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The New Orleans Bee.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to business strictly within the line of their business, and in addition to no square oftener than once a month.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1854.

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{Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7000.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, December 20th.

☞ The Northern mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

W. H. WILDER.

The community was neither startled nor surprised at learning the conviction of WILDER for forging and uttering forged military bounty land warrants. His escape from the custody of the United States Marshal is unfortunate, as it may possibly defeat the ends of justice, and enable the culprit to flourish on his ill-gotten gains in some quarter of the world where no treaty for the extradition of criminals exists with our Government.

This man WILDER had been rather a prominent character in New Orleans. He was an active and zealous politician—one of the minor leaders of the democracy, and was supposed to control a large number of votes in the Third District, where he resided. Unlike many of his compeers in the democratic cause, he was quiet, cautious, and intensely abusive. We well remember that in 1848, he spitted his venom on the character of ZACHARY TAYLOR, already traducing the old hero, charging him with pettifoggery, military and civil incompetency, and roundly swearing that the victory of Buena Vista was due exclusively to the brilliant tactics and heroic bravery of Gen. WOOL. During the existing canvass of that year, WILDER was several times personally insulted, and soundly slapped for his virulent slanders against Gen. TAYLOR. In 1852 he indulged in a similar strain of invective against WINFIELD SCOTT. He denounced that distinguished soldier in fiery terms, charging him with ignorance, cowardice, vanity, and rampant abolitionism. He was heard to say that if SCOTT were chosen President, he (WILDER) would leave the United States, for he would never consent to live in a country ruled by an abolitionist. SCOTT was defeated, but we have a shrewd suspicion that if WILDER can evade the argus eye of justice he will expatriate himself, leave the country for his country's good. At all events, should he be caught and caged, his continued residence in the United States will doubtless be highly repugnant to his ideas of slavery and absolute freedom—more especially as he is such a contingency, the boundary of his prison will probably be the ten feet square of a compartment in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge. It is believed that at the time when WILDER abused GEN. SCOTT so bitterly, he was actively engaged in the nice little financial operation of forgery. He probably imagined that should PIERCE be elected, he would, if found out, be leniently treated, in consideration of his unswerving and eminent services to the Democratic party. He was, however, mistaken, for PIERCE, to the regret DON PIERCE and his office hunters, albert excellent Democrats, happened to be honest men, and did not participate in Mr. WILDER's heterodox ideas touching the virtue, compatibility, if not absolute identity, between democracy and stealing. The rogue himself a figure in his calculation, though he may have battled justly after all.

Among Mr. WILDER's friends he has been actually dubbed "a martyr." New Orleans on two occasions enjoyed the distinguished honor of being represented in the Legislature by this scribbler of land warrants. Although his reputation had never been regarded as immaculate, he wielded a potent influence among the strongest of the Old Hard, that they sent him to Baton Rouge, whenever he had any favors to asks. We question whether they ever anticipated that he would subsequently stand a fair chance of being sent to Baton Rouge upon somewhat less exalted mission. He is, we have held some sort of appointment under the federal Government, for which he was well paid. He was an attorney by profession, but his practice was exceedingly limited, yet his expenditures lavish and luxurious. No wonder he gave splendid and recherché fêtes at the State Capital, and entertained the ladies so sumptuously. The coffers of the State were well supplied, and Mr. WILDER has dipped into the treasury to the elbows.

He always was wont to boast of his intimacy with HENRY CLAY, and to speak in the most condescending style of the handsome manner in which he had feasted that eminent statesman and other political celebrities at his mansion. We set down this boasting down to the score of his inestimable vanity, for there was nothing about WILDER, even under the supposition of his rectitude of character, to justify the belief that he could possibly have been on intimate terms with the ablest and most experienced statesman of the day. He was, it may, we have the authority of speaking for a man who has filled places of trust and profit under the State and Federal Governments, convicted of forgery, and skulking, a felon, and a fugitive, from the officers whose authority he has eluded. The lesson should not be lost on our citizens, it should admonish us of the necessity of exercising a jealous care in the choice of our representatives, so that we may escape the humiliating reflection of having assisted in the elevation of base and dishonest characters.

☞ THE WILDER MARTYR, NEW ORLEANS.—The festival of St. Hubert will be celebrated on Sunday, 31st inst., by a banquet to be given at the Gentilly room at 3 o'clock, given by the spirited and efficient companies of Carbineers. We have received an invitation, and regret that our business engagements will not permit us to attend.

☞ THE FORTIGNEE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The Philotropic Association give a special Ball on Saturday evening next, the 23d instant, at the Orleans Ball Room. It promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. We are indebted to the courtesy of the President, A. VIEIRA, for tickets of admission.

☞ HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.—Messrs. MILLER & HAYES, Nos. 73 and 75 Camp st, offer for sale at low prices an immense variety of household articles, embracing china, porcelain, glass ware, tableware, vases, lamps of every kind, extra ware, waiters and tables, in fact every thing pertaining to house keeping. See advertisement in another column.

☞ NEW ORLEANS CENSUS.—Our active and enterprising friend, the Hon. T. G. HUNT, has prepared a very valuable publication.

☞ BAKERY STOCK FOR SALE.—We invite attention to the announcement of a grocery and bakery stand, quickly situated in the Second Ward. It has a fine run of custom, and is offered for sale, because the proprietor intends withdrawing from the business.

☞ FIRE FIRE.—H. BENMANN & CO., No. 28 Camp street, have a very extensive and varied assortment of fire and playthings, suitable for the approaching festive season. His stock would make the eyes of the youthful denizens of our city wild with excitement. We surprise every thing new, curious and pretty, and is well worth inspection.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS.—The British residents of New Orleans are invited, through our notice, to attend a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, No. 82 Camp street, tomorrow, Thursday, evening, at 6½ o'clock. The object is to propose a method to contribute to the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the war with Russia—an commendably just and patriotic purpose, to which every native of the British empire should cordially and cordially respond.

☞ LADIES FAIR.—All admirers of beauty, good taste, and enchanting variety, as well as lovers of the Graces, are delicious luncheons, are requested to call sometime during the next few days, afternoon or evening, at the great fancy store, 51 Carondelet street. We can warrant a wonderful delightful surprise, and an hour two of real pleasure.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.—The Floating Palace is now moored at the foot of Canal street, and will doubtless attract a crowd of visitors. The Ambrugh has the finest and most complete collection of wild animals in the world. His throne rivals in the Lions and Tigers done evince a mastery of their ferocious nature, and a control intelligently which have rarely been equalled, and never surpassed. The whole town will flock to witness this novel and interesting exhibition.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The "Daughter of the Regiment" which was played last night to a very good sized audience, will be again presented this evening, together with the patriotic drama of "The Pass Word," in both of which Messrs. Mc and Miss Richings are announced to appear. The performances on the occasion are for the benefit of Miss Richings. The popularity to which this talented and fascinating young lady has already attained here, can scarcely fail to draw a large attendance.

DAN RICE'S.—Mac C. Crampton is to perform in the poetical drama of the "Transport Corps," at this establishment to-night. Two other highly entertaining pieces are to be played, in which the principal members of the company will appear.

☞ CATALOGUE SALE OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of an extensive assortment of French and American Dry Goods, which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bierbe & Lemonnier's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms liberal at sale.

☞ The attention of grocers is respectfully called to the large and choice stock of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, etc., which will be sold THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Felicity, Gravier and New Levee streets, on account of the parties declining business.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Much desire having been manifested to know what Senator ADAMS said in support of his proposition to modify the existing law of naturalization, we publish the following outline of his remarks:

On moving the second reading of the bill Mr. ADAMS stated its objects and the motives which had induced him to present it to the consideration of the Senate. He does not, like Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, propose to repeal the law of the 14th of April, 1802; or, like Mr. SOULÉS, propose to prevent the enlistment of persons of foreign birth in the Army and Navy; he simply desires to extend the period of probation from five years to twenty-one years, and even this provision is prospective in its operation, for he does not desire to interfere with the naturalization of foreigners now resident in the United States, according to the laws now in force. He does not seek to deprive any man of any privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution and laws of the country, or to impair or abridge any prospective rights promised by existing laws. His change is to extend the probation of those only who may arrive after his bill shall have become a law, and he is prompted to this course by the principle of self preservation, for he looks with alarm upon the great accession of foreign population.

He based his argument in support of his measure on comparative statements of population and immigration. In 1800, the population of the United States was 5,305,925. In 1810 it was 7,239,814. In 1820 it was 9,638,131. In 1830 it was 12,866,020. In 1840 it was 17,069,453. And in 1850 it was 23,191,876. The decennial increase per cent. was, from 1800 to 1810, 36 45; from 1810 to 1820, 33 35; from 1820 to 1830, 33 26; from 1830 to 1840 it was 32 67; and from 1840 to 1850 it was 35 87. In 1850 the increase from 1800 was 437 per cent., and calculating the same ratio of increase for the next fifty years, he found that in 1900 our population would be 101,349,498, and in 1950 it would be found to be 442,907,296.

The arrival of foreigners in the United States from 1800 to 1810, he said, amounted to 70,000; from 1810 to 1820 it was 114,000; from 1820 to 1830 it was 135,986; from 1830 to 1840 it was 599,369, and from 1840 to 1850 it was 1,677,330, making to the 30th September, 1850, a total of 2,576,684. From September, 1850, to the 1st of January, 1854, the immigration amounted to 1,118,005; thus swelling the number to 3,757,189. The foreign pauper immigration for 1850 alone furnished 13,437.

From these statistics he concluded that one hundred years hence this entire continent will be necessary for the wants of our descendants without the addition of foreigners, and he deemed it our duty to preserve this fair heritage for our children, and not to lavish it on those who had no share in either achieving our independence, maintaining our free institutions, developing the resources of the country. It is true that we have vast unoccupied territory, but it is being settled and populated with a rapidity which seems almost fabulous, and fifty years hence we shall have no more room than will be necessary for the use of the then inhabitants; and hence it became alarming when immigration added 400,000 per annum now, with a prospective constant augmentation, and their natural increase.

These considerations alone were sufficient to impel him to seek the change which he proposed by this bill, but he viewed with great solicitude the danger which threatened our political destiny. He referred to combinations of foreigners, who often march in procession to the polls, controlled by a single mind, and there determine the fate of one of the most important offices—to mobs and riots in great cities, in which foreigners were the actors—to the protest of foreigners on the Journal of the Senate against the passage of laws to secure to our citizens the right of self government—to their hanging in effigy an American Senator for having the temerity and patriotic boldness to mete out equal justice to all sections of this Confederacy—to the organization of the German Progressive Republican party on the ground that a crowded object was to abolish the Sabbath—and he asked Senators if it had not become the duty of every patriot and statesman to lay aside personal and party considerations, and apply a remedy if there were one legitimately within their reach?

He admitted it was true that, when the existing naturalization law was passed, of the comparatively small number who came from other lands, many were bold and enterprising men, who dispersed throughout the country and became familiar with our Government and laws, as they still do in the South; many who come now may be entrusted with the franchise within the time now fixed for their probation; but emigrants come to the Northern and Western States at the rate of nearly half a million a year, of whom many remain in communities and never learn our language; have but little intercourse with Americans, and are slow to learn the genius and structure of our Government, as they are to unlearn the education of their lives that there is a divine right in kings. A longer probation then became necessary, public opinion demanded the change, and the safety of the best Government ever formed by human wisdom required it.

To avoid misconception of his motives he quoted from speeches delivered by him in the Senate before the success of the Know Nothings gave importance to their organization, of which he never had been a member, nor was he aware how far he agreed with them. If they were in favor of a repeal of the naturalization laws he differed from them, as he had indicated by his bill. If they were in favor of conferring office on native born citizens in preference to adopted, qualifications, moral character, and fitness in all respects being equal, he agreed with them to that extent. If they would vote at the polls for a Protestant, all things being equal, in preference to a Roman Catholic, he again agreed with them; but he should differ from them if they would vote for an unworthy native against a faithful, patriotic, and worthy foreigner or Catholic. He preferred the good to the bad man, whatever might be his nativity or his religion.

He alluded to the fact that the States exercise the right of determining the qualification of voters, and said that as the States had confided on Congress the right of prescribing uniform naturalization laws, good faith required that they should conform to the laws the General Government might enact. He believed the popular sentiment was now in favor of such an enactment as he proposed, and that the States would conform to it. He would do no injustice to any man in the United States, and he was not disposed to be more solicitous about the welfare of the subjects of other Governments than our own fellow citizens. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof" was not a maxim for statesmen. It was not the rule which controlled the action of the patriots of the Revolution, who purchased with their blood the blessings of liberty for posterity.

The question should be presented to the Senate was important in another point of view. If the foreign vote should at any time be strong enough to have a controlling influence in our elections, it would greatly impair the confidence of our people in the stability of the Government. The basis of our political edifice may be said to be the virtue and intelligence of the people, and the strongest ligatures that bind it together are the confidence and affection of the people; but what, he asked, was better calculated to destroy the confidence of the country in our Government than the admission to the ballot box of the immense number of uninformed foreigners who now crowding to our shores?

The bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

☞ Dr. BEALE is at present employed as an assistant in the apothecaries' department of the Moyamensing prison. He also performs all the dental operations required in the institution His health is said to be quite feeble.

☞ A man named Rosenthal, residing at Louisville, was arrested on the 11th inst., on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, charged with obtaining goods in Philadelphia under false pretences to the amount of sixty thousand dollars.

OFF HEAD!—Henry G. Bronson, Esq., son of the late Collector, who had been suffered to remain in office by Mr. Collector Redfield, was least week removed from the Cashiership of the Custom House.

☞ It is understood that resolutions will be offered in the United States House of Representatives for inquiry into the management and utility of the Smithsonian Institution, and as to the expediency of abolishing it and returning the bequest by which it was founded.

☞ An "Anti-Wise Convention" is about to be held in Virginia, to be composed of all those opposed to the election of the Hon. Henry A. Wise to the Gubernatorial chair of the State. The Petersburg *Intelligencer* suggests that it be held at Lynchburg.

☞ The office of Charge d'Affaires is now obsolete under our Government. Congress, at its last session, raised the grade to that of Ministers resident, that the functionaries might enjoy greater facilities for protecting the public interests which the superior rank conferred.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order, that all the gold deposits in the New York Assay Office, intended to be coined, shall be sent over to Philadelphia as soon as the value is ascertained and before the bars are refined.

☞ Jenny Lind's not avails of ninety-five concerts given by her in this country were $176,675 09. Barnum's gross receipts, after paying Jenny Lind, were $533,466 35, making the total receipts $710,141 34.

A GOOD BENEFIT.—We learn from the best authority that the actual profits of the "New York Hotel," the present year, will exceed $60,000. The Hotel was never doing a better business than at this moment.

☞ We have received the full vote of Kansas territory for a delegate to Congress, and the result is as follows: Whitfield, 2,946; Elmslie, 365; Wakefield, 856; Chapman, 16; and three scattering. The slavery question seems to have had very little to do with the result. The Territorial Legislature (not yet chosen) is the body which will have to dispose of that question.

HEAVY FRAUD.—William Martin started the provision business at Oswegatchie, on Lake Superior, in August last, and pretended that he had contracts to supply the mines in that region, on the strength of which he drew largely through Messrs. Adams & Co. on various mines, and then decamped to Canada. Forged drafts to the amount of over $50,000 have already been discovered.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Loss of the Propeller Westmoreland on Lake Michigan, and Seventeen Lives.

RACINE, WISCONSIN, Dec. 19.—The steam propeller Westmoreland has been lost. She sunk on the Lake, on a piece about eighteen miles from Sheaping Bear. The Metropolitan was attended with the loss of seventeen lives.

The Failure of Seldon, Withers & Co.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Globe of to-day publishes a deed of trust executed by John Withers, Esq., of the firm of Seldon, Withers & Co. The trustees are directed to apply the assets of the house first, to meet the expenses of the trust deed; second, for the redemption of the bonds of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, amounting to $100,000; third, to the redemption of the notes of the Exchange Bank; and fourth, to the payment of all other creditors, (including Virginia) equally.

[By the National Line.]

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The deed of trust executed by Messrs. Seldon, Withers & Co., notifies the public, and has caused a decline of thirty per cent. in the value of the notes of the Exchange Bank. More than two-thirds of a million of the firm's reported assets are believed to be utterly worthless.

Adjournment of the Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Dec. 19.—Parliament was prorogued yesterday to meet again on the 23d of February next.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Cotton remains unchanged in price, with sales to-day of 600 bales. The light stock only prevents a decline. Flour—Good Ohio brands have advanced, and are now quoted at $8 87 @$9 25 ⅌ bbl. Corn is firm at 90@97c for white. Pork also is firm; sales of Mess were made to-day at $18 75. Rio Coffee is now quoted at 9@10½c.

Destructive Fire of the Philadelphia House of Refuge.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The new House of Refuge in this city was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

Discovery of one of the Arctic's Missing Boats.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Late Halifax papers report the finding of a boat near Prince's Island, supposed to have belonged to the ill-fated Arctic.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 19.—The steamer Belfast passed down at 10 A. M. to-day, and the Southern Belle at 3 P. M., both for New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—Snow fell to the depth of an inch and a half last night and this morning. There have been no arrivals from, or departures for New Orleans to-day.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The river is still falling, snow has fallen to the depth of an inch, but the weather is now moderating. Flour sold to-day at $7 50@7 75. Whiskey 28 cents. Hogs $4 50@4 75. Green Hams $6@6 25.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—There are now three feet and one inch water in the river. The weather is extremely cold.

LOUISVILLE, December 19, evening.—The river is still falling, and there are now but twenty-six and a half inches water in the canal. The weather is freezing cold, and business is at a stand still. There is nothing doing in hogs or produce, and money is exceedingly tight.

CINCINNATI, December 19, evening.—Our markets present no change worthy of note. The receipts of hogs to date are seven thousand short of last year.

PITTSBURG, December 19, evening.—The river here is stationary, and the weather is cold and snow is falling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a small frame building in St. Ferdinand street, between Love and Good Children streets, which, before it could be extinguished, consumed the house, together with another adjoining it. The fire broke out in the rear of the premises, and had been caused by a stove pipe in the room becoming very much heated and setting fire to a mantle piece, by which it passed. The dwelling was occupied by Mr. Bouvier, and the loss was valued at $2000. There was an insurance of $400 on one of them. Most of the 8 companies were promptly on hand and did good service in preventing the flames from spreading and in saving the furniture from the burning dwellings.

RAN OVER BY AN OMNIBUS.—A boy named Samuel Bennett was run over yesterday afternoon at the corner of Old Levee and Main streets, by an omnibus, and considerably injured. He was taken home by the police. We have not learned any of the circumstances of the affair.

ACCIDENT.—Last night about 10 o'clock, as one of the up-town fire engines was passing at a furious rate along Royal street, near St. Peter, on her way to the fire, it came in collision with a carriage belonging to Mr. Debost, which was in the opposite direction, and had in it two ladies and two gentlemen. The carriage, which was valued at $1,600, was wrecked and almost totally destroyed, but miraculously none of the persons inside were injured beyond a few slight bruises.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. Messrs. Bailey, Caldwell, Gaynor, Gillmore, Gordon, Irwin and Pride being present.

A message from the Mayor in regard to the report of the Joint committee on Contingent expenses, for immediate and decisive steps be taken to protect the city from the ravages of the yellow fever, was read and referred to the appropriate committee.

A report from the City Surveyor in reference to a tract of land for a new cemetery, was read and referred.

The Surveyor declares the route previously adopted impracticable, but recommends that the track be laid along Magazine street, from the extension of St. Joseph street, thence to Carondelet st. cut, which he deems practicable. The report was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication was then read from the Street Commissioner, which was referred to the appropriate Committee.

A number of unimportant petitions were then read and referred to various Committees.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported that the shelling of Julia street—a most heavy nuisance for the neighbors to be no—was adopted.

The Police Committee presented a resolution providing a room for the Chief of Police, which was adopted.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Streets and Landings to demand of the Street Commissioner a report of the condition of Market and Cherry streets, which were entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 19th instant, together with the numerous dwellings, stables, &c., surrounding it.

The factory was built in the form of the letter U, 150 by 60 feet, and five stories high. It was used as a finishing shop for the work manufactured in the two other large establishments of the firm. It gave employment to 600 workmen, and was filled with an immense amount of finished work ready for shipment. The stock was valued at $150,000, and the building at in round figures $30,000. The whole insurance amounts to $137,000, which is divided among the various city offices.

Some time after the commencement of the conflagration the Eastern wall fell with an awful crash, completely crushing an oval small of stables in a contiguous alley. Fortunately they had previously been vacated by the occupants, the fire having spread to them. Besides these, a large number of dwellings on Mint street, in the rear of the factory, were also destroyed, and some half dozen large dwellings on the opposite side of Cherry street, together with outhouses and stables, as far as the Eighth street, above and below Cherry street, a dozen or more large dwellings and retail stores were seriously damaged. It is supposed that not less than fifty families have been turned out of doors.

The Messrs. Corcoline have two other establishments at other locations. One at the corner of Fifth and Germantown road, which contains machinery and models, and room for the accommodation of 1,000 workmen, so that the hands turned out by the fire can be immediately set to work there to finish work to supply orders now on hand.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. Two watchmen were employed in the building.

The Central Presbyterian Church at the Southwest corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, was in great danger, but through the exertions of the firemen was saved with but trifling damage.

The whole number of buildings destroyed or damaged by the fire is 47.

MILLARD FILLMORE.—A dispatch from Buffalo, dated the 19th instant, says:

"A gentleman of this city has positively asserted that Millard Fillmore is a member of the Know-Nothing or American party. The question, however, notwithstanding this positive assertion, is open for discussion. The Ex-President makes no denial. Those best pointed are silent."

We cannot say whether MILLARD FILLMORE is a Know-Nothing, but we believe that he is the favorite candidate for the Presidency of the members of that order, as well as of a vast number of outsiders. He is unmistakably OUR candidate.

The Collins' Line of Steamships.

The steamship *Illinois*, it is said, will be added to the Collins' line of steamships as a reserve boat. According, however, to the New York Times, rumors have reached that city from Liverpool, that the Collins steamers are wanted by one or more of the belligerent governments of Europe, for transports and war steamers, and that intimation has been conveyed to the agent in Liverpool—Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.—that something like £140,000, or $700,000 cash, could be had for them. It is even said that an offer to sell at any rate not exceeding £100,000, or $500,000 cash, making $3,700,000 for the whole line, might be counted in certain high quarters. The rumor, the Times adds, has not taken shape to demand either confirmation or contradiction from the Collins company, but it does not be understood that all knowledge of such intimation has been disclaimed. The Times thinks there is little doubt that both Russia and France have exhibited a disposition to purchase the shipping at large price.

Mr. Collins, says the *Tribune*, went to Washington on Tuesday morning, "but whether upon this matter or not, is not known."

A dispatch dated New York, the 18th instant, has the following on this subject:

"I learn that Mr. Collins, the agent of the Collins' line, either has started, or is about starting, for Washington city, with a view of ascertaining positively, the chances of Congress conditioning the appropriation to his line, in order the bolder to decide whether the proposition shall accept the liberal offer made by the Russian or French government for said steamships. There is no doubt of the offer having been made, and there is less doubt of its being accepted, if some Congress conditions be required to be complied with. In this case, Congress would be again at the mercy of England, with regard to the transportation of her mail packages. It is said, however, that a question now arises as to the power of the company to sell before the government's contract runs out.

FRATRICIDE UP.—A dispatch from Cleveland of the 19th inst. says:

Five steam propellers loaded with 3,000 tons of merchandise, passed Detroit for Toledo to-day. The popular Bible, which left this morning, had returned and reports solid ice as far as could be seen from the mainhead.

COMMERCIAL.

The Mercury.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING Dec. 19, 1854.

There was a good demand made for Cotton to-day, and the sales amounted to 2,000 bales, as previous figures.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4½@5	Fair	10@10½
Ordinary	5@5½	Fully Fair	7
Middling	6@6½	Good Fair	7½
Good Middling	7@7½	Good Fair	8
Middling Fair	8@8½	Good Fair	8½

There have been no transactions in Tobacco.

The Sugar market is without change. Sales 500 hhds. Fair 5½@5½c ⅌ lb.

Of Molasses, 150 bbls were sold at 16c for Prime and 18c per gallon for Choice.

The Corn market is under consideration between the parties to the contract for the delivery of 100,000 bushels of Corn, 100,000 bushels of Oats, and 50,000 bushels of Rye, to be delivered in Boston, and transactions are limited.

Nothing was transacted in Lard.

Corn is now selling at 75@80c ⅌ bushel. Sales to-day, 1,000 bushels.

Sales of 500 barrels Star Candles were made at 18c.

Whiskey is dull, and selling at 27c.

Sales of 1,000 bushels Seed Corn were made at 90c.

Exchange is somewhat firmer. We quote—

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	Nominal ⅌ quoted
French	5.25@5.27 ⅌ franc
New York, sixty day bills	¼@¾ ⅌ cent dis
Do. Checks	par@¼ ⅌ ct. dis
Boston, sixty days	¼@¾ ⅌ cent dis
Philadelphia, do	¼@¾ ⅌ cent dis
Havana, three and sight days	¾@— ⅌ cent prem

Freights are unchanged. A ship was taken for Tritons, at 1a.

☞ The provisions of insurance policies upon the property of persons who have died without wills, or their families should be governed by principles continually deduced from the experience of long experience and close observations. How important, then, that no one should be taken by lottery, or chance, but be made from the hands of men of talent, integrity and experience. Such is the character of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, of which Dr. Jonathan Pilsbury, Philadelphia, is a prominent medical examiner, and one of the greatest medical philosophers of the age, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany ever produced. This article is now in the hands of a gentleman who is the agent in Philadelphia, who is a gentleman of talent, and is producing the effect the original intended, which is to relieve the minds of many of the medical practitioners of Philadelphia in regard to the medical examiners, and military appointments, and the discomforting thoughts and uncertainty of insurance companies in employing medical examiners. d.ecl1 6dlaw

A CANDID CORNER.—The compound parts of STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT and STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL have been known to the medical profession of the principles, and skillful pharmaceutical knowledge. It is a well known fact, that physicians generally approve what are termed "popular remedies," if the like fact speaks loudly in favor of their sender and the intrinsic merit of these valuable preparations, which are most appreciated where they are best known, and which are coming into very general use for the distressing complaints they are intended to cure. For diseases of the lungs and throat, Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant is a safe and speedy remedy; while the Diarrhœa Cordial is never been known to fail in giving relief. See descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis of the Agents. Price of each, only 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.

E. H. STABLER & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore.
For sale in New Orleans by
J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents,
151 Chartres street.
Also by F. RAUTZEN & BRO., McCLANAHAN and by most druggists generally throughout the United States. d14

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
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THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are strongly and justly recommended to the most safe, valuable and reliable Family Medicines ever offered to the public. They are endorsed by the first Physicians of the day, and those who have used them generally consider their best testimonial. d.ecl1 6dlaw

Valuable Family Pamphlet containing a list of more than 80 diseases with their symptoms and treatment, can be obtained without charge, "from

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 151 Chartres street,
Who keeps a full supply of the Medicines on hand at all times. jan26-1y

Patriotic Fund.

The British residents of New Orleans, natives of England, have commenced a subscription for contributing to the fund for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of soldiers and sailors who fell in the war with Russia, and have opened a list at the office of the Chamber of Commerce, 82 Camp street, on Thursday EVENING next, the 21st instant, at 6½ o'clock.

Photography on Paper,
PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESSES.
RICARD & BUSSEY,
No. 106 Royal Street,
HAVE just completed their Photographic Establishment at the above mentioned place. Those who desire to secure a faithful likeness of themselves or friends, deserve the attention of admirers of art, to the different features of having their portraits taken. They will not detain the sitter longer than the splendid discovery, we will merely invite the public to call, and judge for themselves, at our establishment, Royal street, No. 106, where the Proprietors are authorized of that description of portraits will be fully proved.
Our charges are very moderate. d20

Millinery.

MADAME ALBERT respectfully informs the ladies of New Orleans, that she has just opened her saloon, corner Royal and Bienville streets, up stairs, where she will be pleased to show her assortment of Millinery and furnishing GOODS. The goods are entirely new, and the prices will be found satisfactory by Madame ALBERT, who has lately arrived from Paris.
Sale to take place on SATURDAY next, the 16th inst. d20

New Show Rooms.

D. SCANLAN & CO., Nos. 13 and 14 Chartres street, have a honor of informing the public that they have added to their stock, for their establishment, in which they have opened their show rooms, a complete assortment of the importations of Paris Millinery, Body Velvet, Cloth Cloaks, Talmas, Mantillas and rich fancy articles.

They have also received per ships Wartenburg, Mississippi and Redwood, from Havre, the largest and most complete assortment of Ladies' Cloths and Embroideries ever brought to the city, and charged, the proprietors will be able to offer to their establishment, in which they have opened their show rooms, a complete assortment of the importations of Paris Millinery, Body Velvet, Cloth Cloaks, Talmas, Mantillas and rich fancy articles.

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The Directors feel happy to take this occasion to return their thanks to persons for the kind patronage with which they have honored them, and hope that they have elevated since it was opened, and it already has one hundred dollars subscribed, and engaged by such brilliant success, the Directors pledge themselves on all occasions to do their utmost to merit the confidence reposed in, and so gratifying to them. d.ec19

New Yorks Gifts!

WE inform the Ladies and the public generally, that we have received per ship Francis Ann, the consignment of BOXES and FLOWER GARDENS, for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, which we will offer on the 21st inst.

A. TAMBOURY & CO.,
Corner St Louis and Royal sts
d20 d20

MASSON'S CHOCOLATE is now:
Lemon Ice
Vanilla Dessert Bonbons
Grenade Chartreuse Liqueur
Raspado's Elixir
Claquet Champagne
Aromatic Bitters and Brizard and Roger
Assorted superior Liqueurs, brands Lacher, Brothers, Bas, &c.
For sale by A. TAMBOURY,
d20 d20 corner St Louis and Royal streets.

EVERY STEAMBOAT REVILLON'S Superior New Whiskey. THOMAS FIRTH & CO., 8 de Leon.

TO RENT.—Very Low Rent, No. 103 Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti. The house is large, and well adapted for a grocery, tavern, or boarding house. Inquire of the undersigned, or of Mr. Lambert, Jr., Exchange Alley.
d19 dt No. 97, between Conti and Bienville.

CATALONIA RIFT WINE IN CONFECTIONERY, Cordials and Wines, for sale by
d19 d20 PARK, FOLK, PILE & CO.

A TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Will be sold, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Exchange, by the undersigned, a lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Second Ward, on the corner of Felicity and Gravier streets, measuring 40 feet front on Felicity by 100 feet in depth, with the privilege of a passage way of 4 feet in front of the premises, and 4 feet in rear, and 4 feet in front of the premises, and 4 feet in rear, and 4 feet in front of the premises, and 4 feet in rear, and