THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 7.

WRONG CONCLUSIONS.

It is a mistake to suppose that fanaticism is confined exclusively to the North. All who are decidedly sectional in their views, whether North or South, are fanatics in the full sense of the term. The Charleston *Mercury* is quite as ready to sneer at Southern conservatism, as is the New York *Tribune* to deride Northern moderation. We may possibly be in error, but we are disposed to regard those Horsecrax of the South who are perpetually shrieking forth their impressions on the Union, and proclaiming it as an end, as almost as dangerous to the peace and well-being of the country as those rabid negro philists who declare themselves in favor of an anti slavery Constitution, an anti slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God.

We have been led to these remarks by noticing in the columns of our Charleston contemporary a series of articles against the co-operation of the Southern States in the next National Democratic Convention. The writer bases his opposition on the ground that there is no longer a National Democratic party; that the only Democratic party left is strictly Southern, inasmuch as the principles advocated by the self styled Democracy of the North are totally devoid of the Democratic element. Thus, for example, reasons the *Mercury*. The Northern Democracy are not thorough going free traders like those of the South; neither are they opposed in *toto* to a gigantic scheme of internal improvements; nor are they devoted to the cause of State Rights in its genuine and rigorous acceptation. Hence, according to this authority, they are not Democrats. Not being Democrats, the mere lust for office and desire to place in power a chief of their own faction, who will freely dispense his patronage among them, should suffice to seduce the South into affiliation with them. There can be no real community of action where there is none of sentiment.

We cannot agree with the *Mercury* in its assumption for the South of exclusive Democracy, or in its recommendation to that section to abstain from participating in the proceedings of the National Convention. That journal defines Democracy to please itself, and then, because the Democrats of the North fail to suit its Procrustean standard, it denies their claims to the title. Suppose the *Mercury* should decide that no man could be properly considered a Democrat who did not believe slavery to be a positive blessing. Such a test would exclude all the North, and a goodly portion of the South. If to be lukewarm on the subject of free trade, and to favor internal improvements is to be anti Democratic, there have been few Democrats in the last quarter of a century, and the party has forfeited its integrity long ago. Every year we find Democrats supporting some tariff project which, directly or indirectly, encourages home industry, while since the days of Gen. Jackson it is notorious that every river and harbor bill has received the vote of most Western Democratic Congressmen. The truth is, such distinctions are shadowy and intangible. There are no absolute free traders in the South Carolina. Duties on imports must necessarily involve something like protection, and the only possible mode of inaugurating the political millennium of free trade is to blow up every revenue cutter, pull down every custom-house, admit foreign goods and products free, and collect the revenue by direct taxation.

Our idea of the Democratic party includes all, as well North as South, who look to the Constitution as the sole and safe guide in the administrative policy of the Government. Now there are many who may honestly believe in the constitutional power of Congress to frame a protective tariff, or to provide for internal improvements, for these are confessedly moot points. But no one pretends to find a warrant in the organic law for the slavery agitation; for a sectional organ gain of political parties; for stealing slaves and refusing to surrender them; for violent opposition to the fugitive slave law; for tacit or overt encouragement of such infamous suggestions as the Harper's Ferry raid. Well, there are hundreds of thousands of men at the North who do not wholly agree with our South Carolina friends on questions of the tariff and internal improvements, but are, nevertheless, invincibly opposed to the principles and practices of the Black Republicans, and warmly in favor of securing the South in all her just constitutional rights. These men will themselves Democrats, and will be represented at the Charleston Convention. Are they to be extracted, forsooth, because they do not hold to the doctrine of free trade, or believe that slavery is a divine blessing to the South? If these views are to prevail, and the entire North is to be denied affiliation with the party at the South with which arrogates to itself the title of Democratic, we might as well proceed to dissolve the Union at once. In fact, the moment the principle of nationality is fairly abandoned, the moment the North and the South, the East and the West virtually demonstrate the impossibility of the existence of a national party, the thought of the *Mercury* — which, we wish we rather will be fulfilled, and the Union to all intents and purposes will be dissolved. It might hang together for a short time after such a consummation, but it would contain within itself so many heterogeneous and conflicting elements as to render its final dismemberment altogether certain.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, HARPER & BROTHERS, through Theo. L. WHITE, No. 105 Canal street, for the following new works:

The Virginians.—A Tale of the Last Century. By W. M. Thackeray. This republication is a large, handsom ly bound volume of Thackeray's last story. The "Virginians" contains some scenes of interest, much keen and close observation of human nature, some nice characterization, and a faithful description of life and manners in the disastrous times of the second George, but it was never be a favorite, for its dull plot, variety of incident, and that genial and sympathetic warmth which is the charm of Dickens. Thackeray usually writes as if his lip were curled with a misanthropic sneer.

Fisher Lives, Scenes and Characters. Illustrated. A collection of stories of North Carolina, told in the dialect of the backwoods, and not altogether destitute of a certain coarse humor. The illustrations are capital.

The Prairie Traveler. By R. B. Marcy, Captain United States army. This is a most useful handbook for overland expeditions with maps, illustrations, and itineraries of the principal routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific, with numerous illustrations.

LIGHT, LIGHT.—Look at ARTHUR HILL'S advertisement. At No. 6 Chartres street may be found the celebrated coal oil lamps, which certainly diffuse a soft, agreeable radiance, and are highly suitable for family use. Also Fuller's patent faucets, Musgrave's patent portable gas stove, the patent scissors sharpener, &c. Give ARTHUR HILL a call.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. FULKERSON, agent of this road, gives notice in another column that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of stock having been sold, and the President having made a conditional sale of one million more to purchase slaves, the books for subscription to stock at the agency will be closed on Saturday, the 10th instant. The prospects of the Southern Pacific Railroad are now brighter than ever.

We are indebted to the Librarian of the Public Schools, First District, for an interesting pamphlet containing the Rules and Regulations of the Board of School Directors, for the own government and that of the Public Schools; with a digest of the laws and ordinances relating thereto; the act establishing Normal Schools, and the ordinances, resolutions, &c., concerning the Library and Lyceum.

FINE STATIONERY.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that PAULIN DUREL, No. 37 Chartres street, has received a full stock of domestic and foreign stationery, blank books, gold pens, ports monnaies, &c. The attention of notaries is directed to the advertisement of the receipt of an assortment of blue record paper, suitable for acts of all kinds.

There are a large job printing office and a bindery attached to Mr. Durel's establishment.

GREAT SALE OF MARBLE, GLASS AND PLATED WARE COMMENCED FOR TO-DAY ONLY.—McCOY, Leader, & Co. will continue their sale of the above articles To-Day at 10 o'clock. This is the last day. Some of the articles announced have been left in reserve for to-day. Advance all seven of the bottles! fail to be present, the novelty alone is worth the trouble.

CARRY RALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the large sale of Marble, Glass and Plated Ware, Bedstead, &c. &c. to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at McCoy & Leader's auction store, No. 57 Chartres street. Prime Four and six months credit.

The attention of city and country buyers is called to the extensive sale of boots, shoes and brogans and sole leather, and a lot of Shell and Cut Vest, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Messrs. Cole, Hyde and Co., at their auction rooms, No. 39 Camp Street.

The message of the Governor of the Territory of Jefferson, says the Louisville *Journal*, flashes upon our astonished vision as did the recent mid-day meteor upon the astonished New Yorkers. Well may this be called a case of "spontaneous sovereignty," for we were hardly aware that any constitutional organization had been thought of, or any of the elements of political union placed in a state of inchoation. The people of Western Kansas asked for a new Territory last winter, to be called Colona, but Congress refused; so they have effected a *coup d'état*, organized a provisional government, assumed executive and legislative functions, and are in rebellion against Kansas, which is in fact treason against the Federal Government. This forming Territorial governments has been carried to a dangerous extent. There is no present need of Jefferson, and the whole thing is merely another scheme to rob the Treasury and erect more offices to be filled by faithful partisans. Governor Steele tells his Legislature to look to Washington for the footing up of their bills of expenses, and a Territorial delegate will have the impudence to claim a seat in Congress. If that body does its duty, it will send him back to the Rocky Mountains with a flea in his ear and no pay or mileage in his pocket.

[From the Franklin Banner.]

ST. MARY, ATTAKAPAS.

DR. J. A. CASADAVANT.—It is with more than ordinary pleasure that we perform the agreeable duty of directing the attention of readers to the card of this polished gentleman and scientific dentist, to be found in our columns this morning. We have long enjoyed the pleasure of an intimate personal acquaintance with the Doctor, and as one meriting all the encomiums that have been bestowed upon him by the Louisiana press, as a gentleman of the highest scientific attainments in the line of his profession, we can with safety say that he merits them all. He informs us that he has grown tired of the life of an itinerant, and has settled himself down permanently at No. 148 Royal street, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets, New Orleans, where he will ever be happy to wait upon his numerous country acquaintances, who usually, flock to the city in the business season.

His establishment is one among the largest and most elegantly furnished to be found in our commercial capital. He has constantly employed in his laboratory no less than three experienced mechanical dentists to prepare plates and otherwise assist him in the operations of his art, to enable him to meet the numerous calls made upon him in a professional way. He constantly keeps pace with all the modern improvements in dentistry; and both as a practical and theoretical practitioner in the dental art, we know of no one among our numerous city acquaintances, engaged in a similar pursuit, who has higher claims to the support and confidence of the people: and we may safely add, none who are more conscientious in the discharge of their duties.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, December 1.—The steamer Europa arrived this evening at 7½ o'clock. Her mails will be dispatched in the morning, and will be due in Philadelphia to morrow night.

It is stated that the British Government is under the conviction that it is impolitic to rely on any one national war laboratory and arsenal, and have determined to establish an island arsenal on a large scale, and to commit its working to civilians. It is not intended, however, to supersede Woolwich.

The London *Times* has again an interesting article on the relations of England and France. It complains that in France every instrument that can work on public opinion is being employed for the purpose of making the army and England and the nation at large, and that the army are taught to look on a war with England as not remote. The *Times* cannot discover any serious question at issue between the two Governments, and affirms that it is in the power of the Emperor alone to put an end to the state of things daily becoming more serious; and if he does not do so, there is reasonable ground for drawing a gloomy inference from his silence.

The societies of art have inaugurated a movement for a great international exhibition in London in 1862. They propose to raise a guarantee fund of £250 000.

Measures are about being taken by the Government for the protection of Belfast harbor.

The harbor of Fecamp, near Havre, is to be transformed into a military post and arsenal.

The *Ami de la Religion* had published a letter purporting to be an answer of the King of Naples to Napoleon's recent letter. It is, however, announced as a fabrication, and the journal will be prosecuted.

A dispatch from general Martin Prey announces additional success over the Moors. The Madrid, November 14—The correspondence autographed by Count de Reus is that Spain has received a diplomatic note from England relative to the Morocco difficulty.

NAPLES.—Orders have been given to all the Neapolitan embassies to deliver a passport to all the Neapolitan exiles who may lend on permission to return.

RUSSIA.—A treaty has prevailed on the Czar between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, and communication is stopped.

The financial pressure continued, but the latest accounts were rather more favorable. A dispatch from Vera Cruz reports the Miramon gains sales, during which seventeen vessels were wrecked. No further particulars are given.

TURKEY.—The Ministers had acquiesced in the return proposed by the new Wali of Vizyer, Fudd Pacha. Riza Pacha remains definitely in office.

It was generally believed that Vely Pacha was to be the Ambassador to Paris.

The *Official Gazette* declares that the Porte has by no means placed a definite veto upon the re-organization of the Suez canal project.

INDIA.—The Bombay mails of October 26th arrived at Oden, November 6th, and were expected to reach London by the 21st of November.

The exchange of ratifications at Zurich has been fixed for the 21st of November. The plenipotentiaries had been entrusted to the plenipotentiaries, and then be withdrawn.

Letters of invitation from the French Government to the powers which signed the treaties of Vienna to send plenipotentiaries to the Congress had been dispatched.

The seat of the Congress would probably be at Paris, the Governments of Russia and Austria having signified a preference for that capital.

A Paris telegraph to the London *Post* says that the powers invited to send representatives to the Congress are those that signed the final act of Vienna, and also those principal powers of Italy. The Congress will thus be composed of France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Sardinia, Rome, and Naples.

It is reported that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope in the Congress.

The London *Times*, writing on the San Juan difficulty, enlarges upon the general conviction that a war between America and England is impossible. It however says that there are some convictions which work out their own truth in practice, and that there are others which tend to their own practical refutation, and we sincerely hope that the feelings between England and America, between England and America is impossible, may not be an illustration of their truth. The editorial, after pointing out the importance of San Juan to England, and the impossibility of the surrender of it unless some very different title be brought from those yet seen, concludes by expressing much satisfaction that the dispute in the island will be coolly discussed in Washington and London, while the affair on the spot will remain in *statu quo*.

The London *Herald* understands that Mr. Lever has again offered to charter the Great Eastern for twelve months, but the proposition was refused without hesitation by the Directors.

The official investigation into the loss of the Royal Charter is progressing in Liverpool, but without developing any thing new. The divers at the wreck had brought up several small boxes of gold.

FRANCE.—The Marquis Mortier, Ambassador to Berlin, is transferred to Vienna, vice Baron Burgeuey, who retires from public life. Prince Latour Duvergne goes to Berlin.

General Montauban is named as General-in-Chief of the French expedition to China. His nomination is unpopular in the army.

Prince Metternich had received letters of credence as Austrian Ambassador to Paris.

The warlike article in the London *Times* of the 15th has produced a great sensation in The Paris journals generally say that the views set forth are exaggerations, and that the unfriendly feeling, if any exists, is entirely owing to the violence of the British press.

PRAYERS FOR THE PRESIDENT AT GENEVA.—In Geneva, Switzerland, the English Chapel is the only church in which the service is conducted in the English language. It is therefore in this church that the resident Americans and American boys attending schools in Geneva, (as well as the English), worship. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Downie, is appointed by the Bishop of London, and has always, in the beautiful service of the church, prayed for the reigning family of England, and the public authorities of Switzerland. A request was lately made to him by the American Consul at Geneva to include in the prayers of the public service for the Sabbath the name of "*the President of the United States of America.*" To this request Mr. Downie replied that he would do so with great pleasure if he could get the permission of the Bishop of London. The enlightened and liberal prelate gave his assent, and now, on every Sabbath, as we learn from a recent letter from Geneva, a hearty "*Amen*" goes up from many a heart to the prayer for the "*President of the United States.*"

DEATH FROM BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—Mr. M. Brouder, proprietor of the Junction Hotel, was taken suddenly ill on Monday, about eleven o'clock last night, and all efforts to stay the effusion of blood proving ineffectual, he expired in a few hours. Mr. Brouder was a native of New York, and previous to his connection with the Junction Hotel, he had been employed as a conductor on the Great Western road. He was a splendid specimen of the physical man. Full six feet four inches in height, two hundred and sixty pounds weight, and well proportioned.

(Lafayette Courier.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The first ballot for Speaker of the House of Representatives to-day resulted as follows:

Sherman, Rep., of Ohio, 64; Boocock, De., of Virginia, 86; Grow, Rep., 43; Boteller, Am., 14; Davis, 3; Gilmer, 3; Nelson, 2; Hawkins, 2; and Phillips, Conner, Adrian, Hill, Hickman and Pennington one each.

Mr. Grow then withdrew his name, when, after an exciting debate upon Mr. Clark's resolution, (previously reported) the House adjourned.

It is believed that several days will be occupied in personal explanations and discussions upon the slavery question before the House will effect an organization.

In the Senate, Mr. Mason offered a resolution respecting the Harper's Ferry emeute, which will be called up to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—In the Senate to day, Mr. Mason's resolution was called up and a long discussion ensued, in which several Senators took part on either side.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, favored the resolution and wished the matter thoroughly investigated, but offered an amendment that the select committee so appointed should also enter into an investigation of a similar affair which occurred in 1855 at Liberty, Mo. Mr. Trumbull urged his amendment in a characteristic speech, to which Mr. Mason replied that the object of the resolution was to obtain official information upon which to base Congressional action.

Mr. Mason made a lengthy speech in support of the resolution, in the course of which he called John Brown a vagabond, a ruffian, and a thief and robber.

John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, occupied much of the attention of the Senate, making numerous speeches in his characteristic style, ridiculing the invasion of Brown as a crazy scheme, and reflecting upon the people of Virginia and their conduct, for which Hunter, of Virginia, rebuked him, saying that his (Hale's) attempt at wit was like the laugh of a drunken man at the bed of death.

Messrs. Green, Hughes and Iverson addressed the Senate, favoring Mr. Mason's resolution, but opposing Mr. Trumbull's amendment.

Messrs. Wilson and Clark advocated the amendment as well as the resolution, but previous to any action being taken in the Senate adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Election of Speaker—Republicans Required to Face the Music.

In the House, Mr. Clark's resolution in regard to those members of the House who had endorsed Helper's book was again under discussion, and consumed the entire session.

Mr. Leake, of Va., made an able speech, and was for making the Republicans "face the music."

Mr. Milson, of Va., said that those who endorsed Helper's book were not fit to live on the same floor or hour, you will never get them at all." "As he had studied his jury," says the author, "till he knew them every one, so he would say something to hit every one. To his sharpened vision their faces were as glass. He read their souls through that glass." "He would never allow the jury to perceive him at issue with the bench." "The material of this great advocate's argument was a mysterious accumulation of the most dogmatic and positive assertion, the closest logic, the dryest law, the most glittering poetry, the most convulsive humor, fired by an enthusiasm uninterrupted and contagious." "He constantly put himself into the jury-box, as it were; that is, he constantly made a sort of confident of each juryman." "He never had, like some weak-minded advocates, several theories, each to be used in case of need in any new pinch of the case; he had one theory—one central commanding theory—and all the evidence squared and drawn into and upon this one rallying centre, which commanded like a sentinel every particular and every portion of the whole variegated field." "His analysis of a case was marvelous in discrimination and marvelously acute." "His discussion of the witnesses themselves, personally, was striking, cutting, and comprehensive." "He would do break a witness in the confidence of the jury he made no direct assault upon him; that would have been a bungling and often ineffectual proceeding. He would simply the witnesses generally, remarking, perhaps, that it was of very little consequence whether he was believed or not, but then he would go on to show how much more than a thousand disparagements." "His whole theory of argumentation was the exhaustive one; to exhaust every possible line of thought directly bearing upon his theory." "He said to me often 'this standing up and addressing a crowd vaguely, an undefined mass, nobody in particular, and wheeling on the hinges of the Universe, this side, cannot be the thing; it is no better than standing up and fiddling. Talk to *somebody*.'"

A Shocking Act of Barbarism.

Is it possible that such an act of barbarity as is related in the following could have taken place on board of an American ship, commanded by an American naval officer? If this narrative is true, it should redound to the lasting disgrace of the officer who permitted it.

The Philadelphia *News* of Friday says:

We have been placed in possession of a letter addressed to the sister of George Ritter, the young man from this city who was cruelly beaten to death on board the U. S. sloop of war Brooklyn, while lying in New York bay, off Staten Island. That such devilish acts of torture should be perpetrated on board of American ships of war, in the presence of naval officers, is a burning shame to our country, and a disgrace to the flag we were wont to so proudly boast of.

The letter is signed by twelve of the men who were eye-witnesses to the revolting spectacle, and from it we make some extracts.

After breaking to a sister the death of her brother, in as gentle words as a sailor's warm heart can do, the statement is that on the 7th of November the deceased was ordered in confinement by Lieut. Mitchell, the officer of the deck. A marine and the ship's corporal, named Charles Cooper, seized Ritter and dragged him to the main hatch, when Cooper took him by the legs and pulled him down the hold of the ship, his head striking each step of the ladder as he was drawn down. After this, Sergeant Ray, of the Marine Guard, struck Ritter in the face with his clenched fist several times, and then kicked him in the face, saying, "you ——, if ever I catch you on the beach I'll murder you." Ray afterwards grabbed him by the hair, struck his head against the deck three times, and then ordered Cooper to bring him a gag. The corporal then forced the gag, using as the gag to Ray, saying he would gag him. Cooper then laid Ritter's head on the deck, face upwards, and taking the gag in both hands, tried to force it into his mouth. Not succeeding in doing so, he raised his clenched fist and struck Ritter several times in the mouth. He then raised his head, and putting his knee to the back of his neck, forced the jaws upward with the gag. (The gag is about four inches in circumference and a foot in length.) The gag was then tied tightly around Ritter's face, which he was thrown against the bulkhead, where he laid for twenty minutes, having every appearance of a corpse. Active measures were still subsequently came in and gave orders to the seamen not to permit any one to interfere with Ritter, or remove the gag from his mouth. About fifteen minutes after Cooper came in, and was told that Ritter was suffocated. He went in, him up, and looked at him, and then threw him back against the bulkhead, saying, "Damn him, let him lay." A seaman, shortly after this, touched Ritter and found him cold, which fact was reported to Sergeant Walsh. The gag was then cut from his mouth, and the dead body was then taken out of the double irons and the Surgeon notified. The witnesses to the transaction were kept in double irons and not allowed to appear at the day's inquest to be examined and for ever silence any person whatever. Cooper one of the principal murderers, was allowed to go on shore by Capt. Farragut, and would have escaped, but for the outcry of a crew called on the citizens of Staten Island to arrest him, as he was a murderer.

Some of the citizens desired to detain the boat's crew as witnesses, but the officer in charge gave his word of honor, as an officer and a gentleman, that he would return to the shore with Captain Farragut and the same boat's crew. The boat was hoisted up as soon as it reached the ship, and the latter immediately proceeded to sea.

THE BAHAMAS SUGAR BURGLARY.—Thomas Brady, the confederate of Charles Brown, who broke into a room in the Stockholm House, on Barracks street, and stole two silver watches, a gold locket and gold chain, belonging to Sam Williams, was arrested yesterday, and the two arraigned before Recorder Willis, who sent them to the Parish Prison until the day of examination, which was fixed for the 15th instant.

ROBBERY BY ONE OUR BANDS.—Last Sunday night, about ten o'clock, some thief broke into the cabin of the schooner Eclipse, lying at the Old Basin, and stole a trunk, belonging to the commander of the schooner, Captain Peter Gallagher. It contained a lot of clothing, thirty dollars in bank notes and about two dollars in silver. On Monday the trunk was found broken to pieces, and scattered about with part of the contents, in the rear of A. Bernard, on St. Peter street, between Villere and Robertson. Captain Gallaghan made an affidavit before Recorder Willis, charging Bernard with larceny, and yesterday he was arrested and sent to the Parish Prison to await an examination.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge T. G. Hunt.* The District Attorney entered a nol. pros. in the case of Rodney Newman, charged with assault and battery.

M. Mitchell, alias Duggan, was tried and found guilty of assault and battery.

Mr. Ryan, formerly of the Second District watchman, was tried for assault and battery, in beating a prisoner over the head with his club, and found guilty.

Alphonse Revile and M. Schiffer were tried for assault and battery, and each were brought in not guilty.

FIRST DISTRICT RECORDER'S COURT—*Assistant Recorder Hanson.*—Evans, the watchman at the Boys' Home of Refuge, was arraigned on the charge of cruelty to John Brown, charged with cruelly whipping her adopted son, Chas. H. Daniels. He gave bail to answer on the 16th.

Tom Murphy and John Brackon were arraigned on the charge of murdering Edward Collins on the 19th ult., and remanded for examination on the 16th inst.

L. B. Wolff and Ed. Benoist, who keep varee shops on St. Charles street, charged with swindling a young man in their establishment, were dismissed, as the prosecutor had gone to Texas.

Honora Ryan gave bail to answer on the 16 h the charge of throwing a bucketful of slops over Mrs. Adams, in Leeds's Row.

George Kennedy, charged with drawing a revolver on Mr. Cammack's slave and with shooting James Coolahan, was remanded for examination.

Thomas Blakely was remanded to answer on the 16th the charge of ill-treating his wife, Eliza.

J. Kahn was sent before the First District Court to answer the charge of keeping 996 out of a 1000 bank bill given him to change by Mary Gibney.

RECORDER WILLIS'S COURT.—Marguerite Toulet was fined ten dollars, and required to furnish police bonds for committing an assault and battery upon Madame Gery, who is sixty years old.

Mrs. Murphy was fined ten dollars and sent to jail for assaulting Patrick Gray striking R. Pietre over the head with a pitcher.

Mrs. Lee was fined five dollars and had to furnish police bonds for committing an assault and battery upon Mary Halpin.

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John O'Brien, who accosted from the Workhouse and was caught by officer Boulhous, was sent back for six months.

Pat Kelly, charged by officer Boulhous with being a dangerous and suspicious character, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

MARRIED,

On the 6th of December, 1859 at the residence of her father Dr. Jacob Ferrebee, Rev. Robert C. Mason, MARIE LOUISE CARRERA, of this city, to T. JONAS T. CARRART, of New York.

Hostetter's Bitters—Thousands drop into the grave every month who might be saved from the terrible consequences of constipation. Yet when what energy has been spent in vain, three Pills will remove the system. Sold by Druggists, Lees, New York. novl9

Look out for imitations of Lee & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

Wanted to Sell,

THE CONTENTS of a Bakery Store, and HIRTUBE, on account of sickness.

Also—The lease for sale.

Apply No. 288 (old No. 95½) Camp street. dec6 2t

Scrip.....Scrip.

SCRIP of the SUN, HOME and other Insurance Companies purchased by L. A. FINLAY, dec6 116 Gravier street.

TO ARRIVE per ship Athens, from Bordeaux, 20 cases claret; for sale by PAUL LACROIX 18 Toulouse st

PRUNES—100 cases in cartons; lasting and fine for sale by S D GRATIAS & CO, 10 Commerce st

SAUTERNE—50 cases white Wine; 51 barrels do do; for sale by S D GRATIAS & CO, dec7 10 Commerce st

CLARET—2 0 cases expected daily per ships Jessica and Mary Rylee; for sale by S D GRATIAS & CO, dec7

Sugar The bark HENRY HARMONS, McKinnon, master, from Bordeaux, is now ready to discharge her cargo at pier 28, Second District. Consignees are requested to take out their permits for the entry the days, and submit to the receipt of their goods to the broker, otherwise they will be stored at their risk and expense. T. PLASSAN, dec6 30 Old Levee st

LANDING on ship J W Wheat, from Bordeaux—
1 50 cases claret, vt Jalous,
15 do do, Ch. umbert vt Rabion: 3 half do do, do;
20 do Ch. Lamothe vt Pessac; 10 do do do;
20 do Prieur vt Jalous; 10 do do do;
20 do Ch. Mulvriade; 42 boxes do do Jalous;
10 do do St Estephe; 10 do do do;
dec7 J M CURRIN, 28 Tremoulet st

LANDING on bark Harry Hammond, and for sale by the undersigned—
1 cask Barbe French Prunes;
200 casks Family Claret;
160 casks, of 100 half barrel, Sardines, Turbots & Anchovies;
1/0 boxes Brandy Cherries; 160 do Prunes in jujes;
133 casks, of 100 qr barrel, Sardines, Turbots & Anchovies in Mustard and Oil;
1000 boxes Chocolate, Family Sweets.
S. PLASSAN, 30 Old Levee st

HAVANA CIGARS—Leading from assortment Havana Cigars, Spanish Segars, Cigarettes, &c.
We have always in store a complete assortment of the brands Sabas, Bueno, Hortensias, Washington, Trabucos, Sol Oriente, Regalias, Flor de Cuba, Flor de Rosa, Cervantes, and several others of the best manufacture. For sale by
CARRILLO & BARCILON, 36 Old Levee.
dec6 Sol. Commission and Receiving Ag

SUNDRIES—20 bbls. shelled almonds; 10 do pipe Madeira; 10 bushels orange flower water; 4 boxes assorted Cordials; 2 cases Cognac Brandy; 1 quarter cask Madeira; 1 do Brandy, from Havana; for sale by PRUNES & PERAL, 8 Commerce st.

Wine—100 boxes White Wine and Claret; 100 casts do; 25 half casks do; 25 quarter casks do; 25 cases Champagne; 25 cases Port; 25 cases Madeira; 25 cases Sherry; 25 cases Malaga; 25 cases Rhenish; landing and for sale by PRUNES & PERAL, 8 Commerce st.

DRY GOODS—Cotton Goods, Linen Goods, Ladies' Cloaks, Dress Goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Shawls, Cloaks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Cottonades, Linen Drillings, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Ticks, Checks, Stripes, Plaids, Linsey Woolsey, Blankets, Cotton Yarns, Sewing Silk, Thread, Tapes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves