THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUVERGES, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12
WEEKLY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....$3
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.
OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,542.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for every subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, for each language.
The prices of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. The mail due the day previous came through.

HARD MONEY THEORISTS.

One of our country exchanges, noticing an article in this paper relative to the banks, favors its own readers with an exposition of financial views not at all peculiar or unusual at periods like the present. The journal in question utters a tirade against bank notes, and declares itself strictly in favor of a hard money currency. We notice, by the way, that whenever a monetary revulsion prevails throughout the country; whether caused by overtrading, by undue exportation, by an ill-digested, injudicious system of import duties, by extravagant expenditures and reckless speculation, or by all these causes combined, certain presses, affiliated to the inflexible dogmas of party, commence in concert a chorus of invectives against banks and banking. It is so very convenient to shift the responsibility for calamities upon these institutions. It is so easy and summary a process to divert public attention from the errors of the financial policy of the government, and to *ad captandum* an argument with people who do not think, to dilute upon the beauty of gold and silver, and the safety and certainty of an exclusive metallic circulation. To make the banks the scapegoat for the sins of our rulers, especially when the latter are good Democrats, is an idea that strikes the imagination with irresistible force, and can be promptly and easily carried into effect, without the trouble of invoking reason and common sense.

A hard money currency forsooth! What a golden age that would be! "Suppose," says one astute print, "we reduce every thing to a specie standard—say to one-third of its present reputed value—who would be the bigger? One" would not figure quite so large on the tax roll, but still he would be deprived of no property. If the price of cotton was reduced to five cents per pound, and negroes in like, and all other things in the same page, there would then be coin enough for all the wants of commerce; and more than that, all danger of monetary panics and crashes would be entirely removed." It is certain, according to this sapient logician, that if the currency were reduced to a third of its present amount, every species of property would gradually depreciate to a third of its present reputed value. But let us illustrate the case, which this admirer of Benton mint drops has forgotten to do. As things now stand, A owns property worth $50,000, on which $30,000 are due. It is clear that when A's debts are paid, he will be worth $20,000. Reduce the currency to a metallic standard, and bring down the value of A's property two thirds. It will then be worth not quite $17,000. But as no arbitrary standard can decrease his indebtedness, the inevitable result of a purely specie currency will be, that A, instead of possessing twenty thousand dollars over and above his liabilities, will be three thousand dollars worse off than nothing; in other words, he will have about seventeen thousand dollars with which to pay thirty thousand. Such would be the inevitable working of a hard money currency.

We will not enquire into the possibility or practicability of establishing this monetary millennium, nor take the trouble to assail the crude theories of the partisans of an exclusive metallic currency, by showing that the success of such an experiment would seriously hamper our commerce, restrict our enterprise, carry us back to the dark ages, expose our laboring population to cruel suffering and privation, and destroy that vital principle of credit which, when circumscribed within prudent limits, and based on real responsibility, is the germ and stimulus of mercantile greatness. This is unnecessary, because experience has demonstrated that the most strongly specious may rail at paper money, and frame dispassionate diatribes against financial institutions, even the soundest and best regulated, the plain good sense of every business community teaches too thoroughly the importance of a mixed currency to justify any apprehension of the overthrow of that system. We have not the slightest objection to see the banks strengthened in every possible manner; to invest them with every element of safety and solidarity, and render them as perfect as human institutions can be—but as for a crusade against paper currency in this age of progress and enlightenment—bah!

BOOKS FROM MORGAN.—Our thanks are due the publishers, T. B. PETERSON & Co., through J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million. This is by long odds the most complete book of receipts yet published. It is indeed a thorough and practical encyclopedia for the whole country, containing no fewer than 1,000 receipts for the conduct of life, household government, domestic economy, and the useful and ornamental arts. Every family should possess a copy, and consult it frequently.

The Wreck of the Golden Mary, and the "Two Apprentices"—two charming little stories by Dickens, republished separately by Peterson.

BOOKS FROM NORMAN.—We are under obligations to the publishers, S. H. GOETZEL & Co., through R. M. NORMAN, No. 14 Camp Street, for the following works:

Songs and Poems of the South, by A. B. Meek—a collection of charming poems, instinct with Southern fire and enthusiasm, and descriptions of Southern scenery, incidents and features. They possess decided poetic merit, and will add to the reputation of the author.

Romantic Passages in Southwestern History, including orations, sketches and essays, by A. B. Meek. This volume consists of several orations, embodying many thrilling and striking incidents in history, and sketches descriptive of personages and events connected with the annals of the Southwest. It is a most interesting book.

The preceding paragraphs are written with one of Fisher's oblique gold pens, sent to us by Norman. These pens are remarkable for strength, smoothness and delicacy.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The first annual statement of this company will be found in our columns to-day, and makes a very handsome showing, indeed. The net earned premiums for the year amount to $244,856 41; the losses, reinsurances, and expenses are $114,969 07—leaving a net earned profit for the year ending on the 30th November of $129,216 43. The company possesses assets to the amount of $220,959 33. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 40 per cent., for which scrip will be issued on the 5th February, 1858—the balance of the profit is reserved to meet losses in course of adjustment.

REV. THEODORE CLAPP'S WORK.—We are indebted to the publishers, PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., through A. & E. EZZELL, No. 7 Exchange Place, for a copy of Mr. CLAPP's "Autobiographical Sketches and Recollections during a thirty-five years' residence in New Orleans." It is a book of exceeding interest, full of storied reminiscences peculiarly pleasant to the people of the Crescent City, and to the legion of admirers and lovers of the author, and is written with uniform good taste, simplicity, and native feeling. These portions of the work which will most interest the reader are the religious experiences of the author, and the graphic and impressive accounts of epidemic visitations in New Orleans. Mr. CLAPP's book will, of course, be in every body's hands.

MUSEUM OF LIVING WONDERS.—Messrs. CARTER & WELLS, No. 107 St. Charles street, have opened their Museum to the public. It contains an extraordinary combination of attractions, prominent amongst which are the great Mexican Indian giant, Miss LAURANT, the dwarf, the double-headed child, chief of the Pueblo Indians, boa constrictors and anacondas, cosmoramic views, &c. The price of admission is only 25 cents.

LOWER THAN EVER.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 34 Magazine street, announce in our columns to-day that, for a short time, they will dispose of their splendid and extensive assortment of clothing at an immense reduction. A glance at the details of their advertisement, and at the scale of prices attached to each article, will convince the reader of the truth of the assertions. Besides, MUNROE & Co. always fulfill their promises.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, Dec. 2.—There is no doubt that the administration will adopt measures with the view of securing to the inhabitants of Kansas a fair opportunity of expressing their opinions, at the ensuing election, on the subject of slavery, in the form proposed by the Constitutional Convention. The acting Governor (Stanton) is intrusted with the duty of carrying out the instructions.

The forthcoming executive documents will contain full particulars of the proceedings against the Mormons, and show conclusively the falsity of Brigham Young's charge that our government has acted in the absence of official information concerning them.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Douglas gave notice of a bill to enable the people of Kansas to hold a Convention and form a Constitution.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Denver is confirmed as Secretary of Kansas, vice Stanton, removed.

Richardson, of Illinois, is confirmed as Governor of Nebraska.

Thomas J. Semmes is appointed District Attorney for New Orleans, vice Cluck, removed for want of diligence in permitting the departure of Walker.

Governor Walker's removal is daily expected.

Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, is nominated to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court.

The Senate has adjourned till Monday.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10.—Hunter is re-elected to the Senate.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—The *Democrat* has letters containing the proceedings of the Republican Convention at Lawrence, proposing to submit for ratification the Lecompton constitutions to the people.

The Convention passed a resolution thanking Stanton for calling an extra session of the Legislature.

COLLEGE BURNT.

WHEELING, Dec. 10.—Bethany College, Brook county, Va., has been destroyed by fire, with three valuable libraries, laboratories, papers, &c. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE NICARAGUAN EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that Walker was invited back to Nicaragua by President Martinez, and that he will soon muster 1000 men.

A clipper, loaded with arms and ammunition, left this port some time since to meet him.

SLAVER CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The government has received dispatches stating that the British steamer *Electra* had captured a slaver, with 600 negroes on board, two hundred of whom were drowned.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department has suspended payment. Requisitions to the amount of half a million are held in the Department.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Cotton steady. White Wheat, $1 20 to $1 45; Red, $1 12 to $1 26. Yellow Corn 78 to 80c. Linseed Oil, 55 to 55c. Gunny cloth, 11c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—Flour, $4. Whisky, 16c. Mess Pork, $13 25 to $13 50.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—The Mississippi is rising and the Illinois falling.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—There are ten feet on the Falls.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 10.—The Selma passed down at 11 A. M., the Trader at noon, Philadelphia at 2, and David White at 6 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[CONCLUSION.]

The line was interrupted on Tuesday night, after transmitting the greater part of a telegraphic synopsis of the President's message. Somehow or other, the wires worked better in Mobile, as the journals of that city published a summary of the concluding portion of the document. Here it is:

As to Utah, the President says that this is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories, and humanity itself requires that it should be put down in such a manner that it shall be the last, and in order to do this it will be necessary to raise four additional regiments.

He recommends the establishment of a Territorial government for Arizonia.

He commends to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific Railroad.

He calls the special attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the construction of ten small steamers.

The above are the leading points of the message, and, in conclusion, he says he has deliberately determined to approve no bill which he has not examined, and therefore recommends both houses to allow him sufficient time to do so previous to an adjournment of Congress.

By the latest intelligence from Yucatan it appears that the revolutionists have been repulsed from Sisal, and that the town was still in possession of the government troops.

KANSAS.—Dispatches from St. Louis are to the following effect:

A meeting was held at Lawrence on the 19th ult. for the purpose of considering the action of the late Constitutional Convention. Resolutions were adopted declaring the Lecompton Constitution a gross violation of the expressed wishes of the people of Kansas; a fraud begotten of fraud; solemnly pledging themselves to resist to the last all attempts to thrust this constitution upon them; repudiating the election proposed to be held on the 21st of December, and suggesting that, if the Territorial Executive does not immediately call a special session of the Territorial Legislature, Governor Robinson call a special session of the State Legislature at the earliest moment.

A resolution recommending the appointment of a local vigilance committee and to sustain the action of that committee was also adopted.

C. W. Whitman presided, and speeches were made by General Lane, Governor Robinson, and others.

Several pro slavery papers of the Territory have taken strong grounds against the Constitution.

The *Democrat* publishes the Kansas Constitution, but it contains nothing on the subject of Slavery not heretofore published.

Treasury Estimates.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared the following estimates of appropriations necessary for the public service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859. We omit fractions of dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1857.

SIR—Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 31st of January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, viz:

CIVIL LIST.

Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildings, expenses of courts	$9,000,003
To supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department	8,654,000
Pensions	760,000
Indian Department	1,437,164
Army proper, &c., including miscellaneous objects	14,076,619
Military Academy	182,801
Fortifications, ordnance, &c.	3,485,113
Naval estimates	13,180,418
Steam mail service	956,850
Total	$50,912,973

To the estimates are added statements showing, first, appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and definite character, as follows:

Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs	$1,359,010
Compensation to Postmasters	700,000
Arming and equipping militia	200,000
Civilization of Indians	10,000
Interest on public debt	1,446,814
Total	$3,715,824

Second. Existing appropriations not required for the service of the present fiscal year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1859, as follows:

CIVIL LIST.

Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$7,330,616
Interior Department—Pensions and Indians	1,311,659
War Department	3,559,920
Navy Department	4,261,470
Total	$16,463,665
Grand total	$74,064,764

There is also a statement of the several appropriations which may be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to $566,031.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

New York Items.

At 6½ o'clock last evening the upper floor of the new four-story brick building corner of Bethune and West streets fell, from the weight of 20,000 bushels of barley bearing upon it, and in the crash carried with it the floors underneath. The whole of the interior of the building was thus piled in one mass of ruins in the cellar. The grain had been stored in the building during the day, and seven men were at work on the upper floor when the disaster occurred, and about a dozen other men in other parts of the building. By a most miraculous providence only one man was killed, and one other seriously injured. Half an hour before the accident occurred about a dozen men were at work in the cellar. Had the accident taken place before they stopped work, they must inevitably have all been killed.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday a gas explosion occurred in a restaurant underneath Odd Fellows' Hall, at the corner of Grand and Centre streets. The loudness of the report caused a considerable apprehension for a time in the vicinity, and rumors prevailed that several had been killed, and a large number wounded. Fortunately the only result of the explosion was the dislodgment of the restaurant fixtures, and the tearing of the plastering from the ceiling. The cause of the explosion was bringing a lighted candle in contact with escaping gas. Mr. Magee, the proprietor of the restaurant, had almost a miraculous escape.

A third victim of the Water street dance-house assassination died at a late hour Tuesday night. The third victim is Patrick Barrett, the brother-in-law of Mark Driscoll, the proprietor of the place, and who, previous to the murderous affray, was the bar-keeper of the establishment. Barrett received a stab in his right side, and was removed to the City Hospital. He ruminated at the hospital until Tuesday morning, when he was discharged. He went directly to the dance house, took a tour among his friends, drank with several of them, and, returning, sat down in a chair and immediately expired. An inquest was held on the body yesterday.—2 *Times*, 3d.

The Week of the Golden Mary, and the "Two Apprentices"—two charming little stories by Dickens, republished separately by Peterson.

BOOKS FROM NORMAN.—We are under obligations to the publishers, S. H. GOETZEL & Co., through R. M. NORMAN, No. 14 Camp Street, for the following works:

Songs and Poems of the South, by A. B. Meek—a collection of charming poems, instinct with Southern fire and enthusiasm, and descriptions of Southern scenery, incidents and features. They possess decided poetic merit, and will add to the reputation of the author.

Romantic Passages in Southwestern History, including orations, sketches and essays, by A. B. Meek. This volume consists of several orations, embodying many thrilling and striking incidents in history, and sketches descriptive of personages and events connected with the annals of the Southwest. It is a most interesting book.

The preceding paragraphs are written with one of Fisher's oblique gold pens, sent to us by Norman. These pens are remarkable for strength, smoothness and delicacy.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The first annual statement of this company will be found in our columns to-day, and makes a very handsome showing, indeed. The net earned premiums for the year amount to $244,856 41; the losses, reinsurances, and expenses are $114,969 07—leaving a net earned profit for the year ending on the 30th November of $129,216 43. The company possesses assets to the amount of $220,959 33. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 40 per cent., for which scrip will be issued on the 5th February, 1858—the balance of the profit is reserved to meet losses in course of adjustment.

REV. THEODORE CLAPP'S WORK.—We are indebted to the publishers, PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., through A. & E. EZZELL, No. 7 Exchange Place, for a copy of Mr. CLAPP's "Autobiographical Sketches and Recollections during a thirty-five years' residence in New Orleans." It is a book of exceeding interest, full of storied reminiscences peculiarly pleasant to the people of the Crescent City, and to the legion of admirers and lovers of the author, and is written with uniform good taste, simplicity, and native feeling. These portions of the work which will most interest the reader are the religious experiences of the author, and the graphic and impressive accounts of epidemic visitations in New Orleans. Mr. CLAPP's book will, of course, be in every body's hands.

MUSEUM OF LIVING WONDERS.—Messrs. CARTER & WELLS, No. 107 St. Charles street, have opened their Museum to the public. It contains an extraordinary combination of attractions, prominent amongst which are the great Mexican Indian giant, Miss LAURANT, the dwarf, the double-headed child, chief of the Pueblo Indians, boa constrictors and anacondas, cosmoramic views, &c. The price of admission is only 25 cents.

LOWER THAN EVER.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 34 Magazine street, announce in our columns to-day that, for a short time, they will dispose of their splendid and extensive assortment of clothing at an immense reduction. A glance at the details of their advertisement, and at the scale of prices attached to each article, will convince the reader of the truth of the assertions. Besides, MUNROE & Co. always fulfill their promises.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, Dec. 2.—There is no doubt that the administration will adopt measures with the view of securing to the inhabitants of Kansas a fair opportunity of expressing their opinions, at the ensuing election, on the subject of slavery, in the form proposed by the Constitutional Convention. The acting Governor (Stanton) is intrusted with the duty of carrying out the instructions.

The forthcoming executive documents will contain full particulars of the proceedings against the Mormons, and show conclusively the falsity of Brigham Young's charge that our government has acted in the absence of official information concerning them.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz the 7th instant, arrived yesterday. The *Tennessee* brings $17,658 in specie, and the following passengers:

M Arriaga, (Mexican Minister to Berlin) Ventura Alcorvarra, Aniel Navarro, J Arriaga, (attached to Mexican Legation, Berlin) M Velasquez, J M Gonzales, E Zaulos, W Shearer, M Bauer, H J Penne, M E Torsal, P Barbeles, A Galan, and 30 in steerage.

By this arrival we have received files of the *Mexican Extraordinary* to the 1st inst.—Our correspondence is in the mails, and will probably come to hand to-day.

The country still appears in an unsettled condition, but if reports are to be credited, the reactionists are suffering defeat in all directions. They entered Puebla on the 25th ult., but the preparations for defense were ample, and they were received so warmly that they were glad to leave the city, and retire to Amozoc, destroying the telegraph wires communicating with Vera Cruz and the capital.

The *Extraordinary* says:

Yesterday was signalized by the public and formal recognition by Congress of Senor Comonfort's election to the Presidency of this republic for the constitutional term of four years. At eleven point midday, salutes were fired; and throughout the day flags were displayed in honor of the event.

From Tolpico, Cuernavaca and the interior the reporters all of a more favorable character. As an evidence of the security in certain quarters we find Gov. Doblado, of Guanajuato, and Gen. Langberg, of Tuluca, in this capital. Both arrived here on Tuesday evening. The object of their visit is supposed to be to lend their aid to the Executive in the present apprehended concentrated action of the reactionists against Puebla. Gov. Doblado is known to be devoted to the progress and pacification of his country, and Gen. Langberg has a reputation for devotedness to his adopted country.

The Indians of Durango and other Northern States are still committing depredations. Day by day their march upon the homes and long established rights of the whites is progressing, with a regularity and seeming certainty that forces us to express the hope that Mexico will soon lay all his aids against foreigners, and leave some daring man to enroll a sufficient force in some foreign country to hunt the savages to their hiding places in the mountains, and there pursue them until their numbers and savage natures will no longer be a terror to the peaceable pursuers of business.

The same paper, of the 1st, has the following:

FROM ACATLAN.—Last night we received dates from Acatlan of the 20th, 25th and 29th ult.—all together. The place Acatlan and Acatlan on the 29th without firing a shot. They remained in the place until the following day, behaving themselves in a remarkably moderate manner. They let all political prisoners free from the jail, but declined extending the same courtesy to other criminals. On the 27th they were driven from the place by a party of government troops. At last advices all was quiet.

At this moment the government appears to be strong in every State and Department. The defeat of the reactionists at Amozoc, where the enemy were so strong in numbers, appears to have struck terror to the hearts of the discontented. We hope a more favorable turn in the affairs of the nation will entirely smother discontent.

THE TIEMPO.—The editor of the *Tiempo* has been fined $1000 by a Superior order.

FROM PUEBLA.—The reactionists, after their defeat at Amozoc, made a disorderly flight towards the South. Gov. Alatriste has imposed a forced loan upon the commerce of Puebla. The disposition of the political prisoners is likely to give discontent amongst the liberal party.

HANG YTAMAIZ.—It is positively asserted that this gentleman is in or about Tampico. We have heard it reported on the streets that he was in Tuxpan. We believe that General Moreno has directed that a close inquiry shall be made with a view to his arrest.

A LOAN.—We learn that a loan is about being made by which the government will soon be in an improved financial condition. In a few days we may be able to say more on this subject.

President Comonfort has been unwell for the past few days. We are glad to hear that he is now much better.

Murder by Negroes—Escape, Capture and Execution.

The Franklin *Sun*, published at Winn, in the parish of Franklin, furnishes full details of certain shocking occurrences which have recently created intense excitement among the people in that quarter. On the 11th ultimo, WM. T. PEARCE, a planter on Bayou Boeuf, was murdered by three of his negroes, named Brit, Josh and Quash, and his body thrown upon the road. The particulars of the bloody deed are published some weeks ago. The discovery of the corpse and its mangled condition aroused enquiries which led to the detection of the three negroes, and their committal to jail. After an imprisonment of some days they succeeded in breaking their shackles, overpowering the keeper of the jail, and escaping, betaking themselves to a dense and almost impassable cypress cane-brake. The citizens pursued them during eight days with unwearied activity and vigilance. The first one captured was Brit, who, says the *Sun*, was severely lashed, and sent up to jail; and from the wounds of the dogs, the whipping, and the fatigues he underwent, he was half dead when he arrived, and died on Tuesday night. The *Sun* then continues as follows:

The chase was renewed, the next day, for Josh, who had been shot in the course of it, was taken, and died that night from the shot he had received and the fatigue he had undergone.

One more, and the chief and ringleader of the murderous gang was still at large, and again the search was renewed. The trying pursuit was continued with alacrity, and about ten o'clock, Quash was taken. He only yielded when he could hold out no longer, and he came quite exhausted when taken, and greatly bruised from brushes and briers. The dogs, too, had bitten him severely. Such was his condition on Thursday morning that the doctors thought it doubtful whether he could be cured of his Winnsboro' alive. Under these circumstances the citizens, deeming an example necessary, determined on hanging him on the spot, and the sentence was accordingly executed in the presence of a large concourse of people, white and black.

Thus ended this tragedy, terrible from the beginning to the end. The excitement it gave rise to affected the whole community for a period of twelve days.

From the same paper we extract the annexed account of another murder:

On Thursday, 10th ult., Mr. Thomas N. Blackburn, living on the Macon, went at noon into his field to weigh cotton. He found there his negro man Abe, who had his legs cut off to his knees, which, being well padded, he walked on without difficulty, had done no picking that morning. He approached Abe in front, and was leaning a little over him, and in the act of strapping him behind, when the negro seized him by the collar. Mr. Blackburn pulled out his knife, when Abe seizing his arm and pulling it towards him, put the cuff of the sleeve in his mouth, and then succeeded in throwing him down. The knife falling, Abe picked it up, and stabbed at, and once commenced using it on his master. He first ripped his abdomen open, making a gash of eight or nine inches, cutting upwards towards the ribs. He then struck his victim in another part of the abdomen, and under each collar-bone. Assistance coming up, the fiend was taken off his master and secured. Mr. Hobbs was taken to his house, and lingered with his wounds eighteen hours, when he died. Abe was tried, found guilty and hung.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.

We find in the Northern papers the subjoined items in addition to those published by us yesterday:

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 20, P. M.—The town remains perfectly tranquil. The Mayor and magistrates have succeeded in preventing a meeting of the operatives. Many came in from the country districts, but quietly dispersed. It was generally believed that upon the meeting being prevented in the market place, the men would assemble in Nottingham forest, and every precautionary measure was taken to disperse any crowd that might come together. In the country districts the police were prepared to act at a moment's notice. Temporary relief has been afforded to a great many families. The able-bodied are not compelled to go into the workhouse, and they are employed in constructing a new road. One of the rioters of Tuesday night has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

PARIS, Nov. 20, P. M.—The funds are rather lower. The three per cents closed at 66f. 95c.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A second attempt was made to launch the leviathan steamer *Great Eastern*, on November 10th, but it proved a failure, it being found impossible to move her. The four hydraulic presses were brought to bear on the ship with full force, which failing to start her, all hands were set to work on the capstans and land purchases to heave her off by chains, but one of the chains gave way, which put an end to the operations. The effort was not to regularly launch her, but to move the vessel some forty feet lower down. Another attempt will be made in a few days with a further improvement in appliances. The public are now kept in ignorance as to the movements of those having the superintendence of launching her.

The Siamese Ambassador has been formally received by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

Some riotous proceedings had taken place among the unemployed operatives at Nottingham. They held a public meeting, and the windows of some of the provision shops were afterwards broken. Any further meetings had been interdicted, and special constables enrolled to preserve the peace.

A submarine telegraph cable had been laid between Cagliari and Malta—a distance of about 300 miles—with perfect success. This line will accelerate the receipt of the Indian news by a day or two.

FRANCE.—The *Pays* explains the difference that had occurred at Shanghai between the Consuls of France and the United States, and that the affair was of trivial importance, and did not result in any interruption of the friendly relations between the two Consuls.

ITALY.—Dispatches from Turin announce that of sixty-five doubtfuo election returns in Piedmont, forty-two are in favor of the ministers; three doubtful, and twenty clerical.

PIEDMONT, Nov. 18, 1857.—Elections were known to the number of 184, of which 48 belong to the clerical party and extreme right, and the remainder to the different shades of the liberal party.

PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, Nov. 18, 1857.—It is asserted that government will propose no new law of importance during the coming session of the Chambers. The ordinary budget, however, will contain a proposal for increasing the stipend of all public functionaries.

TURKEY.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that a difference is said to have arisen between England and Turkey on one hand, and Russia on the other, respecting the trade and navigation of the Black Sea. This difference threatened to assume some importance, but the French and Prussian governments interposed, and suggested that a solution should be left to the Congress of Paris.

The difference between the French Ambassador at Constantinople and Redschid Pacha, it was understood, had been reconciled.

It was rumored that the prospect of an understanding on the question of the Principalities was still but uncertain, and that Redschid Pacha would offer no opposition to the plan of an administration union. In the meantime, the Principalities are becoming more and more agitated, and ultra radicals talked of establishing a provisional government.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the *Texas* we have received Texas papers to the 5th inst. The Galveston *News* says:

The steamship *Atlantic*, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, left here yesterday morning for provisions, the rough weather having lengthened her passage, and caused her supplies to run out. She left the same day for New Orleans.

The bark *Greenfield* arrived at Galveston on the 4th, in nine days and a half from New York.

The grasshoppers are still troublesome in various parts of Texas, especially in the neighborhood of Gonzales.

The Shreveport *South-Western* says:

It commenced raining Friday evening, and poured down without intermission until about ten o'clock Saturday night, inundating all the streets and low places throughout the town. The rain was accompanied by a heavy gale of wind from the Southwest, which must have occasioned serious damage to the cotton fields. We learn that the bridges over the bayous and small streams between this place and Natchitoches were swept away by the flood.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—*Hon. T. H. McCaleb.* The rule taken recently by United States Attorney Clack for a judgment of forfeiture of the bonds of A. Wm. Mabry, of Nicaragua, comes up for argument this morning.

The Gaines Case, we learn, also is fixed for trial this morning, and will probably be disposed of during this term of the Court.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. T. H. McCaleb.* The case of Thomas Turner, mate of the steam-tug "Harrison," in which the jury, before which he was recently tried for manslaughter, were unable to agree upon a verdict, is fixed for retrial on Monday, the 21st of December.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—Adam Wilt and Philip Wagner were tried yesterday and found guilty on respective charges of assault and battery, as were also H. N. Schorn and N. O. Summers, two policemen, on a charge of assault and battery on Mr. Daniels and wife, while driving a cow off to the pound. They were dismissed from another charge of assault and battery by jury.

A jury was entered in the case of Elie Verettis, a woman of colour, who had been long confined for some trifling offence.

Charles Godard, accused of larceny, was also dismissed by the jury, and Charles Brown, tried and acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. J. W. Price.* Judgment was rendered in this Court yesterday in favor of Arthur Saucier, Esq., lately chosen Third Justice of the Peace over J. W. Andrews, Esq., late incumbent and contestant.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. H. B. Eggleston.*—Judgment was rendered in this Court yesterday in favor of the city, without costs, in the case of Ignation and four others, against the City, for compensation as members of the Sanitary Commission, appointed by the board of Health of 1853.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. R. K. Hazell.* A suit is now pending in this Court for $5,000 damages against the city, as the value of a house destroyed by riots in the house of Emily Gibson, in July, 1856.—The destruction was in retaliation for her having one of the party previously imprisoned.

RECORDER SITH'S COURT.—Justus Koefner was examined yesterday, and committed to the First District Court for trial, for the murder of Mr. Charles Hoist, on Monday night, at the New Basin.

Antonio Baptiste was held to bail to answer, on the 15th, to a charge of having entered Miguel Gabrera's premises with felonious intent, on Sunday, Wm. Rice to answer to a charge of having trespassed upon the premises of Sarah Ann Jefferson.

RECORDER FARR'S COURT.—Bill Sullivan was arraigned and held to bail yesterday on a charge of assaulting and beating Mr. Hobbs.

Raimond Roucaud was held to answer to a charge of having threatened to kill Gregoire Clamet.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—Catherine Foley and M. Crawford were examined yesterday, and committed to the First District Court for trial, on a charge of larceny. The latter, a boy, it appears, was induced by Kate to do the stealing for her. They were both sent to prison.

FRIGHTFUL FALL.—Thomas Matthews, a grocer at the corner of Conde and Dumaine streets, slipped and fell from the second story window of his house yesterday morning, and fractured his left leg, precisely at the place where it had been fractured before by the shock of a similar fall, which occurred on the same day, and in the same place, two years ago. He was taken up, and was placed in a very critical condition. He had $26 60 about his person when he was taken up, and was robbed of the amount, which had to be killed before he could be taken away.

BURGLARIES.—At a late hour Wednesday night the liquor store of Brenan & DeCastro, corner of Magazine and Thoughtless streets, was broken in to by burglars, who took in a Sheffield's package of powder and some skeleton keys, for the purpose, no doubt, of getting into the safe. In fact, Sergeant Morbeuse found the safe turned up, with some of the powder in the key hole, as soon as he had entered the premises, after getting wind of the burglary. An individual who called himself Janies Bates, who is said to have been seen running away from the store at the time, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the burglars, and was sent to prison, without bail, to await examination before Recorder Smith on the 11th instant.

The tailor shop of Leon De Pharmacie, 67 Bourbon street, was also burglariously entered the same night by some unknown rascals, who robbed of a considerable portion of the stock in trade.

DEATHS FROM EXPOSURE AND INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of one Mullaran, first name unknown, found dead in the gutter, on Magazine street, during the cold night of Wednesday last. Verdict, "Died from the effects of intemperance and exposure." He was a native of Ireland, aged about 38 years. Still another inquest was held on the body of an old man, named Francois Bellard, aged 70 years, and a native of France, found dead in an old shanty of mixed lumber, in Orleans, near Gallery street, Second District. He was a cooper by trade, was very eccentric in his manners, and addicted to the bottle, also died from the effects of exposure and intemperance.

DANGEROUSLY STABBED.—After a serenade which was given to the Hon. John O. Breckenridge, on the St. Charles Hotel balcony, Wednesday night, the serenaders proceeded to the residence of Mr. Slidell, where one of them, a young man named R. J. Bruce, was by his companions (all parties of drinking men, who are said to have taken occasion to imbibe freely) and was so unfortunate as to stab his own friend, a young man named Robert Jefferson, by mistake. The latter was taken to the Charity Hospital in immediate attention, his wounds being of a very critical character, and young Bruce surrendered himself to the lieutenant to the First District police.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the credit sale of German Cigars, at the store of John E. Fischer, No. 52 Gravier street, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by R. E. Murphy, auctioneer.

FRANKO'S GRAND TOMBOLA!—We invite attention to the notice of the splendid tombola of H. FRANKO, No. 160 Poydras street. It consists of six hundred principal prizes, the aggregate value of which is $12,000. Every number, moreover, will be entitled to a prize. The price of tickets is only one dollar. Among the prizes worthy of special notice, are a lot of ground and a dwelling house, a lady's magnificent watch, enriched with diamonds; that master piece of mechanical skill, the singing bird; musical boxes, jewelry of all kinds, &c., &c. The drawing will take place at Armory Hall, as soon as the tickets are sold. The prizes may be examined at Franko's store. The managers of the tombola have been selected from among the most respectable citizens of New Orleans.

☞ In Paddock's Book of Plates and Illustrated Counterfeit Detector for 1858, he says: "HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are really what their name implies—a tonic and gentle stimulant, calculated to act upon the system as a medicine, and not, as is too often the case, a mere invention under which to indulge in tippling. We would not venture to make this statement, did we not feel sure it would be corroborated by the willing testimony of thousands all over the United States, and especially throughout the Western and Southern parts, where certain disorders prevail, which require just such a prescription. We are assured by a gentleman of large experience, who is a "traveled man," and whose judgment and impartiality may be relied upon, that 'Hostetter's Bitters' are a sure thing on Fever and Ague, that scourge of our newly settled regions; much, indeed, has within the past year, prevailed to an alarming extent in sections generally exempt. These Bitters are sold by all druggists, and by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 183 Chartres st.

dec7 6tdkr

Use Wistar's Medicated Hoarhound Candy.

If you have a Cough,
Use Wistar's Medicated Hoarhound Candy.
If you are Consumptive,
Use Wistar's Medicated Hoarhound Candy.
If you are spitting Blood,
Use Wistar's Medicated Hoarhound Candy.
If you have a Cold,
Use Wistar's Medicated Hoarhound Candy.
If you are Hoarse,
Use Wistar's Medicated Hoarhound Candy.
If you have the Croup,
Use Wistar's Medicated Hoarhound Candy.
If you suffer from Asthma,
Use Wistar's Medicated Hoarhound Candy.
If you have soreness in the Chest,
Use Wistar's Medicated Hoarhound Candy.
Wistar's Medicated Hoarhound Candy is a pleasant and sure remedy.
A fresh supply just received by the Agent,
WILLIAM BODIN,
dec9 corner Chartres and Custombouse streets.

Victims of Rheumatism, Read This!

CHARDON, Fairfield Co., (O.) June 4, 1857.—Dr. C. W. BOSANKO, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, (O.)—*Dear Sir*: This spring I hired to work on a farm during the summer, but I became so severely afflicted with rheumatism, and it dis