THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WHISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WHISSE, S. MARSH'L,
E. DUVERGES, M. DUPOIS.
DAILY PAPER (one year in advance)..... $10.00
WEEKLY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance)..... 5.00
In cases, subscribers must give one week's notice of stopping before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Not longer by every 1000 ems, in such language as the Editor approves, and must data prices for such advertisements sent in. The advertisement inserted for one time than one week in such case.
Advertisements on the first page $1 per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged and duller for every TEN times for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square every other day.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO 10,182.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

RELIGIOUS WITS.

Rev. Louis Tavares, of Charleston, has been elected to the Charleston Mercury as the speaking of the Episcopal Convention, recently held in Philadelphia. The remarks

[illegible] (with the exception of [illegible]) which indeed, though inflammatory, [illegible] a spark upon the wa[illegible] exposed from any one, for years to the North, the East, or the West, it might not have been spoken [illegible] Boston and Meeting streets, [illegible] have met approval there. Ay, [illegible] Southerners have been greeted with [illegible] affectum listened to with respectful [illegible] treated altogether with such fra[illegible] that our hearts are very full [illegible] and thankfulness to God.—[illegible] and Massachusetts are on the [illegible] New York and Virginia exchange continual courtesies: Mississippi are arm in arm; Texas [illegible] South-side; and the whole [illegible] Houses, by acclamation, [illegible] last year South of Mason's and Dixon's line, and Virginia, expressly [illegible] the Southern brethren of cou[illegible] and evidence to all the world, that however consciences may differ, even about the [illegible] of the day, we are all delegates [illegible] not therefore break the [illegible] ship; but would rather [illegible] with that fellowship, to stay [illegible] keep the fair fabric [illegible]

[illegible] statement, and in [illegible] the unchristian and [illegible] other denominations. It [illegible] that a general conference [illegible] the Methodists, was utter[illegible] strife, and resulted [illegible] between the North [illegible] to note that in most of [illegible] held at the North, [illegible] Southern delegates, the [illegible] commenced by the [illegible] resolutions entirely foreign to [illegible] properly belonging to such [illegible] example, in one of them, a [illegible] whose zeal far transcends [illegible] and whose notions of [illegible] charity and love to [illegible] must have been derived from [illegible] as the Rev. H. W. [illegible] denounced slavery with [illegible] thundering in [illegible] declaring it immoral [illegible] church to hold spiritual [illegible] Southern pastors who [illegible] upheld the institution [illegible] and could not but [illegible] The Southern members [illegible] the resolution, and [illegible] propriety of disturbing [illegible] conference by the presentation [illegible] that had no legitimate [illegible] extraneous, expostulatory [illegible] to avail. The fanatical [illegible] was aroused—[illegible] has since been so displeased in the conversion of [illegible] into a political hustings, [illegible] Constitution furious partisan [illegible] the resolution was [illegible] a strict sectional vote. [illegible] States, of course, withdrew. [illegible] has been that, from the [illegible] feeling, and the [illegible] that were wont to [illegible] members of one great [illegible] Christian church, have [illegible] a respect of sand before [illegible] of the torrent of anti[illegible]

[illegible] that the unwise and rep[illegible] large numbers of North[illegible] drawing away the South[illegible] communication with the [illegible] the sent ment of venera[illegible] of the States. History [illegible] admonish us of the [illegible] imparted by a community [illegible] difficult to conceive a [illegible] union than that which [illegible] the various denomi[illegible] Christianity, linking [illegible] North to his brother in [illegible] wering both to meet on [illegible] the interests of [illegible] conference and consult[illegible] in some sort [illegible] and defenders of [illegible] spirit of fanaticism [illegible] and by its fatal [illegible] sectional hatred and [illegible] calmness, harmony [illegible] extent did this demon[illegible] wickedness, that we be[illegible] conference attend[illegible] seen held in the North [illegible] exception of the [illegible] It is a source of [illegible] that the Episcopal [illegible] and respectable [illegible] of Christianity, [illegible] and destructive in[illegible] may it continue [illegible] healing ministry [illegible] and mutual har[illegible] people of the land, [illegible] sectarian distinctions.

[illegible] The course of [illegible] Department of the [illegible] commence on [illegible] with an intro[illegible] Jones, at [illegible] the public are in[illegible] of Louisiana has [illegible] property ever since [illegible] election. Last year [illegible] and graduates [illegible] the ability of the [illegible] advantages offered [illegible] execution of medical [illegible] have so often spoken [illegible] superiorities [illegible] in the Union [illegible] that of Louisiana [illegible] hold out to the ear[illegible]

[illegible] If you want to while [illegible] and profitably in [illegible] works of art, pay a [illegible] Gallery, No. 107 St. [illegible] excellent new group, [illegible] consisting of thirty-five [illegible] machinery, is [illegible] wonders of skill and [illegible] but a small pro[illegible] with which Vas[illegible] The wax figures [illegible] over a hundred, [illegible] ornamental views, and [illegible] and a countless [illegible] No one caters [illegible] Vassilli for the en[illegible] public, and no one de[illegible] more.

[illegible] The distinguished art[illegible] Mr. Gaschwindt [illegible] the finest portrait [illegible] Hundreds will bear [illegible] and skill, but of [illegible] which they cannot [illegible]

[illegible] of the steamship *Philadelphia*, [illegible] we acknowledge [illegible]

[illegible] are referred to the [illegible] Railroad in [illegible]

[illegible] Giroux announces in [illegible] that he has just received [illegible] and elegant assortment of fancy [illegible] a finer specimen [illegible] workmanship. Ladies [illegible] invited to visit Mr. Giroux's [illegible]

[illegible] Mirrors.—It is said [illegible] the editions adopted by [illegible] to make a show, it [illegible] common of late for brides[illegible] a table full of wedding gifts [illegible] jewelry shops of the city. After [illegible] have served the purposes [illegible] the wedding night, they are [illegible] the next morning and the bride [illegible] to leave the city long enough [illegible] presence of the jewels to be for[illegible]

[illegible] Spot.—A spice of variety [illegible] the political excitement in Phi[illegible] account of the election news last [illegible] the dodges of an indignant wife who [illegible] discovered her husband, in front [illegible] Bank, and in spite of his efforts [illegible] away, shoved him into a carriage and [illegible] with him. The abduction caused [illegible] in the city and the crowd who witnessed [illegible] transaction. Nobody could explain the [illegible] of the thing.

Drowned.—Captain Whittemore, of the [illegible] Constitution, reports, Nov. 4th, lat. [illegible] Geo. Thibbetts, of Bath, (Maine) [illegible] fell from the fore-topsail yard, and [illegible] wind.

[illegible] Prints, Melinos, Foreign and American [illegible] Hosiery—The particular attention of the [illegible] is called to the extensive and [illegible] of Fancy Dry Goods, by Tucker & Co., [illegible] at 49 Chartres, at their auction rooms, No. 59 [illegible] street. See advertisement.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

The U. S. mail steamship *Philadelphia*, J. McGowan, commanding, left New York November 3d, arrived at Havana on the 10th, and sailed for New Orleans on the 11th inst., and arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock last evening.

The *Philadelphia* landed 36 passengers and $40,000 in specie at Havana, and brings 247 passengers and a heavy cargo for this port, as also the California mails of the 20th October.

The *Philadelphia* has experienced very heavy weather during the entire voyage.

There was little of importance occurring at Havana.

Brig *Wm. Miller* arrived at Havana on the morning of the 11th instant. Brig *Mary Elizabeth*, Captain McConnell, was to sail for New Orleans on the 12th instant, and brig *Adams Gray* on the 17th.

List of passengers by the steamship *Philadelphia*:

From New York and Havana—Jacob Barker, Mrs Davison, Miss Cowles, Mrs Sotter and daughter, Miss Josephine Bunce, Mr Hungerford, Mrs Hungerford, Mrs M Eaton, Miss Caroline Eaton, Miss E Hungerford, O H Lodi and lady, Mrs Lozada, Miss M Dancing, Chas E Bowers, Chas Dorsenet, Master J McKenna, Master H McKenna, Alfred Hungerford, Master Hungerford, W H Morrison, J Pulsbi, M M Miller, Duncan Isabel Fox, F J Zaga, F J Rodriguez, C Jauer, H Marks, Jas Cook, and 46 in the steerage.

From California and Aspinwall—H McKenna and lady, O P Hopp, Judge Lyons, C R Thompson, J S Price, T S Mound, J S Family, S Chesterfer, J Barnes, A Trumble and lady, H Pierce, wife and children, J H Ballard and wife, O M Bennett, O G Whitlock, W J Oliver, J H Ross, M E M Smith, W W Hager, R C Polar, S B Goss, F Montgomery, N Skaggs, W O Banner, Jas Brenner, H O Bowman, N K Ash, J B Savage, J Boyers, T H Tinsor, J R Carpenter, J Lewis and wife, Mrs O Sinley and sons, W T Pepper, A Viper, J C Gotsch, M N McLaughlin, Edward Van H Dunne, and 165 in the steerage.

The Vice-President Elect.—We like to see a magnanimous opponent, and such a one is the Washington *Organ*, which, even in defeat, is neither unjust nor ungenerous. That journal, after expressing its distrust of Mr. Buchanan's facile temper, speaks of his associate on the ticket in the following terms of panegyric:

Of Mr. Breckinridge, the Vice-President elect, we entertain a totally different opinion. He is not only a gentleman in the highest sense of this term, but we are much deceived if he be not an open, frank, honest, conservative statesman. We have an exalted opinion of his talents—his chivalrous character—his unsullied patriotism—and the conservatism of his general opinions. He is, in no respect, second to any man of his age in the United States. Nor are these opinions of Mr. Breckinridge now for the first time expressed; from the day we first formed his acquaintance, some four years ago, we predicted that future political prominence which he is approaching. We differ from him wholly on the question of Americanism, and we would fain hope that he is not irrevocably committed to the shameless heresy of "squatter sovereignty."

What it Cost.—The Presidential contest being decided *against* its candidate, the New York *Times* has taken to ciphering up the cost of the canvass and, makes it reach the comfortable sum of $25,000,000, which is about one dollar a head for every man, woman and child in the United States. Here is the basis of its estimate:

There are about 800 counties, and not far from 9900 towns, in the thirty-one States composing the Union. Every town has one political club of each party, and many towns have many more. There were undoubtedly during the last canvass over 15,000 organized clubs belonging to each of the political parties within the United States—the number of Fremont clubs may have been 5600 less, since the Republican organization did not extend into the slave States. Each of these clubs was in active operation for at least three months. Each of them required rooms, printing, postage, more or less traveling of their officers and committees—and these, with other incidental expenses, could not have amounted, on the average, to less than $100 a month, or $300 for the canvass. The labors performed by their secretaries, presidents and committees would certainly amount to the steady services of at least three men each, worth not less than $100 each for the whole three months. Not less than 1000 persons have been actively engaged, for nearly the whole of the canvass, in making speeches and public addresses—traveling from place to place, and always at an expense which must be met by somebody—and entitled, of course, to have their own services estimated at a fair price; probably $500 for each, including their expenses, wound not be a low estimate."

Then, on election day, there are opened in the United States not less than 50,000 polls, at which each party stations not less than five men; besides the inspectors, policemen and other legal officers, who average, perhaps, five more, making ten in all, whose services are worth at least two dollars each.

The aggregate of all these items may be thus summed up:

Incidental expenses of 40,000 clubs at $300 each.....	$12,000,000
Services of three men, each, for three months, at $100.....	12,000,000
One thousand speakers, three months, at $500.....	500,000
Officers, challengers, &c., at the polls.....	1,000,000
Total.....	$25,000,000

A pretty snug amount for what may be called legitimate or fair expenditures, but if the amount expended otherwise were included, the aggregate would be much greater. Truly a Presidential election in this country is no holiday affair, even viewed solely as a matter of dollars and cents—but the amount struggled for is much greater than all this cost.

Oldest Negro Yet.

We have at last got hold of a particularly old negro. There have been countless cases of tolerably advanced blacks, but the case below, which we copy from an exchange, is said to be perfectly authentic, and finishes the list. She ought to be shown around:

Some time ago I sent you an account of an old negro man, who died in Charleston, at the advanced age of 113 years. Since then I have seen a statement of a negro woman, who died in Fauquier county, Va., aged 140. A friend, who was formerly an officer in the United States army, informs me that when he was stationed at Pass Christian, in Mississippi, he was in the habit, with his brother officers, of visiting an aged negroes who sold buttermilk. On one occasion the following conversation took place:

"Old woman, how old are you?"

"I dunno, Massa."

"How long have you lived about here?"

"O, long time, long time, massa." She then went on to relate circumstances in connection with the history of the country, which proved that she must have arrived at a very advanced age.

"Well, can't you refer to any circumstance by which you may come at your age?"

"We'll, massa, I've had nineteen children, and that gal, (pointing to an old woman) is the youngest; and *I know she's ninety*."

The old woman was quite active when our informant saw her last, and attended to the sale of her buttermilk herself in preference to calling upon her "gal," whom she represented to be "too good for nothing."

An Omitted Man.—In a quiet little village on the Western Reserve, in Ohio, says the Prescott *Transcript*, there lives a man who, physiologically considered, is certainly one of the wonders of the world. His joints are completely ossified, turned to bone, and he is not capable of making the slightest movement, except alternately opening and shutting two fingers of his right hand. His body is as rigid as iron, and it couldn't be bent without breaking some of his bones. This singular process of ossification has been going on in his system for more than twenty years. He is now about 42 years old, and has not had the use of his limbs so that he could walk since he was nineteen. Ossification commenced first in his ankle joints, gradually extending itself through his system until he was entirely helpless; since that time he has been wholly under his mother's care, and she watches over him with an anxiety only a mother can feel. When about 26 years old he became entirely blind from some unknown cause, and has remained so ever since. At about 30 he suffered greatly from toothache, and finally had them all extracted. A year or two afterward his hair and toe nails came off, and were supplied by others growing out from his fingers and toes at right angles and presenting the appearance of horns. What is still more singular in regard to his nails, if the end of the nail is cut off it will bleed freely. Such is the condition of this remarkable man at the present time. He has been visited by a great number of scientific men from all parts of the world, but all have failed to give any plausible reason of the cause of his transformation from flesh to bone. Singular as it may appear, although his jaw bone is firmly set in his head, he not only talks freely, but fearlessly converses with his friends and those who visit him, on all ordinary topics of the day, and he shows himself well informed, and of good mind. He is always cheerful, appears contented and happy, and it seems probable that he will live many years to come.

Poison of the Spider.—We have noticed in several instances recently serious results attributed to the bite of a spider. The latest occurred in Cincinnati, on Thursday last, which is stated to have resulted fatally.

A young man named William Haughton, employed in a dry goods store, was taking to a physician's office in a state of great suffering, caused by a spider's bite near the shoulder, received a few hours before. The sufferings of Mr. H. continued to increase until late in the afternoon, when he died, apparently from the effects of the bite. The spider excited considerable attention in the Cincinnati Post-office, and the physiologist of that city state that it is the only spider of all kind which has ever come within their knowledge.

Dem. About a Chair.—La Moisé, of the American army, was requested by a President officer to have his chair bright his copper at exchange which he (Lt. M.) was unwilling to do, by the vigor, the President did it so authoritatively as to burn Lt. M.'s fingers. The Lt. refused to have his chair bright, and for that, was challenged. At the first fire Moisé was shot in the hinge, and died. The private refused to bury him in consecrated ground, and the court by few days sustained. The military commander of the place then had Moisé buried, and had his body interred by his officers, and had the body burned by another person and treated by the military chaplain.

Leaving, in four days.

In addition to the ordinary resident population, it is estimated that there are usually twenty-five thousand sojourners in the city of New York, the larger proportion of whom are lodged at the various hotels. The character and extent of the provisions consumed at the public boardinghouses of these may be judged from the following exhibit of the amount of food consumed in a single day at the St. Nicholas Hotel:

200 lbs roasting beef		15 bushels peas	
100 lbs corned beef		1 dozen asparagus	
100 lbs veal		1 bbls spinach	
100 lbs mutton		1 dozen lemonade	
12 calves' heads		15 dozen lemons	
2 hogs		1 bushel carrots	
50 lbs calf's pork		1 bushels onions	
30 lbs spare		1 bushel beets	
140 chickens		1 dozen parsley	
12 turkeys		1 dozen mint	
100 pairs ducks		4 dozen radishes	
12 dozen pigeons			
12 dozen small birds			
Fish.			
Poultry.		60 lbs salmon	
12 turkeys		1 dozen shad	
25 pairs fowls		100 lbs pandak	
75 pairs young fowls		100 lbs lobsters	
4 geese		10 lbs smelt	
4 pairs ducks		12 lbs salt mackerel	
12 dozen pigeons		16 lbs cods	
12 dozen small birds			
Game.		Oysters.	
100 lbs butter.		1000 serving	
1000 eggs		1000 frying	
4 bbls potatoes		400 pickled	
4 bbls flour do		1000 clams.	

To supply the tables of these hotels, as well as those of the more opulent of the citizens, every quarter of the continent is laid under contribution. It is by no means uncommon to see at the same table delicious scotfish and salmon from the extreme North; canvas-back ducks and terrapins from the Chesapeake Bay; wild grouse from the prairies of the West, and tropical fruits from the more southern latitudes. We have also agencies for the sale of the Perigord pies, the celebrated *pates de foie gras* of Strasbourg, Westphalia hams, truffles, and other European delicacies, and there is scarcely a celebrated wine in Europe which has not an agent here, who receives his shipments directly from the vintage.—*New York Post.*

Dueling in Germany, among the Students.

Speaking of duels, let me mention that they are the great institution of Jena. Duels, duels, every day duels, and scarcely a student who does not bear on his face one or more tremendous scars, as trophies of the conflicts in which he has been engaged.—Dueling, as it is carried here, is, in my opinion, a very foolish way of passing the time. Associations are formed merely for the purpose of fighting, and every member is bound to fight at least one duel. Intervals of intoxication at beer-drinking bouts are taken advantage of to insult each other, and any harmless jokes will be considered as a provocation for a duel. The fights are in themselves harmless, as a general thing, although frequently a blow is received that disfigures, if it does not maim for life. As I have already been present at several of these petty conflicts, perhaps you will not consider a brief description of one uninteresting.

There were three duels to be fought in one morning, and the hour of seven had been appointed as the time when the police would be least likely to interfere with the sport. A friend, who knew the ropes, called for me, and we went together across the little river Seal to the Gehanes, in which is the room where all these delicate little affairs come off. The house is just at the end of the bridge, and the room is so situated that the guard, who is always stationed at the window, can see everybody who comes out of Jena. Dueling being very strictly forbidden by the University regulations, these precautions are, of course, necessary. As we entered the room, the combatants were just preparing for the encounter. The apartment was filled with students, smoking their long-stemmed pipes, and seated on benches ranged around the wall. Taking a seat myself, I had an opportunity of seeing the operation of dressing for the fight. The legs and body are covered with a large shield of padded buckskin.

The right arm is bound round with clothes of different colors to a great thickness; the throat is securely protected by a high, padded collar. The dueling-caps have very wide brims coming down over the eyes, so that the face and chest are the only vulnerable parts of the body. It is indeed at the face and head that all the blows are aimed. The preparations being completed, the umpire, chosen by the combatants called out, and they took their respective places opposite to each other, each attended by two seconds, one to support the sword-arm during the pauses and intervals of rest, which are quite frequent, and the other also armed and protected with a huge padded spoon, to stop the fight the moment his principal's sword is bent, or a foul blow struck. "Ready the swords!" cried one of the seconds. "They are crossed," answered the other. "On, then!" and at it they rush, hewing and hacking, and cutting and slashing at each other's heads, just because, some evenings previous, one of them had expressed a distaste of the beer which the other was praising.

Fifteen minutes is the time allowed for each of these battles, but long before that time was expired, one of the duelists had received several cuts, one on the ear, and two quite large wounds on the top of the head, his antagonist's sword having cut entirely through the dueling-cap. At length he received another wound on his hand, cutting clear into the bone of one of his fingers. The wounded person, with his face and body dripping blood, turned around faintly to his seconds, who tendered him and seen handed him over to a medical student, who shaved off his hair, sewed up the wounds, and sent him off rejoicing. In three or four days' time, however, he was well again. The other duelist had not even received a scratch. Two more duels were fought then, but they terminated more happily—the time allotted to each exciting without any injuries being received. Such is an imperfect description of the dueling, which, with walking, talking, smoking and beer-drinking, is the chief occupation of the students in Jena. Of course, you will understand me to mean the wilder class of students only, for I have become acquainted with many who deprecate the institution of dueling, and who dislike it perhaps as much as I do myself.—*McBlurb's Letters from Germany.*

Early Publication of Books.—In 1639 the first printing press was established in America, and in the following year a book was printed from it, being the first published in the colonies. It was shortly after republished in England, where it passed through not less than eighteen editions between that period and 1754; thus maintaining a hold on English popularity for 114 years. The name of this book was "The Bay Psalm Book." It passed through twenty-two editions in Scotland, the last bearing date 1799; and as it was reprinted without any pecuniary benefit accruing to the compiler from its sale, the somewhat remarkable fact is disclosed, that England prated the first American book, and was in probably the original aggressor in this line. This book enjoyed a greater and more lasting reputation than any succeeding one of American origin, having passed through seventy editions—a very remarkable number for the age in which it was produced.

The first American Bible was published at Cambridge, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in 1663; and as it was unlawful to print an English version of the Scriptures in the colonies, this one was published in the Indian language. It was the famous Bible of Eliot, the missionary, about 1600 copies of which were struck off. These are now rare and sealed book—rare, because only a few copies can be found in our public libraries; sealed, because the tongue in which they were written has literally become a dead language, for the tribe and all who had a knowledge of their dialect have ceased to exist. It remains a striking monument of the piety, perseverance and learning of Eliot. Soon after this, from a log cabin in New England, came forth "Newman's Concordance of the Scriptures," which as a theological work (and the first theological work in America) was admitted to be one of the most perfect, holding its place in public estimation until superseded by Cruden, which it suggested.

From that first printing press at Cambridge, in America, emanated hundreds of yearly, and after the repeal of the stamp act, literature flourished alike with other institutions. The libraries of Cambridge, Harvard, and Yale, in earlier days, contained most of the books in the country, but now hundreds of valuable public libraries are in existence. The number of volumes in public libraries in the United States numbered, in 1853, 3,753,388. The public school libraries in the United States, more than 9800 in number, contain over a million and a half of volumes, to which add hundreds of private libraries, the number of volumes in which cannot be estimated.

The Mockingbird.—Our mockingbird has always been an object of great interest to travelers. One or three, nearly eighty years ago, describing one of them in New Jersey, says: "He has its song, and consequently all musical genius." Another, in Virginia, "Sometimes in the evening what he has heard in the day. Has he heard the lark or the thrush, it is the lark or thrush that you hear. He has some variation been employed in the woods, or has he been near their houses, he will sing precisely as they do. If they are frolicsome, he will imitate to you the air of some gaudy and playful tune; if they are German, you will hear the gravest strain of a Swabian or Attician. Should a cat, like a child, or others, he laughs like a gay girl; nothing, in short, is more entertaining than this comic bird."

Madame La Grange was presented on Wednesday night, on the occasion of her benefit at the Sacred theatre, with a diamond brooch, valued at $1000, by the stockholders. The presentation is then described in the Tribune:

A most appropriate surprise was effected at the close of the concert, yesterday, Hermann, Arlington, and Pelton had been stationed before the curtain, and requested the attention of the audience, and the curtain was then raised, and the stockholders, preceded by Mr. Harvey, who conducted the benefit, came on the stage, and proceeded to present the brooch to Madame La Grange, but suddenly, Madame La Grange, who had been prepared, while preparing for a labor of their kindness, to receive the gift, and had taken a position on the opposite side of solid gold, with the exception of a small space, which was left for the purpose, and which, in a most special hurry, had been filled up with an enthusiasm of the most distinguished, for her by the stockholders, and, instead of returning to her home, it seemed, she had, and, in spite of viewing the audience, or our country, to send her thanks upon a Western shore.

Madame La Grange, when informed of the presentation, and the enthusiasm entertained for her, and the feelings which Mr. Harvey, on behalf of the stockholders, thought, thought the audience for the kindness, blush, and withdrew.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 14.—Cotton closed firm. Sales to-day amounted to 1,500 bales. Flour is very dull at 5 a 5 c. Southern is quoted at $7 50 a $8 25. Wheat closed dull at $1 40 a $1 71. Corn is dull. Mixed is quoted at 88c. Freights are heavy.

Boston and Charleston Fight.—On November 14, John Broughton will take part in a sparring exhibition, in which he will go to the Bowery Theatre, New York, and on the Bowery Theatre, in Philadelphia, both on the same evening. The parties, of entertainments for those acknowledging him on breaks a splendid supper at the Girard House, and a supper in New York. The subscription will be left in the immediate charge of E. C. Jarvis, who has already figured in a similar trip between Baltimore and Washington. Tickets for the entire "frolic," including carriage hire, may be had for only ten dollars.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusement.—*Grisp's Guide.*—We invite attention to the announcement in another column of the "standard production" of Shakspeare's great play of the "Merchant of Venice" is to be repeated, by special request, and in a new character, with Mr. Crisp as "Shylock," and Mrs. Crisp as "Portia." The fine operatic burlesque of "Fra-Diavolo" is also to be repeated, with Mr. Rastiago and Miss Georgina Hodson and Emmie Durand in their favorite characters.

At the Orleans Theatre, Dumont's grand opera of "Lucia de Lammermoor" will be presented, the fascinating Ilma Gibson appearing.

At the St. Charles Theatre, the tragedy of "Pauline" will be rendered, with Mrs. Farren as "Pauline," Mr. Hagle as "Sethos," and Mr. Bradley as "Pompey." The evening will conclude with a piece from the opera of "Lucretia Borgia," and Miss Mary Shaw will sing the pretty song entitled "Ask Me Not Why." The performances will conclude with the very amusing farce of "Robert Macaire," in which Messrs. Dolby and Young Brown both appear.

The Campbell Minstrels, at Spalding and Rogers's Amphitheatre, on St. Charles street, also present a very attractive bill for this evening, as may be seen by their advertisement.

At Vanauble's Rooms, No. 137 St. Charles street, fine music representations and rare curiosities are on exhibition at all hours of the day. See advertisement.

Charity Hospital.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending yesterday evening, the 14th inst., at 6 o'clock:

Admissions.....	38
Discharges.....	14
Death.....	10
Remaining.....	469

U. S. Commissioner's Court.—Henry Thompson, colored, was yesterday examined before Commissioner Lucas, in which he alleges that the Lewis, Master of the Steamer Ohio, brought R. Pennell, apprentice, wounded and imprisoned him on board and vessel, while en route from Liverpool to this port. In the case of Pennell, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

U. S. Circuit Court.—*Hon. Thos. H. Bibb, Judge.*—Summons of the United States government vs. Pierre Soulé, filed yesterday, was called this morning, at the attention of the Court, having been continued over from yesterday till 9 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of Mr. Soulé's counsel, who was engaged in the Parish Court, was interrupted on the part of the defendant, who stated that he was prepared to proceed with the trial, and in support of his argument, read a letter, whose valuable contents are pledged to have been transmitted to the Secretary of State, and stating that they would not believe Mr. Mitchell on oath.

First District Court.—*Hon. J. B. Eustis.*—Yesterday Mary Perry, colored, appealed from a judgment against L. Van Hess as principal, and H. J. Bernard as accessory for arson; and against William Bartlett, alias Bartlett, for a crime against the counsel rape.

Thomas Hughes, on one of manslaughter and Jas. Hanvey, for alleged burglary, were discharged by the same body.

John Acland and Patrick Higgins were respectively tried, and found guilty of assault with dangerous weapons, the former upon the evidence of Daniel Sullivan, who also tried, and found guilty of an assault and battery; but with a recommendation to mercy.

Committed to the Criminal Court.—James Collins was yesterday examined by the First District Court, by Recorder Fabre, for trial, and was committed, he being violently assaulted and beat John Tunley, in the Fourth ward.

Henry Lewis was committed, by Recorder Smith, for trial in the Criminal Court for trial, on the charge of having violated the law of the United States, by carrying a pocket.

Jack Buckley, allied to numerous names, but best known, perhaps, by the alias of Red, was also committed before that criminal tribunal, to answer on the charge of having, on the night of the 1st inst., in a drunken, without having served the measure of his "twenty months" sentence, for habitual idleness and vagrancy.

Purgous Drivers.—Wm. Ferguson, a drayman, was yesterday held to bail by Recorder Fabre, in the sum of $1000, (which bond he succeeded in procuring, he was sent to prison) to await examination on the charge of having furiously driven his dray over the body of A. Gerty, on the morning of the 14th instant, and near the fruit market, Second District.

Fight.—A fire broke out about half-past 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, in a grocer's shop, belonging to Mr. Arthur Mitchell, situated on the corner of Frenchmen and Marais street, Third Ward. The building, which was destroyed, is of two stories, two adjoining frame buildings, one of which is occupied as a grocery dwelling house. The loss was nearly covered by insurance. The fire, it is thought, originated either by accident or through negligence.

Assaults and Batteries.—Lorenzo Lotzen was yesterday tried by Recorder Fabre for cruelly and shockingly beating his wife, on the 12th instant, and has been sent to prison for three months. Lotzen is a German, and has two children, who are the unfortunate victims of the brutal treatment of their father. Frederick Nicholas also charges Lotzen with having entered his premises, on Marais street, and there threatened to take his life with a dirk.

Thieves Killed.—Some time since we reported the loss by burglars of two unknown men had been discovered floating down the river, near the parish of St. Bernard, in a skiff, in which they had evidently been killed by some of their companions, under circumstances, though, their disreputable calling. Lieut. Hall, of the Lake Police, succeeded in identifying the dead, and has traced out their identity, and that they had been hired in New Orleans, and engaged with a third man in robbing a steamboat. These names are Wm. Tavern and Michael McGill.

Fires.—About a score of free man and women of color and slaves were arraigned before Recorder Fabre, yesterday, and appropriately disposed of, by being fined or sent to the Calaboose for the night, repeatedly following numerous boxes of the Second Ward. The Recorder, in each case, gave the accused a thorough lecture, by telling them that they would be put to imprisonment or stripes for full six months in Parish Prison, if they ever brought their loved and alleged lawful ways.

Mr. E. Hessler was fined $6 for a small breach of the peace, in heating Louis Gerdes.

The Great Russian Remedy
PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Every mother should have a box in the house ready in case of accidents or illness.
RUSSINGER'S RUSSIA SALVE.
It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians.
It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Cut for every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Small Pox, Venetia Rash, Sunburns, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Sore Feeters, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Throat, Wounds and Fresh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and will be found invaluable to thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's treatment.
It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles generally in that country—and the Proprietors have letters from all classes of Society, such as Clergymen, Nurses, and others who have used it for themselves, and recommended it to others. RUSSINGER'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a plain Russian name and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 50 cents a box.
RUSSINGER & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.
For sale in New Orleans by
J. WRIGHT & CO..

Gilbert Hernandez,
IN the most approved manner, disappears from the system like from before the rising sun, when GARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE is brought to bear upon it. This great remedy is now in general use throughout the rest of all such diseases, and devoid of all mercury, and is, in fact, the best, and most reliable, and is in fact, the best, and most reliable, and is in fact, the best, and most reliable, through the power of the skin. Let the suffering try it and judge for themselves.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.
nov10 1 th 2 Nos. 21 and 181 Chartres st.

Fall Goods.....1856.
MARBURG & FORSTER,
Importers of French, English, German and Swiss Dry Goods,
20 Customhouse street, near Chartres,
HAVE now in store, and are receiving, on the most reasonable terms, a full assortment of
Gros de Naples and Lyonnoise, all widths and
Foule de Soie and Gros de Naples;
Florentine and Mascolins;
Plain and Figured;
Rich Brocade Silks;
Satin Duchesses, Satins and Armures;
Lyons Gros de Suisse Chavaya, 20 to 30 inch.
Velvets for Cloaks and Collars, all widths;
Velveteens, plain and figured, in silk, plush and cotton;
Brocaded and Mohair de Laine;
French and German Merinos, all colors;
Woolen Plaids, latest styles;
Poplins de Chevre and Merveilleux;
Orientales, Paramattas and Alpacas;
Brocade, cashmere, plain, Alpaca, Plain and Figured;
Velvet and Plush Ribbons, black and colored;
Plain and Fancy Ribbons;
Thread and Fringe, silk and velvet, new patterns;
Black Silk Gimps and Tape, Root Corded, Mohair Lace, &c.
Ladies' Gloves, black and colored;
Gaiter, Bonnet and Hose Garnitures;
French and Swiss Cottonades, plain and figured;
Cotton Flannels of all descriptions;
Grenadine and Mohair Cravats;
French Calicoes, new styles;
Madras Handkerchiefs, all sizes;
Cotton Fringes and Palmas Handkerchiefs;
Cambrics;
Turkey red and black and white do;
Printed Muslins;
Factory Red Flannels and Furnitures;
Turkey Red Table Twill;
Plain, Figured and Dotted Mohlins;
Stripes and Checks do;
Fancy Lace Muslins, Lace Curtains, Mohlin Curtains and Factory Muslins;
Embroidered Muslins and Cotton Lawns, new patterns;
Linen and Jacket Bagging, new patterns;
Linen Cambrics, Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Linen Sheets;
Linen and Linen Checks;
Linen Shirting and Sheeting;
Linen Table Cloths;
Linen and Cotton Table Covers;
Linen Towels;
Ladies' Linen Gloves, Embroidered Fingers;
Cotton Hosiery, all sizes;
Linen and Cotton Parasols;
Jonathan's Cloth assortment;
Jonathan's Cloth Cassimeres;
Jonathan Striped Linsey Jeans.
Cotton Yarns, Batting, Domestics, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings, Drills, Ticks, Checks, Osnaburgs, Linsey, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Flannels, Linen Cambrics, Linen Sheetings, Linen Table Cloths, Linen Towels, Linen Table Covers, Linen Sheets, Linen Shirting and Sheeting, Linen Cambrics