THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEISSER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
C. F. WEISSER, S. MARNY,
E. DUVERGES, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

MODE OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged at the rate of every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisements is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of trade of the subscriber, and in extent to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1854.

{Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES.
{Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7615.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, December 6th.

☞ The Northern mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

WHOLESOME TRUTH.

A few days ago we has occasion to combat the random assertion of our friends of the *Picayune*, that the American party was not sound on the subject of slavery. We showed from the acts of that party, and from the declarations of the only journal in the country which is enabled to speak by authority, that this new order had nothing in common with anti-slavery, that for the most part its candidates were conservatives; and that the most virulent hostility evinced towards it emanated particularly from the advocates of abolition. The N. Y. *Tribune* is a sagacious sheet. It foresees that this order has already crippled, and will finally annihilate its lovely project for the organization of a grand sectional party in 1856, and the election of Wm. H. Seward to the Presidency. Hence its constant, system atic and frantic denunciation of the American party. If the *Tribune* entertained the faintest hope of deriving aid and comfort from that party in its unanimous designs, it would lavish panegyric upon the Know Nothings, instead of detraction.

In connection with this subject, we quote the following passage from an article in the *American Organ*:

> Are we in alliance with abolitionists? We pronounce the charge the base fabrication of a base heart. Is not our party openly and violently denounced by the abolitionists and their recognized presses?
>
> We are yet to see the first abolition print which has not denounced our principles and our purposes. *We reciprocate their denunciations.* The *National Era*, of this city, the recognized organ of the abolition party of the country, has *ever and again* taken the strongest grounds against our party. Is not this enough? If not, let our enemies point to the *slightest* proof of the abolition tendencies of our party, and we will relate the accusation in terms and with *proofs* that even a Jesuit shall not controvert.

The N. Y. *Herald*—a journal edited by a foreigner, and which can have no sympathies with the doctrines of the American party—says that it is the only national organization in the Union, and the sole effective means of defeating the plans of the Northern abolitionists. And yet, with a view of terrifying the South, the Democratic organs in this quarter proclaim, without a title of evidence, that the Know Nothings are abolitionists.

We do not greatly wonder at these unfounded allegations. Democracy has unquestionably no reason to harbor friendly sentiments towards the American party. When we say of Democracy, we mean of course the Administration party. It has been cut up root and branch, and prostrated to the earth by a political tornado raised by Know Nothingism; and most inevitably view the gigantic progress of that mysterious organization with mingled rage and affright. We are quite willing to acknowledge that the Know Nothings have destroyed Whiggery as well as Democracy. In taking from both parties their valuable materials, it has oft little else than refuse and rubbish be. hind. It seems to us, as an outsider, that as Know Nothingism has become the dominant power in the State, the best thing all patriotic Americans can do, is to chronicle its acts with patience, and to judge its policy with candor. Were wisely abstain from the Satanic denunciation of partisan office holders, has been vainly exerted against this marvellous organization, and we have no early doubt, has benefited instead of injuring it. We fancy it is time for this poor and profitless game to cease. The leading principles of the order, which appears to be upon a level, as it ought to be, as Americans should govern their own country." If this dogma be regarded as a political heresy, if those who think differently believe they can successfully expose its weaknesses and effect its overthrow, let them try. The American people are intelligent, generally educated, and open to conviction. Satisfy them that this fundamental tenet is wrong, and they will abandon Know Nothingism with a rapidity as startling as they have exhibited in building it up. But the adversaries of the order may rest fully assured that argument, and not abuse, sound criticism, and not a wanton invective, must be invoked, if they would compass the downfall of this formidable organization.

☞ As we failed to receive a telegraphic synopsis of the President's message, we shall await the transmission of the document in full, before indulging in any comments upon it.

BISULPHITE OF LIME.

We publish to day an interesting article in reference of this valuable agent, now extensively employed in the manufacture of Sugar. Mr J B Avegnin, the author of the article is one of the most profound and eminent chemists in the United States.

Masers. Society Batis—We understand that Messrs. Boutmetqeie and H. Reffier contemplate giving a series of entertainments at the Orleans Theatre, of the most delightful character. They intend boarding over the parquet and orchestra of that elegant establishment even with the stage, and giving a number of masked balls, which will be a fairy spectacle and spectacle. Mr Devalle, the gerant and painter of the Orleans, is already engaged in preparing the decorations. The first ball of the series will be shortly announced.

We think this an excellent idea, the realization of which cannot fail to gratify the public. With the management of the Orleans in the hands of Messrs. Boutmetqeie and Reffier, with such a superb ballroom as the vast *escalade* of the Orleans Theatre, and with so successful and experienced a manager as Mr. Reffier has proved himself, no doubt can be entertained of the success of such entertainments and agreeable soirees. A subscription list will be open at the office of our paper to-day.

☞ Messrs J H Carter & Co., Nos. 13 and 15 Common street, are now receiving an extensive and valuable assortment of coffee, soap of every kind, teas, coffee, and other articles in the grocery line, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices.

Dr Thomas H Greenhouge.—This skillful physician who visited our city last winter, and applied with marked success his system of inhalations to the treatment of diseases of the lungs, has returned to New Orleans, after a European tour. We understand he proposes to become a permanent resident of this city.

Sale of Stocks.—At the sale of Bank and other stocks made yesterday by N. Vignie, the following excellent prices were obtained:

451 shares Union Bank, fold	310
90 shares Union Bank, (new)	79
79 shares Bank of Louisiana	144
15 shares Louisiana State Bank,	121
4 shares Orleans Insurance Co.	1200
10 shares Pontchartrain R Road,	34 25

This sale was made for account of the succession of the late Benjamin Poydras de Lallande.

☞ At the last accounts from Washington, Senor Calvo, the Spanish Minister, continued exceedingly ill, but there were indications of slight improvement.

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Harper and Brothers, through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

History of the origin, formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States; with notices of its principal framers. By George T Curtis. In two volumes. Vol. 1. This work fills a vacant place in our national literature. Nothing can be more interesting and instructive to the American student than the history of the causes that led to the formation of our Federal Constitution, the struggles which its framers encountered ere they succeeded in obtaining its adoption, and the annals of the galaxy of great men who contributed to this vital and most successful enterprise. Mr. Curtis has executed his task, not without vast labor and extensive research, but with marked discrimination, judgment and impartiality. The volume before us embraces the Constitutional History of the United States from the commencement of the Revolution to the assembling of the Convention of 1787, together with notices of the principal members of that body. It is printed in large clear type, and on beautiful paper.

Wood's Illustrated Natural History. This is a work of a popular character, in which accuracy of information and systematic arrangement are united with brevity and simplicity of treatment. It includes the natural history of mammals, birds and insects, and it is profusely illustrated. A capital book for young people.

Harper's Gazetteer of the World, No. 7. Three or four numbers more will terminate this admirable publication—the most complete and accurate of any we have seen.

Private Boarding.—Mr. S. Gauvreau has established a private Boarding House at No. 144 Royal street, near the St. Louis Hotel. The establishment is spacious, pleasantly situated, and in every respect commodious. The rooms are finely furnished, and supplied with every convenience for the comfort of boarders. We call the particular attention of families from the country to Mr. Gauvreau's advertisement—They will find excellent accommodations, attentive servants, and a first rate table at his boarding house.

☞ The Pittsburg Post states that Governor Bigler is again confined to his bed by illness. His disease is of the liver, which appeared suddenly in an aggravated form on Wednesday last, since which time he has been unable to leave his room for a moment.

A few words in relation to the various Bi-Sulphites of Lime manufactured in New Orleans.

Information for the benefit of the Sugar Planters of Louisiana.

For the past two years the Bi Sulphite of Lime has been successfully applied to the manufacture of Sugar. Many planters have employed it with the happiest results, but others have failed to derive benefit from its use, and have given it up. This difference is attributable to various causes which I shall explain.—The several Bi-Sulphites hitherto used in manufacturing sugar are very far from possessing equal purity and density, and consequently equal value. At first every manufacturer found himself capable of making Bi-Sulphite of Lime of the best quality: many of them have been mistaken, as was extremely natural. Some Bi-Sulphites which were considered the very finest, are now known to be the very worst.—I will prove and demonstrate this fact. The purest Bi-Sulphite of Lime which contains no extraneous matter, whatever may be its degree, may always be considered good, when it introduces no foreign substance in the sugar or molasses in which it is applied. This is far from being the case with everything bearing the name of *Bi-Sulphite of Lime.*

If all the planters had not succeed equally well with the various Bi-Sulphites of Lime, it is because it was necessary to proceed with cautious experience, as in the use of Lime itself, and the sugar planters, unaccustomed to the management of this antiseptic and color-destroying agent, have used too little otto much in mixing it with their sugar water. This want of address with some, may be ascribed to the fact that the *Bi-Sulphites* last year, and even this year, are not of invariable strength and purity, as before remarked, and it is therefore more difficult for the planter to find the exact point, when mixing it with lime and water. As several manufactories of the Bi-Sulphite have been established in our world imagine, that they produce a uniform article. The reverse however has been the case. And moreover, interested parties have done their best to discredit the Bi-Sulphite; if it were indeed possible to discredit the reality, or in other words—*pure Bi Sulphate of Lime.* Our own opinion is that the genuine and good Bi-Sulphite will triumph over all these petty rivalries, and unworthy artifices.

The opponents of the Bi-Sulphite of Lime have asserted that sugars made with this bleaching and antiseptic agent have a tendency to deliquesce much more visible than are sugars made by the ordinary process; but sugars made with the aid of the Bi-Sulphite present incontestably a finer grain, and color, and obtain much higher prices. This constitutes their great superiority. The testimony of the sugar brokers may be invoked in proof of this statement. Moreover, we are by no means satisfied that sugar made with the Bi Sulphite of Lime is more deliquescent than sugar manufactured by the old process. We believe that the peculiarity is not to be imputed to the Bi-Sulphite, but to the nature of the cane, the enormous quantity of saline matter contained in poor cane juice, green cane, or cane cut too soon. The juice of the upper portion of the cane is invariably more highly colored than that of the lower, and contains considerably more of saline and organic matters. This is likewise the case with unripe cane, and may be easily verified by the planter. The juice of poor, unripe cane abounds still more in saline and organic substance s. Every experienced sugar planter is aware that he cannot make good sugar from green cane, fallen cane, or cane which has been cut too high. Under such circumstances, though the Bi Sulphite of Lime destroys a part of the coloring matter, it cannot annihilate the saline matter, and particularly the salts of potass. It cannot transform *Glucose* into crystallizable sugar. We know agent employed in the manufacture of sugar can produce such a result. *Let this truth be well understood by every planter.* Nothing is more common than the employment of the Bi-Sulphite of Lime under these unfavorable circumstances. It would be more unfair than to imagine that this agent ought to perform impossibilities.

We admit from data which are certain that an average of 1350 to 1410 pounds of cane juice at 8½ to 8½ of good quality is required to make 1 000 lbs. of brown sugar, well purged. This quantity of cane juice, extracted from healthy cane contains no less than 52 lbs. of saline matter. Most of these substance are found in the sugar and molasses made from the juice, but poor cane juice contains much more in quantity. It is therefore by no means astonishing that sugar thus impregnated with saline substances, should have a tendency to absorb moisture from the atmosphere. This is an inherent property and is not owing to the Bi Sulphite of Lime, unless too great a proportion of it be employed—a fault committed by many planters who used the article last year, and employ it still during the present grinding season in frightful proportions. The Bi Sulphite impairs the sugar in any way whatever, it is because one article is impure, or adulterated.

Up to the present time the Bi Sulphite of Lime has had its eulogists and detractors. This happens with all incipient sources of industry, until the correct mode of employing them has been completely ascertained. Some succeed, while others fail, and this must be expected, for all are not equally skillful. We must frequently sacrifice some out of success in our first experiments, not to the chemical agent we employ, but to our own immature and imperfect experience. Sometimes the reverse is the case. Fortunately the process by which the Bi Sulphite of Lime makes sugar, is not yet fully settled. Those who with so much unnecessary benevolence constituted themselves its judges, were not, in our opinion, wholly competent, and have sometimes gone to work a little hastily. A few of the detractors of the Bi-Sulphite of Lime, instigated by a sentiment of private interest, have endeavored to decry its use, and to condemn it in the most summary and unpalatable manner. But for what purpose? Why this wholesale system of proscription? As a single blow the Bi Sulphite of Lime, Melasses, and his process have been sacrificed, without the trouble of obtaining proper information. In such conduct some secret motive must exist, which is carefully withheld from the public eye. But after devoting the Bi-Sulphite of Lime and the entire process to the infernal gods, how does it happen that the same Bi Sulphite of Lime is offered to the planters under another denomination, under a strange title, as if it were a new process? Or the impression of nature. Happily names do not alter things. The agent suggested by Melsens for the manufacture of sugar is exactly as it was, viz: the *acid sulphite of lime*—the name alone has been changed. For some persons the *acid sulphite of lime*, or Bi-Sulphite of Lime has become a *detested fetich*. But we cannot understand. It is nothing to the purpose that Melsens process may have been modified or altered by a few sugar planters who think themselves more skilful than their brethren, but the idea of changing the name of the product suggested by Melsens, and of vending it under another title, reminds us of the most flourishing epoch of alchemy, of the time when stars and talismans supplied the place of science chemistry.

At the request of a number of sugar planters I have examined and analyzed all the Bi-Sulphites of Lime made in New Orleans, and sold as such. I have found them of every possible degree, from 5° to 9°, and in a few I discover a mixture of sulphate of magnesia and sulphite of lime, dissolved in a greater or smaller quantity of sulphurous acid, to impart density to them. I found some composed of chloride sulphite of magnesia, and one-third only of sulphite of lime, and they were such as exhibited the highest degree. It is said that a few planters give the preference to the Bi-Sulphites which mark 8°, 9°, and even 10°. It is probable that these Bi Sulphites are not always pure.

The acid sulphite of lime, or what is commonly styled the Bi Sulphite of Lime, is very easily falsified. There are several ways of accomplishing this; but for the present I abstain from pointing them out. A Bi-Sulphite which marks 4°, may be immediately raised as high as 8° by adulteration. By similar means a Bi-Sulphite 6° may be easily raised to 10°. I have used the word "adulteration," but it must not be accepted in its rigorous sense, as the manufacturer may be led into error by the nature of the lime used by him.

The instrument employed by the planters to ascertain the degree of the Bi Sulphite of Lime, and to indicate its value, performs its part properly, when in good order; but does not show if the substance giving the density is exclusively Bi-Sulphite of Lime. The salt wrigher *type of density* does not indicate whether it is a mixture, or not. This instrument, it is hopeless every day that a Bi Sulphite marking 5° by the areometer, may be altogether preferable to another which marks 8°, 9°, or 10°. The instrument constantly commits errors on this point. Let me explain myself: I say that a pure Bi-Sulphite of Lime, marking 5 degrees by the instrument, is preferable to another Bi-Sulphite which marks 8°, and contains two thirds sulphite of magnesia. And now for the proof of my assertion

A gallon of pure Bi Sulphite of Lime, at 5° contains 19 ounces 2 drachms of Bi-Sulphite of Lime in solution, which imparts its density to the fluid.

One gallon of Bi Sulphite of Lime, containing Bi-Sulphite of Magnesia, and therefore fallied at 8° contains 20 ounces and a half of matter imparting the requisite density, but two thirds consist of Bi Sulphite of Magnesia—Grant that one-half only is composed of that salt, and we have for a gallon of pure Bi-Sulphite of Lime which imparts the density, 12 ounces and 3 drachms.

For a gallon of pure Bi-Sulphite we have 10 ounces 2 drachms of Bi Sulphite of Lime.

The difference in favor of pure Bi-Sulphite of Lime at 5°, is therefore 2 ounces 1 drachm per gallon.

Let the bearer bear in mind that in the above statement, I assume that one-half and not two-thirds is composed of Sulphite of Magnesia.

The Sulphite of Magnesia being converted into the Sulphate of Magnesia during the concentration of the cane juice, injures the sugar considerably, increases its deliquescence and remains interstitially in the molasses. The planter's obvious interest is to choose the purest Bi-Sulphite of Lime, and to apply to the best sources. Every consideration of self interest should prompt him to such a course. We shall always take pleasure in pointing out to him the best materials and in examining the specimens that are put to us.

Every kind of lime is not alike suitable for this manufacture; that which is obtained from pure calcareous stone, should be preferred. I have spoken of falsifications; I do not, however, believe that the Bi-Sulphite analysed by me have been designedly falsified. They were probably made with lime containing an enormous proportion of Magnesia—with Dolomite. I fear mistakes of Magnesian Lime stone in the manufacture of your Bi-Sulphite of Lime, you will obtain a mixture of the two Sulphites, and sometimes the Sulphite of Magnesia will preponderate in the proportion of more than two-thirds.

The planter who makes use of such a Bi-Sulphite, i. e., *Sulphate of Magnesia mixed with Bi-Sulphite of Lime*, will not obtain the expected result. Pure Bi-Sulphite of Lime should leave no foreign substance in the sugar or molasses. It is the *only* kind that planters ought to make use of

Of all the Sulphites and Bi-Sulphites known, the pure Bi-Sulphite of Lime alone be employed in the manufacture of sugar. The Bi-Sulphite of Potassa, the Bi-Sulphite of Potassa, the Hypo-Sulphite of the same alkali, the Bi-Sulphite of Soda, the Sulphites of Magnesia, should all be excluded from the manufacture of sugar; because they are all converted into soluble Sulphates, and render the sugar moist and deliquescent. These several salts destroy the grain of the sugar and make it constantly drip; they are found in sugars and molasses which have been badly purged.

At a fitting season I shall return to this portion of my subject.

In the publication of this article I can truly declare that I have no intention whatever of injuring the business of any manufacturer of the Bi Sulphite. My only object has been to induce them to manufacture a homogeneous and genuine article, in order that sugar planters should be able to judge of the valuable properties of the pure Bi Sulphite of Lime. I presume that the latter will fully comprehend and appreciate my object. J. B. AVEQUIN.

AMUSEMENTS.

Orleans Theatre.—Meyerbeer's great opera, the "Huguenots," is to be presented to-morrow evening at the Orleans Theatre, with Mme. Lagat-Planterre as *Valentine*, Mme. Pretti-Baille as *Queen Margaret*, and Mr. Borden as *Raoul*. The attraction can scarcely fail to draw a crowded and fashionable house.

St. Charles Theatre.—At the St. Charles last night, we were glad to see a large audience was collected, the occasion being the benefit of Mr. Farren. "Plot, Play and Passion was again presented, and again was warmly received. The amusing burlesque "Ganem, or the Slave of Love," was also performed. In this as in the former piece, Miss Howard won much applause. To-night, at this theatre, the new drama of "Pauline," in which Miss Howard personates *Pauline*, and Mr. Farren *Cousl Horace*, will be presented, and also the serio-comic drama "The Angel of the Attic," in which both of these talented performers will sustain parts.

☞ Another Senator Choice.—The Hon. Asa Biggs was elected on Saturday week a Senator of the United States, by the Legislature o North Carolina, for six years from the 4th o March next, when the term of the Hon. George E. Badger will expire.

☞ Twelve thousand miles of Railroad are now in process of construction, and likely to be completed in the United States, the entire cost of which will be in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty six millions of dollars, one million of which is already provided for.—There are some sixty roads, of which the longest (eight hundred and four miles) is the Illinois Central, and the shortest (fifty-three miles and a half) the Lebanon Valley road, running from Reading to Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ Captain McCrean, of Baltimore, was drowned a few days ago while de-king in the vicinity of Sandy Hook. The boat was capsized by a sudden squall.

A Native American Jubilee took place at Wilmington, Del, on the 23d inst., at which a salute of one hundred guns was fired, and a grand mass meeting held at the City Hall—A resolution was adopted in favor of Wilmington being the place for the assembling of a National American Convention, which it is stated is to take place on the 4th of July next, to establish an open National American platform of principles.

☞ George H. Richardson, the cashier and confidential clerk of Jacob Richardson, deceased, late collector at Owego, and a heavy defaulter to the government, has been arrested in regard to said defalcation.

☞ Great excitement has existed at Rochester, New York, for some days past, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young woman named Ann Eliza Mason, a seamstress, who is quite respectably connected, and who was herself, it is said, of unexceptionable morals. The citizens have held one or two meetings, and intense excitement prevails on every hand. The body of a young woman has been found in the river, but at the last advices it had not been recognized as that of Miss Moore.

Another Consular Difficulty.—A Buenos Ayres correspondent of the New York Post announces that Mr. Consul Hopkins has got himself into difficulty with the Paraguayan government, and all communication with him in his official character has been suspended. He has also been required to quit the barrack of San Antonio, where he has his factory. Mr. Hopkins, in turn, has resolved not to go. The quarrel, we are happy to add, appears to be a private one, and will not necessarily involve the honor or dignity of the United States.

☞ A despatch from Washington says that Mr. Gregg, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, writes to the State Department, that the Annexation Treaty only awaits the signature of Liholiho, to be transmitted to Washington. Liholiho, was then absent from the Capitol.

☞ The Philadelphia North American denies that Mr. Clayton was in attendance at the Know-Nothing Convention at Cincinnati. Mr. C. is not a member of the order, though knows to sympathize with it.

The Crowding of Passengers on board the California steamers is very strongly condemned in the San Francisco papers. The District Attorney has attempted to arrest this abuse, and the Supreme Court has been resorted to for the enforcement of the laws in relation to the subject. Scarcely a passenger vessel enters port, under the present construction of the law, that does not carry twice as many passengers as her boats can accommodate in case of wreck or fire.

☞ It is stated that Mr. Strang, the Mormon leader of Beaver Island, is elected to the Legislature of Michigan. The whole Mormon force voted for Mr Peck, the only Democrat elected to Congress from that State.

Heavy Case.—The case now on bearing before the Court of Errors and Appeals, says the Trenton True American, involves an amount between $200,000 and $300,000. The defendant in the case is Col. Thorn, who decorated to Paris some years ago in a style equal to that of Louis Philippe. The most distinguished legal talent is employed in the case. George Wood, Chas. O'Conor, and Mr. Dodge, of the city of New York; Gov. Pennington, Asa Whitehead, and Mr. Dayton, of this State. Mr. Whitehead occupied the whole of Friday, and Gov. Pennington the whole of Saturday.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received Texas papers to the 21 inst.

The State Times learns from a private letter to a gentleman in Austin, that three companies of the Rangers were already in pursuit of the Red men who had been committing some depredations. The companies are those of Capts. Walker, Travis and Henry. The Indians were supposed to be Seminoles.

So far as we have examined our Texas exchanges, the Columbia Democrat and San Antonio Ledger are the only papers which do not fully endorse the course pursued by Gov. Pease, in regard to the Pacific Railroad Company.

Runaway Negroes.—The State Times says Mr. Grumbles, while peacefully out hunting, came upon a camp on Barton's Creek where there were six persons, who fled, leaving a horse behind. One of them was thought to be white, and the others negroes—runaways.

Murder.—The State Times learns of the murder of a man east of the Brazos, by Mexicans. He had a *cabaliado* and had employed the Mexicans to help to drive it. They assassinated him and mangled the body so that it could not be identified, or the features recognised. After this fool deed they carried the *cabaliado* to Springfield, failed in selling it, and ran off and left it.

Our Penitentiary a Paying Institution.—It seems, from the annual report of the Penitentiary Directors, submitted to the Governor on the 31st of September last, that the State Prison of Texas, unlike those of most Southern and Western States, is now more than paying expenses. This speaks well for the judicious management of the officers of that institution.

Saw-Mill Burned.—The Houston Star states that the saw and grist-mill and cotton gin of Mr. Rosley, on Spring Creek, were destroyed by fire a few days ago.

The dwelling of Mrs. Gano, five miles above San Jacinto, on Buffalo Bayou.—with all the furniture, clothing, provision, &c., of the owner —was completely destroyed by fire a few days since. So says the Houston Morning Star, of the 20th instant.

Austin Items.—We find the following items in the State Gazette, of the 25th instant:

On the evening of the 16th instant, surgeon A. J. Miller, of Capt. Bogges's Company of Rangers, was shot by Wm. E. Long, a Waco. Dr. Miller died on Friday, the 17th instant.—The shooting was supposed to have been accidental.

Senators Houston and Rusk, have each written letters to gentlemen in this city, dissuading and approving and action of Governor Pease, in relation to the railroad deposit.

The Supreme Court has been in session two weeks; all the judges present. We publish to-day, a list of cases docket.

Every day during the last two weeks, our streets have been filled with newly arrived emigrants, of the best class—many of them bring a large number of stores. We did them welcome to Texas, to embrace its prolific soil, and enjoy its healthy and delicious climate.

San Antonio Items.—The Western Texas of the 23d inst., brings us the subjoined items of Western intelligence:

A letter from a gentleman living in Hays county, gives information of the killing of a family at Sandars pass by Indians supposed to be Comanches.

Rapture of the "Old Hero."—The Brownsville Enquirer, of the 24th ult., has the annexed announcement extraordinary:

We learn that a number of persons were bagthed by immersion on Sunday last, at Independence, among whom was Gen. Sam Houston.

Severe Hail Storm in Cass County.—The Jefferson (Cass county) Herald, of the 14th ult., says:

We learn that on Saturday night last, there was a severe fall of hail on the plantation of Mr. Lewis Tyler, about five miles below Smithville, in this county. Our informant tells us the stones were so large as to kill a hog, which was found with them.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

The Presidency of the U. S. Senate.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, will unanimously be elected President of the United States Senate.

Know-Nothing Mayor Elected in Montgomery.

Montgomery, (Ala.) Dec 5.—Chas. R. Hansford, Know-Nothing, was elected Mayor of this city yesterday.

The Northern Mail.

Mobile Dec. 6.—The Northern mail this morning brings New York evening papers of the 30th, and morning papers of the 30th ult.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, Dec. 5, 8 p. m.—The falls at this place is rising, and there is at present four feet of water in the canal. The following named steamers have left for New Orleans: Belle Memphis, Ben Franklin, Marach, Switzerland, Dick Keys and Duke. The total number of hogs killed in this season to date is 156,000.

The Silver cleared at Pittsburgh.

Louisville, Dec. 5.—Evening.—A private despatch says that the river is cleared at Pittsburg.

Cincinnati, Dec. 5.—The river is falling slowly. Floor is selling at $7 87 @$7 50. Whiskey is worth 20½c. Green Mass, 70c.

Pittsburg, Dec. 5.—There are now but 3 feet 3 inches water in the river at this point, and it is still falling.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.—This body met last evening at the usual hour—ten members being present.

A communication from various residents on Johnson street requesting certain improvements in that street, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, recommending that repairs be made in certain streets, in the Fourth District, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported in favor of allowing Mr. Thomas Barry, the contractor, for paving certain streets in the Second District, the privilege of using certain stone belonging to the city, lying on the Levee in the 3d District, for the above purpose. After some discussion, the report was laid on the table.

The Committee reported in favor of regrading Notre Dame street, at its intersection with Levee street, which report was laid on the table.

The Committee reported in favor of buying certain spars, cross pieces and planks, for the use of the shipping in the 3d District, which was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of accepting the use of the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, in Philippa street, for the use of the Southern Commercial Convention to assemble next month, which has been needed for the purpose by the Mechanics' Society which report was adopted.

The Committee reported in favor of paying sundry small bills, which was concurred in.

The Committee reported in favor of making certain appropriations for several departments of the City Guard Gazette. After some discussion the whole subject was recommitted.

A resolution was offered by the same Committee recommending that the direct Commissioner be required to treat all property not city property and make monthly returns. Adopted.

The Police Committee reported on the subject of the bonuses of policemen in the 2d and 3d Districts which he been referre to them, and recommended that a special Committee of three should be appointed to take the subject into consideration. Before it was adopted an ordinance upon the subject, Messrs. Gelmore, Duffy and Bouvier were appointed on the Committee. It was recommended in the report that the same regulations as those regulating bonuses in the second and third Districts, and that it be hoped that something will now be done at once to abate the nuisance of the numerous dens of infamy with which Burgundy, Dauphin and Barracks streets are filled, and which are a shame to the city, will be abated.

A resolution from the Assistant Board of Aldermen, requiring the city Surveyor to enquire into the condition of the stairs of the Courthouse, was concurred in.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the adoption of a resolution authorizing the city Attorney to institute suit in behalf of the City Hospital, for the property of the late John M'Donogh. After quite a lengthy discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr Hinnott for the shelling and grading of Conti street, between Levee and Tchoupitoulas streets, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings. The immediate business in this street is much needed, and it is to be hoped that they will be made. The road cannot exceed $650.

The following resolution was then offered by Alderman Gilmore:

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of the Board of Aldermen and a like number of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, be appointed to confer with the Directors of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company relative to the cancelling of the subscription of $1,500,000 to the capital stock of said Company.

Considerable debate ensued on the resolution, and its was at length lost.

A resolution offered by Mr. Bailey, authorizing the sale of the contract for the numbering of houses and the placing of the names of streets on such corner, was adopted.

A resolution relative to granting a right of way for the construction of a railroad from the Levee to canal street to the river, in the Fourth District, was discussed for some time, and at length laid on the table, when the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board of Assistant Aldermen met last evening at the usual hour—sixteen members being present.

The consideration of the ordinance for the establishment of a uniform rate of taxes and licenses on professions, callings, other business, and on carriages, hacks, drays and other vehicles which had been approved by the Board of Aldermen pending, then concerned. The Board was on motion adjourned until 8 o'clock in making amendments and in adopting the ordinance. It is probable that it will be next week before the Upper Board next week, when we shall give the most important features of it before our readers.

After the transaction of a little other unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court.—In this Court, on Monday, the following decisions were rendered by Chief Justice Eldell, Justices Buchanan, Voorhies, Ogden and Spofford:

By Chief Justice Eldell.—Simpson F. Trimmell and J. J Barnett, tutor, appellant, vs. John McCrosse, appellee. Appeal from the 2d District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of the Court reversed and the petition dismissed, the plaintiff to pay costs in both Courts. Succession of John Trumbell, appellee, vs. Michael O'Connor, et. als. appellees. Appeal from the Probate Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Succession of John Trumbell, appellee, vs. J. Van Crosby, appellant. Appeal from the Probate Court of New Orleans. Judgment of the District Court affirmed with costs.

By Justice Spofford.—Patrick Ward, appellant, vs. the City of New Orleans appellee. Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment, 1847, the plaintiff made a contract with the Second Municipality to perform the duties of Street Inspector during the balance of the year, for which he was to be paid $17,750 per annum. He brought this suit for the balance of $4,000, for which he claims to have been special services by him during the winter of 1850-51, by transporting to various countries the dead bodies of other persons deceased of cholera, which then prevailed as an epidemic in this city. Plaintiff's services were rendered last Spring. The cause was submitted to a jury who returned a verdict in favor of the defendants. The Judge of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans had granted a new trial on motion for a new trial, rendered a judgment in accordance with the verdict of the jury, which is appealed. The Supreme Court decided as follows: "By the contract he specially bound himself to attend to all the orders of the Municipal authorities—meaning that if he duties were rendered more onerous than he contemplated, the engage of his choice, he was but one sufferer in a contract entered into, by which what he had agreed to do, and for a stipulated price, he could not complain of the Municipal council's taking extra compensation he could only let to the good people of the public; he could not demand it as a legal claim. If he found some of the services rendered the matter himself, for he alleges that he has agreed to do the duties within the rule for relief; it was in his power to make a law for his case; as it is not in ours, the judgment must be affirmed with costs."

Succession of Chas. Gelmore, deceased.—Mrs. Margaret Weisenburger, appellee. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. The plaintiff's claim is for a legacy, marriage portion to her daughter of Mrs. Margaret Weisenburger. Pending the marriage he conveyed by notarial act to the latter lady, her mother-in-law, a family of slaves for the at present consideration of $1,100, which he acknowledged to have received in cash. His wife intervened in the act, relinquishing all her dotal paraphernalia on other rights upon the slaves. He brought the action against the mother-in-law, alleging that he had discovered his wife' infidelity, and had petitioned for a divorce—that she sole to Mrs. Weisenburger for the purpose of inducing her to write letters to Schmidt, and that no consideration was ever received, and that the act was fraudulent. He prays that the act of sale might be declared null, and that the defendant might be compelled to restore the said slaves to the estate of the deceased Lieutenant Gelmore to be added in favor of the defendants. His decision was affirmed by the supreme Court with costs.

Succession of Jacob Richardson, deceased. Ann Richardson, et. al. appellees, vs. Rosalie Tom, Y. Co., appellees—Kennedy & Co., intervenors. Appeal from the Probate Court of New Orleans.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Silas F. Scott, appellee, vs. Joseph Jerrell, appellant. Appeal from the Second Municipal Court of the 6th District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed with costs.

By Justice Ogden—William Mithoff, appellant, vs. Daniel S. Dennis and John Sidell, appellees. Appeal from the 3d District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff, for the sum of $485, the defendant to pay Costs in both Courts.

By Justice Voorhies—Waters, Camden & Co., appellees, vs. Lucas & Simons et. al., appellees. Appeal from the 6th District Court of New Orleans. Decision excluded and reversed, and the defendants to recover as prayed demanded the sum of $150 and costs in both Courts.

B. Eton Lynch, wife of Geo. Lynch, appellee, vs. Felix Lartet, tutor, et al., appellees. Appeal from the 3d District Court of Jefferson. Judgment of the District Court reversed and the injunction dissolved the Sheriff to proceed in the execution of the writ of seizure and sale as if the injunction had never been issued, and the costs of both Courts to be borne by the plaintiffs.

By Justice Buchanan—Succession of Antoine and Magdalene Mouton, appellees, vs. E. M. Pulsey, appellee. Appeal from the 3d District Court of Jefferson. Judgment of the District Court affirmed with costs.

Samuel Bell, appellant, vs F. H. Hardy & Co., appellees. Appeal from the 5th District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Branding Death.—The sale of the contract on Monday for the numbering and branding of drays, carts, &c., in the Commercial, mentioned in Jobers' The contract for the First District was bid off by William Hopkins at 10 cents each; for the Second District by Jean Marie, at the same price; for the Third District to the same party, at 9 cents; and for the Fourth District, at 10 cents, to John Wolhorstan.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Warehouse.—Nick Steward and Mary Ann Stewart were sent to the workhouse yesterday by Recorder Bright, for fifty days, the former for being a dangerous and complaint-to character, and the latter for being a notorious vagrant.

Cornelius Wharton.—A man who goes under the name of Hunt Boston, was yesterday fined $50, for carrying a formidable looking bowie-knife concealed about his person. He was therefore sent to jail for fifty days, in default of payment of fine and costs. Wharton is a quarter master of the Lafayette Guards.

Fight.—A fellow named William Williams, was arrested in Dan Rice's Theatre, on Monday night, for disturbing the performances by trying to travel upon the stage during the play. He was fined $5.

Cornelius Mahoney was fined $5, for disturbing the peace and cursing his father while intoxicated in Tchoupitoulas street, yesterday.

The owner of Cuba Box, 194, 197 and 207, were each fined $10 for allowing their horses pass carts in Tchoupitoulas street, within distance, in contravention of the city ordinance.

Counterfeiting—Sliders' Barrel, charged with having in his possession the counterfeit $5 bills of Dodge Bridge, to quash indictment for Fire Hydrants found on his premises, yesterday morning, by Recorder Bright, to appear before the First Hydrant found on his premises, yesterday morning. Other hydrants not to be found in the city. Hydrant committed on the charge in default of $500.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Drunkenness.—Thomas T. S. Bayne and T. A. Clarke, of Ind, were sent yesterday dismissed by Recorder Hanson. No case being made out against them.

Assaulting with a Stone.—Julien Lizee was yesterday arrested, charged with having assaulted and striked John Dudley on the head with a stone, for which he awaits an examination.

Stealing Cards.—A poor devil named John Kelly, who stole fifty cents worth of cards from Joseph Hyp, in the Vendable Saloon, some three weeks since was yesterday discharged by the Recorder, he claiming that Kelly had been sufficiently punished for this petty offence by the imprisonment he had, which he has endured while