THE DAILY BEE.
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The Crescent Streams Bee.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language for each insertion. Do each other that price for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1855. VOL. XVI—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 8030.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—Drunkenness has long been the task of philanthropists. Charlatans have attempted the administration of nauseous drugs, the favorite beverage of the inventors. Legislators have sought a more direct remedy by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. The fruitlessness of these efforts is attested by the mournful statistics which record the wide-spread desolation caused by this frightful social vice. Temperance resists alike quack medicines and legislation. It is a disease not cured by the vain palliatives of the drug, or forcible restraints of the other.—Its cure must be effected by other maladies, by moral and scientific observation. It is regarded at noting that a serious cure is being made in New York to the principles of hygiene and pathology of drunkenness. We learn from the Mirror that an institution has been chartered by the legislature of that State, under the United States Inebriate Institute. It is required to have a capital of which may be quadrupled, if necessary. Capital is divisible into shares, ten of which must be paid in before it can commence operations. Fifty acres of land are to be appropriated for the use of poor and destitute inebriates, their families; the balance of the capital, the payment of the interest on the bonds and other incidental expenses. The institution is to be as public as possible, to be self supporting; and each patient is to be conditioned with employed in workshops attached to the asylum. The Board of Trustees of the most eminent citizens of New York. The asylum is intended for both sexes, rich and poor. It is, in the language of the Mirror, an institution whose object is to lift up the poor, fallen, degraded, to provide for him a retreat from the spirit of temptation—to offer him kind, skillful medical treatment, to surround him by the restraints of moral influence, to turn from the servitude of the tyrant, the drunkard's path to Heaven. The development of the Son of God, in the redeeming and forgiving love of man, is to be ministered by the ministers of God, in prisons as the asylum, first of its kind, but enough to show its success. The costs of the moral, perhaps spotless literature circulation in demand. He needs counteracting influences as much as a plague. The red and purple fingers are call for medical aid. The white blossoms of the yellow fever itself is not the blasting of the drunkard. Hence, intoxication is a disease, and its treatment is a necessity. Let prescription. And the time may be more or less, but the inveterancy of the drunkard's medicine, I remember some years ago, a drunkard's drug, etc, or drug. But it seems to have passed. There was needed, I think, the protracted and severe hospital treatment for the drunkard. Let a treatment for the drunkard be applied, which shall give towards the independent family. The drunkard is encouraged to recover his moral and social duty; his friend is giving the balm of kindness and he should be supplied, and innocent recreations, to give him a sense of his fitness for life, to him against the inebriant appetites.

We are indebted to Harper & Brothers, through J. B. Steel, Esq., for the following new books:

History of the United States—2 volumes. The author has in prepared the plan admirably. Scene in his Child's History has furnished a full and clear outline in the annals of the country in the language of a book is worth a thousand volumes.

Helena by John S. C. Abbott. A beautiful volume embraces a series of biographies and remarks on the Emperor during the course of his captivity. The work is illustrated, and perfectly illustrated. A work cannot be imagined.

Escaped Nunnery from the St. Joseph, at Emmittsburg, Md. The author has in the volume nothing but the truth; it revelations touching the means of making proselytes by the wholesale, if not exaggerated, are certainly reprehensible. The book will extensively read.

Cesar's commentaries, Mr. Literally translated, with notes; *Cicero's offices*, and *Cicero's orations*, literally translated, with notes; and the memorabilia of Xenophon, literally translated, with notes—all these are excellent for those who desire to understand the classics, or who are aiming at such.

We call attention to the notice of the officers elect of Orange Lodge and Perseverance No. 1, which is to take place on the first Wednesday in January.

Capt. Parker of the steamer *Martha Jewett* has our thanks for Havana papers.

Mr. Hopkins has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

Sam Houston addressed the citizens at the Court House, Alexandria, on the 15th.

Advice by the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 15th instant, of Colonel Kendall's arrival at Independence, announcing the arrival of the 15th instant, of Colonel Kendall's arrival at Independence, where he had gone with other commissioners, in company with the upper Indians, to have succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Blackfeet, Flatheads, and Pend d'Oreilles, and running to expect a treaty by Christmas.

Robbery on the 15th, the jewelry store of A. Cook, in Chatham street, was entered and robbed of watches, to the amount of nearly $4,000.

Fire, on the evening of the 15th, occasioned a riot at the City Hotel, Baltimore, connected with the late fatal tragedy. A party of fighting men, under Baker, commenced the attack on Councilman N. E. Wilde, witness of the Coroner's inquest in the Poole. Other parties were in the street, that one of the establishment was so badly damaged he cannot live, and others bodily injured. The riot continued.

Dr. Gardner has written to his friends that although suffering severely from an inflamed throat, he expects to be in New Orleans by January.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1855.

The House of Representatives has been a theatre of much attractive power during the last two days. Finding that the very uninteresting and monotonous process of marching up the hill, and then marching down again, five or six times a day with a unthrifty result, like the King of France, was not likely to lead to any thing definite, and as it was evident that an small amount of steam had accumulated in the pent up bosoms of members, it was deemed best to open the safety valves, and let it off in the form of speeches; accordingly the whole of yesterday was consumed in delivering speeches by various members; after which, on the whole and in the aggregate, things seemed to be even more indefinite than they had before been.

Mr. Walker, of Mobile, opened the ball by stating the position of the American party of the South and his own in the House, in reply to an article in the Mobile *Register*, concerning him for throwing away his vote for a Mr. Davis. He spoke at some length in defense of himself and those with whom he acted, and upon the course the Democrats in the House had pursued, and especially of the resolution they had adopted in their behalf; nary caucus denouncing the American party—a course which had placed a wall of fire between the two. He declared his willingness to vote for any man for Speaker come he from the South or the North, who was a true National man.

Mr. Jones, of Penn., declared that he was the author of the resolution complained of, and that it was not intended to denounce National men; nor was the term "American party" in it. He seemed very desirous to draw the Southern Americans into the Democratic sheepfold.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, spoke very warmly, and denounced the Democratic party as the pro-slavery party, nor did he spare the Americans.

Mr. Orr asked Mr. W. if his, the Republican party had not been beaten this fall in Maine.

Mr. W. said yes, upon the Maine Liquor law, not the Nebraska question. Then, said Mr. O., if I understand the gentleman, the people of Maine love whisky better than freedom.

This brought forth peals of laughter and put the House in good humor.

Mr. Campbell, of Penn., defended the American party of Pennsylvania against the charge of freesoilism, which had been made by his colleague, Mr. Jones. He denied that they were in any manner tinged with that taint. Many members, and three Democratic members from that State, were elected on the Nebraska issue, as anti-Nebraska men. The people of his own district and of the whole State, he said, were opposed to the Nebraska act. The Pennsylvania members, he said, voted for Mr. Banks, after having endeavored to elect Mr. Fuller, as an *American*, and not as a free soiler.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, commented with great warmth upon the apparent irritation which had been exhibited to the Southern Americans by the Democrats, to John Jones, which brought out Mr. Walker, who denied what had been attributed to him by Mr. W. He denied that he had ever uttered any threatness to vote for Mr. Richardson for Speaker; and he also corrected a misapprehension of Mr. Jones, of Pa.

Mr. Smith, of Va., ("Extra Billy,") next took the floor and occupied it for an hour, exhibiting admirable tact and ability in running out two days at the same time between the Democratic and of the American, having been elected by the votes of Democrats and Americans, and of having voted himself after for Wise or Flourney, but, as he said, when interrogated by his colleague, Mr. Letcher, from "this Know Nothing legion," "observed a strictly inactivity;" and, as masterly actively he might have also said, for he was most industrious in canvassing his district, and in securing the votes of the Democrats and Know-Nothings both. Extra Billy is a great manager and tactician on the stump, and can sail "by instinct" with any wind that may lead out in any canvass he enters upon, and how to catch the breezes in his own sails, blow it from what quarter it may. There are worse men than Extra Billy though, usurpe his tactics and cunning.

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The House then proceeded to the sixty-sixth ballot, with the usual result, no choice.

Now a choice is to be effected, is what no one can now see. A proposition to ballot secretly for a Speaker, was made in the course of the day, and the eyes and hope being called upon it, it was rejected by a large majority. So here we are, and here we are likely to be, for aught I can now see, for the longest things go off in the way they have been going for more individuals become fixed in their positions, and the more pride of consistency they acquire. Some body must give way in, or some parties must yield to each other a little, or they will be in the condition of a couple of steam, which have boiled hence, and stand till they starve to death.

The whole difficulty is, that there is not a majority of the House of one way of thinking. There are three parties. The Democrats, Northern and Southern; the Democratic, and the Republican; neither two of which combine, without a compromise of what is considered principle.

MASON HOUSE.

The report that the original copy of the Declaration of Independence had been stolen from the Patent Office, and a documented one substituted in its place, is untrue. The original has been there for fourteen years undisturbed.

News from Buenos Ayres to November 24, reports the defeat of Gen. Hornos' force on the Santa Fe frontier by the Indians. It was also stated that a force under Gorosty had revolted. Gen. Urquiza's force, it was believed, had crossed the Carrey Andes Mountains, and great danger was apprehended in consequence.

The straight out Whig General Committee of New York met on the 15th, and appointed for the ensuing year, and recommended the same Resolves as the Whig candidates for the next President.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE SENATORSHIP GRANADA.

The United States mail steamship Granada, C. L. Rosen, U. S. N., commander, arrived last evening in our port, having left New York on the 17th and Havana on the 24th inst.

The U. S. mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. Modowan, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 24th with California mails and passengers. The U. S. mail steamship *George Law* left Aspinwall Dec. 19th, at 9 P. M., with 31,000,000 in treasure and three hundred passengers. Passed Havana Dec. 24th, at 2 P. M. Passed *Steamship Black Warrior* at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, bound for Havana. The following is the list of passengers by the Granada:

From New York—Mrs. D. D. deSoyna, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Margaret Dwyer, F. A. Drinkwater, Mrs. A. G. Ball, J. F. Barrett, lady and child, J. S. Coulitts, Mrs. H. J. Newell, Capt. C. Moses, Mrs. Louisa Green, S. Taylor, Dr. Pennett, Samuel Barstow and lady, Mrs. Scott, Miss Jennings, Jasper A. Raymond, C. Wedig and lady, John Hunter, Lewis Adams, and thirteen in the steerage.

From Aspinwall—L. Castanada, J. Fuchant, Mr. L. Kelly and three ladies, R. Riviera and two others, C. Olivier, lady, child and servant, Miss Lavalett, Mrs. Grayson, Mr. Grayson, E. A. Parks, and twenty in the steerage.

From San Francisco—Mrs. Ann Phillips, Rev. Mr. Yantes and family (6), L. Barns, Mrs. Breen and infant, Mrs. Spaulding and child, S. Cranwold, R. M. Kay and wife, L. Stonce, R. W. Brown, J. Conway, and 71 in the steerage.

Passengers of the *Crescent City*, (wrecked on Mantalla Reef on the evening of 17th inst.) arrived at Havana on 19th inst. The following is a list of their names:

Miss Mary McKay, Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Mrs. Dorphy, D. Beck, F. H. Jarvis, H. A. Geron, J. B. Brewer, Mrs. Young and infant, Mr. Gunther, lady and child, Mrs. Hinckley, T. E. Owens, Miss Ellis A. Pestemides, J. H. Mitchell, Messrs. Coz, Galbraith, Steen, Sedwick, Mort, Pincus (2), Marcus, Fitzgerald, McDougal (3), Rowlith, Caynor (2), Crosby, Revel, Bogart, Hatchll, Nyler, Junk, Bertholmew, Chase, Hollenack, Smith, Geary, Davis (3), Fairbanks, Wilson, Wyhn, Kelly, Theban (2), Wallace, Mrs. Michaels, Martha Williams, Miss Jane Gilbert, Mrs. Mary Gilbert and infant, Mrs. Gillespie. 61 from *Crescent City*.—Total 340.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.—We invite attention to the following appeal of the Board of Directors of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys, with the hope that it will evoke the kindly sympathies of the public.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18, 1855.

The undersigned, Board of Directors of the "Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys," make this appeal to their fellow-citizens of New Orleans for their assistance which its present condition absolutely requires. They offer their own personal assurance that they have been impelled to make this appeal and these declarations only by dire necessity; and while they feel confident that there are many in this great city who, at the first suggestion, will appreciate their obligation to contribute to this cause, yet the undersigned feel it their imperative duty to declare the present position of the institution, and to claim upon the public bounty, in order that all who do contribute may fully know to whom and for what they are contributing.

This Society was the first that was organized in the city of New Orleans for the purpose of providing a home for destitute orphan boys. It is, at the present time, the only one in the midst founded upon the broad basis of benevolence without regard to nation or sect. It has been in successful operation for three years, during which time upwards of one thousand boys have been recipients of its benefits, and of these, so far as heard from, have given proof that they have become useful members of society, and have reaped the rich advantages of their early training.

There are now more than one hundred and twenty boys in the institution to feed, to clothe, to instruct, and to provide with homes and occupations. In the treasury there is not a dollar, and the expenses for October and November (about $600 per month) have not been liquidated.

The undersigned feel assured, from the character of those to whom they address themselves, that their appeal will not be in vain.

G. B. DUNCAN, R. MACPHERSON,
H. W. PALFREY, ADAM GRIFFIN,
THOMAS J. DUX, DAVID HADDEN,
P. M. ORANDE, W. M. J. DUNN.
N. B.—Each Director will receive donations.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs:

A Court martial has been ordered for the trial of Brevet Col. Blake, of the First Dragoons, for unofficerlike conduct. It is also stated that the President will prefer charges against General Garland, of the Ninth Military Division, for neglect of duty. I learn that an order has been issued that none but Americans be shipped on the new steam frigate *Merrimac*, now receiving her crew at Boston. All the officers of the army now in Washington are to be invited to the President's this evening, to meet the Annexation Ultimatum.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs: Senator Toucy is expected to receive the appointment of Minister to London, vice Mr. Buchanan. R. Butler, of La., was to day confirmed as Secretary of Legation at Berlin.—The Judiciary Committee has reported favorably on the nominations of the Kansas Judges, appointed during the recess of Congress, which were laid over for the discussion of the constitutional question of the executive power to remove Territorial Judges.

We perceive that the American Council of the First Congressional District of Kentucky has nominated Dr. A. L. Sawyers as the Delegate to the National Convention of the American party to be held at Philadelphia on the 22d February. The following resolutions adopted by the Council show that the American party are beginning to understand the vital necessity of freedom of conscience:

Resolved, That we recommend to the State Council of Kentucky, the propriety of abrogating and annulling the clause in the constitution and ritual of our National organization requiring a religious test; and that the Delegates for the State at large in the National Council be instructed to act accordingly.

Resolved, That we also recommend an open and public organization of "American Clubs" in lieu of the present secret organization.

Resolved, That we also recommend that the only test for membership into the American Clubs, required of an applicant, shall be that he will support and maintain the Union of these States: that he acknowledges no earthly power or authority higher or superior to the Constitution of the United States, which Constitution he pledges to maintain—nor will he support for any political office, any person who is not a native born citizen, and who avows himself in favor of protecting the natural and acquired rights of the citizens of this Union by the enactment of more stringent laws upon the subject of naturalization.

Resolved, That our Delegates from the several Councils in the First Congressional District be instructed to present the foregoing resolutions to the next meeting of the Council of this State, and to urge their adoption.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 20th, on motion of Mr. Cass, the protest of the members of the Illinois Legislature, against the election of Mr. Trumbull, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, Mr. Trumbull submitted evidence of the regularity of his election, which was referred to the same committee.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Another ballot was taken with Old following result: Banks, 104, Richardson 72, Fuller 34, scattering 18.

Mr. Smith, of Ala., made a proposition to appoint two Executive committees, one on Ways and Means, another on Foreign Affairs, in order to proceed to some kind of business. These committees, to select their chairman by majority vote, and chairman to preside over the ordinary business of the House, alternately, until a Speaker is elected.

Mr. Smith further proposed, that no bills be delivered to the introduction of bills hereafter referred to the appropriate committee, members then to be sworn in by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the House next to proceed to the election of a Clerk, Postmaster, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and, but not least, a Chaplain, through whose prayers some oil may be thrown on the troubled waters. This is no time for ceremonious and recrimination. We want harmony and conciliation.

Several gentlemen objected, that the plan specified in the law of 1845 was the way, as it prescribed that a Speaker and Clerk shall first be elected, and members be sworn in by the Speaker before proceeding to any other business.

Mr. Smith remarked that, unless some such plan was adopted, public business must suffer.

Mr. Cadwallader, commended the Democratic group to adhere to their position and platform.

Mr. McMullin virtually, for several Black Republicans, that if the Democrats should over pass bills fairly hands, and the Democrat restricted, the fault would be theirs, and the charge lay on opposition, then Union would be benefited by the declaration of the Democrat they defeated them, Slidell, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Schoolcraft assigned the reason why he would not support Mr. Richardson or Mr. Fuller, was, that he was for his friends rather on a middle and neutral ground which all might occupy without compromising their principles.

Mr. Wright, of Tenn., contended, that however divisible the American party have any principles, by their votes, making the selection of Speaker, they have permanent to every other consideration.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., on the 8 ballot of the American party, said that he had stood the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform, and said he Speaker could be elected in this hall, but the Americans have no power to carry over all their force to Richardson.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., A Western editor, in his paper, in the publication in the editorial department, "the unauthorized retreat of the Democrat." Mr. Stanton said, that the Democrat was all to vanish. From the 1st to the 12th ballot, he had been for Richardson, but he had never voted for him, and he had been kept from voting for Richardson, by the action of the Democrat, and the editorial disclaiming his authority to speak for the Democrat, and the Democrat's action in sending an agent to Washington to vote for Richardson, and having the Democrat be represented in the House, and the Democrat's action in the House.

Mr. Ashburn, of Illinois, commented with great warmth upon the apparent irritation which had been exhibited to the Southern Americans by the Democrats, to John Jones, which brought out Mr. Walker, who denied what had been attributed to him by Mr. W. He denied that he had ever uttered any threatness to vote for Mr. Richardson for Speaker; and he also corrected a misapprehension of Mr. Jones, of Pa.

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Mr. Todd, of Pa., a Democratic American, rose and said that the Pennsylvania members had presented their colleague and voted for him themselves under the supposition that he was sound on all subjects; but had he known at that time that he entertained the sentiments he had now expressed, he would sooner his right hand be severed from his body than have voted for him. This produced much sensation and applause from those whose views coincided with those of Mr. Todd.

The House then proceeded to the sixty-sixth ballot, with the usual result, no choice.

Now a choice is to be effected, is what no one can now see. A proposition to ballot secretly for a Speaker, was made in the course of the day, and the eyes and hope being called upon it, it was rejected by a large majority. So here we are, and here we are likely to be, for aught I can now see, for the longest things go off in the way they have been going for more individuals become fixed in their positions, and the more pride of consistency they acquire. Some body must give way in, or some parties must yield to each other a little, or they will be in the condition of a couple of steam, which have boiled hence, and stand till they starve to death.

The whole difficulty is, that there is not a majority of the House of one way of thinking. There are three parties. The Democrats, Northern and Southern; the Democratic, and the Republican; neither two of which combine, without a compromise of what is considered principle.

MASON HOUSE.

By Telegraph.

Delivered to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—The river is falling, with 5½ feet in the canal.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27.—The Madison passed this port at 4 o'clock, the Hindoman at 11, the Ohio Belle on the 25th, and the Queen City and Star of the West at last night, the Lewis Whitman at 4 and the Virginia at 10 this morning. The Morningstar passed down at 3, the Monongahela at 5, and the Ida H. at this afternoon—all bound for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Flour is better today, and sales have been made at $7 25. Molasses is selling at 40c. Whisky unchanged.

ACCIDENTS BY THE AREA.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—The *Isabella* arrived this evening, bringing papers by her furnish some additional items of intelligence:

The ship *Constitution*, of New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th, and on the following morning, while lying at anchor in the River Mersey, was observed to be on fire. Assistance was immediately rendered, but she burned all day, and at night was scuttled in twenty feet of water. Part of the contents of the lower hold, it was thought, would be injured to a damaged state, but she was insured in the ship and cargo were a total loss. The cause of the fire was unknown, but was supposed to be from spontaneous combustion.

The King of Sardinia has been the guest of Queen Victoria during the week. On Sunday he worshipped in the Sardinian Chapel—Cardinal Wiseman preaching. On Monday he attended the reviews, and on Tuesday visited London, which was illuminated in his honor. On Wednesday he was made Knight of the Garter, and inspected the camp at Aldershoff. On Thursday he left London for France.

A public meeting held at London to consider monetary crisis and influence of the Bank Charter act, passed resolutions condemnatory of the existing English currency laws. The meeting was but preliminary to others yet to be held.

The Duke of Newcastle has returned to England.

THE WAR.

The Berlin correspondence of the London *Morning Chronicle*, under date of the 4th instant, says: "It is impossible to separate what is true from what is false in the peace rumors. It is no doubt true that all the Cabinets are anxious for peace, but it is equally true that it cannot be said that negotiations are going forward, and, at the utmost, preparatory steps only are being made. Prussia has urgently demanded at St. Petersburg that Russia should name the conditions to which she is ready to submit.

Russia's reply to this demand of Prussia is affirmed to be conciliatory, but vague. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg shrinks from the difficulty of making proposals that it may have the mortification to make to its arrogant and these declarations only by dire necessity; and while they feel confident that there are many in this great city who, at the first suggestion, will appreciate their obligation to contribute to this cause, yet the undersigned feel it their imperative duty to declare the present position of the institution, and to claim upon the public bounty, in order that all who do contribute may fully know to whom and for what they are contributing.

This Society was the first that was organized in the city of New Orleans for the purpose of providing a home for destitute orphan boys. It is, at the present time, the only one in the midst founded upon the broad basis of benevolence without regard to nation or sect. It has been in successful operation for three years, during which time upwards of one thousand boys have been recipients of its benefits, and of these, so far as heard from, have given proof that they have become useful members of society, and have reaped the rich advantages of their early training.

There are now more than one hundred and twenty boys in the institution to feed, to clothe, to instruct, and to provide with homes and occupations. In the treasury there is not a dollar, and the expenses for October and November (about $600 per month) have not been liquidated.

The undersigned feel assured, from the character of those to whom they address themselves, that their appeal will not be in vain.

G. B. DUNCAN, R. MACPHERSON,
H. W. PALFREY, ADAM GRIFFIN,
THOMAS J. DUX, DAVID HADDEN,
P. M. ORANDE, W. M. J. DUNN.
N. B.—Each Director will receive donations.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs:

A Court martial has been ordered for the trial of Brevet Col. Blake, of the First Dragoons, for unofficerlike conduct. It is also stated that the President will prefer charges against General Garland, of the Ninth Military Division, for neglect of duty. I learn that an order has been issued that none but Americans be shipped on the new steam frigate *Merrimac*, now receiving her crew at Boston. All the officers of the army now in Washington are to be invited to the President's this evening, to meet the Annexation Ultimatum.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs: Senator Toucy is expected to receive the appointment of Minister to London, vice Mr. Buchanan. R. Butler, of La., was to day confirmed as Secretary of Legation at Berlin.—The Judiciary Committee has reported favorably on the nominations of the Kansas Judges, appointed during the recess of Congress, which were laid over for the discussion of the constitutional question of the executive power to remove Territorial Judges.

We perceive that the American Council of the First Congressional District of Kentucky has nominated Dr. A. L. Sawyers as the Delegate to the National Convention of the American party to be held at Philadelphia on the 22d February. The following resolutions adopted by the Council show that the American party are beginning to understand the vital necessity of freedom of conscience:

Resolved, That we recommend to the State Council of Kentucky, the propriety of abrogating and annulling the clause in the constitution and ritual of our National organization requiring a religious test; and that the Delegates for the State at large in the National Council be instructed to act accordingly.

Resolved, That we also recommend an open and public organization of "American Clubs" in lieu of the present secret organization.

Resolved, That we also recommend that the only test for membership into the American Clubs, required of an applicant, shall be that he will support and maintain the Union of these States: that he acknowledges no earthly power or authority higher or superior to the Constitution of the United States, which Constitution he pledges to maintain—nor will he support for any political office, any person who is not a native born citizen, and who avows himself in favor of protecting the natural and acquired rights of the citizens of this Union by the enactment of more stringent laws upon the subject of naturalization.

Resolved, That our Delegates from the several Councils in the First Congressional District be instructed to present the foregoing resolutions to the next meeting of the Council of this State, and to urge their adoption.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 20th, on motion of Mr. Cass, the protest of the members of the Illinois Legislature, against the election of Mr. Trumbull, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, Mr. Trumbull submitted evidence of the regularity of his election, which was referred to the same committee.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Another ballot was taken with Old following result: Banks, 104, Richardson 72, Fuller 34, scattering 18.

Mr. Smith, of Ala., made a proposition to appoint two Executive committees, one on Ways and Means, another on Foreign Affairs, in order to proceed to some kind of business. These committees, to select their chairman by majority vote, and chairman to preside over the ordinary business of the House, alternately, until a Speaker is elected.

Mr. Smith further proposed, that no bills be delivered to the introduction of bills hereafter referred to the appropriate committee, members then to be sworn in by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the House next to proceed to the election of a Clerk, Postmaster, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and, but not least, a Chaplain, through whose prayers some oil may be thrown on the troubled waters. This is no time for ceremonious and recrimination. We want harmony and conciliation.

Several gentlemen objected, that the plan specified in the law of 1845 was the way, as it prescribed that a Speaker and Clerk shall first be elected, and members be sworn in by the Speaker before proceeding to any other business.

Mr. Smith remarked that, unless some such plan was adopted, public business must suffer.

Mr. Cadwallader, commended the Democratic group to adhere to their position and platform.

Mr. McMullin virtually, for several Black Republicans, that if the Democrats should over pass bills fairly hands, and the Democrat restricted, the fault would be theirs, and the charge lay on opposition, then Union would be benefited by the declaration of the Democrat they defeated them, Slidell, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Schoolcraft assigned the reason why he would not support Mr. Richardson or Mr. Fuller, was, that he was for his friends rather on a middle and neutral ground which all might occupy without compromising their principles.

Mr. Wright, of Tenn., contended, that however divisible the American party have any principles, by their votes, making the selection of Speaker, they have permanent to every other consideration.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., on the 8 ballot of the American party, said that he had stood the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform, and said he Speaker could be elected in this hall, but the Americans have no power to carry over all their force to Richardson.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., A Western editor, in his paper, in the publication in the editorial department, "the unauthorized retreat of the Democrat." Mr. Stanton said, that the Democrat was all to vanish. From the 1st to the 12th ballot, he had been for Richardson, but he had never voted for him, and he had been kept from voting for Richardson, by the action of the Democrat, and the editorial disclaiming his authority to speak for the Democrat, and the Democrat's action in sending an agent to Washington to vote for Richardson, and having the Democrat be represented in the House, and the Democrat's action in the House.

Mr. Ashburn, of Illinois, commented with great warmth upon the apparent irritation which had been exhibited to the Southern Americans by the Democrats, to John Jones, which brought out Mr. Walker, who denied what had been attributed to him by Mr. W. He denied that he had ever uttered any threatness to vote for Mr. Richardson for Speaker; and he also corrected a misapprehension of Mr. Jones, of Pa.