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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 17.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

THE NORTHERN MAIL was again a partial failure yesterday. We received Baltimore papers of the 10th—as late as due—but nothing from New York later than the 8th inst.

WHAT WE WANT.

One of the greatest wants of New Orleans—a want that must be fulfilled ere she can expect to attain the apogee of her destiny—is a resident population. At present our city is thronged with strangers, who come hither from every part of the country, partly in pursuit of pleasure, and partly with a view to business. A few short months will elapse, and this swarm of visitors will disappear. Were this the be-all and end-all of the misfortune, its influence would be neither disastrous nor permanent. But, unhappily, the same period that witnesses the departure of the thousands who visit us in winter, is considered the fitting moment for the absence of a host of denizens who claim to be citizens of New Orleans; who transact their commercial affairs here; who reside amongst us one half the year, and yet have no real tie of interest in our progress and prosperity. The consequence of this anomaly in our position, is a limitation of trade to the cold season, an utter suspension of activity throughout the summer, the absence of all inducements to capitalists to invest their means in public improvements, and an almost unconquerably apathy and indisposition to enterprises of pith and moment on the part of those who may be regarded as the resident population. For years and years the people of New Orleans witnessed, with stolid apathy, the efforts of rival cities successfully to wrest from them a portion of their legitimate trade; to divert it into new channels; to create other *debouchés* for the vast granaries of the West. The press, faithful sentinels, by dint of wearisome yet constant iteration, at length awoke New Orleans to a sense of the danger that menaced her. But even then, how faint and feeble were the exertions made to restore her decaying fortunes. The millionaires amongst us, upon whom public expectation relied, to come forward at the crisis, and by munificent liberality contribute to render New Orleans all that she should be, were precisely those whose [illegible] capacity and calm indifference were [illegible] against every appeal. The property [illegible] have been the most fatal of our foes—[illegible] men, of whom it has been forcibly remarked, that their loftiest ambition was to build houses for $3000 and lease them at $[illegible] per annum, have stood idly by, and [illegible] the little that has been accomplished [illegible] done by the middle and humble classes [illegible] who toil for their daily bread.

Therefore, when we say that New Orleans [illegible] a permanent population, let it not be understood that we refer to the lordly [illegible] of real estate, for these, though [illegible] residents of our city, are amongst us but not of us. They have no sympathy [illegible] and are unwilling, for the most part, [illegible] a little of their wealth to the [illegible] of our prosperity. The permanent population to which we refer is to be [illegible] entirely constituted, if we are to derive from it any real and lasting benefit. We [illegible] artisans, tradesmen, persons of strong [illegible] and willing hearts, manufacturers, and [illegible] that busy and industrious element that [illegible] thriving cities, and helps to build [illegible] greatness. But we cannot expect [illegible] this element hither, except under [illegible] circumstances. Commerce and [illegible] fixed and unchangeable [illegible]. They will not go where they are unstable. Business cannot be forced to [illegible] New Orleans in summer, where the capitalist starves, and where the terror of [illegible] visitations constantly prevails.—[illegible] order to secure a permanent population [illegible] New Orleans, and business all the [illegible] two things are indispensable—[illegible] most important is public health; [illegible] the completion of such facilities [illegible] communication as must command a [illegible] of trade equally in summer [illegible] winter. The first is, however, the leading desideratum for the nonce. Give us [illegible] health, and seven eighths of the impediments to our progress are removed.

A writer in yesterday's *Bulletin* treats this [illegible] in a sensible manner, fully appreciating the absolute necessity of making New Orleans a healthy city, as paramount to all [illegible] efforts at improvement. He says, truly [illegible] that so long as half our population [illegible] migratory, and feel that New Orleans [illegible] never be their home, simply for the reason that yellow fever may almost decimate [illegible] families, if they remain during the summer months, just so long must she be the [illegible] of a migratory population. Public [illegible] then, is the first desideratum, and the [illegible] should be frequently and strongly urged, not only upon our local authorities, but upon the Legislature of our State. We have no hesitation in saying that with the [illegible] of enterprise now developed—tardily [illegible]—were New Orleans exempt from the peril of epidemic visitations, she would extend her commerce tenfold, and become as busy a mart in July as she is now in January.

THE BAGASSE BURNER.—The attention of sugar planters and others is directed to the advertisement in our columns. It will be seen that GILMAN'S Patent Bagasse Train is [illegible] operation on the plantation of E. H. SAXONS at Pattersonville, St. Mary's parish. The sugar is made in an open train of kettles, to which heat is applied from bagasse burnt [illegible] GILMAN'S furnace. The economy of fuel effected by this process is very remarkable, and the practical operation of the invention is in every respect, worthy the consideration of persons interested in the sugar culture. Those who are desirous of witnessing the manufacture of sugar by this process, can reach Pattersonville by 4 P. M., on the Opelousas railroad. The patentee is there, and announces himself ready to give every information that may be required respecting the furnace, its peculiarity, its saving of fuel, &c.

WINES FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—The well known and popular establishment of L. MOREAU & Co., No. 11 Tchoupitoulas street offers for sale a very extensive and choice assortment of wines, brandies and liquors of every kind, comprising the very [illegible] best selected brands in the market, whether foreign or domestic. The amateurs of choice liquors are referred to the advertisement in our columns for details.

M'ME D'AQUIN'S ACADEMY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of M'me D'Aquin's Seminary for young ladies. It is one of the best conducted establishments of education in our city.

Governor Grimes, in his message to the Legislature of Iowa, says: It being currently reported last summer that the President of the United States had failed to protect the citizens of Kansas for the reason that he had received no official intelligence of the outrages committed, he had deemed it his duty to inform President Pierce of certain outrages committed against citizens of Iowa, and demand protection for them. He furnishes a copy of his letter to the President, and desires to reiterate the opinion that it is the duty of the State to protect its former citizens, now residing in Kansas, whenever the general government was unable or neglected to do so.

GOV. WHEELER, says a dispatch from Washington, holds his commission as Minister to Nicaragua, but he was recalled for the [illegible] in the President's message for [illegible] government suspending diplomatic relations with that country.

Municipal Elections.

LOWELL, MASS., Dec. 8.—Stephen Mansur, American Republican, was elected Mayor [illegible].

[illegible], Dec. 8.—Geo. W. Richardson, Republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., Dec. 8.—Our municipal election to-day was warmly contested, and more votes were polled than at the Presidential election. Wm. Cushing, the present Mayor, was re-elected, receiving 1,100 votes against 843 for Daniel Pike.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Dec. 8.—The Republican ticket for town officers has been elected, with two exceptions.

Young Seguin, a son of the late popular vocalist, who was born in this country, has been pursuing his musical studies in Paris with great success. A letter written to the New York *Sunday Dispatch* says there were at a recent examination ninety aspirants for the honors of the Conservatoire, of whom ten only were to be selected for honors. They had to be judged by Auber, Halevy, Ambroise Thomas, Caraffa, and others of equal note. Young Seguin sang an aria from "L'Etoile du Nord," also in a trio from "William Tell," and with great success. He was highly complimented by all the professors, and was elected as an "Eleve du Conservatoire Imperial de Musique." It was feared by some of his friends that his being an American might deprive him of a fair chance of success, but Auber, Halevy and others decided distinctly and strongly in his favor.

Report of the Commander-Chief of the Army.

We find in the *National Intelligencer* the annual report of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott. It is a brief document. He thus refers, in part, views and recommendations contained in his former reports:

1. It has been gratifying to observe, within the past year, that the commendable [illegible] the benefit of enlisted men—increase of pay, with the offer of conditional promotion to sergeants, &c.—has been attended with the good effects anticipated—an improvement in the character of the rank and file. A further benefit of the same kind would, it is believed, result from a change in the system of recruiting heretofore proposed by me—each regiment to keep two of its companies (assigned, alternately) on depot services, for filling its own ranks.

2. That the efficiency of the army would be greatly promoted by a provision for the retirement of superannuated and other disabled officers is a proposition already so repeatedly urged by the War Department, and by military committees of Congress, as well as by the General-in-Chief, that it need not be here farther dwelt upon.

3. The want indispensable to the well-being of the army, and now the most pressing of all—pressing when first presented, and yearly become more so—is an increased compensation to commissioned officers, such as has already been accorded to the rank and file, proportional to the altered condition of our country and times, or the great depreciation of money since the present tariff of pay and subsistence was established. Originally this was deemed quite moderate, and had for many years been undergoing a slow diminution; but our recent successes in arms adding immensely to the territory and wealth of the Union, have suddenly diminished the necessaries and comforts of officers thirty per cent, more, making in all forty or fifty per centum, by a corresponding diminution in the value of their stationary receipts, while in every other department of life, public and private, the rewards of labor, talent and science have, by an equitable advancing scale, remained as before. It certainly seems a peculiar hardship upon our officers, who contributed so much labor, talent, science and blood towards those successes, that they should thereby have reduced themselves to a state of comparative poverty. But hope, though long deferred, still confides in the justice of Congress.

In my last report I presented a plan of moderate relief for the future. Its features were an addition to the monthly pay, an increase of the commutation price of rations, and a *service ration* for every three (instead of, as now, every five) years on duty. Except in the last point, this scheme is approximated by the plan of the House bill No. 381, 3d session, which was before the present Congress at its first session, and which, if it passes, would no doubt afford very material relief to all in commission.

In considering the policy and equity of such relief, it is but just to remember that the military profession absolutely separates the officer from every pursuit of private interest; that it claims despotic control over his time and movements and energies. As he belongs to the service entire, upon it alone he must depend, and hence it should secure him a reasonable support. Nothing more than this has been aimed at in any quarter, as no augmentation that has been suggested approximates to that (four-sevenths of the former pay) recently accorded to all under the rank of lieutenant.

4. In this connection I again suggest an amendment of the pension laws so as to place the army on the same footing with the navy, the existing discrimination of law being greatly against the army. To effect such equalization would involve scarcely any change in detail of the present code beyond some such provision as the following:

The cases of officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the army, who have died, or may die, by reason of injury received, casualty incurred, or of disease contracted while in the line of their duty, *to be placed on the same footing with those of the several ranks of the navy, in like cases, as by law now established in regard to pensions,* assimilating the various ranks equitably for the purpose.

Southern Commercial Convention.

THIRD DAY.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10, 1856.—Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, Mr. Jones, of Georgia, moved to take from the table Goulding's resolutions relative to the reopening of the slave trade. Mr. Spratt, of Charleston, South Carolina, editor of the Charleston Standard, hoped that the motion would prevail. He thought that the question of slavery was the most appropriate one that could occupy the attention of the Convention. He also advocated the revival of the slave trade, and desired to hear the objections to it stated by those who were opposed to the consideration of the question. This Convention should not recognize the right of Congress to impose any restrictions upon the slave trade, and it should meet the question at once.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, thought the Convention was not competent to consider the subject at this time. It was a great moral question, and the South should ponder long before openly defying the opinion of the whole Christian world. The recent message of Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, had astonished the whole South; and for one, he was not prepared to endorse his views. The subject was involving tremendous consequences, and time for reflection was necessary.

Mr. Richardson, of Maryland, said he was not prepared to advocate a commerce in slaves, and hoped the fire-brand would receive no consideration.

Mr. Gholson, of Virginia, opposed the taking of the resolutions from the table, unless it was now discussed as with the world at large. The moral effect of it, in its present aspect, would be, that if the South insisted upon and desired the revival of the slave trade, it would drive away many who are now with us, and be regarded as a direct attack upon the Union.

Mr. Goulding, of Georgia, made an earnest speech, defending the renewal of the slave trade. He believed the institution of slavery to have come from God, and he was ready to defend it in all its bearings. It conferred equal blessings upon both races. It was a greater crime to tear husband from wife in Virginia, to work upon cotton fields, than to purchase negroes in Africa, and christianize and civilize them here. Now is the time to decide the question and assert our rights before the whole world.

Messrs. Cropper and Green, of Virginia, endorsed Mr. Goulding's views, and Mr. McLeod, of Texas, pledged his State to the extremest views. He urged that to-day Mexico was falling to pieces by our side, and we must introduce there our peculiar institution, and thus counteract European intrigues. Negro labor is well calculated for the development of that region.

The motion to take up the resolutions was finally lost by a vote of 18 to 86, South Carolina, Texas, and a part of Tennessee, only voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Cochran, of Alabama, chairman of the Business Committee, reported a series of resolutions relative to the Pacific Railroad. They first declare that the general government has no power to construct a railroad; 2d, that the railroad should be made along the line of the 32d parallel of latitude, by the aid of States and Territories individually, by grants of land from the federal government, and by contracts for carrying the mails and military stores, &c. They also recommend the aid of the Southern States, by every means, towards the construction of the road. The first resolution was adopted.

A long debate took place upon the second resolution. Mr. Barwell defended it. Taking it for granted that it was a practical measure, he regarded the road proposed as a good conductor to carry Southern institutions into the countries bordering upon the proposed route, including Northern Mexico. The co-operation of the whole South is needed, or the route through the Northern States would be selected, to the injury of our own section. He denied the power of the general government to build the road.

Mr. Hubbard, of Alabama, thought that as the general government would be benefited greatly by the building of the road, it should grant land for the purpose.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, opposed the measure at length, as asking Congress for a grant of land was likely to lead to corruption and abuse of the power of the government. It had no constitutional right to grant land for railroad purposes.

Mr. Cochran, of Alabama, defended the resolution. It is necessary for the preservation of Southern rights that the road should be built, through the Southern States. He defended the constitutionality of the mode proposed at great length.

Mr. Albert Pike thought the resolution unnecessary, as the scheme proposed by him had been already adopted by the last two Conventions. This invited the co-operation of all the Southern States, cities and individuals, in joint stock company. A charter has already been granted by Louisiana, and he hoped that the subscription books would soon be opened. He wanted the general government to have nothing to do with the building of the road, but as the North was getting large donations of lands, the South should take her share. He referred to the rapidly increasing preponderance of the North, and the hostility evinced there to the South in the vote at the recent Presidential election. The South must act immediately or it will be too late, and the North would build the road. He opposed disunion, and depicted its horrible consequences, but he believed it preferable to inequality and oppression in the Union.

After further debate, the resolutions were recommitted to the Committee on Business, when the Convention adjourned, to attend the grand ball given to the delegates this evening.

The discussions to-day were animated and interesting. The slave trade question [illegible] were received with decided applause. There are no prospects of adjournment before Friday. The Business Committee have received the credentials of over 500 delegates. A letter from Senator Toombs will be read to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY.

SAVANNAH, December 11.—Mr. De Bow, of Louisiana, from the Committee of Business, [illegible]

[illegible]

The resolutions offered yesterday, in favor of the Pacific Railroad, were then taken up, and adopted without amendment. Many other resolutions were offered and appropriately referred.

A letter from Senator Toombs was read. It is in favor of absolute free trade and direct taxation. A thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

Much desultory debate here sprung up in favor of reopening the slave trade, and the exclusion of everything Northern from the South.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9th.—*Senate.*—Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, made a long, elaborate speech on slavery, in the course of which he assailed the President's message, and defended the motives and principles of the Republican party. He spoke until the hour of adjournment.

In the *House*, upon a motion to refer the President's message, Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, spoke an hour in reply to Messrs. Campbell and Sherman, of Ohio, embracing topics involved in the late political canvass. The question upon the admission of Mr. Whitfield as delegate from Kansas was further considered, and resulted in allowing the claimant to take the oath of office. This was done by a vote of 112 to 108. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, with commendable promptitude, reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, two of the annual appropriation bills: one for the support of the Military Academy, and one for the payment of invalid and other pensions. The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances was laid before the House and twenty thousand copies ordered to be printed. Communications were also received from the State Department, transmitting information from the Statistical Bureau, and estimates for certain expenses of the Department.

THE ATLANTIC'S NEWS.

The U. S. mail steamer *Atlantic*, with dates from Liverpool to the 26th ult., arrived at New York on the 11th inst. The news by this arrival is not of striking importance. Monetary affairs are improving. The British government is acting in a spirit of much liberality in respect to the Atlantic telegraph.

Mr. Cobden has written a letter to the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, heartily endorsing the proposition of the American government to abolish privateering, and to guarantee the safety of private property on the high seas under any circumstances.

The following letter has been addressed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Cyrus W. Field:

"TREASURY CHAMBERS, Nov. 26

"*Sir*: Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 13th ult., addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, requesting, on behalf of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, certain privileges and protection in regard to the line of telegraph which it is proposed to establish between Newfoundland and Ireland, I am directed by their lordships to acquaint you that they are prepared to enter into a contract with the said Telegraph Company, based upon the following conditions, namely:

"1. It is understood that the capital required to lay down the line will be £350,000.

"2. Her Majesty's government engage to furnish the aid of ships to take what soundings may still be considered needful, or to verify those already taken, and favorably to consider any request that may be made to furnish aid by their vessels in laying down the cable.

"3. The British government, from the time of the completion of the line, and so long as it shall continue in working order, undertakes to pay at the rate of £14,000 a year, being at the rate of four per cent. on the assumed capital, as a fixed remuneration for the work done on behalf of the government in the conveyance, outward and homeward, of their messages. This payment to continue until the net profits of the company are equal to a dividend of £6 per cent., when the payment shall be reduced to £10,000 a year for a period of twenty-five years. It is, however, understood that if the government messages in any year shall, at the usual tariff rate charged to the public, amount to a larger sum, such additional payment shall be made as is equivalent thereto.

"4. That the British government shall have a priority in the conveyance of their messages over all others, subject to the exception only of the government of the United States, in the event of their entering into an arrangement with the Telegraph Company, similar in principle to that of the British government, in which case the messages of the two governments shall have priority in the order in which they arrive at the station.

"5. That the tariff of charges shall be fixed with the consent of the Treasury, and shall not be increased without such consent being obtained, so long as this contract lasts.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES WILSON.

"CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., 37 Jermyn street."

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand Miss Rothschild, eldest daughter of Baron and Baroness Lionel Rothschild, is shortly to be married to Baron Alphonse Rothschild, son of Baron Charles Rothschild, of Paris.

THE WRECK REGISTER FOR 1855.—This important document has been recently published by the Board of Trade. The total number of wrecks and casualties reported to have occurred to vessels on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1855, is 1,144, representing a burden of 176,544 tons; [illegible] being British, 11 colonial, and 116 foreign. The number of wrecks in 1852 were 1,015; in 1853, 832; in 1854, 987; in 1855, 1,141. The number of lives reported as saved from wrecked vessels was 1,[illegible]. In 1855 the total number of lives lost was 469; in 1854, the total number of lives lost was 1,549; in 1853, 689; in 1852, 920. The number of collisions reported is greatly on the increase, being 274 against 24 registered in 1854, 73 in 1853, and 57 in 1852. The wreck experience of the year 1855 has been extremely favorable to life; the number lost being 451 less than 1852, 220 less than 1853, and 1,080 less than 1854, the only casualty of magnitude being the ship John, off the Manacles, on the 3d day of May, by which 191 lives were lost.

A letter from Berlin, of the 25th, in the Hanover *Gazette*, says: "Nothing positive is yet known as to the decision that will be come to with regard to the meeting of the Congress, but negotiations are actively going on on the subject; and the idea begins to gain ground that the meeting of a Congress will be the only means of solving pending difficulties. France profits by her influence to obtain concessions from Russia; and this strengthens her alliance with England, which is now considered as at all events assured. As to Austria, she still maintains her opinion of the inopportuneness of a Congress; but it is not true that she has protested against it, or sent notes on the subject to the powers interested."

FRANCE.—The latest intelligence from Algiers is understood to be unfavorable. The moment the French troops withdrew, after the last razzia, the hostile tribes directed their vengeance against those who accepted the French alliance. The consequence is that preparations are already making for a spring campaign in Algeria, on a scale unheard of since the period of its first conquest.

"All doubt," says the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, "of the withdrawal of the Neapolitan legation is put an end to by a notice that the interests which it has hitherto represented will be attended to by the Prussian Embassy. The Marquis d'Antonini has received his passports, and will leave some day this week for Brussels."

The Council of the Bank of France met today at the Finance office, for the purpose of obtaining an authorization to increase the capital of the Bank. The effect produced on the funds by that step was favorable.

In Imperial France the principles of civil and religious liberty do not appear to be well understood. Forty-six individuals of a new sect, said to be Methodist in its discipline and teaching, have been fined for holding a prayer meeting which the government interdicted. It may be remembered that when the Evangelical Alliance met in Paris, some time ago, there was some kind of interdict placed upon their forms of worship to which the Alliance assented; but those who have now been punished for forwarding their conscientious convictions were not so obedient. It is a repetition of the old story about Darius and Daniel in the kingdom of Babylon.

SPAIN.—A private letter from Madrid, of the 19th, mentions the following facts:

"The question of the fusion with the family of Don Carlos is advancing towards a solution. It is the desire of Russia, as clearly manifested by Count Stackelberg. Eventually, the ministry will be obliged to do all that the Queen, acting under the inspiration of a King, may command them. The Ministers who, on every occasion, are thus obliged to give way, endeavor to restrain her Majesty. They wished the palace to set up an [illegible] in order to afford a pretext for strong measures of repression. The affair of Malaga has been the result. Some days since a conspiracy in favor of an absolutist [illegible] was proposed. The court insisted that it should go on, but it was opposed by a certain ex-minister that it was better to wait for the meeting of the Cortes and [illegible] parliamentary check, [illegible] by Gen. Narvaez."

Later accounts from Madrid describe the late movement of Malaga to be of no ordinary character. Insurgents crying "Viva la Republica," fired on the troops; and thirty were, says the *Post's* correspondent, killed and wounded on both sides. The government had sent orders by telegraph to execute all [illegible] besides the [illegible] had already been put to death.

A decree authorizes the Minister of Finance to [illegible] to foreign markets to the amount of sixty millions of reals, to be [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] lost in the Republicans [illegible] in Malaga, is greater than at first stated. Of the insurgents more than fifteen are killed; while eight of the soldiery have received dangerous wounds.

[illegible]—BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The [illegible] refuses unanimously the [illegible] for the provisional [illegible] of the Neufchatel prisoners. It [illegible] ready to enter into negotiations, [illegible] to renew relations on a neighborly [illegible], but at the same time, will [illegible] to take its legitimate course. [illegible], by telegraph on Monday, [illegible] that unless the matter is [illegible] the opening of the Chambers, the King of Prussia will have to refer the [illegible] message, from which there will be no receding hereafter. The Swiss journals, [illegible] that the federal government is [illegible] no measure which prudence [illegible] for the defence of the Territory.

[illegible].—There has been another disturbance [illegible], which has excited great [illegible].

The Paris [illegible] Conferences have received [illegible] for the new Conference on

the Sound Dues as are calculated to bring the question to a settlement.

In this hope governments not hitherto represented have been invited to send envoys to the present Conference, so that the settlement may have complete sanction.

NAPLES.—*Naples*, Nov. 20.—It is pretty certain now that nothing effectual will be done; a modified amnesty will, after a long delay, be granted. His Majesty never will be brought to deny the convictions and change the system of 35 years' growth. From this quarter, therefore, nothing is to be hoped.—The *Malacca*, British war steamer, which came in on Saturday, is likely to remain here, at all events until further orders, a fact which gives satisfaction, for though we are in a state of the most perfect tranquillity, and the Liberals are resolved not to disturb it, all contingencies should be provided for.

A manifesto of a very strong character has been posted about, in which the people are told that the most civilized powers of Europe have interposed to save the Neapolitan people from the horrible system under which they suffered. "The people," says the manifesto, "are purposely kept in ignorance, that they may be more easily brutified by a corrupt system of espionage and police." They are told that "they ought to take advantage of the sympathies of the great powers, while they are warm and active, and rise in vindication of their oppressed constitution."

The *Prussian Correspondenz* affirms that Russia has no further object in its negotiation with Naples than a treaty of commerce and a modification of shipping dues.

GREECE.—Accounts from Athens, to the 14th, announce that the elections have turned in favor of the Ministry, and that the Allied troops would leave Greece soon after the return of King Otho.

The East.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 24.—By accounts of the 14th, from Constantinople, it appears that 600 wooden houses had been destroyed by a fire at Pera.

The authorities and the Sisters of Charity had taken charge of the families who were left without an asylum.

Another very extensive fire had broken out at Adrianople.

The catastrophe at Rhodes, occasioned by the lightning having struck the immense store of gunpowder which was placed in the vaults belonging to the Ancient Knights, destroyed the whole Turkish quarter so completely that only three children were saved. One thousand persons are said to have perished.

The *Journal de Constantinople* states that a Russian company in the Black Sea have purchased forty steam vessels.

The settlement of the Turco-Asiatic frontier has been postponed till next May.

Advices from Bagdad, of the 18th of October, state that the cholera was committing great ravages there.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—Two persons, who know exactly how matters stand, to day state that the Bessarabian frontier question may be considered settled, "in so far as Belgrade is concerned." It was not said whether Russia had yielded, or whether England, Austria and Turkey had come to an understanding with France; but the positive assurance has been given that New Belgrade would eventually be ceded to Moldavia. The same may be said as regards the Isle of Serpents.

VIENNA, Nov. 23.—According to telegraphic advices from Constantinople, Ali Pacha was only twenty-four hours in office.

He and Redschid Pacha could not agree.

The first sitting of the European Commission entrusted with drawing up the regulations concerning the navigation of the Danube, took place at Galatz on the 4th. Omer Pacha, the Turkish commissioner was named president. The Commission, on the proposition of the French representative, dispatched a French gunboat and a Turkish war steamer to the Sulina mouth of the Danube, to restore what is called the legal state of things. Difficulties were anticipated, as the Austrian officials and Austrian troops are at present holding a position on the frontier.

PERSIA.—The Paris *Moniteur* contains a communication from Teheran, dated October 22, by which it appears that nothing positive was known as to the fate of Herat. It appears, however, that the hopes entertained of getting possession of the city by friendly means were not realized. The data as to the real position of the besieged are exceedingly vague. It is said they suffer severely from famine, but that the Persian troops are little better off. Bokhara merchants, come from Herat within the last month, state that, at the time of their passing through the city, siege operations were scarcely perceptible, and that there was barely a blockade of the principal posts. Provisions, and even caravans entered freely by all the other gates.

The Paris Press contains a significant announcement, in alluding to the Persian expedition. In the course of a description of the intentions attributed to the British government in the Persian Gulf, which comprise the occupation of the isle of Karrak, it claims that island as belonging to France, saying: "Karrak, it has been forgotten, belongs to France, by virtue of a treaty concluded in 1808, between M. Pyrault, our Consul at Bassora, and Kerim Khan, probably the wisest of the Sovereigns who have reigned over Persia in modern times. This treaty is doubtless but little known, but that consideration does not diminish its importance, since no ulterior convention has abolished or modified it."

The Accident on the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad—Shocking Particulars.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9.—The following are the additional particulars in regard to the dreadful accident on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad:

The 7 o'clock and 30 minutes Cleveland train for Pittsburg ran through the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago train at Alliance, smashing two passenger cars of the latter train.

One of the cars was thrown into the rotunda of the station, and another through the public room, which constitutes a part of Sourbeck's Hotel, in which several persons were sitting. The rotunda of the sitting room was torn down, by which eight persons were killed and several wounded.

The killed are Jacob Sock, John McIntyre, Dr. Smith and lady, all of Alliance; William Riddle and Mr. Jetterbrot, of New Garden, Ohio; and N. S. Taylor and John Brooks, of Jersey. Among the wounded are Charles Coates, engineer, and lady; M. A. Roth, of Philadelphia, slightly; J. C. Osborne, conductor of the Cleveland train, slightly; D. S. Courtney, slightly; Fielding Cavanaugh and lady; Amos Armour, of Columbus, Indiana, badly; J. Pouter, of Stark county, Ohio, slightly.

An inquest will be held on the bodies today. Most of the killed and wounded were not on the cars, but were sitting in the public room when the accident happened.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the cause of the accident has not transpired yet. Several witnesses, who have been examined, testify that the Cleveland train ran into the other at a fearful rate of speed—at least 35 miles per hour. The conductor of the Fort Wayne train supposed that it would be checked in time, according to the rules of the road, but it seemed to increase its speed as it came forward; without sounding either whistle or bell.

When the collision occurred, it caused a fearful wreck. None of those in the Fort Wayne train were killed, but three were injured. All the wounded are doing well. Mr. Brooks, of New Jersey, was to have been married to a lady in the neighborhood of Alliance, named Sharpe. The accident caused great excitement, and the engineer and fireman of the Cleveland train fled to the woods to escape the fury of the people.

A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster. Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, New York.

For sale in New Orleans by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.

[illegible]

J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres st.

[illegible]

LIQUEURS! LIQUEURS! &C., &C.

[illegible] HENRY VALETON, 30 St. Louis street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHIEF OF POLICE.—His Honor Mayor Waterman yesterday appointed Col. Henry Forno Chief of the City Police, vice Capt. Alexander F. Heynes, resigned. This appointment will doubtless give general satisfaction.

CORRECTION.—We learn that we were incorrect in our report yesterday concerning the stabbing of Mr. A. De Georges, in stating that he struck his assailant. It appears that Mr. De Georges, who, we regret to state, was very dangerously wounded, was stabbed by Mr. De LaBedoyere without provocation.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Session of Tuesday evening, Dec. 16th, 1856. President Summers in the chair, and six members present.

The reading of the minutes was, on motion, dispensed with, after which several communications from the Mayor were read. In one was transmitted the resignation of A. F. Heynes as Chief of Police, and the appointment of Col. Forno as his successor. Another communicating a memorial from the President of the Opelousas Railroad Company, concerning $[illegible] of the railroad tax due the Company by the city, was referred to the Finance Committee.

[illegible]

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Session of Tuesday evening, December 16th. The President in the chair.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.—The river is rising at this point, and we have four feet water on the falls, with six feet eight inches in the canal.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Flour is in good demand, and is quoted at from $6 30 to $6 40. Whisky is dull and ranging from 23½c. to 24½c. Hams are quoted at 7½c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 16.—The Republic passed down Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, and the J. S. Pringle at 11 this morning; the Ben Franklin passed at 1 o'clock, the L. M. Kennett at 2, and the Empress at 4, the Natchez at 11 P. M., the Gibson at 2, and the Eclipse at 4 P. M.

SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, &c.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of dry goods which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Birche & Lossmore's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

[illegible]

[Advertisements]

Office Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. NOTICE is given that on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., (Thanksgiving day) this office will be closed at eleven o'clock. JULES DOLHONDE, Sec'y.

Office of the New Orleans Insurance Co. NOTICE is hereby given that this office will be closed on Thursday next, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on account of the Thanksgiving Day. J. TUYES, President.

NOTICE. General Collecting Agency. [illegible] PAUL E. THEARD, ALFRED R. AUDLER.

Laurent Ucer, DEPOT OF FRENCH LOOKING-GLASSES, 61 Chartres st., between Bienville and Conti.

ACADEMY, DIRECTED BY MRS. WIDOW CHARLES D'AQUIN, 71 DAUPHIN STREET.

Watches and Jewelry. P. N. RIVERA.

L. MOREAU & CO., IMPORTERS OF Wines, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, No. 11 Tchoupitoulas street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY. UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

THE BAGASSE FURNACE. E. CARVER COMPANY.

PURE SILVERWARE. HENDERSON & GAINES.

DR. GILBERT, 119 Carondelet street. DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

LEON GIMOUX. J. COLLON. R. HARDING.

NEW YORK, BREMEN & SOUTHAMPTON. United States Mail Steamers.

AMUSEMENTS. ST. CHARLES THEATRE. Wednesday, December 17th. VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM. SPALDING & ROGERS'S MUSEUM AND AMPHITHEATRE.

SOPHIE. Opening of Latest Style Goods.

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