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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 29.

MOCK PATRIOTISM.

The Albany *Evening Journal* parades the names of a number of members of Congress who have uttered disunion sentiments, and wonders how it is that whilst these "Administration Democrats," as it styles them, are perpetually threatening the North with a dissolution of the Union, the Black Republicans never give utterance to such opinions. The *Evening Journal* clearly thinks that the Black Republicans are worthy of the loftiest panegyric because they are in favor of the maintenance of the Union.

This is a fair sample of the deceptive *ad captandum* arguments with which the antislavery press plies its readers. The South is branded with the charge of cherishing treasonable doctrines, because it warns the North that the Union is in peril, while the Black Republicans are extolled as patriots, because they all proclaim their attachment to the Union. We are perfectly willing to admit the facts stated by the *Evening Journal*, but the conclusions which it draws are altogether illogical and untrue. It is not only perfectly natural, but it is to be expected that many Southern Representatives should avow their preference for a dismembered confederacy, rather than for a Union which is fruitful only in injustice and oppression. It is equally natural that the Black Republicans should unanimously cling to a Union from which they derive unnumbered benefits. The North and South at this time are like an ill-matched couple. The South, as the weaker vessel, may be compared to a wife, who is ill-treated and tyrannized over by a brutal husband. She, of course, looks to a divorce as the sole means of escape from the domestic despotism and iniquity of which she is the victim; while he is entirely unwilling to part with a useful drudge who contributes to his comfort and well-being. No wonder that when the South speaks of a separation, the North is horrified at the idea, and pronounces it treason.

We have not the slightest doubt that the Black Republicans are the best Union men in the country. They enjoy all the advantages of the Union; their political predominance enables them to modify legislation so as to suit their own section; they derive immense benefit from Southern trade and agriculture; they are enriched by the sale of the products of Southern industry. Southern cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco—all raised by the labor of slaves—pour millions into Northern coffers. Of course, not only the Black Republicans, but the entire North is ardently desirous of preserving the Union, just as even the best of men are disposed to defend their individual interests. Dissolve the Union; cut off from the North those abundant supplies which are obtained from Southern sources, and the grass would grow in the streets of Boston, while the commercial supremacy of New York would disappear like a dream. These considerations are quite sufficient to explain the *rationale* of the difference in the manifestations of affection for the Union displayed by the Black Republicans and the Southern Representatives. The less said by the *Evening Journal* touching patriotism the better. If they who profess the principles advocated by that incendiary sheet really wish to preserve the Union, and are disposed to exhibit their patriotic disinterestedness, let them forsake their infamous doctrines, withhold their upraised arm from oppression, act justly towards the South, and surrender once and forever their negrophilism. We will venture the assertion that such a policy will render the Union more durable than ever.

HYDE & GOODRICH.—Messrs. Hyde & Goodrich have removed their magnificent stock of jewelry to No. 173 Canal street, and will be ready to-morrow, Friday, 30th inst., to receive and accommodate, as formerly, their numerous customers. Their stock is still one of the largest in the city, and embraces every variety of jewelry.

LONG CREDIT SALE.—On the 26th January next, N. Vignie will sell by auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, sixty squares of ground, divided into 736 lots, situated in the town of Brooklyn, on the right bank of the river, between Algiers and Gretna. This is a thriving town, which promises to grow rapidly. The terms of sale are remarkably easy — one-fourth cash, and the balance on a credit of one, two and three years. lithographic plans of the property are now ready for delivery at Mr. Vignie's office, corner of Conti street and Exchange Passage.

The ship Fanny Fern, Capt. Jordan, from Havre, arrived yesterday. She brought the statue of the illustrious HENRY CLAY, which has been recently finished for the Clay Monument Association, and is to be erected on the neutral ground on Canal street.

F. S. Baylor, Esq., (ex-U. S. Consul to Manchester) and family, came passengers in the Fanny Fern.

DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of E. Roger & Co., No. 38 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

Particular attention is hereby called to the sale of fine horses, in pairs and single, which is to take place THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at Mr. Van Benton's stable, Toulouse street, by Montgomery & Smith, auctioneers. For particulars, see advertisement.

Persons desirous of purchasing New Year's Gifts will find an excellent opportunity by attending the sale of Jewelry, Diamonds, and fancy articles of the latest importation, that takes place this day, at 11 o'clock, by N. Vignie, Auctioneer. See advertisement.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of E. Roger & Co., No. 38 Old Levee street. Terms liberal at sale.

We are requested by D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer, to call the attention of buyers to his auction advertisement of the cargo of Fruits, &c., which he will sell this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Sheriff sale of a valuable building lot in the square of this city. Public attention is called to the sale without limit of a lot of ground on St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon. See advertisement.

On the 21st instant, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Gilmer, Southern Oppositionist, received thirty-six votes. They were composed of his own political party, and of Messrs. Campbell, Covode, Hale, Haskins, Jenkins, McKnight, Millward, Morris, of Pennsylvania, Nixon, Pennington, Schwartz, Scranton and Stratton.

The above named all returned to Mr. Sherman's support on the last vote.

Messrs. H. F. Clark, Davis, of Indiana, and Reynolds voted for Mr. Adrian, and Messrs. Adrian, Montgomery, Morris, of Illinois, and Briggs for Mr. Davis, of Indiana.

There were five straggling Democratic votes. Messrs. Maynard and Vance did not vote for Mr. Gilmer on the second trial, and Mr. Sickles with four others supported Davis, of Indiana.

The Auditor of Virginia's report gives the increase of population in that State from 1850 to 1859, thus:

Whites	193,120	or 22 per cent.	gain.
Slaves	38,628	8	"
Free Blacks	4,735	8	"

The total value of assessable property in Virginia is set down by the Auditor at $143,470,087, which being divided between 1,097,000 persons, the total of the whole population, gives to each $1057.

The remains of Albertus Magnus were solemnly removed, on November 15, from their resting-place in St. Andrew's Church, in Cologne, to a more fitting locality in the same church.

Prof. Sedgwick, of London, has received a communication from Dr. Livingstone, dated "River Zambesi, East Africa, May 27." Dr. Livingstone reports the discovery of a real highland lake region, where the inhabitants cultivate cotton very extensively, while, he adds, "every one spins and weaves it."

In the Democratic Senatorial caucus on the 20th, after a full discussion of the charges against General Bowman, of the *Constitution* paper, he was nominated as Printer to that body, by a vote of 26 against 5. The impression is that he will be elected.

The seceding medical students from Philadelphia arrived at Richmond on the 22d, and were received by the faculty and students of the medical college, the Governor's guard, and an immense throng of citizens. The procession marched to the Governor's mansion, where the students were addressed by Governor Wise, and afterwards by Professor Gibson at the college. A dinner was then partaken of at the Columbia Hotel. The students were received with great enthusiasm by our citizens, and as the procession passed through the streets the shouts of the men were deafening, while the ladies manifested their delight by the waving of their [illegible].

Arrival of the Moses Taylor.

The steamship Moses Taylor, S. P. Griffin, commanding, from New York and Havana, arrived here last evening.

The following is a list of her passengers:

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS—Mrs W L Miller and two children, E E Smith, J H Valentine, A Keyser, Mrs J Keyser and three children, Mrs Keyser, Mrs C Heilleran, Mrs Lewis, D McLaughlin, N Woodbury, Geo Hughes and lady, S Dunbar, J J Williams, J Martinez, J Wilson and lady, J Weiss, Mrs Lehigh, Mrs Lavergn and child, Geo Reis, W R Thompson, T J Hubbard, J Beason, A Hale, wife and infant, A S Hammock.

SECOND CABIN—Mills Cady, F Nugent, L B Crosby, J Butler, B K Stuart, J R Woodward, Jas Flanagan, L Gardner, E E Totten, Mrs E Aldrich, J P Smith and wife, W W Hays, J H Coolidge and 2 children, Mrs A Sears, Catherine best, George E Cushing, W Ashmore, Antonio Cernich, J Greene, F Sander, W Davis, J E Sanders, C S Bailey, Davis Crawford, Inn Finley, W J Colburn, S Benson, J Benson, William Hamilton, J Morris, E Villarst, A Charles, A Carran, J A Lockridge, D Lauser, A Hale, S Brown, J Hale, H Hedges, H Lloyd, S Wilson; and 30 in steerage.

By this arrival we have California dates to the 6th, but they have been anticipated by the California overland mail. We, however, extract a few items from our exchanges:

LATER FROM OREGON.—By the arrival of the steamer Panama, files of Portland papers to the 25th have been received.

A correspondent of the *Times* says that a shooting affair took place at the Upper Cascades, on the evening of November 5th, between Henry Beeson and Henry Hurd, which resulted in the death of the latter. Beeson acted altogether in self-defense.

By a private letter from a gentleman at the Dalles we learn that at the Si-mil-ka-meen mines the miners were forced to leave their former diggings, owing to the high water in the river, and had gone above where the water was not so high, and they found the diggings as rich as the other.

A meeting was recently held at Portland of persons interested in steamboats. The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Shaw to be for the purpose of organizing a company with a capital stock of $12,000 (in shares of $25 each) by the farmers and shippers of the Willamette Valley, to build or purchase steamboats for the navigation of the Willamette river. A committee was appointed for this purpose.

FROM VICTORIA.—The Eliza Anderson arrived at Victoria, Nov. 10, from New Westminster, with thirty passengers. The snow was a foot deep there. The report of some forty persons having been killed during the year on the river is said to be correct. The Indians near the mouth have kegs of nails and such like in their possession, which they only could have got by robbery and murder. The schooner Sherman was boarded by them about six weeks ago, and the jib hauled down twice. When they signaled more of the tribe to come on board, the men knocked them overboard with handspikes.

U. S. TROOPS AT KLAMATH LAKE.—Brigadier-General Clarke has at length been prevailed upon to send a detachment of United States troops to the Klamath Lake country. The force will consist of two companies of infantry under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan. The soldiers and officers are now on their way.

Senator Crittenden's Speech.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The New York *Herald* publishes a report of the speech of Senator Crittenden at the conference of the Oppositionists, held at Washington on Tuesday night:

He referred to the failure of the House to organize. This protracted delay presents a spectacle that is painful to the country. He did not pretend to say where the reproach lies. The position of the South American members has been embarrassing. They have earnestly sought the line of duty, and it seemed to him that knowing nothing of the purposes of the two leading parties of the House, they did wisely to nominate their own man and to adhere to their nomination. It is a question whether they shall continue to do so till the end of the contest. He felt that ground that is good to stand on will do to fall on. But, looking away from this contest and abroad over the country, we find much to distress every true patriot in the present state of the public mind. I confess that never before in my life did I feel such anxiety for the fate of the Government. I have never believed it possible that I could bring my mind to the deliberate purpose of pulling down this great fabric. I do not think any of us have reached that point, and though we should think so, I am constrained to think that when we come to the attempt we should turn in horror from the work; for, think of it! what is the dread purpose? It is one too great, too rash for any one to comprehend. I hardly dare think of it. If we could overturn the Alleghany mountains it would shock all this land as by an earthquake, but to overturn this Government it would be mountains upon mountains falling. It would send a shock throughout the civilized world.

No calamity that ever fell upon the nations of the earth would spread such horror among men as the falling in ruins of this republic. I cannot believe that we are on the verge of such a mighty calamity. I trust, aye, and I believe that God in His providence will watch over and preserve my country.

There is an earnest complaint of aggression, of threats of insurrections on the borders of some of our States, and John Brown's deeds at Harper's Ferry have shown that this is no unreal grievance. And whence does it come? We find certain misguided people in the Northern States that indulge in mournings over slavery, and they intersperse their lamentations with psalms and prayers, and by appeals to their consciences which are hurt, they say, by our sins. What folly? Do not these people know that the Lord does not hold them accountable for our sins? These deluded people at the North are making much mischief, but let us remember that there will be mischief-makers found in every country; let us hope that this evil will find a remedy; let us hope that this popular delusion will be temporary, will pass away, and a sound and fraternal spirit return; let us try to have it resolved; let us try to make our Northern brethren love us again; to this end let us be patient and forbearing. I cannot believe that the great heart of the people, North or South, has upon it the guilty stain of treachery to this Union. I cannot believe the people of the North have no love for the Government for which our and their fathers fought, and I hail the recent Union meetings which have been held there as signals of that returning love for us. Let us receive them as brothers, and, with a grateful spirit, let us encourage them and, we will yet find that the earnest and faithful spirit of our Northern brethren will be our earnest protection and our defense against all aggression. I do not say that if we should be disappointed in this the time may not come when the bands of the Union must of necessity be broken, but I doubt even that. I cannot see that any evils that befall us would be less out of the Union than in it. I don't know, indeed, that they would not be even worse; the power that oppresses in the Union would be no heavier out, and even if the worst came to the worst, I believe I would rather do a little fighting in the Union than out of it. [Laughter and applause.] If we should go out of the Union we should certainly not attempt to take the stars and stripes with us; we would have to leave them behind, and I am sure I could never feel like a soldier under any other flag than that. [Applause.] If we must fight, let us stay in the Union and charge upon those that oppress us; that they are trying to set aside the Union by going out of it. [Applause.] To destroy this Union is the very last thing we should ever think of, for if we once break it down who then shall rebuild it again? Let us observe justice, and thus shall we preserve the Union; and my sentiment is, let us take care of the Union and the Union will take care of us.

In conclusion, the speaker was greeted with continued and hearty applause.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—There was a caucus of the South American members of the House held this morning. Boteler, of Va., offered a resolution in favor of the Americans voting for Millson, of Va., for Speaker. The resolution passed by a vote of 10 to 9. Briggs, of N. Y., Etheridge, of Tenn.; Harris, of Md.; Gilmer, of N. C., Nelson, of Tenn., Leech, of N. C., Webster, of Md., and others, opposed the resolution.

Boteler intended it for a grand coup d'état after the next ballot. But it had premature birth on the floor of the House this morning, before any ballot. The Americans outside Congress are denouncing Boteler as sold to the Democracy. The whole force of this caucus action is therefore destroyed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Literary Gazette* says that with regard to ladies' dresses there is a system established in the Imperial Court at Compiegne that seems something positively wicked. Four toilettes a day are about the general requirement, though there are days when only three are necessary; the invitations are for eight days, and no lady is expected ever to be seen twice wearing the same gown. Count this up and you will find an average of thirty or thirty-two toilettes to be carried down to the Court. Suppose a female decide not to be alone, but to have a daughter (or two daughters) with her—you come at once to ninety or ninety-six dresses! Now, the average of these gowns will be 250 francs, (£10,) because, while the finer ones cost 300, 400 or 500 francs each, there may be many which cost only 120 or 150 francs; but put them all at 250 francs, you reach, for each person, the figure of £300 or £330; and if two persons, £600 or £640; if three, £900 or £960.

LONDON DRUNKARDS.—Several calculations have been made in order to test the amount of drinking that goes on in the metropolis. Thus it has been pointed out that in 1848 there were 11,000 public houses in London, while there were only 4000 butchers and bakers. Again, 270,000 persons were counted as entering thirteen of the principal gin shops in one week, which gives an average of nearly 40,000 habitual attendants on fourteen out of the 5000 gin-shops of the metropolis. Again, it is stated that more than 30,000 persons are annually taken up by the police for drunkenness in the streets of London, and that £28,000,000 are spent each year in spirits and beer in England.—*Quarterly Review of London.*

HEATHENISM IN LONDON.—In a speech of Mr. S. Morley, on British Missions, before the recent meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, he alluded to the neglect of public worship in the city of London as follows: "Of all places in the world London was the most heathenish. There were 700,000 persons living in London who never entered a place of worship. It was perfectly fearful; and if such a state of things was reported of an island in the South Seas, we should speedily send missionaries to publish the Gospel to them. And it was a fact that in Birmingham there was only ten per cent. of the population who attended divine worship on Sabbath. In London forty per cent. were present, and in Birmingham ninety per cent. were absent."

Our New York Correspondence.

A Matrimonial Adventure—Charity Fair—Curiosities—Death of Hon. Theodore Sedgwick—Skating on the Central Park—Second Resentment—Robbery by Boys, &c.

You have doubtless heard of matrimonial advertisements. Formerly it was only now and then that these economical man-traps were to be seen, but of late hardly a day passes in which one or another of our papers does not contain the stereotyped announcement that some "beautiful, accomplished, amiable and wealthy young lady," or prepossessing young bachelor, very rich and very lonely," desires to correspond with some equally tender-hearted individual of the opposite sex, with a view to matrimony. A good many of these advertisers are simple-minded boarding-school girls, who are after mischief, and who no more expect to get husbands by such means than to be struck by lightning; but by far the largest number are, to use plain language, instigated by the old serpent itself, and avail themselves of this medium to swindle and ruin every foolish individual they can inveigle into their meshes.

The following incident in this connection, which was related to me as a fact, I give you as a stupendous number. The gentleman in the case, whom I shall call Captain N., is an ex-officer of the Nicaraguan army under Walker—a broad, courtly, gallant Southerner, a perfect stranger to fear and one withal who, in the course of his travels, has seen the "elephant," trunk and tail, in all its magnificent proportions. Some time during the summer the Captain's attention was attracted by one of these matrimonial advertisements, as usual mounted in brass. Lady—young, refined, prepossessing, parents dead, her guardian a crabbed old uncle, &c. The Captain nibbled; he popped in the usual note-of-reply, and wrote a reply. It was successful, and the next day brought a letter from the fair advertiser, stating that his note was the only one, out of some sixty she had received, which she thought to be prompted by the sincerity of a well-bred gentleman. Now, flattery is a good deal like champagne—it goes straight to the head, and our friend was by no means an exception to the rule. He liked his letter in every way. It was couched in well-chosen language, written with that graceful carelessness so peculiarly feminine, and the gilt-edged note-paper and dainty seal was a very compliment in itself. The Captain nibbled again. A correspondence set in. Friendship led to love, love to a great many foolish ejaculations, as usual; and their mutual devotion on paper, at the end of two or three months, terminated in a personal interview. He was invited to call at her own residence. He thought that was certainly a marked sincerity; so he went—found a brown-stone edifice, lace curtains, genteel neighborhood, respectable exterior, and everything apparently all right. Ringing the bell, he was ushered into the parlor, and, all tremulous with emotion, awaited the happiness he had so gorgeously anticipated in the society of his fair correspondent. A moment or two of impatience, a feminine rustle, and—she appeared—not the picture of his imagination, but a large, green-eyed, grosslooking woman, apparently about thirty-five years of age, and with no more sentiment in her homely face, to use the expression I received, than in a pile of brick. Entering into conversation in an easy, off-hand manner, after a few preliminaries, she stated that she had commenced the correspondence from a pure love of adventure, that she had carried it out all she had intended, and being a married woman, had told her husband of the whole affair. He with a friend was in an adjoining room, and they had determined that if her correspondent came to the house, he should either pay a sum of money, or take a thrashing within an inch of his life for his "impertinent familiarity." At the same time, she went to the door which led into the hall, and, locking it, put the key in her pocket. Here then was the animal with all his feathers off. As you may suppose, the Captain was considerably surprised, but having faced death more times than he has fingers and toes, was by no means alarmed. Fastening a pair of keen, grey eyes upon her, he quietly told the woman who and what he was—that he was acquainted with black mailing in all its forms, and (drawing a revolver) would be very happy to see the individuals who intended to thrash it out of him. "Moreover," said he, "I waste no more words on you. Give me that key, or take the consequences of your rascality." The woman hesitated, calling "William, William!" but a click of the pistol told her there was no mistaking that desperate summons, and with an oath, at being thus foiled, she reluctantly threw the key upon the table, and, receiving the cool "good afternoon" of the Captain, had the mortification of seeing him unlock the door, and leave the premises with his money all in his pockets and "sounder on the goose" than ever. Since then he has been rather shy of matrimonial advertisements, and firmly believes, with the poet, that in "wedlock a species of lottery lies."

But I have been longer than I intended, and must serve up my remaining dish of items in small bits.

A Charity Fair, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy, is now open at the Academy of Music, which, in point of attraction, has not been equaled in this city for many years. Among the objects on exhibition is an autograph book containing signatures of Queen Elizabeth, William Penn, George III., George IV., several of the Louises, nearly all the Presidents, and a great number of the most eminent names in royalty, religion, literature, art, politics, and science. There is also an old Bible, written in manuscript 500 years ago—before the invention of the art of printing—a curiosity for which $600 has been offered.

The poor this year seem poorer and plentier than ever, and notwithstanding the systematic measures which have been adopted for their relief by all denominations, many will doubtless suffer from the want of food and raiment.

Fodder of every description is enormously high. Meats range from twelve to fifteen cents per pound—poultry from nine to twelve. The latter are consequently in general demand, and the markets present an array of gobblers and ganders, which remind one of the fossil remains of other generations. These are necessaries, but in looking over statistics, I have been surprised to observe the immense amount of imported delicacies which are in common use all over the country. Time was when these things were confined to the more aristocratic portion of the community, but now more than two-thirds of the importations of one of the wealthiest and oldest firms in this city—that of John Duncan & Sons—consist of the choice wines, condiments, teas and foreign delicacies, which the public have acquired a taste for and demanded should be supplied them. A familiar example is Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce, a pungent, aromatic, titillating, delectable compound for the table, of which the above house are the sole agents for this country. Ten years ago it was hardly known, but the epicures of the generation discovered that it "makes what's homely savory," and to-day, notwithstanding the dozen imitations which abound, it is a standard attachment of every properly appointed larder, and is found upon the table of every well-to-do wayside caravansary. We grow luxurious as we grow civilized. Eating and drinking are as much matters of taste and cultivation, as the love of art—and dinner is made the moral hinge on which the happiness of man has swung ever since Eve ate apples in the Garden of Eden.

During the past week the New York bar has lost by death one of its brightest ornaments—Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, United States District Attorney. The President has appointed as his successor Hon. Amasa J. Parker, a ripe scholar and sound lawyer.

Stephens, the poisoner of his wife, has again been sentenced to be hung—making the third time—an instance of the law's delay, and the obstacles which may be made to interfere with the administration of justice. Nothing can now save him but the interference of the Executive.

Two boys have just been arrested for robbing their employers of $15,000 worth of jewelry. One pretended to have been gagged and tied by the other, and was found in that condition; but the officers suspected the truth, and tracing the matter up, discovered not only the young rascals, but the whole amount of the property stolen. Their locality will probably be settled for some time to come.

With the sharp, biting weather of a week past, winter and winter sports may be said to have fairly commenced. Skating by both sexes is this year to be more fashionable than ever before, and the most extensive arrangements have been made at the Central Park, on the new forty acre pond, for their accommodation. A pond for ladies has been provided, to afford them an opportunity for learning to skate without being subjected to the gaze of the crowd; huts are erected and warmed so that children can enjoy the scene; a system of signals, observable from all parts of the city, showing when the pond is in good order, has been arranged; and other conveniences, adapted to make the Park what it was intended to be—a great public servant. A new style of skate, invented by a Mr. E. Wirths, one of our importers, will be much used this year, and supplies an important desideratum, the improvement consisting of a sort of leather shoe firmly fastened to the skate, whereby the feet are kept perfectly warm. By means of a simple mechanical contrivance the shoe is fitted to the foot before leaving home, so that, arriving on the ice, it can be instantly adjusted, and the fair skater is in a few seconds equipped for a race. The same improvement is to be applied to gentlemen's skates.

Lola Montez, who has recently returned from Great Britain, this week lectured to an audience of three thousand people. She has become very religious.

Gen. Scott, who arrived from San Juan by the last California steamer, is in better physical condition than he has been for a number of years, and his trip to the Pacific in both a personal and political aspect has been productive of the most gratifying results. FOURTAINE.

AN ANCIENT CLOCK.—The artist Church, during his late expedition to the north for the purpose of sketching icebergs, discovered in the possession of a Dutch family in Nova Scotia, an old German clock, which was made by Huyghens somewhere about the year 1680. It has, since his return, been repaired and put in running order, by a watchmaker in Hartford, and though it has not run for more than half a century, it is now keeping good time, and may last another two centuries. It has been handed down in the family from father to son, for generations. It is somewhat of a curiosity, from the fact that it is one of the first clocks made with a pendulum. The action of the pendulum on the wheel is not direct by means of a pallet, as in our modern clocks, but operates by a vertical vibrating bar with projections, catching into the teeth at each oscillation. The clock strikes the hour and half hour, and is wound up by means of an endless chain. The frame is of black walnut and is open, exposing the works, which are of brass, nicely finished.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Mr. William Russell, lately the correspondent of the London *Times* in India, is preparing a book on the Indian Rebellion, for which he is to receive a large sum.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Opera, Donizetti's opera La Favorite.

At the Orleans, the opera Le Songe d'Une Nuit d'Eté.

At the Varieties, the domestic play called Dot, and the Irish farce called the Irish Boy.

At the St. Charles, the comedy of the Soldier of Fortune, the farce of the Irish Genius, concluding with the farce of Slasher and Crasher.

At Spalding & Rogers' Amphitheatre, Horsemanship, Acrobatics, Gymnastics, and Equilibrium by the New Orleans and European Circuses.

At Vannuchi's Museum, wax figures representing Old John Brown-Cook, Coppic, and others of Harper's Ferry notoriety; the American Giantess, and a splendid collection of curiosities.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—*Meeting of the Board of Directors.*—There was a regular meeting of this Board last evening, eight members being present, and President Hyde occupying the chair.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting the Finance Committee reported several bills for payment, among which was an item of $616 for repairs of schoolhouses, furniture and library. Adopted.

The Committee on Teachers reported having tested Mr. J. Blane qualified for a second teachership, which was endorsed by the Superintendent. Adopted.

The Committee on Schoolhouses reported having made the necessary repairs to the Bayou Road school, for $30, instead of the $60 appropriated. They reported a number of bills incurred for stoves, furniture, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Frobus, of the Committee on the Library, informed the Board that there was a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin in the library, and moved it be taken out. Mr. Cassard thought it had better be kept under lock and key, lest the copy get into circulation.

Mr. Maupay reported the Boys' High School in an excellent condition, and spoke favorably of all the teachers, and Mr. Noble in particular.

Mr. Frobus said he could not speak in too high terms of the discipline and general condition of the Girls' High School, or too favorably of Madame Soraparu and her assistant teachers. But the schoolhouse was not fit for young ladies to go in its present state. During the past few days many young ladies could not attend on account of danger to their health. The rent, too, $55 per month, was outrageously high.

The Special Committee reported that Messrs. Rousseau & Co. have consented to take the contract for making the additions to the Bienville and Robertson schools, under the direction of the City Surveyor, for $3,000.

President Hyde appointed the following visiting committees for the month of January:

Boys' High School, P. O. Peyroux; Girls' High School, A. Dupré; St. Anne street School, L. F. Maseni; Robertson street School, and Bienville street School, D. Maupay; Basin street School, J. H. Frobus; Rampart street School, J. Dolhonde; Hospital street School, F. Duplessis; Barracks street School, J. Cassard; Claiborne street School, Dr. Beach; Bayou road School, P. Bondousquié; Bayou Bridge School, C. Morel.

The reports of the various school principals were read and showed the following facts:

Mr. W. Noble reported a full attendance in the Boys' High School, of which he is principal. Mr. Chas. Escoffier, principal of the Bienville School, reported 320 active pupils. Mme. L. Garreau, principal of the Basin School, reported 264 active scholars and 271 on the roll. Mme. Soraparu reported favorably of the Girls' High School. Mrs. M. D. Cooper reported 558 scholars at the "Old Manor School." Mr. M. Queyrou reported 213 pupils on the roll at the St. Ann street School. Mrs. M. C. Dubois reported an attendance of 383 pupils at the Bienville street Girls' School. Mr. F. De Wint reported 317 pupils on the roll at the Claiborne School. Mrs. S. S. Cooper reported an attendance of 313 pupils at the Rampart street School.

Mr. Dolhonde offered a resolution that the schools open on the 3d of January, as some of the school houses will be occupied for the holding of an election for State Senator. Mr. Maupay offered an amendment, making the schools reopen on the 5th of January. The amendment was lost on an even vote. The resolution was then put and lost by a tie vote. Considerable discussion ensued on this subject, and several motions were made, but none carried. A portion of the Board desired to continue the holidays until the 9th, and another portion seemed anxious to open the schools immediately after election day. Mr. Frobus said the schoolhouses would have to be cleaned out after the election, and it would take a day. He moved the schools should open on Wednesday, the 4th, and it was carried.

The Board here took a recess of five minutes, after which Mr. Frobus offered a resolution that a suitable building should be immediately provided, and the Girl's High School moved to it from its present location forthwith.

Mr. Dolhonde moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Schoolhouses. Mr. Cassard, of that committee, said that on leaving the present building the Board would have to make three or four hundred dollars' worth of repairs, according to their agreement. If the Board was willing to incur this expense, for one he was willing to leave it right off. There was no use to refer to the committee.

Mr. Frobus said the owner had been notified several times, but explained that he meant in his resolution to give fifteen days' notice.

Mr. Cassard offered a substitute authorizing the Committee on Schoolhouses to make the necessary repairs to the Girl's High School and retain it from the rent.

President Hyde said that $1000 would be required to repair the building, and that would eat up two years' rent.

Dr. Beach thought that if repairs had to be made by the Board whenever they left the house, it might as well be attended to now as at any other time. He was strongly in favor of removal.

Mr. Peyroux offered an amendment to Mr. Frobus's resolution, providing that the rent of the new building shall not be over $100 per month. The resolution and his amendment were adopted, and the Board then adjourned to the ante-room, where a complimentary collation to the members and the press had been set by the Superintendent, and an hour was passed very agreeably around the board.

FALLING OF A CORNICE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fatal accident occurred about half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning on Marais street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, which created an immense excitement in the neighborhood for some time. The particulars of the accident were as follows: The roof of a two-story house, the residence of Mr. Chevillon, had become leaky near one corner, and three persons, Felix Martine, f. m. c., Pierce Casey, and a lad, son of Mr. Brown, the builder, had gone up to repair the slates, an imperfection among which caused the leak. The three were standing on the top or roof of the iron veranda, leaning over the cornice on the roof, when their weight pried out the irons which entered the wall and supported the veranda, and this loosened the cornice.

The whole upper part of the veranda, with the cornice and a quantity of bricks and mortar fell to the ground, precipitating the three persons with it. The cornice fell upon the head of Felix, crushing it terribly and killing him instantaneously. Casey was bruised and injured very seriously, so that it was thought at the Charity Hospital, to which he was conveyed, that he could not recover. The lad will certainly recover, though he, too, is severely hurt. Coroner Beach was notified, and held an inquest upon the body of Felix. The jury considered that no blame was to be attached to any person in the premises, and brought in a verdict of accidental death. The veranda was put up only last month, and it is thought by many who have since examined it, the work was done very carelessly.

DARING BURGLARY.—The particulars of a bold robbery committed in Jefferson City last Sunday we find in the Jefferson Journal as follows: "The grocery and coffee-house of Mr. Balster, at the corner of Berlin and Levee streets, was entered, his money drawer broken open, and some five dollars in small change stolen therefrom. The thief then entered into Mr. Balster's bedroom and stole his hat and pantaloons which were on a chair near the bed. Mr. Balster heard a noise, and thinking it was his servant girl coming to wake him up, called out to her, upon which the thief made his escape. In the pocket of the pantaloons stolen was the key of a bureau containing $1000, which Mr. Thief would have carried off had not Mr. Balster awoke in time.

FIRE IN VILLERE STREET.—At an early hour yesterday morning fire broke out in a house on Villere street, between Dumaine and St. Ann streets. It was quickly discovered and as promptly extinguished.

THIEF CAUGHT.—Lieut. Gaattrel and officer Brophy arrested Edward F. Watson last night, as the party who cleaned out Hart's jewelry store, on Camp street. Some jewelry was found about him.

BADLY BEATEN.—A man named Thomas Green came to the Second District police station last evening for assistance, having been shockingly beaten in Basin Kinney's hall on Hospital street.

RECORDER HAYMAN'S COURT.—Joseph Howard, f. m. c., was sent before the Criminal Court on the charge of twice attempting to commit a rape on the person of Margaret Rose, a little girl eight years old. The accused was not allowed bail.

Cornelia H. Wallace was sent before the Criminal Court on the charge of kicking Catherine Stevenson in the abdomen while she was enceinte, and causing her to miscarry.

Wm. Smith was remanded for examination on the 3d proximo, charged with striking Wm. Wilson and threatening to break his neck.

Richard George, alias Chas. Scott, a slave of Dr. Lagarde, was ordered to have twenty-five lashes, for trying to pass himself off as a wealthy Spaniard.

Geo. Buckler gave bail to answer the charge of stealing $20 and a lot of handkerchiefs from Jno. O'Neil.

Jno. Connor was remanded to await the result of injuries he had inflicted on Thomas Sharkey by stabbing him, night before last, on board the steamer Ed. J. Gay.

MATRIMONY IN THE WILDERNESS.—In the *Clarksville (Alabama) Baptist* we find the following announcement: "At eight miles southeast from Andalusia, Thursday, October 13th, were married at the residence of R. B. Bass, by C. A. Henry, Judge of Probate, James Teel to Sarah Bass, J. Patterson Teel to Mary Bass, and William Teel to Jane Bass. James, William and Jane Teel are all sons and daughter of Alex. and Anna Teel; Sarah, Nancy and Mary Bass are all daughters and one of R. B. and Elizabeth Bass, all of Covington county. The above connubial attachments were all formed, and but one ceremony delivered—a nuptial phenomenon perhaps unparalleled in this State or the South."

RUSSIAN HARE OR CLAM.—The New Albany (Ind.) *Tribune* has the following:

Mr. John B. Cannon, of this city, has just obtained a patent for glass coffins. The invention seems to be a very valuable one, and we will attempt to briefly describe it. The coffin is made of glass, from one-half to an inch thick, cast in two pieces of the ordinary form. In the upper edge of the body of the coffin is a groove, in which a flange in the lid is made to fit. When a corpse is placed in the coffin, this groove is filled with melted cement; the lid is placed on, and firmly held by three iron bands until the cement is hardened. Through a small hole in the top of the coffin the air is then extracted by means of an air pump. By these means, Mr. Cannon claims, bodies may be preserved in their natural state for all time to come, and when placed in vaults, can always be accessible to the gaze of friends who are left behind. The expense of these coffins will be no more than that of ordinary wooden coffins, and if the expectations of the inventor are realized so far as the preservation of coffins is concerned, they will immediately come into general use, and our friend Mr. Cannon will realize a magnificent fortune.

QUICKSANDS ON STATEN ISLAND.—*Part of the Railroad Track Sinking.*—Some singular discoveries which have been made in building the Railroad Staten Island are mentioned in the Richmond County (N. Y.) *Gazette*, of December 14: Near the eastern terminus of the road it traverses a morass. This was treated as such places usually are by railway engineers; earth was carted from a distance and laid on the track until, to all appearances, it was hard and solid. (To the surprise of the engineers, in a few days this solid track had sunk some inches below the adjacent land. More earth was piled on it and trodden down, but it sank as before. Again earth was dumped on the line, with the same result. In a word, the railway people have for some time been busily engaged in carting earth to the spot, with no more effect than if they had tried to fill the ocean. The morass is a quicksand, which swallows all the earth that is thrown into it.

The discovery is not without precedent. On the line of railway between Liverpool and London, similar quicksands occur. When the road was first built the contractors were thunder-struck at the steady subsidence of the track, upon which they had vainly dumped thousands of cartloads of earth. With dogged perseverance, however, they went on carting earth to the spot, and after a time the ground ceased to sink. They had found bottom—at a depth, it is said, of something less than a mile. In other parts of England—in Lincolnshire, we believe, and also in parts of the west—similar quicksands are traversed by railways on wide platforms, which act like snow shoes, and keep the sleepers afloat on the surface by their great breadth. The only safe plan is to go filling in the quicksand with earth until the bottom is reached.

We hear that the spot to which we refer is so spongy in its nature that, while the track sinks a few inches daily, some meadows adjacent have been raised several feet. To what extent this phenomenon may complicate the difficulty the engineers must decide.

We believe that nearly the whole eastern slope of the island, from the hillsides to the sea, rests on a shifting basis. If this be the fact, the consequences may hereafter prove serious to heavy building.

A point of operatic etiquette is agitating Philadelphia, which is "how many bouquets thrown to a prima donna is the tenor to pick up?" One night last week Adeline Patti was copiously showered with bouquets; Brignoli, the petted but lazy tenor, picked up one and afterwards two, presenting them to the cantatrice, and leaving the others to be stooped for by the lady herself, or a servant. The audience thought this discourteous, and hissed. Now the *emeute* will end we know not, but we recommend that a large basket, with a tiger in livery, be placed at each prima donna's entrance to receive the buds and blossoms hereafter thrown at the wonderful young creature, who, at the early age of sixteen, is driving staid Philadelphia crazy. She has inspiration, a pretty mouth, and an electric eye, and therefore we sympathize with the Quaker City blood, whose hearts are all dancing pitty-patt!

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

NOTICE.

HYDE & GOODRICH

Beg to inform their friends that they have removed their stock of JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, and DIAMONDS to their temporary location at No. 173 CANAL STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH, and expect to be ready to receive and accommodate all their customers, Friday, the 30th Instant.

We can show a very handsome assortment of Rich Diamond Jewelry, Plain and Etruscan Gold, Cameo, Coral and Lava, Amethyst, Pearl and Mosaic, Cups, Goblets and Presentation Pieces of Solid Silver—a choice selection.

Silverware and Jewelry made to order, as usual.

Diamonds reset and Watches and Jewelry repaired by the most skilful workmen.

In a few months we expect to be reinstated in our old stand, with increased facilities for business, and will do our best to please those who call on us at

173..........CANAL STREET..........173

Dot! Dot! Dot! Dot!

BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT THE MOST IMMENSE hit ever achieved in this Theatre, and acknowledged by all who have witnessed the representation, to exceed, in beauty and brilliancy any theatrical exhibition hitherto presented to a New Orleans public. It will be played EVERY EVENING until further notice. Seats may be secured for DOT three days in advance.

Strayed Mule Found. A BLACK MARE MULE, about 14 hands high, bearing collar marks, having strayed on the premises of the undersigned, on the Gentilly Road, at about 7 miles below the city, can be obtained by the owner on paying expenses. ANDRE MOLAYON.

LOST. THE public are cautioned against negotiating a NOTE of one hundred and fifty dollars, drawn and endorsed by C. Fortier, and payable one month from date. Said note is dated December 15th.

Wines, Cordials, Oil, Soap, &c. LANDING ex ship COLOMBO, from Marseilles. A. LEBLANC, 18 and 19 Toulouse st.

House Servant. A GOOD male House Servant, either slave or free, is wanted for hire.

Hired man Wanted. A GOOD, strong, hard working man will find constant employment by applying to JACOB & DONAHUE, corner Conti and Old Levee sts.

Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 4th of January, 1860, at Charles E. Fortier's office. New Orleans, Dec. 27, 1859. L. LOMBARD, Superintendent of the Third District Public Schools.

Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814–15. ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, President. P. LANAUX, Secretary.

Breoniad Coffee-House. ON SATURDAY NEXT, 31st instant, in the afternoon, the above Coffee-house will open at the corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets. AN AMATEUR.

Coffee-House for Sale. ON account of departure, a Coffee-House having a good custom, and well located in the Fourth District.

A CARD. THE sale by the Sheriff of the fine LOT OF GROUND belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. Dumont, will take place on THURSDAY next.

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!

A Christmas or New Year's Present, go and tell them that

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., In the beautiful new "STORY BUILDING," have some elegant Goods, just suited for the occasion, such as—

Black, Blue, and Colored Cloth Frocks; Cloth, Kersey, Beaver and Pilot Overcoats; Cloth, Kersey, Lion-Skin and Pilot Raglans; Casimir Suits—Jackets, Pants and Vests to match; Satinet Suits—Pants and Vests to match; Every variety of Sacks, Frocks, Sea Jackets, Round and Dress Jackets; Black and Colored Cassimere Pantaloons—in great variety; Vests of Black and Fancy Silks, Velvets, Cashmere, Satin, Cloth, Satinet, &c. White and Colored Shirts; Under Garments—of every description; Suspenders, Gloves, Half-Hose; Silk Neck-Ties, Cravats, Handkerchiefs; Traveling Shawls, &c.

UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT of Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., STORY BUILDING, CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STREETS, Are constantly receiving to their large additions to their stock of Seasonable Clothing and Furnishing Goods, thereby constantly keeping up their established HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

Persons in want of fine shirts and clothing would do well to purchase them at Alfred Munroe & Co.'s, because they are made with WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING OFF, ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE, The Contents of the VARIETY STORE

New Year's Gifts! G. LAVIE.

AMERICAN NOMINATION. For State Senator, Parish of Orleans, RANDELL HUNT. Election Monday, January 2, 1860.

STATE SENATOR. WE are authorized to announce RANDELL HUNT as a candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. W. R. Adams, at the election to take place on Monday, the 2d January, 1860.

C. VAQUET, ST. PETER STREET.

Important Notice. THE house of J. P. SARRAZIN, corner Conti and Chartres streets, has just added to their already considerable stock, a splendid collection of FANCY ARTICLES from Vienna and Paris. J. P. SARRAZIN.

GROCERY STORE And Favorable Lease at Private Sale On Account of Sickness.

LATE HOUSE OF CLEMENCE GUERIN.

NEW CARPETING. J. D. DAMERON & CO., 126 Canal Street.

Table and Piano Covers.

LIQUIDATION! AN EXTENSIVE AND RICH ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY AT COST......AT COST. MR. F. P. RIVERA, CORNER ROYAL AND ST. PETER STREETS. JEWELRY. MR. F. P. RIVERA.

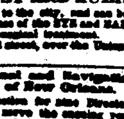
Children's Bonnets. 201.......ROYAL STREET.......201. Miss Agnes Lemaitre.

DR. CHARLES LEVY, PHYSICIAN, FROM PARIS.

ERNEST TURPIN, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER, No. 60 Old Levee Street.

Per Sale in Bond. FIFTY BASKETS IMPERIAL CABINET CHAMPAGNE, by M. BARNETT, 62 Magazine street, above Poydras.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER.



OCULIST AND AURIST. HAS returned to the city, and can be consulted on all diseases of the EYE and EAR which require medical or surgical treatment. Office, 114 Canal street, over the Union Bank.

Consolidated Canal and Navigation Company of New Orleans. THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 136 Bienville street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., on MONDAY, January 16th, 1860. LOUIS GAGNEZ, Secretary.

NOTICE. CROSS PIECES OR CROSS TIES FOR RAILROADS. Apply at LOUIS CARRETA'S Office, No. 60 Exchange Alley. THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to Loan on Mortgage. LOUIS CARETTA.

Chas. Farre Champagne. SUCCESSOR TO MAX SUTAINE & CO., REIMS, PURVEYORS to the Courts of France, Spain and Prussia, also to the celebrated Wellington Club, London. E. E. GRAHAM & CO.

Headquarters First Division, New Orleans, 27th December, 1859. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. ARTHUR FORSTALL, Aid-de-Camp.

NOTICE OF ELECTION. PURSUANT to a writ of election bearing date 10th day of December, 1859, to me directed by His Excellency Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor of the State of Louisiana, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an election will be held on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1860, for one Senator from the Parish of Orleans to the General Assembly of this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. R. Adams. Sheriff's office, December 10th, 1859. R. T. PARKER, Sheriff.

N. R. PEPIN & CO. No. 22 Common street.

BORDEAUX WINES. Clarets in Cases and Half Casks.

F. HASENKLEVER. Red Burgundy Wines in Glass.

KIRCHNER & BRAUBURGER. Hock and Moselle Wines in Glass.

Diamonds and Diamond Sets, A. CANDIDE, CHARTRES STREET.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS.

Office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. J. FOWLER, President.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company. BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

S. FOURNIER, Clock Maker and Engineer, 73......ROYAL STREET......73

JOSEPH ANGLAIRE, SURGEON DENTIST, 245......ROYAL STREET......245

DR. BEAUREGARD, SURGEON DENTIST.

Light......Light......Light. ARTEMUS HILL, 6 Chartres street.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!! BAZARE & LEVASSEUR.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. THURSDAY EVENING, December 29, 1859—The favorite comedy of the SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. After which, the farce of the IRISH GENIUS. To conclude with the farce of SLASHER AND CRASHER. J. GLEASON, Treasurer.

VARIETIES THEATRE. THURSDAY EVENING, December 29, 1859—Fourth night of DOT, beyond all precedent the greatest triumph ever achieved in this city. DOT, representing Charles Dickens's famous Christmas story, "The Cricket on the Hearth." W. H. CHIPPENDALE, Treasurer.

SPALDING & ROGERS'S MUSEUM & AMPHITHEATRE. Spalding & Rogers' Two Circuses. THE NEW ORLEANS AND EUROPEAN CIRCUSES.

HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS. VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 107 ST. CHARLES STREET. OLD JOHN BROWN. THE AMERICAN GIANTESS.

GRAND ACADEMIC BALL under the auspices of The Lovers of the Dance. TWELFTH NIGHT.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL, to be given by the New Louisiana Benevolent Association, At ODD FELLOWS' HALL, on Saturday Evening, January 7th, 1860.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES FOR FAMILIES AND PLANTATION USE.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO. SEWING MACHINE.

Carpets......Carpets......Carpets