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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 25.

CHRISTMAS.

The day of rejoicing has again arrived. Christians throughout the world hail with legitimate gladness the return of the natal day of the author of their faith. They welcome it with reciprocal greetings, with gifts and testimonials of affection and regard. It is a period for the exercises of friendship and love, for innocent festivity and recreation, for the pleasures which refresh without debasing the mind. Christmas comes freighted with agreeable thoughts and associations both young and old. The former ladden at the prospect of holiday presents and the thousand tokens of parental love; the latter view it with a more sober and chastened spirit, and suffer the hallowed influence of the epoch to purify their hearts, and sanctify the asperities of worldly care.

Our sires—its lessons of wisdom, which men should be waiting to learn and practice. We should meet one another with smiling countenances, exchange salutations, and express our earnest wishes for their health, happiness and prosperity. Let us remember that the "Merry Christmas" we invoke for them is strictly in keeping with the homeless and destitute poor. Let us therefore strive by our works, for one day at least, to assuage the pangs of poverty, and bring a transient gleam of comfort to the faces of the children of want. It there is one precept of life more essential in the grand system of faith taught by the founder of Christianity, it is "love to the neighbor." Let us carry into effect this most salutary and vital precept, by consecrating a portion of the day to the benign and beautiful offices of charity. He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord. Surely it becomes a people styling themselves Christians, and professing reverence for the mild precepts of their religion, on this day above all others, to remember the poor, and relieve their necessities. "Upon such sacrifices the Gods themselves throw incense."

UNDER WHICH KING?

Our Democratic brethren throughout the State, and especially in the rural districts, are tortured by the untoward amount of premature side talk touching the election by the Legislature of a successor to the Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, whose term of office as U. S. Senator will expire on the 4th of March next. North Britons, armed *cap-a-pie*, disentered the field, thrown down the gauntlet of defiance, and propose to do battle for their rights. Her journals with one accord proclaim that that neglected and deserving section of the State is entitled to the Senator; that New Orleans is now represented by both SIDDELL and BENJAMIN; that this perverse and obstinate Know Nothing city has the claim to such an accumulation of honors, that if party fealty and distinguished merit guerdon, to North Louisiana is eminently due, since in 1855 that stronghold of the Democracy rolled back the multitude of the American party, and achieved one of the most signal Democratic victories on record. We are told, too, that North Louisiana has peculiar and special interests to be preserved and protected; that she is rapidly becoming one of the wealthiest, most influential and most populous sections of the State, and that consequently upon every conceivable ground of fairness and justice she ought to be allowed to select the next U. S. Senator.

The case is formidable array of reasons in behalf of North Louisiana. It must be confessed, and we hold no unanswerable were that the claim of the State prepared to offer a success to BENJAMIN as a comparable in capacity, eloquence and learning to that gentleman. But when North Louisiana presents the name of a Democrat of the unimpeachable integrity of SIDDELL, we unhesitatingly fall before the claim in all its expansiveness and comprehensiveness, and the contemplated re-election of Mr. SIDDELL is doubtless a worthy man, a most trustfull and generous Democrat, and probably a patriot of the purest and loftiest patriotism, yet it is to be regretted that the element of the aspirant to declare that "Siddell is a man of no mark, of no great talent, of no mediocrity, that he is neither a fascinating nor a powerful speaker, that as a member of the House of Representatives he has rarely risen above the dull level of a working machine, that the only speech of which he had the temerity to be guilty, was a farrago of nonsense plentifully interspersed with sophomoric gasconade, expression, and rapid sentimentalism, so much so, that he is satisfied to let BENJAMIN wear the glimmer of a sunlight in the political firmament of this holiday sun. Now, the Louisiana Democrat can prefer a melody more acceptable than sweetness, and whose rapturous tones have thrilled the ears of a party and a State, that the Democrats from other portions of the commonwealth who know much the superior claims of that section.

There are some choice spirits in North Louisiana, for example ex-Governor GRAY—but he appears to be no favorite with his party. It is conceded we might timidly venture a suggestion that the Democracy, if they would, they will manifest their wisdom by recalling Senator BENJAMIN. Our disinterestedness will be appreciated when it is known that we publicly condemned and censured that gentleman when he deserted his Whig friends, and went over to the Democracy. We do not yet absolved him from that sin, but we have yet allowed him to sit in that sheet of purgatory. But at the same time, I P. BENJAMIN is an honor to the State. He possesses a pre-eminently fertile intellect, rich in resources, ingenious and persuasive to an astonishing degree; a refined, captivating and eloquent orator; popular and pleasing in address, towering in memory, revered and beloved by his colleagues in the U. S. Senate, and consequently capable of exerting considerable influence with them. He has ably represented the State, and has maintained her high reputation in the most dignified parliamentary body in the world. These considerations should weigh strongly with sensible minds. Politics is politics, and is a party, and cannot and different sections ought to stand for little in comparison with the advantage to the whole State which will result from the continuance in the senate of such a man as BENJAMIN. These are our sincere convictions, although we have no expectation of impressing them on the understanding of Democrats of North Louisiana. Besides, they will probably be governed by very different influences.

THE WEEKLY MIRROR.—This fresh least literary paper, we are happy to perceive, rapidly progressing in popularity and value. It is not that we could wish as a pleasant, readable home paper. The sum of $1 a year is the subscription price of the *Mirror*. The office of publication is 134 Poydras street.

SPRING DIAMONDS.—It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns that A. Candide, No. 93 Chartres street, has received a magnificent assortment of diamonds, in rings, brooches, earrings, necklaces, crosses, &c. Candide sets diamonds in superior style, and in the latest fashions.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the Magnolia, we have received Texas papers to the 21st instant, inclusive. They contain little of moment.

The *Telegraph* says that the work of laying iron on the Brazoria road, which has been suspended for some weeks, on account of rains, was resumed on Thursday. A large number of hands are employed on the third section of the Central road, but the great want is to bring all the roads is for hands. Labor is exceedingly scarce, and a thousand men could be set at work to-day, if they were there.

The *Telegraph* states that the receipts of cotton are taking off at that point, and about 2,000 bales will cover the receipts to Christmas.

Our exchanges from the interior complain of the extreme dryness of the weather.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—The members of Congress have drawn their pay more closely up to date than usual, which is an evidence that money is not abundant everywhere. The Sergeant at Arms of the House has disbursed since the last instalment on account of mileage and arrears and salary, $127,000. His total disbursement for the present Congress, up to Wednesday last, amounted to $1,435,292.

Not a little excitement exists among the Pennsylvania politicians in bearing that certain parties, said to be Federal office-holders, propose publishing a new Democratic paper in Philadelphia.

Senator MALLORY has returned to Washington as Minister of the Juarez Administration in Mexico. He has plenipotentiary powers to make treaties, and settle all difficulties between the government and his own.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—A letter from New York to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Since I wrote you, yesterday, we have been supplying full of horrors, the nature of which you may gather from the following headings in the newspapers:

"Another Policeman Probably Murdered!"
"Officer Davidson Stabbed!"
"Bloody Row in Grand street!"
"Three Men Seriously Wounded!"
"A Courtesan Stabbed in Canal street!"
"Mysterious Suicide of a Female!"
"Death from Starvation!"

There, that will do, for one day.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Later from New Mexico.

AN ARMISTICE WITH THE NEVAJOS.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—A dispatch from Independence reports that the Santa Fe mail of the 28th ult. has reached that place.

Col. McLean came passenger by it. The mail party experienced very severe weather on the mountains, and Col. McLean is badly frost-bitten.

The Kansas Indians have agreed upon an armistice for thirty days. Efforts are being made to conclude a peace with them, and with some prospects of success.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The screw steamship Saxonia, of the Hamburg line, has arrived at this port.

She experienced severe weather and heavy gales during nearly the whole passage, and was delayed in consequence.

Her advices have been anticipated by the Pacific at St. Johns.

THE SPANISH MEXICAN DIFFICULTIES.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—The Spanish Minister, Sen. Tassara, has officially informed Secretary Cass that the difficulties between Spain and the authorities at present in possession of Tampico have been settled.

Letters and communications, however, contradict the statement, and say that as soon as the weather permits, the Spanish fleet will concentrate along the whole coast from Laguna to Tuxpan.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The frigate St. Lawrence and the corvette Plymouth were at Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of November.

CUSTOMHOUSE DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the duty on the "Cobburg robes & quilts" is to be 24 per cent. on the velvet portion, and 19 per cent. on the worsted portion of the quilt.

He decides the duty on cotton duck to be 19 per cent. American bags sent out filled with grain, and afterwards imported refilled with grain, he decides to be free of duty.

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—The balance in the Treasury on 24 today was $1,414,000. The receipts into the Treasury for the week were $1,072,000.

The amount of drafts paid was $1,959,000. The amount of drafts issued was $2,278,000.

The reduction in balance, as compared with the preceding week, is $1,220,000.

SHIP FOUNDERED AT SEA.

BOSTON, December 24.—The ship Margaret Tyson, bound from New York for San Francisco, foundered at sea.

It is supposed that all those on board were lost, except one who was picked up at sea after having floated on a fragment of the wreck for seventeen days.

FURTHER BY THE PACIFIC

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—The British steamer Clyde, and the American ship Wabash, from Calcutta, bound to Hamburg, came in collision in the English Channel.

The collision caused but little injury to the steamer, but the Wabash was seriously damaged, and was towed to Plymouth for repairs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 24.—A second dispatch, dated Liverpool, December 9, states that some authorities report the cotton market closed with a declining tendency. Sales days were 10,000 bales, without stating what two days are referred to.

The same authority reports that the Breadstuffs market closed dull.

CONSOLS.

Another dispatch, dated London, Thursday noon, reports Consols for money closed on Wednesday evening at 93¾, and for account 93¾ to 93⅞. This variation is attributed to the reduction of ½ per cent. in bank rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—The Liverpool brokers' circular reports the Flour market unchanged, and prices nominal. Wheat nominal, prices unchanged. Mixed Corn is quoted on the same authority at 26 to 27s; yellow Corn 27 to 28s; White Corn 30 to 31s6d.

PROVISION MARKET.

James McHenry & Co's circular reports the provision market closed dull. Beef closed dull, Pork dull, and ordinary Western Pork they quote at 75s.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The same authority reports Lard quiet at 44s to 44s6d, and holders demand an advance. Butter's failing off, quoted at 82s; Common Rosin 44 to 46 3d; Sugar closed quiet; Coffee steady; Spirits of Turpentine is quoted at 40s; Pot Ashes 29s; Pearl Ashes 32s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, December 9th.—Baring Brothers & Co., report that the British and Foreign Breadstuffs market generally closed steady at previous quotations.

Sugar closed steady. Coffee closed firm. Tea. There was an average business done in teas, without any quotable change in prices.

Iron. Scotch pig iron in the Clyde is quoted at 55s6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There was but a limited business in American securities. Illinois Central Railroad is quoted at 2 dis. to par.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The sales of Cotton to-day are reported at 700 bales. The market closed with a declining tendency. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11⅞ c.

Flour dull; sales of 5,000 bbls. at previous quotations.

Sugar closed firm and has advanced during the week 1c. Orleans Sugar is quoted at 6½ to 7½c.

Coffee closes firm, prices ranging from 12 to 12½c.

Molasses is dull for Orleans.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—The Flour market is quiet, Superfine $4 50 to $4 60. Wheat ranges from $1 50 to $1 55. White Corn 62 to 65c. Oats firm, at 35 to 37c.

Meats firm, at $7 50.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—The Flour market closed steady, sales of 1,500 barrels at $4 75 to $5. Whisky 21 to 22c. Lard—sales of 1000 kegs at 10½ to 11c. Western Mess Pork $17 50.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—The steamer J. C. Swon, and the Edward Walsh have arrived here from New Orleans.

The steamer Hawkins and the Imperial have left here for New Orleans.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, December 24.—The river at falls is falling, with ten and a half feet of water on the falls.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—The river here has fallen one foot and three inches during the last twenty-four hours.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—The Mississippi here is almost stationary, with twelve feet of water in the channel to Cairo.

The upper Mississippi and the Illinois rivers are falling.

The Missouri river is rising.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, December 24.—The steamer Fred Trow passed down at 1, the Henry Chouteau at 2, and the Universe at 4 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Fort Wayne passed down at noon, the Ingomar at 4, and the Princess at 7 o'clock this evening.

Senator Slidell.

The Hon. John Slidell addresses a letter to the Washington *Union* explanatory of the statement charging him with having asserted that the slaves of Mr. Douglas, held in Louisiana, were overworked, ill-fed, badly clothed, and neglectfully treated. Senator Slidell denies the story *in toto*. Its reputed author, Dr. Daniel Brainerd, of Chicago, he scarcely knows, having met him but once, viz: in June last at the New York Hotel, and then having had no conversation with him save in the presence of a third party. Mr. Slidell says:

I am constrained to believe either that Dr. Brainerd did not utter the statement attributed to him by the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, or that he has been guilty of a deliberate and malicious falsehood. I have no recollection of ever having spoken of Mr. Douglas's slaves; it is possible that I may have been asked if he had any property of that description. If so, I could only have answered that they were employed in cotton-planting on the Mississippi river, and were in possession of an old and valued friend, James A. Hoffman, than whom a more honorable man or a better master cannot be found in Louisiana.

As I have been obliged to allude to my visit to Chicago, it may be as well to say that it was made with no political purpose, and that, until I reached Cleveland, I had hoped and expected to make my north-western tour with Vice President Breckinridge. His company, I suppose, would have shielded me from any suspicion of being engaged in a political crusade against Mr. Douglas. I wish it also to be understood that this note is written at help to protect myself against a base calumny and to vindicate the character of my friend Mr. McHatton. Mr. Douglas has, by authorizing and promulgating anonymous attacks on me, through a person officiating as his private secretary, lost all claim to the explanations that I would otherwise have promptly volunteered to give him.

Very respectfully,
JOHN SLIDELL.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1858.

A few weeks ago, a man who assumed the name of Dr. E. Vander Beecke was married in a young lady of St. Louis, Miss Mary Ann Linhoff, a sister of Henry Linhoff, a well known resident of that city. Within a few days letters fell into the hands of the young wife, showing that Beecke had another wife in Germany, and that his real name was Leopard L. Beech. Her brother was apprised of the matter, and on Wednesday afternoon last called at Beecke's office, on Fourth street, and questioned him in regard to his wife in Germany. Beecke replied that he had been married ten years, and that he left his wife because she was a cripple. Linhoff then inquired of him what he would do for the satisfaction of his sister, at the same time telling him that he had deceived and dishonored her. Beecke replied by some very harsh defamatory terms in regard to Linhoff's sister, whereupon Linhoff pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired. The Doctor rose, took one step, and fell a corpse. The ball had penetrated the heart. Linhoff has surrendered himself into custody.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention met last evening—the President, Hon. J. Morton, in the chair.

General Richardson made a short report from the General Committee—submitting resolutions of their own and proceeding, of the Board of Directors, appointing Col. Gorin, of Kentucky, as assistant counsel of the company to the present counsel in Texas, and recommending as many of the directors and stockholders as possible to accompany the President to Texas to attend an adjourned meeting in Texas, in January next. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That as soon as the company shall come into the possession of the road, its franchises, and other property, we recommend that the capital stock of the company shall be scaled down to a denomination equal to the cash value of the assets of the same, and certificates for the same shall issue to all stockholders at the reduced value.

Resolved, That the certificates issued by the collecting agents for the loans recommended by this Convention shall operate as the obligations of the company, to refund the amounts expressed in them, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum until paid, and such certificates as such obligations shall mature in three years from date, or may be paid in stock at par in twelve months, at the election of the holders.

Resolved, That the resolutions of the Board of Directors (referred to above) be adopted.

Resolved, That upon taking the advice of the counsel of the Company, we deem it inexpedient to go into the election of President and Directors at this time.

The resolutions were adopted *nem. con.*

Col. Post submitted the following statement of the assets of the company:

Around Sundsand for [illegible]	$7,000 00
Land [illegible]	580,000 00
Right of way [illegible] acres	6,000 00
Brazos [illegible]	192 75
W. & H. Burkhardt's bill on account	1,000 00
Cazorla lands, 414 acres	10,000 00
Eizar Cazorla	9,000 00
Depot lands at Harrisburg	10,000 00
Fernando Rodriguez, 4 leagues	10,000 00
Wagnier, balance on account, about	20,000 00
	$648,824 22

Total, to 1855.

Trust deed in Texas	$937,500
Total debts in N. York bonds	1,500,000
New Orleans balance sheet, not over	25,000—$2,462,500
Louis Janin, Esq., read a paper signed by eighteen New Orleans stockholders, expressing their willingness to make the required loan of 50 cents per share of their stock, on condition that the money collected here and elsewhere would be expended in the Hon. J. Morton and to Col. Gorin, to be taken to Texas.	

Mr. Morton said he could not go to Texas, but if he did, he should pay the money to the President, Dr. Fowlkes.

Dr. Fowlkes, regarding the document as a reflection upon him, rose in considerable excitement, handed in his resignation, and took up his hat to leave the Convention. A number of gentlemen, however insisted on his remaining, and took him aside to remonstrate with him.

The excitement of the moment was allayed by Mr. Janin withdrawing his proposal.

A motion was made that the Convention have a meeting on Saturday night, to enable U. S. Yerger, former President, to arrive and make an address. This was not entertained, and a resolution of thanks to him for his services in saving the charter of the company was then offered, but laid on the table.

A resolution inviting the Hon. T. Butler King to address the Convention was adopted, and that gentleman responded by giving a history of the enterprise, from its inception to the present time. He felt the address for connection with the road, particularly at the period of the controversy with the Government of Texas, when he was called upon to throw a ray of light upon the whole subject, and his address was listened to with the most profound attention. The $200,000 of the stock appropriated to him were for five years of constant devotion on his part to the interests of the road, during which he did not spend six months time with his family. But he had surrendered one half to the company.

At the conclusion of Mr. King's address, Louis Janin, Esq., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint a receiver to collect the contributions and payments of the New Orleans stockholders and others, and that said receiver report and pay over to Jephta Fowlkes, President of the company, the amount collected whenever required.

Adopted unanimously, and with considerable applause.

Col. Gorin offered resolutions approving of the call for a railroad Convention to be held in Memphis on the first Monday in February next, and for advertising the Convention to meet in the city of Marshall, Texas, on the 15th January next. Adopted.

Mr. Cornwell, the representative of the Cincinnati stockholders, made some very practical and pertinent remarks, which were well received. He announced that the Cincinnati stockholders were ready, to a man, to do their part, and that he had brought $10,000 with him—the balance of his share, due from them. In conclusion he offered a resolution, that in the future organization of the road there should be one Director from each State where any considerable amount of stock was held.

Pending this resolution, Mr. Burkhardt, of Kentucky, was appointed as receiver of moneys in New Orleans, in the place of Louis Janin. New Orleans stockholders present indicating that they were satisfied with the arrangement.

The resolution of Mr. Cornwell was finally voted down, upon the ground that it would conflict with the charter.

Several other resolutions were offered, and passed to the chairman of the Convention, to the secretaries, and to the members of the press who had been reporting the proceedings of the Convention.

The chairman, before putting the adjournment, returned thanks for the compliment which had been paid him, and congratulated the Convention that the storm which had been threatening it had passed away, and that now the sun shone brighter than ever before.

The Convention then adjourned in the best of spirits possible with itself and "all the rest of mankind."

Commodore McIntosh and Capt. Aldham.

The following are the dispatches from Commodore McIntosh, detailing the circumstances of the late outrage on the Washington. On the report of the boarding of the steamer by the captain of the Valorous, Commodore McIntosh addressed the latter as follows:

Of this affair quite enough has been accentuated to cause me deep regret at the course pursued, and much anxiety, if persevered in, or again repeated, of maintaining the peace and relations at present existing between our two governments.

My instructions are most rigid in relation to the boarding, delaying, or examining of American merchant vessels by the vessels of war of any other nation, and I have no difference between the doing so, whether in search of filibusters or Africans. They look to no such difference, and it cannot for a moment be admitted. These instructions must be executed to the extent of the power intrusted to commanders of vessels of war, and I will be most agreeable to me if it can be done without the slightest misunderstanding in relation to your respective duties, and still preserve the peaceful relations which now and I hope may continue to exist between our two nations. To secure this most desirable end, vessels under the American flag sailing at the ports of Central America must be exempted from visit or search on any account.

A part of my duty here, with a portion of the squadron under my command, is to prevent the landing in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the other republics of Central America, all filibustering or other illegal expeditions, should any attempt it, from the United States, under the American flag; and the officers in command of the ships of my squadron are strictly instructed upon this point. There can, therefore, be no possible excuse for the interference by the ships of war of Her Britannic Majesty's navy with vessels under the American flag, and it is to be hoped that the officers commanding them will desist from creating all unnecessary excitement and the danger of an interruption to the good understanding which at present exists, particularly as I received, under date of the 7th July last, the assurance of Commodore Kellett that he had issued instructions to the respective captains and commanders of the ships and vessels under his orders "to cease visiting or interfering with American vessels in these waters."

In reply to this letter Captain Aldham wrote as follows:

I must express my great regret that you should consider the act of visiting an American merchant vessel within this port, which is under the protection of Great Britain, for the purpose of obtaining the information which is usually required by all civilized nations from vessels entering their harbors, or those under their protection, or in any friendly port, in the same light as the detaining, boarding, and examining of an American vessel on the high seas in search of slaves or pirates; and I still more deeply regret that my acting in accordance with established usages in this respect should cause you to apprehend any such grave danger as that to which you allude.

There are some circumstances which appear to have escaped your attention, and which I beg to bring to your notice.

The Washington had been boarded by the U. S. ship Savannah previous to my sending a boat to her, and as she had been permitted to enter the harbor, it was evident, judging from the declarations of the United States government against all illegal invaders, that she was not employed by the filibusters, for in that case she would have been forbidden to enter the port.

After he Washington had anchored in this port, the usual and natural course of sending to make inquiries and obtain news was followed. No prohibition of all friendly intercourse between American merchant or passenger vessels and or Majesty's ships had been made known to me; such intercourse is customary in times of peace among all civilized nations, and is never objected to by Her Majesty's officers when practiced by United States men-of-war to English merchantmen.

Commodore McIntosh replied:

As a justification of your act in sending officers from your ship to visit and examine American merchant vessels entering the port of San Juan del Norte, you inform me that "this port is under the protection of Great Britain." I am not, however, aware that my government has ever acknowledged such protection. On the contrary, my government always repudiated it. The first article of the "Clayton-Bulwer convention" distinctly disavows it. I quote therefrom: "Agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

If Her Majesty's vessels board our merchant vessels for the purpose of examining the papers and cargo of those which enter the port of San Juan del Norte, as the officers from the Valorous did, then you "assume" to "exercise dominion," which the "Clayton-Bulwer convention" distinctly disclaims. Such construction I cannot for one moment recognize until further advised by my government, and, consequently, I must act under my present instructions, the tenor of which was communicated to you in my letter of the 5th inst.

A friendly visit from a boat from your ship after the Washington had anchored would never have been made by me the subject of complaint. But the inquiries which were propounded by the boarding officers from your ship looked at once into a thorough investigation and examination of the ship, and to the manner in which the United States officers had performed their duties. That I considered as exceeding what would be characterized as a *friendly visit*, to which I called your attention, and which I am constrained to consider as unnecessary on the part of the officers under your command.

In a letter to Captain Jarvis, commercial agent, Colonel Gorin gave the following information as to the ground on which Captain Aldham claimed the protectorate over Greytown:

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 20, 1858.

Dear Sir: I have ascertained that a public meeting was held on the 18th instant, at the station house in this town, and a petition was yesterday sent to Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary, signed by some seventy of the residents of this place, requesting him to aid them in maintaining an independent government for this port, setting forth that they had for several years past a government of their own, under their own laws, elected their own officers, and managed their own affairs independent of Nicaragua, Mosquito, or any other power; that it was, in the opinion of the petitioners, absolutely necessary that there should be one place in Central America where the *people* ruled, and claiming that the government here had been established and conducted on this principle, and had always afforded shelter and protection to Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans, who, during the troubles which, for the last few years, had disturbed the peace of the interior, &c. The petition also states that only on one occasion since the establishment of their government had crime escaped unpunished, and that the case referred to was that of the murder of a Nicaraguan by a captain of a transit steamer on the San Juan river, who was shielded from justice by Mr. Solon Borland, while a minister of the United States in Nicaragua.

The petition was presented to Sir William Gore Ouseley yesterday, with what success I have not been able to learn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN H. GORIN, Agent.

Captain J. JARVIS, United States Navy,
United States ship Savannah.

To the petition alluded to in the above letter, Sir William Gore Ouseley returned the following answer:

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VALOROUS,
Greytown, Nov. 20, 1858.

SIR: Owing to a severe attack of fever, I have been unable earlier to acknowledge the receipt, through Mr. Consul Green, of the memorial dated the 18th instant, and addressed by yourself, Mayor of Greytown, to which are appended the signatures of a considerable number of residents and proprietors of this place.

With respect to the questions referred to in the memorial, I can only, at present, express my opinion that the whole subject of the relations, protectorate, and limits of the kingdom of Mosquito will no doubt shortly be taken into consideration by a competent quarter, with due respect for the rights, privileges and interests involved, and, I cannot but believe, with results favorable to the prosperity and progress of all concerned.

I have to request you, Mr. Mayor, that you will be good enough to communicate this reply to the signers of the memorial, with my compliments, and to accept them yourself from your very obedient, humble servant,

W. G. OUSELEY.

The Mayor of Greytown.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS TO DAY.—A grand Loon performance, a capital Christmas show, with the feature of the Amphitheatre to-day noon. At night, the equestrian and acrobatic and gymnasia, the Conrad Brothers, additional clowns, Hiram Day, make their appearance. The miscellaneous spectacle of Jack the Giant Killer is to be reproduced on both occasions.

THE WEEKLY MIRROR.—Again it is in the power of the proprietors to make the performances at the St. Charles to night, when the inimitable comedian, Mr. Burton, will appear and Mr. Maw has put the comedy of "David Copperfield." Dollar appears in the nautical drama of "Paul Jones."

Placide's Varieties.—Dreams of "Dumb Boy of Manchester," with the laughable interludes of "Forty Winks," "Dancing Mad," and "Cupid." Placide has gotten up for Christmas, to-night, at the Varieties Theatre.

At the Opera House, the opera "L'Amassadrice" is to be reproduced.

At Vannoni's Museum, the Mozart Minstrels perform.

CONCERT HALL.—We had the curiosity last evening to take a look at the interior of the new Concert Hall, on Poydras street, near the corner of Carondelet. Mr. Lucas and Mr. Messer, the lessees, have made what unique in its shape, having a wing extending to and fronting on Carondelet street, so that, instead of getting an old Theatre to be rather a convenience—bringing the mass of the audience nearer to the stage. The dimensions of the new Hall, from the entrance on Poydras street to the end, are 125 by 80 feet—the wing, 60 by 34 feet. Carondelet street is 60 feet wide. In the scene, occupy the floor, while the seats in the galleries will accommodate all at once. One of the lessees, Mr. Messer, of Concert Hall, is a dressing-room connected with the stage, and in every way—taking the location, size and conveniences of the hall in consideration—we have the opinion, that during the amusement season, especially, "Concert Hall" will be one of the institutions of the city, rather than a "Hall" to hire. We must not omit to mention that the handy work of the building was performed by Messrs. Little & Middlemiss, one of the best building firms in the city.

COMPANY A CITY GUARDS' BALL.—The first anniversary of this young company was not only happily and profitably, but patriotically celebrated on Thursday night. We were the only company of our "citizen soldiery" which turned out in honor of the day. At an early hour in the morning, they took the cars for Greenville, where they spent several hours in target shooting, and in enjoying the hospitality of the Hon. Theo. Hunt. The best shot proved to be private Baker, whose prize was a gold medal, inscribed with the words "Company A—proof of manhood." On their return to the city, the members were dismissed to their homes to prepare for the most brilliant and pleasing festivities of the night, which were consummated in the Ball Hall. We have seen upon the floor of that spacious saloon a more dense and dazzling throng, but we never before witnessed a more spectacle or delightful one—so much so that we were tempted by the fascinations of the occasion to protract our visit to a late hour, beyond the hour we had fixed upon. Many of the maskers played their parts well, and we had cause to regret that we had lost a full share of enjoyment. The "Guards" were of course in uniform, as were their Ladies, who were present in force. We noticed Majors Murphy and Daniels, Captain Genral Palfrey, and Captain Tompkins, of New Orleans, officers of Company A, Captain Dean, and Lieutenant Paget and Huard—with the members of the different commissions, were untiring in their exertions to make their ball a pleasant affair, and we can heartily endorse their success. They need not fear to venture upon another experiment of the same kind.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The following is the weekly report of this institution:

Patients treated Saturday, December 4th	41
Sunday, " 5th	41
Wednesday, " 8th	39
Treated previously	8195
Total	8316

RUN OVER BY THE CARS.—Sergeant Brooks reports that a little boy named Otto was run over by the Lake Pontchartrain cars last Thursday, at the corner of Love and Elysian Fields streets. The child was dangerously wounded, and was taken to Dr. Stone's Hospital.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—The case of Peter Smith, charged with the murder of McCluskey, in September last in a coffee house at the corner of Piety and Levee streets, was tried yesterday. The jury retired about 9 o'clock, and not having agreed at 4, the Court then adjourned to 8 o'clock, P. M. The circumstances of the case were, that Smith entered the house, boasting he could whip any man in it—McCluskey remonstrated with him, and was knocked down by the accused, who then went out; but soon returned, and with a knife stabbed McCluskey first in the back and then in the breast, which caused immediate death.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—John Layden charged with having stolen a pair of pants worth $3 from the store of Mr. Bowman, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets, was yesterday, on his confession of guilt, committed for trial before the First District Court.

Kohn Levi, charged with having stolen a pair of pantaloons from the store of M. Berlin, 165 Poydras street, where he was employed as clerk, was also committed before the First District Court.

Walter Carey was held to bail to answer to a charge of having stolen a bird cage and some pieces of music from the residence of Mr. Jackson McLanathan, the 3d instant, at East Pascagoula, Mississippi.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Antonio Ranasa, who was arrested on the 13th inst., at the Marine Hotel and charged with having in his possession stolen property, viz: a box of cigars belonging to the lot which was stolen from the store of F. Valle, No. 40 Exchange Alley, and a vest pattern belonging to the lot of goods stolen from the establishment of J. Cashergan, No. 10 Bourbon street, was dismissed from the first charge; but on the second charge he was committed for trial in the First District Court, the vest pattern having been identified by Mr. Castergue. The accused was sent to prison.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—The eleven ladies of the German Evangelical Church, having assaulted and maltreated the Rev. Mr. Pressler, and preventing him from entering the church to preach on Sunday week, were brought up for examination yesterday. They asked to be sent for trial before the First District Court, but the Recorder, taking into consideration the whole affair, agreed with the prosecuting counsel to bind the accused over in $200 each to keep the peace.

Upon the affidavit of Mr. Wolf that he was in danger of his life, having been threatened directly and indirectly by Messrs. Pessier, Zinser, and others, they were also required to give $200 bonds to keep the peace.

CHURCH NOTICE.—In connection with the above case, we are requested to mention that the Rev. Mr. Kleinhagen, at the request of the trustees, will preach in that church at precisely half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Philip Siebert was yesterday arraigned and sent to prison for further examination, on the charge of having stabbed Joseph Lopez, with intent to murder, with a butcher's knife, in the left arm, the right hand, and the forehead, on Tuesday night, in Marigny street, between Josephine and Marigny. Mr. and Mrs. Bob Welsh were held to answer for using their tongues and a broomstick on Mrs. Bridget Kelly, in her own domicile, at the corner of Washington Avenue and Urquhart streets. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Jean Urquaine, charged by Mrs. Marie L'Enfant with stealing a silver watch and some clothing from her, all valued at $9, from her house, Mirebeau, on Tuesday last. Several demiryes were workhoused for three months.

BURGLARY.—The jewelry shop of Mr. Pouse, on Royal street, was burglariously entered the other night, and the goods thirty-five forty of the stock of watches stolen, valued at something less than $1000. The burglar effected his entrance by picking the outside lock, which was quite insecure.

ASSAULT ON RIVER POLICEMEN.—As some of the river police were about to go on board the ship Northumberland, Thursday night, they were opposed by Patrick Mullen and others on board, whom Mullen called to his assistance, when an affray ensued, in which Alex. Williams, one of the police, says Mullen cut at him twice with a bowie knife, and that his pistol missing fire, he had to beat Mullen with the butt of it in defence. Mullen says they did not report themselves as officers of the police, and that he suspected they were thieves.

CHARGE OF RAPE.—Daniel Gleason was arraigned before Recorder Summers yesterday, and committed to prison to await examination on the 4th proximo, on a charge of having, about two months ago, in a house on St. Thomas street, violated the person of Mary Burns, aged fifteen years, the sister of Edward Burns, of Magazine street, and of having thereby communicated to her a loathsome disease, causing her to lose one of her eyes, and to be confined at the Charity Hospital.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—Miss Ann Morrow, a young lady seventeen years of age, committed suicide in New York on Saturday morning, by cutting her throat with a razor. It appears that she was engaged to be married to a young man, a book keeper, on most flattering terms. Recently she heard some reports unfavorable to Miss Morrow, and on Friday night he called upon her for an explanation. She denied the truth of the reports, and did all in her power to convince him of their falsity, but he declared himself unsatisfied, and announced his intention to break off the engagement with her. Miss Morrow retired that night in great distress, and wept until morning, when she purchased a razor and cut her throat, and drank it in some milk, which resulted fatally in a short time, despite prompt medical aid.

IMPORTANT.

YOU FEEL DEBILITATED?
YOU FEEL NERVOUS?
YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRIFLES?
YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY.
YOU DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANY THING.
YOU HAVE NO APPETITE.
YOU CANNOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.
YOU FEET WEAK;
YOU FEEL DIZZY;

Then use *Hoofland's German Bitters* they will cure you without fail.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. J