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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

NORTHERN MAIL did not arrive yesterday at 12 o'clock, M., and then brought papers from New York later than the 15th inst.

THE NORTH-WEST—THE UNION.

A few days ago we took occasion to notice the extraordinary progress and developments of the West and North-west, as evidenced in the unprecedented growth of their principal cities and towns. But this mode of demonstration is not entirely satisfactory. A city may be so favorably situated as to command a trade within itself a large proportion of the substance of a State, while elsewhere the capital may be sparse and scanty. A more convincing proof of rapid expansion can be obtained by examining the statistics of the leading States of the North-west. The census will not be collected so that soon almost to the day. Take, for example, the State of Iowa. In 1847 the total number of voters cast was 9,922. In August, 1856, the entire vote was 70,000. In November it rose to 82,000. Within the past four years the increase has been 172 per cent. Wisconsin cast 55,000 votes at the Presidential election in 1852; at the election of 1856 she polled 119,467—showing an increase of 117 per cent. Michigan, Illinois and Indiana present no wonderful augmentation, yet it is large enough to impress the most casual observer with the tendency of Westward the course of empire takes its way. The per centage of increase in Michigan since 1837 is 1,000; of Indiana 42. The aggregate of the five Northern States in 1850 was 4,215,572, against 306,750 in 1800, being an average increase of 1,000 per cent.

The ratio of progression has attracted the attention of observers. A Northern contemporary asserts that those States have cast about one vote for each inhabitants, and must, consequently, have a population of nearly twenty millions. There has been a tendency to exaggerate the importance, wherever the Northern States have cast about one-twenty-nine. There can be no doubt that the next decennial census will show the North-western States have increased with an accelerated ratio. If the aggregate reaches a five millions, it is not unreasonable to conclude that in 1860, if the Union remains, and the States of the North-west then be entitled to a representation of more than one hundred members, even should the representation be greatly increased. Some have estimated that a ratio of 130,000 will entitle States to a representation in the House of Representatives. But in connection we must consider that Minnesota is entitled, by the census of 1850, to a population estimated at 200,000, to constitute a State. By the time of the next census Minnesota, at her present rate of progress, will possess a population of half a million, entitled to at least four representatives.

The House of Representatives will consist of 233 members. The number of Congressmen from the North-west will be increased by the admission of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Should the latter States be admitted, they will be entitled to at least four representatives. Should Kansas be admitted as a State, she will be entitled to two representatives. Should Minnesota be admitted, by the census of 1860, to a population estimated at 500,000, to constitute a State, she will be entitled to three representatives. By the time of the next census Minnesota, at her present rate of progress, will possess a population of half a million, entitled to at least four representatives.

These facts, the subject of *Miss* are presented to the House of Representatives. The law of Congress to the representation of the new States, at the expense of the interests of the older ones, will fail. Instead of the extreme States, this will increase the power of the central States. The North and Tennessee, which nearly equalled in population the North-west, will be entirely outstripped by the latter. Such is the growth of the immeasurable curiosities of the West. The scene—prominent among the most glorious groups of Nature—as the Last Supper, in which thirty figures are introduced, is the finest work of Leonardo da Vinci, the counterfeit presentment of singularly villainous, and a host of marvels. Every body will, especially during the

We invite attention to the card of ANTONIO FAVRE, No. 8 Pontalba buildings. He is a gentleman of commercial experience, which are offered

See advertisement.

We state that on Christmas morning the choir of St. Patrick's Church, in Lamhilliott's Grand Opera House, assisted by the organ, and a part of the Theatre orchestra. The choir will be led by Mr. VON LA HACHE.

NEW ORLEANS AND LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Company are requested to meet at the annual election, at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bienville street, on Monday, the 29th inst., between the hours of 10, A. M., and 2, P. M.

Messrs. F. BOARMAN, No. 20 Camp street, invites the public to remember that he has a large assortment of rich and beautiful gold watches, jewelry, silverware, fancy goods, perfumery, and other articles suitable for holiday

That's the title of a story, or rather a series of sketches, by George W. [illegible], published by DIX, HAWARD & Co., and for sale through J. B. WEST, No. 60 Camp street. It is a very pleasant volume, and will be found a delightful companion for the fireside. It's fine taste, delicate fancy, and happy appreciation of character, in a high degree.

The officers of the steamer *Fall* [illegible] Louis papers.

The case of Dred Scott, now being argued before the Supreme Court at Washington, involves the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise and the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in a Territory, in the following manner: Scott is the son of a lady who was born a slave, but was never claimed as such. She moved with his family and his master to a free Territory where, by the Missouri Compromise, slavery was prohibited. There Scott was born, but was afterward carried back to Missouri, and is now held therein as a slave. He sues for his freedom, on the ground that he was born free, by virtue of the Missouri prohibition. The case has been before the Supreme Court a year or more, but was not argued, but decided, last winter. It is supposed that the majority of the Court will decide, if they can be brought to decide the point at all, that Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in a Territory, that the Missouri prohibition was unconstitutional, and that Scott is lawfully held as a slave.

The meetings of the Pacific Railroad, from St. Louis to Jefferson City, 120 miles, for the month of November past, were as follows:

Passengers	$26,031 66
Freight	24,465 19
Mail Service	1,387 06
Total	$50,334 49

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15, 1856.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, will soon report a bill giving to each branch of Congress entire control over its Contingent Fund; in effect making the auditing by the Committee of Accounts final, without reference to the First Controller of the Treasury, who, by virtue of his office, claims a supervisory power, (as has been heretofore) and which the Committee resist.

The friends of the ranch Spoliation bill claim that the prospects for its passage are now better than ever before, even over a veto, if one should be interposed by the Executive. Although the aggregate amount of claims is $10,000,000, one half of that sum, as heretofore, is the basis proposed to be appropriated, as a matter of compromise.

It was reported in the House to-day that Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, had seen a challenge, or a note preliminary thereto, to Mr. Biffi, one of the Filmore electors of that State. Their difficulty grew out of a question of veracity concerning the terms agreed on by them for conducting public discussions during the Presidential canvass.

Edgar M. Garnett, of Virginia, has been appointed assistant clerk in the Court of Claims, at a salary of $1600 per annum.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* writes as follows. We have not seen any mention of the reports in the Washington or Baltimore papers:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15, 1856.

The people of Alexandria, Va., have been greatly alarmed for several days past, in consequence of a threatened insurrection among the slaves. Intelligence reached town last night and thirty-two slaves were arrested at a ball, where they had assembled without permission, against the laws of the State. Gov. Wise has supplied arms and ammunition, and the people throughout the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax are arming themselves in fear of a general outbreak. No evidence has been found against any of the slaves arrested. I learn from one of the patrol of last night that each piece of property will be fined and whipped for violating the law by attending the ball. About twenty valuable slaves have escaped from this district recently.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senate.—The chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting communications from Gov. Geary in relation to affairs in Kansas, and from the commissioner of the United States in China, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion by Mr. Dodge, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate copies of all letters to the War Department on the part of Governor Shannon, late governor of the Territory of Kansas, by Col. E. Sumner, of the United States army, relative to Kansas affairs, which have not been heretofore communicated.

Mr. Fessenden introduced a bill to remedy some defects and omissions in the criminal law; and Mr. Benjamin introduced a bill providing for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

After the usual morning business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution granting further time to the creditors of Texas to present their claims, and for other purposes; which was debated by Messrs. Rusk, Benjamin, Bayard, Fessenden and others, until the hour of adjournment.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported with amendments House bill regulating the contingent expenses of Congress, which was committed and ordered to be printed. Also, the Indian and civil appropriation bills for the next fiscal year, which were also committed and ordered to be printed. Also, a bill refixing the existing duties on foreign importations, which was read twice, and made the special order for the day for the first Tuesday in January next.

(From the St. Paul Pioneer, 4th.)

Horrible Indian Butchery—A Chippewa Stronghold Stormed by the Sioux.

By the arrival of a gentleman in this city yesterday, we were put in possession of the details of a terrible outrage, committed by the Sioux Indians, near Sisseton, on Sunday, the 23d ultimo.

A party of Sioux Indians captured, a few days previous to the 23d, nine Chippewa, a Chippewa Indian. The Indians, in council, determined, after retaining the Chippewa in their possession several days to burn him. Accordingly, on Sunday, the 23d, the Sioux, numbering some seven hundred warriors, took the Chippewa to a point on Buffalo Creek, near Glencoe, and there burned him to death.

Our informant derived his information from a teamster, who was passing near the spot selected for the terrible deed. He, with a wagon loaded with dry goods, all efforts made by him to save the Chippewa were futile. His remonstrance of the Chippewa met all the horrid tortures inflicted on him by the Sioux with the greatest indifference. He was burned at a slow fire, and lingered several hours before he expired. When the teamster passed, the Indian was tied to a stake, and the slow fire, by which he was destroyed, had but partially consumed his feet and ankles. While tied to the stake, the Indian was scalped and otherwise mutilated.

It is supposed this outrage was committed by the Sioux in revenge for the horrible murder of Dakato women, in the fall, near Lac Qui Parle.

FIRE AT OSSAWATOMIE.—Schoon Lies to our Brother Ryan Railroad Depot.—The Hudson River Railroad Company was visited with a very destructive fire Sunday morning, about half past 3 o'clock.

It destroyed three passenger houses at East Albany, some ten or twelve cars, and three wooden freight houses. The latter were filled with all kinds of merchandise, such as whisky, lard, clover seed, hides, and pork.

A large portion of the latter belonged to Colonel Meares, of Ossawatomie. The flames caught on the oil house, connected with the passenger depot. Whether it was the act of an incendiary or produced by carelessness is not known.

Of the cars destroyed, four were passenger first class, and coal about [illegible] each. The loss is very heavy on them. Those best estimate the loss at over $75,000, others put it up to $100,000.

Probably a hundred thousand dollars will cover the entire damage. The loss fell entirely on the Company, except the refreshment department, which belongs to an individual.

Attempt at Robbery and Murder.

One of the most diabolical attempts at robbery and murder that ever took place in this city, says the Portland *Advertiser* of December 10, occurred yesterday morning.

About 5 o'clock the family of Judge Potter, who resides on Fred street, were awakened by a noise in the house. The Judge got up, and thought some of the family were ill. Judge Potter heard it, and thought the old [illegible] was up. In a few moments the Judge was alarmed by the entrance of a person in his room, and [illegible] what he was about. He replied that he was only looking for something to eat. The intruder then left the room, and the Judge supposed all was right. He soon heard a noise in the basement of the house, and thought it was the cat. He then got up, and went down stairs, when he found the basement door open, and the cat quietly sitting by the fire. He then went up stairs, and found that his wife had been awakened by the intruder, who was standing over her with a dirk knife in his hand, and a pistol in the other. He told her that if she made any noise he would kill her. He then went to the bureau, and took a gold watch and chain, and a pocket book containing about $30 in money, and left the house. Mrs. Potter then got up, and went down stairs, and found the front door open. She then went out and gave the alarm. Search was made for the villain, but he could not be found. He is described as a man about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, and dressed in a dark frock coat and pants. He had on a pair of cowhide boots, and wore a dark cap. He is supposed to be a sailor, and is probably now on board some vessel in the harbor.

Murder and Suicide.

We have just received the following account from a surgeon in Walker's army:

I was a volunteer surgeon in Walker's army the two months previous to Rivas's capture. The first battle fought after I left was the one in which Walker himself commanded, and which lasted from 2 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock, A. M. The enemy numbered 1,500 men, and were strongly posted behind a barricade. Walker had but 300 men, and was compelled to storm the barricade. He succeeded in doing so, but with the loss of 150 killed and wounded. Among the latter was Col. Schlessinger, who was shot through the body, and left for dead on the field. He recovered, however, and is now in command of the Castle of Granada. Walker's loss in the battle of Virgin Bay, after the capture of Rivas, was 200 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was 1,000 killed and wounded. Walker's force at the battle of Virgin Bay was 1,200 men. The enemy numbered 3,000. Walker's force at the battle of Rivas was 1,500 men. The enemy numbered 5,000. Walker's loss in killed and wounded was 300. The enemy's loss was 2,000 killed and wounded. Walker's force at the battle of Rivas was 1,500 men. The enemy numbered 5,000. Walker's loss in killed and wounded was 300. The enemy's loss was 2,000 killed and wounded.

By Telegraph.

Published to the New Orleans Bee.

FROM HAVANA FIRMLY.

HAVANA, December 23.—The Natchez reached here at one, and the Empire City at eight o'clock, A. M.

A PRISONER'S DEATH.

A man named Wm. Ryan, who stood recently under the name of a disreputable house of ill-fame in the "Battle of Thompson Fourteen" was departing this life one early evening a private but heavy fee, dead white as chalk. Many persons do not know how brought to their untimely end, but the following is the true and correct statement. Ryan was a prisoner in the Parish Prison, and was confined in the same dungeon as the above man. They all met at the dreamy hour of midnight, and being in a merry mood, they commenced to have a merry time. Ryan, who was a powerful man, was playing with the above man, when he accidentally struck him on the head, which caused his death. Ryan was then taken out of the dungeon and placed in the same cell with the dead man, where he remained for a long time. He was then taken out and placed in the hospital, where he died. He was a native of Ireland, and was about 30 years of age. He was buried in the Potter's Field.

A PRISONER'S DEATH.

A HANDFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "BALSAM of THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove all pimples, and leaves the skin, tasting it of a soft and delicate hue. Wash yourself, your servant or whole family, and mark the difference.

LADIES HAIR DYE.—With your shaving brush in other words, a perfect, reliable, and harmless dye. Two drops of "Wood's Hair Restorative" upon a dressed will cost it with simple beautiful and lasting brush, forming the appearance of whiskers. Price only one dollar.

Depots 17 Metropolitan Block, opposite the St. Charles.

For sale in New Orleans by J. WOOD & CO.

Dec 24 1y

[illegible] Dec. 24th, 1856.

Dr. J. Sherwood—Dear Sir: Having been afflicted for a number of years with a severe cough, which was attended with pain in the breast, and a general debility of my system, I was induced to try your Balsam of Liverwort, and am happy to say that I have been entirely relieved by the use of one bottle. I have also given it to my family with the most beneficial results, and can recommend it to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, or any disease of the throat or lungs.

Yours, respectfully, [illegible]

Sold by J. SHERWOOD, Druggist, Corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, and by all Druggists in the city.

Dec 24 1y

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

LIGHT PINE!

Just received per ship Harvey, from Boston, 50 barrels of superior Light Pine, which will be sold low to the trade.

Dec 24 1y

A. PRESTON & CO.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

LIGHT PINE!

50 barrels of superior, clean, Light Pine, just received per ship Harvey, from Boston, for sale low to the trade.

Dec 24 1y

A. PRESTON & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Just received per ship Harvey, from Boston, for sale low to the trade.

Dec 24 1y

A. PRESTON & CO.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Just received per ship Harvey, from Boston, for sale low to the trade.

Dec 24 1y

A. PRESTON & CO.

TOBACCO.

Just received per ship Harvey, from Boston, for sale low to the trade.

Dec 24 1y

A. PRESTON & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received per ship Harvey, from Boston, for sale low to the trade.

Dec 24 1y

A. PRESTON & CO.

HARDWARE.

Just received per ship Harvey, from Boston, for sale low to the trade.

Dec 24 1y

A. PRESTON & CO.

CROCKERY.

Just received per ship Harvey, from Boston, for sale low to the trade.

Dec 24 1y

A. PRESTON & CO.

DRY GOODS.

Just received per ship Harvey, from Boston, for sale low to the trade.

Dec 24 1y

A. PRESTON & CO.

**HATS, CAPS, &c