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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1856.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every THIRTY lines, in usual language, for first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion. To advertisers by the year, this offer is much liberal. Transients pay for each insertion.

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THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 6, 1856.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The royal mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 23d ult., has arrived at Halifax.

The *Atlantic* arrived out at Liverpool on the 20th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Brokers' circular quotes the Cotton market as quiet and generally unchanged, but the *Atlantic* advices having no effect, lower qualities have declined ½.

The sales of the week amounted to 31,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,500, and exported 1,100.

Orleans middling, 6 15-16; Uplands middling, 7.

The market closed quiet.

Breadstuffs were quiet. Wheat is 3d. lower. Flour has declined 1s. Corn is quiet. Provisions are very dull.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Money is decidedly easier. Consols for money closed at 93¾, and for account at 93⅞.

The failure of the Bank of England has increased £150,000. Bankers' rates are unchanged.

The imports of specie from Australia count to £1,000,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

Political affairs are quiet. The rumors of the instability of the French alliance have blown over, and consequently a steady advance in funds has commenced. Transactions are, however, less quiet.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The steamer's news (?) has received a greater firmness and confidence in the holders of Cotton. Flour is firm. Wheat has a downward tendency—white is quoted at from $1 16@1 25, red at $1 6@1 14. Corn sold with an advancing tendency—white going held at 72c., and mixed lots at 70c. Whiskey steady at 32c. Linseed Oil ranging at 80 to 82c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ¾ Flour 24 per barrel.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—Flour is firm, ranging from $5 25@5 50. Whisky selling at 17c. Bacon is steady. Corn is held at from 48 to 50c. Linseed Oil closed firm at 96c.

LARGE BUSINESS FAILURES.

The week ending Wall street bankers, Jacob Lewis and Rice, of New York, have failed; also the firm of Henshaw & Sons, of Boston. Their failure has created a great sensation in Boston, as their liabilities are supposed to be very large.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Cotton is firm, with a fair demand, the sales amount to 3,000 bales. Flour is the most firmness of any thing, have closed with an advancing tendency, the sales of the week amounting to 20,000 bbls. Prices ranged from $6 10 to $6 40. Corn has also advanced. Whisky—sales are quoted at 33c. Coffee has declined ½c. Sales of Sugar have made a 10c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—Flour is firm at $5 25. Pork—Western Mess is selling at $16.

RIVER NEWS.

Upper River Open for Navigation.

LOUISVILLE, December 5.—Ten feet water is the mark opposite this place.

PITTSBURG, December 5.—The river is rising rapidly opposite the city, and navigation has been resumed and giving a joyful to our markets.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—Four feet water on the Kanawha at Pittsburg, and seven feet below Louisville.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

CAIRO, Dec. 5.—The steamboats Arthur, and the Roanoke passed here at 10 and 11 o'clock, respectively, A. M. The Hindoo passed down at 2 P. M.

Telegraphic Items.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.—Boston, Nov. 27.—The brig *Nonesuch* arrived here, having on board the crew of the brig *Cuadad Bolicar*, from Cardiz, for Boston, which foundered on the 17th inst.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.—New York, Nov. 28.—The *Tribune* states, on what it calls authority, that Mr. Buchanan has decline the offer of the Secretaryship, and that he accepted the appointment Tuesday.

FIRE DESTROYED.—Buffalo, Nov. 25th.—The steamer Detroit from Quebec for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has been lost in the Straits of Belle Isle. Thirteen on board were saved.

THE NEW IMPORT DUTY.—Orders putting a stop to the entry of steamers on the route between Liverpool and Quebec next spring, have arrived here. Only 12,000 cts has been collected.

A HEAVY CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.—Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 26.—The official returns from Western Congressional district of this state show a majority for Mr. Washburn's minority for Mr. Wells, over 10,000, and the entire vote of the district over 40,000. This is an increase of more than one hundred per cent, compared with the vote of 1854.

THE HOUSE TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT.—New York, Nov. 26.—The Hughes Printing Telegraphic made for the American Telegraph company were tried to-day in the room of the House of Representatives. They worked well. A number of visitors. They worked well. A number of visitors. They are to be used in the same way as the House instrument, and doing all that has been claimed for the invention.

INTERNAL DISPLAY ON THE DELAWARE.—Boston, Nov. 27.—The funeral of Elisha Smith, Jr., who was killed in the Fire Department of this city, took place this afternoon by the municipal authorities of the city government and the Fire Department, with delegations from the fire companies in the adjoining cities. The funeral services took place in the Bowdoin street church.

THE NEW ORLEANS SQUADRON.—St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 26.—Our harbor has been visited by the squadron for a week admirably, and kept up a continuous communication with the shore. The weather here is clear and cold.

ANOTHER BANK DEFAULTER.—Providence, Nov. 26.—One of the clerks in the Arcade Bank has absconded, and has made off with $2000 of the funds of that institution. The sum is, however, are believed to be larger.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Paris Advices (Oct.) *Chronicle* publishes the following extract of a letter from Dr. MEANS, of Paris. The letter is dated Nov. 6th:

Paris is gay as ever, the boulevards, and the theatres are crowded, and taxes, and taxes, has induced some secret society, a popular nature to manifest. Where they have read through all the ways to apply the motto—"Faire ou Crever" (Good or bad.) These publications have caused some excitement and more than that, but no blood has yet been shed. Some time last week the Emperor left for the seat of war, (Forez) to engage in a hunting party, and some British villains formed an infernal machine" on the route to the spot, hoping he would pass. The plot was, however, discovered, frustrated and the parties implicated in the plot, which made a fatal mistake in the time of their purpose. The prefect of police immediately made search and found the machine concealed directly upon the path along which the Emperor would have gone. But, thanks to the Deity, he escaped. The author of the plot, of course was made—some 60 conspirators were arrested, and must meet the awards of law. I do not, however, anticipate death for the ringleaders, for the Emperor fully understands his position, and if these accomplices were executed for attempting to put out of the way the man whom so many thousands seem to hate, it would be but a logical and a popular explosion, with fearful and bloody results. Indeed, if we may be allowed to judge from all that surrounds us, Paris (not Paris is France) is now on the tiptoe of expectation, the French people are slow, but little of the machinery of government or the affairs of their country. Hence, a limited freedom of speech is allowed. The people are not allowed to speak of the "Honor," unless to announce his arrival, departure, or say something laudatory of the chief of his reign. Such is the stringency of these restrictions that if a Frenchman utters a censorious word in regard to the Emperor, he is imprisoned, fined, and imprisoned. After a Napoleon has done much for France, and yet, it is only those who have prospered by it. Yet the people want a Republic. Not a Republic of government and seem determined to have it, or keep the country convulsed by revolutions. I do not think the Emperor's strength. Entire France, I believe, numbers a force of 525,000, without the Gendarmes, Municipals, Sergeants, Pickets, Body guard of the Emperor, &c. These are constantly on duty, and whenever a Republican is found, his Body-guard take possession him, with pistols cocked and rapped. The Emperor is now at the palace of Fontainebleau, but will take up his winter quarters at the Tuileries in a few weeks.

VIOLENCE OF FRENCH POLITICAL RULES.—THREE ESCAPES FROM CAYENNE.—Nine French convicts have been banished to Cayenne for offences of a purely political character, manage to make their escape from that place, and reach Pennsylvania after a perilous voyage of five days. There they were taken on board the American bark Ann Arbor, and landed in Baltimore, Friday last, and from Baltimore they have found their way to their friends here.

The adventures and hardships of these unfortunates while making their escape, were of the most trying description. For four days they floated nearly at random on the sea, and at the end of that time, when their number stock of provisions was entirely exhausted their raft went adrift on a mud bank. Two of the party left the boat and waded out on the mud, hoping to find a habitable place. They were so weak that they soon found themselves unable to draw their legs out of the heavy soil, and their companions learned, some days later, that their dead bodies had been devoured by crabs, had been seen by a native. These, however, are but a few of the thrilling incidents of the scenes through which the proscribed fellows passed. An effort will no doubt be made to render them as comfortable as possible here. Their offences are not such as would warrant their extradition under the treaty with France, which does not include offenses of a political character.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE few or London intend to commemorate the event of a Hebrew Lord Mayor by a public festival, the nature of which is not yet decided upon. The subscriptions are limited to £5s., and Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M. P., and Sir Moses Montefiore are members of the committee. The testimonial may not improbably take the shape of a scholarship in the city of London School, if the funds permit.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1856.

The great demonstration of joy consequent of the election of Mr. Buchanan took place here yesterday. The programme included an oration by Mr. Lenox—a late *Whig* Mayor of this city, whom the Democrats opposed with more than their usual virulence and acrimony—and a triumphant procession. Not having heard the oration, and having no just conception of what a *Democratic Tr Rhum laudamus*, from lips that so lately pronounced bitter denunciations upon Democrats and Democracy, inside of me, I have nothing to say in regard to Mr. Lenox's performance. As to the procession, what with the contribution of the Navy Department, cannon, powder, the marine band, &c., and the other departments, of clerks and employes, including all the Whig clerks left in office, who still hope to be retained, and including also large numbers of persons employed upon the Capitol extension, the Treasury extension and the Post-Office extension buildings, and elsewhere—it was respectable enough for numbers, but nothing to brag of.

For some of those in the procession I could not but feel pity. I have known then as Whigs—some of them professing to be the staunchest and most ultra of their sect, and not only to hold the name of Henry Clay in the highest reverence, but to look upon a Democrat with scarcely any other feeling than detestation; and yet here they were parading through the streets in a triumphal procession, gotten up to celebrate a Democratic triumph, the election of James Buchanan, whose name I have so often heard them couple with the most bitter epithets and invectives! I could not but be reminded of weeping relations following the remains of some rich old rascal to the grave, with real feigned sorrow, who were thinking, however, what a nice legacy they were to receive. But suppose it should turn out that they had been wholly forgotten by the old curmudgeon, ah, ha! where would be their tears then? Suppose these Whigs—these Henry Clay Whigs—should hear Mr. Buchanan exclaim, in March or April next, "Depart from me; I know ye not, ye workers of iniquity," where would be their joy and rejoicing then?

Never have those holding offices and clerkships under the government been so severely and arbitrarily and so openly and shamelessly taxed to carry on a political campaign, as during the one which has just closed. At least such has been the case here. Men have been arbitrarily assessed, and required to pay the amount promptly, or render a reason in writing for not doing so; nor was it a sufficient reason to say they had not the money, since an order on the pay clerk would do just as well as the money; there were consequently no refusals, and there was the anticipated alternative, and which was sure to come.

But after all, will this payment of the tax on the renewal of the lease of office secure a renewal of the lease? There will be a clean sweep, crowd outside, claiming a premium for the services of their great and valuable services. Members of Congress have each their hosts of friends who sought to be provided for—such are the usages of the party, and that is what they battled for—and members of Congress must be conciliated. Besides, rotation in office has become a fixed and rule with that party, and if there are not Whigs enough to rotate out, some others must roll out of the way.

But there are other matters of vastly more importance than the mere question of who shall have the offices, that loom up in the future, and threaten to disturb somewhat the concord and harmony which now appear on the surface. Is Kansas disposed of? Is the slavery question settled? Is the Pacific Railroad to be made by government funds? The election has settled nothing. Mr. Buchanan was supported, and Democrats were elected in Congress, in some of the free States, on the ground of opposition to slavery, and especially to slavery in Kansas. Which side of the question, the Northern or Southern—which been of the dilemma will he embrace? The great cause of difference between the North and the South stands in his road, and meet it he must; nor can he devise any course by which it can be either dodged or compromised. It may says that Mr. Wise and Mr. Mason, who lately visited Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland, left him with much less of satisfaction than they heard of his nomination and his election. But, as Mr. Ritchie used to say, *mere surmises.*

Members are dropping in; every member will probably be in his seat on Monday next, when a quorum now lays a penalty at ten dollars. This new regulation will bring the wind members taking French leave and being absent from their duties *ad libitum*. But with the effect of the passage of the compensation bill, some forty years ago, upon those who pressed it, driving almost every man of them from the House, though they then voted themselves only $1500 a year, the members of the present Congress showed no little determination to bring themselves $500 a year. And yet, while the passage of the first bill raised such a storm, current and thrilled of indignation sweeping like a mighty wave, the passage of the latter has scarcely called forth a passing remark. But while men are greatly more wealthy than they were, and the grace to get rid of a most popular law practice, and a source of the greatest corruption and profanation, the voting themselves looks upon the act as a most disgraceful, and then converting them into money, instead of taking them home and distributing them among their constituents, presents them to libraries, &c. This is an item for the credit side of the account, and let those have it who are entitled to it, since this side is meagre enough at best.

MAISON ROUGE.

We take the following from the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 27th ult.:

A good deal of disquietude exists in New Madrid and Scott counties, Missouri, and the county of Obion, Tennessee, and Fulton, Kentucky, in consequence of the discovery of insurrectionary movements among the slaves in those counties. On the 15th a meeting of citizens was held in New Madrid, of which Judge O'Bannon was president, and W. S. Moseley secretary. W. S. Warren addressed the meeting, giving a detailed account of contemplated insurrectionary movements among the slaves, of the same kind brought to light in Obion, and of the instigators of the plot. A large committee was then appointed from the several counties named, and they submitted a report recommending that negroes should be prohibited from assembling at any public preaching, unless attended by their masters or agents; that no negro meetings should be allowed; nor any negro permitted to preach at any future gathering; that a committee should be appointed to investigate fully into all these insurrectionary movements, and to expel any white person found guilty of inveigling negroes to revolt, and to inflict whatever punishment might be found necessary, and requesting every slave owner to discharge his slaves. Another resolution requests Rev. Mr. THOMAS to discontinue his missionary efforts among the negroes hereafter. Where he passes as a hereafter given to slaves, they are to state the date when given, the place of destination and the hour of return. Large committees of the most respectable men in that region were appointed to give effect to the resolutions.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Gov. Bragg transmitted his annual message to the Legislature of North Carolina on the 15th inst. After a brief reference to the result of the Presidential election, which he conceives will have the effect to strengthen the Union, and to restore peace and harmony, he proceeds to a review of State affairs. The main points of the message are thus condensed by the Washington Union.—*Balt. Sun.*

The public debt of the State amounts to $5,038,802, principally due in 1863-4-5 and 6. The last Legislature directed subscriptions to certain works of improvement, which will increase this total by the sum of $1,180,000. The State is further liable for $800,000 of bonds of certain works of improvement endorsed by it, the interest on which has been regularly paid by the several companies, the bonds themselves being secured by mortgages. To meet these liabilities the State owns, of railroad stocks, $4,220,500; of plank road stocks, $160,000; of navigation stocks, $125,000; of bonds drawing interest, $60,774—making a total of $4,616,274. A part of these stocks is productive, the balance unproductive, many of the works of improvement in which investments have been made by the State being still unfinished. The total revenue for the last fiscal year is footed up at $405,113. The ordinary expenses of the State government average $85,000 per annum, leaving a balance of about $320,000 applicable to the payment of the interest on the public debt. The interest on the debt already contracted is $302,32?-15—less than the sum applicable to that purpose; but $70,836 additional will be required when all the subscriptions authorized shall have been made. The Governor recommends additional taxation to meet this liability, and to form a sinking fund. In the meantime it is anticipated that some of the works of improvement about completed will commence paying dividends, and to that extent relieve the State from taxation and increase its ability to meet its engagements.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the geological survey of the State under Dr. Emmons; a charter for a new bank to succeed the bank of the State is recommended; the asylum for the insane has gone into operation, and contains eighty-five patients; and the institution for the deaf, dumb and blind contains 37 pupils.

The common school system is rapidly acquiring value and efficiency. The number of white persons in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years, according to the census of 1850, was 215,453. The number of children attending the common schools during the past year has been about 130,000—a very large proportion indeed. The amount of money distributed by the literary board during the past year for the support of these schools was $190,000. Half as much more is required by law to be raised by taxation in the several counties for the same purpose, making a total of $271,320 applied annually to their support.

The Governor transmits with his message certain anti-slavery resolutions sent him by the Governors of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Ohio, and recommends that no further notice be taken of them—a most wise and timely recommendation.

MORE BLOODSHED.—On Wednesday evening, a man named Riley was shot by Thomas Appleton, near the residence of Mr. John Colbert. The *Gazette* says:

The quarrel was carried on in the house of Colbert, who was absent, and his wife, apprehending a difficulty, went for an officer, who, the complaints, refused to accompany her, and when night, possibly, have saved the life of the man, as he was not killed until after her return. Appleton, as soon as he had committed this murderous act, fled, bareheaded, to the woods, across which some gentlemen, who had been ducking, carried him, not suspecting, until he set off in a run, that there was anything amiss, as he had connected some tale about the loss of his hat.—*Caddo (Shreveport) Gazette.*

HORRIBLE APPETE.—We learn, from a gentleman of this village, the following particulars of the most heart-sickening incidents we have heard of in a long time:

It appears that on Wednesday afternoon at the family of David Bailey, of Ossian, had gone away from home, and had spoken to a daughter of Mr. Samuel Mitchell, a young city of 16 or 18 years, to have her milk their cows and do some other little chores. Mr. Bailey kept a large dog, that was supposed to be familiar with Miss Mitchell. She had ed him, and wishing to use the pan from which he had eaten, approached him and took hold of it. The dog commenced growling, and she told him to stop his noise, when it instantly sprang at her throat. She put out her hand to ward him off, when he seized her arm, taking out a piece of flesh and tearing off her sleeve. He then seized her other arm, all the while trying to get at her throat, and managed to get her down. But she succeeded in regaining her feet, and had the presence of mind to work her way toward the house, the dog all the time shaking and mangling her in a horrible manner. As she reached the door the savage brute succeeded in getting hold of her jaw, driving his tooth to the bone. She at length got in, and with her feet succeeded in partly closing the door, the brute still hanging to her face with death ferocity, only losing his hold when the door was shut upon him and the flesh gave way! The poor girl was found in the floor from exhaustion, covered with blood, and with nearly all her clothing torn off. Her face and limbs were completely mangled, she has long received, it is said, near *one hundred and thirty wounds on her person.* Mrs. Bailey, being still a mile and a half distant, had her attention called by her children to the loud snarling of the dog, and hastened home to find him covered with blood, lying at the door upon the remnants of Miss M.'s clothes. On attempting to tie him up, Mrs. B. received one or two severe wounds, but finally succeeded, and the brutal animal was shot. The young lady is still living, but in a dangerous condition.—*Dansville (N.Y.) Herald.*

MISERIES OF A LECTURER.—Rev. Dr. Bethune, in the course of a lecture at Newark, N. J., on Friday evening, gave an amusing sketch of the miseries of a public lecturer, in which he is reported to have said:

Then, again, the reporters (whose irate quills he would by no means provoke than those of a hundred fretful physicians) often made him say very queer things. Once when he lectured that he was not by birth, but only ecclesiastically, a Dutchman, the reporter made him an "*ecclesiastical deduction.*" At another time he spoke of the devil as sowing tares, and was astonished the next morning to read that he had mentioned the devil's sewing trees. On another occasion he was made to say that the patriarch Abraham bought Cecrops Arithmatic! Nevertheless, his experience of life had taught him three important practical rules: 1st. Never contradict a woman. 2d. Never challenge the ill of a hotel keeper. 3d. Never quarrel with an editor. Again, it is a great annoying to see one's name posted on placards in ludicrous proximity with those of negro minstrels, jugglers and other connections, and especially so, when the bills have become torn and partly overlaid by newer ones, so as to read something like this: Julien's Grand Operatic Troupe will this evening give a Magnificent Performance by Horace Greeley, Esq. Highest cash price paid for Rags, by Hon. Rufus Choate.

THE LAND FOR THE LADIES.—In the King of Sweden's speech on the recent opening of the Swedish Diet, the following remarkable passage occurs:

"A just appreciation of the rights of women being a sure guarantee of her fidelity in the fulfillment of her duties and of her mission in the family, it is my intention to propose to you that the age at which she shall be considered of age at 25, which is recognized at nearly all the States of Europe."

Sweden is clearly the land for the ladies—There it appears that, up to what it has considered the tolerably ripe age of twenty-five, a girl is supposed to be in her minority or nonage; in short, as we say, of no age at all. At thirty, we apprehend, she is still looked upon as quite "a young thing;" and at about fifty as being "in the prime of life." "Fat, fair, and forty" is probably the female which, in Sweden, is expressive of female maturity; at seventy a damsel begins to be a little passee, and at eighty is considered to have attained to "a certain age."—*London Punch.*

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE FRENCH.—Mr. Gallardet, late Paris correspondent of the N. Y. (French) *Courrier*, is now, it seems, New York correspondent of the Paris *Constitutionnel*. In the course of his correspondence he mentions the declaration of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* in favor of Mr. Buchanan, with this circumstance:

"The editor of the French journal had previously an interview with Mr. Buchanan, in which he he propounded various queries relating to French interests in the new world. The replies of the Democratic candidate were most satisfactory; he showed the desire of drawing closer the bonds which unite the two countries, and of attaching his native State to the ties of commerce advantageous to both parties."

HON. STOWE'S NOVELS.—The *Westminster Review* for October, in the course of an article on contemporary literature, makes the following lunge at Mrs. Stowe's style of serving up negro perfections:

The objection which is patent in every one who looks at Mrs. Stowe's novels in an argumentative light is also, we think, one of her artistic defects, namely, the absence of any proportionate exhibition of the negro character in its less amiable phases. Judging from her picture, one would be led to conclude that the negro race was vastly superior to the mass of whites, even in their more than slave countries—the state of the case which we could scarcely detest Mrs. Stowe's sarcasms on the conduct of those who call slavery a "Christianizing institution." If the negroes are really so very good, slavery has answered as moral discipline.

CARLYLE ON SLAVERY.—Mr. Carlyle is one of the few prominent English writers who takes a just and sensible view of African slavery. Even the ancient slavery of Britain is regarded by Carlyle as a thing not so excessively horrible and distressing. "Gurth," says Mr. Carlyle, "thrall of Cedric, the Saxon, has been greatly pitied by Dryasdust and others. Gurth with a brass collar round his neck, tending Cedric's pigs, in the glades of the wood, is not what I call an example of human felicity; but Gurth, with the sky above him, with the free air and united horns and umbrage around him, and in him the certainty of lodging and supper when he came home—Gurth to me seems happy in comparison to many a free New England man of these days, not born thrall of anybody. Gurth's brass collar has not gall him—Cedric deserved to be his master. The pigs were Cedric's, but Gurth, too, would get his parings of them. Gurth had the inexpressible satisfaction of feeling himself related indubitably, though in a rude brass collar way, to his fellow mortals on this earth. He had superiors, inferiors or equals. Gurth is now 'emancipated' long since; but what we call 'liberty.' Liberty, I am told, is a divine thing. *Liberty, when it becomes the liberty to die by starvation, is not so divine.*"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.—Miss Matilda Heron is to appear at *Crisp's Gaiety* this evening, in the comedy of "Masks and Faces," as Peg Wafflington, with Mr. Crespin Mabel Vance, and Mr. Davis as Sir Charles Pomander. The performances will conclude with the burlesque on the opera of "Midas."

St. Charles Theatre.—Mr. and Mrs. Conway, who have played a very successful engagement at the St. Charles, during the week, and are truly fine artists, take their farewell benefit to-night, on which occasion they appear in the thrilling tragedy of "The Robbers," by general request. Mr. Conway appears also in the national drama of the "Lion Slap." Mr. Nagle takes his benefit to-morrow evening.

Orleans Theatre—the splendid and popular opera of "Le Pedgeta," which was so successfully rendered on Thursday night, is to be repeated at the Orleans this evening, Mr. Delagrave, Mme Colson, and Mlle Bourgeois appearing as before.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—The celebrated company of singers, under the direction of Matt Peel, give a day performance at Spalding & Rogers' *Amphitre*, on St. Charles street, besides the regular one at night. They also give a burlesque on "Macbeth," which they play very humorously.

At TANNACHI'S *Museum*, No. 107 St. Charles street, a number of rare curosities, cosmoramas, panoramic views, wax statuary, &c., are on exhibition at all hours.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending yesterday evening, the 5th inst., at 6 o'clock

Admissions	181
Discharges	155
Deaths	21
Remaining	574

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. J. B. Robertson.*—The Grand Jury reported true bills yesterday against William Davis, alias Scotty, and John Short, for the murder of John Lewis; and against Patrick Welsh, for the murder of John Foley.

The following parties were discharged on the Jury's recommendation:—Jean Kreis charged with grand larceny; Louis Hesbourne and Louis C. Bernard, with conspiracy; and David Hesbourne, with uttering a counterfeit bill.

Mathew Laborre was tried and acquitted of a charge of assault. Hugh Flynn was found guilty of an assault and battery. Five other cases of assault were dismissed by the jury.

Alex. Auger and J. A. Blanc accused, the first of stabbing, and the latter of shooting, with intent to kill, were discharged by nol pros; also, Isaac J. Barber, charged with carrying concealed weapons.

CASUALTIES.—An unknown white man, apparently a Texan, from his hunter's dress, was picked up in a dying condition yesterday, on the levee and taken to the Charity Hospital, where he expired soon afterwards.

Michael Nolan, an omnibus driver, was admitted to the Charity Hospital with his arm severely bruised by falling, last evening, from his omnibus.

DRIVING OVER A WOMAN.—L. L. Houber was yesterday sent to prison by Recorder Fabre, for assaulting, at the instance of Capt. John Tuomey, who charges him with having driven his drag over the body of an unknown woman, who was afterwards taken to the Widow's Asylum, dangerously injured.

LARCENY.—Celestine, a slave girl belonging to Celine Blanche, f. w. c., is in prison for examination before Recorder Fabre, on a charge of having feloniously attempted to break open Angelo Belvedere's trunk.

Robert Shea is held for a hearing before Recorder Bell, on the 9th inst., on a charge of having stolen a barrel of apples belonging to the freight of the steamboat Seventy six.

SENT BEFORE THE CRIMINAL COURT.—James Hutton was examined before Recorder Bell yesterday, and committed to the First District Court for trial, on a charge of having assaulted and beaten Thos. Knight, with some blunt weapon. The parties had quarreled about 300 unsay bags, which Hutton alleges he entrusted to Knight for storage, but when the property were first instently converted by the latter to his own use. A newspaper charge made in the connection is to undergo examination on the 16th instant.

FIRE.—The fire of Thursday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of Charles Anderson's copper shop, on Magazine street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, no at-c of Mr. Anderson's real estate, adjoining. The loss is an no gauge, which is covered by insurance to be extensive good.

A second fire occurred shortly after midnight in Mrs. Cecalia's restaurant, on St. Peter street, Second District, but it was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done.

ASSAULTS.—Patrick Sullivan has been held under bonds of $1000 by Recorder Bell, for examination, on the charge of having shamefully beaten Mrs Catherine McKenny, in an unprovoked assault. Twelve hours before, while roaming about the city with his dog on Girod street, near Tchoupitoulas street, he accosted a young lady who was passing, and the poor woman bleeding from her nose, ears and mouth when she went to make her complaint to the police Charlotte Dwarf has also been held for examination before the Recorder, on the charge of having entered Patrick Murray's premises on Magazine street, and threatened to burn down his house. Her Lady insulted him and his wife in an outrageous manner.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, SILKS, CARPETINGS, &c.—The regular sales now of any country buyers is called to the extensive sale of for ign and American dry goods, by Vincent & Co. at their auction room, No. 28 Customhouse street. Terms at sale.

The Great Russian Remedy
PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
It is a Russian remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corbs, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind, for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Sore Feet, Chapped Hands, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it, and who are willing to testify to the fact, if required. Beware of the spurious imitations of this salve, as they are made of the most pernicious ingredients, and will not only not heal, but inflame and poison the system. Ask for REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE, put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 50 cents a box.
REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.
For sale in New Orleans by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Corner of Palmer and Chartres streets, always been associated in our minds with very focus, and medicine has seemed, from the days of childhood, another word for misery and fear. Its remedies were the worst part of sickness, and pain was not so hard to endure as the nauseous dose. Of late years, however, a change has taken place in the public mind, and the medicine has become almost as popular as food. Prepared from the most pure and active medicinal principles, and in such a form as to be easily taken, Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills are now in universal use, and are everywhere recommended as the most perfect and agreeable purgative. Their sugar coating renders them easy of swallowing, and they are free from any disagreeable taste, and are entirely free from any injurious ingredient. Their extraordinary virtues are known to every one, and they are in demand by all who want a cathartic medicine. They are sold by druggists and dealers generally.
For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.
dec2 tf 21 and 151 Chartres st.
Mortality among Southern Children.
It is not usual that the Northern cities more children are carried off by Worms and the diseases arising from them, than in the Southern states combined. Post mortem examinations of the bodies of frequently reveal the terrible ravages of these insidious enemies of health and life, and they are now in a fair common philanthropy to recommend with a confidence a preparation like Wormwood Vermifuge which has proved in hundreds of cases as an immediate safe and radical cure for every kind of worms.
Be partic ular and remember the name—Wormwood Vermifuge. This is the only article that can be depended on. Remember this.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.
dec2 tm, th sat 21 and 151 Chartres st.
To the Out of Taste.
Those who wish to have a healthy and luxurious head of hair, avoid baldness and dandruff, should form of the single fresh dandruff and other parasites of scalp, and prevent the hair from falling out, should use Burnett's HYDROLEON HAIR COLORING. Sold by the druggists, WM. BURNETT, at 277 Washington street, Boston.
For sale by the druggists, WM. BURNETT, at 277 Washington street, Boston.
J. WRIGHT & CO.
21 and 151 Chartres street.
Real Schiedam Schnapps.
Vanderkerr—Medicinal stimulant, or beverage, is the claim of a pure article of Holland gin, a wholesome beverage, and a valuable medicine, for its particular benefit in cases of dyspepsia, gravel, &c. It is highly recommended by the medical faculty, and is known throughout the State as an excellent and wholesome article. It is admitted by the family cure of all diseases of the stomach, and is the necessary antidote to the use of tobacco, and children. As another article has been offered under the same name, we deem it necessary to caution the public against imposition, and to request the purchaser to see that the genuine article is procured. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.
For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.
dec2 tf 21 and 151 Chartres st.
Daily's Magical Pain Extractor.
The Wonder of the World!
This medicine has more power in it than ever discovered before known. It relieves complete relief in one minute, and in half an hour a perfect cure. Prepared only by the proprietors, Daily and Co., 1 Dispensary Place, Baltimore.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.
Nov 21 and 151 Chartres street.
General Agents for the South and West.
dec2 to th & sat
ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.
Young Men's Christian Association.
THE ANNIVERSARY of this society will be held in Lafayette Square, THIS EVENING, the 6th instant, at 7½ o'clock. All who wish to do so are cordially invited to come.
dec6 tl
MARRIED:
On the evening of the 1st December, by the Rev. Mr. Wm. Mc. HALLEY, Mr. JOHN H. McCOY, to REBECCA BOGLE, daughter of J. A. Bagle, Esq., all of this city.
Damaged Goods, Damaged Goods.
THE SUBS. A. LEVIN & CO., 88 Rue Royal, between Conti and Bienville streets, have received 1,000 pieces white and brown Cottons to sell at from $1.25 to 62.
100 pieces colored Prints,
4 cases Satinette.
dec6
LADIES.
Bonnets! Bonnets! Bonnets!
BEAUTIFUL—Two cases ladies' and misses' Bonnets, the beautiful and of the latest style. Prices very moderate.
LION & PINSARD,
66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville st.
MUSCAT—150 boxes, Jourdan, Bertz & Co.'s, 100 do, Picard & Co.'s. For sale by
P. D. SEGOND & COUTIN,
dec6 13 Bienville st.
EMPTY BOTTLES—100 hampers, 144 each, 22 oz Empty Bottles. For sale by
P. D. SEGOND & COUTIN,
dec6 13 Bienville st.
FRENCH QUININE—Landing ex steamship Franklin, from Havre, 500 ounces Quinine, brand Alfred Lebastelica & Co. For sale by
P. D. SEGOND & COUTIN,
dec6 13 Bienville street.
SWEET OIL—300 baskets, 24 pints, 100 do, pints, 200 do, 24 oz. J. Pagnol, 100 do, pints, 100 do, pints.
For sale by
P. D. SEGOND & COUTIN,
dec6 13 Bienville street.
SWISS ABSYNTHE—150 boxes, Edward Pernod. For sale by
P. D. SEGOND & COUTIN,
dec6 13 Bienville street.
HAVANA CIGARS—110,000 Havana Cigars just received in store from brig W. Allen. This is a fine assortment of the classes called Regalia Havana, half do, Regalia Cubana, full regalia Londeans this evening, Mr. Delagrave, Mme Colson, and Mlle Bourgeois appearing as before.
THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—The celebrated company of singers, under the direction of Matt Peel, give a day performance at Spalding & Rogers' *Amphitre*, on St. Charles street, besides the regular one at night. They also give a burlesque on "Macbeth," which they play very humorously.
At TANNACHI'S *Museum*, No. 107 St. Charles street, a number of rare curosities, cosmoramas, panoramic views, wax statuary, &c., are on exhibition at all hours.
CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending yesterday evening, the 5th inst., at 6 o'clock
Admissions 181
Discharges 155
Deaths 21
Remaining 574
FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. J. B. Robertson.*—The Grand Jury reported true bills yesterday against William Davis, alias Scotty, and John Short, for the murder of John Lewis; and against Patrick Welsh, for the murder of John Foley.
The following parties were discharged on the Jury's recommendation:—Jean Kreis charged with grand larceny; Louis Hesbourne and Louis C. Bernard, with conspiracy; and David Hesbourne, with uttering a counterfeit bill.
Mathew Laborre was tried and acquitted of a charge of assault. Hugh Flynn was found guilty of an assault and battery. Five other cases of assault were dismissed by the jury.
Alex. Auger and J. A. Blanc accused, the first of stabbing, and the latter of shooting, with intent to kill, were discharged by nol pros; also, Isaac J. Barber, charged with carrying concealed weapons.
CASUALTIES.—An unknown white man, apparently a Texan, from his hunter's dress, was picked up in a dying condition yesterday, on the levee and taken to the Charity Hospital, where he expired soon afterwards.
Michael Nolan, an omnibus driver, was admitted to the Charity Hospital with his arm severely bruised by falling, last evening, from his omnibus.
DRIVING OVER A WOMAN.—L. L. Houber was yesterday sent to prison by Recorder Fabre, for assaulting, at the instance of Capt. John Tuomey, who charges him with having driven his drag over the body of an unknown woman, who was afterwards taken to the Widow's Asylum, dangerously injured.
LARCENY.—Celestine, a slave girl belonging to Celine Blanche, f. w. c., is in prison for