The New-Orleans Bee.

Vol. XXIX—New Series. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6379.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE — NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1851.

G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor. NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and the same rate for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 8, 1851.

☞ The Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

CONTRASTS.

Some four months ago a robbery was committed in Paris to a very large amount, and under peculiar circumstances. The Countess de Caumont, a lady of great wealth, having repaired to Belgium, left her splendid establishment at Paris, in charge of an English family which had borne a respectable character. One of the sons of this family, profited by the absence of Madame de Caumont, to effect a robbery of all the most valuable part of the furniture, the superb plate, magnificient mirrors, costly jewels &c., under the seemingly reasonable assurance that he was authorized by the Countess to remove the furniture and entire contents of the Hotel. The criminal was assisted in this most impudent and audacious project by several accomplices, and most of the articles of a bulky nature were disposed of at auction, through their aid and instrumentality. Suspicion was at length aroused, and the police were set upon the track of the felons. Two of the confederates were arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to the galleys. The principal in the affair and two more of his abettors succeeded in making their escape and reaching New York, where they had hardly arrived, ere a requisition from the French Government followed them. The case is now before the Federal Court of New York, for investigation.

At the same time the case of the negro Long, claimed as a fugitive slave from Virginia, is before the United States Commissioner for New York, and offers some curious points of contrast with that of the three refugee Frenchmen. It is remarked by the New York *Express* that while the negro case makes a great deal of noise, because he is black, the three white Frenchmen are hardly heard of. The latter have no counsel, or if they have, must pay for legal assistance out of their own pockets. They will probably be examined summarily, and sent back to their own country, where a verdict of "guilty" will consign them to the condition of galley slaves for life.

Long, the negro, has aroused the powerful sympathies of wealthy and influential persons. His legal advisers are men of the highest attainments as jurists and advocates. They are engaged at heavy fees, to defeat in some shape or other, the claim of Long's master, either by fabricating evidence to disprove the alleged identity, or by interposing the quirks and quibbles and cunning shifts of sharp practice, to obstruct the execution of the law. If after all, he should be sent back to slavery, he will leave New York, canonized as a martyr, to return to a condition to fatten on ho g and hominy, and to be better fed and clothed than nine-tenths of the farm laborers of Great Britain. It is a great pity, says the *Express*, that these French people are not black. If they were sooty instead of brown, they would have their counsel paid for, and live in clover too. But the sympathies of the abolitionists are only evoked for the stranger and for not so much their horror at slavery, or a benevolent wish to secure to the negro the to him doubtful blessing of liberty, which actuates them, as it is a constant yearning for agitation and a spirit of mischievous interneddling.

We are firmly of opinion that Long might have remained in New York, unreclaimed, for the next fifty years, without obtaining one dollar of relief from the Abolitionists. We know something of the condition of the negro population of the empire city. Ninety-five hundredths of the blacks living there are sunk in a state of intellectual and moral degradation, and squalid poverty, infinitely worse than the bondage of the hardest Southern task-master. They are the habitual tenants of the filthy and polluted cookeries of the Five Points. The men are unmitigated thieves, burglars, or beggars, maintaining a precarious existence by petty crimes and misdemeanors, and finishing a most wretched and pitiable career within the walls of Sing-Sing or the wards of a charity hospital. The women are, usually, foul, drunken prostitutes. Except in a few rare cases, where a genteel black is selected as a waiter for some fashionable family, the mass of the blacks are scouted, discouraged, and jostled, and spurned by the very white knaves and fanatics, who overflow with kindness for them the moment they imply that through this ignorant and reckless race they may be enabled to foment agitation between the North and South. If there was the slightest scintilla of sincerity in the philanthropic protestations of the Abolitionists, they would, instead of expending in the defence of a fugitive slave more money than would suffice to purchase his freedom twice over, devote a moiety of their means to the higher and nobler purpose of rescuing from the vortex of the lowest depravity and wickedness the miserable negroes who haunt the filthy dens and reeking gin shops of the great metropolis. The canting sanctimonious hypocrites who have contributed a thousand dollars to fee Messrs. Jay and Wurtz, as counsel for Long, would not draw a penny from their well filled purses to snatch from disease, misery, and contingency one of the benighted creatures who frequent dance-houses in the Brewery, and hideous unsuspecting visitors, the more safely to rifle them afterwards. We fearlessly assert, that nowhere in civilized Europe and America, not even in the coal mines of England, are there presented such revolting manifestations of human depravity and wretchedness as among the black population of New York; and the Vandyonists, with their professions of brotherly love for the negro, sin not a finger to ameliorate their condition. The well-fed, happy slave they will strive, by every possible means, fair or foul, to place at liberty—once free he may starve, die, and rot, without disturbing for an instant the placidness of their sleek, unwrinkled brows, or creating an emotion in hearts hard as the nether millstone.

THE GLORIOUS 8TH JANUARY.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans will be celebrated to-day, weather permitting, in a style of elaborate preparation and splendor, such as has not been witnessed for many years. The civil and military display on the occasion will doubtless be very fine. The procession, under the supervision of the Grand Marshall, Col. Labuzan, will form on Canal street, at 11 A. M., and will proceed in the order and along the route indicated by the programme, until it reaches Lafayette Square, where an address in English and French, will be delivered by Col. H. W. Palfrey.

The Grand Concert, for the benefit of the Orphans, takes place this evening at the Armory Hall. It has been in active rehearsal and preparation for several weeks, under the capable leadership of Mr. Curto. The forty-eight amateurs and artists who comprise the performers possess acknowledged musical talent, and will doubtless prove worthy interpreters of the sublime strains of Mayerbeer, Mebul and Rossini.

THE McDONOGH SUCCESSION.

We learn with pleasure that the city of Baltimore has accepted the resolutions recently adopted by the three Municipalities in relation to the McDonogh Succession. The City Councils of Baltimore have confided the entire management of the Succession to the counsel employed to defend the interests of New Orleans viz Messrs. Kostmer, Preble, Hunt and Grahe. This intelligence comes to us from an authentic source.

☞ We presume that we shall have to wait for California news until we receive it from New York, as we understand that the Falcon, instead of coming here, when she leaves Havana, will proceed direct to Chagres. Quere! What will become of the California mail for New Orleans?

MEETING AT THE ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE.

A most enthusiastic meeting took place last evening, at the St. Louis Exchange, for the purpose of devising suitable measures for the erection of a monument to General Jackson, the Hero of the Glorious Eighth, and the Savior of New Orleans.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Anthony Fernandes, a Veteran of 1815, by the appointment of Lieutenant Governor Plauche as President, and a large number of our most distinguished citizens as Vice-Presidents, including His Honor, Mayor Crossman, and the Recorders of the several Municipalities.

General Plauche then briefly touched upon the object of the meeting, after which, a motion to nominate a Committee to make the necessary arrangements with the view of obtaining a more general expression of the sentiments of the community at a mass meeting on Saturday next, was unanimously carried. The President then appointed the Committee, of which, the Hon. Joseph Genois, Recorder of the First Municipality, is Chairman.

A loud call was then made for Mr. Shields, of Terrebonne, who addressed the meeting in a few pointed and eloquent remarks. He was followed by the venerable Bernard Marigny, who raised the feelings of the audience to the highest pitch of excitement by his impassioned narrative of the memorable exploits of the American arms on the Eighth of January.

Pending the discourse of Mr. Marigny, His Excellency, Governor Walker, arrived most opportunely, and met with a cordial reception. After Mr. Marigny had concluded his remarks the Governor at the earnest call of the assembly, rose and made a short speech, in which he took occasion to refer to the patriotic exertions of Gen. Plauche on the Glorious Eighth. This portion of the Governor's remarks drew forth repeated rounds of applause.

Mr. Geo. W. Christy, in obedience to repeated calls, then made a short address, which was frequently interrupted by the enthusiasm of the audience.

Another meeting will take place at the St. Louis Exchange, on Saturday evening next.

In allusion to the Nicaragua news published in another column, the N. Y. *Express*, says: "We believe there is a great exaggeration of facts in the above statements, and take occasion to repeat here, what we stated on the best authority three weeks since, that both Lord Palmerston in England, and the British Minister, in the United States, have disavowed every offensive act committed in Nicaragua against the citizens of the United States, and further that instructions have been sent to all persons holding office under the British Government, in Central America, to religiously respect the rights and privileges secured both by treaty and by comity to all the citizens of the United States."

The Eighth.—A national salute was fired last evening from Circus square, in honor of the glorious Anniversary of the Eighth of January.

The Mint.—Gen. Dehon received on Monday his commission as Treasurer of the Mint and will shortly enter in the discharge of his duties.

Col. McAlpin, the Superintendent of the Mint took charge of his office on the 1st inst., and has since been busily engaged in performing the important functions of that department.

Official.—Information has been received at the Department of State, from Amos B. Corwine, Esq., U. S. Consul at Panama, of the death within his consular district, of the following American citizens, viz: Michael Lowe, of Washington, D. C.; John M. Holt, George Ringgold, seaman of bark R. A. Everetts, A. Maxfield, of steamer Taboga, Captain J. J. Wainwright, of brig Mary Emmore.

☞ The Census Returns exhibit some curious facts in regard to population. For instance, in Pike county, Kentucky, there is a family, the husband's age 25, the wife's 21, in which there are five children, the eldest 10 years, the youngest one month old. The Assistant Marshal challenges the world to beat it. The 7th Ward of Boston equals if it does not beat the above, viz: the husband is 35, the wife 25 five children—the eldest 14, the youngest 4 yrs. But there is a family in Muskingum county, Ohio, containing 14 children—the husband is 72 years old, the wife 42, the ages of the children being 21, 20, 19, 16, 14, 12, 10, 9, 8, 6, two boys twins, 4 years, and two daughters, twins, 7 months old, which we think bears off the palm.

Amin Bey.—In consequence of some misapprehensions, not to say misrepresentations, respecting the mission of this subject of the Sublime Porte, J. P. Brown, Esq., dragoman to the American legation in Turkey, has written a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, saying that Amin Bey holds the rank of a commander in the Turkish navy and of lieutenant colonel in the army, and has been sent hither by the liberal-minded and humane Sultan to obtain information respecting our mechanical, naval, and military resources; that he has had similar confidential missions, and is eminently deserving of esteem and confidence. The American minister resident at Constantinople, and other Americans, have repeatedly desired the Sultan to send such an agent to the United States.

Large and Valuable Cargo.—The ship Chas Crocker, Duncan, master, for Liverpool, cleared from Charleston, on the 31st instant, by Messrs. George A. Hopley & Co., with the following cargo: 223 bales Sea Island and 4,131 do Upland Cotton, 51 bbls. Turpentine, and 125 bags Cotton Seed. The Cotton weighing 1,645,942 lbs., and the whole cargo valued at $227,599, being the largest cargo ever cleared from that port.

Virginia Washington Monument.—In a letter, recently received from Rome, the following mention is made of the Virginia Washington Monument—

"Crawford is again at work with all his old ardor and enthusiasm, and even carries his labors far into night. One of his sketches for the Washington Monument is already finished. He has taken Patrick Henry as his first subject, and an exquisitely graceful statue has he made of Virginia's great orator."

Frozen to Death.—The mail stage between Hudson and Albany, N. Y., just after it left Hudson on the 25th, overtook a sleigh embedded in a snow bank, containing a woman, several children, and a quantity of furniture and bedding. The driver, a colored man, was found dead, having been frozen in his seat. The woman and children had been preserved from a similar fate by wrapping themselves up in the bedding.

An Irishman, named James Waters, going with four others to North Adams, Mass., was frozen to death as he walked along.

Telegraph under Water.—There are three lines of sub-marine telegraph wire in working operation under the Hudson river, four under the Connecticut, two under the Delaware, and eight under Harlem river; all coated with gutta-percha, and one, O'Reilly's line, under the river at Chicago.

Total Shipwreck of a Philadelphia Bound Vessel.—The schooner Argus, Capt. Crockett, of and from Frankfort, Me., loaded with stone, and bound to Philadelphia, went ashore on Plum Island, about two and a half miles north of Emerson's rock, during the storm on Monday night, a week ago. Her broadside was stove in, her decks ripped up and mainmast cut, banging by the main stay. The dead body of a young man, 18 or 20 years old, was found on the beach. No papers were found, all loose things having been washed away. The captain was the only one on board that was saved. He succeeded in swimming ashore, and getting into a barn, remained there during the night.—The names of those lost are, James Scott, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, master; Benjamin Hanson, of Frankfort, Me., steward; Jas. Kneeland, of Maine; H. Murphy, of New York; John Somers, of Greenock, Scotland.

Naval.—Commander Barron has been ordered to the command of the U. S. sloop of war John Adams, destined for the coast of Africa, the health of Commander Upshur, (who goes to relieve Com. Powell) preventing his assuming command, and Commander Green, to the sloop of war Decatur, now fitting for sea at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Lieut G. T. Sinclair has been ordered to the sloop of war Germantown now equipping at Brooklyn Navy Yard. Destination the coast of Africa, as the flag ship of Com. Lavalette.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Superior Court.—The great case of "Ogden vs. Astor," has been decided in favor of the complainant, Mr. Ogden.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

New York, Thursday, Jan. 2.—At New York, to-day, cotton was firm at full prices.

The U. S. Preble has arrived from her station in the East Indies seas. She had a great deal of sickness on board during her absence. Out of the 145 men comprising her original crew, only two have returned.

It is rumored at Buffalo that the steamers Napoleon and Independence have been lost on Lake Superior.

In the Senate to-day, a petition from Pennsylvania, praying for the immediate repeal of the Fugitive slave law, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Massachusetts Legislature.

New York, Thursday, Jan. 2.—N. P. Banks, Dem., has been elected speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a union between the Democrats and Free Soilers.

Arrival of the Chesapeake.

Baltimore, Jan. 3.—The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax this morning. She was completely covered with ice, it being a foot thick in some places. She brought foreign dates.

At Liverpool, on the 31st ult., cotton had advanced ¼ to ⅜. The sales of the week amounted to 65,860 bales, of which speculators took 4,000 and exporters 2,000. Flour was dull at previous prices. Corn had declined 6d, wheat declined 1d to 2d. Provisions were scarce and very much firmer, bacon advanced 1s. Trade in the Manchester and other manufacturing districts was good in consequence of the confidence created by recent favorable advices from India and the continent. Money was abundant. Consols for account 96⅝. Sugars, coffee, tobacco, and molasses were firm. American stocks were unchanged.

At Havre cotton was firm, with an upward tendency.

Affairs in Germany wore a pacific aspect. Accounts from Paris state that Gen. Lahitte and Lord Palmerston have agreed on holding a conference at Dresden, in order to attempt a change in the territorial arrangements made at Vienna. France and England, as usual, will interfere.

Baltimore, Jan. 4.—Cotton at New York has advanced ⅛. 4000 bales fair Orleans sold at 14⅞ cts. The sales of the week amount to 7000 bales. Mess pork $12½. Flour dull. Coffee dull. Sterling 10⅜. 1000 bags of Rio coffee were sold at 11¾.

The *Senate* to-day was not in session.

In the *House*, Mr. Young offered a bill to grant land for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Illinois Town to Terre Haute, In. The Post-office bill was also under consideration. A resolution was adopted to close the debate in two hours after the bill should be taken up.—*Evening Pic-yune.*

From Nicaragua.—We have dates from Leon de Nicaragua to the 18th November. The ports of San Salvador were then blockaded by the English, and those of Nicaragua, were also threatened. The chief cause of the troubles was a difficulty with a German Jew named Beschor, who affected to be an American commercial agent, but was some time since appointed a magistrate at San Juan, by the English Consul. In this capacity, Beschor ordered the flogging of a number of Nicaraguan boatmen, in presence of Mr. Chatfield, who, it is alleged, assisted in the punishment. This wanton outrage creating a great excitement in the interior, the populace revenged themselves by burning a boat belonging to Beschor, then lying at Grenada. Thereupon a letter was addressed to the Nicaraguan Government, claiming redress for Beschor as a Muequitian subject.

The port of La Union had been blockaded for sometime, and apprehensions were entertained of another blockaded on account of the Beschor difficulty. There were a thousand Americans at Leon, and ten or twelve vessels were expected from the Northward.

The New York Fugitive Case.—The U. States Commissioner refused to adjourn the examination of the case on Friday, in consequence of the writ of habeas corpus issued from the Superior Court; but at the request of Long's counsel, consented to do so until half past two o'clock P. M.

In the meantime, Long was taken before Judge Campbell, when Mr. Western, counsel for claimant, protested against the interference of that Court, and denied its jurisdiction. "If," he said, "the State of New York, as represented by her magistrate, puts herself in collision with the United States authority, I will have nothing to say to it. Let New York fight her own battles. A higher authority gives me the right to take my property, and if New York interferes, let her take the consequences."

When asked, that until the court decide this matter, Long be transferred to the custody of the sheriff; it was decided that the process by which he was now held in custody was legal, and Mr. Hall remanded to the United States commissioner. After considerable discussion, however, Mr. Western agreed to remove Long from the custody of the Marshal, and to the further hearing of the case, before the court under the writ of habeas corpus, was adjourned until Saturday, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

The examination was subsequently resumed before Commissioner Hall, and evidence for the defence adduced, Mr Jay denying at the same time any power on the part of Mr. Hall to act in the matter.

As soon as Judge Edmonds took his seat in the Supreme Court, special term, on Saturday, the United States Marshal, appeared with Henry Long, and the Marshal left the court with the fugitive in custody, and proceeded to the chambers of the U. S. Commissioner.

The prisoner, Long, and counsel, on both appearing before Commissioner Hall, Elias Dickinson, a colored woman, was sworn. As to subsistance of her testimony was that she knew the prisoner, Long, in November, 1847, when he lived with her, and since that period she has known him to reside in Troy and Albany.

Mr. Western asked the Commissioner for a subpœna for a Mr. Barker, whom he said would testify to Long being a slave in Virginia two years ago. He, however, declined to "do," and could actually prove nothing. Other witnesses were to be examined, and the case was still progressing on Saturday afternoon.

The New York Commercial, of Saturday, in reference to this case, says:

Mr. Jay, for the prisoner, said that his object in the application to the Supreme Court of this State, in habeas, for a writ of habeas corpus, was to have the whole proceedings under the legislative slave law reviewed, and the constitutionality of the law itself tested by taking the case directly before the Court of Appeals, and if necessary before the Supreme Court of the United States. This would be the best course for all parties, and is, in fact, the only legitimate mode of settling the whole dispute about the recent act of Congress. All this by all means be carried to the supreme judicature, which alone can decide authoritatively upon its constitutionality.

Mr. Western, counsel for claimant, also made a proposition, which we think is still better.—He proposed that Mr. Jay, instead of taking out his habeas corpus to the Supreme Court of the State, should take it direct to the Supreme Court of the United States, by which a long delay, and we apprehend much expense, as well as provocation would be avoided.

☞ The Boston correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* speaking of a famous publishing house in that city, which has become a sort of lounge for the literary wise men of the "Modern Athens," gives the following spirited picture of a Christmas-eve gathering of "notables":

"Dropping in a few mornings since, I met that fair specimen of an English gentleman, Mr. Jaques, and of his hand, chatting with the nervous lecturer and essayist, Whipple. Soon in came Longfellow, rosy and well dressed. Holmes, the poet, glided up to the furnace as though he was approaching the bed-side of a patient. Epes Sargeant looked in on his way to the editorial sanctum of the pleasant little Transcript; and a smile all around greeted Dr. Chonles, that most erudite and companionable of old bachelor divines. Hawthorne, coming from his country home, stood bashfully turning over the annuals of the counter; the trim Quaker garb of Whittier proclaimed his allegiance to that uncompromising sect, and Miss Clark, with red cheeks and red Morocco, flitted about among the disunionists like a *green-wood leaf* amid the fickle eddies of freezing winds. It was a 'goodlie companie.'"

Ohio census of 1850.—Returns have been received from forty-nine counties in the State, which we publish below. This list includes all the new counties made since 1840, except Ashland, together with most of the small and medium sized counties in the State. The remaining thirty-eight counties, not yet received in full, are of the heavier class, such as Hamilton, Montgomery, Butler, Franklin, Muskingum, &c. We forbear to go into into any details at present, because we expect in a short time to compare a full list. The increase, so far, on the census of 1840, is a little over 41 per cent.—the actual increase in the forty-nine counties is 288,915, as will be seen by the footings. From present appearances, the population of the State will be about 2,150,000, though some of the counties show singular results. Licking, for instance, will have 5,000 less population than Franklin, while it casts, generally, 500 more votes. Some of the counties, like Wayne and Richland, show a necessary decrease since 1840, because territory has been cut off to them, to form new counties.—*Columbus Journal.*

The Cherokee Nation.—The Washington *Intelligencer* says: A delegation has been appointed by the National Council of the Cherokees to proceed to Washington, and is now on its way hither, fully empowered to adjust the remaining unfinished business between the United States and the Cherokee people.

At a vestry meeting at Exeter, (England) the following extraordinary resolution was recently adopted: "That this meeting defies the Pope and the Devil; and they also repudiate all bishops, deans, canons, priests, or deacons, who have the least tendency towards Puseyism."

Telegraphic Items.

Boston, Dec. 29.

During the late gale a vessel has been driven ashore on No Man's Land, and almost immediately broke to pieces by the violence of the seas.

The crew were seen struggling in the breakers, but no assistance could be rendered them, and all hands perished. Two of the bodies were washed ashore on Gay Head. No clue has yet been found as to the name, or the name of the vessel lost.

Boston, Dec. 29.

Shot Dead by a Robber.—Yesterday at noon, George Hayward, the depot master at Lincoln, Mass., caught a robber breaking in the depot, and as Mr. H. was pursuing him he turned and shot him in the groin and made his escape. Mr. H. died this morning. The name of the robber is Justin Cavey, an old offender. He has been traced to Bedford Woods, on his way to Canada probably. A large force are in pursuit of him.

Boston, Dec. 27.

Arrivals in Boston.—New Hampshire Nanation.—The wife of the late Prof. John W. Webster has been presented with a fine house in Ash street, which she will in future occupy with her daughters.

At a meeting held in Faneuil Hall last evening, George Thompson made quite a temperate speech, and there was no disturbance of any kind.

In the second district of New Hampshire the democrats have renominated Hon. Charles R. Peaslee for Congress. He received 69 votes out of 112.

The Count and Countess Dembinski.—The *Evening Post* of New York says that the Count Dembinski, who came to this country in July last, is now honestly and nobly supporting himself by selling segars in Nassau street, in that city. His wife, the young and beautiful Countess Dembinski, who was born the Princess of Czartorinska, is with him. The *Post* says:

"It is somewhat singular, that while foreigners are professing interest in our fashionable circles, this very lovely and accomplished young woman should not receive attention whatever."

The *Courier and Enquirer*, commenting on the matter, adds:

"The count, though a young man, was among the most effective and devoted defenders of his country in her late struggle, and sacrificed every thing, rank, position, fortune and employment in his patriotic devotion to her rights. He is an accomplished practical engineer—able to discharge all the duties of that profession; and for want of employment in his native country, as an exile, seeking a subsistence for himself and his family, he is compelled to open a *segar shop* as the only feasible method of accomplishing this purpose. We trust that some of our railroad, or other corporations that have need of such services, could give him an engagement where his duties would be more congenial to his tastes; but if this cannot be, we hope, as all the world is rich, he will be abundantly successful in selling segars."

The Effects of Sour Milk.—On a late trial, which turned on the quality of a certain supply of milk, the following evidence was given by a physician and chemist, who had analyzed that which is sent out daily in New York from one establishment of one thousand cows:

"Question. What are the effects of the sour milk in the human system? Answer. My opinion is formed from what I have heard from other physicians; they have told me that one drop of the milk given to a child would produce cholera infantum. I have seen cases myself where it has produced deleterious consequences I have no doubt it is decidedly unhealthy, particularly to children whose digestive organs are delicate and slow. I have seen cases where my opinion was that diseases of cholera infantum and dyspepsia have been produced by this sort of milk. Marasmus is a general emaciation. I have not personally known it to produce consumption, but it is also stated in medical books, and it is the general opinion of physicians that it does. I have noticed that this milk did not coagulate in the stomach as the pure milk does; the coagulative quality of the latter is most conducive to digestive in a reasonable time. The kind of food spoken of increases the quantity of milk, but diminishes the nutriment. There is a reduction in the legitimate nutritious parts of from ten to thirty per cent."

The Marriage Trade in France.—There are few, perhaps, of your readers who are not aware that there are in this city a number of offices in which lord Benedicts, and fair dames in a state of single blessedness, may, for a "consideration," have themselves duly provided with partners for life; but few, perhaps, will believe that people of respectable appearance in society, and even of rank, have recourse to these matrimonial agencies. Such, however, is the fact, as you will see it proved by the report of a case in the newspapers, in which M. Foy, the great marriage-broker, is represented as having got judgment from a law court against a dishonest client, for £400, for having negotiated the marriage of his daughter. A marquis. The marriage-brokers, and this man Foy especially, are accustomed to advertise their establishments, day after day, in the newspapers, and nothing is more perfectly recognized by the authorities, and as generally accepted by the population as that of an upholsterer, a coal dealer, a lawyer, or a physician. Can anything be more corrupt state of society? Fancy a man in search of a wife—"M. Foy, there is a guinea; I want to be married; the girl must be handsome, young, rejoicing, and have money." "My dear sir," says Foy, "you have just called in the nick of time; Baron Bingo de Binko sent for me yesterday to marry his daughter. Go to her—there is the address—my fee £200." The baron presents himself to the man—states his business—describes his position—and is accepted. The baron then rings for the daughter: "My dear," says he, "this is Baron Bingo de Binko, whose ancestors distinguished themselves in the Crusades, and having been ruined by the revolution, their descendants took to making candles, in which they have amassed money. You will marry him, my dear." "Very well, pa!" says the obedient damsel. "Oh, joyful day," cries the baron, and he kisses the tips of the young lady's fingers.

"When shall the ceremony be?" says he. "Oh, not too soon," replies the young lady, with a modest blush; "not before the day after to-morrow, decidedly!" "Be it so, idol of my heart" cries the baron; and he hurries off to Foy, and tells him that all is settled, and the ring. And the day after to-morrow the thing is done. That, I say, is the way in which marriages are concocted; and, I ask, can anything be more charmingly expeditious? No love-making, no courting, no wooing, no difficulties—everything as simple and as easy as the buying of a pair of gloves! Nor is it only the advertising, broker-like Foy and Co who trade in the negotiate marriages of convenience in private society, also, there are a set of people male and female, who devote themselves to the same branch of industry, not from any abstract enthusiasm for the marriage state, or desire to promote the happiness of the unwedded, but to put money in their purses.

In fact, marriage in France is a thing of mere barter and traffic, just as much as buying horses or tracts in in England. Even the marriage of a railroad, or other corporation that have need of such services, could give him an engagement where his duties would be more congenial to his tastes; but if this cannot be, we hope, as all the world is rich, he will be abundantly successful in selling segars."

The Effects of Sour Milk.—On a late trial, which turned on the quality of a certain supply of milk, the following evidence was given by a physician and chemist, who had analyzed that which is sent out daily in New York from one establishment of one thousand cows:

"Question. What are the effects of the sour milk in the human system? Answer. My opinion is formed from what I have heard from other physicians; they have told me that one drop of the milk given to a child would produce cholera infantum. I have seen cases myself where it has produced deleterious consequences I have no doubt it is decidedly unhealthy, particularly to children whose digestive organs are delicate and slow. I have seen cases where my opinion was that diseases of cholera infantum and dyspepsia have been produced by this sort of milk. Marasmus is a general emaciation. I have not personally known it to produce consumption, but it is also stated in medical books, and it is the general opinion of physicians that it does. I have noticed that this milk did not coagulate in the stomach as the pure milk does; the coagulative quality of the latter is most conducive to digestive in a reasonable time. The kind of food spoken of increases the quantity of milk, but diminishes the nutriment. There is a reduction in the legitimate nutritious parts of from ten to thirty per cent."

The Marriage Trade in France.—There are few, perhaps, of your readers who are not aware that there are in this city a number of offices in which lord Benedicts, and fair dames in a state of single blessedness, may, for a "consideration," have themselves duly provided with partners for life; but few, perhaps, will believe that people of respectable appearance in society, and even of rank, have recourse to these matrimonial agencies. Such, however, is the fact, as you will see it proved by the report of a case in the newspapers, in which M. Foy, the great marriage-broker, is represented as having got judgment from a law court against a dishonest client, for £400, for having negotiated the marriage of his daughter. A marquis. The marriage-brokers, and this man Foy especially, are accustomed to advertise their establishments, day after day, in the newspapers, and nothing is more perfectly recognized by the authorities, and as generally accepted by the population as that of an upholsterer, a coal dealer, a lawyer, or a physician. Can anything be more corrupt state of society? Fancy a man in search of a wife—"M. Foy, there is a guinea; I want to be married; the girl must be handsome, young, rejoicing, and have money." "My dear sir," says Foy, "you have just called in the nick of time; Baron Bingo de Binko sent for me yesterday to marry his daughter. Go to her—there is the address—my fee £200." The baron presents himself to the man—states his business—describes his position—and is accepted. The baron then rings for the daughter: "My dear," says he, "this is Baron Bingo de Binko, whose ancestors distinguished themselves in the Crusades, and having been ruined by the revolution, their descendants took to making candles, in which they have amassed money. You will marry him, my dear." "Very well, pa!" says the obedient damsel. "Oh, joyful day," cries the baron, and he kisses the tips of the young lady's fingers.

"When shall the ceremony be?" says he. "Oh, not too soon," replies the young lady, with a modest blush; "not before the day after to-morrow, decidedly!" "Be it so, idol of my heart" cries the baron; and he hurries off to Foy, and tells him that all is settled, and the ring. And the day after to-morrow the thing is done. That, I say, is the way in which marriages are concocted; and, I ask, can anything be more charmingly expeditious? No love-making, no courting, no wooing, no difficulties—everything as simple and as easy as the buying of a pair of gloves! Nor is it only the advertising, broker-like Foy and Co who trade in the negotiate marriages of convenience in private society, also, there are a set of people male and female, who devote themselves to the same branch of industry, not from any abstract enthusiasm for the marriage state, or desire to promote the happiness of the unwedded, but to put money in their purses.

In fact, marriage in France is a thing of mere barter and traffic, just as much as buying horses or tracts in in England. Even the marriage of a railroad, or other corporations that have need of such services, could give him an engagement where his duties would be more congenial to his tastes; but if this cannot be, we hope, as all the world is rich, he will be abundantly successful in selling segars."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 7, 1851.

The advices from Europe are coming out almost as favorable as we anticipated. Those to-day, by the Niagara announcing a further rise in the Liverpool Cotton Market, of ⅛@¼d, had an excitement effect with us. Prices advanced ¼c., and sales were made to the extent of 8,000 bales, chiefly on English account. We quote Middling 12¾@13¼c. Good Middling 13⅛@13½c & lb. It is rather awkward for parties to come in at prices so above those ruling ten days since, but the thing can't be helped.

Sales of Sugar, 350 hhds., at full prices; Fair 5¾@5¾c. Of Molasses, 600 bbls. were sold at 24¼@24½c & gallon.

About 4,000 bbls. of Flour were sold to-day, of which, the larger portion Ohio, at $4 35@$4 37½. Corn is selling at 66@70c & bushel

In Provisions, we have no change to notice. Mess Pork is retailing at $12@$12 12½c.

We notice sales of Whiskey at 27½c & gallon for rectified.

Exchanges rule as before quoted, with a moderate demand. Sterling, 10⅞@10¾; Paris, 5f 31 @ 5f 23¾. Bills on New York, at 60 days, ¼@½ p cent. dis. Checks, ¼@⅜ p cent discount.

Freights are the same.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

☞ The following Programme for the celebration of this Anniversary has been adopted by the Joint Committee of the General Council and of the First, Second and Third Municipalities:

National salutes will be fired on Tuesday January 7, at sunset, and on Wednesday, January 8, at sunrise, noon and sunset, at Washington, Circus and Lafayette Squares.

Masters of vessels and steamers in the port of New Orleans are requested to have their colors hoisted from sunrise until sunset on the 8th of January.

A Procession will be formed on Canal street at 11 o'clock, A. M. under the direction of Col. C. A. Labuzan, Grand Marshal.

Marshals of Procession.
Col. C. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshall.
Assistant Marshals.
John W. Price, Alfred Roman, George Allen,
J. B. Clendenin, M. M. Emerson, C. G. Bell,
Harmon Boone, W. F. Sunderland, John Adams,
W. F. Long, H. Watson, John Treme,
P. Conrad, H. Bendel, Alfred Hennen, Jr.,
James Phillips, H. W. Olmsted, As Phelps,
Order of Procession.
Grand Marshal.
Military Escort.
Grand Marshal.
Veterans of 1812 and 1815.
Colored Veterans of 1814 and 1815.
Committee of Arrangements.
Orator of the Day.
Mayor and Aldermen of Lafayette.
Surgeon General.
Mayor, Recorders and Aldermen of the three Municipalities.
Orator.
Marshal.
Governor of the State and Staff.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Regents of the University of Louisiana.
Law Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
Medical Faculties of the University of Louisiana.
State Superintendent of Public Education.
Officers of the United states Army and Navy.
Officers and Soldiers of the Mexican War.
Maj. General J. L. Jones and Staff.
Officers of the Militia.
Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Civil Engineer and Surveyor General.
Foreign Consuls.
Distinguished Strangers.
Judge Superintendent of Public Education.
Attorney General and District Attorney.
Judges of the U. S. Courts.
U. S. District Attorney and U. S. Marshal.
Judges of the District Courts of the State.
Justices of the Peace of the State.
Clerks of the Courts.
Fire Department, with banners.
Assistant Marshals.
Directors, Teachers and Male Pupils of Public Schools.
Collector of the Port, Naval Officer, Surveyor of the Customs and Depositor.
United States Receiver and Register of the Land Office.
Superintendent and Officers of the Mint.
Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances.
Clergy.
Members of the Bar.
Members of Medical Societies.
Notaries Public.
New England Society.
Assistant Marshal.
Free Masons—Grand Lodge and its Subordinate Lodges.
Odd Fellows—Grand Lodge and its Subordinate Lodges.
Charitable Societies.
Hibernian, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, Howard, German and Temperance Societies.
Incorporated Institutions and other Societies.
Sons of Temperance.
Harbor Master and Port Wardens.
Captains of Vessels and Steamboats.
Strangers and Citizens generally.
Assistant Marshals.
Military Escort.

☞ The Procession, when formed, will move from Canal street to Royal, down Royal to Esplanade street, up north side of Esplanade to Moreau, down Moreau to Elysian Fields street, down north side of Elysian Fields to Cassalvo street, up Cassalvo street to Esplanade, thence to Bourbon, up Bourbon to Canal street, where it will halt. St. Charles street, up St. Charles to Julia street, up Julia to Camp street, down Camp street to Lafayette Square, where an address will be delivered, in English and French, by Col. H. W. Palfrey.

In case of bad weather, the address will be delivered in the Lyceum Hall.

Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen who accompany them.

J. E. Caldwell,
George Clark,
T. H. Hopkins,
B. Beauregard, Jr.,
Committee of Arrangements.

Procession Notice.

In order to facilitate the prompt formation of the procession on the 8th of January, the Grand Marshal directs:

1. That Major Gen. John L. Lewis, commanding First Division Louisiana Militia, will cause that portion of the militia assigned for the leading escort to form on the North side of Canal street, the right resting on Rampart street; and that portion of the rear escort to form on Camp street, the right resting on Canal street.

2. The Fire Department will form on the centre of Canal street, the right resting on Bourbon street.

3. Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and all other incorporated societies, according to the order of the programme, will form on Carondelet street, the right resting on Canal street.

4. All Carriages intended for the procession will form on Baronne street, the front resting on Canal street.

5. On the arrival of the different bodies at the places designated, they will immediately report to the Grand Marshal, whose headquarters will be on Canal street, in front of the old State-House Square.

CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.

Notice to Marshals.

The Marshals will meet on WEDNESDAY, (mounted) on WEDNESDAY, January 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will there hold themselves in readiness subject to further orders.

jn6 CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.

ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOL.

Ernest Everett, A.M., *Principal & Proprietor.*

THE various branches of knowledge are taught by Mr. Everett and three Assistant Professors, selected with a view to good character and skill and experience in teaching.

The system of education embraces the Grammar and Literature of the Greek, Latin, English, French and Spanish Languages; History, Geography, Rhetoric,