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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

DOWNFALL OF A DEMAGOGUE.

The dispatch from New York announcing the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD is the most pleasant piece of intelligence transmitted for the last month or two. Any one ignorant of the circumstances connected with this result might be astonished that people eighteen hundred miles away should feel a profound interest in so petty a contest as that for the Mayoralty of the city of New York. But there were a pith and meaning in that election which are usually absent from similar events. Two principles were in antagonism—that of order and that of disorder—the principle of a law abiding and law-regulated civil polity, and the principle of a hideous communistic and socialistic heresy. The voters of New York had been compelled to concert an issue forced upon them by the unscrupulous and vile demagogue who was the active head of that city. FERNANDO WOOD, partly because he considered himself secure in his bad eminence, as to be enabled to defy public opinion, and partly with a view of acquiring a lien upon the sufffrages of the ignorant and impulsive rabble, dared to promulgate sentiments in reference to the duties and obligations of the municipal authorities which might pass current among the Red Republicans of France, or the dreamy and speculative politicians of Germany, but were in utter and absolute repugnance to the practical democracy of America. This audacious trickster sought directly to array the poor against the rich by propounds the former that poverty was an evil which the State was bound to remove; that every man willing to work had an indefeasible privilege on the authorities. In short, he put forth doctrines which, fairly construed and fully carried out, would sanction rebellion, rapine and plunder, the spoliation of the city, or the incurring of an enormous debt to satisfy the never ending claims of the idle, the infortunate or the improvident.

It needed to, at the last indignity and insult, to rouse the sluggish and tardy resentment of the freemen of New York. They had borne much from Fernando Wood. They had tolerated him for two official terms, knowing him to be destitute of principle, a wretched politician, the spawn of the foul and filthy purlieus of the Five Points, the mere tool and creature of the lowest dregs of faction. They knew him to be characteless, reckless, wholly indifferent to the welfare of the city, intensely selfish, but exclusively upon the attainment of personal ends—a man of feeble intellect, but of strong will and vehement passions. Yet so tenacious is the grasp of party, and so reluctant are men to combine together with resolute effort and determined zeal for the furtherance of projects of great moral and public importance, that Fernando Wood had for several years, on the assertion of his party organization, he would have been triumphantly re-elected. But providentially this knave overreached himself. In seeking to strengthen his position, he made appeals and advocated dogmas so alarming, that every man of property and substance in New York—every man who either possessed, or hoped to possess something from the avails of his daily toil, felt that resistance was a duty he owed to himself and society. Political issues was the consequence; Aspirants, the better class of Democrats, and Black Republicans handed together in the secret resolve to fight the common enemy and they succeeded. The singular spectacle was witnessed of the defeat of the Democratic candidate in a city numbering a Democratic majority of at least twenty thousand. Thanks to the decent, God fearing and true hearted members of the dominant party, who fraternized with their adversaries, in order to rid the city of a detested and abhorred administration.

We see in this election the hope of the country. The same feeling recently has in one signal instance proved profitable. Who knows but that the examples of New York may encourage other communities to revert to the old fashioned tenets of honesty and justice. If city in Republicanism could be everywhere taught a lesson in the same summary style, the country would be arrested in the downward course it has been pursuing for the last ten or twelve years.

The *New York Herald* sneers well with the idea of a reform in politics. In the mind of such a man, who, in the pitiful egotism of his nature, has dared to make his journal stand for the New York masses are the only sound and honest hearts in the world. Let New Yorkers be here diminished head. To Europe, see the banks, not of which half are suspended cash payments, while the three which did resumed in three weeks, while one has some forty-five banks, of which a suspension or about the 15th October, and none of which have yet ventured to resume. Nevertheless, as an irredeemable paper is cheaper to a moment, we see the Wall and adjacent streets, with the exception of the Ice-Kings, thronged with a motley crowd of speculators, who have the impudence to withhold from the rightful owner the funds had been reading for a short time, and represented himself as a regular licensed preacher, but was engaged as a good reader to one of the daily printing offices. A short time ago he decided on a conversation in one of the other offices, because he was engaged in the establishment was only called to the ugly habit of profane swearing.—*Nashville Gazette, Nov. 20.*

The New York Times of the 26th ult. says:

The ceremonies attendant upon the removal of the remains of General Worth to the vault prepared for them, under the monument in the rear of erection to his memory, at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue, Madison Square, took place yesterday. The military, Masonic and civic display was most imposing, and was witnessed by thousands. Upwards, who congregated along the line of the procession, notwithstanding the severity of the cold. The funeral services at the monument were performed by Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Trinity Chur h, an interesting Masonic ceremony followed, and Mayor Wood delivered an address. It was some time after dark before the ceremonies were concluded.

THE CASTE OF A FOREIGN.—A criminal trial of unusual interest has just terminated in Cincinnati in which the defendant, Edward T. Nicholas, a cousin of Planter T. Lanier, the distinguished showman, has elicited an intimacy and depravity rarely revealed in the best of crime. Nicholas, who was formerly a respectable tradesman, and a man of good standing in the Baptist church, in the spring of 1855 became manager of the Athenæum Theatre, in Cleveland, and soon interested himself in gift lotteries. While engaged in these enterprises, besides borrowing at different times large sums of Barnum, he forged his acceptances to the amount of $10,000 upon the discovery of which he fled to New York, where he was secreted for several months. He was apprehended in that city by Cleveland, manacled in one speaking to New York, and was sent back, and after various attempts to escape, was pronounced by his counsel, in view of the overwhelming testimony against him, to plead guilty and submit to the sentence of the Court, which he is now undergoing.

HON. James G. Birney died on the 25th ult., at Englewood, near Perth Amboy, N. J., of paralysis, exacerbated by heart disease. His age was 63. Mr. Birney was the liberty party candidate for the Presidency in 1844, in opposition to Mr. Clay. He was an active laborer for many years in the ranks of the anti-slavery party.

A PROUD READER BURNING OFF WITH A MARRIED WOMAN.—A great deal of talk has been created in the community within the past few days by the rumored elopement of a man named Wentworth with a married lady, an English woman, whose name our character in the delicacy forbids us to withhold from the public. Wentworth had been reading the English at Trinity, and represented himself as a regular licensed preacher, but was engaged as a good reader to one of the daily printing offices. A short time ago he decided on a conversation in one of the other offices, because he was engaged in the establishment was only called to the ugly habit of profane swearing.—*Nashville Gazette, Nov. 20.*

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THE WEATHER.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 27th ult. says:

The weather has been very cold for the last two days, and the thermometer has been at 28 degrees above zero. The change appears likely to defeat the hopes entertained of keeping the canal open for a few days longer, between Toledo and Rochester, and of the resumption of navigation to Buffalo. Unless the weather changes, the Ohio and Erie canal navigation may be considered virtually suspended, although some portions of the canal are still free from ice. Only twice in the past five years 1854 and 1855, has navigation closed as early as the 25th of November. In those years it closed about a fortnight later. In 1857 the canal closed on November 27, but reopened and remained navigable to December 25. A very large amount of produce is now on its way.

Another case of cruelty and unlawful violence on board an American ship is reported in our last English papers. It occurred on board the bark *Jane Brooks*, Charles Brockman, master, bound from the port of Sunderland to New York. The case, as stated in the affidavits, was this: The ship being short of hands, three sailors were shipped through an agent, but with the understanding that they were not to sail. The three men were brought on board by the captain and shipper in a boat, and finding that the other two were not there, they refused to go in the ship on the ground that she was short handed. This being suggested by one of the men to the captain, he knocked him down with his fist, saying, "Damn your eyes, go to work." The captain then seized a small ax, whereupon the English pilot, who was to take the vessel through the North sea, and who had been brought on board in the same boat, interfered and wrested it from him. The captain then seized a hammer and felled another of the three men, and on looking round, the pilot saw the third man in the water. This third man, according to his own account, jumped over to escape the captain, who was pursuing him with a belaying pin. The mates are also accused of beating the fallen sailors with belaying pins. The man in the water was picked up by the boat, into which the pilot let himself down by a rope, being determined not to get in the vessel. She proceeded on her voyage, and being out of reach of arrest, the depositions in the case have been forwarded to Lord Clarendon, to be submitted to the American Minister.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DIDN'T KNOW HIS OWN BABY.—A citizen of Jamaica Plain, Long Island, went to answer a ring at the front door, on the request of his wife, where he found nothing but a basket. On the covering being removed, a beautiful little child appeared, some five months old. The lady exclaimed, One of the lady visitors took up the baby and found a note pinned to the clothes, which charged the gentleman of the house with being the father, and implored him to support it. A rich scene ensued between the injured wife and the indignant husband, the latter utterly denying all knowledge of the little one and asserting his innocence. The friends interfered, and at last the wife was induced to forgive the husband, although he still stood to it like a Trojan that he had always been a faithful husband. Finally the lady very reluctantly told her husband that it was apparent that he should not know his own child, for it was their mutual offspring, which had just been taken from its cradle to share by the nurse, for the very purpose of playing the joke.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Douglas and the President had a friendly interview on the Kansas question to-day, without being able to agree. Douglas, in conversation, says he believes he in the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill guaranteeing to each State and Territory the right to regulate its domestic institutions, and will defend it against assaults from whatever quarter.

He insists upon ignoring both the Lecompton and Topeka Conventions. He considers the Lecompton movement a violation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform, and will probably soon introduce a bill in Congress authorizing the people of Kansas to call a Constitutional Convention.

THE MISSING CONGRESSMAN.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 3.—The *True Southron* contradicts Hon. T. G. Davidson's statement in regard to Mr. Sandidge.

The *Southron* states that Sandidge did embark on the *Rainbow* at this place.

KANSAS NEWS.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 3.—A meeting was held here to-day endorsing the Lawrence resolutions.

Governor Walker agrees to call a special meeting of the Legislature if the members will avoid special legislation.

MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 3.—Cotton is heavy at a decline of ¼c. Middling 11¼c. Flour unsettled. Red Wheat $1 20 to $1 30. White Corn 85 to 90c. Provisions dull. Dressed hogs 6 to 6¼c. Tallow 10c.

The money market is inactive. Large quantities offered on call at 6 per cent. without takers. The *America's* news depressed stocks.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Money is stringent. Exchange on New York 1½ to 2 premium. Grain unchanged. Whisky 17½c. Hogs $4 75 to $5 50. Mess Pork $13 to $14. Lard 9 to 10c.

LOUISVILLE MURDER CASE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—John Miller, who confesses his participation in the murder of Paschal B. Craddock, some sixteen months since, under examination, implicates several prominent citizens of this and adjoining counties. His story is tolerably consistent, but the community refuses to believe it, unless it shall be strongly corroborated.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 3.—The Lewis Whiteman passed down at noon, the Republic at 5, and the J. W. Cheesman at 7 P. M. Yesterday, the Nebraska at 2, and the R. H. Winslow at 4 this morning.

A LARGE CHECK.—The largest check ever seen in Wall street, New York, was shown to the editor of the *Commercial* on Tuesday. It was for $1,320,445 30, drawn by the New York Life and Trust Company, and certified by the Bank of America, payable in current funds to the order of J. A. Palmer, receiver of the North American Trust and Banking Company. It represents the assets of that bankrupt institution, which have been paid into the Trust Company principally in small sums during the last seventeen years, and have been accumulating at compound interest during that time until the final disposition of the law proceedings has enabled the receiver to draw out the amount to pay the sums over to the rightful owners. The larger portion of this money is held on foreign account, and was probably sent out by the steamer yesterday, either in bills or specie.—The *Commercial* says:

It speaks well for the present state of the New York banks, that such a large sum could be withdrawn at one time and for a purpose out of the ordinary routine of business, and be accepted by the commercial community. The company with which it was deposited have been expecting the call for some time, and made their arrangements to meet it promptly, in the mean time so gradually drawing in their own demand loans to the required amount that no serious inconvenience has been felt by their customers.

A Difficulty.

A singular dispute has just arisen between the tree city of Frankfort and the United States of America. The police of the former city has interdicted the residence there of an old political refugee of the name of Frebel, who has since become an American citizen. M. Frebel played a certain part in the events of 1848, in consequence of this interdiction he has applied to M. Recker, the American Consul, who has threatened to break off all intercourse with the Senate of Frankfort if it persists in maintaining the order of expulsion of a citizen of the United States.—*Paris Assemblé.*

THE CASE OF MR. FROEBEL.—The statement in the summary of the European news by the *Atlantic*, relative to an attempt on the part of the Senate of Frankfort to force Froebel on the Mains to expel from that city Mr. Jules Froebel, is not altogether correct. We have seen a letter from Mr. Froebel to a friend in this city, in which he intimates that, when he first arrived in Frankfort, he was required to answer to the police by what authority, he, a political refugee, claimed a right to reside in the city, to which he simply replied, as an American citizen, referring them to the American Consul to verify his statement. This simple representation set Mr. Froebel, and its correspondence by the American Consul, to which he referred the authorities, and Mr. Froebel and his family have since continued to reside in Frankfort, the city, in consequence of the same freedom as any other resident.

Mr. Froebel was a distinguished member of the ante-revolutionary party in the German Parliament of 1848, and was resident at a more subordinate post in his mission, in company with Mr. Gerrit Smith, to the congress of Vienna, in which capacity he had the rights of Baron and himself by Prince Windischgratz, and thereby determination to death, the execution of Robert Blum, and the other memorable incidents in connection with the (Frobel) was particularly so, in after the occurrence of this period, he was sent to Zurich, Switzerland, where he occupied the chair of logic in the university there. He (Froebel) was a citizen of Vienna in 1850, made several long tours through this South, and Central America, and only returned to Germany last spring, for the purpose of publishing a very valuable and valuable work, in which he details his impressions of the New World. Mr. Froebel became a citizen in the winter of 1856, and intended after returning to his adopted country early next year.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A PERMANENT INVESTMENT.—The New York *Independent*, of last week, tells this anecdote to the times:

A capitalist in the country, some months ago, sent $20 to the editor of this city to invest in good endorsed business paper. It was done. The whole amount matured during the month of October. In all, there were about twelve notes, and every single one was protested. All the names as makers and endorsers save one (an *endorser*) have either failed or suspended. The note out of the whole batch, after going to protest, was taken up by the endorser.

COLD WEATHER AND SNOW STORMS—*Navigation Closed on the Erie Canal.*—Albany, Nov. 25, 1857.—About midnight a very severe and sudden change took place in the weather here; the wind changed to the Northwest and blew a perfect gale for the balance of the night, the thermometer falling rapidly. This morning the mercury marked 12 degrees above zero. The change appears likely to defeat the hopes entertained of keeping the canal open for a few days longer between Toledo and Rochester, and of the resumption of navigation to Buffalo. Unless the weather changes, the Ohio and Erie canal navigation may be considered virtually suspended, although some portions of the canal are still free from ice. Only twice in the past five years 1854 and 1855, has navigation closed as early as the 25th of November. In those years it closed a fortnight later. In 1857 the canal closed on November 27, but reopened and remained navigable to December 25. A very large amount of produce is now on its way.

News from Washington.

The Opening of Congress—The Speakership—Gen. Walker's Plans and Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1857.

The impression here this evening is that the organization of the House of Representatives will be completed on the 1st day of the session. Only two of the South Carolina members will go into caucus on the Speakership, unless it be deemed necessary in order to secure Colonel Orr's nomination. The indications are that the whole South will vote for Col. Orr on the first ballot.

The public departments are to be closed to-morrow.

It is understood here that Gen. Walker will soon have quite a large force in Nicaragua. Names of emigrants are daily offering, and several hundred are now on the eve of departure. His plans are said to be more complete than his departure in the *Fashion* with three hundred men seemed to warrant.

Arrival of Governor Walker—Sir William Gore Ouseley's Mission, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1857.

Governor Walker, from Kansas, arrived in Washington to-night.

The statement in the London *Post* to the effect that Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley has a mission to the government of the United States is altogether incorrect. He is simply accredited to the governments of Central America, and has come to Washington to consult with Lord Napier and Gen. Cass. The interview between the President and Secretary of State and Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley have hitherto been merely of a ceremonious and friendly character. The object of his mission will shortly be communicated to the Department of State by Lord Napier.

To-morrow being set apart as a day of thanksgiving, all the departments will be closed and no public business transacted.

Much solicitude is felt regarding Gen. Walker's filibustering movements. The government as yet has received no advices on the subject.

The Position of the Bank of England.

The following passages from an article in the New York *Times* furnish a clear and comprehensive view of the exact position of the Bank of England in its relations to the mercantile community:

Down to 1844 the Bank of England was a homogeneous institution, differing from other banks in England only by its financial connection with the government, and by the enormous proportions which its capital had attained in the course of a century and a half of existence and activity. Circumstances had given it an anomalous position and a power of unquestionable authority as the unwatched watchman, the unregulated regulator of the price of money and of the national currency. In that year Sir Robert Peel, assisted by the advice and information of Mr. Jones Loyd, since Lord Overstone, and of other eminent bankers and financiers, cast the bank in a new mould, with the double object of assuring stability to the currency and of controlling the financial movement of the kingdom.

The essential feature of the new bank charter was the separation which it established between the issue and the banking departments of the bank. In all practical aspects the banking department of the Bank of England is now an independent bank, doing business on the same principles as with the other banks of London, but hampered by its connection with the issue bank of the government in the following way: Under the old system no bullion was set apart exclusively to meet the circulation of the bank. Every the deposit in the vaults of the bank was at the disposal of the bank government, when called for, either by general depositors or by borrowers on security. Under the new system only so much specie could at any time in the banking department as is not needed in the issue department to balance the excess of the circulation notes over the amount of the government debt to the bank. In 1844 this debt amounted to £14,000,000, certified by the securities of the government, and against this sum bank-notes might be issued. In 1855 another in council authorized the further issue of notes against securities to the amount of £12,000,000. For every pound issued by the bank, in the form of notes, above this sum of £14,475,000, the issue department must hold a pound in specie. This arrangement it is which has caused the greatest dissatisfaction to the enemies of the bank charter act. For it will be seen at once that the practical operation of the restriction must greatly impede the development of the banking department, and interfere with its natural movement, particularly in times which threaten a public panic.

The banking department can only show specie, of course, to the amount of the notes which it actually holds, and as the notes in the banking department begin to diminish, the Directors must anxiously enough begin to feel concern for the issue department. Just here it is that the government intervenes as the protector of all the interests, and the rate of discount proving impotent to arrest the drain upon the banking department, the Treasury suspends, but *the obligation of the bank to pay specie*, but that consist of the charter which limits the increase of issues by the increase of specie. This is so clearly a measure of accommodation and relief, of which the consequences are to be determined by the temper of the public feeling and by the business of the trade of the empire, that it may seem hardly worth while to insist upon the fact. But there can be no doubt that it will be made the basis of a general outcry upon the new bank system itself, even the very actual soundness of the commercial world of Britain, of which he we entertain no manner of doubt, should so affect the public mind as to store the normal action of the finances before the session is at all advanced.

MARINE DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.—Buffalo, Nov. 25, 1857.—The schooner *Hurricane*, of Buffalo, with a load of wheat, is ashore at Fort Burwell.

The schooner *Macgepa* went on the breakwater here during the gale last evening, but received very little damage.

The schooner *Europa* is ashore a few miles up the bay, with her bottom out.

The schooner *Sanderson* lies on the beach, fifteen miles up the South shore, but is not much damaged.

The bark *David Morris* is ashore above Point Abino, and full of water.

All the foregoing vessels were bound to this port.

The schooner *Shickluna*, bound to the Welland canal, is ashore two miles above Port Colborne, with six feet of water in her hold.

BRITISH ATROCITIES IN INDIA.—Very grave statements, says the London *Morning Star*, have been made in private and official circles, respecting certain transactions at Cawnpore and Dinapore, and which are proposed to afford an explanation of the late order of the Governor General of India in favor of clemency and justice, and of the strong accusations made by Gen. Outram against officers under his command. These matters cannot be long concealed from the public. They point to new massacres that have taken place at Dinapore and Cawnpore; but, unfortunately, the sufferers are charged with the more recent deeds of horror are striped, not begun.

We will mention what the statements to which we refer really are, premising that the information we give is derived from reliable authority.

It is said that at Cawnpore and the neighborhood the Queen's 78th regiment put to death not fewer than ten thousand people, or, according to another way: Under the old system no bullion was set apart exclusively to meet the circulation of the bank. Every the deposit in the vaults of the bank was at the disposal of the bank government, when called for, either by general depositors or by borrowers on security. Under the new system only so much specie could at any time in the banking department as is not needed in the issue department to balance the excess of the circulation notes over the amount of the government debt to the bank. In 1844 this debt amounted to £14,000,000, certified by the securities of the government, and against this sum bank-notes might be issued. In 1855 another in council authorized the further issue of notes against securities to the amount of £12,000,000. For every pound issued by the bank, in the form of notes, above this sum of £14,475,000, the issue department must hold a pound in specie. This arrangement it is which has caused the greatest dissatisfaction to the enemies of the bank charter act. For it will be seen at once that the practical operation of the restriction must greatly impede the development of the banking department, and interfere with its natural movement, particularly in times which threaten a public panic.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Collins makes his last appearance but one as the St. Charles this evening, when will be given the celebrated drama of "Rory O'More" and "Paul Jones, the Pilot." Mr. Farren and Miss Reignolds both appear. Magnificent is announced for a benefit to-morrow.

VAUXHALL'S MUSEUM.—Moses. Adonis is having fine success at Vauxhall's, where he entertains and delights all who take pains to witness his wonderful performances. Madame Corsan, the gleaner, is also at the Museum; and she is enough to draw a considerable house herself, provided the principle is correct that the greater bodies always attract the smaller. The waxen representations of Mrs. Centlivre and other objects at the Museum are quite attractive.

CAIZAR'S GAIETY.—The proposed performances at the Gaiety to-night promise to be quite varied and interesting. The capital fairy pantomime, the "Magic Pills," is to be repeated. The performances are to commence with a comic piece, entitled the "Secret Marriage," to be followed by Wrestling and Fugilistic Feats, and a grand fancial *Divertissement*. As an additional feature to the attractions, Mlle. Zoe, quite a fascinating *danseuse* will make a display of her graceful movements and elegance. There was again a fine attendance at the Gaiety last night, and the performances passed off admirably.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. B. McCaleb.* The trial of James Nolan, for the murder of Captain Rano, at the New Basin, was called yesterday and continued over to the 10th January. No other business of the Court was unimportant.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Orange in Question.* Suit has been instituted before Judge Herwitz in which Aaron Cox, of this city, claims of Messrs A. Delisle & Son, also of this city, the value of from 20,000 to 25,000 oranges, at $11 per thousand. He states that this number (about half of his crop) have been taken from his farm, by defendants, without being paid for, by the defendants. He also fears that they may be sold without ever being paid for, and says the act of seizure is a tort. Messrs. Hendel are counsel for the petitioner. We report the case as being interesting only in point of figures.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—James Bradley was examined yesterday, and committed to the Parish Prison, in default of bail, in the charge of having concealed himself in a bedroom in the house of Robt. Johnson, with supposed felonious intentions. A citizen testified to having seen him in the room, and he, on paying a fine of $20. The other prisoner before Recorder was unanimated.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—J. Commansky was examined before the Recorder yesterday, and was committed to the Parish Prison, in default of bail, on a charge of having taken John Werner by the back of the neck and pounded him against a wall.

The Waiter was sent to the parish prison a month on the charge of getting drunk and disturbing the peace of his family.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held about nine o'clock yesterday night on the body of Eliza Rick, a native of Ireland, aged a few years of age, found as shown on Magazine street, between Polyfare and Jackson street, in a state of nudity, and first, and secured, that her dead body was stolen from her and her husband and his brother were both arrested on the charge of having murdered her. Yesterday, the coroner of the coroner's jury of opinion that her death had resulted from intemperance.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a German, aged about 40 years of age, found in the rear of Hope street, in a state of nudity, and as the notes in the banking department begin to diminish, the Directors must anxiously enough begin to feel concern for the issue department. Just here it is that the government intervenes as the protector of all the interests, and the rate of discount proving impotent to arrest the drain upon the banking department, the Treasury suspends, but *the obligation of the bank to pay specie*, but that consist of the charter which limits the increase of issues by the increase of specie. This is so clearly a measure of accommodation and relief, of which the consequences are to be determined by the temper of the public feeling and by the business of the trade of the empire, that it may seem hardly worth while to insist upon the fact. But there can be no doubt that it will be made the basis of a general outcry upon the new bank system itself, even the very actual soundness of the commercial world of Britain, of which he we entertain no manner of doubt, should so affect the public mind as to store the normal action of the finances before the session is at all advanced.

ALFRED MERCIER, D. M. P.
MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS
AND
SURGICAL OPERATIONS,
FROM 12 M., TO 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.
83.....DAUPHIN STREET.....83
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.
dec4 1y NEW ORLEANS

SPRINGHILL COLLEGE,
Near Mobile, Ala.
THE annual session of this institution will open on TUESDAY next, the 5th instant. Some of the Prof ssors have arrived in this city, and will take charge of the students entrusted to them. They will leave next MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., by the Pontchartrain railroad. For further information, apply at the corner of Barone and Conti streets. dec4 6t

F. GAIENNIE,
DEALER IN
WESTERN PRODUCE,
PORK, BEEF, BACON, HAMS, LARD,
FLOUR, WHISKY, &c.
No. 29, Old Levee Street,
dec3 1y New Orleans.

Copartnership.
THE undersigned, from this day formed a partnership under the name of "F. GAIENNIE," for the purpose of transacting a general Western produce business, and respectfully solicit the confidence and patronage of the public and of their friends.
F. GAIENNIE.
F. VAZENIE (in commendam)
No. 29 Old Levee st, between Rouville and Customhouse.
New Orleans, Dec 1, 1857—dec3 1m

G. P. HOUGHTON,
152.....CANAL STREET.....152
NEW ORLEANS
MANUFACTURER OF SHELL COMBS. OLD COMBS repaired, to look as good as new, and made to appear as good as new, however much damaged. dec1

The Clothing Establishment
OF
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
34 Magazine street.
WE invite special attention to our present SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, and ask from citizens and strangers a careful examination of the styles, quality and prices, which cannot but please the most fastidious, and satisfy the most economical.
OVERCOATS from $5 up; all well made:
FROCK and DRESS COATS from $6 up, all well
BUSINESS COATS from $4 up; all well made;
PANTALOONS from $2 up, all well made;
VESTS from $1 up, all well made;
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS from $1 up; all well made;
UNDERSHIRTS from 50 cents up; splendid assort
DRAWERS from 50 cents up, splendid assortment.
GLOVES, STOCKS, SCARFS, HALF HOSE fine goods, at cheap prices
HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS, TIES, etc., very cheap.
TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET-BAGS.
Boys and Children's Clothing.
Well-made Goods, at Lower Prices Than Ever!
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine street
4c-3tf

CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, MATTING, &c.
19.....Chartres Street.....19
WE HAVE ON HAND a large assortment of CARPETING, comprising
WILTON, MEDALLIONS,
VELVET TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY,
INGRAINS, VENETIAN,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of all prices and widths.
MATTING, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4, white and checkered.
Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Damask and Linen Crash Cloth, Stair Rods, Hair Cloth Rugs, Mats and Brushes, of all kinds.
All of which we sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES for cash or short satisfactory paper.
No charge made to price.
dec2 A. BROCHERT & CO

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES
$1 00 A PAIR.
S. N. MOODY,
Corner Canal and Royal streets,
Has just received, per ship Guttenberg, his annual importation of
JOUVIN'S GLOVES,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S KID AND CASTOR.
All colors and sizes.
Just arrived—a large invoice of them.
SEE EXCELLENT SHIRTS FOR $6—worth $10 each. dec1 4t

LANDING ex ship Mississippi, from Marseilles—10 boxes Vermicelli, 10 do do Macaroni, 10 do Chamberlin wine, 10 do Romanie do, 10 do do Vermicelli, 10 do do Mustard, 10 do Marmalli wine, 10 do Montrachet do, 10 do red Hermitage; 10 do white do; 10 half casks Pavel wine;
10 do do Cote Rotie do;
200 bs Rota olive oil, Pagolot;
25 boxes Prunes, 25 do vermouth.
For sale by
dec3 BRITS & GRIMA, 72 Gravier street

LANDING ex ship Moses, from Havre—20 boxes Labayth, 1 donard Perzod, for sale by
dec3 BRITS & GRIMA, 72 Gravier street

LANDING ex ship Arendal, Pasteo, master, from Bordeaux—2 pipes gin; 105 boxes red top cheese; 10,000 fine Havana cigars, London, Cabanas and Operas; for sale by
dec3 BRITS & GRIMA, 72 Gravier st

POTATOES—300 barrels mechanicks and pink eyes, landing from Belfast, for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO,
dec3 66 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

BEANS—150 barrels small white navy, in store and for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO,
dec3 66 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—100 barrels extra, in store and for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO,
dec3 66 and 70 Tchoupitoulas street

ONIONS—150 barrels Northern, landing from ship Rebecca, and for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO,
dec3 66 Tchoupitoulas st

OIL, VERMOUTH, RED WINE, PICKLE, &c.—20 casks Burgundy wine; 100 boxes vermouth, Nolly, Prat & Co.; 50 baskets and 100 boxes, 20 do, 60 do do; 200 boxes pickles, olives, capers, anchovies; 10 boxes, 12 decanters each, Lucca oil; Landing ex ship Mississippi, from Marseilles, and for sale by
B. TALAMON,
dec3 181 Royal st

SARDINES IN OIL, GREEN PEAS, &c.—Landing ex ship Cecile Joe, from Bordeaux—516 cases Sardines, in half and quarter boxes; 20 cases Preserved Green Peas; 40 cases good Family Claret; for sale by
GRATIAN, COMMAGERE & CO,
dec3 28 Customhouse st

FRUITS IN BRANDY—26 cases fruits in brandy, landing and for sale by
GRATIAN, COMMAGERE & CO,
dec3 28 Customhouse st

IN STORE—
100 bottles Piper Heidsieck champagne, quarts
30 boxes sheyrth, 1st, Prunes and pears;
50 do new brandy apricots;
50 do vermouth, Nolly, Prat & Co.;
20 do Frontignan muscat;
50 baskets old, Flagolet, 36 cut;
25 do do do 24 cut;
50 large boxes liqueur cordials; 75 half do do do;
40 cracked do do do 20 bottles lgr;
12 boxes strawberries in jamb, new crop;
50 do do Bordeaux claret;
1000 quarter bottles cordials;
1000 quarter bottles cordials; 1000 half do do;
Chasselas Olive, Queen and Picholine; 10 boxes Peach & Co; 40 casks St. Julien claret; 20 casks Sauterne; 20 casks Barsac; 20 casks Medoc; 20 casks Hermitage; 20 casks Rhone; 20 casks Burgundy; 20 casks Chablis; 20 casks Champagne; 20 casks Cognac; 20 casks