THE DAILY BEE.

The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING DEC. 28.

TO BE REMEMBERED.

It has been the perpetual denunciation of the Democratic Representatives in Congress that they were anxious to defeat the Black Republican candidate for Speaker, not so much for the benefit of their party, as in order to defend the rights of the South and to preserve the Union. In this apparent spirit has the Washington *States*, together with other journals of the same kidney, reproached the Southern Opposition with their reluctance to support the Democratic nominee. In the same spirit have several of the Democratic members made speeches, appealing to the Southern Opposition to aid them in the consummation of so patriotic a purpose.

We notice that the latter did not remain wholly insensible to the pathetic solicitations of the Democrats. On more than one occasion they responded frankly and fairly. They pointed out to the Democrats the fact that Mr. Bocock had never yet received the full Democratic vote, and that if all the Southern Opposition votes had been added to those cast for him by others, the combination would not have sufficed to elect him. They stated likewise that they were entirely willing to aid in the election of a Democratic Speaker, whenever it could be demonstrated that their votes united to those of his own party would effect the desired object. On the other hand, they demanded in return whether if Mr. GILMER, the Southern Opposition candidate—wholly unobjectionable in sentiment, and the owner of a hundred slaves—could receive a sufficient number of votes from others to constitute a majority, provided the Democratic votes were added, he might rely upon Democratic support. With their usual reticence on such subjects the Democrats declined giving a positive answer, but said in substance that whenever Mr. GILMER received such a vote, it would be time enough to consider the matter.

Perhaps our readers may be somewhat surprised to learn that on the 16th instant the South had an opportunity for the first time of securing an unexceptionable Speaker in the person of JOHN A. GILMER. On that day he obtained thirty-six votes, having been sustained by thirteen conservatives from the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in addition to the entire Southern Opposition vote. The Democrats in the House numbered 86. The Republican candidate had only 96 votes. If the Democrats had then joined their votes to JOHN A. GILMER's, that Carolina slaveholder would have been Speaker by a vote of 122, constituting a clear majority of the whole House. Nothing, therefore, can be more evident than that if the sole issue had been the defeat of the Black Republicans, the Democrats might have availed themselves of the opportunity, and annihilated the hopes and pretensions of JOHN SHERMAN forever.

We are not all disposed to criticise with harshness the conduct of the Democrats. We are not ignorant of the extreme tenacity of party ties. We do not censure the Democratic members so much for adhering unflinchingly to their candidate, as for the hypocritical pretence that they care less for his election than they do for the defeat of the Black Republican nominee. Let them continue, if the will, to stick to a Democrat—let them refuse pertinaciously to cast their suffrages for a Southern slaveholder of unimpeachable record, because his principles are not labeled "Democratic." This policy on their part is of ancient date, and as the South appears to be satisfied with it, we do not see that others have a right to complain. But in the name of conscience and consistency let the Democrats cease to abuse the Southern Opposition for not voting with them. The former could never have elected a Democratic Speaker; the latter might have secured a Republican officer, who is opposed to Black Republicanism as thoroughly as Mr. Bocock himself.

Further Particulars of the Ship Silas Holmes.

Mr. Tellbrough, first mate of the ship Silas Holmes, arrived up to the city last evening in the Bremen bark Dorette, Capt. Gabau, from Bremerhaven, previously reported as having been picked up at sea, in company with five women and three men. Mr. Tellbrough informs us that the ship Silas Holmes, Capt. Griffith, from New York for this port, got ashore on the 3d inst. on East Key (Tortugas), and on the 5th got off after taking off three lighter loads, then on the 9th left Garden Key in charge of a pilot. Between 9 and 10 A. M., still in charge of a pilot, went ashore again near the Fort. On the 10th inst., by the assistance of the wreckers and hands of the Fort, got off between 10 and 11 P. M., ship leaking about 500 strokes an hour. Capt. Griffith then employed eight of his steerage passengers to work the pumps, when all hands consented to proceed to New Orleans, considering the ship seaworthy. On the 11th instant, discharged pilot about noon, with a fresh from the east ward, with a heavy northerly swell; on the 12th wind light and baffling, and the leak increased from 1200 to 1500 strokes per hour; this continued to the 14th, when we encountered a heavy northerly wind, the leak increasing. Apparently, at 4 A. M., 15th instant, the pumps sucked, but at 8 o'clock, four hours after, found three feet in her hold, although the pumps were going all the time; at 4 P. M. found the water over the shin; the wind blowing strong, ship down to close-reefed topsail; at 8 P. M. found the water gaining fast, with four feet water over the keelson. By observation the ship was about 160 miles from the bar of the Mississippi. At about midnight the water was over the spar deck; by this time all sails were furled except a reef fore and main topsails, which were close-reefed.

At that time they launched the long-boat, which was stove by the ship's sides; got the raft overboard, which had been constructed an hour or two previous. At 2 o'clock, A. M., 16th instant, Captain Griffith ordered five women, one man (all passengers) and two seamen into the port quarter boat; also launched the starboard quarter boat, and Mr. Tellbrough, first mate, and stew ard got into the starboard boat to bring her to the windward to take off other passengers and crew, but the boat filled with water, and it was found impossible to manage her, the ship drifting to leeward faster than the boat, and in about fifteen minutes they lost sight of the ship, after having been picked up by the port quarter boat having the five women and three men on board, who stated that they were obliged to cut the painter to keep the boat from being stove by the counter of the ship. Kept the boat's head off wind all night; next morning discovered two ships, three miles to leeward, bound down the Gulf, which were directing in the track of the Silas Holmes; but our boat was not discovered by the ships, but we entertain hopes that one or the other of the ships went to the assistance of the Silas Holmes, and that Captain Griffith, crew and passengers were taken from the sinking vessel by one of those ships.

Mr. Tellbrough, five women and four men remained on board of the small boat at sea until the 19th, with only three gallons of water and a small portion of bread and beef, when they were picked up by the bark Dorette, Captain ——, from Bremerhaven for this port, and from whose hands they received every attention.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.—The lady managers of the Widows' Asylum, Third District, are holding a Fair nightly at the old Citizens' Bank, Bourbonne street. The institution in behalf of which this enterprise is carried out is wholly dependent upon public liberality for support, and is unquestionably one of the worthiest among the numerous noble charities of our city. We bespeak, therefore, an ample and munificent patronage for the Fair, which, we are informed, has been gotten up in remarkably fine style. An abundant supply of fancy articles, adapted for holiday presents, can be had at moderate prices; nor are gentlemen importuned to buy. Refreshments are provided, and in short every possible care has been taken to render the Fair intrinsically attractive. We trust, therefore, that every body will patronize it, and thus contribute something to cheer the widow's heart, and cause her to bless the return of a season usually fruitful in deeds of kindness and affection.

The Sheriff sells at auction, THIS DAY, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the business of the Franklin Bakery, situated on Franklin street, between Poydras and Bienville streets, Nos. 77 and 79, the three houses and two brick-ends.

CHEAP SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of dry goods, mantillas and shawls, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Beebe & Lamonte's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

The Potato Couple *Demented* says:

An attempt was made on the night of Saturday, the 17th inst., to burn the store of Mr. H. B. Bogrine, of this parish. Hose, two staves have been arrested and accused of the crime. An impartial trial forbids us to anticipate the finale for the present.

South Carolina.

The Legislature of South Carolina had adjourned. The question of federal relations created much discussion in both branches. We learn from the Charleston *Mercury* that in the House a series of Resolutions, offered by Mr. MIMMINGER, were adopted. These resolutions, while they indicated no positive policy of resistance, invited the other slaveholding States to immediate consultation, concerning their common condition, and provided for the appointment of a commissioner to Virginia, and appropriated $100,000 for the exigencies of the occasion. The debate in the Senate covered less ground, and was more to the point—the union of the South, and separation from Northern connections, whether in national conventions or otherwise, being the points chiefly argued. The struggle ended, says the *Mercury*, in the passage of Mr. WARDLAW's resolutions, which detached the State from all alien alliances, and committed her, and that speedily, to the one remedy of disunion by Southern co-operation. The subsequent adoption, on conference by the two Houses, of Mr. WARDLAW's preamble and Mr. MIMMINGER's resolutions, blunted somewhat the edge of the Senate's policy. But Mr. WARDLAW's preamble is the key of the resolutions; and the significance of the two, taken together, is briefly this: that the Legislature announces secession as her only remedy for Southern wrongs—in view of and to further which, she invites immediate consultation with her sister Southern States. This, then, is the platform on which South Carolina now stands before the country, and to which she asks her public men to rally for the common defense of her rights, letting Northern affiliations alone. No direct vote on the Convention question was ever taken, but we are satisfied from the course of the debates, extensive observation by ourselves, and the history of events which we have just given, that he Convention policy met with countenance from only a small portion of the Legislature.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due Harper & Brothers, publishers, through Thomas L. White, No. 105 Canal street, for the following new works:

The History of America, Illustrated. 2 Vols.—This is a popular history of the United States from the discovery of the American continent to the present time. By Mary Howitt. It is copiously illustrated. The volumes before us are not too elaborate for the ordinary reader, nor too brief and bald to interest the more careful student. The style is particularly lucid, and the narrative is related with the utmost fidelity and precision.

The Diary of a Samaritan. By a Member of the Howard Association of New Orleans. A most interesting work, full of incidents of the most absorbing character. The style is simple, yet does not lack dignity and a certain amount of power.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND BRITISH REVIEWS.—These periodicals are reprinted in this country by LEONARD SCOTT & Co., from advance sheets received from the British publishers. They are afforded to the American reader at extremely reasonable rates—any one of them costing but $3 per annum, and all five being furnished for $10. Of these periodicals it is truly said that they ably represent the three political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivaled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the editors of the Boston *Courier* for a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the great Union meeting held in Faneuil Hall, on the 8th inst. It contains the speeches of ex-Governor LINCOLN, EDWARD EVERETT and CALEB CUSHING, together with the resolutions adopted on the occasion, and a number of letters from distinguished statesmen and patriots.

Texas Items.

We have received Texas papers to the 24th instant.

The press throughout TEXAS seems well satisfied with the election of Colonel Wigfall.

Gen. Houston was inaugurated Governor of TEXAS on the 23d instant.

The Galveston *News* says:

We are pained to learn that on Sunday, the 18th instant, as General Houston and family were on their way to the capital, the General's carriage upset in Mustang Creek, and Mrs. Houston was severely injured, having one finger broken and all the others more or less dislocated, besides receiving other injuries.

Great preparations were making in Galveston for the funeral obsequies of the late MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

The Dallas *Herald* learns that sheep and cattle were frozen to death on the prairies, and fowls on their roosts, during the cold weather. A man named Gaines and a negro woman were frozen to death in that county. The thermometer was down to 6 degrees.

The Matagorda *Gazette* says that the day during the recent cold spell was frozen over several paces from the shore. There was snow enough in Matagorda to make good sledging.

A Union mass meeting was to be called in Austin on the 21st instant. All friends of the Constitution and those opposed to the agitation of the slavery question are invited to attend.

The Crockett *Argus* says that the late cold weather caused great suffering among the cattle, killing many. The fruit trees have mostly been destroyed. Apple and peach trees, being full of sap, stood no chance.

The Nacogdoches *Chronicle* says that the building for the Nacogdoches University has been completed at a cost of $12,000.

ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS CLERGYMAN TAKING A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.—On Sunday, the 11th instant, Rev. Mr. Alvord, of the Congregational Church, Chicopee Falls, took a somewhat unusual view for the New England pulpit, in his John Brown sermon. His text was—"Let your moderation be known unto all men;" and he denounced those who sympathized with Brown in his hour of trial and love for the slave (while he called it a "terrible love,") as fanatics, agitators, dissolvers of the Union, and unsafe men in religion or politics; and he said that the idea that one could sympathize with Brown was native, but condemn his act, was absurd; for no wrong act could proceed from a good motive.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—Guillot Fanatin Hoy, one of several persons convicted in the United States Court for the District of Florida of the murder of the master of the American schooner Enterprise, and sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of January, has had his sentence commuted, by the President, to imprisonment in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia for the period of seven years. It appears from the papers laid before the President that Hoy only participated in the murder through fear of his more criminal companions on board the vessel, and that he aided in the rescue of the murder to the authorities of the law at Key West, and voluntarily accompanied the Marshal to the scene of the tragedy and pointed out the spot where the body of the captain was buried. The pet coar is a Frenchman, twenty-two years of age.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—*Thirteen Persons Drowned and Missing.*—On Tuesday morning, about one o'clock, as the plantation boat of Mrs. Harriet Pinckney, of Pinckney Island, was coming down to the city, and when about four miles below it, came in contact with the steamboat Robert Habersham, and was upset, and thirteen persons were drowned. The boat contained eighteen in all. The names of the lost are: Mr. Winningham, governess for Mrs. Pinckney; his negro man Moses; Thomas, the property of Mrs. Heyward; Cooper, Robert, Moses, Solomon, Thomas, Edward, Solomon, a carpenter; John, Phoebe and Sue, all the property of Mrs. Pinckney. The boat was loaded with corn, &c., the property of the overseer, and the persons in the boat, it is said, were the sole support of the Habersham had a red light forward and watch set. It is supposed that all on board the boat were asleep, allowing the boat to drift up to the ship with the flood tide. At the hour of going to press none of the lost bod es had been recovered.—*Savannah Ex press.*

MR. HICKLIN IN THE HOUSE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

I am desirous of adding a line in reference to Mr. Hicklin, of New York, and particularly in regard to the very universally accepted opinion that he is not spoken of by his colleagues. It is quite true that there is very little disposition manifested by any of the Representatives to cultivate intimacy or intimacy with Mr. Hicklin, but justice to the man himself requires that I should state that he seems to invite no such cultivation. Every day, about fifteen minutes past twelve, when debate has begun, he walks in quietly from the cloak-room, takes his seat on one of the sofas on the western side of the Hall, where, resting his head upon his gloved hand, he remains seated, taking no part in the discussion pending, when called upon, in a low voice. He dresses in an exquisite taste, and has cultivated a large hair of brown whiskers. His recent accession to the public opinion is probably quite serious, and although his bearing is full of his characteristic ease and coolness, it is singularly retiring and unobtrusive. Since his speech in the gallery on Wednesday and Thursday, I will add several of the leading members of the House spoke to him, shaking hands with him, and passing to their seats. I have not met Mr. Hicklin, and therefore speak of him simply as an observer.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE HOUSE STILL UNORGANIZED.

WASHINGTON, December 27th.—The Senate met to-day at the usual hour. After the usual preliminary proceedings the President's message was received and read. The Senate was crowded with spectators, many of the members of the House being present. The following is a synopsis of the message:

The President, after expressing gratitude to the Almighty for the blessings with which the country had been favored throughout the year, refers to the recent bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. The President says that these events, had and occur as they are in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out still more dangerously and cause outrages far more direful. He finds, however, that Great Britain had not anticipated, she had not yet been able to complete her treaty arrangements with Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance to previous understanding between Great Britain and the two Governments.

The President, nevertheless, confidently expects that this would shortly be accomplished, and that all matters of dispute between the British Government and our own in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would soon be happily settled.

In relation to the San Juan affair, the President entertains no doubt of the validity of our title to the island, and announces that he is happy to state that what he left to the discretion of General Scott's discretion could not have been placed in better hands.

He states that there is no further reason to apprehend a collision among the respective forces.

The President now enters upon Mexican affairs.

He says: During the pendency of the negotiations with Mexico, he regrets to say that the Mexican affairs have long been unimproved. He speaks at length upon that subject, and treats vigorously upon the unnumbered outrages of the worst description committed upon the persons and property and of every form of injury scarcely ever suffered by our citizens there during the few last years. He says that we have been nominally in peace with Mexico, but so far as the interest of our commerce and citizens there in private capacity is concerned, we might as well have been in war.

Mr. Melanc, during the month of August, wrote the following letter:

"I hope that the President will feel authorized to ask the Congress for power to enter Mexico with military forces at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect our citizens and our treaty rights, and that unless such power is conferred upon the President, great evils must undoubtedly ensue."&c.

The President adds in relation to that letter that he has been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and that he feels bound to announce this conclusion to the Congress. He says it is a question which has relation to the future as well as the present and past, and that the aid which Mexico has required, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have, belongs to the Government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, but by virtue also of our established policy, which is inconsistent with any intervention by European powers in the domestic concerns of that republic.

For reasons stated the President recommends the express passage of a law authorizing him to employ such military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. Should volunteers be selected for this service, the President is of opinion that such force would readily be raised in this country among those who sympathize with our suffering fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that country. Such addition to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the capital.

The President also recommends the establishment of military posts along the Mexican frontier, on the boundary line of Sonora and Chihuahua, for the protection of the lives and properties of American citizens against the incursions of Indians.

He also recommends the establishment of a territorial government for Arizona.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Upon the subject of Central American affairs, the President is of opinion that the existence of the treaty recently concluded with Nicaragua cannot fail to be satisfactory to all parties concerned. He recommends a law authorizing the employment of an adequate naval force for the purpose of protecting American citizens passing over the Isthmuses of Panama, Tehuantepec and Nicaragua. He also recommends that authority be given to the President to employ the naval forces for the purpose of protecting American commerce against seizure and confiscation in Mexico and the Spanish American States.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The President refers to the failure of the Post Office Appropriation bill, and earnestly recommends the passage of a bill at the earliest day to provide for the payment of all amounts due to mail contractors, with the interest which has accrued since the last appropriation were due. Also, to make the necessary appropriation for that department for the current fiscal year.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President strongly recommends the passage of a bill granting liberal aid for the purpose of building a railroad to the Pacific. He gives his reasons at length, and urges the matter upon the attention of Congress.

REVENUE AND TARIFF.

In referring to the Treasurer's report the President says that it appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, extremely doubtful whether the Government will be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year without an additional revenue.

In case a deficiency should occur, he recommends to Congress that the necessary additional revenue be raised by an increase of the present tariff.

In connection the President recommends to the next Legislature of Columbia.

(The above abstract of the President's Message was received by Messrs. James Monroe and Robert C. Lowe, of the American Telegraph Company, in this city, in one hour and three minutes—a rate of speed never before equaled by the most accomplished stenographers.)

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HABEL.

SAVANNAH, December 27th.—The steamship Habel has arrived at this port, bringing advices from Havana to the 24th instant. The sugar market closed quiet, and prices were generally unchanged.

The molasses of Valdez was quite busy.

Exchange on London is quoted at 14½ to 14¾ per cent. premium. Exchange on New York and Boston 4 to 4¼ premium; or New Orleans ¼ to ½.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—In the House to-day nothing was done except to take one more ballot for Speaker, as the following table will show:

Thirty-second Ballot—The total number of votes was 233, of which Sherman had 103. Scott 17, Houston 18, Gilmer 14, Boocock 14, Hickey 13, scattering 34.

The House then adjourned.

TREASURY LOAN BILLS.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The bids for the Treasury loan of one million dollars were opened to-day; $975,200 were taken at 6¼ per cent.; the remaining $638,000 were taken at 6 per cent.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Postmaster-General in his report asks Congress to give express sanction to a concide contract for the conveyance of the mails between Portland, Maine, and New Orleans, or to indicate some way to close with the proposals now under advisement.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The Cotton market closed firm; the sales amounted to 2,000 bales. The sales of Flour consisted of 6,000 barrels. The market closing heavy. Corn closed dull at 85 to 86c. per bushel. Pork closed at $16 per barrel. Sugar closed buoyant; New Orleans Sugar is quoted at 5¾@; Muscovado at 7 to 7¾c. Coffee closed firm at 11¼ to 12¾c. per pound. Molasses is quoted at 32c. per gallon. Freights to Liverpool are quoted at ⅛.

NEW YORK SHIPPING LIST.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The Shipping List reports Cottonsteady and unchanged. The sales of three days amounted to 5,500 bales. It quoted Middling Orleans at 11½c. Sugar closed buoyant at an advance of ⅛. Sales reduced. It quotes New Orleans Molasses dull at 33 to 35c. per gallon. Tobacco closed dull.

Freight to Liverpool is quoted at ⅛ to 9-32d.

Exchange on London is quoted at 9¼ to 9¾ premium.

Iron is quoted at 54 to 54½.

Tobacco closed dull at 9 to 10c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—Hogs are quoted at $5 75 to 6 for the best.

Western Mess Pork is quoted at $16 per barrel. The sales amounted to 900 bbls.

Sugar is quoted at 5 to 5c. per lb.

Molasses is quoted at 40 to 42c. per gal.

Coffee closed firm at 13 to 13c.

The Flour market is generally unchanged.

STEAMBOATS PASSING VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, December 27.—The steamer Cora Anderson passed down at 10 o'clock this morning, and the Natchez at 2 o'clock this evening.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, December 27.—The Ohio river at this point is rising very slowly, with 7½ feet of water in the canal, and 5½ on the falls.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—The Ohio river at this point is at a stand, with eight feet of water in the channel.

NEWARKE, N. J., December 21.—One of the enamelled cloth factories of Brown & Prentice, of this city, situated at the corner of Academy and Chatham streets, was destroyed by fire last night, together with its contents. It was a three-story brick edifice and contained a fair supply of stock. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, $5000. Insured for $1500 on the building and $1000 on the stock. The fire will not interfere with the business of the firm, as they have other large factories that were uninjured.

BOSTON, MS., December 21.—The Commercial Hotel was entirely destroyed by fire last night. James Sears was killed, and James Mims and Ed. W. Lees severely injured. The loss amounted to $12,000, two thirds of which amount is insured.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Varieties, the domestic play called DOT, and the farce To Paris and Back for Five Pounds.

At the St. Charles, The Irishman in Naples, The Wrong Passenger, and A Conjugal Lesson.

At Spalding & Rogers' Amphitheatre, Equestrianism, by the Whole Organization, and Equilibrium by the New Orleans and Rare pean Ulyssean.

At Vanousek's Museum, wax figures representing Old John Brown, Cotton Topple, and others of Harper's Ferry notoriety; the American Giantess, and a splendid collection of curiosities.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The first night representation of a dramatic piece is by no means the super one that it is in the merits either of the individual or the general effect; hence we have waited for the second performance of DOT—and right glad are we in having done so, for the improvements are decidedly marked in each respect—in the performances and in the scenic display—from what they were on that first night. "Dot," or more properly speaking, the Cricket on the Hearth, is not now to us in a dramatic way, and every one has read this Christmas story of Dickens. Some years ago it was dramatized in London, at the Lyceum Theatre, with Emery as John Peerybingle, Mrs. Keeley as Dot, Miss Turner as Tilly Slowboy, Mr. Keeley as Caleb Plummer, Mr. Meadows as Tackleton, and Mary Keeley as Bertha. It was admirably put on the stage, and in short what theatrical people term "a ran." Later, and about twelve years ago, it was played in New York and Philadelphia, in which latter city it also had a "run" of some sixty nights. In this piece we remember that we then saw Crocker, now Mr. Conway, as the original Caleb Plummer, and in this character made one of her first chief marks of much of her reputation. Since then, in September last, it has been produced in New York city, at the "Old Bowery," and somewhat changed in its scenic effect and situations by one Mr. Stuart. And thus he has in his "prigish," peculiar way, called it an "adaptation" from the late Ann Sourcrout's management Miss Agnes Robertson was Dot, and a very loveable-looking one too; Mrs. John Wood was Tilly Slowboy, and inimitable, she is in her own peculiar sphere; Mrs. Allen as May; Mrs. Blake as Mrs. Fielding; Harry Pearson as John Perrybingle; Mr. Johnston as Tackleton, and just, though by no means first-class in the character; Mr. Conner, and Miss Sara Stevens, now of the Varieties, as the blind girl Bertha. Having thus been a looker-on at the Cricket on the Hearth" (which is not, properly pronounced, herth), from its dramatic commencement to the present time, we were neither astonished nor carried away by what is called "grand scenic effect," or, to use the adjective-laudation criticism, *a la carte*, of "admirable," "very good," "excellent," "charming," &c., &c., setting. To the novice, all this has, no doubt, agreeable, but to the old stager the reverses.

Of all the works emanating from the prolific pen of Charles Dickens, his Christmas stories are the least adapted for the stage. They are, and for a naturalia period too, the home, melancholy, solemn and end of his productions. Cold winds and snow storms lose the cheering glow of Yule log, and festive dwellings of Christmas. Hence it is they are not more popular of this author's works. They have, too, a mystic blending, somewhat assorted, of the commonplace and myth, the metaphysical with the human, that, though by the highly imaginative's fancies and bewilderers the matter of fact's comprehension. We could never see the natural affinity, by any stretch of our most Christian charity, between Colonel Brown, saw two men in his yard and them, but they escaped. On his way back he was the first to notice the fire.

SINGULAR CASE OF THEFT.—Alexander Leo was examined before Recorder Munroe yesterday, and sent for trial to the Criminal Court, on a charge of trespass, the particulars of which are quite amusing. Leo was separated from his wife several months since, and the Court, for a divorce, the cause being that his wife was consulting herself during his desertion with the occupants of a house and whether from jealousy or some other motive he determined to possess himself of her property, the peculiar property. Last Sunday evening he obtained entrance into his wife's apartment, unperceived, and stowed himself under the bed. The lady and her friend came in shortly afterward, and Leo was probably compelled to remain there in quietude, which, unfortunately for him, his wife's friend determined the bed for some other or other, that night. Accordingly, At Leo scrambled out, the lady's friend drew a revolver and precipitation at him, but not coming to the scratch, being blue, scrambled to boost him into the charge of the police, which was forthwith done.

FELICIAN HOUSE AND LARREDO CO. No. 1.—At their annual meeting on Monday evening, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Jas. G. Robinson; Vice-President, Wm. B. Parker; Foreman, A. A. Lipscomb; 1st Assistant Foreman, C. J. Hines; 2d Assistant Foreman, Geo. Conger; Treasurer, J. B. Brand; Secretary, J. M. Carey; Warden, W. H. Wilkins; Delegates to the Board of Delegates, T. Pitts, R. Brand, W. B. Tates; House Keeper, Geo. Wilson; Finance Committee, Frank Pitts, A. A. Lipscomb, F. Georgiopoulo.

BOSSES RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A lad employed in the Elizabeth Station, named Wm. Lightner, was examining two horses on Bossier street yesterday morning, when a car from the race ran into him, knocking one of his horses down, he being severely bruised himself. He was taken to Charity Hospital.

ARRAIGNED FOR TREASON.—Hod Israel came before Recorder Munroe yesterday, on the affidavit of officer Taylor, charging him with the murder of Geo. Ross. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to the Parish Prison to await his examination of the 10th of January.

ARRAIGNED FOR ARSON.—Robert Lemon, whose grocery burned down on Christmas, and who was arrested for setting fire to it, was arraigned before Recorder Bouvier Monday, and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded without privilege of bail for examination on the 30th. It is now generally thought the fire was caused by carelessness, and that Lemon is innocent. Lemon is well acclimated at the time, and with many friends in a similar state, were bring pressure and means sensible within the stove. The fireworks probably set fire to the house.

ACCIDENT TO A SAILOR.—Theodore Brisson was received at the Charity Hospital yesterday, with his right leg broken and badly bruised. He is a sailor, and was on board the schooner Clifton from Pensacola, lying on the Carrollton side of the river, when he was being hoisted and the halliards giving way, the pack and bricks fell to the deck.

MISSING WRITER'S COPIES.—Ramon Rogo, charged with stealing a package of manuscript, which was in Pelton & Jacobs's possession, under his bond pride he was taken, was brought before the magistrate, at the prosecutor did not appear to charge.

Jean Baptiste Martin withdrew his charge against Albert George of assault and battery.

Joseph Bonnet, charged with stealing a gold watch, from Kennedy were remanded to answer the charge of stealing a bonnet of the peace, being bored and threatened, continually drunk, disturbing the peace, being bored and threatened, continually drunk, disturbing the peace, being bored and threatened, continually drunk, disturbing