NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,
PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1856.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The rumour mentioned by our correspondent, of Washington, that the disturbances at Harrisburg were quieted, turns out to be unfounded. The situation in the Philadelphia election was not so quiet at the date of the last advices, and we apprehend that until it be settled according to law, the agitation will continue. Governor Ritner is making an unsightly parade in calling out the militia; and then far we find that measure has thus far only insulted in promoting tranquillity, and, in fact, has had a contrary tendency. There has been a democratic meeting in the county of Berks, at which a remonstrance of 500 men was appointed to proceed to Harrisburg, and a resolution was passed, recommending that a corps of 3,000 volunteers be raised, to be ready to march at a moment's warning. Governor Ritner will look in vain for the support of the community so long as the law and the constitution are both against him; even his federal volunteers from Philadelphia, will be unwilling to fire upon their fellow-citizens in order to protect their party from the consequences of a wanton infraction of civil rights. The governor's menacing and angry style in his proclamations, and the orders of arrest issued against several respectable citizens, are all calculated to inflame the public mind, and to bring the affair to a serious issue, in which blood may be shed. If in any casual affray between the two parties, and more especially between the deputeras and the soldiers, a drop of blood should be spilt, compromise and reconciliation will be rendered still more difficult, if not utterly impracticable. For this reason, the governor's resort to the military was highly injudicious and ill-timed. The people of the state will not tamely look on and see their countrymen slaughtered for opposing by the only means in their power, a flagrant infringement of the fundamental laws.

The whole affair indeed bears so very extraordinary an appearance, that we cannot satisfactorily to our own minds explain the proceedings of the governor, the secretary of state and the federal party in the legislature. We cannot account for their conduct, except by supposing that they entertain ulterior views, which are yet to be developed.

Tuesday the 11th was the day fixed by law for opening and publishing the official returns of the governor's election and the vote on the amendments to the constitution. We are not well enough acquainted with the provisions of the constitution to say what will be the consequences of omitting to perform that duty on the day prescribed by law. It may have been Ritner's object to keep the general assembly in confusion till the day shall have passed in order that he may continue in office some time beyond his constitutional term. This is certainly the most hardy and barefaced attempt ever made in this country to keep a party in power contrary to the legally expressed will of the people. Every American, whatever his political predilections may be, must hope that it will be unsuccessful and that those who are concerned in it may meet with condign punishment. It is broadly insinuated in some of the federal papers that the inauguration of General Porter, the newly elected governor, will not be permitted to take place. If they attempt to prevent it by force civil war must be the consequence, and Ritner will be liable to the pains and penalties of treason.

On Sunday the 5th a thousand rumours were in circulation at Harrisburg, one of which was that the volunteers from Berks were marching towards the capital, but it was premature.

It is curious to hear the term *rebel* applied to those who oppose this daring outrage upon the elective franchise; the term is well deserved by Gov. Ritner and his confederates, for their conduct is revolutionary and subversive of our free institutions.

It seems that Mr. Price's scruples respecting the constitutionality and justice of the proceedings against Mr. Swartwout and his securities are proved to have been all a mere pretence, since he received the distress warrant on the 12th November, and continued without objection, to discharge all the duties connected with the prosecution of the defaulting party until the 6th of the succeeding month. As soon, however, as he became aware that the investigation which the vigilance of the treasury department had instituted would bring to light his own deficiencies, he assumed an entirely different opinion, and affected to question the legal and equitable grounds of the whole proceeding. His escape, we are told, was managed with much calculation and shrewdness, and his departure was delayed to the very last moment before the departure of the Liverpool. Captain Fayerweather was raising his speaking trumpet to give the order for casting off the last hawser, when his carriage drove furiously to the wharf and he and his son alighted, and went immediately on board. The letter which he addressed to the president was left by an unknown person at the office of the Courier & Enquirer.

It is believed that Mr. Price left America with a very large amount in his possession. The New Era says —

It is supposed by some of the best informed men in Wall street, that he absconded with considerably more than half a million of dollars—some say $800,000. It is now said by the Wall street brokers that he has converted bonds and bank paper into cash to the amount of $300,000, within a few days, and that he sold one of $50,000 for $30,000 in specie. It is also understood that he did not leave a dollar in any of the banks with which he did business. The Journal of Commerce of Saturday last says, the bonds of Mr. Swartwout's sureties, we understand, are not taken away, as was at first thought likely. It is understood that there were some $60,000 of the Treasury notes recently in his hands, which have not been paid over to the collector. The urgency of the collector on this point is supposed to have brought Mr. P. to his determination."

The Evening Post contradicts the report of Mr. Price having lost $40,000 on the election, and declares that his wagers did not exceed $1600. That journal observes that though large sums of money have passed through his hands, he had paid over to the present collector for all the bonds received from him, except an amount for which he could have provided if he had chosen to do so, and which the collector has taken care to ascertain. When bonds are sent to the district attorney for collection, duplicate receipts are taken for them, and that ends the collector's connection with them, until the money is returned by the district attorney.

If (says the Post) the bonds are paid after judgment, the money comes through the hands of the marshal, and not the attorney, and it is therefore only such bonds as are paid before judgment that the district attorney receives the money for. The amount deficient in this respect, it is supposed, is not very large, but we do not undertake to say what further developements may bring forth. A scrutiny has already been instituted.

Another definition has been recently discovered, that of general Grafton, chief engineer of the United States' army. He has been dismissed from his office by the president, and colonel Totten has been ordered to Washington, to take charge of the executive department. It is said that the deficiency in the accounts of general Grafton (who was not a disbursing officer, and gave no security as such) occurred a year or two ago. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states the case thus:

"An appropriation had been made for a specific purpose and the funds deposited in a bank in New York subject to the control of Grafton, who was charged with the work in view. About ten or twelve days ago, it was discovered that general G. had drawn the funds, and being called upon for an explanation, it was found that they had not been expended, but converted to his own use."

Too much praise cannot be extended to the president for the decisive manner in which he has acted in the case, as well as for the judicious and able suggestions made by him to congress in reference to penal legislation on the subject. The forfeiture of honor, and the subjection to civil prosecution have been hitherto of little efficacy in deterring unfaithful guardians of the public funds from personal appropriations of the revenue, but when to the imputation of dishonor shall be added conviction for felony, and when the national legislature shall provide swift and severe punishment for those who violate the trust reposed in them, we may hope to hear no more of these flagitious and profligate examples.

CANADA

A Commission of Inquiry has been appointed at Montreal to examine into the cases of many of the prisoners against whom it is said no evidence can be alleged. Of some six or seven hundred persons now alleged in jail, a large number are believed to be innocent of any rebellious designs, and to have been incarcerated through suspicion and the excitement of the time. It is probable that these will be discharged without the formality of a trial.

It was reported on the authority of a letter from Toronto, that the American steamboat U. States had been taken possession of, and sent somewhere for a supply of insurgents, and that the British steamboat Cobourg had been despatched in pursuit of her, with orders to sink her. A number of rumors of a similar character were in circulation at Montreal and elsewhere. Most of them, are in all likelihood, destitute of foundation.

The following notice of the Prescott court martial proceedings, is extracted from a letter to the Commercial Advertiser, dated Watertown, New York, December 17.

I have just seen a gentleman from Kingston who left there on Saturday last. The court martial had organized, and had proceeded to the trial of the prisoners. Col. Von Skoltz had pleaded guilty, and had handed to the court a paper, stating his reasons for going to Canada, &c. Dorephus Abbey and Daniel George from this county, had both been tried and found guilty. It was proved that Abbey held a commission which he destroyed before surrendering. George was proved to have been a paymaster, and his minds were found in him—they could not prove against he had borne arms. These of the prisoners have had Queen's evidence. One, a man about 45 years old, and twelve about 18 years old—have not learned their names. The court martial was proceeding to try the remainder, and they will probably all be found guilty, and the general opinion is that a small number will suffer death immediately, and that the remainder will be sent to Botany Bay.

The second representation of Mr. Sedgwick's Gladiator, which was announced for this evening, is postponed till Thursday next, 20th inst. It will take place at the ball room, St. Louis street Exchange. Those who are fond of witnessing most astonishing exhibitions of strength and agility, should attend the representations of Mr. Sedgwick.

A Political Rebelion.—A man by the name of William Blake, was so much overjoyed at the recent success of the whigs in New York, that he immediately commenced a course of dissipation, was attacked by delirium tremens, and being himself a few days since.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. O. BEE.

(WRITTEN NO. V.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

This was quite an eventful day in the houses, soon after the petitions were called, Mr. Atherton, of Hampshire, rose and asked leave to submit a series of resolutions in substance as follows:—

1st. That the general government has one of limited powers, and that by the constitution, congress had no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several states of the confederacy.

2nd. Declaring that petitions for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia and territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one state to another, are a part of a plan of operating set on foot to affect slavery in the several states, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits.

3rd. That congress has no right to do indirectly that which it cannot do directly, and that the agitation of the question in the district of Columbia, is the means of doing it.

4th. That the constitution of the United States rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of the confederacy; and,

5th. That all attempts to abolish slavery in the district or territories, are destructive of the fundamental principles on which the union of the states rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of congress, and shall all petitions, &c. for that purpose shall be laid on the table, without being printed or referred.

Notwithstanding these resolutions were replete with the republican feeling manifested on all occasions by the south, yet it will be believed that they were objected to by that champion of whiggery, Mr. Wise! Mr. Atherton moved a suspension of the rules, which was carried by a vote of 137 to 66. He then demanded the previous question, which was sustained by a vote of 111 to 107. The question then recurred upon the first resolution, and every kind of evasive trick was resorted to, for the purpose of frightening off the issue; motions to adjourn, &c. (all taken by yeas and nays), questions of order, &c. until the mongrel party were tired out, having exhausted all their expedients. The vote was then taken on the first resolution, and carried by a vote of 198 to 6. The memorable 6 were—Messrs. Adams, Potts, Evans, Everett, Russel, and Shaw. It is worthy of mention, that Messrs. Wise, Stanley, Jenifer, and Underwood, all staunch whigs, protested against it, and asked leave to be excused from voting. The house adjourned after the passage of the first resolution. After this let us hear no more charges of abolitionism on the part of the friends of the administration.

In the senate resolutions were adopted inquiring into the expediency of erecting hospitals at the mouth of the Ohio, and at the Muscle Shoals, for the benefit of the sick and disabled boatmen and passengers navigating the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee rivers.

A short executive session was held, and the senate adjourned. R.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"PELAYO; a story of the Goth." This is a well told tale, imbued with all the romantic interest, which is attached to the struggle between the Goths and Moors for the dominion of Spain. It needs no further recommendation to the American reader than to say that it is the production of Mr. Simms, author of *Yemassee*; one of the few educated men amongst us, who have given their attention to the production of works of this kind.

"HOME AS FOUND." This work is a sequel to "*Homeward Bound*," by the same author; and it possesses most of the peculiarities of Cooper's style, mingled with a good deal of wholesome ridicule on some of the ludicrous points of the American character. It is a very pleasing and amusing book, and depicts the manners of our countrymen, we will not say with the pencil of truth, but certainly with the skilful and practical hand of a master. We are sorry to observe the spirit that has been roused against this able writer merely on account of his political principles, or perhaps it would be more correct to say his *national* principles, for there is no doubt that a large portion of the abuse which has been showered upon him has been caused by the freedom of his animadversions upon the fopperies of Europe, and the boldness with which, on all occasions and in all societies, he upheld and defended the peculiar institutions of his own country against the impertinence and ignorance of foreign critics. Will any one ascribe the scurrility which has been poured upon his devoted head by the London Quarterly Review and Blackwood's Magazine to any other source, than their detestation of his American politics, and their resentment at his free animadversions upon the pride and insolent intolerance of the upper classes of English society? Those periodicals, always distinguished for their rhadiity against this country, have too much influence, unfortunately, in forming and fixing public opinions in literary matters in the United States, and hence too many Americans have joined the English hue and cry against Cooper, forgetful that he incurred this persecution in battling for their cause. This tale of *Home as found*, as well as others of Cooper's literary productions, betray the irritation which he feels, and justly feels, on this account; but that is a peculiarity which takes away nothing from the pleasure and entertainment derived from its perusal. It is a very striking and a very amusing work.

"COUNTRY STORIES." Miss MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, the author of the work before us, is one of the many gifted females of the present age, who, having cultivated their intellects for their own gratification, have devoted their matured powers to the amusement and instruction of their fellow creatures. Miss M. has been more successful than any of her female cotemporaries who have issued mere works of fiction—if we may be allowed, from a very limited acquaintance with that species of literature, to express an opinion. We remember the delight with which we perused those beautiful sketches, "*Our Villages*" "*Belford Regis*", and "*Rienzi*," all works of her prolific and able pen, and when we say that these "*Country Stories*" are not inferior to any of their predecessors, it is a recommendation sufficient to make them the favorites of all readers of taste—they are included in one duodecimo volume.

All the above named works are offered for sale at bookstore of Wm. M Kean, corner of Camp and Common streets.

☞ Pelayo, the Home as Found, and a number of new and interesting productions, may be found at Messrs. Norman Steel & Co's. store in Camp street.

THE WRITINGS OF WASHINGTON.

We publish for the benefit of our readers the prospectus of this valuable work, which is now offered in twenty, complete in 12 volumes.

This work includes a full Biography of the *Father of his Country*—a history of the United States during his public services; his letters and papers relative to the French war, the American revolution; his administration, and his private correspondence down to the close of life.

The whole has been drawn from 64 folio manuscript volumes, left by Washington at Mount Vernon, and from numerous important documents collected from every public office in Europe and America.

After a labor of ten years in making the necessary researches, and preparing it for the press, it is now completed.

The first volume is a life of Washington, written with great care, and regarded by those who have read it as a biography of unrivalled interest and value.

The second volume relates chiefly to the French war.

From the third to the eighth is taken up with the American revolution.

The ninth volume includes his correspondence from the time he left the army until the beginning of his presidency, relating more particularly to the formation of the new constitution.

The tenth and eleventh volumes contain his further correspondence to the close of life.

The twelfth volume comprises his state papers and a copious index.

Each volume contains an appendix, embracing a great amount and variety of interesting matter; such as the proceedings of the various congresses with the enemy—the movements of Lafayette—the agents of the French—the Conway Cabal—the trial and treason of Arnold—the mutiny of the soldiers—the Newburgh letters, and all the correspondence with Washington—the difficulty in Washington's cabinet—the various opinions on the new constitution, and the controversy on the subject of the farewell address.

Intersperse throughout the volumes will be found 24 steel and copper plate engravings.

The work is complete in twelve volumes, octavo, averaging about 550 pages to each volume.

Mr. L. G. VANDEGRIFT, will receive orders for complete copies in Louisiana.

[LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.]

TO THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

New Windsor, 5 May, 1781.

My Dear Marquis,

I have received with exceeding great satisfaction and pleasure your favor of the 26th of April, and am extremely rejoiced to learn that the spirit of discontent had so entirely subsided, and that the practice of desertion would probably be totally stopped among the troops under your command. The measures you had taken to obtain, on your own credit, a supply of clothing and necessaries for the detachment, must entitle you to all their gratitude and affection; and will, at the same time that it crowns your name, if possible, still more to this country, be an everlasting monument of your ardent zeal and attachment to its cause, and the establishment of its independence. For my own part, my dear Marquis, although I stood in need of no new proofs of your exertions and sacrifices in the cause of America, I will confess to you, that I shall not be able to express the pleasing sensations I have experienced at your unparalled and repeated instances of generosity and zeal for the service on every occasion. Suffer me only to pursue you with my sincerest wishes, that your success and glory may always be equal to your merits.

I was troubled to be informed of the loss of your baggage, but am happy to find that your private and interesting papers were not with it. Should the map of the harbour of New York, with remarks made on it by the pilots, not have been lost, I could wish you would be so obliging as to forward it or a copy to me by some safe conveyance, as it may be eventually advantageous to have it here. Colonel Tupper, who goes to relieve Colonel Vose, will have the honor to deliver this letter to you. I am, &c.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES

A considerable number of counterfeit notes is now in circulation in New Orleans, and some of them have been already successfully passed. We have one of these notes before us. The following words are so to form: "The New York Loan Company promise to pay to J. G. Coster or bearer, at their banking house, in the City of New York, twenty dollars, at one year from date, with interest at 2½ per cent per annum. New York, March 27th, 1831.

J. G. VANDERBIGG, Cashier,
WM. LORD, President."

The figure 20 is engraved on the two corners, at the right of the note, 20 at the left, and on the margin to the left, 100,000. We would advise the public, and particularly merchants and exchange brokers, to examine well the notes offered them. There are several in circulation of the denomination of $10 and $5. It is proper to add that there is neither a bank or a company in New York bearing the title of "*The New York Loan Company.*"

A counterfeit twenty dollar bite of the Bank of the State of Georgia was sent from Savannah to a gentleman in Augusta.

J. Q. Adams.—We will neither the assertion that this executive politician will continuedly, wrong headed fanatic, will throw congress into an uproar before long half the session is finished. He has already given a foretaste of his abilities in this line. During the discussion which took place in the house of representatives, relative to the river and harbor bill, Mr. Fitzhugh, of this body, just after Mr. Adams had spoken, was asked if he had not, that "reasonably anticipated" the fate of the Bulling terrors bill, made up and forwarded to prevent opinion the whole proceeding as an affectious infringement of the constitution. Mr. Adams proceeded so coolly as of the house with great him its most profound attention, and at the close, after concluding his protest, asked a general general disbelief nation, himself perfectly tranquil and satisfied.

THE METROPOLIS,

is the title of a new political tri-weekly paper published at Washington, and edited by Thomas Jefferson Smith, Esq. late of New York. In opinions, it inclines to the support of the present administration, with the reservation of being distinctly understood not to be a purely party print, and with the declaration that it will always express its sentiments with freedom and frankness, whether according with or differing from those of the democratic party. We have received one or two of the first numbers of the "Metropolis." It is edited with more than ordinary ability, and displays a warmth of patriotism and strength of American feeling which will meet commendation. We have placed it on our exchange list, and add our cheerest wish for its success.

Aristocracy.—General Foy, formerly a distinguished member of the French chamber of deputies, defines the meaning of the word aristocracy to be "the league, the coalition of those who wish to consume without producing, live without working, occupy all the public places, without being competent to fill them—seize upon all honors without meriting them: *this is aristocracy.*"

HYDROPHOBIA.

A northern journal contains a communication from a medical gentleman of an extremely interesting nature, respecting the awful malady. The writer attempts to prove that all genuine cases of madness arising from the bite of a rabid animal, have hitherto terminated fatally, and that those in which recovery is said to have taken place, was probably nothing more than an agony of fear. These remarks are made as introductory to the discussion of a case occurring in the person of young woman, who had been thrice bitten by dogs labouring under canine madness, and in whom some months after the most aggravated symptoms of the disease had broken out. The patient exhibited every peculiarity observable in the worst examples of hydrophobia, and the disease had proceeded to such an extent as to render the probability of any alleviation of her sufferings nearly hopeless. The medical gentleman who attended her, reflecting upon the fact of the extreme difficulty experienced in making a general impression upon the system, and upon the probability that if such an impression could be effected and kept up, it might be productive of ultimate success, attempted an entirely new remedy founded upon this view, and discovered that its application was followed by the most gratifying results. A powerful blistering liquid called "*spiritus vitæ*" was placed upon the skin, and as soon as it produced redness, heat and vexication, the patient, from a perfectly furious and delirious state became calm, lucid and intelligible, and drank freely of buttermilk being the first time she had swallowed any thing since the paroxysm. Whenever a tendency to a relapse was anticipated a re-application of the same powerful stimulus kept down the symptoms. She ultimately became convalescent and is now perfectly well.

The highly interesting account of which we have made an exceedingly brief abstract, concludes as follows:

So far as I have means of ascertaining, this is the first case that has been treated solely by relying upon producing a specific effect upon the skin. The total failure of all drugs internally exhibited, rendered it a proper, independent of the case in question, expedient and reasonable to test the mode practiced by Mr. Jennison, by further trials. The vast influence upon the vital phenomena which medical men are accustomed to ascribe to the natural and morbid state of the skin, render this case far more worthy of special attention than is ordinarily given to rumored cures of hydrophobia. For my own part, I am free to say, I think there is more reason to hope for the radical cure of that awful malady than there has been heretofore.

JOHN F. GREY, M. D.

It is hardly a figure of speech to say that all ways have annihilated distance. People in the northern states no longer say it is so many miles to such and such a place, but so many *hours*. For instance, it is seven hours from Philadelphia to Baltimore and two and a half from the latter place to Washington. We should not be surprised to find in the course of a few years some new measure of distance adopted in this country—at present a mile and even a league has scarcely any meaning.

The Steamboat Constitution has been taken into the service of the United States, on Lake Erie.

Mr Cushman, one of the United States senators from Georgia, has *not* resigned, as reported.

☞ To combine philosophical ideas, to apply them to medicine, to compile a history of the principal systems which have governed this art, to analyze ideas with a reasoning of severe logic, to enrich all this with the history of literature, and with truly poetic ideas; in short, to compose a book of medicine which will amuse even those persons who have no knowledge of the science, these are things as difficult, perhaps, as to make poetry out of mathematics.

If friendship does not deceive us, we perceive all this combined in a Method of Dr. Natli, bearing the title of *Truth exists in things, not in opinions*, which is in press at Messrs Gaux and Co., that publication of which is expected with impatience.

The voice of friendship may be made for awhile, bearing it for the judgment of his intelligent and impartial public to anticipate it, but we cannot abstain from declaring sincerely, that in reading the meditations of Dr. Natli, which one of his friends has procured us, we were surprised at the vast erudition, the variety of knowledge, and the clearness, without prolixity, with which the ideas are combined and explained. Although the style expires, from time to time, the fact that the author has written in a foreign tongue, it is not wanting in lucidness and eloquence. Independently of its scientific merit, we are forced to acknowledge, that Dr. Natli—let his modesty not be offended—is poetical and sublime in some of his expressions, particularly when his thoughts are directed to his unhappy country, the sufferings of which he feels with an ardor worthy of a noble and sincerely republican soul.

E. X. Y

From the Ohio Eagle.

The oldest democrat in the world.—At late election Andrew Whetter, a war-worn veteran, aged 122 *winters*, attended the polls in his own township (Jackson) in Guernsey county, under the banner of a hickory bush and voted the democratic ticket. Mr W was a volunteer soldier of the revolution. At sixty years of age he shouldered his musket to repel the aggressions of a foreign foe; and at 122 we find him at the polls, recording his vote against federalism, and declaring that democracy is the same now as it was then. Blessing on the old veteran! He is a living witness to the purity of the principles which he professes. May neither he nor they ever want warm hearts to support, or strong arms to defend them!

RELICS OF ANTIQUITY.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

The inscriptions of Dighton Rock have been to the antiquarian a matter of great curiosity, and to antiquarians a "stumbling block" for centuries. Some have supposed that they were the work of the red men, while others are of opinion that we are indebted to the north men for the first intellectual hieroglyphics. The society of Antiquarians at Copenhagen, who have for a few years past been busily engaged in collecting and deciphering many Icelandic manuscripts, have, it is well known, published an elaborate work, containing many of these ancient records, which have served to doubt that the new world was discovered by the hardy navigators of the frozen north, as early as the eleventh century—that colonies were established by them in what are now the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, if not other parts of the continent, and that Christian missionaries from that country, proclaimed the gospel at these colonies. But to return to *the rock*. The antiquarians of Copenhagen have made up their minds that the inscriptions upon it, were carved by the north men, but governor Everett has satisfied his own mind that this is not the case. In his lecture at the Warren street chapel, on Tuesday evening, he stated that Mr. Gallin in answer to a question put to him (governor Everett) whether he had ever seen such inscriptions in the Indian country, said he had seen hundreds of them on white quartz rock, and that if he had copied all of them they would have filled a volume of more than a thousand pages. He had seen a high wall of this beautiful rock, of some miles in length, completely covered with inscriptions of precisely the same character as those on the Dighton Rock.

POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Recorder's Office, 15th to 16th Dec. 1856.

Pierre, negro, arrested as a runaway slave, sent to jail.

Virgile, negro slave, arrested at the request of Mr Maurice, sent to jail.

George Stockly, arrested at the request of Mr. Kleigler, discharged by the recorder.

Franc a Mellan and Murphy, intoxicated, discharged.

John McGarick and James Gorton, arrested as intoxicated and having stricken the guard, fined $15.

Marianne Williams and Caroline Wilson, accused of having made disturbances at a ball, discharged.

Charles, a runaway slave, sent to jail.

Thomas Mohran, arrested at the request of Mr Rosendale, as having insulted a watchman, fined $5.

James Roach, intoxicated, discharged.

James, a mulatto slave, intoxicated, sent to jail.

Mary, a mulatress, sent to jail at the request of her owner.

John, a mulatto, sent to jail at the request of Mr Wilson.

Drays Nos 1663, 2030, 1731, being in contravention of the ordinances, fined $5 each.

A horse belonging to Mr Gott, having been found fastened to a tree, owner fined $5.

Five negroes found in the cabaret at the corner of Toulouse and Dauphin streets, sent to jail.

Office of the Recorder, 16th to 17th Dec. 1856.

Martha Marine, accused of playing cards on the levee, having proved good conduct, was discharged by the recorder.

John Dwyer, found drunk, discharged.

Marianne Jenkins, found lying in Bourbon street, discharged, having answered satisfactorily to the recorder.

John Spencer, for having disturbed the public repose, sent to jail for fifteen days.

George Standly, found drunk, discharged.

William Freers, arrested at the request of madame Lebener, the complainant not appearing in court, was discharged.

Bernard Grand, William Wallis, Owen Bartoh, found drunk, discharged.

Isidore Berard, taken drunk, arrested at the request of madame Meige, discharged, the complaint having been withdrawn.

Nancy Lingo, white woman, taken drunk, discharged.

John Epach, arrested by the watchman on Canal street for breach, discharged under bail.

Augusta Ganagid, William Ryan, Patrick Austin and James Austin, found lying in a shed at the corner of Quarter and Burgundy streets, having given a satisfactory account of themselves, discharged.

William Page, negro, [illegible] to be free, sent to prison.

William Charles, f. m. c. bound over under bail of $600.

Jean Bte. Verge, f. m. c. arrested at the request of Mr Boisdore-le-brun, for having balanced him, not having given bail, was sent to jail for one month.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Vera Cruz—Per barque Tecumseh: Asst mise
Portsmouth—Per schr Hope: 237 bbls apples
Per schr Alert: 90 bbls potatoes
Alexandria—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1 bbl cod
Richmond—Per schr Lincoln: 100 bbls sugar
Charleston—Per brig Lincoln: 100 bbls sugar
Savannah—Per brig Rice: 1 bbl whiskey
Darien—Per brig Lincoln: 100 bbls sugar
Brunswick—Per brig Lincoln: 100 bbls sugar
Cuba—Per brig Rice: 1 bbl whiskey

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Mary Robinson: 1,000 tons coal
London—Per ship Dunbar: 1,000 tons coal
Havre—Per ship [illegible]: Wine Rosemond and others
Bordeaux—Per ship Walter: 600 tons coal
Trinidad—Per schr Ann Eliza: 100 bbls molasses
Turks Island—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Gibraltar—Per brig Orleans: 240 tons tobacco stems and 10 hogsheads
Malaga—Per brig Virginia: 60 tons raisins
Alicante—Per brig Rice and Brother: 3000 cases fruit
Cette—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Cadiz—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Sagua—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Rio Janeiro—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Matanzas—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Cienfuegos—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Trinidad—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Cuba—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Nassau—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Turks Island—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Gibraltar—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Malaga—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt
Alicante—Per schr Ann Eliza: 1,000 bushels salt