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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1856.

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For the privilege of annual advertisers to insert their business, and to extend to our square every day.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER

[illegible] week, at the

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

CONGRESSIONAL.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

REJECTION OF WHITFIELD

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Congress met at noon yesterday and organized immediately.

In the House, Gen. Whitfield, who claimed a seat as delegate from Kansas, was rejected by a majority of seventy votes.

POST-OFFICE REPORT.

The Postmaster-General's report shows a deficiency in the present year of upwards of $2,750,000.

The Postmaster General recommends the abolition of the franking privilege, and making present "free matter" pay half rates.

He also recommends that the compensation of the Panama Railroad be reduced to an amount not exceeding $50,000 per annum.

He further advises the establishment of a weekly mail to San Francisco, to be alternately divided between the present route via Panama, and either the Nicaragua or Tehuantepec route; the cost of the new service not to exceed $200,000 per annum.

THE EASTERN AND NORTHERN MAILS

MEMPHIS, TENN., 4.—The Eastern and Northern mails have arrived, as late as due, in time for the New Orleans boat.

RIVER NEWS—RISE IN THE OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Our dispatches from Pittsburg state that there are full five feet of water in the channel at that point, and the river is still rising. Boats are departing to and from all points.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 2.—Cotton is firm. Sales of to-day amount to 1000 bales. Flour is steady. State is quoted at $6 10 a $6 30.—Wheat is steady at $1 60 to $1 71 for white, and $1 60 for choice red. Corn is dull, with a declining tendency. Spirits of Turpentine closed firm. Rosin is quoted dull. Rice closed quiet. Freights are heavy.

New York, Dec. 3.—Flour, Wheat and Corn are dull. Mess Beef and Pork are firm.—Lard quoted quiet.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—The river is rising slowly, with nine feet of water in the channel between this and Cairo.

The weather is cold and cloudy, with light showers at Pittsburg. The river opposite this place has four feet of water in the channel, and a continued rise.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR GALLY.

At a meeting of the officers of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, held this day, the 24 of December 1856, at the State Arsenal, Captain ALEXANDER Jenkins of the fifth company, was called to the Chair, and Louis Wurzburger was appointed Secretary.

The President having stated to the assembly the object of the meeting, motion was made, seconded and adopted, that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a suitable resolution expressive of the sentiments of the officers and soldiers of the Battalion in relation to the death of their Major, Louis Gally.

The committee, through their chairman, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to call from our midst our beloved chief and comrade, Major Louis Gally, of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery; Whereas, The officers and privates of said Battalion feel deeply that loss, which is irreparable for the public service;

Whereas, The military career of Major Louis Gally has been one of full devotion to the service of the United States and to the state of Louisiana; that he has always shown himself an able and gallant chief; that he has spared no personal sacrifice for the prosperity of a corps, which, by their mutual aid and good discipline, will always strive to be a credit and honor on the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans;

Whereas, In social and domestic life Major Louis Gally has always been a good and law-abiding citizen, honest in business, and a good father of family.

Resolved, That the members of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery deplore and mourn the loss of Major Gally.

Resolved, That, as a testimonial of respect to his memory, the officers of the Battalion shall wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days, and that a special order be issued, wear a black crape on their left arm on the left button of their sword during the same space of time.

Resolved, That with citizen's dress, as a testimonial of respect to his memory, the members of the Battalion wear a black crape on the left arm during the same time.

Resolved, That a copy of these preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of Major Gally, as a testimonial of their respect and of their sincere sympathy in their sorrow; and that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in French and English in the Bee.

ALEXANDER JERRIS, President.

Louis Wurzburger, Secretary.

The Nicaragua Developments.

MAJOR HERBERT'S REPLY TO GEN. GOICURIA.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I only desire to refer to one or two points in relation to my with the communication of Gen. Goicuria, which appears in this morning's *Herald*.

He publishes a contract, asserted to have been made between Gen. Walker and F. A. Lacoste, which is stipulated that said Lacoste is the agent of "Sr. Domingo de Goicuria," such is the agent and depositary of the goods and effects belonging to the cause of Cuba, consisting of a vessel, money and ammunitions of war and, according to said contract, Gen. Walker agrees—

"That he will assist and co-operate with his person and with his various resources, such as he may find others, in the cause of Cuba, and to have its independence, after having consolidated the peace and government of the republic of Nicaragua."

As Gen. Goicuria's letter might lead the public to infer that said property, belonging to the "cause of Cuba," had been transferred to Gen. Walker, it would be but a due that gentleman more credit to have stated that the property referred to yet remains in his (Goicuria's) possession. In another paragraph, Gen. Goicuria says:

As to the *El Dorado* and Mr. J. P. Heiss's (a brilliant idea that I (a foreigner by birth) was raising a thousand Americans to fight Americans in Nicaragua, it argues an entire ignorance of the place with the gallant people of this country that I cannot quite accept, complimentary as it is.

No such compliment was extended to the writer. I made no reference to "one thousand Americans" as being raised by him to fight Americans in Nicaragua."

I presume there are few men to be found in the United States, of the same country and character of those who were sent to me in New Orleans in February, under the direction of Gen. Goicuria, as I understand, and who were then and there themselves under the command of Schlessinger, on the battlefield of Rivas.

Whether the *El Dorado* was intended for Cuba or not, I will leave the public to judge. I have already given the strongest evidence that I am not a slave-trader, either quarter.

Whether it was honorable, even if Cuba was the place intended, to involve the cause of Nicaragua in such a foolish and visionary scheme, by representing to the friends of that country that the expedition was to aid Gen. Walker, is also a matter worthy of the consideration of the public, and whether a man is ever censurable in publishing confidential letters which (because he considered) Commodore Vanderbilt and Gen. Goicuria having, at one time, been passengers in the same boat." I may as well refer in this note to his quasi denial of having stated to me that Gen. Goicuria was his agent. I am not apt to misunderstand a man's meaning, and not having any pecuniary interest whatever in the outcome of the new Transit companies, I cannot be charged with an intention to do Commodore Vanderbilt injustice. I will, therefore, repeat, that in May or June last he did state to me that he had an agent in Nicaragua, and that Gen. Goicuria was that agent. I am perfectly willing that my name shall go before the country on a question of veracity with Commodore Vanderbilt.

JOHN P. HEISS.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The Oldest Senator.

The death of Mr. Clayton has very natural ly directed attention to the members of the United States Senate, and to the point of seniority. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is now the "father" of that distinguished body, having entered it on the 4th of March, 1817. It will be seen, however, on reference to the record, that that new veteran Senator did not exhibit any great degree of fondness for the public councils, high as the position of a Senator has ever been considered. He resigned his first term in less than three years, and his successor, the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, was appointed on the 10th December, 1819.

Mr. Crittenden was again in the Senate, his service dating from 3d March, 1835. He again resigned before the end of his term, and his successor, the Hon. James T. Morehead, entered the Senate on the 20th February, 1841. Mr. Crittenden then succeeded Mr. Clay, who had resigned on the 25th February, 1842, and continued until the 3d of March, 1849. He was elected Governor of Kentucky, but relinquished that trust in July, 1850, to enter Mr. Fillmore's cabinet as Attorney-General. Mr. Crittenden's present term commenced with the 3d March, 1855, making his whole service about eighteen years.

The Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, is next in the order of seniority, his service dating from the 3d March, 1843. He is now in his fourth term. The Hon. Lewis Cass commenced with the 4th March, 1845, and resigned in 1848, when nominated for the Presidency. He is now his second term, which will be closed on the 3d of March, 1857.

None of the other Senators now in service date further back than 3d March, 1845. The seniors stand thus: Mr. Bright, of Indiana, 4th March, 1845; Mr. Yulee, of Florida, July 21, 1845; Messrs. Rusk and Houston, of Texas, February 21, 1846; Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, December 21, 1846; Mr. Mason, of Virginia, January 25, 1847; Mr. Hunter, 4th March, 1847; Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, 4th March, 1847; Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, 4th March, 1847; Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, 4th March, 1847; Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, December 11th, 1848; and Mr. Seward, of New York, 4th March, 1849.

The statistics have more than the usual number of comparatively new Senators, but most of them have had legislative experience in other public bodies.

THE PERSIA'S NEWS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia*, with dates from Liverpool to the 15th November, arrived at New York on the morning of the 29th ult.

Cassualties to American Shipping.

On Wednesday, the 12th, at Liverpool, a fine gale, which occasioned considerable damage to shipping. The *Samuel M. Fox* of New-York, went ashore on the West Middle Bank, but came off and anchored. On the next tide she parted her chains, and drove ashore on the higher part of Great Burbo Bank, where she remains upright with loss of rudder and firefoot, and five and a half feet of water in her hold, with nine men feet around her. Two steamers have made ineffectual attempts to tow her off.—Crew and passengers landed; the mate and two men remain on board. The *Silas Wright* also for New York, grounded on the West Middle Bank, and was abandoned as the tide rose, the water being three feet above the upper deck; she also remains upright. The *Louisiana*, for New Orleans, likewise grounded on Burbo Bank, fell over on her starboard side, and is covered at high water; crew saved by Formby life-boat. Those ships were all being towed out of the Mersey, but the heavy sea and violent squalls rendered them unmanageable by the sea-tugs. They knew respectively 21, 23 and 17 feet of water. Steamers and boats are attempting to save the cargoes.

Other accounts say:

The latest reports from the wrecks state that the *Louisiana* had gone to pieces, and the *Silas Wright* is expected also to break up.

The *Samuel M. Fox* lies still aground, and on Thursday her main and mizen masts fell overboard. She now lies with her back broken, and the tide ebbs and flows through her. There is, therefore, no chance in being able to get her off the bank. Steamers, flats and divers have been at work, when opportunities occurred, and several of them have arrived from the wrecks with passengers, baggage, cargo, cabin furniture, sails, &c.

Ship *Samuel M. Fox*, 1,200 tons, was built at New York, 1856, owned by Tapscott & Co., and was a superior ship in every respect.

Vessel worth	$ 28,000
Freight	15,000
Cargo, estimated about	300,000

Ship *Silas Wright*, 1,423 tons, built at New York by W. H. Webb, in 1855, was also a splendid vessel, owned by Williams & Guyon.

Vessel worth	$100,000
Freight	25,000
Cargo, estimated about	300,000

Ship *Louisiana*, 747 tons, built at Bath, in 1843, was owned by Stanton & Thomson, of the city.

Vessel valued at	$ 28,000
Freight	6,000
Cargo, estimated about $10,000 or $12,000	

GREAT BRITAIN.—A FURTHER ADVANCE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.—Parliament is further prorogued until Tuesday, the 16th of December next. The words "then to meet for the dispatch of business" were not included in the commission.

The Directors of the Bank of England, on the 13th, discontinued the discriminating rates of 6 and 7 per cent, upon two and three months' bills, which they adopted on the 6th of October last, and they intimated their intention to charge a uniform rate of 7 per cent, upon all bills. This is equivalent to a rate of 1 per cent, upon short bills. The immediate result of this policy upon the trade of the country is not expected to be detrimental, except as an indication of the uncertainty which there can be no mistake that the end of pressure is not yet over. At the same time it has created grave apprehensions in some quarters.

The Anglo-French Alliance Reestablished.

The ministerial papers publish, in conspicuous type, the following. The London *Globe* says:

"The alliance between the Emperor Napoleon and Her Majesty Queen Victoria is as close and cordial as it ever has been at any hour since it was first established. Moreover, the alliance has been unbroken, and has at no time been interrupted, or even impaired. We have persevered in that statement throughout. We did so when all our contemporaries were arguing us, and when even the course of events appeared to cast a doubt upon our assurance. The truth of our assertion is confirmed by the general knowledge.

The *Morning Post* and London *Times* speak in a similar strain, but the opposition papers, such as the *Star*, continue to assert that the alliance is at an end. That journal says:

The first fact, then, that strikes us in the face is this—that England stands at the present moment almost alone in Europe. The French alliance, of which we have boasted so long and so loudly, is virtually if not formally, at an end. We do mean to say that there is anything like an open diplomatic rupture. We do not mean to say that appearances of concord and professions of confidence may not be kept up there sufficiently than ever. But we do say that notwithstanding the superficial patching recently effected by the intervention of M. Persigny, and notwithstanding the leading types of the ministerial journals, that is between the two governments an utter divergence of opinion on every subject of general European interest. They differ on the mode of dealing with the Italian question, and hence the ridiculous abortion in which the loudly-vaunted Neapolitan intervention has ended; they differ on the future constitution to be given to the Danubian Principalities; they differ on the prolonged occupation of these provinces by Austria, and of the Turkish waters by England; they differ on the interpretation of the articles in the Treaty of Paris relating to the limitation of the Russian frontier; they differ as to Turkey, and the conviction of his integrity was strengthened by the fact that he was a governor of Christ's Hospital, a governor of the Royal Society of St. Luke, and was intimately connected with many of the most influential and useful institutions in the country. This such a man, to whom such vast interests were entrusted, and on upon whom the breath of suspicion never rested, has disappeared, and with his disappearance comes the appalling fact that the Russian Ambassador has employed the directors and shareholders—of many thousands of pounds. It is said, and apparently with truth, that the total amount of defalcations amount to no less a sum than £150,000. Whether that calculation is above or below the amount of which the Company have been defrauded, it must of course remain for future investigation to reveal.

As regards the register of Mr. Redpath, Mr. Redpath had, of course, the entire control of that department of the Company's business. The investigation of the books since his disappearance for his left the office in a most shameful manner on Tuesday last, and has not since been heard of, has shown that the frauds have been perpetrated in the following manner: When Mr. Redpath, who was the principal registrar, had to issue a £100 stock, it appears that he added a "0" to the amount, thus making it £1000 in the Company's books. This operation was not confined to 100 but extended to stocks of £200, £300 and £500, so that out of every £100 stock transferred he gained £900. The directors appear to have made any examination into the accounts, probably because they never had any suspicion of their officer, and it has been to them a mystery for years past that they were called upon to pay dividends upon £150,000 or £20,000 more than, according to their audited account, they were liable for. Perhaps it is scarcely right to say the directors were negligent of their duties, inasmuch as two or three weeks since they established a distinct department for the purpose of securing a strict investigation of the company's accounts.

The officials of this new department met on Monday last, and on Tuesday morning they remarked to the proper officer of entering upon their duties. Soon after they met, Mr. Redpath entered their room and said to the chief clerk: "Well, what are you going to do?" The chief clerk replied: "To go through all the accounts from the commencement of the Company." Mr. Redpath said: "That is a perfectly useless proceeding. You will find all the accounts right in the end." He (the chief clerk) said: "We are going to go into the whole of the accounts, as the directors have given us explicit directions to do so, and we wish to begin with the book of final register." Mr. Redpath took up one of the books and threw it down again, saying: "Well, if that is your intention, I will have nothing to do with it." He then said to one of the officers: "I am going out for a few minutes." He went but he never returned.

Previous, however, to his departure, he sent one of the ticket porters belonging to the railway to the United Bank in Cornhill, for the title-deeds of his house in Chester place, and for other securities which were lodged there to the amount of upwards of most him with the documents at Chester place. The porter, misapprehending his instructions, took the parcel he received from the bank to the Great Northern Railway, and the officials of the Company have taken possession of it, and notice has been given at the bank to withhold his balance until further inquiry.

As soon as the discovery of the frauds was made, directions were given to the police to take possession of Redpath's house in Chester place. This was done, and, almost simultaneously Inspector Williams arrested Mr. Charles James Cemming Kent, a young man aged 25, who was a clerk in the register of Stock over which Mr. Redpath presided. Mr. Kent, who is supposed to have been the dupe of Redpath, was arrested at his residence in Castle terrace, Hampstead road, and immediately afterward underwent a private examination at Clerkenwell Police Court. He was remanded until Tuesday next, and is now in the custody of the Governor of the House of Detention.

A warrant has been granted for the apprehension of Leopold Redpath, who is still a fugitive from justice. He is described as being about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, with fair complexion and brown hair. He walks in a hurried or "jerking" manner. He dresses well, but not foppishly, and his general demeanor indicates a person of extremely quiet habits and good position in society.

The Directors of the Great Northern Railway appear to have been acquainted with the expensive habits of their servant, and to have been aware that $300 a year could not have been realized for the purpose of enjoying feeling prevailed that he filled his responsible office simply from a desire of having something to do; and this opinion was confirmed by the fact that he made large contributions to the many religious and charitable institutions with which the metropolis abounds.

Although his salary was not very extensive, amounting to something between £350 and £300 a year, he lived in a luxurious style in a fashionable house, had a box at the opera, was an habitué of the theatres, a Governor of Christ's Hospital and of the Royal St. Ann's Society, and a subscriber and director to many of the most permanent of the metropolitan institutions. There was scarcely a fashionable party, an operatic performance, or a gathering of the beau monde, in which the name of Leopold Redpath, Esq., did not appear. Operating under the prestige which these various occupations afforded, he averting suspicion and was thus enabled to perpetrate the enormous frauds which will hereafter require a strict an investigation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.—Miss Matilda Heron is announced to play "Camille," at Crispy's Gaiety Theatre this evening, for the last time of her engagement.—She will appear next in her classic play of "Medea."

At the *St. Charles Theatre*, Mr. and Mrs. Conway appear again, for the last time, in the celebrated piece of "Love and Loyalty"—the performances of the evening concluding with the domestic drama of "The Willow Copse." They take their benefit tomorrow.

The Campbell Minstrels give another of their very popular concerts at *Spalding & Rogers's Amphitheatre*, on St Charles street. They leave in a day or two for Havana.

THE ORLEANS THEATRE.—The favorite and magnificent opera of "La Prophete" was nicely rendered last night to a full house, and to a most appreciative audience, the performances being but slightly interrupted once or twice. Among those apparently most delighted we had the pleasure of recognizing Mesdames Mons and Durand, and others of the theatre Company. Mlle Bourgeot and Mons Colson sing most magnificently, and were handsomely applauded as did also Mr. Delagrave.

LACEDEMON.—John Dempsy was arraigned before Recorder Fabre yesterday on a charge of larceny, in keeping $20 bill which Ignacio Arcelles gave him to; mistake for $10 when he purchased some goods in his store, on Old Levee street, last Wednesday.

Jean Dessaque, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was examined and discharged.

WOUNDED BY SHOOTING.—John McLaughlin was yesterday admitted into the Charity Hospital having been wounded in the thigh by a pistol shot. He says he was in a house in Gravier street, when a man named Bill Williams, whom he knew by sight, was in front of the river Conscription.

George Cassell of the Fourth district police, was also shot in the thigh, yesterday, in the house on St Charles street, (late Gaiety) near Gravier street, and wounded badly in the neck. The barkeeper of the house in question, Bill King, has been arrested as the party who shot Russell, and he is for examination before Recorder Bush. The affair, we learn, arose on account of Russell's breaking a glass or decanter from which he was drinking.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge J. B. Robertson*—The matter of the application of Wm H Gayland for a change of venue was finally dismissed by the decision of this Court yesterday, and the trial of the accused will take place on the 3d of January next.

Thomas and Patrick Hickey were re-positively and unanimously found guilty of an assault and battery.

Jean Fourcade was tried on a charge of assault and acquitted.

Justine, a free woman of color, accused of harbouring a runaway slave, was discharged by nol pros. Sacarelle Kelly (a M. Jennings) Patrick Kelly, Anthony Flynn, J. J. Johnson, Mary Johnson, Henry Hall, Jas. Hall, Richard Hall, and Francis or Patrick Hall, were severally charged with assault and battery.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday in the 1st ward, on Jean Jacques, 20 years of age, a native of Germany, found dead in the Daily Hospital. Verdict "Came to his death from concussion of the brain caused by a blow of an iron fallen accidentally on his head while he was at work on a house in the St Charles Hotel on the 27th ultimo."

A SALUTE AND BATTERIES.—D. C. David was arraigned before a recorder Fabre yesterday and cost a bill of indictment against him charge of being concerned and leading Elias R Cook, a negro, and to a battery from her person, worth $10.

Isaac D. Morris, who had been examined by Recorder Bush on a charge of having beaten his wife, was discharged.

Cornelius Heron was called upon on a charge of having failed to force the wagon of one Mr Gaudet, on the 1st of November last, and to have run away with it, and to have broken it, and to have not paid for it.

Jean Martin and John Carey were held to answer, the former as principal, the latter as accessory, in the robbery of Jacques Young, on Poland street, within a fortnight, on the 1st of November.

SENT BEFORE THE CRIMINAL COURT.—Catherine Jones, a free woman of color, was sent before the Criminal Court by Recorder Fabre for trial on the charge of having stolen a watch, valued at $100, belonging to one James Jones, and also committed for trial on the charge of having robbed $700 worth of jewelry from H. Hone, at the City Hotel.

SALE OF CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.—We would attention to the trade to the sale of Winter Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Mathew & Lane's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

Astonishing Effects of One Bottle, in an Aggravated Case of Dyspepsia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR—Having the last five years I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and have used, without receiving any benefit, three bottles of your valuable Sarsaparilla, I now recommend it for that disease in the strongest terms. I was so bad that I could not walk a mile, and was so nervous I was in great danger of dying from apoplexy. In consequence of the state of mind in my stomach, all my remedies for relief were in vain. I was at last induced, by the recommendation of several of my friends, to try Hoofland's German Bitters, and I assure you the amount of relief I have received, from the use of your one bottle, is astonishing, and compels me to say that I would not be without it for ten times its price, if I could not procure more. I have spent many hundreds of dollars in medicine, and have spent my money, as I am now, through the use, expecting Science would shortly be known for many years. Very respectfully yours,

ELIJAH HUTCHINGS.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 12 Carter's Alley, for sale by J. MUSSER, 84 and 86 Chartres st.

Astonishing Cure With Only One Bottle.

JOB R. HALL & CO. ag

[Frame Hall, Atwood's county, Mo.

Well, I have sold you a certificate of my recovery from the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters. We think Dr Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story.

Wooster Hall, Esq., Atwood's county, Mo., says:

Dr. Clark, of Frankfort, Kentucky, has been for about 10 years has been complaining of a pain in her side for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. Her physician, a regular practitioner, pronounced her case incurable, and she was confined to her bed, and was not able to turn herself in bed. Her friends were alarmed, and thought she was dying, and sent for your medicine, and I gave her one bottle of your German Bitters, and she was able to turn herself in bed in a few days. She feels no pain in her side or back, and is fast gaining her health than she has for many years. She feels no pain in her side or back, and is fast gaining her health than she has for many years. She feels no pain in her side or back, and is fast gaining her health than she has for many years