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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Jan. 9, 1854.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. We received papers from New York to the 31st ult., and from Washington to the 1st inst. Nothing from Baltimore and Charleston.

THE EXPEDITION OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The ridiculous expedition of Mr. Walker and his forty-five adherents to Lower California appears to have elicited little sympathy in San Francisco, and no co-operation in the territory to which it was directed. The press of San Francisco in all but unanimous in denouncing the attempt as a lawless, unprovoked and freebooting foray: while, if we are to believe the latest accounts, the people of Lower California have testified their abhorrence of Walker and his band in a more practical and far more unagreeable way. To us at this distance, it seems almost incredible that a handful of adventurers should, unsolicited, and at a period when the country was at profound peace, undertake the desperate scheme of invading and occupying a large district of foreign territory, and upon the strength of an unchecked entrance into a defenceless town, proclaim Lower California independent, set up a government of their own, and invest the ringleader of the party with the sonorous title of "President". The audacity of the enterprise is astonishing. In the absence of explicit information it might readily have been believed that the invaders counted largely on the assistance of the native population—for otherwise, their scheme was absolute insanity. If such, however, were their expectations, grievously have they been disappointed. So far from encountering material aid and sympathy, they were received with the strongest manifestations of hostility — and though they succeeded in capturing the town of La Paz, and in going through the farce of organizing a government, no sooner did they venture beyond the limits of their conquest, and endeavor to bring the interior of the territory to recognize their domination, that they found the citizens up in arms and bent to fight their way against formidable opposition.

The most recent accounts from Lower California represented the situation of the party as highly critical. There was imminent danger of their being cut off in detail, or of their falling victims to the infuriate Mexicans, and more ruthless savages. Under these inauspicious circumstances their thoughts naturally heathed themselves to procure speedy succor and reinforcements, and the appeals made to their countrymen were not wholly futile. A band of from 200 to 250 sturdy and well armed men departed immediately for the scene of hostilities, and may have arrived in time to rescue the beleaguered adventurers.

It is to be hoped that the worst fate that may befall these short-sighted and imprudent spirits will be a compulsory accompanying of the friendly authorities whom, it is understood, the Executive has empowered to arrest the expedition. Should they thrust themselves to Mexican mercy, a short shrift and a certain doom are theirs. Should they be made prisoners by row boats of Indians not one will escape to tell the tale. The emby of the "President" himself will in all probability, be transported to the belt of some red skinned warrior of the wilderness while every brave in the tribe will flaunt some horrible trophy of triumph over the pale faces.

We regard this insensate and unjustifiable outrage as doubly reprehensible at the present time, when various essential points of difference between the United States and Mexico have generated feelings of dissatisfaction in both countries, and when the President of the United States appears to be sincerely desirous of preserving peaceful relations, and of settling international difficulties in the most amicable manner. What will the Mexicans think of the good faith of the United States, when they learn that an additional force of two hundred and fifty men has, in defiance of treaty stipulations and without a sign of resistance from the federal authorities, sailed from San Francisco, avowedly to join WALKER and his followers, and assist to the work of unprincipled invasion and subjugation? They must conclude either that our Government approves of the wild expedition, or is too feeble to prevent it, and they must consequently feel indignant at the presumed treachery, or bold in after contempt at an administration more powerless than their own. Either supposition will not be very flattering to international amity.

FOURTH OF JANUARY.

This anniversary, so greatful to the pride and animating to the heart of every Louisianan was ushered in by a cold, damp and exceedingly disagreable morning. Notwithstanding, the discharge of cannon from different quarters of the city at sunrise and sunset, and the display of the military spirit, and carried the recollection of our fellow citizens back to the day when it was intended to with confident hope or fearful foreboding. The military were out in great force under the command of General Lewis and Palfrey, and made its usual elegant display.

St. Charles Hotel Company.—The annual election of Directors of the Company will be held, agreeably to the charter, on MONDAY, 16th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office of the Gas Light Company, Common street. See advertisement in another column.

The Fair for the benefit of the Orphans of the Third District commences to-day. We trust that the charitable will avail themselves of the opportunity of aiding the fatherless and helpless and innocent.

Tehuantepec.—Col. Sloo informs the editors of the *Picayune*, that he has effected a contract with the firm of Sykes & Co., of Sheffield England, for the construction of a plank road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under what is called the "Sloo grant," and that every preparation has been made for the commencement of the work on the first of February next. Col. Sloo will leave this city on the 14th inst. for Mountzlan, twenty four miles above the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos river, where the road will commence. Mr J J Williams, formerly an engineer under Major Barnard, will accompany Col. Sloo. The operatives to complete this work are to come from England: but the commencement will be made by a party who have already sailed from the United States. Mr. Williams is to superintend the engineering department: and Mr. York, the agent of Sykes & Co, the mechanical department. Two or three steamboats, suitable for the navigation of the Coatzacoalcos river, are to be sent down as soon as practicable after the northern at the season of the year rendering it utmost impossible for them to go at present.

Charity Hospital.—The following is the official report of the officers of the Charity Hospital, for the week ending on Saturday, at 6 o'clock:

Admitting	130 / Deaths 21
Remaining	451 / Remaining 549
Born	8
Remained	459
Discharged during the week	10,723
Deaths " "	3,164
Born " "	159
Yellow fever cases admitted	3,919
" " discharged	1,427
" " died	1,492

Tropp's Directory for 1854.—Our thanks are due the author for a copy of this useful volume. It appears to have been compiled with unusual care, and embraces much more than a mere catalogue of names and residences. The Directory itself includes New Orleans, Jefferson City, Carrollton, Gretna, Algiers and Mandeville, and contains thirty-eight thousand names. We find moreover in the work a fire directory, a street and river guide, a list of banks, city, state and federal authorities, various public companies, churches, newspapers, public schools, courts, etc. etc. The Directory is prefaced with brief biographies, accompanied with portraits of a number of eminent citizens of New Orleans, and with a most interesting, able and learned essay on the Yellow Fever of 1853, by our distinguished townsman, Dr. Bennet Dowler.

Opelousas Railroad.—We had the pleasure of meeting, this morning, our friend Judge Overton, the indefatigable President of the company. The Judge has just returned from Austin, where he has been attending the session of the Legislature of Texas for some months past. We are happy to learn that the statesmen of our sister commonwealth fully appreciate the importance of the enterprise, and the Judge expresses himself eminently gratified by his hospitable reception, and the measures taken by the Legislature to extend the railroad through the territories of the State.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

St. Charles Theatre.—Milman's tragedy of Fazio will be offered to the public to-night, to whom miss Julia Dean takes a benefit. She will sustain the character of Bianca and Mr. Nagle that of Fazio. After a song or two from Mr Duffield and dancing by Miss Vallee, Miss Flamm and Mlle Therese, the performances will conclude with the "Shocking cuss" in which Mr. Nagle and Miss Dear will also appear.

Placide's Varieties.—The attractions at the place of popular resort, consist of the comedy of "the Four Cousins," a song or two of the "Minstrel boy" by Mr. J.M. White and concluding with the popular dance "La Cachucha." The whole to conclude with the new farce "Waking by Steam".

HARD ECONOMY.

A couple of eminent London merchants were invited to a dinner party given by an English nobleman at his seat near the Metropolis. Aspiring to great importance, they vied with each other in the most extravagant representations of the extent of their business transactions. The matter became perfectly disgusting, and only reached its acme when one of them modestly suggested that the item of ink alone consumed by his clerks cost him fifty pounds sterling per annum. Before the surprise excited by this startling announcement subsided, the other merchant perfectly astonished the company by remarking that he had contrived to save *double that sum* during the past year by directing his clerks to cease crossing their T's and dotting their I's.

We commend the above to the serious consideration of the commercial community.

Tehuantepec Route.—We understand that Col. Sloo, so extensively known by his connexion with this project, is now in company on his way to the Isthmus, having made the necessary preliminary arrangements in England, and in confident of success in his operations. Sloo, while our administration is dilly-dallying about the Garay grant, in which so large a number of our citizens is interested, (if indeed it has not already subjected to the injustice of a faithless Government,) private individual, of marked energy of character and determined perseverance, is about to grasp the rich prize of the proprietorship of the most feasible line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did not sit on the 31st ult.

In the House, Mr. Hendricks presented the memorial of a number of citizens of Indiana in relerance to the obstruction of travel and commerce, by the citizens of Erie, Pa. After some discussion it was referred to the committee on Military affairs.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation making known that the Government of Washington being united with Prussia and other States of the Germanic confederation, in a treaty with the United States for the extradition of criminals.

THE AFRICA'S NEWS.

The Africa left Liverpool Dec. 17.

The news tends to diminish the importance of the affair at Sinope, viewed in the light of a naval victory of the Russian arms.

We have the diligence of another Mahmut victory achieved by Gen. Andronikoff at Abdellah, on the borders of Turkish Armenia. No particulars are given, except that the Turks are said to have sustained the loss of 4,000 killed, which loss accounts prove to be greatly exaggerated.

Lord Palmerston has resigned the office of Home Secretary, and retired from the British Ministry, on account of his opposition to the liberal measure of representative reform provided in the new bill prepared under the direction of Lord John Russell to be submitted to Parliament at its approaching session, so say the London papers.

Our latest despatches, by telegraph from London the day the steamer sailed, says the belief prevailed there, notwithstanding the positive assertion of the papers to the contrary, that Lord Palmerston's resignation was connected with the policy of the Cabinet in reference to the Eastern question.

The U. S. frigate St. Louis arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, on the 25th of November, with the new American Consul-General, M. de St. Leon.

Glasgow, Dec. 17.

The steamer Glasgow, while awaiting orders, came in contact with a sloop of 41 tons, loaded with pigiron. The sloop sank, and several of the Glasgow's men were thrown overboard, one of whom was drowned. The steamer will sail to day or to morrow.

Some particulars connected with the unfortunate steamer Tweddell, lately lost off the Humber, as given by the Hamburg papers, vary in some respects from the statements contained in the English journals; for instance, instead of 134 emigrants being on board, the Hamburg papers only mention 38 passengers, in addition to the crew of 30 men. Some accounts give the number of passengers 90, crew 15. The Tweddell was an iron steamer, the property of the Elbe and Humber Company, and had plied for several years between Hamburg and Hull. She was not in the habit of carrying passengers, but was generally freighted with goods, the property of her owners, on whom the total loss of the vessel falls. The cargo consisted on this occasion of grain, wool, and clover seed, and was insured in Hamburg to the amount of 130,000 marks bence. Captain Rehre, who has left behind a widow and five children, seems to have been much respected.

London, Saturday morning, Dec. 17th. [By Telegraph.]—The opinion very generally prevails that Lord Palmerston did retire on account of Eastern politics. Lord John Russell is spoken of as his successor. Lord Lansdowne is also expected to resign. Lord Panmure (Fox Maule) has been sent for by the Cabinet.

Turkey and Russia.

Vienna, Dec. 17.

Letters from Bucharest of the 5th inst., announce the *de facto* suspension of hostilities on the banks of the Danube. Military operations are at a stand still every where, even at Giurgevo, where the Turks are engaged in the construction of a fort. Their hospitals are as full as ever.

Turon Severin is held by 5000 Turks.

Nothing of any importance has happened at Krajova or Kalafat.

When the Russian Consul in Servia reached Semlin, he despatched a courier to the Government, in which he denounced Prince Alexander of Servia as a secret adherent of the Porte.

On the 23d ult. the officers of the various Servian districts met at Kraschevo, and resolved to watch the movements of Prince Alexander. They went the length of discussing the propriety of receiving Prince Milosch Obrenovitch, who, from his exile at Bucharest, has lately come close to the Servian frontier.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.

Rodzewitch, late secretary to Prince Gortschakoff, has arrived at Petersburg with an escort. He was at once transferred to the casements of the fortress. It is generally believed that Rodzewitch and another Pole, who was likewise accused of having kept up a correspondence with the Turks, have been shot.

Vienna, Dec. 12.

The naval battle took place at about an hour's distance from Sinope. The Russian fleet was perfectly concealed, and fell suddenly upon the Turkish squadron. Each of the Turkish vessels had 800 men on board, and a great number of guns. Many miserably perished, and only a few escaped—of the fourteenth—managed to escape into the port of Sinope. There is a vague, and probably unfounded rumor in the city to-day that five other vessels have been taken by the Russians between the Sinope and Trebizond.

A Russian fleet of seventeen war ships attacked a Turkish fleet, not to be compared to it in size, the fleet consisting principally of transports intended for Batoum, and after an engagement of four hours, the Russians succeeded in burning those ships. The destruction of property to Russia was sufficiently gratified; but as a naval exploit, the event is not by any means so glorious for the navy of the Czar as the Russian accounts represented.

Vienna, Dec. 13.

The defeat at Sinope was known at Constantinople on the 3d, when great excitement prevailed. A Grand Divan was held, at which all the foreign Ministers were present.

The English and French Ambassadors were urged to dispatch the combined fleets into the Black Sea, but they had no instructions from the Sultan, at which it was resolved not to send the whole fleets at once, but four frigates, to obtain more precise information.

There was, however, no doubt that the whole fleets would shortly enter the Black Sea.

The carnage of Sinope is described as immense.

On the 8th 4000 men of Osten-Sacken's corps arrived at Jassy. The division of the same corps had been sent to Redout-Kali, in Asia.

A *corps-an-vas* to be formed along the line of the Danube.

It was believed that Persia had declared war against Turkey at the instigation of Russia, and that a combined Russian and Persian force would march on Erzeroum

ANOTHER RUSSIAN VICTORY.

By Submarine and European Telegraph.

Vienna, Dec. 15.

"The Russian General Andronikoff has totally defeated the Turks in a battle at Akhalzitky on the borders of Turkish Armenia.

"The Turks left 4000 slain on the field."

Two French and two English frigates are gone to Sinope, nominally with medical assistance for the wounded.

The Ex Minister at Teheran has broken off diplomatic relations with Persia.

The following bulletin was posted on the Bourse at Odessa on the 5th of December:

The Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Nachimoff, has met in the Black Sea a Turkish and Egyptian fleet, composed of 18 ships—two-deckers, frigates, corvettes, together with two steamers of 500 horse power, and two others of 300 horse power. After a long engagement, the following Turkish ships have been destroyed or captured:

"One of 61 guns	— No name given.
— 60 guns	— "
— 56 guns	— Nesrami Effendi.
— 56 guns	— Ahmet Ali.
— 46 guns	— Namuk Pesaim.
— 32 guns	— Fessi Mahmoud.

"Steamers—

2 of 20 guns each.
2 transports.
1 ditto, British transport.

"The consequent loss took place near Sinope — 5000 Turks have been killed, and many taken prisoners. Osman Pasha, who was wounded, has also been taken prisoner.

"Several Turkish, both English and French, were on board the Turkish fleet."

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, Saturday Morning, Dec. 17.—The Turkish Embassy has received advices of the Sinope engagement, which in no respect differ much from the published accounts. The Russians lost two of their largest ships. The town was totally destroyed.

Paris, Friday Evening, December 16.—It is currently reported that the (Indian) fleets have been ordered into the Black Sea.

A letter from Constantinople, dated Dec. 1, has the following: Ihave just learned that at the end of last month a Turkish brig of war, which had been driven by contrary weather to the Serpent's Island, between the Sulina mouth of the Danube and Odessa, where the main force of the Russian fleet happened to be, was attacked by them, and, after sustaining a fierce combat, was finally sunk, and every soul lost.—Three steamers of the Turkish squadron came in contact with a large Russian force in the Black Sea. A severe engagement ensued. Two of the steamers succeeded in making their escape; the third, an Egyptian, was driven ashore by the captain, who refused to surrender. The Turkish fleet are under orders for the Black Sea.

The Turkish steamers, with arms and ammunition for the Caucasus, safely returned to Constantinople on the 29th November. They landed their cargoes in safety. An engagement took place on their way, to the East of Abaca, between the steamers and a Russian frigate and a brig, but the latter withdrew as soon as demanded assistance from the roadstead off Sebastopol.

An English and a French steamer have gone to Constantinople. Two others were to follow, with a French admiral on board, sailing in company with a Turkish fleet.

The Circassians were moving down from their fastnesses.

The reports of the Turkish loss at Akaltzky are thought to be great exaggerations.

It was reported that, at Cheftlikia, a Russian naval division, 6000 troops on board, was repulsed with great loss. One steamer was knocked to pieces, a frigate dismasted, and the Russian lost repeated at 1500.

A naval division of ten powerful steamers, under a Turkish Pasha, left the Bosphorus on the afternoon of the 2nd.

The entire Turkish fleet is under orders to enter the Black Sea.

Private letters from Erzeroum, of the 26th of November, announce the breaking out of an insurrection in the district of Nanzikwan, a dependency of the province of Erivan, in Russian Armenia. This country is almost entirely inhabited by Armenians and Mussulmans, who ever endured the Russian yoke with difficulty, and who are exposed to various vexatious regulations. It is said that the Government of Erivan had endeavored to force several young men belonging to the most influential families of the country to serve in his army. His pretension required an extraordinary tribute to be paid to the Russians for his troops. The movement caused the insurrection, which is likely to lead to important consequences.

Paris, Dec. 14, 6 P. M.—A French cabinet courier leaves Paris to-night with despatches for the Ambassador at Constantinople. He is to receive orders to proceed by the shortest route, and employ the most rapid means of conveyance at the disposal of the travelers. And to reach their night one day till he arrives at his destination. It is scarcely necessary to say that the despatches he bears are of the highest political importance, and that they are believed to contain instructions to the military Ambassadors of the European Powers attached to the allegiance of the sultan. Their purport has not transpired, but it is currently reported that the admirals are empowered to carry into execution the orders which have been previously received to protect the Turkish fleet and the Asiatic coast from aggression, and if aggression be committed, to punish the perpetrator, or avenge what they would not prevent. A telegraphic despatch from Vienna of this day's date, announces that the tidings of the calamity of Sinope had been received at Constantinople; how it was received and what effect it must have produced, is to easy to guess: and that two steamers—English and French—were instantly sent to the spot, to ascertain the fate of the loss, to convey succor to the suffering, and, it may be assurance that Sinope will not be unavenged. Of course, a great deal will depend on whether the calamity was the result of a combat on the open sea, an encounter between two hostile squadrons, or a wanton aggression on an arsenal of the coast. If the latter be the case, there would seem, in the opinion of the public, but one course, and that is, a visit of the combined fleets to Sebastopol. It is, to be sure, an arsenal and fortress of far greater importance than Sinope: and the force that protects it is far more powerful than the frigates and transports of which the latter was the scene; but the moment to test its boasted strength, and to solve the question whether the Russian fleet of the Black Sea be really so formidable as we are told, and if the reports of the battle of the Crimea be unapproachable and impregnable. The public, indignant at this new proof of Russian duplicity and violence, calls loudly for action. Having begun by saying that I am no alarmist, I hope as stated, we may witness before long another Navarino with a slight change.

Jassy, Dec. 6.—The Russian Consulate at Jassy has been broken up. The Consul General, A. DeGiers, has accompanied Baron Budberg to Bucharest.

Colonel Zychowski, the newly appointed Vice-President of Moldavia, is expected at Jassy.

The Russian General Sala, will take the command of the Moldo-Wallachian Militia.

M. de la Cour, late Ambassador at Constantinople, has arrived in Paris.

The Black Sea Gazette, of London to-morrow, WIDDIN, Nov. 30.—I take advantage of a courier going to Orsova, but have very little to add to my letter of yesterday.

The bridge of boats is useless hard frost should set in, will enable all the boats and barges to ply between Widdin and the island.

Schooner Hamilton, in ballast, sailed for Fort Adams, with both masts cut away.

Schooner Telegraph, from Boston for Tangier, in ballast, was driven ashore on the 14th inst.

Schooner City Belle, Clark, of and from Belfast, for New York, was run into by the schooner Daniel Webster, and somewhat damaged.

Schooner Arctic, Moulson, from Baltimore, of and from Newburyport, with oak plank, dragged ashore in the inner Harbor.

Schooner Flotilla, for Barnstable from Baltimore, in ballast, parted her chains and went ashore in Brenton's Cove.

Dutch Ship Edward Maria Ashore.

Baltimore, Saturday, Dec. 31.

The Dutch ship Edward Maria, which cleared from this port on the 20th for London, is ashore on Smith's Point, and is discharging her cargo into lighters. Relief went down on Thursday, to try and get her off.

We have no mail this morning south of Washington.

Marine Disasters—The Storm in the East.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 31.

The bark Maryland, from Baltimore, is ashore inside the Glashe, with five feet of water in her hold, and forward on the bar.

Schooner Mary E. Pierce, from Wilmington, N. C., is high up on Scituate beach, but may be got off after discharging.

A ship, name unknown, is ashore on the Cliff, Assinippi has gone to her.

Capt. Smith, of the Mary E. Pierce, states that he came round Cape Cod with about 75 sail, and thinks most of them have gone ashore.

Five schooners and one brig additional to those ashore, are ashore near Duxbury.

The bark Lacoy, from New Orleans, encamped off Plymouth Light, on Thursday morning had cut away her masts. The vessel remains sound. Her Captain came up to the city and chartered a steamer this morning to tow her up.

Providence, Friday, Dec. 30.

The storm has been very severe in this vicinity. We have received no mail from Boston or New York for two days. The Boston and Stonington roads are blocked up with snow, and the trains are endeavoring to force their way through.

Schooner Indicator, of and from Providence for Wilmington, N. C., in ballast, is ashore on the breakwater. Damage unknown.

British brig Arcadian, of and from Windsor, N. S., for New York, with a cargo of potatoes, was run into by another vessel, and to prevent sinking, stopped her anchors and was run ashore on the Lime Rocks in the inner harbor, where she now remains.

Schooner Emma, of Bremen, Smith, from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, went ashore near Beaver Tail and has bilged.

Schooner Home Station, in ballast, struck off Fort Adams, with both masts cut away.

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We have no mail this morning south of Washington.

Things in New York.—The following summary of things in New York on the 30th ult, is from the Baltimore *Sun* of the 31st:

During the year 1853 there were launched at the several ship yards of the city, 37 steamers and 43 sailing vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 56,000 tons. Laid on the stocks 16 steamers and 34 vessels, of 47,500 tons. These figures, it is said, show that the business of the ship yards has not been doubled within the year.

Capt. Williams, of the ship Caddo, has been arrested on the charge of kidnapping Isa Todd, a Turk.

The ship John Bright, intended for a Liverpool packet, was launched on Thursday.

It is reported that the receipts on the Third Avenue Railroad for the past year will be found to exceed $1,040 per day, and that the company are about to carry a semi-daily mail to Yorkville, Astoria and Hallett, accommodating upwards of 13,000 inhabitants in the upper districts. All of the city railroads were obstructed by the snow on Thursday, and several of them were blocked up with cars and substitutes sleighs, until the sun melted the snow.

Mr Perham, the "Gift Man," proprietor of the "Gift Enterprise," has been arrested on the charge of violating the lottery laws. On application of Edward L. West, president of the board of governors of the almshouse. He had given $1,000 in bank bills, $1,000 in gold, to Jones of the "Pantiscope," on the same charge, but was released on the sum of $10,000. Their cases will probably be brought before the grand jury.

The market day, at the upper Bull's Head, (cattle market) will be on Tuesday, hereafter, instead of Wednesday, as heretofore.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the flour and grain store of Messrs. Lynch & Blodgett, 129 Water street, which was rapidly extended to the ship and steamboat joiners' shop of R. R. Terry & Son, on Caroline street, beneath which was a stable. The flames thence spread to the ship timber yard of Messrs. Lee & Wood, 46 Jay street. All the above property was consumed.

The whole number of steamships now built in New York, is 66, whose aggregate tonnage it about 160,000 tons. Estimating their average cost at $90,000, which is very low, there have been invested in building this class of vessels $13,200,000.

Judge Duer has granted a rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue against the Common Council's granting its assent to the application of the Manhattan Railroad Company to construct a railroad in Broadway.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Friday, Dec. 30.—1853.

No. 119. Wm. Robertson, trustee, &c., vs. Joseph Collins' executors. Error to the high court of errors and appeals of Mississippi.

Mr Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the court, affirming this writ of error for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 93. The Northern Indiana Railroad Company *et als*, appellants, vs. the Michigan and Chicago Railroad Company and others, respondents. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Indiana.

This cause was continued by Messrs. Fessy and Joy for the appellee.

Adjourned to Tuesday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Rufus Hibbard, 108 Canal street, desires us to say that his classes are open for 1854, and he will be glad to see the old and new pupils at his WRITING and BOOK-KEEPING rooms, whenever convenient to them. Citizens and strangers are invited to call and examine his system of instruction in two or three days. It will, in all Chronic cases of long standing, prove its potent efficacy in a few days. In using R. R. Resolvent, every patient can be his own doctor. Full directions for using, to keep the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys regular.

For Acute Pains, either Rheumatic, Nervous, or Neuralgic, R. R. RELIEF will stop the most severe pain in a few minutes.

All are afflicted with any Chronic or Acute Pains, or Poisonous diseases, are invited to call on JOHN WRIGHT & CO., General Wholesale Agents, 141 Chartres street. Dr. JOHN LADWAY can be consulted free of charge, at 141 Chartres street, for a few days. jan5 2t

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE to every Citizen, and Stranger visiting New Orleans.—We have received a large supply of that most valuable and justly celebrated preparation,

NORTHROP'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

This delightful Cordial, so beneficial to the breath, and so unexceptionably wonderful in restoring the invalid, took almost every disease to which the human frame is subject, and, can be had of us in future, in any quantity, wholesale or retail.

Every lady and gentleman, and every family in or out of the city, should call at once for a Circular.

TO DRUGGISTS AND MERCHANTS.—Having made exclusive arrangements with the proprietors of this valuable medicine, we are prepared to attend to the ship and steamboat business of the South and Southwest, to which we invite your attention. Having unusual facilities for manufacturing, we can supply the trade at the manufacturers' prices, and will guarantee the genuineness of every article we sell.

NORTHROP & CO.
dec 19 tm&w 6m No. 151 Chartres st. N. O.

REVALENTA ARABICA,

PREPARED BY
Du Barry De Barry de Co, London
Cure without the celebrated Physician Rudolph Brandt.

This light and agreeable Farina is the best of all alimentaries. At once nourishing and restorative, it is unequalled for its immediate effects in all cases of indigestion, constipation, diarrhœa, nervousness, cramps, spasms, sick headache, biliousness, nausea and sea sickness, pains in the stomach, heartburn, hemorrhoids, &c.—Also in the early stages of the respiratory organs, and of consumption.

It is the best of food for Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing Heems diseases.

The article is likewise extremely useful in dyspepsia, (indigestion) pains in the stomach, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, diarrhœa, headache, biliousness and nervous affections, cutaneous eruptions, incipient fevers, general debility, and local weakness.

It was essential, then, to discover a preparation that would conserve the properties of Lupulin and at the same time obviate to sequence effects upon the nonchalant consequent debility on the secretive organs.

That object has been fully attained by Dr. Clarke, whose preparation contains all the healing action of the Iron, with the astringent properties of Copaiva, and no greater have been its success in Europe, that it is now prescribed by all the most eminent physicians on the Continent.

Sold wholesale and retail by

E. P. MOUGIN, Druggist,
Jan 9 Corner of Bienville & Custom-house.

Adoption of Prices
by E. REILLY & CO.
Corner Canal and Royal.

WILL REDUCE, from and after Monday, the 9th inst., their entire stock of winter,

Dry Goods.

Which comprises the most FASHIONABLE IMPORTS as well as DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Among their EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT may be found the following leading articles, viz:

Rich French CASHMERES,
French CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, all colors,
Plaid CASHMERES,
Plaid SPUN SILK,
Brioche and Watered BAREGES,
Plain and Barege ROBES,
Plain, Plaid, and Damask Black SILK,
Black MOIRE ANTIQUE,
DEMI DE NAPLES, all colors,
Navy Style PLAID SILKS,
Rich Dot BRILLIANTE SILKS,
Flounced and Bayadere SILK ROBES,
CLOAKS and PELISSES, in Cloth and Velvet, of the latest styles,
Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CHEMISETTES,
Embroidered SLEEVES.

Mourning Goods.

7/4 to 8/4 Black MUSLIN DE LAINES;
Black MERINOES and CASHMERES,
Black THIBET, Black ALPACA,
Black BOMBAZINE, Black FOULARD,
Black CRAPE CLOTH and CRAPE VEILS, of every size.
LISEN SHEETING, from 8-4 to 12-4.
Superior IRISH LINENS,

E. REILLY & CO.
Corner Canal and Royal streets.
jan9

Dr. CLARKE'S, (of London,)
Celebrated Chalybeate Copaiva Capsules.

For the safe, speedy and warranted cure of *secret and all other diseases of the genital organs, without the assistance of any other remedy.*

The Copaiva from its well known stimulating properties, is liable to produce a griping, sickness and irritation of the stomach, which renders its use impracticable, particularly to those persons of irritable habits. It has also been superseded by experiments suggested by Dr. Clarke himself, and carried out under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the Royal Medical Physicians of the city of Paris, that out of eleven cases cured by Copaiva, three were found to be infected, in a chronic state, which lasted from six weeks to seven months before a cure. It would appear from their official report that this arises from the astringent properties of the Copaiba having great debility and *local weakness*.

The Chalybeate Capsules are a gallenical preparation of the Iron, which, by its astringent properties of Copaiva, and no greater have been its success in Europe, that it is now prescribed by all the most eminent physicians on the Continent.

Sold wholesale and retail by

E. P. MOUGIN, Druggist,
Jan 9 Corner of Bienville & Custom-house.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Coroner's Inquest.—On Friday last the police discovered a man on Gallatin street, in a dying condition. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, where he shortly after expired. Verdict, "died from an effusion of blood on the brain, caused by a blow in the hands of some person unknown." His face was bloody and his pockets inverted.

RECORDER WINTER'S COURT.

Adolphe Fisher's linen is presumed to have been quite limited or he would scarcely stand charged before this court with having abstracted three shirts from Mrs Toledano's clothes-line, on Magazine st.

Alice Renny and Mary Butterfield were arrested on an unseemly exhibition of their belligerent propensities.

Bridget Reed was arrested on Friday night on Phillippa street between Poydras and Girod, for stealing or conveying to the clothes-line on the premises of Ann Rigan. She was exhibited to the curious of his honor this morning, and the blocks in the offence is doubtless attributable to the recent change in the atmosphere added to the enormous price of fuel.

M Shesher concealed himself on board the ship Mustang with no commendable object; whereupon, on application of the Captain, he was arrested.

Giving Goss—Thomas Kelly was sent before the First District Court for giving "goss" to one Richard Goss, on the corner of St. Joseph and Tchoupitoulas streets, on Friday night last.

Cutting with a Razor.—B Gurman cut one P McGuggin over his eye with a razor. As the case is to-day on the docket for examination, we forbear to comment thereon, but will refer to the First District Court.

A Good Hack.—Wm. Deno was arrested for beating his wife, Mary Ann Cashierre, from a stranger, by demanding $10 for hauling a box from the levee to steamboat landing in furniture car.

J. Kingsley was also arrested on charges of gross &c. characters. They had become them selves, and, in consequence, unceremoniously, fell down-stairs, and a great variety of keys. On the same night these were the usual number of arrests for drunkenness, disturbing the peace, resisting officers, assault and battery, and other minor offences, such as are apt to usher in the Sabbath, and the glorious anniversary of the never memorable 8th of January."

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was holden on Saturday on the body of a white man named Samuel Hanson, aged 36 years, a native of Denmark, found dead in the street by the boat of Louis street, Third District. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

Swindling.—J. A. Loyd is charged with having swindled the proprietors of the City and St. Charles Hotel by his operations in the Bay of Ireland, in the 11th inst. The shell watch this case with some interest; for, notwithstanding the unconscionable assertions of some of the keepers of the above hotels, keepers, as a class, are not about the best abused portion of the community.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Recorder Vaught's Court presented, as usual, little of interest. Either the officers of the Fourth District are every zealous in their duty, or the standard of morality is very high in that section.

Great Nuisance.—We had long been under the impression that a law existed prohibiting *goats* from running at large through the streets (for the protection of the country in regard to *Coaster*), but were undeceived on Saturday last, by observing the owners of Manchons in the place cannot be less than 70,000. Effectually as the soldiers are reported to be, they have not yet driven out this nuisance; any small local outbreak could easily be put down. Poo-chow-foo, indeed, is likely to be the last place where the Manchin will be swept from the Tartar Dynasty, and it is not impossible that if Hienfung is driven from Pekin, Poo-chow-foo will become the seat of the imperial government. The present occupant of the throne is the nephew of the present, and brother of the late Emperor.

We have but little knowledge of the under current which has been brought to effect a somewhat remarkable change in the trade of this port of Poo-chow-foo, but certain it is that the tea which is now coming to hand this season, where one good sized vessel never got a cargo before. A good deal of the credit due to the parties who have brought about this change is, no doubt, to be accorded to the respective Consuls of England and America. The teas now shipped from Poo-chow-foo are said to be of a finer quality than those which used to be sent from Canton, and the trade is supposed to produce leaf of the finest quality.

The Amoy, fighting between the Imperialists and the Rebels was still going on when H. M. sloop Rapid left on the 23d instant. Being much distressed for powder, urgent requests have been made by Captain Fishbourne, by the Admiral of the Imperialist fleet, to charter Her Majesty's steamship Hermes for the purpose of procuring money and ammunition.

Shanghai is perfectly tranquil—intensely quiet. The local traders appear to labor under the dread of some hidden danger; the streets, which in gone by days are crowded with passengers, seem half denuded. Indeed, it is now quite easy to walk from the factories to the eastern side of the city without being jostled. It is generally supposed that nothing will be done at Canton in the way of attempting to further the cause of the Allies, and the Consuls there are all more or less disturbed and exaggerated multiplications by the echo of rumor of one and the same thing. Of this we have found to stand in the same relation to the real events as *Falstaff's* prolonged combat with the "men in buckram" and the "thieves in Kendal-green" in the famous tavern scene before the arrest of *Prince Hal and Poins.*

In like manner, the more closely the tale of the Imperialists' defeat at Sinope is scrutinized, the the more appearance does it become that in the Russian version of it there must be a *suppressio veri*. It must be obvious to every one acquainted with the geography of Asia, that the line of battle ships would never put to sea alone. Such a number of first rates could not be concealed, and would be followed by numerous steamers, and a corvette or two to convey despatches. Altogether these late Russian reports of battles fought and won on the Black Sea, and in Georgia and Persia, are not to be relied upon. Both Russia and Turkey are negotiating for loans, and the Exchanges of Western Europe are regulated by them.

In connection with these attempts to impress the minds of western capitalists with the notion that Russia is making a great conquest, the report that the Shah of Persia has declared war against Turkey deserves to be kept in view. It is probable that some of the Russian agents, who have been in the north-eastern provinces of Persia, have induced the miserable court of Teheran to embrace the present opportunity to renew its attempts on the provinces of the Czar at the expense of Turkey, but Persia is too feeble to take any serious diversion in favor of the Russians.

China.

The following budget of news is taken from the Overland Friend of China, dated 27th October:—

"From the northern provinces we are now some time without definite information.

"Some days ago, a report was brought up to the 5th inst., at which some fighting was going on between the Imperialists and the pirates in possession of Amoy.

"From Foo-chow-