker as distant as ever.

Meanwhile, the country might derive some consolation of the House, this delay, for minor subject of regret. If members elected, it is well known business would be transacted until they were. The House would meet from day to day, and adjournment would be a consolation. The civil inflicted would consist in the absence of members from the agitation and excited talk among the several factions. The House would meet gradually to the country, as a real subject of regret. The House would be gradually become aware of the worthy of mature. But that journal finds it convenient that the Democrats them-selves and inconceivable proposed an almost insuperable coalition with the Democrats of the American party in Congress, the resolutions of which have passed resolutions condemnatory of the triumphs of the principles with which they are now acting in coalition, the Democrats voted against the resolutions, and the Southern Know-Nothings voted with our Democrats. The Democrats have to yield to the Northern Know-Nothings, and the Speaker, in the caucus, which they have to revile.

We are aware that we have received no preferment in the last election, and that we wear a Democratic vest on this point. At the same time, we see no reasonable object to the proposal by the Southern Democrats, and will not lend our voice of Abolitionism for the election of the Speaker, since that party is so strong. And we do not see why we should be chargeable with any inconsistency in such a course, which we think is the way to revile the Democrats.

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In such a contingency, the Northern Know-Nothings are proposed to predominate in the European governments, make even constitutional reform to its designs." To prevent the bearing the way in which we contribute the remedy, it is hostility to the United States parties in England, and if it is done this despotic principle will not in the remotest degree the laws in the United States supporting Kossuth & Co. the house of Mr. Marsden, "of London," having kindly given instances sent to their

[illegible] the schooner *Eudora* has been searched. No bodies found, but a lot of bloody garments in proof that the crew had been murdered. It is presumed that the negro and the bodies and threw them over-

Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following statement of the exports of grain and flour from that port for the season, up to the 1st inst.:

Flour, barrels	98,900
Flour in grain, bushels	431,000
Wheat, bushels	6,622,792
Corn, bushels	7,198,128
Oats, bushels	3,159,982

Total bushels of grain 16,347,902

The amount of grain yet to go forward will be large.

The bark Nautilus, from Smyrna for Boston, was abandoned at sea on her voyage. Five crew have arrived at Gloucester in a British brig. She had a cargo of wool and figs.

Messrs. We are indebted to *Mutual Weekly* for a fine [illegible] monthly magazine.

[illegible] Fire at No. 75 Old Levee [illegible] and retail grocery [illegible] comprising rice [illegible] hams, almonds, &c. [illegible]

Fire at Hartford, New York, on the night of the 6th, were burned [illegible] stable, among them [illegible] A. Rogers, of Savannah; Robert H. Betts & Marshall, [illegible] estimated at [illegible] time three hundred [illegible] the pier from the [illegible] were burned.

[illegible] New York, for the [illegible] weary length [illegible] the 8th inst., [illegible] board at the Levee [illegible] estimated at $10,000.

[illegible] Lewis the Washington *Union*, [illegible] last, the Chevalier Hulsemann [illegible] several years past resided [illegible] charge d'Affaires, presented [illegible] President, and was [illegible] resident of his Majesty [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Hulsemann by Bosch presented [illegible] the Secretary of State, [illegible] charge d'Affaires of his [illegible] the Belgians.

[illegible] the disorganized state of our regiments [illegible] on the Pacific department. [illegible] of Infantry, now [illegible] under command of Col. [illegible] ordered to California; from [illegible] the Washington *Star*, they will [illegible] to the seat of the Indian [illegible] expected to sail from New [illegible] including officers, [illegible] barely number nine [illegible] of the new regiments [illegible] at least session.

[illegible] Republicans a long appeal [illegible] of Pedro Rollin, to [illegible] the United States. They [illegible] the newest resident of the Anglo [illegible] implications is striking indeed [illegible] that the democratic principle [illegible] Continental Europe, is not [illegible] Republican America, but [illegible] time so predominant in [illegible] European governments [illegible] make even constitutional [illegible] to its designs." To [illegible] bearing the way in [illegible] contribute the remedy [illegible] hostility to the United [illegible] parties in England, and if [illegible] this despotic principle [illegible] will not in the remotest [illegible] the laws in the United [illegible] supporting Kossuth & Co. [illegible] of Mr. Marsden, [illegible] London," having kindly [illegible] instances sent to their

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CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 7th, nothing was done except business of an Executive character.

In the HOUSE six ballots were taken for Speaker, making 37 in all. An analysis of the vote does not look favorable for a speedy organization. The Democratic delegation in their support of Mr. Richardson continue to present an unbroken front. On the second ballot Mr. Campbell's name was withdrawn, to which his name was withdrawn, a large number of his friends concentrating upon Mr. Banks, who received 49 votes on the last ballot. On the same ballot Mr. Fuller received 26 votes, being a gain of five votes since yesterday. The highest vote received by Mr. Pennington was 18. The cattering was larger than on any previous day.

In the SENATE, on the 8th, Mr. Pratt offered a resolution appointing John H. Nickerson, of Annapolis, chief clerk of the Secretary of the Senate; which was agreed to.

Mr. Seward withdrew from the files of the Senate the papers of Wm. Brown, and referred the same to the Court of Private Claims.

Mr. Weller asked leave to withdraw the papers in the case of General Robert Armstrong, and referred the same to the Court of Private Claims.

Mr. Sibell gave notice that he should, at an early date, introduce a bill to remove the obstructions in the Mississippi, at the Southwest Pass at l'Outre.

Also a bill relating to postage.

On motion of Mr. Weller, the Senate then adjourned, after a session of seven minutes.

In the HOUSE the ballotings for Speaker continued without success, Mr. Banks running highest.

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1855.

Edward Wahl, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

No. 66 *of December term*, 1854. James B. Peck et al., appellants, vs. John Sanderson. The motion for a rehearing in this cause was argued by Mr. Rush in support thereof, and by Mr. Walt in opposition thereto.

No. 12. Samuel C. Havemeyer et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Joshua W. Carr, assignee, &c. Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Maine. On motion of Mr. Rowe, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, stating that the matters in controversy had been agreed and settled between the parties, this writ of error was dismissed, with costs.

No. 7. John G. Graham, plaintiff in error, vs. Alexander Bayne. This cause was argued by Mr. Browning for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Williams for the defendant in error.

No. 8. Wm. C. Atwater, administrator of Nehemiah Carrington, libellant and appellant, vs. the brig Ann E. Parks, R. Parks, claimant. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Rowe for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Clark Dunlap, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the said District.

William M. Merrick, of the District of Columbia, to be Associate Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States of the said District, in the place of James Dunlop.

John R. Parham, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the revenue for the port of Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, under the authority given in the act approved March 3, 1855.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, during the heavy blow, a rowboat from Johns's Island, containing two negro men, a woman, her daughter and a boy, was dashed upon the breakwater hundred yards from the landing at the end of Council street. Several boats immediately went to their assistance, and succeeded in rescuing one of the men, who was holding on to the bottom of the boat. They also picked up the bodies of the girl and boy, which were floating on the top of the water. On their being brought ashore, medical attendance was immediately procured, and, with the assistance of the neighbors, every means were used for the purpose of resuscitating them, but they were of no avail, for life was extinct. The woman and her daughter were buried, at the expense of Mr. William Roper, and the others of the estate of R. Mathews. An inquest was held on the bodies by Coroner Kingsley, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

About an hour after the above occurrence, another country boat, containing two negro men, the property of Mr. Burden, was also capsized near the same place; but they were fortunately rescued from drowning, by boats that immediately went to their assistance.—*Charleston Mercury*, 10th.

Loss of the Brig George L. Abbott.

The brig *George L. Abbott*, Capt. Tooker, from New Orleans for Savannah, with a cargo of 630 barrels of molasses, 100 barrels of whiskey, and 74 hhds. of sugar, intended for the Augusta and Savannah markets, was run into at 2 o'clock on Friday morning, the 7th inst., when twenty-five miles south of Tybee, while trying to make Savannah Bar, by the ship *John Howell*, bound to Savannah. The ship run down on, carrying the *Abbott* on her main chains, carrying away the mainmast, smashing the rails, and, as the Captain and crew supposed, leaving the vessel in a sinking condition. Not on board consequently, with the exception of one man, who could not get off, jumped off the ship and arrived safely at Savannah on Saturday morning. Captain Tooker immediately noted his protest, but was unwilling to charter a steamer to go after the *Abbott*, believing she had sunk. Capt. Barnum, of the steamer *Gordon*, however, having been informed of the particulars, left Savannah on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, in company with Capt. Tooker, to see if she could be found. The Revenue Cutter also left Savannah in search of her. The steamer *Carolina*, Capt. Coxetter, however, from Jacksonville, which arrived at this port on Saturday morning, reports having fallen in with the *Abbott* in the condition above mentioned, on Friday evening last, the brig then leaking badly, but Captain Coxetter having hopes of getting her into port, took her into tow and brought her as far as Martin's Industry, Light Ship, when she settled so much in the water and the sea making a clear breach over her, it became necessary for Capt. Coxetter to abandon her. The man who had been left in the brig was taken off by Capt. Coxetter, and arrived safely in this city. The *Abbott* was owned by Messrs. H. Cobia & Co., of this city, and Messrs. S. L. & R. L. Levy, of New Orleans, and was chartered in the latter city for Savannah. The vessel was insured for $4000 on the Fireman's Insurance Company, and for $4000 in South Carolina Insurance Company. The cargo was insured in Savannah and New Orleans.

SHARPENING ELSED TOOLS.—The *National Intelligencer* translates the following from a German scientific journal:

It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which has been added one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid now supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further but a smooth surface is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of such improvement is not understood.

Of late, this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. The workman, at the factory, takes his noon-spell, or when he leaves off in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water acidified as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves the consumption of time and labor in whetting, which moreover speedily wears out the blades. The mode of sharpening here indicated would be found especially advantageous for sickles and scythes.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—A despatch from Washington, of the 6th inst., says:

"It has just been ascertained beyond the possibility of cavil, that a despatch has been received from Mr. Buchanan, relative to the Crampton difficulty, the tenor of which is, that the British government, in a courteous but positive manner, declines giving such explanations as were demanded by our government regarding the alleged violation of our neutrality laws by British agents. This aspect of affairs imposes on our government delicate obligations, and it will require all its wisdom to extricate itself from its present dilemma.

"The governments of San Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica have strongly protested to this government against the recognition by minister Wheeler of the present Nicaraguan government. Mr. Wheeler has probably thus acted with the concurrence of our government, and in accordance with our uniform policy. Whatever may be the objections on the part of the Central American States, the governments first named predict that the present order of affairs in Nicaragua will not long continue, for the reasons stated, and they declare themselves resolved to extermination all foreign adventurers who may invade their country for revolutionary purposes."

Per contra, a special despatch to the New York *Times*, dated Washington, the 7th, says:

"No despatches have been received from Mr. Buchanan announcing Great Britain's refusal of the redress demanded in reference to the illegal recruiting. Lord Clarendon has made another argument, which must be answered before our government can proceed. So the message will not dispose of the subject, as anticipated."

We have obtained from Washington the following particulars of the Post Office receipts of the years 1853, 1854 and 1855, as follows: The total amount of the receipts of the General Post Office from all sources, from July 1, 1853, to June 30, 1854, were $6,915,387. The total amount of receipts from July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855, was $6,872,544 76. The receipts of the years 1854-5 were the preceding one amount to about $43,000, but the increased expenses of transportation, etc., will do far more than overbalance this sum, for the excess of expenditure is some $1,000,000. This proves that the Department does not pay its expenses. We have already shown in all length and detail that the South-Atlantic States cannot yield their proportion for the Post Office; but apart from this, the franking privilege constitutes the great cause of the Department's deficiency, and whatever is quite of opinion that the Post Office, under proper regulations, can be made to pay its expenses in the same way that the private express companies pay theirs. But amid the mass of national expenses, we suppose that $2,000,000 deficit for the Post Office will escape particular attention, especially in the fact that the public are all interested in the newspaper and pamphlet-carriers, and disposed to vote heavy money with that Department.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Francis P. Blair has written a letter to the Republican Association of Washington, in response to an invitation to promote free land legislation, in which he strongly recommends the extension of slavery, and urging the Republicans to vote solidly in the effort to repeal the Missouri Compromise.

It is said that the mission of Mr. Wheeler, in recognizing the new Nicaraguan government, has been disapproved by the Administration.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARABIA.

The mails by the *Arabia* furnish some additional items, which we subjoin:

TURKEY.—Several of the Tunisian noblemen have been condemned to death, and the rest of them will be sent to Batoum and Bouchem Kale.

The number of French killed in the recent riot was more considerable than at first reported.

PEACE RUMORS.

The court of Berlin is making their greatest efforts to induce the Czar to consent to such terms as will really lead to a public result.—As the Prussian Cabinet is sufficiently well acquainted with the firm resolution of the Allied Powers, the continuation of the negotiation affords some ground for hoping that there is at least a chance of peace.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The London *Times* publishes elaborate editorial calculations, showing that the total available strength of Russia is 68 per thousand souls; and that she has used 58, which allows only ten months more at the present ratio, to exhaust her last man—her last cash reserve being already expended. A general armament of the Russian empire is talked of.

The maritime administration at Nicolaief is placed under the orders of Gen. Lutern, to whom, in this respect, Gortschakoff is to be subordinate.

It is believed the congress of Russian diplomats that was to take place at Warsaw will be held at St. Petersburg soon.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Prince Albert laid the foundation of the Birmingham Institute. At the great banquet given on the occasion nothing was said respecting the war or politics.

The military campaign being ended, and the political campaign not opened, speculation is indulged in as to the probable action of Parliament. The ministerial course is evident. There are few debates and many estimates. The course of the opposition is less clear, but will likely force to a dissolution.

A petition is circulating in Liverpool for the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland.

Captain Robert McClure, the Arctic navigator, is knighted.

General Markham is dead. He returned to England in bad health after the fall of Sebastopol.

Dr. Devergie is prominently before the public, from several papers endeavoring to discredit his statements regarding his service within Sebastopol.

FRANCE.—The Rothschilds have purchased the Russian prize ship *Sidke*, taken at Petropaulowski, for $180,000.

The International Convention on a uniformity of weights and measures, held its third meeting in the Exposition building. An address from the American Geographical and Statistical Society was read.

BELGIUM.—The estimates of revenue show a deficit of eight millions of francs, which by the vote of twelve and a half millions for the defense of the country and relief of distress.

THE FEELING IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, 1855.—The political circles here, especially the "Krew Zeitung," a Russian party, are triumphant. While the Western people dread German treason, they are loudly declaring for peace, or an alliance with Russia as the alternative.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The *Times'* city article, dated Friday evening, Nov. 24, says:

The English funds opened with firmness this morning, at the final quotations of yesterday, and for a short time exhibited a tendency to further improvement, but ultimately a gradual decline took place, the market closing with a general appearance of dullness. The occurrence of sales in the shape of any announcement, tending to confirm the reports circulated during the past day or two of new and important political arrangements, was the principal cause of the reaction, coupled with a loss favorable appearance of the continental exchanges.

The recent advices from Paris continue to describe great steadiness.

At Hamburg the pressure for money appears to have slightly diminished, but the rate is still six and three-quarters per cent.

OUR GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTS.—The annexed statistics in regard to gold and the harvest, were presented to the Historical Society of New York on Wednesday evening, by Mr. Osgood:

1.—*Statistics of California Gold.*

Previous to the California discoveries the gold in the United States was ..... $ 46,000,000
From California in years 1849, '54 291,000,000
To date in 1855 60,000,000
Imported in 6 years: from elsewhere 50,000,000
Total $447,000,000
Remitted abroad in 6 years: and 10 months 214,000,000
Left in the country $244,000,000

II.—*Statistics of Harvest of 1855.*

Wheat, from 168,000,000 to	185,000,000	bushels.
Indian corn	1,000,000,000	bushels.
Oats	600,000,000	bushels.
Barley	250,000,000	bushels.
Rye, from 14,000,000 to	20,000,000	bushels.
Barley	7,500,000	bushels.
Potatoes	110,000,000	bushels.
Beans and Peas	9,400,000	bushels.
Sugar	545,000,000	lbs.
Cotton, from 3,200,000 to	3,600,000	bales.
Hay	19,000,000	tons.

Now, comparing the above products of the soil with the yield of California, as presented, the result is not a little remarkable. It will be seen that our crop of Indian corn, if we value it at half a dollar, the market price, amounts to more than all the gold from California; and that our wheat crop, at the same estimate, falls but little short as much as all the gold now in the country; while the moderate growth of oats, with all reasonable allowance for exaggeration, more than equals any two years' product of the California mines.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SING SING PRISON.—On Wednesday evening a fire broke out in the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., in the shop where the clothing of the prisoners is manufactured. The New York *Times* says:

Before it could be subdued the fire spread to the last shop, and soon went through the entire range of the south wing, a two-story stong building, and a one-story building running at right angles with the south wing. These shops were occupied by Charles Watson, who employed about sixty convicts in the manufacture of hats. It was filled with the most beautiful and complicated machinery, and a large stock of wool accumulated for the winter's supply. Mr. Watson's loss is estimated at full $40,000. The property in the State shop, and which is destroyed, will not probably exceed $5,000 in value. The shop destroyed it will cost the State $25,000 to replace. During the fire the steam whistle of the boiler in the hat shop played a shrill overture to the crackling flames. Several of the convicts were taken out of their cells and put to work to subdue the flames.

When the express train passed through the prison grounds, it was feared that the new building, erected for the use of the stone contractors, would also be destroyed. It is filled with new and valuable machinery, which has been in use but a few days. If that be destroyed the loss will be increased at least $30,000.

Among the articles destroyed in the State shop was the shower-bath, wherewith refractory convicts are punished. The destruction of this apparatus being ascertained by one of the convicts, the fact was speedily communicated to his fellow-prisoners, who set up a joyful shout therefrom, which could be heard long above the roar of the flames.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT.—A recent work of science gives the following novel experiment, which settles a question of some importance in philosophy. Two hundred pounds weight of earth was dried in an oven, and afterwards put into an earthern vessel. The earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree, weighing five pounds, was placed therein. During the space of five years the earth was carefully watered with rain water, or pure water; the willow grew and flourished, and to prevent the earth being mixed with fresh earth or dust blown to it by the winds, it was covered with a metal plate perforated with a great number of small holes suitable for the free admission of air only. After growing in the air for five years, the tree was removed and found to weigh 169 pounds and about three ounces; the leaves which fell from the tree every autumn were not included in this weight. The earth was then removed from the vessel again dried in the oven and afterwards discovered to have lost only about two ounces of its original weight; thus 164 pounds woody fibre, bark and roots, were certainly produced, but from what source? The air has been discovered to be the source of solid element at least. This statement may at first appear incredible, but on slight reflection its truth is proved, because the atmosphere contains carbonic acid, which is the compound of 714 parts by weight, of oxygen, and 536 parts by weight of carbon.

A WILD WOMAN.—Capt. Little, during his late separation to the plains with two companies of the Seventh Infantry, found a wild woman at some point on the prairies. She was a pitiable object, being almost starved to death, emaciated, and disfigured by the barbarous custom of some of the tribes of cutting off noses and ears. She is apparently about thirty years of age. At the time our informant left Fort Gibson, where the woman now is, she had given no evidences of changing her wild, brutish disposition and manners, but continued to eat her food (beef raw, and condemned herself according to the habits of a wild beast.

She uses a kind of gibberish, which none of the Indians about the Fort understand. She is slight, however, to be a Kiowa, and measures will be taken to ascertain the truth of the conjecture. If she should prove to be a Kiowa, she will be returned to that tribe, for it would be impossible ever to make her of any benefit to "King or country" in these parts.

"She is not merely a wild Indian, as the Comanches, Cheyennes, and other tribes are denominated, but a wild wild-Indian—as different from a Comanche or Cheyenne as Peter, the wild boy, was from the whites.

Capt. Little, for his course toward the ex-traordinary creature, has given testimony of uncommon humanity, and deserves as much honor as if he had even victory on the battle field. At his own expense he has had her fed and clothed, and attended to in sickness by the best physician at the post. Many a man in his place would have left the poor creature to perish, or, at most, might have bestowed a small supply of food to arrest starvation for the moment. She can be of no service to Capt. Little, and must remain an expense and trouble upon his hands, unreclaimed by the tribe to which she is supposed to belong.—*Platsmouth (Ark.) Intel.*

H. J. G. Smith, president of the Sun Mutual and Young Triangle Company, has addressed a letter to the Sun, in which he states, "I am informed that the Sun has been made the operators for placing due bills, which are to be sold by the sheriff of Ogden, on the 1st inst. Mr. Beckle (one of the operators) is now offering in New orleans to buy up the concern, having even advertised money out of private purse to sustain it, but in vain.

Prince Robert at Bordentown.—This is probably the age of political vicissitudes. Not more than a few years ago there was an obscure man at Bordentown, N. J., who used to drink with farmers about town, and borrow two shillings at a time from the gentlemen of the place, while his wife kept a most respectable school, and his aristocratic looking daughter drew the concourse of all eyes at church. Now, this same poor and easy idler, whose scores at the Bordentown shops were unpaid a few months ago, and probably are still, has got up a mimic court in the shadow of the Tuileries, and is followed by a retinue of Italian exiles—he and they believing that, ere long, the sceptre of Naples will be in his grasp, as King Murat the Second.—*Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.*

A WYOMING COUNTY HERMAIN SOLD FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* tells the following:

"A lady passed through here a few days since in hot pursuit of her husband, who had been smitten with a smart attack of "personal attraction," and had run away with another woman from Wyoming county, New York, to Lorain county. She took a brace of officers from this city and went to Elyria. The gentleman, snuffing the approach of danger, left his money with a nephew to effect a diversion with the enemy, and took the cars for the South. On reflection, he suspected the honesty of his nephew, and took the next train back to look after his money.—Here he encountered the pursuing party, and negotiations were opened. It resulted in the lady's selling out all her right, title and good will, in and to the husband, and his purchasing a dishonorable peace, for five hundred dollars. The lady returned to Wyoming without a husband, but with a pocket full of rocks."

A political friend has presented Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, with a new overcoat. Mr. P. says: "It fits us as well as if we had been measured and poured into it. It is so admirably lined that it will, throughout the winter, keep our body as warm as our heart is."

MACON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—At the election in Macon, Ga., on the 5th, the American ticket was chosen by about 100 majority.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—A capital bill is announced at this theatre for to-night. It will consist of Shakespeare's great tragedy, "Macbeth," and "Raising the Wind." Mr. Coulback appears as *Macbeth*, and Mrs. Gladstone, a member of the company, who makes her first appearance on the occasion, as *Lady Macbeth*, while the part of *Mandragon* will have an able representative in Mr. Charles Pope. "Macbeth" closes with Debar and Bowers in the principal characters, will also be performed.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Mr. F. N. Thayer makes his first appearance here on Monday, the 17th inst., as the great of Mr. Boucicault's comedy of "Used Up," the new piece called "Log-Hut Life," and the force of John Dobbs." The highly meritorious strength of the company will appear during the evening.

GRAND OPERA THEATRE.—Bellini's ever favorite opera of Norma will be performed on Saturday night. The part of the Druid priestess will be sustained by Madame Laget Plantevere, and that of the tender and unfortunate Adalgisa by Madame Sabatier, while the character of the lions will find a fitting representative in the person of Mr. Dulac. The performance of this fine opera wish such a cast promises to be a most hardly fail of drawing a large and brilliant house.

FORTYNIGHTER.—Mr. Gabriel has concluded to post this has been successive, which was to have taken place at Congo Square to-morrow, until Sunday the 23d inst.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.—The second lecture of the course will be delivered at Washington Hall, by the Hall, by Christian Roetlin, Esq. He has selected as his subject, "State and Federal Sovereignty." It will undoubtedly be a thoughtful and well considered essay.

VARIETY'S MUSEUM.—Undoubtedly the best collection of curiosities in the world, is contained in this variety is that which may now be seen at the museum of Vannucci, in St. Charles street, near Perdido. In such a great variety of curiosities, it is difficult to name so much to please and instruct it is difficult to particularize by pointing out portions which are most worthy of attention. The collection embraces a specially executed figure of leading American statesmen, including Washington, Jackson, and others; beauties, brigands, scriptural characters, philanthropists, felons, &c., &c. Besides these are a number of excellent mechanical works, such as the Temple of Buena Vista, View of London, Niagara Falls, Interior View of St. Peters, Jubilee Commanding the Sun, the Lightning Rod, and a large number of other works of Paris, and so on. The illustration of that beautiful incident in the life of Jesus and the Disciples—the Last Supper—is alone doubly worth the price of admission; to are the group entitled the Allied Generals in Council, and Wallace receiving the Sword in Bruce at Trianon. The intelligent spectator may spend an hour both agreeably and instructively and fortunately secured from the morning visitors until eleven in the evening, and ladies and children may visit the establishment without any fear of annoyance. None should forego the pleasure of a visit to this establishment.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is a report of this Institution for the week ending last evening the 14th inst., at 6 o'clock:

Admitted	213
Discharged	137
Died	26
Remaining	457

FIRST PERTURBED COURT.—*Hon. J. B. Robertson.*—The trial of the case of Mr. Wm. Fuller, for the alleged killing of the court yesterday. At 4 o'clock the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day, at which time it is likely the trial will last for two or three days yet.

The Grand Jury yesterday reported that, having carefully investigated the matter of the breaking of the ballot-boxes at the late election in this city, and examined forty nine witnesses, they have elicited no evidence that appeared to be of a nature to lead to the perpetrators of the outrage. They recommend that the Grand Jury and Parish Court offer a reward of $1,000 for such testimony as shall convict the persons guilty of this great violation of law and order.

COURTESY.—The following compliments for trial before the First District Court, are from the pen of the Hon. Benjamin F. Flanders, a Republican, and by Recorder Bonner. L. A. Revoil, charged with stabbing Mr. Edward Ryan, a slave of Mr. Shingle, for stabbing Alex. Edward, Esq., a slave of Mr. Shingle, for stabbing Armand Bertholon charged with an assault and battery on Mr. Joseph Pecot, Mr. Jacob Bertholon claims that the boy was saucy to him, and that the chastisement was only a moderate and well deserved one.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.—Francois Boutin a lunatic confined in the temporary lunatic asylum attached to the Parish Prison, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself. The unfortunate was sent to the lunatic asylum by Recorder Bonner, and yesterday morning being very furious, the physician ordered his bed to be placed in the shower bath. The keeper of the asylum about seven o'clock in the morning, left the unfortunate in the shower bath, with his hands tied with a cord, left him under the charge of two persons, while he should go out to the market. Shortly after he departed the two men left him, and when the keeper returned Boutin was found hanging by the cord that had served to bind him, and he was cold. He had succeeded in loosing the cord that bound his hands, and then used it to the beam at the top of the bath, and thus effected his purpose, and ended his life, which he made terrible himself down, breaking his neck in the fall, and probably causing almost instant death. An inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate, which the facts rendered. The deceased was fifty years of age, and a native of Louisiana. He lived in the Third District, and was respectably connected. He had twice before attempted suicide, once by cutting his throat, and another time by hanging himself.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Peter Lamar, charged with trading with slaves, on the Sabbath day, in his coffee house, corner of Levee and Columbus street, was committed yesterday by Recorder Bright to answer before the District Court for trial. Bonds, $500 given.

Samuel Flores, coffee house keeper, at the corner of Girod and Perdido streets, was committed for trial on a similar charge. Bonds, $500—given.

Anthony Fernandez, coffee house keeper, at the corner of Barone and Perdido streets, was committed for trial on a similar charge. Bonds, $500—given.

Louis Vasquez, keeper of coffee house corner of Magazine and Race streets, charged with Sunday traffic with slaves, was also committed for trial under bonds of $500.

DANGEROUSLY BITTEN A SLAVE.—Andrew Bowman was yesterday arrested, charged with having danger-ously bitten two slaves belonging to the estate of J. Prait, on the Levee, on Wednesday last. The slaves refused to accept bail, and the accused was sent to prison to await examination.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—George D. Kelly, of No. 324 Royal street, is under arrest in the First District, charged with having committed perjury by swearing that he received in part of a check before the 6th District Court, on the 17th of last November. The accused was sent to prison to await examination.

ROBBERY.—George Young was yesterday arrested, charged with having broken open the trunk of Henry Keller, a boarding house keeper, of South Market street, on yesterday evening, and stolen $125. He was sent to prison to await examination.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURNITURE AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of city and country merchants is called to the large sale of dry goods of recent importations, THIS DAY, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 26 Customhouse street.

We are requested, by Messrs Morphy & Merlin, auctioneers, to call the attention of dealers to the sale, custom sale of B. Vaile, which takes place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 72 Magazine street.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—A little girl, aged about 4 years, named Laura Bayless, daughter of Mr. Henry C. Bayless, was so burned by burns which she received on Tuesday by her dress accidentally taking fire, that she died on Thursday morning.

FOR sale, on arrival of ship Agamemnon, from Marseilles—
300 barrels oil Flagasol, 24 ounces;
200 barrels do do
100 do vermouth Nolly;
50 do do orange flower water;
50 casks claret Burgoner.
TH CAPTAINE,
415 13 Tchoupitoulas street.

POTATOES—2000 bbls Lemyre Mercheantin, in flour barrels, in store;
ONIONS—400 bbls Northern silver skins;
DRIED APPLES—300 bbls pary, (sun dried);
DRIED PEACHES—200 bbls new, sun dried;
POTATOES—1500 bbls blue, pink eyes and mercheantin;
ONIONS—200 bbls Western reds;
BEANS—100 bbls new white, small and large;
PEAS—100 kegs and bbls split, first quality;
BARLEY—50 kegs pearl;
PEARL ASH—bbls, casks, and kegs, Canada and green, always on hand;
RED BEANS—25 bbls new Gallipoulis;
POTATOES—500 bbls Prince Albert, for planting;
POTATOES—500 bbls Lemon, Indian;
APPLES—200 bbls choice, shipping;
BEANS—100 bbls Canada dried applies and peaches;
BEANS—300 bushels small navy;
BALE—200 bales hay, always on hand;
POTATOES—200 bbls Eastern Mercheantin;
GARLIC—500 bunches olive Spanish;
In store and for sale by
DONGELEY, BREMIN & CO.,
dec 16 20 Tchoupitoulas st.

SALAM PAPER—2000 reams, large and small, for sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO.,
dec 11 76 and 78 Magazine st.

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, large and small—2000 assorted packages. For sale by
JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO.,
dec 11 76 and 78 Magazine st.

LARD, Crushed and Powdered—500 pails; 1000 kegs J. S. Lovering's double refined. For sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO.,
dec 11 76 and 78 Magazine st.

RICE—300 casks prime Carolina, in store and for sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO.,
dec 11 76 and 78 Magazine st.

COAL OIL—[illegible] bbls Kentucky Refined Coal Oil, for sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO.,
dec 11 76 and 78 Magazine st.

[illegible] Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, California, Texas, Mexico, Cuba, Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Sandwich Islands, Sicily, Malta, Gibraltar, Madeira, Cape Verde, Cape Good Hope, Mauritius, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hayti