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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1854.

{Vol. IV.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7088.}

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, December 29th.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MEDIATION.

Petitions to Congress are circulating in New York, and are being signed by the most prominent citizens, praying for the mediation of the United States in the war now waging between the Western Powers and Russia. The object is one of such memorials seems to be entirely proper and praiseworthy. Our country is the only first rate power in the world which is absolutely untrammeled by existing hostilities. It is the only power which might disinterestedly offer its good services to arrange the subjects of controversy on a basis of justice and impartiality. Above all, it is the only power which maintains unbroken relations of amity with all the parties to the conflict, and whose interposition, and kindly proffers would not be amenable to suspicion. There is yet another reason why the exhibition of a willingness to mediate for the restoration of peace is desirable. It would evince a disposition on our part to put an end to bloody strife, to act in behalf of suffering humanity, and to restore that era of concord and good feeling which prior to the late outbreak, had endured so long that political philanthropists had begun, in their optimism, to believe that the sword had been beaten into the ploughshare, and that the devilish mystery of war would henceforth be converted into memorials of the sanguinary spirit of past ages.

The reasons that militate in favor of mediation are certainly potent, yet in common with ninety-nine persons out of every hundred who have given the subject mature consideration, we believe that an effort to end the war in this way would, at present, prove wholly fruitless. The period is not yet ripe for the dawn of that better spirit which is the harbinger of peace. The belligerents are not yet glutted with slaughter. The Moloch of war remains insatiated. The hecatombs of victims are incomplete. Our offer would perhaps be received with courtesy, but would encounter certain rejection. We shall have to wait until the combatants are exhausted, until their treasuries are begger, their basis decimated, and their blood cooled. It is not in the full fever of the conflict, when the fiercest passions of humanity are unsurpated away, when the horrors of war have not been thoroughly borne to the different nations engaged in it, and when the thirst of vengeance and the feeling pride of military glory control irresistibly their minds, that we can undertake to convince them that peace may be restored without dishonor, and that war is frightful alone in misery and woe. In the lull of the battle, our mediation may be opportune. It will probably come sooner than is expected by many; for the contest to which the strongest powers of Europe are parties, is in a nature to elicit superhuman energy, and reaction must soon follow. England and France must employ all their resources against their

[illegible] foe, while Russia, menaced by Sweden, Austria, must divide her exchequer, and depopulate her villages, in order to meet her enemies with an equal array. However popular the war may now be, its continuance will impose such burdens on the people, as inevitably before long to create a general desire for peace.

We do not share the views of those who argue that it is inexpedient and inconsistent for a republic to endeavor to heal the distractions and dissentions of monarchical governments. The distinct structure of our political organization our remoteness from all interested motives both at for a calm investigation and an impartial suffrage. Abstractly, indeed, we can perceive no valid objection to the proposed mediation, nor, while entertaining the rooted opinion that practically it would prove an abortion, can we discern any convincing reason why the experiment would not be tried. The appointment of a commission of distinguished citizens, known as moderate, capable and high minded men would at all events, show that we are not unmindful of the ties of friendship which bind us to the great family of European nations, and that we are anxious to avert the calamities and horrors which are already brooding over the Eastern continent.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen, at its sitting on Tuesday evening, adopted two resolutions of very marked importance in relation to the fire department. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city of New Orleans be, and he is hereby authorized to enter into contract with H. Belvin Esq., Chief Engineer, for the delivery of one steam fire engine, not to exceed in cost more than the sum of nine thousand dollars, agreeably to the specifications printed by said Belvin, in pamphlet form, and presented to the Mayor—and steam engine to be subject to the approval of the Surveyor and Council thereof.

Resolved, That the members of the different fire companies of this city be requested to appoint a number of delegates as they may deem proper, who shall be by them authorized to select one para in who shall act as their honorary assistants, for the Fire Department. Said appointments to be subject to the approval of the Common Council. Said officers to be governed by the ordinances of the city of New Orleans, relative to the government of the Fire Department. Said appointments to be made on the third day of February, 1855, and in default of such appointments being made by the firemen, the Chief Engineer shall have power to fill such vacancies as may thereafter as possible.

Both the above resolutions passed by a unanimous vote, and we presume, concurrence of the opposite branch from the Board of Aldermen.

The report of the Committee on Fire embodies many effective and lably the considerations which should induce the Council to submit these resolutions with regard to a steam fire engine, its utility has been demonstrated in a most unquestionable manner. The experience of an experienced fireman as well as that of Risk shows that on one occasion a hose was cut, the injury done with Cincinnati engine, hand engines were worked without the least benefit, that the flames were making rapid progress, while the bursting of liquor casks compelled the firemen to remain at a respectful distance. "In fifteen minutes," says Mr. Risk,

"The 'Citizens Gift,' the smallest of the steam fire engines of Cincinnati, made her appearance, (having come fourteen squares,) with steam up, and in less than five minutes more three seven eighths inch streams were pouring into the fourth and fifth stories of the building, each pipeman standing at a distance of full one hundred feet, throwing twenty-four barrels of water each minute on the fire. In a few minutes the burning liquid was so completely diluted that it would not burn. The pipemen made two new attachments of two pipes more, and entered the lower stories of the building. The Chief Engineer ordered the hand engines home at the time, and in a little over an half hour from the time the first alarm was given scarcely a spark was visible, the steam engine alone the conqueror of the Fire King."

Mr. H. Belvin, Chief Engineer, offers to build a steam engine of fifty horse power and to leave the same for trial until the Council shall be satisfied, before he demands payment for the same. Under such circumstances, the Assistants have acted with commendable judgment in accepting the contract.

With regard to a Chief of the Fire Department, the report sets forth the example of other cities, the excellent effects which have followed, the expediency of placing the organization under a responsible head, the importance of union and energy which can only be obtained by vesting proper authority in a chief, and the necessity of having a competent person in charge of the Fire Department, who will be enabled to make known its exact condition and wants, whenever such information is needed. Very properly the selection of a Chief is left to the Firemen themselves. This provision ought, we think, to remove the objections which the Department has hitherto urged to the plan.

PUTNAM FOR JANUARY.—We are indebted to J. S. WHITE, No. 193 Canal street, for the January number of this popular Magazine. It contains a large amount of choice reading.

☞ PORTRAIT PAINTING.—Mr. ROBERT CHAWANER, a pupil of the celebrated COUTURE and an artist of high reputation, has arrived in our city, and takes rooms at No. 87 Chartres street, for the exercise of his profession. He has a large number of valuable paintings by the finest masters, which families are invited to examine. Mr. CHAWANER takes likenesses, copies old paintings, restores faded ones, and reproduces portraits from daguerreotypes. We have had the pleasure of examining some of the productions of this distinguished artist, and are fain to confess that we have rarely, if ever, beheld more exquisite and life like portraits. Amateurs would do well to call at 87 Chartres street, and inspect these charming creations of genius.

CANADA.—Lord Elgin has left Quebec for New York and leave will embark for England. Sir E. W. Head has been sworn in as Governor General. He has said that the next Gazette will see all the officers who were deprived of their rank by joining the annexation movement restored to their former position.

SAVINGS BANKS OF BOSTON.—On the 23d there was a heavy run on the Savings Banks of Boston, owing to an idle rumor which obtained circulation, with reference to their condition. The poor persons seem much alarmed, and are striving to get their deposits which are promptly paid on demand. The larger stockholders and depositors, have over, have full confidence, and are, with few exceptions, rather disposed to add to, than take from the capital of the institutions. It is believed they are all sound, and that the panic will soon cease.

☞ A beautiful young lady of Albany, named Weaver, died a few days ago from the effects of ether which she took while undergoing an operation.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1854.

The Senate accomplished a great work yesterday—the passage of a bill establishing a COURT to investigate claims against the Government. This Court, according to the bill passed by the Senate, is to consist of three Judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices, as all Judges do under the Constitution, during good behavior. A strenuous effort was made to give this Court the character of a commission, and to limit the term of service of the Commissioners to six years, so as to throw the office into the general fund of political "spoils" at least once in six years, and furnish social places for political bonbons. But thanks to Mr. Clayton and other conservative Senators, whose object it was to establish a tribunal that should be of eminent utility to the country rather than increase the spoils of party. This effort was defeated by a vote of 24 to 16, and the independence of the Court was thus established.

The Judges are to receive a salary of $4,000 each, and the Solicitor to represent the Government before this Court, for whose appointment the bill provides, is to receive a salary of $3,500. The salary of the chief clerk is fixed at $2,000, of an assistant at $1,500, and of a messenger at $600.

In the course of the discussion upon the bill, yesterday, Mr. Clayton stated that during the last session, Congress had spent about fifty days upon private bills; that one of the officers of the Senate had estimated the expenses of Congress at $2105 per day, and another at $6000 per day. Taking the first to be the true cost of legislation, the time spent upon private bills had cost the country $257,500; and all this time was devoted to business which did not belong to the legislative department of the Government, but strictly and properly to the judicial, since the constitution had divided the Government into three branches—the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial, giving to the latter jurisdiction over all matters in which the United States is a party to the controversy, as they were in all claims against the Government.

Whether this bill will pass the House or not either in its present shape or in any shape, at this session, is somewhat doubtful, though there seems to be a favorable disposition entertained towards its general principles.

The House has done a good work in passing the Senate bill suppressing the circulation of all bank notes in this District under the denomination of five dollars, or issuing notes of the denomination of five dollars and upwards payable in bank notes or in anything but gold and silver. This last clause is designed to break up such banking as that of Selden, Withers & Co., who issued notes payable in Virginia bank notes, and not in gold and silver. This bill only awaits the signature of the President to become a law, and it is to be hoped, that it will, if it is not to take effect until the first day of November next.

While speaking of this commendable legislation of the two branches of Congress,—and it always gives me as much pleasure to commend the doings of our national legislative bodies,—I will take the occasion to remark that they both appear to be in a favorable mood to despatch business, and are accordingly disposing of it with more than usual expedition, and with less than the usual quantum of mere idle *talk*. This may, perhaps, arise from the breaking up of the old party lines, and the softening down of old party asperities. Men who have for years past "locked horns" upon all party questions, now singularly enough find themselves acting together in the utmost harmony, and with the most kindly feelings. This does not suit, and is a matter of wonder and regret to some. They cannot understand it, and would prevent it if they could; but in complaining of this state of things they do but make themselves objects of laughter and sport. Mr. Florence, of Pa., for instance, yesterday undertook to read the Democrats of the House a lecture. "While at the organization of this Congress," said Mr. F., "we been as ere of good feeling existed, uninterrupted somewhat since, we had a majority, upon the election of Speaker of some fifty in this House, and here it is now dwindled down to ninety-one.—That is worse than the worst enemies of the Democratic party ever intimated it was."

Here Mr. Florence was called to order, and the Chairman sustained the call.

Mr. Florence. "What; is it not in order to test the condition of the Democratic party by seeing how many Democrats we have in this House? If the Chair decides that it is not, I shall take an appeal from his decision." The appeal was accordingly taken and the decision of the chair sustained. So the anxious and troubled Mr. Florence, who seems to think that there is nothing in this world but democracy—that the democracy is of far greater importance than the country, was unable to "test the condition of the Democratic party, by seeing how many Democrats there are in the House." Poor Mr. Florence will soon exclaim, when left "solitary and alone," "Where shall I go?" and it is time he had asked himself that question, for the strong hold of democracy, once considered impregnable, and able to resist any force that could be brought against it, is rapidly crumbling away, and the citadel itself is being deserted by squads, companies and regiments, who are all going over to the "*American*" camp. The cry is, *sauve qui peut*.

We are looking anxiously for foreign news; several steamers are now due, and must bring us when they arrive, important intelligence from the East.

We are favored here with fine, clear, cold weather. MAISON ROUGE.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 21st, Mr. Slidell presented a petition in favor of Americans abroad being prevented by worship and marry, and by their dead according to the dictates of conscience.

Mr Stewart presented a bill for the improvement of lake harbors. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Foot introduced a bill for finishing the breakwater at Lake Champlain.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the committee on foreign affairs be directed to consider the expediency of tendering the mediation of the United States to the belligerents of Great Britain, France and Turkey, on the one side, and of Russia on the other, in the hope of withdrawing the existing controversy by peaceful means from the destructive arbitrament of war, so that the blessings of peace may be again secured to the people of those nations, and also to the general commerce of the world.

Mr. Rusk—Let it lie over.

Mr. Slidell—I shall move that the committee on commerce be instructed to see what legislation is necessary to prevent a conflict between the laws of the several States in reference to pilots.

Mr. Badger moved that the Senate meet tomorrow, and then adjourn to Tuesday next—passed.

Mr Broadhead called up the bill to establish a courts in the investigation of claims. After some discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution asking the Post-master General to inform the Senate whether a contract has been made for carrying the mail from Cairo to New Orleans, as directed by an act of last session, and if not, why?

Mr Allen presented a resolution of the Legislature of Rhode Island in reference to pensions and bounty to the officers, soldiers and sailors who served in the war of 1812; also, in favor of the establishment of a navy yard at Narragansett Bay, and in favor of the establishment of a system of a cheap ocean postage.

Each subject was appropriately referred.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE the Speaker submitted a message from the President of the United States, communicating the correspondence between the Secretary of the State and the Government of the Robert Schlagintweit, relative to Captain Gibson's case. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to enquire whether further legislation is necessary for the better protection of the Old Soldiers of the United States and others engaged in the execution of the laws thereof, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Mace introduced bills for the completion of certain public works heretofore commenced in Wisconsin. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Zollicoffer introduced a bill regulating the right of suffrage in the territories of the U. States. Referred to the committee on territories.

The bill authorizing the corporation of Georgetown to impose special taxes to enable it to subscribe to the Metropolitan Railroad stock, to light the streets, and to supply the inhabitants with water, was passed.

Mr. May, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill organizing the courts in the District of Columbia, and reforming and improving the laws thereof. Passed.

The House adjourned.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Thursday, December 21, 1854.—Nos. 11, 12, and 13. Joseph Battle, petitioner, and Spencer Slatter, assignee, vs. James Taggart, Robert Ratcliffe, John Johnson, and John G. Howze. Errors to the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this court, reversing the judgment of the said circuit court with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a *venere facias de novo*.

No. 23 Adam D. Stewart, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States. This cause was argued by Mr. W. S. Cox for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Bibb for the defendant in error.

No. 26. William S. and Theodore Shields, et al., appellants, vs. Robert R. Barrow. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Louisiana. The appellants in this cause having been called under the 19th rule, and on the motion of Mr. Janin, counsel for the appellee, and failing to appear, this cause was dismissed with costs.

No. 30. Catharine Khan, wife of William Worrance, appellant, vs. Pierre Jordis, jr., et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Louisiana. The appellant in this cause having been called under the 19th rule, and on the motion of Mr. Janin, counsel for the appellee, and failing to appear, this cause was dismissed with costs.

No. 31. William Postale, appellant, vs. William Rousseau. The motion of this cause was commenced by Mr. Gerhard for the appellee.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The Alexandria *Republican* says:

Although the crop of this Parish this year will not be near so much as it was last, still enough will remain to make it worth while a few hogsheads of what they made last year. On a member of planters, the crop is already made.—On what is called the Plain, about Angelina to Choi, P. Manlove Hunt, planted on Bayou Boeuf, the richest region of country in the world perhaps, 700 hogsheads have been made and not, except four hogsheads, but one a day for thirty days, all of which have not been that is taken off by Alex. Cameron, Esq.

The Bayou Boeuf crop approximates somewhat as regard to the seed cane, from the grounds above Alexandria and contiguous farms, usually the most productive of the Bayou Boeuf, has we learn, been very much injured by the late rains.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 28.—The Crystal Palace passed down at 1 o'clock this morning, and the J. P. Tweed at 11 o'clock last night, both for New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26—Noon.—The state of the river is unchanged since yesterday. The weather is warm and cloudy.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Our Cotton market is firm at unchanged prices.

Flour has advanced $1½ @ $2 cents. Ohio being now quoted $8 25 @ $9 50.

Sales of Corn were made to-day at one dollar per bushel.

Pork dull and unchanged in price.

Print Works destroyed by Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—The Print Works in Smithfield, this State, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday.

IOWA UNITED STATES SENATOR.—On the 14th inst., the Legislature of Iowa went into an election for United States Senator. Two ballots were taken with the following result:

Dodge, democrat	29
Warren, freesoiler	19
Harlan, freesoiler	19
Cook, national whig	6

A caucus of the freesoiler members and the six national whigs who voted for Mr. Cook was held the same evening, when Mr. Harlan was nominated. The six national whig members retired from the caucus with the determination not to support the nominee. As the balance of power rests with them, they can either secure the re-election of Mr. Dodge, or have the election postponed until next winter.

After the two ballots, as noticed above, had been taken, a motion prevailed to postpone the elective until Thursday, the 21st instant.

☞ Mr. Lewi Foulkrod, a member of the State Senate, from the Fourth District of Philadelphia, died on the 21st inst., at his residence in Frankford, aged about 33 years.

LAKE PROVIDENCE HERALD.—The excellent paper which has hitherto been independent in politics, is about to take its position in the ranks of the Democracy. Dr. BARD, the editor and proprietor, deserves credit for his moral courage in linking his fortunes with those of a sinking and discomfited party. Peccatorily we wish the *Herald* all possible success. Its conductor is a gentleman and a scholar.

☞ Mr. Benton refused a check of $900, which was handed him by the Mercantile Library Association, in consideration of his recent lecture, delivered in the Freemont Temple.

☞ It is understood in Washington, by those who profess to be posted, that the President will discourage the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, upon the ground of economy, alleging that the King asks too heavy a bonus.

ILLINOIS.—The Hon. Richard Yates, at present a member of the House of Representatives, and the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, formerly a member, are mentioned as prominent candidates for a seat in the Senate of the United States.

ELECTION IN NEBRASKA.—THE CENSUS—The Nebraska Palladium of the 29th ult., says: "A proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Nebraska, dividing the Territory into nine districts, and ordering an election to be held in each, for the choice of Representatives and Councilmen to the Territorial Legislature, and a delegate to Congress—on Tuesday, the 19th day of December next."

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Nebraska City, gives the following item in regard to the census of that district:

The census has just been completed in this District, extending from the Weeping Water, eight miles north of this to the Little Nebema, a distance of about 15 miles south. The result shows: White males of twenty-one years and upwards, one hundred and sixty; of sixteen and upwards, one hundred and twenty-three; under sixteen, one hundred and twenty two; Females of sixteen and upwards, one hundred and twenty-two; under sixteen, one hundred and twenty. Slaves, 9.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—Judge James M. Porter, recently charged the Grand Jury in Wayne co. "against all combinations of persons banded together by vows, oaths, or other obligations, for the purpose *whether executed or contemplated*—of depriving any citizen, native or naturalized, of any right or rights, given and secured to him by the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania or of the United States."

Such a charge, if it was really delivered, says the Baltimore *American*, was equally a violation of law and common sense. The most ultra of Know Nothings, at present, has not contemplated depriving those who are already citizens of any of the rights secured to them by existing laws. The question of altering the laws so that those hereafter admitted to citizenship by naturalization shall come in under different restrictions is neither illegal or unconstitutional. Judge Porter is evidently more of a partizan than a lawyer. Secret societies for the accomplishment of political purposes are of doubtful propriety, but there is certainly nothing in the laws of the country that renders them illegal so long as their object is not to act in contravention of existing laws.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—The correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes as follows:

Col. Steptoe was confirmed to-day as Governor of Utah. Gen. Case, Gen. Butler, and other leading Democrats, yesterday argued strongly against taking an army officer for a civil Governor. It was said that Col. S. would probably resign his commission in order to act, but he was not authorized to speak for the President took up the question, so the subject was laid over. To day, assurances were given that the President would require the nominee to resign from the army. Without this promise, he would not have been confirmed.

Senator Rusk was before the House Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, explaining his views of the Texas debt. The Committee will report the bill to-morrow with the amendments: one, that Texas shall release the United States from responsibility for Indian depredations; the other, that the States shall relinquish all claims against Texas.

Court to Investigate Claims against the General Government.

The bill reported from the Select Committee of the Senate to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States, which has passed the Senate, possesses very general interest. We give a synopsis of its provisions:

The first section provides that a court shall be established, to be called a court of claims, to consist of three judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices during good behavior; and the said court shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an Executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed in the court, or referred to it by any legal or equitable claim, which may be referred to said court by either House of Congress. The claimant to set forth a full statement of his claim. The judges to receive each $4,000 per annum.

The second section provides for the appointment of a solicitor to represent the Government before said court, and defines his duties. He is to receive $3,500 per annum.

The third section provides that rules and regulations shall be established, directs how testimony is to be taken, and gives power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The fourth section prescribes that where it shall appear to the court that the facts set forth in a claim do not furnish ground for relief, the court is not to take testimony, but report to Congress. If the opinion be not confirmed, the claim is barred.

The fifth section further defines the mode of taking testimony by interrogatories, &c.

The sixth section provides for the punishment of false swearing.

The seventh section prescribes the mode of keeping a record of the proceedings, and requires a report to Congress at the commencement of each session. The court to prepare in each case which shall have received a favorable decision a bill or bills to carry the same into effect, and to transmit to Congress the testimony taken in each case, whether the same has received favorable or adverse action.

The eighth section provides for a continuation of cases before Congress not finally acted upon during the session to which reports are made.

The ninth section provides that claims referred upon adversely by the court, and confirmed by Congress shall be considered adjudicated; and that they shall not be considered at a subsequent period unless for such reasons as would furnish ground in cases of law or chancery for a new trial.

The tenth section provides that suitable rooms for the court shall be furnished, either in the Capitol or some part of the city of Washington.

The eleventh section authorizes the court to call upon any of the Departments for information or papers deemed necessary for a proper investigation of claims, and to have the use of all reports of documents, &c. A chief clerk, with a salary of $2,000, an assistant at $1,800, and a messenger at $600, to be appointed; said clerks to be under the control of the court, and to be removed for incompetency or incapacity. The head of no Department is to answer any call for information or papers if in his opinion it would be injurious to the public interest.

This bill is now before the House of Representatives.

THREATS OF OUTBREAK AT ERIE.—It looks very much as if another Railroad war was brewing at Erie. There was a meeting there on Wednesday, of last week, of which one of the participants says:

"After that troubled waters ceased to roll, a vote was taken, when it was carried that at the employees of the time allotted to the Supreme Court to the railroad company for the removal of their tracks, and also all claims with cold damage to the contrary, the ship and other craft of Erie would rip up the track and tear down the bridges."

HEALTH OF MRS. GEN. HARRISON.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of Monday week, says:—

Mrs. Harrison arrived, yesterday, with Mrs. Dodge, of Washington, on a visit to her father, for the long walk or two, but she is still very feeble, and feels quite so entertained of her visit to her friends. J. Scott Harrison arrived at Cleve on Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1854.

There was an entire dearth for Cotton to-day, and 1000 bales changed hands at former prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5-32d.	Fair	10d.
Ordinary	7½ @ 7¾	Middling Fair	10½
Middling	8½ @ 8¾	Fully Fair	9
Good Ordinary	9½ @ 9¾	Good Fair	9½
Middling Fair	10 @ 10½	Good & Fine	9¾

There have been no transactions in Tobacco for some days past.

The Sugar market is dull, but owing to light receipts, the prices are unchanged to fair trade. Fair 5½ @ 6c.

Molasses is in entire request, and 1000 bbls were sold at 24c. Cash.

The Flour market is dull, and only a few small sales were made at former prices.

Corn is dull, and lower, sales were made at 95c. @ 1 bushel.

Of Oats, a few hundred sacks were sold at 55@57½c.

Pork is dull, and lower conditions to result at $20 50@ $21 50.

Nothing of consequence was done in Beef. Sides and Sholders continue off and dull.

Hams are in good request, and prime sugar cured, 10½c. Cash. We quote:

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling.....[illegible]
France.....[illegible]
New York, thirty day bills.....[illegible]
Do. sight.....[illegible]
Philadelphia, thirty days.....[illegible]
Philadelphia, sight.....[illegible]
Mobile, thirty days.....[illegible]
Mobile, sight.....[illegible]

☞ Exchange unchanged. We have of late ships taken the Liverpool, per bill.

HIGH CHANGE DAILY!

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

FROM 12 M. TO 1 P. M.,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL, NEWS AND READING ROOMS.

Exposure on Gravier Street.

MASTERS OF VESSELS ADMITTED FREE.

SHERMAN, WEARDEN & CO., Proprietors.

WANTED—A good Grain Cradle. Apply at CRESCENT MUTUAL INS. CO.

LANDING ex ship Northumberland, from Liverpool, 50 bags Old Cocoa Cheroon, for sale by

A COUTIE, 13 Bienville st.

SARDINES—50 cases in half oval boxes—a qr do, for sale by JOS H HAMES & CO.

Holiday Gifts.

MOORE'S,

67 CANAL STREET.

GILT AND PAINTED TEA SETS.
RICH CHINA COFFEE CUPS IN PAIRS.
PAINTED CHINA TEA SETS.
GILT ANT PAINTED DECORATED DINNER SERVICES.
TEA SETS IN MUGS FOR CHILDREN.
CHINA CARD BASKETS, ETC. 421 1d

JUST LANDING from ship Mount Vernon, from Marseilles, and for sale by the undersigned: 500 bbls Superfine Flour.

C CAVAROC & CO.

Fine Olive Oil, in bbls and qr bbls, for sale by C CAVAROC & CO.

BOXES cheese, omitted in invoice, for sale by C CAVAROC & CO.

LARGE set tobacco warehouse, from Mobile, 50 boxes assorted Brunswick in glass jars, for sale by C CAVAROC & CO, 144 Royal st

BUSHED BELL

H. LUCKENBACH & CO.,

46 CHARTRES STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per ship Ann, a large & beautiful assort of Parisian Dressed DOLLS. German Bisk DOLLS of all sizes. Lady Head BOXES.

Just received by the ship Gondolier, from Liverpool, CUTLERY KNIVES, SCISSORS, and W. A Rodgers's celebrated RAZORS.

Always on hand.

COMMON Descriptions;

Ladies' and children's SIK GLOVES.

Gentlemen's Silk and Gloves;

HOSIERY of all prices;

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CHARLES WEYMAN,

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE,

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Stoves, Grates, Fire-Place Stoves, &c., &c.

No. 46 Tchoupitoulas street,

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HAS constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Tin and Copper Ware, Stoves and Stove-pipe &c., Russian Sheet Iron, of Superior quality, Sheet zinc, Zinc Washboards, Tin Pots and Kettles, Copper Boilers, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper Stills, Copper Pots, Copper Bottoms, Tin Pots, Tin Kettles, Tin Boilers, Tin Stills, Tin Tea Kettles, Tin Dippers, Tin Funnels, Tin Pans, Tin Cups, Tin Ladles, Tin Dishes, Tin Bottoms, Tin Pots, Tin Tea