

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Adrienne—The Battered Bride.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey—Bourgeois Performance—CATAWBA OF THE GLASS.

MILTON'S GARDEN, Broadway—Lot of LAMMERSHOOR.

WILSON'S, Chambers Street—Upper Ten and Lower Twenty—Brighton Beins.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chamber Street—Bourgeois Performance—SARATOGA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Road to Ruin—New Footman.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—Halle's Resolves in India.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—From Village to Court—To Orange Garden. Evening—Lady of Lyons.

WOOD'S VARIETIES—Nassau Hall, 67 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 53 Broadway—Bockler's Ethiopian Opera Troupe.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mineral Hall, 44 Broadway.

GASTLE GARDEN—Equestrian Performance.

New York, Monday, December 4, 1854.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK ENERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Canada mail steamship Canada, Captain Stone, will leave Boston, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Herald (printed in French and English) will be published at 10 o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe:—

Liverpool, John Hunter, No. 2, Paradise Street.

London, Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 17, Cornhill.

Paris, Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19, Catherine Street.

The agents of the European edition of the Herald will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.

The United States mail steamship George Law, Capt. Fox, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock.

The New York Weekly Herald—California Edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

The Second Session of the Thirty-third Congress meets in the Capitol at noon to-day. It is the shortest term, and will end on the 4th of next March.

The first session closed on the 7th of last August, leaving a vast amount of business unfinished. Annexed is a list of the bills laid in either the Senate or House, or vetoed by the President, during the last days of the session. They will come up again between now and March 1st.

The French Spoilation bill of five millions.

The Pacific Railroad scheme.

The Senate bill of eight and a half millions for the relief of Texas.

Senate amendments, of several millions, to the general appropriation bill, including half a million to the Washington Water Works.

Mr. Claiborne's bill for the increase of the rate of postage.

Mr. Seward's bill for a line of steamers between San Francisco and China, &c.

The River and Harbor bill—\$2,700,000—vetoed by the President.

The Insane Land bill—vetoed.

The proposition to place \$30,000,000 in the secret service fund, at the order of the President.

Carl's Patent extension.

The Minnesota Railroad bill—repealed.

A batch of many millions in amount, of land jobbing railroad schemes.

Cal. Ramsey's California Island Mail Route bill.

Weekly Mail to California bill.

Ocean Steamship bill—\$2,600,000 money due Collins and others, for services performed.

Pacific Telegraph bill.

The re-organization of the Army and Navy.

Senator's Composite Land bill—since caused great commotion in Virginia.

Senate bill to provide payment to revolutionary officers or their legal representatives.

A bill to extend the benefits of the homestead law to the officers and soldiers, seamen, &c., of the war of 1812.

Mr. Bennett's land bill, granting lands equally to the several States to aid in the construction of railroads, and for the support of schools, (postponed, on his motion, to the third Tuesday of this month.)

All this business was laid over half finished, and left for the session which is to open to-day. Here are bills enough to occupy the attention of Congress for a few weeks, and it should be the duty of the members to clear the calendar of the rubbish with the least delay.

The news from California, which we published in our paper yesterday, contained a number of interesting items, to which we will briefly refer.

The amount of specie brought by the steamer was a little over seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars; but as this was not the regular mail steamer, we look for an amount much larger by the next arrival.

A duel was fought near San Francisco on the 8th ult., between Mr. Achilles Kewen and Col. D. J. Woodfill, which resulted in the latter being instantly killed. They were formerly friends, both living in San Francisco. The vessels of the allied fleet continued to hold by their anchors in the harbor of San Francisco, with appearances indicating that they would not soon have their present comfortable position. A number of the men composing the crews of the English vessels had deserted. A French vessel, the Oulicado, had been despatched to Guaymas, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Count de Bonillon, and it was reported that on her way she fell in with a Russian frigate, and an engagement had taken place; but the rumor received confirmation. The Know Nothings had obtained a complete triumph over the other parties in San Francisco, by the election of William Sherman to the office of City Comptroller. Overland emigrants had arrived at Sacramento, and reported having encountered considerable difficulty with the Indians on the plains. The citizens of Carson Valley, who are becoming quite numerous, it was said were anxious to have their portion of Utah Territory annexed to California. They are now under the domination of the Mormons. James Logan and William Lepey were hung in Coloma on the 3d ult., both for the crime of murder. The state of trade in San Francisco was in an improved condition, and the principal articles of consumption showed a decided increase in price. The amount of sales to the interior of the State had already exceeded the usual fall trade, notwithstanding there had been an advance in freight charges. Shippers on the Atlantic are warned, however, not to be too sanguine of a continuance of the present improved state of the markets.

Our Caracas correspondent, under date of Oct. 26th, furnishes some items of news from Venezuela, which are of very melancholy interest. Colonel Vasquez, a revolutionary officer, who was taken prisoner in the late battle of San Carlos by General Blive, was put to death, on the 21st of that month, and after being tortured for an hour his naked body was carried outside the gates and buried in

the most degraded manner. Cholera was making dreadful ravages in the provinces of Margarita and Guayra; and black vomit had reappeared at Puerto Cabello.

A most interesting letter from one of our correspondents in Central America, will be found elsewhere. It is dated a L. on de Nicaragua, on the 5th of November, and contains a concise historical sketch of the past misgovernment of that country, with a full exposure of its blighting effects on a fair and fertile land, and on a mixed race of people, never very good and now to all intents and purposes a wretched and wretchedly ignorant people. The important commercial position of the republic is fully treated, and the vital question asked: Whether England or the United States shall enjoy the benefits of it? Castellan and Chamorro still arrayed the populace on the side either of a revolution or the sustenance of the newly formed executive. It was not considered likely that Castellan would succeed to the Presidency even if victorious. From the other States we learn that Guatemala had sent one thousand men to aid Chamorro. These troops were stopped on their march, at Carrejo, by order of the government of San Salvador, but they were ordered to proceed in defiance of his prohibition. Costa Rica had almost openly declared in favor of the elected President. The inhabitants of Greytown were resolved to prosecute his claims to the utmost at Washington, and they are defended by the writer from some of the aspersions thrown on them. The crews of H. B. M. ships in port were busy practicing for amusement, in firing at targets.

From Key West, under date of Nov. 27, we learn that everything remained quiet on the reef, and consequently there is no wrecking news. The first regular "hurricane" was felt the 26th ultimo. The town was rapidly filling up with strangers and returned citizens, making themselves comfortable for the winter. Lieutenant Mead, of the Topographical Engineer Corps of the United States, was to erect a lighthouse near the northwest portion of the harbor during the winter, and a towering beacon will be soon placed on the Tortugas shoals. Materials for both works had arrived. Some marine and fishing items are given, with a report of the movements of the United States ships Princeton, on an unsuccessful search for the missing sloop-of-war Albany.

The flour market closed rather dull on Saturday, though prices were unchanged. The stock in store was not considered large for the season, though the exact quantity was uncertain. The last week or two of canal navigation has added much to our stocks of corn, wheat, and oats, each of which were sold at a higher rate. Corn closed at 88c, a 89c, while Michigan white wheat sold at \$2.20, with a small lot at \$2.28, and southern white at \$1.95. Bye was scarce, and sold at \$1.36. Barley was also scarce and high. Oats were plentiful and cheap. Provisions were steady, with a fair amount of sales. About 600 or 800 packages of lard were purchased for export at 10c. Strictly prime was held at 10 1/2c. About 800 or 900 bales of cotton were sold. The market closed steady. Freights to English ports were quick, with free shipments of produce, including cotton, grain and provisions.

We have received our files of papers from San Jose, Costa Rica, to the 4th of November instant. Like most other journals in the world at this moment, the Gazette devotes its columns to historical descriptions of the Crimean campaign, and gives very little local intelligence. The republic seems unaccountably peaceable, and we may therefore infer peace, for a Spanish-American country. Advances from other Central American States are not later than those previously received.

The steamship Black Warrior arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Havana to the 26th ult. The letters of our correspondents, published elsewhere, contain all the news.

The Board of Canvassers of this county concluded their business on Saturday, and adjourned without day. The official canvass is to be published in four of the daily and two of the Sunday papers.

Intelligence has reached us from Lake Superior, said to be derived from a reliable source, that Dr. Kane's party, of the brig Advance, sent out by Mr. Grenell, has discovered the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his companions. They were completely frozen, and in a perfect state of preservation. Although Dr. Rae has anticipated our indefatigable countrymen in solving the problem as to the fate of the gallant Sir John, yet the honor due to his services in the cause of humanity is none the less.

A deliberate and fiendish attempt to commit murder was made in this city yesterday morning, at the corner of Third avenue and Seventeenth street. The parties were partners in business, and had quarreled. Both are Germans. A full report of the circumstances is given under the police head.

And in this connection we would remark that the record of crime given in this morning's paper is an unusually black one, including, as it does, conspirencies, murders, assaults, a stabbing case, embezzlement, sorceries and false pretences, showing that there exists in our city at the present time a shocking amount of crime, and a lamentable degree of destitution, for the most of which we are no doubt indebted to the distinguished financiers who have cut such a brilliant figure in our midst during the past year.

The Fire Marshal concluded the investigation yesterday in the case against Mary Lynch, charged with setting fire to the dwelling house No. 34 Frankfort street, and Justice Osborne committed her to prison for trial.

Effects of the Failure of the Allies Before Sebastopol.

Our last accounts from Europe state that the advance guard of Luder's army was gathering fast to the north of Balaklava, and that a menacing body of Russians were ranged in line from the northern defences of Sebastopol to the mountains on the seaboard, so that the allies were enclosed between the fortress itself, those new troops, and the sea. One need not be a soldier to perceive the peril of this position. It was well understood in the allies' camp that nothing but an assault could save them; and the orders for that movement were hourly expected. Upon the success of an assault depends far more than the fate of the armies ranged before Sebastopol.

Should it prove a failure, and the troops be compelled to take to their ships, a severe reverse, a stand would at once be taken by the governments of Germany. Prussia would throw off the flimsy mask which has not availed to conceal her designs; and Austria would direct her army in the Principalities to cooperate with the Russians against the Turks. The necessity which has hitherto existed for an appearance of caution on the part of Russia would then disappear; and the body of troops which have been seemingly occupied in watching the Austrian army would at once unite with them.

These points are admitted by all who are well informed on the continent of Europe. The sympathies of the German courts have always been for the Czar; nothing but a sense of danger has restrained them from openly espousing his cause now. The failure of the allied expedition against the Crimea, involving as it would, not only a moral check, but an actual loss of life, which the diminished army contingents of the Western Powers can ill afford, would remove the risk that formerly attended an alliance with Russia: England and France will have enough to do to repair their losses without undertaking hostile movements against Germany. Under these circumstances, it seems beyond reasonable doubt that the news of the failure of the allies before Sebastopol will be followed almost immediately by the open alliance of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Nor will it involve less portentous conse-

quences in France and England. In both these countries, the war has been a popular movement; the masses have gone with it heart and soul, and so long as arms seemed to smile on the allied arms, both governments have been strong. This popular feeling has been on the decline lately, owing to fresh demands for money, and the fractional ailure of the Baltic expedition. The defeat of the allies would destroy it altogether; the war would become as hateful a it has been popular, and both governments would be weakened accordingly.

In France, the democrats would begin to plot afresh; and Napoleon would need to increase his vigilance and waste force. In England the difficulty would be overcome by the resignation of the ministry, and the substitution of new men, free to pursue a new policy.

What would that policy be? There are two parties in England who would advocate the termination of the Anglo-French alliance, and the conciliation of Russia. The first of these is the Court; the second the mercantile community. To the former, the alliance has always been detestable. From the Georges down to the present day, the royal house of Hanover has a way been German at heart—opposed to English freedom, English laws, and English Parliamentary usage—and attached to the system of government which prevails in Germany. The Queen has never been sincere in her protestations of friendship for the French Emperor; it is well known on the Continent that Napoleon's projected visit to England has been abandoned simply because she would not receive the Empress Eugenie. Her husband, Prince Albert, became notorious by his expressions of sympathy for Russia. These feelings will induce the Court party in England to seize the opportunity afforded by the failure of the Sebastopol expedition, for urging the rupture of the alliance, and treating with Nicholas. In this they will be seconded by a large body of mercantile men, who have been for war so long as it cost them little, but will be for peace when the Chancellor of the Exchequer calls for fresh loans, and the funds fall. In the general disheartened mood produced by so disastrous a failure as the re-embarkation of the troops from the Crimea, these two parties will be reinforced by a large body of individuals, who, like John Bright, think Englishmen have something better to do than cutting Russian throats for the benefit of cowardly Turks; and altogether it seems highly probable that the party thus composed will command a majority in the British Parliament, and dictate the course of the nation.

Simultaneously with his abandonment by England, Napoleon would, in the contingencies we have supposed, be menaced by an army of half a million of men on the Rhine. The combined Russians and Germans would make no petty attacks on distant corners of his empire; he would be assailed in the heart of France by an army more than twice as numerous as his own. The result could not be doubtful. Napoleon I. took eight or nine years to erect an empire out of the fragments of the republic; and it required fifteen years for the combined despots of Europe to break him down and send him to St. Helena. Napoleon III. took three years to set up his empire on the ruins of the second republic, which was an improvement upon his uncle; but should the events we have supposed really take place, his overthrow may be consummated before six months are over. Events are only too apt to repeat themselves if Sebastopol is not taken, the Russo-German alliance, the withdrawal of England from the contest, and the appearance of an army of half a million of men on the Rhine, are likely to succeed each other with startling rapidity. To suppose that Napoleon could singly resist such an overwhelming enemy would be preposterous. He would be compelled to yield; and the Eastern allies might not improbably carry out the scheme of 1812, by dividing France like Poland, annexing Normandy and Belgium, granting the centre, including Paris, to the Orleans dynasty, and bestowing Languedoc, Provence, and the rest of the south on Henri V., the Bourbons. This would only be a slight variation of the old performance.

What then should be Napoleon's policy, in the event of the failure of the Sebastopol expedition?

In the first place, he should beware of the British court. They are not his friends; and most assuredly if they can ever command the people, they will shake him off. In the next place, the Austrian and Prussian courts having declared themselves in favor of the Czar, he should insist the red cap of liberty, establish a free press, a free parliament, and free institutions in France, and proclaim a crusade against European despots. He should throw overboard all the trash and nonsense he assumed with the title of Emperor in imitation of hereditary monarchs, and call himself plain Napoleon, the chosen of the people. With this title, and a good army to back him, he would be perfectly invincible. At his command, revolutions would burst forth all over the continent. Cracow, Berlin, Pesth, Milan and Vienna could be set in a blaze in a month. Half the armies of the German Powers would turn their bayonets against their own masters. Instead of being driven to the wall by an army on the Rhine; he could himself, like his uncle, march victoriously into Germany, and carry the war to the walls of Moscow. Guided by his uncle's experience, he could avoid the faults which injured him, and might become the savior of European liberty. Even the British aristocracy would hardly be able to resist the popular cry that would arise in his favor; and instead of his uncle's fate, and a second St. Helena, his destiny might far eclipse anything that history has ever written.

If Napoleon is not prepared to follow this course, he had better take Sebastopol.

MR. FLAGG VS. THE OFFICIALS OF THE CITY HALL.—Why don't they pay their salaries?

The position which has been taken by our City Comptroller, Mr. Azariah C. Flagg, in refusing to pay the police and civil justice, the clerks of the various departments, and other officials, is creating quite a sensation among the office holders generally, and considerable indignation has also been manifested throughout the community at the course he has thought fit to pursue. Soon after Mr. Flagg entered upon the duties of his office, he commenced this remarkable system of economy in the public expenditure, and the officials whose only means of support was their salaries, were compelled to live on whatever credit they could obtain among their friends, some of them being forced to pay an interest of five per cent. Several instances of this kind have occurred within the past year, and in one or two cases of the despotic officials, having no other means of redress, appealed to the courts. Mr. Morton, the

first clerk in the City Inspector's department, instituted a suit in the Marine Court for the recovery of his salary, and succeeded in obtaining a decision against the Comptroller, but he still refused to pay, and appealed. Before the appeal was decided, however, the Common Council ordered the discontinuance of the suit and the payment of the amount claimed. This took place in August last, but Mr. Flagg, as we have stated, still refuses to pay he just claims of the officials, and invites them to sue him in return.

In defence of this course, he says he has not the means of paying their salaries; and in the view of the fact that there is a surplus of nearly a million of dollars in the city treasury, all of which has been paid in the form of taxes by the citizens of New York. This enormous sum is now lying in the Mechanics' Bank, and while it remains there, is, of course, utterly useless for all practical purposes to the city. Now, it is a singular fact that Mr. Edmonds, who is the City Chamberlain, is also cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, and, in connection with the directors, enjoys the use of this money and all the advantages which may be derived therefrom. They can loan it to others to go into the street and have good paper, at one or two per cent, and even the notes of the poor officials whose pressing necessities put them in their power. Judging from the facts before us, it is very probable that the whole scheme has been devised for this purpose. Mr. Edmonds is a good Chamberlain, and a good cashier, but was also a very prominent member of the old Regency in Albany, and when the Regency became defunct, he with others, came to this city, and have been quartered upon us like broken down soldiers in an hospital, and are now managing our financial concerns as best suits themselves; and with what effect we have shown.

There is at present a surplus of from twenty-eight to thirty millions in the national treasury, and it would seem that the City Comptroller is pursuing the same delectable policy that has been adopted by the administration at Washington. If this money is not used for stock jobbing operations, why is it allowed to remain in the Mechanics' Bank, while claims to the amount of several thousands of dollars, and about the justice of which there can be no dispute, cannot be enforced unless through process of law. Is Mr. Flagg included among the officials whose salaries have not been paid?

The Drought and the Crops.—Wonderful Products of California—Good News from New Mexico.

In reply to our general circular of September last on the subject of the drought and the crops, we have published from time to time numerous interesting and valuable letters from intelligent officials and private sources from every State and almost every Territory in the Union. We close this correspondence, to-day, with several very gratifying official letters from California and New Mexico. These complete our list of letters on the crops, excepting the Territory of Utah. From other sources, however, we are informed that the Saints at the Great Salt Lake have had bountiful crops of all kinds, which are very important, considering the rapid increase of the population there, under Gov. Young's prolific system of patriarchal polygamy.

California is the living wonder of the world. Her unending crops of gold make her so; but her agricultural productions are even more wonderful than her gold washings. We have the authority of the Governor of the State, over his own signature, that during the past season California has produced the astonishing yield, in one instance, at least, of eighty-two and a half bushels of wheat to the acre.

Think of that. In Pennsylvania and Virginia, two of the largest wheat-growing States in the Union, an average crop, we believe, ranges from twelve to twenty bushels per acre. In Western New York from fifteen to twenty-five will do remarkably well. In the rich, virgin soils of Northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, from thirty to forty bushels per acre is a splendid crop. We doubt whether there can be found a single instance on record of a yield of wheat east of the Rocky mountains, for a premium, which has exceeded sixty-five bushels to the acre. In England, under the most perfect system of cultivation, they seldom reach as high as sixty bushels to the acre. California, however, rolls up the magnificent premium product of eighty-two and a half bushels of wheat to the acre. Think of that.

We have heard of that great redwood California tree, in the county of Calaveras, aspiring to the majestic height of three hundred and twenty-five feet, and ninety-six feet in circumference, straight as an arrow, and sound to the heart as a piece of mahogany—reaching to stunted shrubs, from its gigantic superiority, all the boasted vegetable wonders of Europe and the rest of the world. We have seen a transverse cut of this tree, proving its diameter and soundness; and we have the highest authorities that there are hundreds of other redwoods in California only inferior to this giant in their dimensions. We have heard of California potatoes of six and eight pounds weight, of onions of the size of a half gallon punch bowl; of tomatoes as broad as a sump plate; of melons weighing a hundred pounds; and of wild oats, indigenous over thousands of acres, as high as the breast of a man on horseback, and now can believe them all. At an agricultural State fair in California, upon the high authority of the Governor, the premium crop of wheat was the splendid product of eighty-two and a half bushels to the acre! It is thus plainly written in the manuscript, over the Governor's signature—upon his official and private responsibility—and there can be no doubt of it. Eighty-two and a half bushels to the acre! Let our farmers take a note of it, and put on a little more guano.

Our Saviour, in one of his most beautiful and touching parables, tells of a sower who went forth to sow; and that of the seed thus sown falling into good ground, it produced "some sixty and some a hundred fold." This puts the Holy Land ahead even of California as a wheat growing country; but in Palestine and in Egypt, if we mistake not, they have a species of wheat which is far more prolific than any of our European or American varieties. At all events, we have yet to learn that out of Egypt or Palestine there has ever been a product of wheat exceeding eighty-two and a half bushels to the acre.

The letter of the Governor of New Mexico gives us a flattering account of the crops in that distant Territory. He tells us that the average crop of wheat there is from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre, which is doing very well, though considerably behind California. Corn does not flourish so well, the general elevation of the country—some four thousand feet above

the sea—rendering the climate too cold for either cotton or corn.

In a general review of our correspondence upon the crops, we find that the late drought has been severest through the New England and middle States; that from North Carolina to the Gulf of Mexico, and along the Gulf States, they have suffered much less, as also from the mouth of the Mississippi up to its source; that occasional belts, even in the interior States, have escaped the worst effects of the general dearth; that in Texas they had favorable seasons; that in New Mexico they had an unusual quantity of rain, and an abundance of it in California and Oregon. The fact is, that a country so vast as ours, occupying the breadth of a great continent, can never feel the withering influences of a general drought. A deficiency of rain in one part will be made up by a surplus in another; and short crops in one section will be redeemed by a superabundance somewhere else. There is no such country as this under the sun. Long live the Union!

THE AGITATION COMMENCED.—By a political manifesto, which we print to-day, it will be seen that the anti-slavery agitation has already commenced in Kansas, and the issue between the candidates for delegate to Congress will turn on the abolition point. The result of the election will show whether or not the pleas of Eastern agitators will be allowed to interfere with the right of the people of Kansas to settle their own affairs in their own way.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN—THE POLITICIANS ALL AWAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1854.

The members of both houses are arriving here in large numbers from all sections of the country. The greatest activity is being exhibited, and everybody is looking forward to the proceedings of to-morrow with feelings of considerable interest.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention. NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS—GEN. PIERCE RE-ELECTED.

Richmond, Dec. 3, 1854.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention, after a stormy session of three days, has nominated Henry A. Wise for Governor, E. W. McComas for Lieutenant Governor, and W. P. Brooker for Attorney General.

A motion was made to make Mr. Wise's nomination unanimous; and although many noses were heard, the Chairman declared that the nomination had been overwhelmingly carried.

Resolutions were then passed approving of Franklin Pierce's administration, and declaring that he had faithfully adhered to the constitution.

The Body of Dr. Franklin Found by Dr. Kane.

ALBANY, Dec. 3, 1854.

The Lake Superior Mining News, of Nov. 9, contains the following:—By private letters we learn that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his men have been found by Dr. Kane's party, frozen, perfectly preserved. In our last number we gave the report of the intelligence derived from some of the Esquimaux Indians, of the discovery of some of the silver used by Franklin's expedition, and marked with his initials. The latter report is of the discovery of the bodies, and from our authority we have the right to believe it to be true. The editor makes no mention of the source of his information, nor of the direction whence it came.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BLACK ROCK.

BURNING OF THE FRONTIER FLOUR MILL, AND LOSS OF THE PROPELLER INTERNATIONAL.

Buffalo, Dec. 3, 1854.

About 10 o'clock, P. M., to-day, a fire broke out in the Frontier Flour Mill, at Black Rock, which, with all its contents, was consumed. Some 75,000 bushels of grain and 3,000 barrels of flour were in the mill at the time. The propeller International, lying at her dock, took fire, burned to the water's edge and then sunk. She was owned by the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad Company, and was worth about \$15,000. The mill was property in dispute between the estate of Ferdinand Sysdam and the Seneca County Bank. It was fully insured.

From Philadelphia.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—THE WEATHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1854.

Yesterday Michael Shields, a pedlar, in attempting to get on a burthen car at Paoli, on the Columbia railroad, accidentally fell, and was killed almost instantly.

Rain has been falling here all day, but the wind changed this evening round to the northwest, and a snow storm is just commencing.

Snow Storm at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 3, 1854.

It has been snowing here all day, and the snow now about six inches deep. The sleighing is excellent, and the first of the season.

The Census and the Common Council.

The opinion has long prevailed that this is the worst governed city in the world; and yet we all know, to our cost, that the result cannot be attributed to the want of extravagance in the expenses of its government, or reluctance to impose heavy taxation. That we should thus suffer is the more strange and deplorable when we consider that our citizens are active, intelligent and energetic, and are as remarkable for their success in what depends on individual enterprise, as they are for their patience in submitting to the total absence of any similar enterprise in our rulers. We see illustrations of this wherever we look. About a year ago the building in the Park, in which many of our courts were held, was so far injured by fire as to be wholly unfit for occupation; and yet it blackened and ruined walls still stand to disfigure the public ground—a desolate monument of corruption, laziness and neglect. The interior of the dilapidated building is a haunt for rats and vermin, and the walls are covered with handbills and other deforceries.

And yet we have had a reform Common Council in power—increased talk at its meetings—lavish expenditures of public money—long-winded debates, and waste of public time and treasure. In the meantime, where fires have destroyed private buildings, private energy has repaired them in their stead—as may be seen in various places in the city.

It is really intolerable that all who are interested, or take part in the administration of justice, should be exposed to such evils as result from our municipal tardiness and folly. Judges, jurors, counsel reporters, parties to suits and witnesses, have to suffer from it to a extent of which the quiet citizens who never visit the courts have no idea whatever. It would astonish one of them to take a peep at the court-house and misplaced building in which the Superior Court now transacts its business, with its six Judges, and its General, Special and Trial Terms. The erection of that building where it stands, at the corner of the Park, bounded by Chambers and Centre streets, never was necessary, and cannot be executed. After the fire of last winter, a committee of the Common Council proceeded to fit up rooms for the courts in this rookery, at what outlay of the public money we know not, and we understand that they have indulged in such self-indulgence over the comfort and even elegance of the apartments thus provided. There is no disputing about taste, and if either of the learned or wise gentlemen engaged in that performance will show us how their labors deserve anything but censure or meriment we would be obliged to him for the ingenious and striking demonstration. Until Wednesday last the Superior Court was engaged in trials with four juries. The calendar of causes was called before Chief Justice Oakley 16 a square room, with a very low ceiling, utterly incapable of ventilation, and destitute of convenience. Every morning it was filled to suffocation, and in its midst stood a red hot demon of a stove, making it resemble Pandemonium as much as practicable. The motley throng crammed into that chamber assimilated the tick ettes of a railroad company on the Fourth of July, and the clusters of lawyers around the Chief Justice, while he was hearing applications to postpone cases, was in no way more dignified than the developments in a respectable pig pen overstocked with inhabitants at the exciting moment when the swill