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F. DEVERGNIE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1853.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements inserted alternately with one charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements entirely with the line of their business, and to account to one square every other day.

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Wednesday Morning, Dec. 28, 1853.

The Northern Mail filled yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

THE CRISIS IN EUROPE.

The telegraph brings accounts of the first serious disaster encountered by the Turks since the commencement of the war. The details are provokingly meagre and laughable, but they leave no doubt of an overwhelming defeat of the Turkish navy by that of Russia, in the Black Sea. The engagement took place off the harbor of Sinope. Sinope is a port situated on the Black Sea, in Turkey in Asia, in 41 deg. 55 min North latitude, and 32 deg. 49 min. longitude from the meridian of Paris. It is an ancient and celebrated town in Natolia, was the Dioscerex, the Cynic, was born. Its population is about 60,000, and its commerce considerable. The position of Sinope is regarded as very strong, as it is situated on the Isthmus of a peninsula, and has an excellent harbor on the Black Sea.

The Turkish fleet was conveying very large reinforcements—it is said 20,000 troops—to the army of operations in Asia. It was of the very highest importance to Russia to intercept this convoy, and to prevent the junction of those troops with those under the command of SELIM PACHA, in Asiatic Turkey. From previous advices our readers had learned the brilliant success achieved by the Turks in that portion of the theatre of war. Already had SELIM PACHA captured the fortress of Chefkajel, which protected the town of San Nicolas, and had carried that city by assault, though defended by 10,000 men. The Russians had attempted to regain possession of the place in three successive attacks, but were repulsed and driven back every time. SELIM PACHA, having overcome many formidable obstacles, was at the last advices, strenuously engaged in an attempt to unite his forces with those of the valiant Circassian leader, SCHAMYL. The destination of the troops on board of the division of the Turkish fleet, which has suffered so severely in the naval battle referring to by our despatches, was probably San Nicolas, where they were to be incorporated with the army of SELIM PACHA, and thus enable the latter to accomplish his purposes. There is little doubt, that had these troops reached their destination, the strength of the Turkish forces in Asia would have been so much augmented as to defy the power of Russia, but to endanger her entire army in that quarter. This explanation will serve to render intelligible the operations in the Black Sea, and will establish the vast importance of a victory, which completely debars SELIM PACHA from receiving the anticipated accessions, and precludes him from breaking through the Russian military cordon which is hampering SCHAMYL and paralyzing his exertions to cooperate with his Turkish allies. The action on the Black Sea was foreseen and predicted by the leading French and English journals, but scarcely any of them imagined that the Russians would achieve a triumph.

A somewhat polysyllabic piece of intelligence transmitted by the telegraph is connected with the account of this combat is the following:

The blame of the disastrous result for the Turks is thrown upon the English Admiral Slade, whose conduct is bitterly condemned. The English journals join in denouncing his trial for cowardice.

Who is Admiral SLADE, and how did his conduct give the victory to the Russians? Our information on both these points is extremely limited. Admiral SLADE, or Captain SLADE, as the English papers style him, is a naval officer in command of a portion of the Turkish fleet. It may be remembered that Russia some time since complained that England permitted officers to hold an influential rank in the Turkish navy, while employed in the British service. That he was not in command of the division of the Turkish fleet during the action at Sinope is evident, for according to our dispatches OSMAN BEY was the commander on the occasion. How then is he to be made responsible for the result, action what did the cowardice consist? It seems probable that SLADE, with another division of the Turkish fleet, was either within sight of the hostile navy, or had an opportunity which he neglected of aiding OSMAN BEY, or of making a diversion in his favor. It is positive that SLADE was in the Black Sea, and ought to have been aware of coming events. But we are not in the present to conjecture the form in which his cowardice, insapacity, or poltroonery displayed itself. The telegraph will probably enlighten us upon this point.

The effect of this unexpected and marked advantage to the Russian arms, was to throw a Europe into a state of intense excitement. At the first blush it would appear that the Western powers cannot possibly maintain their neutrality any longer. The military and diplomatic policy of the British Government must give way before the startling necessity of checking Russian ambition. If the moscovite has succeeded in destroying the Turkish re-enforcements for the army in Asia, he will be apt to follow up his success, by the most desperate efforts to defeat his enemy on land. Batum, justly termed the key to the theatre of the war in Asia, will become an early object of Russian military designs. We may expect to hear of strong intelligence from that quarter. A second triumph there would open all Turkey in Asia to the march of a Russian army, and would deprive Turkey in Europe of one of her most redoubtable lines of defence. The consequences of successful subjugation of the Ottoman Empire seem to allow England and France to continue inactive spectators of the conflict. Forced as the former by a Ministry whose unfavorable apathy is in avowed opposition to the will of the people, England cannot and will not consent to the dastardly and ruinous policy of witnessing the strides of the Autocrat, without seek to arrest his encroachments. Nor can considerations of domestic tranquility deter the French Emperor from making common cause with England. As the leading powers of Western Europe, they are immediately and vitally interested in preserving their ascendancy from uncertain decadence which will follow, if they simply brook the insolence and might of their great rival in the East. We do not think the telegraph exaggerates, when it tells us that a general European war is now considered unavoidable.

☞ The Whigs of Caddo have nominated Mr Rob. O. Harper, as their candidate for the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Douglas.

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A WIDOW OF ALBANY.—James Sandford, not long since celebrated as an Ethiopian negro and dancer, was brought recently before the Mayor of Philadelphia, for vagrancy. He was sent to prison for thirty days, but, through intemperance, has been reduced to the most pitiable condition, and has, on several occasions of late, been an inmate of the Almshouse of the County prison. Once popular and admired in his vocation, the change which has befallen him is sad, though the deserved consequence of his intemperate habits.

SALE OF DRY GOODS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND TABLE DOILIES, BARREL GOODS, ETC., ETC.—We are asked to call the attention of the city and country trade to the sale of an extensive assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs and Tabaos, Dry Goods and Fancy Goods, etc., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Hooke & Lamprey's auction rooms No. 77 Chartres street. Tabaos Shawl at sale. For particulars see auction advertisement.

NEW BOOKS.—We are under obligations to J. C. McRae, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

Alfred Bunn in America—A short publisher, Mr. Bunn is better known as an actor and stage manager than as an author, but he has succeeded in manufacture a very readable and amusing book, not unincorbed with prejudices, and not other profound, not particularly acute, but pleasant, lively and gossiping. Mistakes there are of course, as in most of the judgments of English travellers in this country, but generally and pretty illustrated, disparagement plays in no trade.

Hot Corn—or Life Scenes in New York Illustrated. By Solon Robinson—the Witt and Davenport, publishers. This is the title of a handsome volume, written by one of the editors of the N. Y. *Tribune*. Though not exactly a Temperance book, its object is to aid in the moral work of now in progress against the ruthless sway of King ALCOHOL. It consists of stories, pathetic, passionate and intensely interesting, and reveals the mysteries of lower life in the great metropolis with graphic skill and great effective power. "Hot Corn" is universally considered a capital book for parlor reading.

The Turkish Captive, a novel. By Louis Ferdinand Lehmannsowsky—A. Hart, publisher. As Turkey is a particularly interesting country at this moment, we presume this story is destined to be popular. From a glance at its pages we should judge that it has merit.

Mechanics—by Oliver Byrne—DeWitt and Davenport, publishers. We have already noticed the elegance and conciseness with which this treatise explaining the principles of mechanics.

Edinburgh Review for October. Leonard Scott, publisher. This number contains articles on Church Parties, the Arctic Regions, Mahometanism in Western Asia, National Defences, Grote's History of Greece, Military Bridges, The Newspapers Stamp, Life of Haydon, and Parliamentary Publication.

The Lady at Home, or happiness in the household. By T. S. Arthur. A very pleasing story. Peterson, publisher.

Illustrated Magazine of Art for December. Alexander Montgomery, publisher. We have so often spoken in praise of this superbly illustrated pictorial, that further notice is unnecessary.

Cassell's National History of the Feathered Tribes. Same publisher. A very minute account of birds, enriched by engravings in the first style.

From J. B. STEEL, No. 60 Camp street, we have received the following:

The Pick Times of Alabama and Mississippi, by Joseph G. Baldwin. D. Appleton & Co., publishers. This is a collection of humorous stories aptly illustrating Southern life in certain classes. It is adorned with a number of laughter-moving cuts.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MOVEMENT.—The Legislature of Georgia, at its late sitting, passed an act to authorize the Savannah and Albany Rail Road Company to extend their Rail Road from the line of Georgia on the Chattahoochee River to the City of Mobile, Alabama, and to extend a Branch Road from Eufaula to Montgomery.

The Montgomery *Journal* says:

The Savannah and Albany Rail Road Company was organized in Savannah in August last. The City of Savannah with that noble liberality and enlightened view of her interests, which has characterized all her great undertakings, has subscribed one million of dollars, and her citizens three hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock. The line has been surveyed to Albany, 190 miles, and the work is now being located to the Alabama River and will be let out to contractors early in the Spring. The capital stock of the Company is ten millions of dollars with the privilege of increasing it to twenty millions. The Company have appointed Messrs. T. P. Scriven and R. Tift, Agents to visit Europe, and they are in correspondence with parties there who propose to take Stock for an amount sufficient to complete the road whenever the Money Market shall return to its usual healthy state. But the parties engaged in this enterprise do not wish to rely upon this or any other contingency. They desire that all the sections through which it is intended shall make and press the work forward to completion as soon as possible.

We look upon this Railroad project as one of equal importance to Montgomery as Mobile and Savannah. If completed, it will not only place Montgomery nearer to the Atlantic than by any other route, but it will be the means of securing a Western line from the Pacific and a line to the nearest Coal fields of Alabama, together with numberless advantages we will not undertake to mention, and trust that those interested in Montgomery and along the line to Eufaula, will duly consider the subject and act promptly and liberally as their interests demand. As a mean of profitable investment, we know of no route that promises better, and we think it could appear that it will be a work of inestimable benefit to the State.

THE FIRE IN CADDO.—The Shreveport *Southwestern* furnishes the particulars of the late destructive conflagration in that town, by which 9,000 bales of cotton were destroyed. The *Southwestern* says:

Yesterday morning, about a quarter to one o'clock, a fire broke out in the centre of the extensive cotton warehouse of Messrs. Oglesby & Griswold, and before the alarm could be sounded the building and its contents were totally destroyed. It was the largest warehouse in the south, out of New Orleans, and was built of brick and covered with tile, and contained between 7500 and 8000 bales of cotton. There is no other way of accounting for the origin of the fire than by supposing it to be the work of incendiary. Luckily there was no wind at the time, to which incident, in all probability, we owe the preservation from ruin of the greater portion of the town. The flames spread from the warehouse to the dwelling of the late Dr. Scruggs, which was totally destroyed. The residence of Col. Dorsey and that of Mrs. Banks were repeatedly in great danger, but were saved by the energy and perseverance of our citizens. The fine warehouses of Messrs. Oglesby & Griswold, filled with produce, merchandise, and merchandise in transit to other points, was also preserved unharmed through the heroic labors of a gallant band of young gentlemen. The warehouses destroyed were partially insured, and will be immediately rebuilt and made perfectly fire proof, in the mean time no interruption will occur to the business of Messrs. Oglesby & Griswold, who are now prepared to accommodate their friends, and are ready to receive and store as promptly as heretofore all cotton forwarded to them.

The *Southwestern* appends a list of the names of those who had cotton stored in the warehouse. All of them, except Mr Jordan, were without any insurance on their property. Still the individual loss is comparatively small, as the number of owners was nearly 500.

DISTRESSING.—The Mansfield (De Soto) *Advertiser* of the 17th instant, has the following:

On our arrival at Alexandria last night, some of the steamboat passengers found them in a most pitiable condition, in a house which we believe is partly used as a workshop and partly as a dwelling. He was lying on their bare floor without a pillow for his head, or a thread of clothing on his body, and with only a single blanket for a covering. In this situation he had neither nine days without one regard to rest, without medical attendance, without any one to wait on him except an old negro woman who seemed to live there, but who could not, and did not afford him any assistance. This intelligence was communicated to us by a companion who himself. He was unable to sit up on his bed, and could not even shift his position. He met with this disaster by falling from the bank over the bayou between Alexandria and the upper landing. His spine was injured and his feet were quite cold and entirely destitute of feeling. He was a stranger, without means, traveling up Red River.

The passengers on board the Pioneer and her affiliate with willing hearts prepared a mattress and blankets made up a purse, engaged a physician and employed an attendant for him. It is strange that in so frequented a place, human suffering should be so long permitted without any relief. The circumstance reminded us of the following lines by the gifted poet Burns:

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Alexandria, Louisiana, was visited by detected at that time on account of the yellow fever, and we presume the people were not apprised of his situation.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE of pictures under the direction of the Committee of the American Art Union rooms, in New York, took place on Friday week. "Washington upon Dorchester Heights," and "News from Lexington," two pictures by Leutze, were sold to David Leavitt, Esq., the first named for $900, and the subsidiary piece "The Toilet Washington" by the same artist, was sold to J. H. Richards for $450. Mignot's "Sunset Scene" was knocked down for $375 and a landscape by Huntington for $250. Among the exhibition were paintings by Church, Kensett, Cropsey, Rossitto, and other eminent artists. The prices brought, however, were mostly far below expectation, and the parties interested are greatly disappointed. It is stated that one hundred and thirty-eight pictures catalogued were valued by the exhibitors at $22,000, whereas they were sold for $9,000.

☞ The Washington organ of the Southern Democracy, the Union, has discovered of the Administration organ.

"Truly we have fallen on strange times, and among strange companions," says the Union. Years ago than October, 1852, the Washington Union denounced as an "impudent forgery" a document in a Boston journal, which purported to be a corresponding the Secretaries as a portion of the democratic party entitled to a due proportion of the spoils. Now, it appears that the Boston journal was a genuine organ of a gallant band of young gentlemen. The warehouses destroyed was partially insured, and will be immediately rebuilt and made perfectly fire proof, in the meantime no interruption will occur to the business of Messrs. Oglesby & Griswold, who are now prepared to accommodate their friends, and are ready to receive and store as promptly as heretofore all cotton forwarded to them.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

The National Intelligencer is giving some interesting statistics of the olden times, published the following:

"It was not until the year 1800 that the Metropolitan seat was finally transferred from Philadelphia. In June of that year Mr. Oliver Wolcott, then Secretary of the Treasury, taking time by the forelock, came up the city, that he might ascertain whether the building which had been erected for the accommodation of his department would suffice for that purpose. On the 6th of July he addressed a letter to Mr. Wolcott, in which he then describes his first impressions of the city":

"At twelve this letter is the building erected for the use of the Treasury Department in the city of Washington; and, this being a day of leisure, I shall be able to give you some idea of this famous place, the permanent seat of American empire.

"The City of Washington, *or at least some part of it*, is about forty miles from Baltimore.

"The situation is pleasant, and indeed beautiful; the ground is so equal to those which are called good on Connecticut river; the soil is here called good, but I call it bad. It is an exceedingly stiff reddish clay, which becomes dust in dry, and mortar in rainy weather. . . .

"It [the President's House] was built to be looked at by visitors and strangers, and will render its occupant an object of ridicule with more and of pity with others. It must be cold and damp in winter, and cannot be kept in tolerable order without a regiment of servants.

"The Capitol is situated on an eminence, which I should suppose was near the centre of the numerous *country have called the city*. It is a mile and a half from the President's House and three miles on a straight line from Georgetown. There is one good tavern about forty rods from the Capitol, and *several other houses are built and erecting*; but I do not perceive how the members of Congress can possibly secure lodgings, unless they will compact to live like scholars in a college or monks in a monastery, overload ten or twenty in one house, and *utterly secluded from society*. The only resource for such as wish to live comfortably will, I think, be found in Georgetown, three miles distant, *or we had a road in winter* as the clay grounds near Hartford.

"I have made every exertion to secure good lodgings near the office, but shall be compelled to take them at the distance of more than half a mile. There are, in fact, but *four houses at any one place*, and *most of them small*, unfurnished, which renders an awful contrast to the public buildings. The people are poor, and, as far as I can judge, they live like Sabes, *by cut one each other*. All the ground for several miles around the city belongs, in the opinion of the people, too valuable to be cultivated, remains unfenced. There are but few enclosures, even for gardens, and these are in bad order. You may look in almost any direction, over an extent of ground nearly as large as the city of New York, without seeing a house or any object to attract the eye, and temporary huts for laborers. . . . Greenleaf's Point presents the appearance of a considerable town which has sprung up since the commencement of the work. There are [at Greenleaf's Point] fifty or thirty spacious houses, five or six at which are occupied by negroes and vagrants, and a few more by decent working people; but there are no fences, gardens, nor the least appearance of business. This place is about a mile and a half south of the Capitol."

We would be happy to publish the whole of the intelligencer's article, but its extreme length forbids. We therefore close with the following summary of its population:

"The following statistical tables, which, except the last have been heretofore given in our paper, at their respective dates, will present a condensed view of the progress of population in the city for the last fifty three years. The first period includes the numbers of the Government clerks, and others, who came here with the transfer of the seat of government, as well as all the artisans and laborers employed on the public buildings and grounds:

In 1800	3,210	In 1830	13,474
In 1810	8,208	In 1840	13,821
In 1820	5,630	In 1850	24,300
In 1830	6,205	In 1853	40,000
In 1840	11,499	In 1853	53,000

[The last is an estimated amount probably considerably within the actual population.]

"By these tables it will be seen that for the first thirty years the increase of the population was only 15,621, or a fraction more than 520 souls per annum. In the next ten years the rate of increase was a fraction less than 567 per annum. From 1840 to 1850 the increase, in round numbers, was 15,500 or at the average rate of 1,550 per annum; and in the last three years the increase has been 43,000, or at the rate of 4,333 and a fraction per annum. Taking the last thirteen years together, the increase has been 26,500, or at the average rate of 2,192 and a fraction. So that the increase of the last thirteen years amounts to more than the whole increase of the first forty years."

The Theatre of War in Asia.

(*From the London News, Dec. 1.*)

The mission of the two Turkish grains in Asia is to break the circle of iron in which General Wrangel and the Russian forces to Mingrelia and Imeretia. If completed, it will not only place Montecorvo nearer to the Athenians by any other route, but it will be the means of securing a Western line from the Pacific and a line to the nearest Coal fields of Alabama, together with numberless advantages we will not undertake to mention, and trust that those interested in Montgomery and along the line to Eufaula, will duly consider the subject and act promptly and liberally as their interests demand. As a means of profitable investment, we know of no route that promises better, and we think it could appear that it will be a work of inestimable benefit to the State.

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Makes countless thousands mourn."

Alexandria, Louisiana, was visited by detected at that time on account of the yellow fever, and we presume the people were not apprised of his situation.

☞ The Whigs of Caddo have nominated Mr Rob. O. Harper, as their candidate for the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Douglas.

COMMERCIAL.

The Bee Office,
Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1853.

The demand for Cotton was again more actively renewed to-day, and the sales reached 3,000 bales at prices rather higher, though there was some hesitancy in the market. A large portion of the purchases were for ship, ment to Liverpool.

[illegible]

We did not hear of any transactions in Tobacco to-day.

The light receipts of Sugar and the small supply on the levee have materially benefited the market. The sales reached about 400 hhds, at a decided advance, and we now quote Fair to Fully Fair 6½@7½c. [illegible]

Of Molasses 1,200 bbls. were disposed of at 27c. Gallon for Prime.

The Flour market under the influence of the intelligence from Duba Europe, has advanced and some 7,000 bbls were sold at 5½ of $6 50, principally Ohio. Holders were enlarged $5 for Refined Flour, but we did not ascertain whether any important transactions were effected at this figure.

Of Corn 4,000 sacks were sold at a range of 60@62½c. bundled.

A lot of 6,000 sacks red Wheat was sold at $1 [illegible]

A sale of 200 bbls New Mess Pork was made yesterday at $18 25. Old is selling at $17 25@17 50.

Of Beans, about 100 sacks white have been sold at $2@2 5c.

Nothing further was done to lard.

We notice a sale of 100 bales India Bagging at 10½c. affect. A lot of 200 coils prime Rope brought 8c.

Of Coffee, about 500 sacks were sold including 300 at 10¼.

Whiskey, including at 22½@23c. gallon for rectified.

Exchanges were rather dull to-day, especially Foreign. We quote: Sterling, at 10¼@10½%. Paris, at 5f 20@5f 18¾. State on New York, at 30 days, 1¼@1¾ % cent. Sacramento, Charles, ¼@¾ % prem. paid.

EXCHANGE OUT DOWN.

Sterling	10¼@10½ prem.
Paris, long sight	5f 20@5f 18¾
New York, sixty day bills	1¼@1¾ % cent dis
Do. sight	¼@¾ % cent dis
Boston, sixty days	1¼@1¾ % cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¼@1¾ % cent dis
Charleston, sixty days	¼@¾ % cent dis

The freight engagements to-day comprise two ships for Liverpool at ⅝d. and two for Havre at 1½d.

RIVER BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Upper Mississippi	Fleet, Bremen		
Tuscaloosa	Jones, Bangor, Ala		
Tuscaloosa	Jones, Bangor, Ala		
Cottage	Bowen, Mobile		
Cottage	Bowen, Mobile		
Grand Prairie	Outside, Demopolis		
Mobile	Ch'ton, Tuscaloosa		
Bayou Sara	Lowell Hill, Cotton		
Bayou Sara	Lowell Hill, Cotton		
Mobile	Bailey, Mobile		
Memphis	Bailey, No. 1, Church		
Memphis	Bailey, No. 1, Church		
Cincinnati	Robb, Memphis		
Yazoo River	Hero, Phelps		
Yazoo River	Alabama, Harrington		
Tuscumbia River	Cherokee, Smedley		
St. Louis	R. E. Rowley, Vaughan		
Pittsburg	Paris, Hutchinson		

[illegible]

RECORDER WINTER'S COURT.

STEALING COFFEE.—Gustave Harrod was seized last night, and charged with the larceny of coffee from the ship Passenger.

DISTURBING THE THEATRE.—John McCarty was fined five dollars for outrageous conduct at the St. Charles. We apprehend the conduct of the Recorder in this instance. Young America has been so abusive and boisterous of late, that it has been impossible to hear the performances on the stage; and many have been forced to leave in disgust.

John Morgan was arrested on Tchoupitoulas street for the larceny of the property of William Fogg under suspicious circumstances.

BURGLARY.—William Alexander alias Constantly, was arrested on the charge of entering the premises of Mr. Hewing, by breaking from the store-room of T. A. Smith, 31 Commons street, with the intention of stealing. The prisoner, being known to be a desperate character, and he was remanded to the Criminal Court. Bond, to be high, at $700.

Some half a dozen individuals were fined for a too liberal celebration of Christmas.

ELIZAN, a slave of Mr Garlon, was brought up, charged with assaulting Mr. Hewing, and striking certain dental operations on the person of the officer who arrested him. He was remanded to be flogged in consequence.

RECORDER RAMOS' COURT.

James Healy was arrested at the request of Mr H Mooney for breaking his dwelling under circumstances of aggravation.

E Dubert, f. m. c., was arrested last night in the Second District, at the request of Mr Ferrugino, on the charge of larceny.

John McGlinery was arrested at the instance of Mr Monsolice, for an assault.

RECORDER SEUZENEAUX'S COURT.

ASSAULT, &c.—P O Sullivan was arrested yesterday for heavily assaulting Mr James Smith with the view of killing him.

And Lewis Dorsey was arrested on Dauphine street, for an assault and battery on the person of one H A Bachelot. "J. Curtis was apprehended for throwing Chinese crackers into a lady's house

FOURTH DISTRICT.

BAD BOY.—A slave of Mr Gelpi—was arrested last night in the Fourth District, charged with stealing a pair of shoes and pantaloons. The articles were found on his person.

JERRY Chapman, was arraigned, charged with stabbing with intent to kill Tim Loughlin. It was brought out by the testimony of Mr. Crowley to avail the result of his stabbing.

JACOB HOFFER, was sent before the Criminal Court, on a charge of assault and battery upon the person of one John Dreher.

PHILLIS KENNEDY, was arrested for a counterfeit half dollar by the Fourth Ward Police, for which he was sent before Recorder Vaught.

GEORGE HENRY, attempted to steal some cigars from Mr. P. Bateman; but was arrested in the act. Recorder Vaught, sentenced the prisoner to the workhouse. The cigars are said to be of excellent quality, and creditable to the good taste of Mr. Henry.

Messrs. Editors:—Please announce A. F. FIFLD as a candidate for Judge of the First District Court, he will be supported by his many friends. Respectfully, Dec. 27.

A FRIEND OF RAILROADS.

☞ Mr. Editor—Please announce A. F. FIFLD as a candidate for Judge of the First District Court, he will be supported by his many friends. Respectfully, Dec. 27.

A FRIEND OF RAILROADS.

DIVIDENDS.

New Orleans, 26th Dec. 1853.

A DIVIDEND of Five per cent. on the profits of the Company will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the January next.

P. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

[illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FLANIGAN'S VARIETIES.
Grayier Street.

Fourth Night of A FATHER'S LOVE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 28, 1853.
WILL commence with THE REW LAMBKIN
MR. WEMYSS, Being "Cha'l Lay Lane Boy."
MR. WEMYSS, to be followed by A FATHER'S LOVE.
Dupee, Double Highland Fling, by Mr. Fanning and Miss Fanning.
A HOLIDAY.
PRESENTING
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

B. DeBAR.....Lessee and Manager.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28th, 1853.
Last night but 3 of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
WILL be performed, THE BASHFUL IRISHMAN.
MR. TERENCE O'GALLAGHER (GALLAGHER) (with song) Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Quickly, Mrs Rickette.....To be followed (3d time) the FORTY THIEVES.....written by and played by Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Night in Paris, New York, or, CAPTAIN THE ROBBERS. Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Thieves by all the ladies of the company and a numerous corps of gentlemen.
LALLY BAT.....Mr Mark Pearson.
GAMOR BAT.....Mr. DeBar.....To conclude with the IRISH THRUSH AND SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.....Barney Williams, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS Junior Lad. Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS Mrs Richter, Mrs Beach. Tomorrow, Mr. and Mrs Barney Williams' last appearance.

[illegible]

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company.
(Corner Berwick st. and Exchange Alley.
New Orleans, 15th Dec. 1853.

[illegible]

Office Opelousas and Lake Pontchartrain Railway Co.
New Orleans, 22nd December 1853.

[illegible]

SAN RAFI AMPHITHEATRE.
St. Charles street, opposite Perdido
SATURDAY