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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, December 30th.

THE NORTHERN MAIL was a partial failure yesterday. Our letters are from Boston to the morning of the 21st, from New York to the evening of the 22d, from Washington to the 23d, and from Charleston to the 24th.

THE CRIMINAL LAW.

This is truly a *rudis indigestaque moles*, and demands a careful revision and consolidation to make it homogeneous, intelligible and accessible to the people and their functionaries. Such are the confusion, obscurity and multiplicity of its provisions, that our penal code is a nuisance to the State, and a puzzle to the Bar and Bench. Laws are passed upon laws, punishments accumulated on punishments, and enactments intermixed with enactments, to puzzle an extent, that an adept in criminal jurisprudence can with difficulty, if it all, thread his dark and devious way through its labyrinthine intricacies. It would perplex the acutest understanding to tell what law is force and applicable to a given case, in a multitude of instances, and this doubt leads to arbitrary decision, and judicial legislation—two things hostile to liberty and a right administration of justice. "Miserable is that servitude," exclaimed Lord BACON, "where the laws are vague and uncertain," and the experience of mankind has echoed the sentiment.

The first criminal act was passed in May 1805, this was enlarged in June 1805; a part of it was repealed in May 1806, and it was amended in June 1807. From 1808 to 1832, these acts were successively modified, repealed and re-enacted, and the changes ...e been going on down to the last sitting of the Legislature.—Codes, some of the sessions, no act was passed, and before their close, another act was passed, changing, repealing or adding to the former, until by repeated lappings and splicings, the law was made a complete patchwork, and placed beyond the unravelment of the most gifted criminalists to be found in our state. Another objection to it is, the vagueness and ambiguity of the language employed in the description of offences, and the definition of the powers of the courts and the jurors, and the rights of the accused. This ambiguity is fatal to all parties concerned, for it leaves too wide a latitude to the discretion of the judges and jurors, and either restricts or extends too much the defence of the accused. It is believed that there are no crimes and misdemeanors on our criminal statute punishable by State authority, except such as are of legislative creation, and the Legislature have acted upon this postulate by the enactment of the code, and by adopting the penal branch of the English common law in commanding that all of the crimes described by the code, shall be taken, intended and construed according to that law; and by further ordaining that the forms of indictments, divested of unnecessary prolixity, the mode of trial, the rules of evidence, and all other proceedings in the prosecution of them, *mutatis mutandis* shall be according to the common law. This law was adopted in 1805.

In the first place, the reader will ask, does this refer to the common law, as it was held and decided upon in the year 1805, by the text writers and judges of England, or does it mean to adopt all the changes which judicial power may have introduced into it since that time? If the former is the true construction, the Legislature has cut us off from all the ameliorations which modern science and a half century of an improving civilization have reflected upon the world, and have bound us hand and foot to a state of inaction, not to say retrogradation. If the latter was designed, we must wait patiently for the adjudications of the English Courts before we can act, and whether they are received, we must bow implicitly to their authority. The mental and official vassalage is as debasing as colonial dependence, and no one possessed of a spark of patriotic pride would submit to it. Let us not be misunderstood—we would not reject the wisdom of English and French science, and the talent of our renowned jurists and tribunals in the formation of a law, or in its interpretation. We would not refuse the aid of their jurisprudence in expounding, illustrating and improving our own. We are no bigots or optimists; but would draw upon the whole world for principles and decisions, if applicable to our geography, population, and institutions, where with to illustrate and embellish our system. We would always defer to wisdom wherever found, but it should first pass through the American alembic, and be completely purified of its exotic dross. Our State constitution forbids the importation of any system of law, by a transfer of the laws, and if foreign laws are established by legislative power an enactment, let them be resuscitated with such modifications as will adapt them to our society, and have them put into language clear, precise and concise.

The English Courts, since 1805, have differed in the interpretation of the rules of the criminal branch of the common law from their predecessors, and have overruled many of their decisions. The entire system, apart from parliamentary modification, has undergone great changes, produced by the enlightened and improving spirit of the philosophy of the nineteenth century, operating upon its administrators. All this is cut off from us by the Legislature, which like the dog in the manger, will neither adopt the change themselves nor suffer our Courts to do it. The system, as it stood in 1805, according to legislative infallibility, was good enough for the people of that era, and it is held to be good enough for all the successive generations of Louisiana who may occupy her soil.

It would appear that our legislators have ignored the existence of all the improvements in criminal jurisprudence, which our co-States and England have introduced. The great and good of Europe, the ROMILLYS, MACKINTOSHS, BROUGHAMS, the FOXES and ERSKINES, by years of unceasing toil, succeeded in mitigating and reforming the criminal laws of their country, and the innovations they engrafted upon their system, have nearly superseded it, as it stood in 1805. The revolution is still in diffusion. The old authors have ceased to be of any authority, except on principles which in all the basis fall upon legislation on the subject, and which are borrowed from the source of all truth. Our sister States have not been idle, and the labors of codification have not faltered. But Louisiana is contented to rest in inglorious inaction, to sleep upon the laurels that her Livingstons won for her, and to recede from her borders the spirit of improvement itself. The strife of parties, the conflicts of factions, the liability of rival interests, and the ...ove of pleasure and idleness, divert the attention of our Legislature from this great subject; and where no time for the consideration of it ...ps, through a thousand momentous consequences to the people. Other States attach great importance to a commodious, founded upon the principles of improved science, framed by men endowed with comprehensive knowledge, the fruit of profound study and reflection, and couched in language of such precision, accuracy and brevity, that the unlettered reader may comprehend its provisions. But it seems, that we prefer a code made up of a chaos of contradictory laws, supersedatory provisions, exploded rules, antiquated dogmas, and enveloped in an involution of verbiage which cannot be reduced to symmetry sense or uniformity by any effort of judicial wisdom.

To effect the reformation required by the exigency of society, there should be no haste on the part of the Legislature. They should not attempt to accomplish it, all their attempts for the last ten years have resulted in nothing, but making confusion worse confounded. But let them appoint a commission (as they do in England and France, when a change is proposed in a system of law,) composed of such jurisconsults as EUSTIS, HUNT and ROZELIUS, to prepare a criminal code in harmony with our wants and frame of government, and let them be paid a liberal compensation for their labors. By this means, we will have a system just, symmetrical and harmonious, fitted to the times and to such a "thrice disastrous being" as that which was brought to light about three years ago, by the commission appointed by the Governor. All the bickering in the world will not do. The people are tired of this incessant patching of old laws. Congress boldly with the difficulties; make a new code. Take each of the old laws as are good, add to, enlarge and improve them, and all will be benefited by the change. Perfect the great reforms in legislation commenced by LIVINGSTON, and his compeers, or if they fail, or refuse, let another and younger generation take up the gauntlet of his monographic, purblind and unpardonable.

OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the tenth instalment of 10 per cent. to the Opelousas Railroad will be due and payable from and after the 1st January, 1855.

GOWANS & CO., No. 143 Canal street, have just received a fresh supply of Cesar & Blackwell's celebrated sauces, comprising pickles, preserved strawberries, rich and exquisite sauces etc. They also have on the shelves of Hentley & Palmer's biscuits and other delicacies, a box of biscuits, just received from the "Land of Grease." They also have on hand Gowans & Co. are expecting a large assortment of Herrings, Salmon, Finnan Haddocks, and other edibles dear to the palates and the recollections of the children of the Emerald Isle. Send on early.

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COLLEGE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The College of New Orleans, now located in Esplanade street, is conducted by Prof. HERSTON EVERITT, who was one of the original founders of the Orleans High School in 1843, and in 1846 became sole proprietor. That institution having from the beginning pursued a collegiate course, and having won for itself an enviable reputation for thorough instruction, several of its patrons a year ago asked Mr. Everett's permission to allow them to obtain for it a charter conferring collegiate powers. As Mr. Everett saw that a charter would place the institution on a more solid basis, he finally consented, and the charter was obtained. By this a board of visitors was organized, composed of some of our first citizens, and Mr. Everett was made president of the College.

The charter fixes it in our city, and it cannot be located elsewhere without forfeiting its collegiate privileges. It is just such an institution as we need, and the more desirable, as it supplies a void before existing. The University has attached to its Literary Department an importance quite secondary, and has not graduated a student since its existence. We do not say this disparagingly for, says the Latin proverb, *non omne possumus omnes*. We cannot complain that our University, which furnishes us with one of the best schools in Law and in Medicine in the country, has not had equal success in its Literary Department.

In the College of New Orleans the Preparatory and the Regular Course are united after the manner of the French colleges, and students are enrolled at all stages of advancement. The Incorporating Body is composed of gentlemen selected with a view to special qualifications for the departments confided to them. In Mathematics, in the Languages both Ancient and Modern, in Literature, and, in short, in every branch of learning, the College of New Orleans leaves nothing to desire. We are glad to perceive that it is well patronized, for we know its founder and principal to be a gentleman of fine capacity, and high scholastic endowments.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The performances this evening are for the benefit of that charming actress, Miss JULIA DEAN, and consist of the Lady of Lyons, in which she plays Pauline, and the fine comedy of Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady, with Miss Dean as the Duchess.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The Prophet will be repeated this evening, with Madame Plantevre as Fides—this part in which she has elicited enthusiastic approbation.

PEEL'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The original Campbell Minstrels are still at Armory Hall, attracting delighted throngs by their admirable singing and exquisite burlesque opera. This evening Mr. Moore, the flutist, and Mr. Schotte, the violinist, take a joint benefit. They are among the most attractive members of the troupe, and richly deserve a bumper.

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.—It will be seen by the announcement elsewhere that the menagerie will be closed until Sunday, the 31st inst., when it will be exhibited, in order that the public may have an opportunity of visiting the great LIVING GIRAFFE.

VARNUCCHI'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—This splendid exhibition is well worth repeated visits. Nothing can surpass the accuracy and beauty of the wax statues and groupes. The death-bed scenes of the great statesmen are wonderfully fine. VARNUCCHI has provided an ample supply of holiday presents for the little ones who may visit him, between this and the end of New Year's.

☞ The particular attention of buyers is called to the large unreserved sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods This day, at 10 o'clock, by Trent & Co., at their Auction Room, No. 25 Customhouse street. See advertisement.

SOME SNOW.—A gentleman writing from Onondaga county, New York, to a friend in Albany, says that snow fell to the depth of four feet, or thereabouts, week before last, and that in the town of De Witt, a flock of ninety sheep was snowed under. The neighbors turned out *en masse* to hunt for the sheep, but, after looking four or five days, were compelled to abandon the search.

☞ The late Collector of Taxes in Concord N. H., is supposed to be a defaulter to the amount of $2,000 or $3,000, but his bond, which was signed by some of his political friends, has been either lost, mislaid or purloined, and can not now be found.

☞ Although Clark has been officially declared Governor elect of New York, the Albany *Atlas* contends that Seymour is legally elected by 243 majority.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury has paid $13,315 75 to the military of Boston for their services at the time of the rendition of the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns.

ARREST OF BELGIAN CONVICTS AT NEW YORK.—By the mails per steamship Pacific, Collector Redfield, of New York, received despatches from F. A. Gale, Esq., United States Consul at Antwerp, placing him in possession of information relative to the importation of several able-bodied men, who were recently in the Belgian prisons and sentenced to serve long terms. Their crimes ranged from petit larcenies to robberies on the highways. The New York Times says:

In communicating with the Collector, the Consul states that the authorities of Antwerp recently debated the question of the expediency of discharging the convicts, *on a prison deliveries* on condition the culprits to America. The Burgomaster of the Province of Anterwp upon his remonstrating with him on the subject, he stated important portions of the Consul's letter to Collector Redfield:

"In regard to the shipment of the man alluded to, my suspicions are founded upon the facts that no government, at their own expense, will clear away men to a foreign land, in the prime of life, and vigorous health, unless it is a duty, which is by law imposed upon every subject, or a certain age in Belgium. The captain of the Rochambeau is having protested, at this Consulate, against the illegality of carrying said passengers. I most earnestly remonstrated with the Burgomaster of the Province of Antwerp; and in regard to the shipment of convicts, I then demanded, as a right, security that they should not become a *charge to any city or county* in the United States.

In reply to this demand, the Governor informed me that Capt. Stackpole had received a letter addressed to the Belgian Consul in New York, from the Inspector of the Emigration Service, 'a royal officer,' with instructions to take care that said Belgian subjects did not become chargeable to the city of New York. Said persons are *provided with passports from the Belgian government*. This information from the Burgomaster excited my suspicions, especially as it was once discussed in the Legislature of Belgium, whether it would not be better to send to the United States all criminals at government expense, *rather than to maintain them at home*.

On Wednesday week the ship Rochambeau, Captain Stackpole, arrived below New York with the 14 convicts and 100 paupers. She was immediately boarded by the police, and the convicts arrested and brought to the city. After a hearing before Judge Bebee, they were committed to the Tombs. The *Times* adds:

On examining the persons of the men arrested, passports satisfying them to travel through the United States were concealed in their under clothing. They were thoroughly questioned by the assistance of an interpreter, as to the manner of their leaving the old country, and declared that they had not been prisoners in Belgium, but paid their own passage money. Finding, however, that their statements were not believed, one of the party confessed the whole affair, divulging the particulars of the new system recently adopted by the Belgium government. Prison clothing, used in their cells at home, were sent with them.

The State law makes the owners, assignees and captains of all vessels liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment, (one or both,) upon proof of their bringing convicts from any foreign country and landing them on our shores.

ANGELS OF MERCY.—The SURVIVORS OF A RAILROAD COLLISION.—We copy the following from the Albany Register:

"Over thirty persons, mutilated by the horrible collision on the Great Western Railway, are now in the City Hall, at Chatham, Canada, which has been converted into a hospital. They are attended by the Sisters of Mercy from Hamilton. The kindness of the women of Chatham toward the sufferers has been that of ministering angels. They took in their arms those rescued from the wrecked cars, and, setting upon the Sisterhood them in their laps while the physicians were amputating their limbs and dressing their wounds. This was a task from which many strong men shrank. One poor emigrant is still unable to speak, and has upon the bed with her a child of four years whose leg has been cut off. It is the only child left to the unfortunate family of a husband and five children."

STUPENDOUS ATTEMPT TO PALM OFF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A letter in the N. Y. Tribune, dated St. Thomas, W. I., Nov. 25, 1854, contains the following item:

Seven thousand of codfish were shipped on board the brig Chesley, in the name of J. Dewalt & Co., New York, to the shore nearest to this here, with orders to re-ship. The day after it was landed, one of the thirsty casks was opened to shove the hole of four years which has been cut off. It is the only child left to the unfortunate family of a husband and five children."

☞ The British Government have formally notified that Admiral Sir Charles Napier has raised the blockade of the following Russian ports:

"Islands of Aaland, the Aland Archipelago, Hamed, Hangoe, Ekenas, Helsingfors, Wiborg, Kotka, Fredrikshamn, Lappvik, Pernaja, Lovisa, Sandkyrka, Gamlakarleby, Gamla, Nystad, Grankulla, Ny Grankulla, Kimito, Pyhtaa, Kotka, Ryssaari, Sordavala, Kexholm, Serkis, Jacobstad, Ny Jacobstad, Kristinestad, Ny Kristinestad, Ny Karleby, Brahestad, Uleaborg, Ny Uleaborg, Kajana, Ny Kajana, Ny Ladoga, Ny Pitkaranta, Ny Salmis, Ny Sortavala, Ny Tulemajarvi, Ny Uleaborg, Ny Wiborg, Ny Wuoksa, Ny Ziskar, Ny Ziskar, Ny Ziskar."

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury has paid $13,315 75 to the military of Boston for their services at the time of the rendition of the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns.

By Telegraph!

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

S. Francisco, Dec. 23, 1854. 3 P. M.

The steamship Daniel Webster left Port Arenas on the 23d inst., at 3 A. M., and has just arrived here.

She reports having left at Port Arenas the U. S. frigate Cyane, Commander Farragut, officers and crew all well. Also, three British men of war, viz: Frigate Frigate Tweedsmuir, Commander Mondemeyer, frigate Amazon, Commander Lewis. The back Boston, with provisions for the Minerva, Commander Stewart, left for Panama. As yet, however, the United Mail Steamer Dee left for Aspinwall on the 23d.

On board the Columbia were Messrs. N. Pike and Wheeler, U. S. Ministers to Guatemala and Nicaragua, and Mr. Pahnos, U. S. Consul and Commissioner to Guatemala.

The U. S. steamer Princeton was at Aspinwall was lost by repeated attempts to overcome.

The steamship Star of the West, from New York, arrived at Greytown on the 23d inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., and left the same evening at 5 o'clock, P. M., with 250 passengers, and about $700,000 in treasure.

The Isthmus was perfectly healthy, and the crossing was made in thirty-six hours, without trouble or delay.

The California dates are to the 7th inst., and are of no particular importance.

A Russian privateer of eight guns and 180 men has arrived at San Francisco from Sitka, having escaped the English and French fleets.

The following vessels arrived at San Francisco on the 8th of December:

Clipper ship "Celestial, Capt. Palmer, 121 days from New York

Clipper ship Stagecoach, Capt. Kirby, 125 days from New York.

The revolution in Central America remained in state quo, with the exception, that Castillo had been taken on the San Juan River.

MR. SOULE.—If we are to believe the statement of the personal friends of Mr. SOULE, this gentleman has written to Mr. MASON, American Minister at Paris, a letter in reference to the recent order of prohibition by the French Government. The letter is written in a most caustic vein. The following passages are given by the journal *L'Homme*—a paper published in the Isle of Jersey, and which is the organ of the political exiles:

The cause will not admit of any equivocation. Of an outrage which attacks my public character, Mr. Bonaparte endeavors to make thus tardily and crabbily a personal affront, my antecedents, he has told you, being of a nature to provoke the attention of the Imperial Government.

Of all I will oppose my antecedents to those of my insulter.

As you know, I exiled myself voluntarily in 1825, to escape persecutions brought upon me by the active part which I was engaged against the deplorable policy inaugurated by the accession of Charles X to the throne of France, and which in 1830 led to the breaking by the people of the crown of that monarch.

While I was studying liberty, in the country of my adoption; while I was devoting myself to serious pursuits—thanks to which I have been able to become a Member of the Institute, a naparte, twice a rebel and once a murderer, appeared as a criminal before the grand tribunal of the nation over which he at present reigns as an absolute monarch, and was condemned to an ignominious punishment.

While a Senator elected by the free and unsolicited suffrages of the State of Louisiana, I mounted, the steps of the Capitol, Mr. Louis Bonaparte was bathing in the blood of a people massacred by the ships whose he had just ordered to make with the measures of his appetite and covetousness.

You can understand that an outrage offered me by the valet of such a man has not and cannot possibly wound me.

Fatal Land Slide.

On Tuesday afternoon, while a party of men were loading a gravel train on the New York and Erie Road, about forty miles from Jersey City, a mountain near Ridgewood Station, the embankment caved in, injuring three, one of them so seriously that he died in an hour. The slide was extraordinarily large. It was some 450 feet in length by 150 in breadth, although the bank had not been undermined more than 20 inches. The bank is about 25 feet high. Fifty men were at work between the bank and the train, a space about 16 feet wide. The men who were injured were caught between the cars and the falling earth. They were:

William Connell, buried yesterday afternoon.

Patrick Carran, crushed between the bum ...per of a car and a mass of frozen earth so badly that he died expectedly not to recover.

John Cannon, leg broken.

Connell and Carran were sent to Paterson by the train at 5½ o'clock. The accident took place at 4½ o'clock.

The story that several men were still under the earth proves to be a mistake. The roll was called a few minutes after the slide, and every man but Connell answered to his name.—N. Y. *Tribune*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BAD CASE.—A poor woman named Catherine Fry, came to the city recently from Illinois, in search of her husband. Being delicate in health, and about to become a mother, she went to the Charity Hospital, where, two days since, she gave birth to a female child. Her husband, who had been discharged from the hospital, and wandered about without being able to find his wife, learned the sad news, and was driven there by the sickness of his child and the coldness of the weather, she applied at the upper door, and was refused admittance. The poor little child died from the effects of exposure. The Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday morning, and rendered a verdict that its death was occasioned by cold and exposure.

FIRST DISTRICT.

SCHOOL TEACHERS ELECTED.—The following teachers were elected by the Board of the First District School Board on Thursday evening:

Boys' High School—The place of Principal was left vacant by Mr. Bonaparte, and a search followed upon his resignation.

Girls' High School.—Miss Lockerby, Principal; Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Barnett, Misses Hignett, Smith, Smith, and C. Pearson. *Girls' Department*—Miss Hunter, Principal; Misses Ogden, Brigham, Sanders, Tobin, Emerson, Morgan, T. Pierson and Mrs. Ogden.

Fifth School (Boys)—Mr. Alfred Shaw, Principal; Mr. Carter, Misses Emerson, Reason, Maulpin, Davis, Jewett's Grove, Bennet and Sutton. Understairs, Miss Principal; Mrs. Wood, Misses Wagner, Clarkson, Bennet and Mrs. Bennet.

Sixth School—Miss Lockerby, Principal; Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Barnett, Misses Hignett, Smith, Smith, and C. Pearson. *Girls Department*—Miss Hunter, Principal; Misses Ogden, Brigham, Sanders, Tobin, Emerson, Morgan, T. Pierson and Mrs. Ogden.

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Sixth School—Miss Principal; Mrs. Richardson, Misses Alston, Illsley, Pierson.

Jackson School—Mr. Harby, Principal; Mr. Taylor, Mr. Wood, Misses Wood, Woodruff.

Paulding School (Boys)—Mr. Bailey, Principal; Mr. Enright, Mrs. North and Mrs. Lewis. *Girls' Department*—Miss Faulkner, Principal; Miss Hogan and Mr. Leonard.

Marshall School—Mr. Mead, Principal; Mr. Fish, Mrs. Wright, Misses Wright, Wright, Wright.

Franklin School—Mrs. Bartlett, Principal; Miss Ogden, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Costello and Miss Hart.

RECORDER RAINEY'S COURT.—Hugh Griffin, Roger Cole man, and Mary Gillespie, were yesterday required to give recognizances, to go into Northtown for thirty days each, as vagrants. Catherine Wallace, for a violent invasion of Patrick Clark's premises, was required to give security in the sum of $500 to keep the peace. Patrick Clark, who had been upon James Coleman and John Finn, were discharged, after a long examination, the complaint being that the North would make a bile a formidable candidate in the Southern section. The same reason which gives him strength at the South makes him a weak at the North. He will therefore be thrown overboard.

Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, we are told, is in the field—his chances for the nomination are respectable. We know him, and used to like him very much. He was original a State rights Calhoun democrat, but the storm of 1840 carried him over to Harrison, and he came in the next Congress a State rights whig. We believe he approved the administration of Tyler. Since that time, he has not been actively engaged in politics. We are not certain but he now resides in Alabama. He has large cotton plantations, and a great number of slaves in that State. Mr. Rayner is a fair man, of moderate abilities, Southern and State rights in all his views. He would be a strong candidate. In the South he would be supported as Mr. Buchanan is right on the slavery question, the resolutions of '98, and is known to be opposed to protection and a National Bank. In the North he would receive the Know-Nothing and old line whig support.

"Without a why or a wherefore."

Kenneth Rayner, small man as he is, may yet be President, but we don't believe it. His chances to be a candidate, however, are good. Should Lane be nominated, in which case Rayner would probably be the candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Garret Davis is an old line, high protection, national bank, distribution, Clay whig. His nomination would be to revive Clay whiggery and the American system. Of him Grady says, with much truth, Mr. Davis is a respectable, upright man, but stubbornly conservative and pro-slavery. He is a good manager, and may come in ahead of Rayner for the Vice-Presidency nomination. There is no telling what Garret's figuring may do.

Jacob Brooks is a small, obscure, functional native American, without any antecedents except, it is said, that he once drafted a series of resolutions which were adopted at a Native American ward meeting in Kensington. It is unnecessary to discuss his prospects.

Daniel Dilmon was the late candidate for Governor of New York, and polled the Know-Nothing and silver gray strength of that State. He is a lawyer of some eminence in the city, and was originally a Wheeler whig, and a member of the Union Safety Committee. His ambition is towering, but the killing frost of November nipped his hopes in the bud. His defeat for Governor will defeat his nomination in the Grand Council of Know-Nothings.

Yours, respectfully, E. JONES.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

SENATE.—The Senate met at the usual hour, and after reading the journal of yesterday, and going through the usual routine, Mr. Atchison, the President pro tem. of the Senate, appeared in the chamber. Some unimportant matters were discussed for a few minutes, when on motion the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House assembled at noon and after reading the journal of yesterday, and going through the regular preliminary business.

The Post Office and Ocean Steam Appropriation bills were reported and referred to the Committee on Post Office affairs; after some disclaimer discussion Mr. Fuller reported a joint resolution for the purpose of negotiating with Great Britain for government to negotiate with Great Britain for the John Quincy Adams, Capt. Hollins at Cape Race. It was discussed for some time and passed. The House will adjourn until Tuesday.

☞ The British Government have formally notified that Admiral Sir Charles Napier has raised the blockade of the following Russian ports:

"Islands of Aaland, the Aland Archipelago, Hamed, Hangoe, Ekenas, Helsingfors, Wiborg, Kotka, Fredrikshamn, Lappvik, Pernaja, Lovisa, Sandkyrka, Gamlakarleby, Gamla, Nystad, Grankulla, Ny Grankulla, Kimito, Pyhtaa, Kotka, Ryssaari, Sordavala, Kexholm, Serkis, Jacobstad, Ny Jacobstad, Kristinestad, Ny Kristinestad, Ny Karleby, Brahestad, Uleaborg, Ny Uleaborg, Kajana, Ny Kajana, Ny Ladoga, Ny Pitkaranta, Ny Salmis, Ny Sortavala, Ny Tulemajarvi, Ny Uleaborg, Ny Wiborg, Ny Wuoksa, Ny Ziskar, Ny Ziskar, Ny Ziskar."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1854.

The general market has not experienced much change during the past week. Later news from Europe was published on Monday but by the Arcadia at Halifax, reporting the European Cotton market to be unchanged. As warm seasons had been anticipated there were demand good, and these times, our Cotton market has advanced 1-8@1-4 P. lb. Sugar has improved by. Western Produce of all kinds has been dull, the weather being such that most parties expected hourly information of a rise in the Upper Rivers, and under such circumstances there was little inclination to purchase. As yet, however, we have no address of any improvement in the navigation, and Mules on importing vessels have taken place to meet have been changed by the sailing change in the weather for cotton.

A good deal of sale fell during the first three days of the week, and up to yesterday the temperature continued warm and pleasant. Last evening it set in cold, growing up, and to-day it is clear and cold. The river remains at the open stage last notified.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 23d inst., 20,855 bales Upland, by the Arcadia, Europa, Ariel, Ala, Ala, Harry Lauder, Boston, Pilot, New York, 150; Boston 161; Baltimore, 21; Inspected, 17,000. Total, 37,187. Sales and reduction by brokers of 7,000 bales, and leaving on hand included in the shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 176,000 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1854	bales 76,775
Received this week	37,187
Received previously	176,000
Exported last week	37,187
Exported previously	176,000
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	176,000

At the date of our last review, we stated that the market closed fully, by two or the whole having a slight advance, and in this position the market remained up to the foreign news which arrived on Monday, when the effect of bringing in increased materially, they asked and obtained a full advance, and the market closed firm at 8 @ 8½. Further decisions at hand on Tuesday, on the receipt of the Arcadia, on the other side, to no doubt be improved, but nevertheless, prices were maintained with a firm tone, and the sales of the week, including yesterday, reach 15,000 bales, and at prices, on Wednesday and yesterday, equal to the quotations of a week ago, and 15,000 bales were sold at prices, on Wednesday, equal to the offering and opening bids. The demand for the South seeing this is determined to prevent such a course as will effectually close the door against further emigration.

This new secret organization, which has heretofore assumed a crystalline form with various hues and colors to suit circumstances, is now shaping itself for a national organization preparatory to the Presidential election of 1856.

To secure the South, great concession must and will be made. The anti-slavery spirit of the North must be crushed out. No man, nurtured with the south views, can be the Know-Nothing candidate. We are glad of it, and are ready to endorse, at least, one good thing which is to come out of Nazareth. We are with them in heart, at least, in this battle.

The names canvassed at the convention are:

Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia.
Stephen Adams, of Mississippi.
Robert J Stockton, of New Jersey.
Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
Henry A. Wise, of Virginia.
George Law, of New York.
Sam Houston, of Texas
Millard Fillmore, of New York.
John M Clayton, of Delaware.
Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina.
Garret Davis, of Kentucky.
Jacob Broome, of Pennsylvania.
Daniel Ullmas, of New York.

The Virginia delegates presented the name of William C. Rives. His political path was deemed too circuitous, although his record while in France was satisfactory. He, too, was a Jackson man, a whig and a democrat, and his name was passed over quietly. This choice would be very good, should Virginia, under his lead, go Know-Nothing.

Stephen Adams, of Mississippi, was considered most excellent timber, and his out and out career in Congress, in favor of the Know-Nothing party, was regarded with favor. In time his name will be a tower of strength. The Southern delegates generally favored him. He may get the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

Strange as it may seem, the name of Henry A. Wise was introduced amidst shouts of laughter. One delegate stated that Wise had endeavored to be a leader in the Know-Nothing ranks, and was really a member of the order, but not being considered a reliable person, he was put put forward.

The result was, he quitted the Virginia State Council and wrote a letter to put the Know-Nothings down. A Virginia member said that he would take it upon himself to withdraw the name of Mr. Wise as the candidate of the Know-Nothings for the Presidency. That, probably, when he was defeated as Governor of Virginia, he would be very glad to come back to the Know Nothing fold again. The speech was received with derision.

Commodore Stockton was talked about, but he did not seem to have many friends in favor of his nomination for the Presidency. His conduct, politically, was regarded with disfavor.

Mr. Edward Everett was placed in nomination by one of the Massachusetts delegation. His claims were treated with great respect, but there was an evident determination in the Council not to take up the name of any party back.

George Law was born in Washington county, New York. He is about fifty years of age. He will probably be the final choice of the National Council, should the nomination be postponed for a year, as Law is the favorite with the great mass of the Know-Nothings. He was a warm friend of the late John C. Calhoun, and is a warm friend of the South. He has never been in office, and is untrammelled. He commenced life as a stone mason, and has amassed an independent fortune. He is a man of strong sense, great vigor, and indomitable will, and opposed to the plunder seeking spirit of the age. Immensely American, honest, bold, independent in opinion, and determined in purpose, and being virgin from the people, are qualities which strongly commend him to the new party. Mr. Law has never meddled much in politics, and is an uncompromising democrat.

Mr. Law is the influence of his friends that postponed a nomination by the National Council. George Law is a democrat and a selfmade man, and he is the choice of the great mass of the Know-Nothings in both sections, and time will make him the strongest candidate in the field.

Sam Houston is a Democrat, an old Jackson man; supported Polk and the Mexican war. He is an honest man, and would make a faithful executive. But he stands no earthly chance of a nomination. He has been courting the Know-Nothings in the North, and leading the Know-Nothing delegate from the South to us, a few days since, to Cincinnati. He has been delivering temperance lectures, and would introduce total abstinence into the White House. That will not suit the Know-Nothings.

Millard Fillmore is a favorite, and would undoubtedly receive the nomination if he was regarded as available. He is strong in the South. His course during the exciting session of 1850, his approval of the Fugitive Slave act, and his general disposition to crush out freesoilism at the North would make him a formidable candidate in the Southern section. The same reason which gives him strength at the South makes him a weak at the North. He will therefore be thrown overboard.

Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, we are told, is in the field—his chances for the nomination are respectable. We know him, and used to like him very much. He was original a State rights Calhoun democrat, but the storm of 1840 carried him over to Harrison, and he came in the next Congress a State rights whig. We believe he approved the administration of Tyler. Since that time, he has not been actively engaged in politics. We are not certain but he now resides in Alabama. He has large cotton plantations, and a great number of slaves in that State. Mr. Rayner is a fair man, of moderate abilities, Southern and State rights in all his views. He would be a strong candidate. In the South he would be supported because he is right on the slavery question, the resolutions of '98, and is known to be opposed to protection and a National Bank. In the North he would receive the Know-Nothing and old line whig support.

"Without a why or a wherefore."

Kenneth Rayner, small man as he is, may yet be President, but we don't believe it. His chances to be a candidate, however, are good. Should Lane be nominated, in which case Rayner would probably be the candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Garret Davis is an old line, high protection, national bank, distribution, Clay whig. His nomination would be to revive Clay whiggery and the American system. Of him Grady says, with much truth, Mr. Davis is a respectable, upright man, but stubbornly conservative and pro-slavery. He is a good manager, and may come in ahead of Rayner for the Vice-Presidency nomination. There is no telling what Garret's figuring may do.

Jacob Brooks is a small, obscure, functional native American, without any antecedents except, it is said, that he once drafted a series of resolutions which were adopted at a Native American ward meeting in Kensington. It is unnecessary to discuss his prospects.

Daniel Dilmon was the late candidate for Governor of New York, and polled the Know-Nothing and silver gray strength of that State. He is a lawyer of some eminence in the city, and was originally a Wheeler whig, and a member of the Union Safety Committee. His ambition is towering, but the killing frost of November nipped his hopes in the bud. His defeat for Governor will defeat his nomination in the Grand Council of Know-Nothings.

Yours, respectfully, E. JONES.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

SENATE.—The Senate met at the usual hour, and after reading the journal of yesterday, and going through the usual routine, Mr. Atchison, the President pro tem. of the Senate, appeared in the chamber. Some unimportant matters were discussed for a few minutes, when on motion the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House assembled at noon and after reading the journal of yesterday, and going through the regular preliminary business.

The Post Office and Ocean Steam Appropriation bills were reported and referred to the Committee on Post Office affairs; after some disclaimer discussion Mr. Fuller reported a joint resolution for the purpose of negotiating with Great Britain for government to negotiate with Great Britain for the John Quincy Adams, Capt. Hollins at Cape Race. It was discussed for some time and passed. The House will adjourn until Tuesday.

☞ The British Government have formally notified that Admiral Sir Charles Napier has raised the blockade of the following Russian ports:

"Islands of Aaland, the Aland Archipelago, Hamed, Hangoe, Ekenas, Helsingfors, Wiborg, Kotka, Fredrikshamn, Lappvik, Pernaja, Lovisa, Sandkyrka, Gamlakarleby, Gamla, Nystad, Grankulla, Ny Grankulla, Kimito, Pyhtaa, Kotka, Ryssaari, Sordavala, Kexholm, Serkis, Jacobstad, Ny Jacobstad, Kristinestad, Ny Kristinestad, Ny Karleby, Brahestad, Uleaborg, Ny Uleaborg, Kajana, Ny Kajana, Ny Ladoga, Ny Pitkaranta, Ny Salmis, Ny Sortavala, Ny Tulemajarvi, Ny Uleaborg, Ny Wiborg, Ny Wuoksa, Ny Ziskar, Ny Ziskar, Ny Ziskar."

[illegible]

New Year's Presents.

Objects of Art and Sculpture.

THE undersigned have the honor to inform the public, and particularly the Ladies, that they have just opened their store, at No. 105 Chartres street, between Jefferson and Toulouse's route, and offer for sale a fine collection of Objects of Art and Sculpture, by the best Bilmonte artists. The elegance and high finish of these articles, together with their very moderate prices, is a guarantee to them that they will receive a call from all who are desirous of making pretty holiday presents. They also have a large choice of fine jewelry, and counsel all people of Jewelry and Watchmaker's Art.

LEP 630 WM. ALLENS, Agent.

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