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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 17.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. After an historical sketch of the mode in which the public domain has been acquired, and an account of the organization of the surveying system, Mr. THOMPSON says that the entire surface of the public lands is 1,400,000,000, of which 57,442,870 acres have never been ordered for sale, and 80,000,000 were subject to entry at private sale on the 30th September. There are yet 1,086,137,536 acres unsurveyed. The sales of last year were 1,206,550 acres; 7,381,000 were located with military warrants, and 5,116,000 were donated under railroad grants. The amount of cash sales was $1,225,968, being a falling off of over $1,000,000. The location of lands with warrants has likewise diminished 20 per cent.

The report recommends a commission for the settlement of land claims in New Mexico, and a geological survey of the Territory. There are 325,000 Indians within the limits of the Union. Their condition cannot be ameliorated, until they take up with fixed habitations. The Secretary is in favor of gathering the tribes into smaller reservations, and in denser settlements, with farms for agriculture, and a supply of implements of agriculture. The tribes which have advanced in civilization, and whose prospects are gratifying, are those in the Southern Superintendency—the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, with the Seminoles in the Territory West of Arkansas. The establishment of a District Court for this Superintendency is recommended, to heal dissensions among the people. In Washington and Oregon the savages remain belligerent. It is recommended that the expenses of a deputation from these tribes to the federal capital be paid by the government, in order that they may have an opportunity to be set right. Indian trust funds have been invested in State stocks to the amount of $1,841,476.

In Florida, 1,832 Revolutionary soldiers or their widows have received in money $61,664, and large donations in land. Last year 1,351 warrants for bounty land, to the extent of 2,372,160 acres, were issued. The total number issued since the Revolutionary war is 127,276, requiring 60,704,942 acres of land. The report says that from January 1st to September 30, 1857, 1,095 applications for pensions were granted, 20 caveats were filed, 2 complaints were issued, and 2,287 applications were rejected. The receipts of this bureau for three quarters of the year have been $1,115; expenditures, $163,342; excess of expenditures, $2,526. Of the expenditures $2,000 were made up of fees restored to applicants after the examination of their cases. The Secretary censures this practice, and urges the necessity of making the bureau self-sustaining.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—The aggregate of public lands disposed of during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, is 11,000,000 acres—a falling off from the corresponding quarters of the previous report. This is ascribed to the withdrawal of lands for the benefit of railroads, and to the sale of public lands at the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act of 1854.

During this year the year 1850 grants of land have been made to ten States and one Territory, and there is the construction of three railroads, in aid of which 27 million acres are granted, (part estimated) to 24,247,[illegible] acres, of which 20,000,000 acres were granted by the last Congress.

Under the act of 1841 and 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the States in which such lands lie, there have been received at the General Land Office 51,174,253 acres, of which there have been approved 15,[illegible] acres, and patented to the States [illegible] acres.

The views of the Commissioners touching the duties of the government in the disposal of the public domain, favor the interests of the actual settlers, and oppose any policy that would allow a monopoly in the hands of speculators.

Surveying has progressed with very great activity, and the quantity of new lands now ready to be disposed of exceeds, by many millions of acres, the surveyed lands of any former year.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—This report is brief, and of little general interest. The condition of the various tribes, the treaties made with them, and the progress which a few have made in civilization, are succinctly recited. The Commissioner thinks our Indian policy is tainted by two mistakes. Lands assigned to them are inalienable, *perpetually*, the payment of annuities *annually*, the former prevents the Indians from acquiring settled habits, the latter encourages them to steer a feeling of the improvidence and habits of idleness, exposing them to the wiles and machinations of inhuman traders, selling ardent spirits, unprincipled gamblers, and greedy and avaricious traders and speculators. No more land ought to be given them, and no more should be allowed to lease or alienate lands except to members of their own respective tribes, and their annuities should be used for the erection of schools and mechanical shops. Especially they should be relieved of the presence of worthless traders and vagrants of their own tribes, who, with a view to raising disposition to gamble from settling down quietly and orderly. For all such restless characters a place should be erected somewhere about Fort Bent, and the heads of the Arkansas and other rivers.

The report in regard to the four great Indian nations, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, are very favorable. They have regularly organized governments and laws, well suited to their condition, and are prosperous.

BILLS AT FRANKO.—The enterprising and liberal Franko, No. 160 Poydras street, offers to purchasers singularly attractive terms. He gives a gift worth every dollar or more in purchasing any portion of his extensive stock, whether a gift to be selected at his own choice. Franko's goods are of the finest styles, and are sold at really low prices. How he can afford it, the advertisement that follows, intended at his establishment is repeated, is broken again; that no charge is made for repairing watch glasses, it put in and broken in two weeks, and that jewelry is found for back and sources. In short, Franko is determined to succeed by fair dealing, energy, cheapness, and extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

PURES, FANCY AND MASK BALL.—The society of Chewre Bikur Chaulim, or association for the sick and distressed, will celebrate their twelfth anniversary by a grand dress, fancy and mask ball, to be given at Odd Fellows Hall on Tuesday evening, January 5, 1858. The Mayor of the city, and Recorder Smith, Farrar, Simmons and Adams have consented to act as managers. The committee of invitation is composed of Messrs. J. H. Sinons, S. Kaiser, B. A. Dryer and H. Franks. The objects of the institution are purely benevolent and honorable; and we trust its treasury will be largely augmented by the proposed festival.

MASK AND FANCY COSTUMES.—During this festive season we take occasion to remind our readers that Mme Gaux, No. 112 Conti Street, between Bourbon and Dauphin, has on hand a magnificent assortment of costumes, masks, fancy dresses and dominoes of every nation, age and style. Mme G. likewise makes costumes to order. See advertisement.

THE ALLIED WALTZ.—We are indebted to HENRY GIBSON, the author, for a copy of this new and charming waltz, composed by him, called *La Valse des Alliés*, and dedicated to queen VICTORIA and NAPOLEON III.

HON. N. P. BANKS has resigned his seat in Congress, to take effect about the 1st of January, when he will enter upon his duties as Governor of Massachusetts.

A burglary was committed last night at the United States Customhouse, in Oswego. The safe was blown open with gunpowder, and $1,000 carried off.

An old German named Matthias, well known as the owner of the Seven Mile House, near Wilkesbarre, on the Easton turnpike, was found dead in a well attached to his property, with a large stone chained to his body, and marks of violence on his head. The supposed murderer, who has been living with Matthias for a short time past, is now in jail.

The ship *Natomal*, bound for Havre from New Orleans, is a total wreck near Havre. Cotton, oil and tallow—insured in New York and France.

WHEELING, Dec. 16.—About one o'clock this morning the college building at Bethany, Brooke county, Va., was discovered to be on fire. The entire building, together with the furniture, three valuable libraries, extensive laboratories and chemical apparatus, and valuable papers, were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The correspondent of the *Herald* says that instructions have been sent by telegraph to the Collectors at New Orleans and Mobile and to the District Attorneys of Louisiana and Alabama to use all legal means to prevent the departure of any hostile expedition against Central America.

Instructions are also given to prosecute the steamer *Fashion* on her return.

The frigate *Lancaster* will immediately leave for San Juan.

Capt. Chatard, of the *Saratoga*, who permitted the *Fashion* to land the filibusters at San Juan, will be recalled and superseded.

The correspondent of the *Times* says that Gov. Walker will resign to-day.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The House met in the new hall. Communications were received from the Clergyman of Washington, offering to open the session with prayer.

The members selected their seats amid much confusion.

The Senate resolved to select a Printer to-morrow. A resolution was adopted asking the President for all correspondence between the President, Departments, and Governor Walker, and all orders and instructions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate agreed to the list of standing committees by a vote of 30 to 19.

Mr. Green spoke on Kansas affairs, in opposition to Mr. Douglas. Mr. Douglas replied, maintaining that a republican form of government required the assent of the people to the whole Constitution proposed by their Convention. Anything short of this was not in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, or the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

In answering Mr. Green's position, that the people of Kansas could change their Constitution immediately after its admission as a State, Mr. Douglas said: "No; not until 1864, nor then only by a Convention called by two-thirds of the legislature; and if he voted for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, he should feel obliged to increase the army and enforce it at the point of the bayonet."

Mr. Green responded, saying that a Convention might at any time be called to change the Constitution.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday, and the Senate adjourned.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Cotton is declining; Uplands Middling 10½c. Flour $4 35 to $4 45 for State; Southern unchanged. Wheat unsettled. Corn buoyant. Provisions very dull. Lard 9½ to 10½c. Dressed Hogs 6½ to 6¾c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Flour—a fair export demand at $4 25 to $4 [illegible]. Whisky 16c. Hogs $5 25 to $5 40. Mess Pork $15 25. Oats 39c. Wheat 70 to 80c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Money is unchanged. Flour paper meets good demand at 7 to 9 per cent. Stocks advancing.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, December 16.—The Chancellor passed downward; the Peter Tellon at 10, and Fanny Bullitt at 11, this morning.

CONGRESS.

Our report of the proceedings of the 9th instant closed with the remarks of Senator Douglas in relation to that portion of the President's message which referred to Kansas. Rather a spicy debate followed. Mr. Bigler replied to Mr. Douglas, saying that the Convention was called according to law and had been recognized by the President and Governor of the Territory. It was their right to adopt the Constitution to the people, or send it to Congress without submission. If it was right in itself, republican in form, and had been legally elected to frame the slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them out of the Union simply because the whole Constitution had not been submitted to them. This was a weight not consistent with the doctrine of non-intervention. There was nothing in the past history of the country to justify such a course. It would be the first Congress which had dared to the question at came before them, and do the best they could, looking at the happiness of the entire country, that had ever under the impression that it was not the best for both the Union and Kansas that the State should be admitted at once. He was willing to wait a year in order to allay strife. He would have preferred that the whole Constitution had been submitted to the people, but persons outside of the Territory have no rights to interfere with the slavery question there.

He believed that the people of Kansas now have an opportunity to decide whether they will have a free or slave State. He could not, however, determine his entire course until they shall have had such a decision. He said the position of Mr. Douglas, today, was in utter derogation to that which he occupied when he introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He proposed to make a State Constitution and put it into operation, without submitting it to the people of the people, and the only a short time ago. He (Bigler) congratulated Mr. Douglas on his extreme sensitive regarding the rights of the people, after having attempted to submit the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Douglas—I know that Mr. Bigler did not speak for the President. I know that for the first time in his life he has forced a false construction upon my language, which he knows I never used. He knows he condemns the Convention for not submitting the Constitution to the people, and attempts to recommend that we receive it. The Press knows it, the frank man, and he intended to give us an administration construction, he would say so. It is not respectful to assume we will do what he will not recommend us to do. Of course I know that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bigler) speaks for himself.

Mr. Bigler—I think I am safe in saying, and think that the Senator from Illinois will agree, that Mr. Buchanan upholds in his message the doctrine that the Convention had a right to form the Constitution, and submit it to the people for approval, or send it up to Congress for approval. I think it is deducible from the message that the President will not recommend us to pass the entire Constitution not submitted to the people that Kansas should be kept out of the Union.

Mr. D.—I infer from the message that the President is of opinion that the Convention had right to frame a Constitution and send it to Congress, but that the people have a right for redress of grievances under the federal Constitution, and not because the Legislature had power to constitute that a legal Convention.

Mr. B.—Where did you get that?

Mr. D.—A new doctrine, (meaning Mr. Trumbull) yesterday stated that the speech made by Mr. Buchanan twenty years ago, to show that the Legislature had no right to create a Convention to supersede a territorial government, and to attempt it would be a great usurpation. The Democratic party has held that doctrine ever since, and assisted it a year ago by increasing his (Douglas's) report from the Committee on Territories, 100,000 copies were circulated as party documents, and he himself paid for 100,000 of them. (Laughter.)

Mr. B. entered his protest and claimed the statistics of illiteracy. He could not consent that Douglas should isolate the President responsible for principles laid down twenty years ago, under entirely different circumstances. It is not half so long since Mr. D. declared the Missouri line was the best compromise. In 48 he proposed to extend it to the Pacific Ocean, yet he repealed the whole.

Mr. D. denied the right of Mr. Bigler to offer the amendment he offered. None but the authorized attorney of the party can thus interpose, and as the Senator has denied his authority to speak for the President, he can not use that plea. Mr. D. approved of the statute of limitation; he needed one very much himself. He never boasted he had never changed his opinions. He felt every year a little wiser than the year before. Has the President ever withdrawn that opinion? He denied the right of the Legislature of limitation against the Cincinnati Convention until the Charleston Convention met. He stood one where he stood last year, because he believed he was right. It was true he voted for Pierce's Dunbar bill, and read the foundery, one and all, but consistently in valuable charter of Louisiana, etc. The loss to the town and the country is incalculable. Many workmen are out of employment. The patriarch in the second story of the building were the accumulation of some ten years, and fifteen thousand dollars would not supply them. There were parts of sugar-mills up and down the coast, and pieces of engine, directing the Committee on Printing to enquire and report whether any new provisions of law are necessary to secure the faithful performance, on the part of Congress, of the existing contracts, which provide for accurate reports of the debates of the two Houses.

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LATER FROM UTAH.

By an express which arrived at St. Louis on the 10th instant, the *Republican* has received a letter, dated November 3, which communicates some details touching the movements of the Mormons. The writer says:

To-day an express reached our encampment, with information corroborative of the former news of the burning of the provision train intended for this expedition, and bringing the additional information that the Mormons had run off six hundred head of cattle which had been used by Russell & Waddell in transporting government goods in the direction of Utah. This was done in the vicinity of Colonel Alexander's command. That officer (Col. A.) is now in the vicinity of Ham's Fork of Green river, 230 miles from this camp. Before this time Colonel Johnson has joined him. So that the whole of the military force now designed to be employed against the Mormons will be concentrated, as far as can be, this winter, within two weeks from this date (November 3.) But they will not be in good plight for the performance of military service, as they are much wearied and greatly in want of food and clothing. You may set it down as certain that the entire command will proceed as rapidly as the *elements*—the cold weather and the snow—will permit; dependent, moreover, upon the supplies of food. This will be done notwithstanding all the threats which reach us from Great Salt Lake City. I beg you to consider, however, if within the next ten days the weather should set in very cold, and the snow be very heavy, an incredible amount of suffering must be produced, and the expedition will be a hazardous as well as expensive one. The forage will have given out before that time, and the men will have to rely on what they can find on the route and can pack on their backs, until they can reach the winter quarters marked out for them by Col. Johnson, on Henry Fork of Green river.

Gov. Cumming and the Secretary of the Territory, Mr. Harnet, are with us and well. It is their intention to enter upon the duties assigned them in Salt Lake City, unless some extraordinary power is interposed to prevent them from so doing.

The September and October mails for Utah Territory are about two days in advance of us, as is also the train of Livingston & Co., merchants of Salt Lake City. The Messrs. Gerish, merchants of Salt Lake, Mr. Dodson, Marshal of the Territory; John Hockaday, District Attorney, and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, are a short distance behind us, having left them at Fort Laramie.

It is now more certain than ever that the Mormons are determined to resist to *the last* the entry of either the Territorial officers or the military force under Col. Johnson into Utah. So you may expect to hear of battles, and rumors of battles, from this time forward. The troops of Uncle Sam can no doubt hold their own, but I think this time it is admitted that they meet Brigham Young and his followers under unfavorable circumstances.

We hear it rumored that it is the intention of Brigham Young to fight off the government troops this winter, as this is the best chance for an equal conflict with them; and then, before new reinforcements can be sent out against them in the spring, to destroy all his possessions in Utah, and set out for another country.

On the envelope of this letter it is said: Since the within was written I have learned officially that there has been a skirmish, in which Col. Alexander's troops captured three of the Mormons, one by the name of Hickman, and the other a Maj. Taylor, of the Mormon soldiery.

The King of Delhi and His Atrocities.

A private letter from the wife of a medical officer, dated Burdwan, Aug. 8, gives the following information of some of the brutal atrocities committed on our poor unfending countrywomen. Perhaps you under feelings so acutely painful as to cause you to shrink accurately to describe the horrid details, for myself and children might have been subject to dreadful indignities ten thousand times worse than death. But alas for my unfortunate and polluted country women! Twenty-three ladies, by order of the aged monster within the walls of Delhi, were ordered to be brought before him, and then stripped naked; and, unheard of indignities were practiced upon them, which the wretch gloated over; and then, with a fitly piece of cut-cane, the lady that had been over-heard in a conversation in Persian, they were ordered and forced to work as grooms of the royal horses, no food being given them but gram, and the most offensive water from the dirty cistern. At length, our brave troops appeared before the walls of Delhi, and then the aged demon completed his horrid butchery. Our poor captive countrywomen were brought before the wretch, again tortured by the vilest indignities, and by his lowest ruffians, and then ordered to be slaughtered, and their poor bodies and limbs hacked to pieces and flung into the streets. Can human suffering surpass this bloody act? and yet the monster lives! "Great God! is there justice left, and shall such unheard of cruelties remain unpunished?

I have heard from a good authority that our soldiers have peremptorily demanded the King of Delhi to be given up to them, and that the consequence is that they have sworn, they are determined to hang the old villain outside the city walls; nor is this his just deserts. The Maharajah has been a good and true friend to England throughout the fearful massacres. Fifty thousand rupees are offered for the capture of Nena Sahib, but we fear that he is safe, as he is protected by his savage hordes, over whom he seems to have unlimited control; and we hear that on the least disposition of a wounded man by rebels, they are cut down and their bodies burnt. Fifty thousand of these monsters are still within a short distance of us, but we know also that our brave English soldiers are arriving fast to our relief. May a merciful Providence save us from the horrors of another massacre and atrocities that I am unequal to paint. * * * The thirst for English blood is scarcely to be credited, and nothing but a signal retribution will have any avail. The mutinous disposition of the natives has been more widely extended than you will believe. Rumors have been rife, nothing but prompt measures, supported by a powerful English army, can stay the furious tide of rebellion. You know not how kind the Maharajah has been to my husband and myself. We are very grateful to him."

LETTER FROM DELHI.—A letter from an officer of engineers, dated at Delhi, September 25, speaks in the following terms:

"I am happy to say we are not so lenient as we were. Two of our native sappers were murdered in the city, so we went out and hunted up fifty or sixty, and thoroughly rascals—and our men have been delighted ever since. I saw twenty four knocked over, all tied together against the walls; and when you hear these details, when they see they have no chance, coolly tell you, 'Well, you may shoot me, if you like; I killed three Europeans in the glorious massacre,'—you lose all horror at the sight.

"I have given up walking about the back streets of Delhi, as yesterday an officer and myself had taken a party of twenty men out patrolling, and we found fourteen women with their throats cut from ear to ear by their own husbands, and laid out in their shawls. We caught a man there who said he saw them killed for fear they should fall into our hands, and showed us their husbands, who had done the best thing they could afterwards, and killed themselves. We took about 200 cannon, with shot, &c., for about three years. Without artillery they are no good with it, no despicable antagonists. There are no better gunners anywhere, as we discover in this siege. By returns we lost 1350 men and 64 officers during the assaults only. Tolerably bloody work. Our loss in the assaults, out of nineteen officers on duty, was one officer killed, (poor Fanshawe) two wounded, many severely, one I fear, mortally; one the day before the assault, one after. Total 13, out of 19."—*English Paper.*

Speaking of the destruction by fire of the foundery of Messrs. HILL & MARKHAM, the Baton Rouge *Gazette* says:

The loss to Messrs. Hill & Markham is between forty and fifty thousand dollars, on which there was insurance in the office of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, of this place, for only $8,000. The workmen at the foundery, one and all, lost considerably in valuable chest of tools, etc. The loss to the town and the country is incalculable. Many workmen are out of employment. The patriarch in the second story of the building were the accumulation of some ten years, and fifteen thousand dollars would not supply them. There were parts of sugar-mills up and down the coast, and pieces of engine, directing the Committee on Printing to enquire and report whether any new provisions of law are necessary to secure the faithful performance, on the part of Congress, of the existing contracts, which provide for accurate reports of the debates of the two Houses.

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Dr. Bell's Opinion of Hostetter's Bitters.
BRIDGEPORT, IND., April 14th, 1856.—Some months since, while recovering from an attack of Remittent Fever, I was requested to try Hostetter's Bitters, as an article peculiarly suited to the condition of convalescents from fever. It is but simple justice to say that it restored the powers of my digestive organs, and at the same time kept my bowels gently open. I have no hesitancy in saying that, hitherto, in using it in my practice, it has, in every case where I have ordered it, acted like a charm. In these speaking freely of it, I far from puff a patent medicine, an article is by no means claims to be.
SANDFORD BELL, M. D.
Sold by Druggists and dealers generally, and by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
81 and 161 Chartres street.

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 BOOTH,
dec9 corner Chartres and Customhouse streets

Wholesale of Rhinoceroses, Head This!
CARROLTON, Fairfield Co., (O.) June 4, 1857.
Dr. C. W. Ronald, No. 1 Bond Street, Cincinnati, (O.)—*Dear Sir:* This spring I hired to work on a farm during the summer, but I became so severely affected with rheumatism, and it distressed me so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After using your Rheumatic Remedy for some time, I procured of your agent, at my place, Morris Abbott & Co., a bottle of your Sanatorative Blood Purifier and a box of your Blood Pills, and after the use of them I was restored to perfect health. The bottle of Blood Purifier was more than a dollar, and the Pills cost me a dollar and a half. This performed a perfect cure. Both bottled and Pills is an invaluable remedy. I send you this to be published, if you think it will do any good. I believe it would have the benefit of my influence.
Yours, &c., JAMES SPRINGER.
1726

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW PHASE OF THE CRISIS.—A few days ago an esteemed friend of ours, a cotton factor in this city, was taken with a sudden attack of the crisis. He was recommended by his physician to step over the Lake for a few days, and over the Lake he went, on a general recruiting and collecting tour. To reconcile his wife to his temporary absence, he promised to bring her home a fine barrel of oysters. He picked up rapidly, and in due course of time saw his cargo of bivalves safely aboard the Lake steamer, and started for home. On the passage he was induced by a couple of "perfect gentlemen" to indulge in a quiet game of poker. He played and lost—lost his money—lost several I. O. U's—lost his watch—in fact, lost every thing. In despair at having nothing more to lose, he suddenly bethought himself of his wife's oysters. He borrowed a few dollars of a friend, enough to "see" his opponent, and, in utter recklessness, went the "barrel better." Need the result be told? The oysters passed into other hands, preparatory to passing into other stomachs. It was then that our friend began to realize the full and complete extent of his loss. He approached his door with a throbbing heart and rang the bell. His wife met him all smiles and affection. Oh, John, how glad—why what's the matter with you?—how pale you look? and where's your cloak, your gloves, your watch, and where's your watch, and where, where in the name of all that is wonderful, are the oysters? Oysters! Oysters be d——d, Madam: I went your oysters better—do you understand? O, John, you don't mean—I do mean that I'm clean dished and done for. Do you know any thing about poker? It's an amusing game. I'll teach it to you some time. Not that I'm very strong at it myself, but I tell you I'll always bet on four kings. Oysters, indeed! I love oysters and I love you, wife, and so it is well for both of us you were along with me; for with four kings in my hand, do you see, I'd not only have gone the barrel better, but I'd have put you on top of it.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Customhouse, Post-office, Banks and Courts were closed yesterday, but further than this we saw no evidence of any disposition on the part of our citizens to do honor to the Governor's proclamation. Business was as brisk as ever, and the stores were generally open throughout the city.

RETURN OF MR. MORAT.—Mr. Morat, the distinguished aeronaut, whose ascension from the Place d'Armes last Sunday evening we were sorry we could not witness, returned to this city at a late hour night before last, having descended in the parish of Ladiche Interior, about thirty five miles from New Orleans, a few hours only after his ascent. Mr. Morat here left his companion, and making a second ascent, landed again at a point about ten miles further off from the city. Here he was hospitably entertained by a party of hunters, and was furnished with the means of returning to his temporary home among us. Mr. Morat will, in the interest, make another ascension from the Place d'Armes next Sunday evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This evening a new drama, entitled "The Flower of the forest," will be produced at the St. Charles theatre, with Mr. and Mrs. Paunefort, Miss Isabel Bowers, and Miss Kate Reignolds in the principal characters. The entertainment will conclude with the farce of "Little Toddlekins."

SPALDING & ROGERS'S AMPHITHEATRE.—The performances at Spalding & Rogers's continue as attractive as ever, to judge from the large or wide attendance there every evening. We know of no place in the city where our readers could pass a pleasant hour or two than at the Amphitheatre on St. Charles street.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Our readers should not forget that Auber's celebrated opera "The Crown Diamonds" is to be given at the Orleans Theatre this evening, with Bouvroux and Laborde, Vila and Holmes in the principal characters.

ABSCONDING AN OFFICER.—The slave Bill, belonging to the Gas Company, may reasonably be the slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them out of the Union simply because the whole Constitution had not been submitted to them. This was a weight not consistent with the doctrine of non-intervention. There was nothing in the past history of the country to justify such a course. It would be the first Congress which had dared to the question at came before them, and do the best they could, looking at the happiness of the entire country, that had ever under the impression that it was not the best for both the Union and Kansas that the State should be admitted at once. He was willing to wait a year in order to allay strife. He would have preferred that the whole Constitution had been submitted to the people, but persons outside of the Territory have no rights to interfere with the slavery question there.

He believed that the people of Kansas now have an opportunity to decide whether they will have a free or slave State. He could not, however, determine his entire course until they shall have had such a decision. He said the position of Mr. Douglas, today, was in utter derogation to that which he occupied when he introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He proposed to make a State Constitution and put it into operation, without submitting it to the people of the people, and the only a short time ago. He (Bigler) congratulated Mr. Douglas on his extreme sensitive regarding the rights of the people, after having attempted to submit the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Douglas—I know that Mr. Bigler did not speak for the President. I know that for the first time in his life he has forced a false construction upon my language, which he knows I never used. He knows he condemns the Convention for not submitting the Constitution to the people, and attempts to recommend that we receive it. The Press knows it, the frank man, and he intended to give us an administration construction, he would say so. It is not respectful to assume we will do what he will not recommend us to do. Of course I know that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bigler) speaks for himself.

Mr. Bigler—I think I am safe in saying, and think that the Senator from Illinois will agree, that Mr. Buchanan upholds in his message the doctrine that the Convention had a right to form the Constitution, and submit it to the people for approval, or send it up to Congress for approval. I think it is deducible from the message that the President will not recommend us to pass the entire Constitution not submitted to the people that Kansas should be kept out of the Union.

Mr. D.—Where did you get that?

Mr. D.—A new doctrine, (meaning Mr. Trumbull) yesterday stated that the speech made by Mr. Buchanan twenty years ago, to show that the Legislature had no right to create a Convention to supersede a territorial government, and to attempt it would be a great usurpation. The Democratic party has held that doctrine ever since, and assisted it a year ago by increasing his (Douglas's) report from the Committee on Territories, 100,000 copies were circulated as party documents, and he himself paid for 100,000 of them. (Laughter.)

Mr. B. entered his protest and claimed the statistics of illiteracy. He could not consent that Douglas should isolate the President responsible for principles laid down twenty years ago, under entirely different circumstances. It is not half so long since Mr. D. declared the Missouri line was the best compromise. In 48 he proposed to extend it to the Pacific Ocean, yet he repealed the whole.

Mr. D. denied the right of Mr. Bigler to offer the amendment he offered. None but the authorized attorney of the party can thus interpose, and as the Senator has denied his authority to speak for the President, he can not use that plea. Mr. D. approved of the statute of limitation; he needed one very much himself. He never boasted he had never changed his opinions. He felt every year a little wiser than the year before. Has the President ever withdrawn that opinion? He denied the right of the Legislature of limitation against the Cincinnati Convention until the Charleston Convention met. He stood one where he stood last year, because he believed he was right. It was true he voted for Dunbar's bill, and read the foundery, one and all, but consistently in valuable charter of Louisiana, etc. The loss to the town and the country is incalculable. Many workmen are out of employment. The patriarch in the second story of the building were the accumulation of some ten years, and fifteen thousand dollars would not supply them. There were parts of sugar-mills up and down the coast, and pieces of engine, directing the Committee on Printing to enquire and report whether any new provisions of law are necessary to secure the faithful performance, on the part of Congress, of the existing contracts, which provide for accurate reports of the debates of the two Houses.

Mr. Douglas gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill at an early day to enable the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union.

Mr. Foot gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill making grants of public lands to actual settlers.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and adjourned on Monday.

House.—Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the distribution of books, heretofore ordered to be printed, to the new members.

Mr. Litchfield took occasion to say that it was the duty of the House to stop the evil of book distribution. There are some volumes now in preparation, a single one of which will cost $200,000. Every thing to be printed should be first scrutinized, especially as we have heard so much about plunder. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The nomination of Col. Richardson as Governor of Nebraska was to-day confirmed by the Senate. This appointment implies that his position on the subject of Kansas is satisfactory to the administration.

Gen. Denver's appointment as Secretary of State of Kansas was confirmed by 27 Democratic votes—Mr. Douglas being absent. 19 Republicans voted against it. Gen. Denver has been informed of his appointment by telegraph to Boonville.

The removal of Gov. Walker is daily expected. It is stated on high authority that should he now move in the direction of Kansas, this result would immediately follow.

Mr. Clifford's name was sent to the Senate to-day for confirmation to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench.

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

Dispatches received by the government to-day state that the British steamer *Medora* had captured a slaver with 600 captives, 200 of whom were drowned.

The President's present intention is to send Thomas Sedgewick's name to the Senate to-morrow, vice McKeon.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
AT
H. FRANKO'S,
160 POYDRAS STREET.
FROM date, each customer who buys ONE DOLLAR'S worth and upwards, in the line of
MUSICAL BOXES, WATCHES,
JEWELRY.
DIAMONDS OR CLOCKS,
Receives a GIFT, to be selected by his own choice. All goods sold fully guaranteed, and sold only at a small profit, or at cost. Remember
LARGE STOCK ON HAND, AND MONEY WANTED
Cash advanced on all goods bought here, without charge of interest.
No charge on jewelry, if once mended and broken again.
No charge for another watch glass, if put in and broken in two weeks.
WATCHES WILL REPAIRED and fully guaranteed for one year—and a GIFT is given when delivered.
JEWELRY LOANED TO BALLS AND SOIRÉES, at
H. FRANKO'S.
dec17-1m

Portugueze Benevolent Association.
EXTRA GENERAL MEETING.
THE members of this society are requested to meet at their hall, near Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tonnie streets, on SUNDAY next, 20th instant, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for the transaction of business.
The being the second call, the meeting will take place with whatever number of members may be present on the ground.
By order of the President.
JOSE T. ARANTES, Secretary.
New Orleans, Dec. 17th, 1857. dec17

Notice.
THE undersigned hereby warns the public from contracting any debts towards Jean Baptiste, a minor, aged 18 years, inasmuch as he does not hold himself responsible for them.
SYLVESTER BLAZINI,
dec17-2t No. 101 Toulouse st

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the succession of the late J. FARNET are requested to present the same, within ten days, to A. J. A. Price, attorney of the administratrix. Office, No. 115 Royal street.
dec16-2t

Wanted,
A CHAMBERMAID, a French or German wo