to be the diplomatic Egeria of the Czar, although she still continued to reside in Paris or London. The medium of this correspondence between her and Nicholas was her brother, Count Benkendorff, the predecessor of Count Orloff in the Emperor's confidence and favor. Since the death of the Count, in 1844, her real influence at the Russian Court has been on the wane; her influence, however, with Guizot and Louis Philippe rather increased, they believing that through her they might get a controlling hold on the Czar. Her salon at Paris has been most brilliant and renowned—the focus of all Europe for diplomatic scandal and petty intrigues. The Princess, who during the lifetime of her husband was known to direct the Embassy in London, preserved her taste for diplomatic intrigue, which she carried on with great delicacy, elegance, perspicacity and grace. But she has lost her power; she has lost her credit in St. Petersburg, especially since on account of her connection with Guizot she has become one of the souls of the Orleanist faction. It is possible that the Princess, who is mistress of a large income, may have wished by a matrimonial connection with Guizot to secure to his old age the luxuries of fortune. But we can hardly understand how he came to accept this left-handed, humiliating alliance, in which his wife does not bear his honored name.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

The assembling of Congress to-day was little more than a farce. The Senate having met by previous resolution merely for the purpose of renewing the adjournment, Mr. Collamer called attention to the fact that this conduct was a violation of the spirit of the Constitution. This construction was admitted by the Chair, still they adjourned till Tuesday without a division.

The House took up private bills, but this being objection day little was done; thirty-two were nominally considered, but only two passed. After this vast labor the House adjourned till Tuesday.

Young American made a carnival of Christmas, and the streets were disfigured all day with drunken rowdies. The cold term has broken up and genial Winter weather has succeeded.

Letters were received yesterday, stating that Mr. Sumner, who was expected to return with Mr. Wilson, will not resume his seat till the middle of January.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

The dispatch sent from here on Wednesday last, in reference to the report on the Coast Survey, should have read: "Among the developments made by the "coast survey in the hydrography of the season, the "most worthy of notice is the extensive bank of shoal "ground between George's Bank and the coast of "Massachusetts, a portion of which has been known "to navigators, and misnamed;" instead of, "Among "the developments made in the hydrography of the "season, the most worthy of notice is the extensive "bank of shoal ground between George's Bank and "Navigator's and Mienamed."

The House Committee on Naval have concluded to "report" not "repeal," as misprinted, the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, precisely as it passed the Senate.

Com. Dulany of the U. S. Navy, died here this morning, after a lingering illness.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1856.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON (N. J.) a motion was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether more efficient means cannot be devised for the preservation of the lives of seamen and passengers wrecked on the coasts of New-Jersey and Long Island; and also, whether relief should not be granted to the families of persons who lose their lives in endeavoring to rescue individuals from shipwreck.

Adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed several private bills, and the Senate bill providing for the compulsory prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

THE NEGRO TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

The annual Christmas-Eve negro love-feast was forcibly broken up, in conformity with the Mayor's insurrectionary proclamation. This proclamation is satirized by the Press and derided by the people. All was quiet in the city and vicinity yesterday.

THE CASE OF DR. BIGLER.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

The examination of Dr. Bigler, of Rochester, charged with manslaughter in killing Julia Rosenbaum and child, in the attempt to produce an abortion upon the former, commenced this morning before Coroner Nott. The case will probably continue through to morrow. From letters found on the deceased it was ascertained that her name was Frederick Murr. Her parents reside at Rochester, and on arriving here this morning they said they had been ignorant of their daughter's whereabouts for several months past.

AID FOR WALKER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

The news from New-York concerning Walker's situation in Nicaragua caused much excitement here. Walker's agents are very active, and it is said the steamer which sails for San Juan to morrow will take a large number of recruits.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

The State Mutual Fire Insurance Company vs. Daniel F. Connell. Judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania affirmed with costs.

No. 216. Eneas McFaul vs. James C. Ramsey. Error to the U. S. District Court of Iowa. Case docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 32. James H. More, claimant steamer Gipsey, vs. James M. and Cyrus Coffman. Argument for appellants was commenced. Adjourned till Monday.

THE DETROIT, MONROE AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.

DETROIT, Thursday, Dec. 25, 1856.

A train passed over the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Road to-day. The last rail was laid this morning.

MARINE DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

YARMOUTH, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

The schooner Louis A. Surette, from Boston for Argyle, came ashore to-day at Cranberry Head and went to pieces. The captain and one of the crew were drowned. The remainder of the crew and the passengers were saved.

LOSS OF THE SHIP STEPHEN J. YOUNG.

ST. JOHN, N. B., December 26, 1856.

The bark Jane Lovett, arrived to-day, has on board Captain Sayburn and the crew of the American ship Stephen J. Young, of Pittston, Me., from St. Stephens, N. B., for Bristol. They were taken off in lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N., long. 50 deg. W., their vessel being dismasted and leaking badly.

WESTERN TRADE.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

The total receipts of Flour and Grain at this port for the season of 1856, have been: Flour, 1,143,085 bbls.; Wheat, 8,843,117 bush.; and Corn, 9,846,790 bush.

The total receipts of Grain and Flour reduced to Wheat, foot up 26,426,153 bush., an increase over last year of 1,886,277 bush.

SOUTHERN MAIL ITEMS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 26, 1856.

New Orleans papers of Thursday last and Charleston of Monday are to hand.

A modification of the Colored Seamen's law, substituting "ship" for "prison," had passed both Houses of the South Carolina Legislature.

Communication with Norfolk interrupted by storms for three days, has been resumed. No marine disasters on the bay are reported.

Two trains on the Virginia Central Railroad came in collision yesterday near Cardonsville. The trains were smashed and four or five persons killed.

JOHN SADLEIR.—*The Sydney Freeman's Journal* says it has received a letter "from a man on whose "word we can place reliance, that the swindler-scoundrel John Sadleir is alive—lives on the banks of the "Murrumbidgee, or somewhere else in Australia."

FROM BOSTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1856.

Mr. Sumner will return to Washington on the 1st of January, and not before.

A meeting of the Boot, Shoe and Leather Trade of the City of Boston, was held to-day in the rooms of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company. This trade has subscribed $20,000 to the stock of the Company. They intend, with this sum, to establish two towns in Kansas during the ensuing Spring. They selected the names to-day. They are to be called Batchelor and Claflin. Deacon Batchelor is the largest manufacturer of shoes in the United States. The name of Claflin is in honor of Horace B. & Allen Claflin, New-York, and of Lee & William Claflin, Massachusetts.

Preparations are in progress for founding another town, still by prominent members of the Rev. Mr. Hale's congregation. Mr. Hale is the author of one of the earliest volumes on Kansas—"Kansas and Nebraska," published by Phillips, Sampson & Co—a book which gave the first authentic and reliable account of the physical characteristics and capabilities of the Territory, and condensed into portable bulk the elaborate reports of Fremont, Emory, and other celebrated explorers. He takes a great interest in the fate of Kansas, and exerts a beneficial influence in her favor. This Unitarian Colony will start early in the Spring.

"The Winter snows are falling fast."

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar was opened to-day. It is said to be a splendid display. R.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

OMAHA, Dec. 1, 1856.

The United States Land-Office will be opened here in a few days, when the lands in the south-eastern portion of the Territory will be open for preemption, and after an interval of a few months all the lands in the Territory which have been surveyed will be offered at public sale. This is an event much wished for by the settlers, as nothing but the want of absolute and valid titles is in the way of our perfect prosperity. At present we hold our lands by the modern "squatter tenure," of which none of the learned commentators on the law sayeth aught. There is no power in the world so operative and so powerful as squatter sovereignty, when the will of the people is expressed by voice and the whole neighborhood sits in judgment and decides the equities of each particular dispute. It is a purely democratic procedure, and is liable to no more abuse than the measure in which the minds of the people are astray.

All disputes concerning title to lands are decided by referring them to the decision of the "Claim Club," which consists of all those holding or claiming to hold the lands in a certain prescribed district. The boundaries of the different club districts are distinctly defined, and the edicts or judgments of the Club are enforced *vi et armis*, by a powerful Committee deputed for that especial purpose, and whose power ends the moment they have fulfilled the mandate which called them into action. That some such organization is necessary there can be no question, and its existence is considered a necessary evil until such time as each settler shall have the opportunity to enter his claim at the minimum price affixed by Government. The people extend their protection over claimants also at the public sale, in order to prevent the speculator from outbidding the actual occupant of the soil and thereby driving him from its future possession. These are esteemed to be "squatter rights," and the Government of the United States recognized these rights to be such in the late sale of Trust lands at Leavenworth in Kansas. A letter was read at the opening of the sale from the Department at Washington advising all men to respect these rights of prior occupants, willing to yield so much of its power to those who had made the wilderness their home. We anticipate no difficulty arising between the squatter and the speculator at our coming sales, for none would be so mad as to bring upon himself the sure and inevitable vengeance of the squatters.

Our Winter bids fair to be a mild one. The ground is covered with a light snow, and it is still falling. Thanksgiving day was very generally observed by our citizens, the places of business generally being closed and the churches open.

The Pawnee Indians are causing us some trouble. This Winter a large number of the tribe have taken up their residence among us, and seem to have declared their intentions of remaining with us for the season. They are a filthy and degraded race. Their village is about 25 miles from Omaha on the Platte River, and they have been repeatedly requested by Government to move their quarters further West, as they have no right to the land they now occupy. The Indians take a different view of the case. Many years ago this tribe had its village west of the Loupe fork of Platte, but the Cheyennes driving them thence, they leased their present grounds of the Omahas, paying therefor an annual tribute of horses and skins. When the Government purchased these lands of the Omahas, they claimed a title to them by reason of this lease, which they consider perpetual, and say, with an acuteness worthy of more civilized scoundrels, that the United States must now buy *their* title, as the lands in question were sold subject to the lease. How the dispute will end is a matter easily to be foreseen, for the strong and powerful will not attempt to draw any very fine distinctions of right and wrong in the premises, and the Pawnees must follow their predecessors, and keep "moving on." Their removal will be effected in the Spring.

BOONE.

THE BANKS OF CANADA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 22, 1856.

The following table shows the position of the ten chartered Banks of Canada (exclusive of the branches of the Bank of British North America) on the 31st of October and 30th of November last. I inclose the original returns published by the Auditor-General, for the reference of your commercial editor:

	1856. Oct. 31.	1856. Nov. 30.
Capital paid up	$15,150,872	$15,269,081
Circulation	13,785,308	13,565,424
Cash deposits not on interest	6,840,113	6,978,352
Cash deposits on interest	3,078,718	3,007,206
Balances due to other Banks	595,699	696 663
Total liabilities	39,377,494	39,616,783
Coin and bullion	2,461 404	2,351,626
Notes or bills of other Banks	1,053,981	1 081,659
Balances due from other Banks	3,161,487	2,719 283
Government securities	2,580,653	2,403,696
Notes and bills discounted and other debts due Banks	32,352,412	32,994,804
Total assets	42,039,562	42,129,035

I have not given the *details* of bank furniture, real estate, &c.

We have a staff of writing clerks up here, some of whose berths are probably (as is our ancient custom) created for the benefit of the incumbents. They are seemingly too lazy to add up their tabular returns; our *Queen's* Printers are too stupid, as you will perceive, to put dollars under dollars, cents under cents; and I have but little leisure, so that there MAY be a trifling error in adding. It is very likely, too, that the branches and agencies sometimes borrow specie from each other to swell their temporary bullion returns. We Canadians keep borrowing from John Bull very steadily; and considering, as he does, our innate loyalty, down comes the dust. This city Corporation owes millions already, chiefly in London; its officers were off upon a borrowing expedition, a few weeks since, and bagged about $560,000, but where it has gone to I really can't tell.

The Bank of British North America (under a British charter) makes no returns; its circulation may be other $3,000,000—there's positively no knowing. A Provincial Bank down at Stanstead, whose notes are not much liked here, has secured its issues with $120,000 of some kind of debentures; and a local Bank "of the County of Elgin" has given the Controller $100,000 in public bonds, as security. The circulation of the Provincial and the Elgin, 30th of November last, was $186,379. Hence I estimate the circulation of *all* the Banks in Canada at nearly sixteen millions. Our public debt, direct and collateral, may be from fifty to sixty millions. Our public works, wretchedly managed, pay poorly.

Of the ten chartered Banks (so far as these returns are reliable) it may be seen that, during last November, their paid up capital increased $118,209, they being allowed to peddle off their stock at their own convenience; their notes in circulation were $219,882 less on the 30th of November than on the 31st of October; and although most of the Banks had doubled their capital since October, 1854, the specie and circulation are less now, after four years of high prices for grain, than they were then. In some of the ten Banks a few favorites are said to be *the* borrowers, and thus the financial institutions operate as a drain upon the funds of the community, to elevate, it may be, men of straw into great traders or mammoth land-jobbers. The disproportion between balances due to and from banks is less on Nov. 30. The specie had decreased during November, $109,778—and why? Are we not perpetually drawing upon our London loans, and sending the drafts to New-York to be sold?

A very worthy Scotsman, President of the Gore Bank, at Hamilton, has died within the month, and Mr. Andrew Steven, the Cashier, succeeds to the Presidency. This little Bank divided 25 per cent. of a bonus very recently, I think—from *real* profits as they say, and the public will have to take their word for it. I think that some of our chartered Banks are fortunate in having as their Presidents men of great prudence, experience and well tried integrity—but I dislike the system.

In the deposits is included all the public revenue in the treasury or in the hands of public accountants. We have not yet had the wisdom, as a Government, to keep our own money; the Banks are the real exchequer of the authorities, and if they were to fail, as in 1837-8, the Executive would be reduced to adopt such varied local standards as might come up in the lottery of irredeemable paper-shekel issues. For all that, our Banks may be very good—there's really no telling. MERCATOR.

THE SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

From The Mobile Union, 20th.

Exaggerated reports of excitement in Tennessee regarding anticipated negro insurrections are circulating in other States. *The Augusta Chronicle* notices these reports, and says:

"We have sought with no ordinary anxiety the desired information in the Nashville papers; but up to our last dates (Saturday last) they are perfectly silent on the subject. Perhaps they are waiting, now that the whole thing has exploded and victimized a few of the poor, deluded slaves, to obtain their facts from the most authentic sources, when we shall be presented with full and reliable reports of the whole matter."

The excitement in question was limited to the Iron Works on Cumberland River and their vicinity, and to Sumner County. It has now almost entirely subsided. In Sumner County the plot was limited to a conspiracy to kill two or three men, and has been thoroughly exposed. The Vigilance Committee turned the leaders over to the law, and they will be dealt with by the Courts. At the Iron Works there is no doubt that the negroes had talked of an insurrection, and of fighting their way to a Free State. The plot was utterly absurd and impracticable, except so far as it threatened the lives of a few men at its first outbreak. It has been fully exposed, and the leaders summarily punished. This is a brief outline. The details are contradictory even here. The excitement and alarm has not been a tithe of what it has been represented to be elsewhere: and slaveholders have felt far more apprehension for their slaves than for themselves. This may appear strange to some of our Northern *brethren*, but it is certainly so.

From The Newport (Ky.) News.

We learn from the Russelville Herald of Wednesday last, (by telegraph) that great excitement exists in the neighborhood of Volrey and Gordensville. A negro, belonging to one of the iron works of Tennessee, who knew something about their plan for liberty, died by the torture of the lash rather than tell of his brethren who had conversed with him on the subject of their freedom. He received 750 lashes at the hands of white savages, (too lazy to do their own work) before he expired. How the people of America can stand by and see such atrocity committed in this professed land of liberty, and that, too, against a people whose only crime is that of seeking liberty, is more than we can understand. Even Kentucky—how can the liberty loving people of this State stand it? Will the real producers and working men of Kentucky suffer these man tortures to go on unrebuked until they themselves fall a prey to these barbarians, and suffer subjugation by the lash, and be bought and sold like the negro whom they now shoot, hang or whip to death for the crime of being known to possess an independent spirit? If the white working men suffer the black working men to be thus treated, they must soon expect to share the same fate. The principle is the same. The white tyrant that sanctions a law to enslave black men for the sake of gain would sanction a law to enslave the whites also for the same end, and then cut and slash, shoot, hang or whip to death all who dared to talk about freedom or self-government. The working classes of the Southern States are too thoughtless of their own doom. Man has enslaved his fellow-man the world over, and in all ages, without regard to color, when he got the power by law to do so, and will do it here on this part of the globe, and in the present age, if he gets the power.

"At Cadiz, Trigg County, Ky., yesterday," says *The Herald* of Wednesday last, "a free negro was hung, after being tried by the Vigilance Committee," and that "a number more are in jail, some of whom will be hung."

A white man was hung not long before this for denouncing this inhumanity to man, and another whipped because his heart was moved with sympathy to witness the horrid abuse of the negro, guilty of no crime but that of a love of liberty.

This, Fellow-Freemen, is a most horrid state of things to exist in a free country. The black man is robbed of his labor by *law*, and the white man of his by dread; and not a press in the whole South dare proclaim the fact (save *The Newport News*) lest some tyrant would say, "Stop my paper." Both black and white, that labor for a living, are viewed as animals of like caliber and low groveling nature, by the wealthy *man owner*, except that the cringing white man, who reduces his own wages and that of his neighbor by fondling around the slave master, is least respected. And such as these are used to set on chase after runaway negroes, to bring them back to work for nothing, that white men may also be compelled to beg for a job, and then, like the negro, get only enough to feed and clothe them for it. Oh, sweet institution of Slavery! Oh, sweet barbarity! Sweet brutality and murder! Sweet wealth and poverty! Sweet learning and sweet ignorance! Oh, sweet trifling humanity!

You that dare speak out in Kentucky, let us hear your voice! Speak over your own signatures like freemen, or ask for yourselves a rope for the gallows! The time has come when we should know a skulking Tory from a patriot of liberty; and to know whether we must live by acting the tyrant, or die for imitating a Washington.

CRIME AND DEATH—ARREST OF A PHYSICIAN.

Correspondence of The Evening Journal.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1856.

Our citizens were startled last evening by a report that Dr. Biegler, homeopathic physician, of this city, had been arrested on a charge of manslaughter committed in Buffalo. The facts appear to be as follows:

A few months ago a young woman, who gave her name as Rosendale, reached Buffalo, accompanied by a respectable looking man, who represented himself as her uncle, and her as the wife of a man who had just gone to California. Arrangements were made for her board in a respectable family, at $3 per week. The young woman made herself very agreeable to the family, and was liked. Her uncle, who also gave his name as Rosendale, of Rochester, visited her once a week or oftener, and at each visit the two were in the habit of going out together (generally in the daytime) and remaining for several hours.

This continued until a few days since, when (the family being out for the evening) the "uncle" arrived and proceeded with his "niece" to a hotel, about 9 o'clock, where, entering the names of "A. P. Bigelow and lady" on the books, he called for a room for himself and wife. During the evening he represented to the landlord that his wife was very sick and called for warm water, additional fire, &c., to render her comfortable. About two o'clock in the morning, however, he called for a carriage, in order to remove his wife to a place where she would be more comfortable. The carriage was called, when Dr. B., with the aid of the porter of the hotel, carried the woman to the carriage, she being so sick that she was unable to walk, although when she arrived at the hotel in the fore part of the evening, she gave no signs of illness.

Leaving the hotel, Biegler, with his victim, drove to her boarding-house, carried her up to her room, and then called the landlady and informed her that Mrs. Rosendale had been with him to see her aunt and cousins, and had so exposed herself that she had been seized with a severe cold, and was now quite ill. He added that his business was such that he could not remain to take care of her, but if she became worse, he advised that Dr. Warner should be called in. He then gave the landlady $16, and immediately left.

The young woman seemed to suffer intensely, and Dr. Warner was sent for. As soon as he saw her, he detected indications of foul play; and very soon the unfortunate woman gave birth to a dead child, whose head and body were horribly mangled, as was also the person of the mother—thus revealing the crime which had been attempted, and which, in an hour after the birth, resulted in the death of the wretched mother.

Suspicion was pointed at once to the "uncle," who had left the means of his detection in the address which he had given the landlady just before his departure, he had left with the landlady just before his departure, with the request that she would write him every other day, detailing the condition of his niece. It was: "Dr. Rosendale, care of Dr. Biegler, Rochester."

These facts were elicited before the Coroner's jury, whose proceedings were conducted with so much secrecy, that the first public announcement was the arrest of Dr. Biegler in Rochester, who has been clearly recognized as "Dr. Rosendale," the "uncle" of the deceased. Biegler is now in jail, where he will be kept until brought to trial on the charge of murder or manslaughter.

There can be but little doubt that Biegler committed the crime of which he is charged, to cover up his criminal intercourse with the young woman. Its fatal result has defeated his infamous purpose.

It is not known whether the story of the deceased being the wife of a man in California is true or not. She represented herself as having come from Rochester, but no family of that name is known in Rochester. It is surmised that the name of Rosendale was assumed, and that Biegler sent her to Buffalo that he might with greater impunity pursue his criminal connection with his victim.

Dr. Biegler came from Albany to Rochester some fifteen years ago—acquired a large practice—married a respectable young lady, who afterward obtained a divorce—was convicted of arson—went to Auburn prison, where he served out his sentence—returned to Rochester, where he again acquired a very extensive practice, and is likely again to be sent back to his old quarters at Auburn.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE WRECKS NEW-YORK AND TASSO.

We learn that on the afternoon of Tuesday last, only seven of the wreckers were able to get ashore from the ship New-York, leaving Capt. Bowne, the Underwriters Agent, and nine wreckers on board. When we were on the beach, about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, it was as much as the wreckers on shore could do to pull the life-car through the heavy surf. The gale increasing, Capt. Bowne, and the remainder of his men, were not able to draw the car back to the ship, and in consequence will be obliged to remain on board all night. The sea rose so high that it washed over the poop, filled the cabin, and drove them into the rigging, where they held on until 3 o'clock the next afternoon. Their sufferings must have been terrible. We passed that night in the Government Station, six miles off, and with a good fire were barely able to keep from freezing. How Capt. Bowne and his men survived that dreadful night, exposed as they were, we cannot imagine. He writes to Mr. Ellwood Walter, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, in the following terms:

STATION-HOUSE, NEAR BARNEGAT,
Dec. 25—9 a. m.

Nine riggers and myself were caught on board the ship New-York, and had a terrible night of it. We got relieved yesterday at 3 p. m., and this morning are doing very well. We could not have lived there four hours longer. The ship filled down to the top of the poop, and the sea made a fair breach over her, at times as high as the fore yard. She is badly broken amidships, and I am afraid will be a total loss. Her being head to sea was all that saved her and us. Captain Merritt has gone on board this morning to see what can be done. The Excelsior (wrecking schooner) was compelled to leave for Barnegat at 2 p. m. on the 23d, but being unable to get through the inlet, went south, with the loss of iron surf-boat. I presume she will be back in a day or two. Captain Merritt returned from the bark Tasso, ashore south of us, on the 23d, but could not communicate with me. She is under water. I requested Mr. Brown to arrest the sailors by request of Captain McKennon. The officers of the New-York are on board the Excelsior. The lighter Isadora is in Barnegat, with the loss of jibboom and bowsprit. Another schooner, loaded with lime, has sunk in the inlet. J. L. BOWNE, General Agent.

P. S.—I hope to be able to get on board the New-York to-morrow or next day. My limbs, as well as the limbs of the riggers, are so much swollen from cold and water, that we are unable to do anything.

We also learn that the passengers' luggage will be lost. The trunks have been washed by the seas about the 'tween decks and broken up, and their contents strewed all around, so that little if any of it will ever be recovered. Capt. McKennon is now at the United States Hotel, in this city, and doing well.

THE SHIP JERSEY ASHORE.

Mr. Jones, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., received the following telegraphic dispatches yesterday, in regard to the ship Jersey and steamer Cristobal Colon:

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26, 1856.

The ship Jersey, from Callao, with guano, is ashore three miles south of Cape Henry and firmly imbedded in the sand.

The Jersey hailed from Salem, and is owned by parties there and in Boston. She was a fine vessel, built in Portsmouth in 1848; is 1,850 tuns burden, and rated A1½. She was from Callao with a cargo of 1,400 tuns guano, bound to Baltimore. The vessel is believed to be fully insured at the Eastward, and the cargo is said to be insured in Baltimore.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER CRISTOBAL COLON.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26, 1856.

The steamer Cristobal Colon is at Norfolk in distress, with loss of outwater, &c.

The Cristobal Colon was built in this city, a short time since, by T. Sneden, and sailed from this port on the 21st inst. for Havana. She is owned by parties in Cuba, and is no doubt insured, although, we believe, the damage to her is but slight.

STEAMER ROANOKE.

A dispatch from Petersburg reports this steamer as ice-bound at City Point, consequently no steamer will be loaded from here this week for Norfolk, Petersburg or Richmond.

DETENTION OF THE EDINBURGH.

The steamer Edinburgh, which sailed hence Nov. 15, arrived at Greenock on the morning of the 30th. In consequence of low water and fogs, she did not reach her dock at Glasgow until the evening of the 5th inst., from which cause her sailing was deferred to the 13th inst. from Glasgow.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

The accounts received by the Canada furnish a sad list of wrecks and casualties during the late heavy gales on the English coast. In the more western portion of the English Channel, on the 8th and 9th a terrific gale raged from the S. S. W., with a tremendous sea. Toward the evening of the latter day it increased to a hurricane, the sea making a complete breach over the ships moored in the roadsteads. Near Falmouth, a fine bark, named the Columbus, Capt. Hayes, was driven ashore at St. Mawes Castle, and became a total loss. Similar bad weather appears to have been experienced all along the Channel. A short distance to the westward of Portland, at Channel Beach, on Tuesday afternoon, a Dutch bark, laden with rice, was carried ashore by the gale, and, melancholy to add, four of the crew perished. The ship was from Akyab, but her name could not be ascertained. The Welsh coast suffered severely from the storm. The fatal wreck of the Louisa Munro, Capt. Richardson, from Malta to Cardiff, and the loss of the master, mate and seven of the seamen on the Martons Sand, near Milford, has already been briefly stated. The wreck of a schooner was passed some twelve or fourteen miles to the southward of Tusker, and it is feared the crew have perished. The Irish packets running from Liverpool, Cork and Plymouth had most fearful passages. The Troubadour, from Milford to Cork, had a marvelous escape. She was driven some distance up the St. George's Channel, and, having run short of fuel, consumed nearly one hundred head of swine, so as to keep up steam and enable the ship's head being kept to sea to weather out the gale. She at length succeeded in reaching Kingstown, with a large number of dead cattle on board. In Caermarthen Bay a French brigantine, the Clemence, in ballast, for Cardiff, was driven ashore during the hight of the gale. A collision took place between the brig Beecher Stowe, bound for Loaplace between the brig Beecher Stowe, bound for Loaplace, with the Condor schooner, bound from Alexandria, to Hamburg, some one hundred miles west of Rilly. It is feared that the Condor went down, and that two only of the crew were preserved. The gales were very severe in their consequences on the northeast coast. Several vessels were driven on the rocks at Redcar. Among them were the Fear Not schooner from Dunkirk, Hoffnung from the Humber, John and Eliza from London, Betsey of Yarmouth, the sloop Nancy from Scarborough, and the French schooner Augustine. The two latter sunk; the crews were happily saved. At the mouth of the Tyne, the Earl Talbot from London and the Free Briton were driven on the rocks.

The accounts from the Irish coast also speak of much havoc having been occasioned by the gales. Off Youghal a fatal loss is reported to have happened, but the name of the ill-fated ship had not been ascertained when this was dispatched.

A NEW SPECIES OF STEAMER.

Some time since a company was established in Glasgow under the recently-passed Limited Liability Act, for the purpose of introducing to the waters of the Clyde a steamer of a new manner of build, and this vessel was launched on Thursday from the building-yard of Messrs. Tod & Macgregor, at Meadowside, Partick. This vessel has created very great interest during the progress of her construction, and it is plain that, if she realizes the intent of her originator, or inventor, she will be the precursor of a complete revolution in the steam craft of the British Isles. She is from the design of Mr. George Mills of Glasgow, and is altogether of a very novel and ingenious construction. She is not a twin, although composed of two distinct bodies, but is what her inventor calls a divided vessel—resembling, in short, an ordinary steamer cut down the middle longitudinally, with a single powerful paddle wheel between. The object of Mr. Mills is to obtain immense breadth without greater resistance to the water than that offered by an ordinary steamer, and thus to secure cabin and passenger accommodation of a capacity hitherto quite unknown. Thus, this experimental steamer, although only 140 feet in length, has no less than two saloons and four smaller cabins, the dimensions of which quite outstrip anything that has yet been seen on the Clyde, even in the case of the largest-class steamships. This is easily accounted for by the fact that not only the ordinary deck-room, but the space occupied by the wings and paddle-wheels, is thrown into the area set apart for the saloons and cabins—the paddle-wheel, according to the new mode, working below the saloon flooring in the center of the steamer. Accordingly, we find that in this little vessel the main saloon, which is forward, and occupies the bow portion of the ship, is 70 feet long, 24 feet broad, and eight feet in hight, being principally composed of plate glass. It is fitted up in a gorgeous style; and, corresponding to the deck of ordinary steamers, the passengers, while enjoying the comfort of shelter or warmth, can see all around them, as if placed on an open deck. Above this saloon, however, there is an upper promenade deck for those who desire to enjoy the breeze—an accommodation beyond that which is found in ordinary steamers. The propelling machinery, as we have said, is placed in the hulls, and is composed of two engines, with a large paddle-wheel working in the trough, which forms the division between the twin vessels. In the fore part of the vessel there is placed a little paddle wheel, the floats of which stand vertically to the passing water, so as not to obstruct the progress of the steamer. This is called the "maneuverer," and serves an important purpose—that of turning or maneuvering the vessel while going alongside or leaving a pier, and thus rendering unnecessary the use of poles or ropes. There cannot be any doubt that this vessel will be found a vast improvement upon those the Glasgow people have hitherto been accustomed to in their trips to the coast, so far as accommodation and comfort are concerned; and yet the river steamers on the Clyde are not inferior to any in the kingdom. The rage for speed has, however, of late become so great and the water-lines of many of the new steamers now in vogue have been so much "fined away," that they have been robbed alike of their accommodation and stability. Crankness, discomfort, and a tendency to topple over have, in short, become the fault of too many river steamers; and this has done much not only to limit the Clyde traffic, but to damage the interest of those watering-places which are only accessible by steamer. The great question to be settled, regarding Mr. Mills's new vessel is—will she have the speed? Of course, if she is slow, all the grievances of crank and confined vessels must still be endured; but, as it is the aim of the designer to give the advantage already spoken of without any loss of speed, he will certainly have accomplished a great public good, should he be successful. This, however, will very soon be tried, as it is intended that in a day or two this steamer will be put to the severest test of being placed not only against other vessels of her class—that is to say, vessels of her own length and power—but by being made to run well known distances that have been measured off between certain points on the Firth, which have formed the testing-ground for all the steamers that have been built on the Clyde for the last thirty years. The approaching performances of this newly-constructed steamer are looked forward to, therefore, by those concerned in the steam-navigation of the Clyde, with no small interest. [London Times.

We think the "inventor" of this vessel will not realize much by his invention. Many years ago, if we are not mistaken, the same plan was tried on several occasions in this country, but it never succeeded. The boats were altogether too slow for any practical purpose.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1857.

The Indian, Invalid Pension, and Military Academy Appropriation bills, passed by the House of Representatives, dispose of money to the amount of $3,867,167. The items are given in the following summary:

FOR INDIAN TRIBES.	
For the Camanches, Kiowas and Apaches of Arkansas River	$25,000
Blackfeet Nation	52,000
Chippewas of Lake Superior	48,630
Chippewas of the Mississippi	30,000
Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands	31,337
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River	20,140
Chippewas Menomonies, Winnesagoes and New-York Indians	1,580
Chickasaws	3,000
Chickasaws of Sault St. Marie	17,475
Choctaws	35,520
Creeks	619,140
Calapoosas, Molala and Kickamas Indians of Willamette Valley	12,200
Delawares	3,754
Florida Indians, or Seminoles	329,100
Iowas	2,975
Kansas	10,000
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws	9,940
Kickapoos	19,000
Menomonies	41,565
Miamis of Kansas	42,643
Miamis of Indiana	16,700
Miamis of Eel River	1,100
Navajoes	5,000
Nisqually, Puyallup and other tribes	7,500
Omahas	42,140
Osages	25,495
Ottoes and Missouris	22,140
Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan	55,040
Ottowas of Kansas	2,000
Pawnees	1,000
Potawatomies	80,690
Potawatomies of Huron	400
Umpaqua	2,660
Chasta, Scooton and Umpqua Indians	6,390
Rogue River	2,500
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	73,820
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	15,070
Senecas	2,660
Senecas of New-York	11,000
Senecas and Shawnees	2,060
Shawnees	105,000
Six Nations of New-York	4,500
Sioux of Mississippi	150,050
Treaty of Fort Laramie	70,000
Umpquas	350
Umpquas and Calapoosas	6,360
Utahs	5,000
Winnebagoes	97,465
Wyandotts	126,567
Sioux of the Mississippi	42,241
Miscellaneous Purposes	291,750
Total	$2,350,388
FOR INVALID PENSIONS.	
Pensions under various acts	$676,000
Acts of 1818, 1828 and 1832	84,129
To widows, under various acts	424,000
To widows and orphans	191,500
Navy Invalid Pensions	40,000
Navy Pensions to widows and orphans	140,000
Total	$1,555,629
FOR MILITARY ACADEMY.	
Officers, instructors, cadets, musicians	$91,166
Commutation of subsistence	2 944
Forage and current ordinary expenses	36,139
Library, $1,500; Visitors, $3,000	4,500
Artillery and cavalry horses and forage	9,610
Dragoon barracks	5,000
Water-pipes, gas retorts, &c	9,500
Various items	3,250
Total	$161,179

The Herald mistakenly asserts that we failed to credit that paper with the stealing of the new Treaty negotiated by Messrs. Clarendon and Dallas. The contrary is the fact. We believe most of the Treaties surreptitiously published during the last seven or eight years have found their way into print through *The Herald*. This is a line of enterprise in which it may, however, have competitors—but, if so, we wish it distinctly understood that THE TRIBUNE is not among them.

THE BRIAR CREEK MURDERS.—It appears after all that the Joyce family resided in Jefferson County. The four negroes who are accused of the murder (the fourth a boy named Bill, who belonged to Mr. Sam. Brown of Jefferson) were brought to the city yesterday by a posse under Sheriff Megowan. Mr. Pendleton's boy Bill states that he and the other three negroes went to Joyce's between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, and having satisfied themselves that all the inmates had retired, entered the house, the door of which was not locked, without disturbing any one. One blow with a bludgeon broke the scull of young Joyce, and he must have died almost instantly. Blows were inflicted on Mrs. Joyce and her daughter, Mrs. Wells, and they were left for dead. The negroes then commenced ransacking the house, and while thus engaged the two women, who were, it seems, only stunned, crawled toward the fireplace, when the assassins struck them with a hatchet. They then set the house on fire in several places, and also the straw in the bed in which the corpse of young Joyce was lying. This aroused the child of Mrs. Wells who was in the same bed, and had escaped the notice of the demons. The child raised up in the bed, and, seeing the fire, smiled and inquired whether