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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1860.

VAN BUREN AND FILLMORE.

Strange mutations occur in politics. Among the letters sent to the Committee of Arrangements of the great New York Union meeting was one from MARTIN VAN BUREN, expressing the warmest approval of the objects of the meeting, and declaring in emphatic language that the people regard with unmixed abhorrence the crimes of JOHN BROWN and his confederates, and that they will cordially support the administration as well by the constituted authorities of the State as by those of the General Government, of adequate measures to prevent the recurrence of future outrages of a like character. When it is remembered that MARTIN VAN BUREN has ever maintained the right of the Federal Government to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, that he is the head and front, the originator and creator of the Black Republican party; that out of the *debris* of a discontented Democracy, rebelling against the nomination of General CASS for President in 1848, he, MARTIN VAN BUREN, constructed that same mischievous and sectional faction, propped it up by the famous Buffalo platform, and breathed into it all the vitality and vigor which his name and influence could confer; when we bear in mind that but for his vindictive spirit, and determination to retaliate upon the friends of CASS for laying him on the shelf in 1844, the Black Republican party would in all probability be no stronger now than it was when JAMES BIRNEY was its regular Presidential nominee, it must be acknowledged that the Sage of Kinderhook's letter is one of the most extraordinary evidences of a change of views that, even the Protean annals of politics can present. We suppose Mr VAN BUREN's letter was sincere, but it will need much more than the empty assurances of sympathy for the South to atone for the profound injury that unscrupulous MACHIAVEL has inflicted upon the country, in building up an immense sectional party, purely to gratify a private pique against those who defeated his nomination in 1844.

As we have adverted to the letter of Mr. VAN BUREN, we may not inappropriately notice that of MILLARD FILLMORE, especially as one of our contemporaries considers it in flagrant contradiction to the opinions expressed by that distinguished statesman when a candidate for President in 1856 Unlike Mr. VAN BUREN, Mr. FILLMORE has no dreadful political sins to expiate. He never turned Abolitionist in spite his own party, and reared a destroyer and disorganizer fatal to all parties, merely to satisfy a private grudge. Mr. FILLMORE's letter seems to his very matchless what an honest, conservative, national man, not a Democrat, would be apt to say. He never professed to be pro-slavery in feeling, but simply to respect and uphold the constitutional rights of the South. He was invariably opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and has never denied or repudiated his convictions. Mr. FILLMORE's hostility to that measure was no greater than that manifested by BELL, of Tennessee, HOUSTON, of Texas, HUNT, of Louisiana, and MASON, of Virginia—all of them Southern men, and the last mentioned a Democrat, re-elected to Congress in spite of his vote on the Kansas question, and recently supported by a large number of Democratic representatives as their candidate for Speaker.

That Mr. FILLMORE should trace most of the evils which now exist to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that he should regrets that Kansas is a free State, is precisely what ninety nine out of every hundred Northern men think and feel on the subject. The truth is that they of the North who pretend otherwise are generally leading politicians remarkable only for an enormous elasticity of conscience. It is entirely natural that Northern men, knowing little of the practical working of slavery, should dislike it, and it is quite as natural that in a contest whether slavery shall or shall not be planted in any particular Territory, they should be against the South, and in favor of liberty. We find no special fault with this for that. All that the South asks is respect for the Constitution, and obedience to the laws. When MILLARD FILLMORE was President he enforced the execution of the act for the recovery of fugitive slaves, and in that he showed himself a patriotic and national statesman. We do not expect the North to be in favor with slavery; but we do expect the people of that section to refrain from all attempts to interfere in the relations between master and slave—in short, to let the South alone. We shall be quite ready to condemn Mr. FILLMORE whenever it can be demonstrated that in his letter to the New York Committee, or in other document emanating from him since the completion of his Presidential term, he has sought to violate the plain principles of duty. We care little for abstract opinions. It may be well to remind the Democrats that other Southern Whigs reproached MARTIN VAN BUREN with his acknowledgment of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, his supporters defended him on the ground that abstract conclusions were harmless. We are half inclined to agree with them. Our thoughts are free, but we have no right to convert them into acts, when such acts are violative of laws, or detrimental to the public weal.

Dr VON MOSCHZISKER, This eminent oculist and aurist of the eye and ears, at his office, No 121 Canal street, on the French side of our paper we publish a very convincing testimonial of the Doctor's skill in removing deafness.

CHEAP SALE.—We call the attention of the reader to the sale of Ready Clothing, Cassimeres, &c., to take place THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Blache & Lemonnier's auction rooms, No 77 Chartres street. See advertisement.

P. MARMY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The distinguished operative is not a new discovery, it has been known for years, and displaced kinds of the same character, but it is not a patent medicine, it is a prescription of Mr. P. Marmy's Invigorating Cordial.

Not to the valuable and unique medicine which it is an extract, but to the cause of it is natural, but no one had, previous to Mr. Marmy, discovered its properties and so superseded the one and all the others. It is not a patent, it is a patent for this discovery, which is the cause of its superiority in all cases in disease of the stomach, however inveterate, its permanent effects are to be relied upon, and its cures are rapid.

The trial is a pleasant one and requires no particular diet, it excites the appetite, it invigorates and lays the foundation of good and permanent health.

Certificates to be seen at the general depot, Canal street, No. 66, between Chartres and Royal streets where the people are respectfully invited to call.

The Mobile *Mercury* says that the saddest work of the late cold spell is the untimely havoc that it has made with the beautiful orange trees that so conspicuously and peculiarly adorn the suburban residences of the city. We know of no city at the South that was so rich in this green wealth, and which gave to Mobile an air most semi tropical appearance.

A COMPLIMENT—A ladies in Nashville, on entering a visit, was making a visit to the Penitentiary, and was permitted to look through the various wards. In one room she saw three women engaged in sewing, and turning to the keeper, who was showing her about, said to him in an under tone

"Dear me, the prettiest looking women I ever saw in my life. What are they put here for?

"They are here," he replied "because I am here. They are my wife and daughters, mad am. But madam was traveling out, as fast as possible

MRS PARTINGTON ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—"The Italian question!" said Mrs Partington, "as the head the heading of a telegraphic dispatch, holding up her finger to stop him, as one might throw up an umbrella or a cane to stop a runaway "I believe I do—what is somebody would answer it, though I suppose the reason is because folks don't understand the Italian idea I heard it hard enough when I used to be opera last winter, for I couldn't understand half of it, though I laid an observatory, and kept my eyes on the mouths of the sponers, for most as I could, and I did all of the time I wonder what the Italian question is! Perhaps it is about a lost monkey or something of that kind, for they are all up at some end, collecting gutenacks or other. Why don't they ask it in my own vocabulary as the woman did who came to hanging Father and said that though she couldn't speak anything but German, she would try to ask for a little spirits just for the toothache, which she managed to do in pretty good English. —*Boston Post Journal*

AN INDIGNANT SENATE.—The cold apply of Guy Stewart, of Missouri, upon inquiry of the Senate of that State, seems to have produced a very warm feeling in that body The Senate, it will be remembered, called upon the Governor, for information concerning the evidence which caused him to issue bonds to the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. The Governor returned the following laconic answer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 17

Gentlemen of the Senate I am in receipt of your very polite note R. M. STEWART

Whereupon the Senate, on motion of Mr Watkins, adopted the following pungent resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, That the communication from the Governor, in answer to a call upon him by that body, for the evidence upon which he authorized the issuing of the bonds of the State to the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, is unbecoming, not responsive, and caught not to be received. It is therefore made the duty of the Secretary to return to the Executive said communication, together with the resolution.

His Excellency's communication was accordingly returned to him, and there the matter rests.

HOW RATS MAY BE EXPELLED.—A gentleman whose house was literally overrun with vermin adopted a novel but strictly philosophical method to dislodge them. Opening one floor at several places in the upper stories of his house, he placed these vessels containing a mixture of sulphuric acid, black oxyde of manganese and common salt, and closed down the boards The result was a slow chemical decomposition and recombining of elements, in the progress of which the heavy, stifling gas, chlorine, was disengaged. This made its way along the open spaces and down to the cellar. A few breaths of the poisonous atmosphere served to convince the rats that danger was at hand. Hearing what of their accumulated plunder they would, they hastened to abandon the premises, squeaking and weeping as they went, from having inhaled the noxious chlorine Many months passed before one of the number returned to return. An army of ants, mice, bugs, roaches, and other pestilent insects perished from the fumes.—*N. Y. Post.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS—TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion in relation to the slavery question occupied the greater part of the day. The House then proceeded to the twenty eighth ballot, with the following results: Sherman received 109; necessary for a choice, 112; McClernand 29; Boocock 22; Quarles 12; Davis 9; Gilmer 4; Houston 3. The scattering vote amounted to 16, which was distributed among several candidates.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The Senate was not in session yesterday or today

In the House, after the usual rambling discussions, which extended over a wide field, and at some points were quite spirited, the 28th ballot was taken.

The whole number of votes amounted to 211—necessary to a choice 106. Sherman had 105; Hamilton of Texas (Administration Democrat) 30, Gilmer, 14; scattering, 5.

MARINE DISASTER—Savannah, January 7.—The schooner Ingomar, while on her passage from New York to New Orleans, encountered a heavy storm, in which she was badly damaged, having lost her masts and a great portion of her sailing apparatus. She arrived at this port to-day to undergo all necessary repairs, so as to enable her to proceed to her port of destination.

A SOUTHERN MYSTERIOUS EXPEDITION.—New York, January 7—The New York *Tribune* of this morning publishes an authenticated rumor to the effect that a detachment of a mysterious organization, under the name of the Knights of the Golden Circle, recently left this port for some port on the Mexican coast. Their design is unknown, and their movements are represented as very mysterious.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—St. Louis, January 7—The Mississippi river at this point is rising slowly with seven feet of water in Alton. The weather has considerably moderated.

LOUISVILLE, January 7.—The Ohio river at this point is at a stand, with six feet of water in the canal and four and a half in the falls. The ice in the river is thawing rapidly. The thermometer is at thirty degrees above zero.

Elegant Extract

The Mobile *Register* [illegible] Douglas paper—very appropriately [illegible] finds in its columns with this sentiment extract, showing that all the prominent Democratic and Southern men have professed the very opinions they denounce in Douglas:

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM UPON THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN

The majority of the people, by the action of the *Territorial Legislature*, will decide the question, and all must abide by the decision when made HOWELL COBB.

The great and leading feature of the Kansas Nebraska bill was to remove the slavery question and all other subjects to the *Territorial Legislatures* JAMES L. ORR, of S. C

I am willing that the *Territorial Legislature* may act upon the subject when and how they may think proper

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Ga.

I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery, *but am willing to accept the decision of a State or Territory upon the question of its existence or nonexistence with them for themselves*

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE

The principle of self government in the Territories enables us to banish from the halls of Congress another fertile source of discontent and excitement. J. P. BENJAMIN, of La.

Under the Kansas act, citizens from the slave holding States may go into the Territory with their slave property, citizens of the free States may go there holding no such property, and when they get there, and meet in convention central, as a legislative body, they may determine whether the institution shall stand J. M. MASON, of Va.

If the people of the Territories choose to exclude slavery, so far from considering it as a wrong done to me or my constituents, I shall not complain of it—*nor do they complain.* GEO E BADGER, of N C

We intend that the actual settlers in the Territories shall be protected in the full exercise of all rights of freemen, and shall be free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, *in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.* R TOOMBS, of Ga.

It is the right of the people to govern themselves, and they, and they alone, shall exercise it, as well *subject to a Territorial condition* as in the position of a State. GEO W. JONES, of Tenn.

That people of the Territories are expressly authorized to legislate upon all subjects whatsoever, slavery not excluded. They may either establish or abolish it, at their pleasure. J. PETTIT, of Ind.

I believe that under the provisions of this (Kansas) bill, and of the Utah and New Mexico bills, there will be a *perfect carte blanche* given to the Territorial Legislatures to legislate as they may think proper. HENRY S. FOOTE, of S C

The bill, Kansas and Nebraska, provides that the *Legislatures of these Territories* shall have power to legislate over all rightful subjects of legislation E M T HUNTER, of Va

The citizen of Virginia is as much entitled, in the common territory, to the protection of his property as the citizen of Illinois, but both are dependent upon the legislation of the *Territorial* Legislature for laws to protect their property, of whatever kind it may be.

WM A RICHARDSON, of Ill

I would leave the people of the Territories, who are to be affected by the institution of slavery, to determine the question *for themselves as their own way.* S A SMITH, of Tenn

I am a firm believer in the doctrine of equal and sovereignty in the fullest, broadest, deepest sense, and support this Kansas bill because it is a return to the sound principle of leaving to the people of the Territories the right of determining for themselves their own institutions. A C DODGE, of Iowa

The power to establish or exclude slavery will be found *among those which we received to the people, and which the framers of the Constitution never intended to be conferred by the Federal Government by any portion of the people in this country whether living in the States or of the acquired Territories.* T F BOWIE, of Md

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK—To the long list of destructive fires for the year 1859, is added one that occurred in New York on Thursday morning of last week, which destroyed property to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars! It originated at No 55 Beekman street, occupied by Bloodgood, Cutler & Co., looking glass manufacturers, and from six buildings in Beekman and Spruce and Gold streets were burnt down, and two fronting on Fulton street and running through to Ann street, were badly damaged in the rear.

These latter are extensive warehouses, occupied respectively by Edward Black, importer of mineral instruments, and Messrs Doub, McKeesson & Co., wholesale druggists. Cyrus Field, who was burnt out, had $80,000 insurance on his stock. The loss by the fire is estimated at $800,000, and the insurance will probably cover it. By this calamity, upwards of five hundred men and women are thrown out of employment, and numerous merchants and manufacturing employes of places wherein to transact their business.

Upwards of one hundred and fifty persons were also deprived of homes, and it was a pitiable sight, indeed, to see women, early in the morning, leaving their burning dwelling houses, with children in their arms, and without a place of shelter. The national house at first afforded a temporary shelter, but on an order of 34 of the proprietors to the fire, the women and children were removed to the engine house of No. 5 Ann street, where a warm fire made them comparatively comfortable

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS—The *Journal de Saignet Loire*, of Macon, France, of the 30th ult., says: "M. de Lamartine left yesterday for Paris. He purchases having come forward for his estates and the national subscription having only produced about 100,000 francs, to pay more than 2,500,000 francs of debts, M. de Lamartine was obliged to ask for time. He called all his creditors (more than 600) together at the Chateau de la Montceau, and proposed to give up to them his estate, the value of which exceeded his liabilities. He also stated that, notwithstanding the insufficiency of the national subscription, he had paid to his creditors, in eighteen months, out of the produce of his literary labors, a sum of 1,200,000 francs. He expected, if he succeeded in January and February next, a further sum of 300,000 francs, so that his debts would be reduced to 1,000,000 francs. He, therefore, asked his creditors to accept the offer of his patrimonial estate in three or four installments—hoping, he said, by labor and economy, to pay every one in full. His proposition ended in his creditors, on the land, the localities being California and the shores of the Red Sea. Between these extreme points this eclipse will be visible in North America, from whence alone the moon's shadow will pass across the Atlantic and traverse Spain, total darkness including the following important towns in that country: Cadiz, St. Vincent, Santander, Bilbos, Vitoria Burgos, Pampelona, Saragossa and Valencia The line of totality will then cross the Mediterranean and enter Africa, passing across Algiers, Bonna, Tozer, Sockna, Beliba, Goddona and Mourzuk Thus, although this remarkable eclipse will not be total in any part of Great Britain, it will be so in a large portion of Spain and accessible portions of Africa.

REWARDS RECEPTION.—There was quite a jubilee among the Republicans of New York on Thursday, consequent upon the ceremonies extending a welcome home to Wm. H. Seward from his late European tour. At half past ten o'clock, A. M., the Old Men's and Young Men's Republican Central Committees assembled in Parlor No. 41 in the Astor House, where the reception ceremonies took place. The room was densely crowded, and Mr. Seward entered in charge of a sub committee. He was received with three cheers. Ex-Judge Peabody, the chairman of the Old Men's Central Committee, welcomed him in an extempore speech, carefully refraining from making any allusion to the political events of the day Mr Seward made a brief reply, giving a synopsis of the remarkable characteristics of his travels, and made his peroration without alluding to the "irrepressible conflict." John Brown, or other kindred subjects. After the ceremonies at the Astor House, Mr. Seward repaired to the City Hall, where he was met by Mayor Tiemann and other officials, when speeches were made by the Mayor and Mr. Seward. Ex Governor King, Hon. Thomas Smith, of Conn., Hon. Mr. Briggs, of Ohio, Henry Ward Beecher, and a host of wire pullers, hangers-on and small fry politicians, made up the assemblage. The two principal guests, up of the reception were James Kelly, the Receiver of Taxes, and ex-Judge Peabody, who are among the endorsers of "Helper's Impending crisis." Mr. Seward left town at half-past four in the afternoon, per Hudson River Railroad, for his home at Auburn, N. Y. His son and his nephew, General Clarence Seward, accompanied him. The reception on the whole was a very formal and tame affair, contrasted with the ceremonies of the departure of Mr. Seward from this country in May last. *N. Y. Herald.*

THE PRESIDENT OVERWORKED.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that the President's health is not very firm at this time, and remarks:

While on this subject the fact is that the President labors very much each day beyond what his years and health should be called upon to endure He enters his office at 8 A M., every morning, having taken a light breakfast at seven and a half, and there works steadily at his desk, receiving visitors, reading letters, and writing messages and orders until four o'clock each afternoon, except on days when the Cabinet is called together for the transaction of special business These Cabinet meetings generally commence at 1 P. M., and sometimes last for four or five, and oftentimes six hours. Each continual, again, the President has to devote several hours to receiving visitors on public and political business, supervising reports from the Departments, and pushing up any arrearages of labor which the day hours may have left unfinished. Never was there a more laborious man in the same high office, and never one, perhaps, whose real and earnest desire to serve the public interests had been so disastrously misconstrued. From his office windows, which have just before them the Indiana, unfinished shell of the Washington Monument, Mr Buchanan looks down on a country which has become agitated to a point bordering upon treason in its history, and no one who enters the room, and sees the President patiently laboring at his desk, while in the distance beyond him the inchoate token of a nation's gratitude appears against our popular for government, but must feel an ardent thrill of sympathy for the difficulties, partly self-provoked and partly unavoidable, which have beset Mr. Buchanan's administration.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Two Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Decline in the Cotton Market—British Relations with Mexico—Removed Outbreak in Hungary—Another Battle in Morocco—The European Congress—Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, arrived at this port this evening.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 24th ult., and brings two days later advices than were received by the Bohemian at Portland

The steamship Cleveland, of the Galway line, arrived at Galway on the evening of the 22d ult

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, December 24—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 45,000 bales, which speculators took 1000 and exporters the balance. The market has been dull during the week.

The advices from America by the last steamer, confirming the large estimates of the Cotton crop, together with the arrival of numerous cargoes of Cotton from American ports, caused a decline of ¼ to ⅜ d on the quotations general decline of ¼ to ⅜ d on the quotations by the Canada, especially as regards the new crop. Some descriptions of the old crop have experienced a decline of only 1-16 to ⅛d.

The sales of Friday were limited to 6000 bales, the market closing quiet at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¼	Middling Orleans	5⅝
Fair Middling	7¼	Middling Mobile	5⅝
Fair Uplands	7¼	Middling Uplands	5 11-16

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 400,000 bales, of which 250,000 are of American production.

CONSOLS

LONDON, December 24—The funds maintain a steady tone and prices are firmhanged. Consols for account opened at 95¾ to 95⅞, ex dividend.

MANCHESTER TRADE

LIVERPOOL, December 24—The advices from Manchester continue to be of an unfavorable character. The demand for goods and yarns is less active, and the prices of nearly all descriptions have slightly declined.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET

HAVRE, December 23.—The sales of Cotton during the week foot up 8000 bales The market opened in the early part of the week with a declining tendency, but afterwards recovered a little, and closed with an upward tendency. Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 112 francs; Orleans Bas 107 francs.

INCREASE OF BULLION

LONDON, December 23—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £300 during the week.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS

The London Money market is generally unchanged. There is an active demand at moderate rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET

LIVERPOOL, December 24.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed quiet.

Flour closed steady at previous quotations Wheat closing firm. At late quotations Corn closed dull; prices are easier, but quotations are unchanged.

Sugar closed firm at the quotations by the Canada.

Coffee closed steady, prices being well maintained.

Rice closed dull, but firm at previous quotations.

Rosin closed firm, and prices have advanced 1 to 2s. for common qualities.

Turpentine closed dull at 34s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities at London are slow of sale, but the previous quotations have generally been well maintained.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The general and political intelligence by the Arabia possesses no features of interest.

It is now stated that the 19th of January has been fixed upon for the meeting of the European Congress at Paris.

The statement that the Pope had claimed the presidency of the Congress to be accorded to his Plenipotentiary as a condition of his being represented there, has been positively denied

Lord John Russell, in reply to the petition of a large number of bankers and Mexican bondholders, representing that the Government should recognize the Juarez Government of Mexico, informs them that the English Government endeavoring to come to an understanding with other powers respecting the course it shall pursue towards Mexico in future

In his reply he goes into the question at length, and points out the difficulties likely to arise by the United States recognizing one Government while England and France recognize another

Advices from Berlin give currency to a report that a serious outbreak had occurred in Hungary. The report, however, lacks confirmation

Advices from Madrid state that another battle had been fought between the Spanish army and the Moroccan troops in Morocco, in which the latter suffered heavy losses.

The loss of the Spanish army is not stated

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Prospect of an Early Election of Speaker.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The very large vote received by Hamilton, of Texas, for Speaker, on the 28th ballot, and the deposition exacted by the Americans and Democrats of all shades to concentrate on him or some equally acceptable candidate, caused great excitement among the Republican ranks, and they are to day actively canvassing to secure a Republican Speaker

There is also much anxiety felt among the Democrats and Americans in consequence of the movements of the Republicans and in view of the prospect of an early election of Speaker The Republicans have relinquished all hopes of being able to institute the plurality rule or to elect Sherman, and hence are actively canvassing for a less obnoxious candidate.

There is now every prospect of a union of the conservatives outside of the House and the election of a Speaker to-morrow or next day

Senator Thomas has announced his intention of withholding his carefully prepared Bankrupt Bill, being unwilling to present it at present, in consequence of the alarming aspect of the political and sectional affairs of the country

The following list of distinguished men who died during the year 1859 we clip from the *Courier*, Atlanta, Ga The list is for 1858

Julio Anthony Quitman, of Miss Thomas L. Harris, of Ill., J. P. Henderson, of Texas; J. C. Adams, Gen. Haskell, E. G. Eastman, of Tennessee; Fort Gilmer, Judge Cone, of Georgia; Postmaster-General Aaron V. Brown; Minister to France, John Young Mason; Rufus Choate, of Mass. The remains of President Polk were brought from New York to Richmond, Va

PERSONAL—Hon James J. Roosevelt, late Judge of the Supreme and Circuit Court of New York city, has accepted the appointment, by the President, of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, vice Sedgwick, deceased. As Judge Roosevelt was strongly pressed for the French mission, this disposes of one applicant.

The Washington Union announces the death of the Hon. Samuel Casey, Treasurer of the United States "He died on the morning of December 22, at Cassville, Ky., where it appears he retired in the beginning of last month in search of sickness. His age was about seventy-one years. He was a gentleman of uniform character, and was appointed to the office of Treasurer of the United States in the early part of the administration of Gen Pierce.

Florida papers report a series of misfortunes embarrassing the private fortune of Mrs. Murat, of Tallahassee. Her crop for the present year, so far the past, has proved a failure—this year destroyed by a hailstorm last season. During the past year we regret to record the loss by fire of a valuable inn, established by the late Col. Achille Murat, for the accommodation of the public, and which, by the charity of Mrs. Murat, was tenanted by a colony of poor afflicted German emigrants. Add to this the loss of all her mules of her plantation by the crushing in of a barn, during a severe gale, and the subsequent loss of crops, and her pecuniary embarrassment can readily be accounted for

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The total eclipse of the 18th of next July will be a very important one to the scientific world. The director of the Borpat Observatory was the first to remark that at the moment of observation, four of the principal planets—Venus, Mercury, Jupiter and Saturn—will appear in the vicinity of the eclipsed sun as a kind of rhomboidal figure, a phenomenon of such extraordinary rarity that many centuries will elapse before its repetition. Hitherto, the longest duration of totality for any land, the localities being California and the shores of the Red Sea. Between these extreme points this eclipse will be visible in North America, from whence alone the moon's shadow will pass across the Atlantic and traverse Spain, total darkness including the following important towns in that country: Cadiz, St. Vincent, Santander, Bilbos, Vitoria Burgos, Pampelona, Saragossa and Valencia The line of totality will then cross the Mediterranean and enter Africa, passing across Algiers, Bonna, Tozer, Sockna, Beliba, Goddona and Mourzuk Thus, although this remarkable eclipse will not be total in any part of Great Britain, it will be so in a large portion of Spain and accessible portions of Africa.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Celebration Yesterday—The Eighth was a bright, warm, sunny day, and nearly the whole of our people seemed to be on the streets, enjoying the glorious weather. At sunrise, noon and sunset the national salute was fired in each District by the Orleans and Washington Artillery. Along the route of the procession and streets were very crowded and almost every balcony and window blossomed with silks, satins and pleasant faces. The procession itself was one of the finest we have seen in the city for a number of years, the military turning out in unusually strong force. The Orleans Battalion of Artillery commandeered the lead; then came the Yazoo and Jefferson Guards and the lead; then came the Yazoo and Jefferson Guards with a small detachment of the entire Volligers. The Chasseurs a Pied turned out seventy strong and worthy of their name and reputation. It was their first appearance in their new paraphernalia of blue cloth, trimmed with yellow braid and mounted by a dark green plume.

The mounted officers and the Veterans, in carriages, formed the center of the procession, the rear being formed by Gen. Tobin's brigade, composed of the Continentals, Louisiana Guards, City Guards, Southern Guards and Washington Artillery. The last named company paraded 44 muskets, and attracted much admiration by their good order, drill and appearance In the morning the Veterans were escorted from the residence of President to the City Hall by the Guards and City Guards, under the command of Capt. Dean. A Tedeum was sung at the Cathedral, where the procession was dismissed.

The city is one quite a gain day appearance, every one seeming bent on enjoyment after their several fashions. The shipping and boats at the levee were dressed in colors, and flags floated from all the public buildings, and even on top of the cotton press. Large numbers of persons were attracted to the firing of the artillery salutes. In Lafayette Square, at sunrise, a short squad of the Washington Artillery fired the thirty three guns in four and a half minutes, which was pretty quick work

The Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Veterans of 1815.—The Association of the Veterans of the War of 1815 held their forty-fifth anniversary yesterday evening, at the St. Louis Hotel. The veterans and invited guests met in the rotunda. They were then conducted to the parlor and thence to the dining room.

At the request of the President, Mr. Anthony Fernandez, the party were seated and partook of a sumptuous repast. The following ornamental pieces of confectionery composed a part of the table decorations: Equestrian Statue of Jackson, Temple of Peace surmounted by the Goddess of Liberty, transparent vase with fruits, pyramids of oranges, transparent vase with gilt knots, old Cathedral, pyramids of macaroons. The repast being over, the President read the following toasts:

1. The day we celebrate. (Cheers; music.)
2. The President of the United States. (Applause; music.)
3. The Constitution of the United States—the bulwark of our liberties. (Cheers and music.)
4. The Memory of Washington, the father of his country. (In silence.)
5. The Army and Navy of the United States.
6. The Memory of Andrew Jackson, our Commander-in-Chief in 1814-15. (Silence, and in silence.)
7. The Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi Brigades. They had only time to be upper of the 23d of December, 1814, and the breakfast of the 8th of January, 1815.
8. Our Country—right or wrong, our country.
9. The Government of the State of Louisiana, Robert C. Wickliffe.
10. Honorable Gerard Stith, Mayor of the City of New Orleans.
11. The Memory of Lafayette ever sacred. (Standing and in silence.)
12. The Memory of General Pinckney, the gallant soldier of 1814-15. (Standing and in silence.)
13. The Soldiers of Louisiana, ready to follow the example of their parents.

Music succeeded each one as delivered. The last elicited the following bout:

The Sons and Daughters of Louisiana

Mr. Anthony Fernandez, President of the Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-15, gave:

The Union—It shall be preserved in spite of Northern fanaticism and abolitionism. (Great applause.)

Colonel Lay having been called upon, proposed:

Northern and Southern, I hope we all shall stand united.

Mr. Correpilos proposed:

The Ladies of the city of New Orleans

The Secretary of the Association proposed:

Mr. Anthony Fernandez, the heart and soul of the Association.

Mr. Bartlett, Sr.—The Sons of Louisiana, if the country was invaded, would fight and give the enemy a thrashing like their fathers did in 1815

Mr Delabarre—The city of New Orleans, let her economize in no wise upon institutions of the kind.

Mr Fernandez—Our esteemed friend, A Gilbert, Treasurer of the City of New Orleans. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gilbert—The Veterans of Louisiana—May the lands of Time rest lightly on their honored heads; may peace and plenty crown their remaining days, and kind and grateful posterity, in the future, pay to their memories the tribute to which they are entitled. In the exercise of the prerogative to the fine, the women and children were removed to the engine house of No. 5 Ann street, where a warm fire made them comparatively comfortable

Fire on Port Street.—At eight o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out accidentally in the kitchen attached to Mr. John Orlando residence, on Port street, between Love and Gockelblum streets. The kitchen was entirely destroyed, but the house was saved from the flames.

Assaulted Him.—Augusto Kraft was remanded on Saturday, by Recorder Wiltz, to answer the charge of having committed an assault and battery upon Frank Hudiness. Frank alleges that he is in the employ of Kraft, who became indignant at his merely asking him for his wages, and assailed him violently.

Succession of P. A. Morrubias.

PERSONS having claims against the deceased, or his estate, and those who are indebted to the same, are requested to make them known to the lawyers at the office of C. G. de Armas, notary of the deceased, No. 344 Royal street, within ten days. WIDOW P. A. MORRUBIAS, Executrix.
New Orleans, January 9, 1860. jan9 31ln104

No 39. CHARTRES STREET. No 39. CHARTRES STREET.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
By
F. P. DUCONGÉ.
Importer and Wholesale Dealer,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN CHEMICALS, DRUGS, &c

This House has the advantage of offering to the Country Physician and Planter, in the same establishment, a complete assortment of
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
Adapted to both American and French Practice.
As also an extensive stock of the most approved and popular
AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PATENT MEDICINES.
Together with a choice variety of every article merchandise connected with the business. jan9 6

Hail! Hail!! Hail!!!

JUST received, a complete assortment of
FANCY CHENILLE and FLOWER HEAD DRESSES
RICH BRIDAL WREATHS, FEATHERS, GILT FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS, LADIES WHITE KID GLOVES, RICH GAUZE RIBBONS, RUCHES, VELVETS, FANCY SILKS, TARLETANS, and a full stock of Millinery Trimmings, which will be sold very low by J. PERRIN, 74
jan9 Bourbon street.

Gold Medal

GENUINE JOUVIN GLOVES,
At 75 Cents a Pair!

Just receiving, via New York, one case Jouvin Gloves, from the manufacturer of Jouvin & Cie. Paris:
LADIES' WHITE GLAZED, [illegible] at 75 cents a pair
LADIES' TAN GLAZED, [illegible] at 75 cents a pair
The above called standard Gloves have been manufactured expressly for our house by the celebrated firm of Jouvin & Cie. of Paris. Also received a large and handsome assortment of LADIES' GLOVES, KIDGLOVES, of all sizes and colors, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
LIGN & PINSARD,
56 and 58 Royal street, Corner Bienville.

Notice.

The ship ALMA, Master, now loading from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo. Consignees to whom the same may be addressed are hereby notified to take delivery of goods and permitted within the days from the date of this advertisement, or the same will be stored at their risk and expense.
C. GAVARRE & CO.
jan7 78 [illegible] Royal street.

Lost Jewels.

YESTERDAY afternoon, between the corner of French Levee and Dauphine streets, about Royal street, up to the Jewelry store, a lady lost a gold locket, with the initials [illegible] on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Jewelry store of Mr. [illegible] Royal street, near Dauphine street, or at the office of the Bee. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Jewelry store of Mr. [illegible] Royal street, near Dauphine street, or at the office of the Bee.

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 31st Dec., 1859.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED OR UNCALLED FOR SUMS OF MONEY PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, APPROVED MARCH 17TH, 1859.

CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Order of Mrs. Bridget O'Connell	40
[illegible]	407 88
Jos. K. Johnson	300

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

Order of Joshua Morris	119
Order of N. J. B. Coleman	780 02

INDIVIDUAL BALANCES.

Andry, Manuel	15 63
Allison, Jas	10 68
Ball, Rosa L.	20 86
Saunders, Mellinger & Wright	13 66
Bulling, J. Alex	11 19
Bendel, J.	15
Barrow, Jas. H.	30
Beaccay, T. H.	50
Black, J.	80
Barry, R. R.	22 86
Bullock, L. & Robson	13 19
Brewster	11 85
Breedlove, J. W.	10 86
Beckman, F.	10 86
Beers & Sandy	20 12
Briant, R. M.	10 86
Bergan, Jas.	10 86
Boulogne, V.	10 15
Bockius, R. J.	10 86
Bullens, W. L. & Co.	10 86
Blanchard, L. A.	10 86
Charbonnet, L. A.	20 35
Cravens, J.	10 86
Clark, J.	10 86
Chalaron, Amelie	10 86
Calaway, A.	10 86
Collin, Jasper	10 86
Barret Polonia	10 86
Dugois, L. R.	10 73
Durand, F. & Co.	20 35
Dunlay, Collector of Taxes	10 86
Delachaise, F. A.	10 86
Dunlay, and Dragoon	11 86
Dubuclet, A.	10 86
Dupuy, J.	10 86
Dupuy, J.	73 64
Dupuy & Co.	73 64
Dunlay & Stockmann	10 86
Dunlay & Son	50 86
Ellis, J.	10 86
Fagot, S. A.	15 20
Fagot, Jas.	10 86
Ferguson & Hall	10 86
Farrell, Pilot	10 86
Fernandez, J.	12 85
Fagot, A. F.	10 86
Fagot, A.	10 86
Farrar, M.	43 72
Fortin, V. & Co.	10 86
Gerard, W.	10