The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

☞ The patronage of domestic Advertisers is limited to those who reside entirely with the line of their local trade, and in extent to one squinar every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 18, 1853.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday both at Charleston.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

It sounds strange to American ears to hear of men incarcerated and proscribed in the 19th century, on account of their religious convictions. Yet the annals of the present time chronicle the disgraceful fact. Francisco Madrai, a gentleman's servant, living in the dominions of the Duke of Tuscany, became possessed of a Bible—a book which we need scarcely inform our readers, is not allowed to the generality read in Catholic countries, being regarded as dangerous to the laity unless it might be accompanied by clerical exposition and interpretation. Madrai, however, coupled the sacred volume, and both himself and his wife renounced Catholicism and embraced the Protestant faith. For this offence—it is so considered in the dominions of the Tuscan potentate—they have been torn from their family and home, and thrust into prison.

We scarcely wonder that an atrocity like this has aroused a mingled indignation among the people of this free country. At New York a very large and respectable meeting was held on the 7th, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of a Christian community with the victims of this irrational, bigoted and cruel persecution. The assembly was addressed by several persons, clerical and lay, and resolutions were adopted, expressive of their sympathy with the persecuted family, and calling upon the President of the United States to exert his kindly influence in such a manner as he may deem most judicious and most compatible with the duties of his official position, in their behalf. The meeting also availed itself of the occasion to declare to Europe and to the whole world, that an experience, running through many years, has demonstrated to the unanimous judgment of the country the safety, harmony and prosperity which religious liberty secures both to the State and to Religion.

The substance of the addresses delivered, says the N. Y. Courier, was, "that it was a note of the American people, not as Protestants only, but as friends of freedom, to lift up their voices and protest against tyranny wherever it exists, and that, if the Pope be a Christian, he should be the champion of religious freedom—he should be anxious to let truth meet falsehood; and that, if Catholicism have no part in the imprisonment of the Madrais," the Archbishop in New York, and Catholic Bishops and Priests in this country, should join them in calling upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany to free Francisco Madrai and his wife from imprisonment."

Such a narrative transports the hearer in imagination to the barbarous and bloody epochs of ages long gone by, and of which the advance of civilization and the progress of religious liberty would seem forever to have precluded the recurrence. In some of the states that was reared at Smithfield, and which in those dread holidays, alternately flamed for the Catholic and the Protestant, according as the reigning tyrant professed one form of faith or the other. It reminds the student of a still darker time, when to maltreat, to mutilate, to persecute and oppress the Jew, was deemed a sacred duty of those who professed the tenets of a creed, every man of which breathes charity, humanity, brotherly love and tolerance. Until we read the circumstantial account of the proscription and imprisonment of the Madrai Family, for the crime of studying the Scriptures, we did not dream that such an event could possibly occur in a version and civilized age. And the story been told of a Persian Satrap or a Hindoo Idolater, we should still have shuddered at so fearful an illustration of bigotry and ruthlessness, but the fact is at it occurred in Italy—in one of the most enlightened countries in Europe—invests it with a deeper horror, and renders it more thrilling.

Thanks to the spirit of our glorious institutions—thanks to the civil and religious liberty enshrined and consecrated in the charter of our Government, we are exempt from all possibility of events so horrible. Thanks to the practical influence of those great principles, the American citizen—but his belief be what it may—need dread neither intervention nor contumely, much less punishment and persecution.

Opelousas Railroad

An annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New Orleans and Great Western Railroad Company, took place yesterday. There was not a quorum of 4,141 shares only being present, the meeting adjourned for one week, as directed by the charter in such case. The President, Isidore Overton, said that the report of the Directors was prepared, and would be submitted at the adjourned meeting. He made, however, some verbal statements which our reporter took down. The whole line of the road to Opelousas has been surveyed, and indicated for location, and fifty four miles put under contract for cutting. The lumber for the superstructure of the same has also been contracted for, and a portion already delivered. The iron necessary for forty miles of the road has been shipped, to be delivered this winter and early in the spring. Twenty miles are graded and ready for the superstructure. All contracts and works have been paid for up to the first of the present month, the amount of expenditure being $50,000. There is, however, now on deposit, a balance of $10,000. These facts will be stated in detail in the forthcoming report. The Company, it will be seen by the above data, are in a most solvent condition—private subscriptions amount to $750,000, all which, added to the voluntary tax agreed to by the City of New Orleans and several Parishes, will raise the total to about three Millions of Dollars—amount allowed by the charter to be raised.

THE LEGISLATURE

For a summary of the proceedings of this body we refer our readers to the Telegraphic despatches in another column. Under the same head will be found an abstract of Gov. Walker's Message.

The Governor Elect.—The Plaquemine Sentinel, of the 15th, says: The latest accounts that we have heard from Col. Herbert, represent him as still being very low, but (we are happy to state) improving, and strong hopes were entertained of his rapid recovery.

The Weather.—The storm has passed away and the weather has cleared up bright, beautiful and brecing, but most unmistakably cold. The air is perfectly translucent, but the rays of the sun impart little warmth to it.

The Orchestra.—Our thanks are due the Rev Mr Lesee, for the January number of this able advocate of the largalities of America.

Patent Self Heating Iron.—Mr. James Jacobs is the manufacturer of this capital and convenient instrument, which should be in every laundry. The self heating smoothing iron is so constructed, that when once fitted with burning coal, it does its work for over an hour without the slightest necessity of putting it down to the fire. By means of a flue, a damper and a pin to secure the top, the instrument is regulated, and made to act, and for convenience, cleanliness and economy, it is certainly unsurpassed. It is perfectly simple, and the manner of using can be understood in five minutes.

Mr Jacobs may be found at Broad & Adams, No. 53 Old Levee, where his depot is for the present established. We recommend the self smoothing iron to house-keepers and washerwomen. The saving in fuel alone by this contrivance will be found an inconsiderable item.

New York Crystal Palace.—This building with the exception of the dome, will be constructed entirely of iron and glass. Two large and eight winding staircases connect the principal floor with the gallery. The building contains on the ground floor, 111,608 square feet of space, and in its galleries, which are 24 feet wide, 49,000 square feet more, making a total area of 172,-600 square feet for exhibition purposes. There are thus on the ground floor two acres and a half, or exactly 2 56 100 in the galleries, one acre and 44 100; total, within an inconsiderable fraction, four acres. The dome is supported by 24 columns, which go up above the second story to a height of 63 feet above the floor. The quantity of iron to be used for the building will be about 1,250 tons. The roof will cover an area of 144,000 square feet. The glass for the building will amount to 39,000 square feet, in 9,628 panes, 16 by 24 or 30 inches.

☞ The venerable widow of Col Alexander Hamilton received visits at Washington on the 1st inst., and though at an advanced age, retains her affability and cheerfulness, her memory, and her interest in public affairs.

☞ The appropriation to the Washington National Monument from the 15th December to January 1st, amounted to 60,000 49. The people desire during the month of December are estimated to be $6,000.

☞ The number of deaths in the streets of New York last year, was 1,000 less than in the year 1851, 50 persons by the year just closed, and the condition of the streets is said to admit of considerable improvement.

Mr. Hamilton, the engineer employed by Mr. Shepherd, was severely wounded, about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, on Chestnut & Bank's dock, by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Mary Ann Shepherd, owned by Taylor Shepherd & Co., of Memphis.

Mr. Hamilton was standing on the boiler deck at the time of the explosion, and was thrown to the ground, a distance of about 30 feet, and dangerously injured. He was taken to the residence of Mr. Shepherd, on Second street, where he now lies in a very precarious condition.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 9.

The America has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

England.—The English ministry have formally resigned. The Earl of Aberdeen will be the new Premier, with the entire concurrence of Lord Lansdowne and Lord John Russell.—The Cabinet is yet not complete. It is rumored that Lord John Russell takes the home office department, and Lord Palmerston the home office.

The proceedings in Parliament had reference solely to the transition of the ministry.

On the 20th, Lord Derby made a lengthened statement of the causes leading to his defeat. D'Israeli made a similar statement in the House.

Both Houses adjourned to the 27th, when it was expected the new ministry would be announced.

France.—France is politically dull. The Emperor of Austria and Kings of Prussia and Hanover, are consulting at Berlin.

Turkey.—The insurrection in Turkey is spreading.

Spain.—The Spanish ministry is under the Presidency of Rossali.

Mr. Isgagenoll has accepted an invitation to attend a Banquet at Manchester, on the 7th January; he dines with the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool on the 4th inst.

Arrangements are progressing favorably at Limerick, for establishing a line of steamers to America.

W. M. Dyer is appointed British Consul at Mobile.

It is stated that overtures of conciliation have been made to the Cavaignac party, but firmly declined.

Abd-el-Kader sailed on the 21st, in a war steamer.

The Emperor was proclaimed on board the French ships in the river Tagus, on the 17th, when the French flag was saluted by all the English and American ships of war in the river.

The marriage of the Princess Clotilde with the Prince of Saxony, is officially announced.

We learn by telegraph, that modifications of the French Constitution are officially published in Paris.

Bravo Murillo, the Spanish Minister, has resigned, and is succeeded by Gen. Roncali.—The government announces the reception of the most satisfactory accounts from Cuba.

The Emperor of Australia is on a visit to the King of Prussia, at Berlin. The King of Hanover and other potentates, are also there. Great festivities are going on.

In Turkey, the question of the Holy Plans has been settled, the Porte ceding all demands of the French Ambassador.

The money market is in a bad state; it is reported that the Bank of Constantinople has been suppressed.

There is a formidable rise in Albania. The whole Danish race of European Turkey are said to be in a state of insubordination.

Dates from Australia are to the 29th September, which has declared a free port. The gold fields are very productive, yielding at the rate of fifteen pounds per annum.

Flour at Adelaide £23 per ton, and at Sidney £22.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on the 7th inst.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Orr, it was resolved that when the House adjourns, it adjourns until Monday, in order to afford members an opportunity to attend the ceremonies of the inauguration of the Washington Equestrian Statue.

Mr. Houston asked leave to report from the Committee on Ways and Means, the last of the General Appropriation Bills.

Mr. Stanley objected.

Mr. Houston said, the rules required the Appropriation Bills to be reported within thirty days, and he desired to be helped from to prepare the bill, he trusted that the gentleman would consent that he should report it. He raised the point of order which the Speaker overruled.

Mr. Houston—"Then I hope it will be put on the journal that a gentleman who helped me to prepare the bill, objected to its introduction."

Speaker—"That will not go on the journal."

Mr Stanley, with much spirit—"Yes, it will be put upon the journal, that I objected to reports out of order."

Mr. Hoosto —"I am perfectly willing for that."

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills. Twenty five Bills were acted upon without debate when the Committee rose and reported them to the House.

Mr Phelps suggested that they should vote on all at once. Objection was made.

Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mann, reported a bill making appropriations for the Navy. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then passed thirty four private bills, including one to relinquish to Ohio the additional portion of the Cumberland road in that State.

Adjourned till Monday.

☞ The Hon D L. Yulee, of Florida, is a letter to the Jacksonville News, dated Margarita, Fla., Dec. 27, denies the statement made sometime since by Ion, of the Baltimore Sun, to the effect that a curious correspondence between him and Mr Rhett, reflecting upon the conduct of some of their Southern conditions in the Senate, with respect to the compromise acts, was about to be published. He says that no such correspondence has ever taken place, nor any correspondence that he now remembers, upon any subject between the distinguished gentleman and himself, and that, therefore, there is no foundation for the report.

Democratic Convention.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th inst. A large delegation were present Judge Otis, of Sandusky, was appointed chairman. The Convention proceed to ballot for candidates for the different offices, which resulted as follows: For Governor, Medill received 171 votes; Mannypenny, 148, and Mc-Dowell, 15, whereupon Medill was declared nominated. L. Bliss, of Allen county, was nominated for Lieut. Governor; T. W. Bartley for Supreme Judge; J. G. Breaden for Treasurer, and William Trorrit for Secretary of State.

☞ It is with unfeigned regret that we have seen announced, in the Tennessee papers the decease of the Hon. Daniel L. Barton, of that State. This able and upright gentleman was a native of North Carolina, and represented the metropolitan district of that State in Congress from 1826 to 1833, when he removed to Tennessee, and settled in Bedford county, where he spent the remainder of his life in private and public usefulness, and died in the full enjoyment of the confidence and esteem, on the 10th of October last, aged about 64 years.

Maine.—The Legislature assembled at Augusta on the 5th instant. Louis O. Cowan, Whig, was elected clerk. No choice of President of the Senate was made, the Democrats refusing to vote until the vacancies are filled.—John C. Talbot, Democrat, was chosen Speaker of the House.

Extraordinary Progress in the North-west.—In De Bow's Review for January is an able article upon Wisconsin, from which we extract the following surprising statistics of progress:

1840, total population,	30,945
1845, " "	44,878
1846, " "	155,277
1847, " "	210,546
1850, " "	305,358

An increase at the rate of 890 per cent during the past ten years! At the present time, Wisconsin may safely claim a population of *four hundred thousand*. The valuation of taxable property in 1846 was $3,039, or one to every hundred inhabitants. This is a high degree of health, and facts gathered from the census returns show that Wisconsin is one of the healthiest States in the Union.

Milwaukie is the principal city in the State, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, ninety miles north of Chicago. This city has increased more rapidly than any city in the world. In 1836, there was but one frame building on the site of Milwaukie, and only one white family residing in this section of the country.

In 1838, the population was 900

1840,	"	1,751
1845,	"	9,700
1846,	"	9,655
1847,	"	14,061
1849,	"	18,000
1850,	"	20,061

And at the present time the population is at least 35,000.

☞ The Grand Duke of Tuscany has received an addition to his domestic happiness, or in other words, he has been blessed with a son, whom according to the Paris correspondent of the London Times, he has christened Giovanni Nepomuceno Maria Annunziata Giuseppe Gaetano Battista Ferdinando Baldassarre Luigi Gonzaga Pietro Alessandro Zanobi Antonio. By a private communication from Florence, our Paris correspondent says, that, consistently, much less punishment and persecution.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Mysteries of Providence.

Three months ago, when the American people were preparing to select their Chief Magistrate, all was gayety, hilarity and enthusiasm. The shock of death never darkened the minds of the excited masses and they prepared themselves for the polls as if there was nothing to be looked for, beyond the important day, but the triumph of their favorite. Of a sudden the Death Angel drew near, and struck the mightiest intellect of the nation. With the blow a star was laid in his grave just at the time when his friends had expected to cast their votes for him for the Presidential office. The polls were then made a scene of sorrow. Instead of joy the victors was darkened by the national gloom. The gems that saluted the successful candidate came closely on an echo upon the minute guns over the grave of Webster, and with the joyous peal of bells for victory was blended the sad tone of the funeral chimes.

A month or two passed by, and the shock of the national bereavement being over, again all moves joyously and exultingly about the choice of the nation; but again we seem to hear the rustling of the wings of Death, and the chosen candidate for the second office of the Republic, attacked by an insidious disease, is compelled to seek a foreign clime as a last resource for preserving his life. The hopes and prayers of the nation go with him; but all feel as if the fat had gone forth, and the decree of the Providence which is mightier than nations and wiser than earthly sages, will reverse the decision of the people and leave vacant the second place in the Republic.

Again, time moves on, and intrigue and speculation are busy at work with arrangements of the new administration. A few weeks will witness the pomp of inauguration, and he who is chosen to rule this mighty land, is the envied, the coveted, the caressed of all who can approach him—the happy choice of the freest people on earth, for the noblest office on earth! When his hopes are highest and his honors are approaching their climax, suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, a frightful calamity overtakes him. For an instant his life hangs upon the slender thread; but he is mercifully spared—spared, however, to mourn over the crushed and mangled form of his noble boy, the idol of his household, and the sole inheritor of his name. Vain are all earthly honors and honors at such a time. They cannot restore life to the crushed corpse, or happiness to the father's heart. Truly there are mysteries in the workings of Providence with the affairs of men. Who shall fathom them and point out the wisdom that directs them? They are past finding out; but the same Providence that orders them is able and ready to administer the consolation that can be looked for from no lower source, and to sustain while it chastises the helpless sons of men.

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An Asiatic Inquirer.—Some two miles up the river from St. Louis, on the Illinois, is a private sort of a little village called "The Centre." Here, not long since, the rustic youth of the vicinity congregated for a "dance," and of course they all came in their carriages, with the ancient unknown to our city belles and beaux. One interesting young man, having "imbibed" rather freely, became "fairified" in the course of the evening, and wisely concluded to retire for a short rest. A door ajar near the dancing hall revealed invitingly a heaped up bed, and of this he took possession with the prospect of an undisturbed 'sleeve.' It so happened, however, that this was the ladies' dressing room, and our somewhat bewildered host his eyes than a pair of blooming damsels came in from the hall and began adjusting their disordered ringlets, the air of the place, and the magical influence of looking the tenant of the bed. The girls had tongues (like the most of their 'sects') which ran on in this wise: "What a nice time we are having! I'm sure you heard nobody say anything about me, Jane?" "La, yes, Sally! Jim Brown says he never see you look so well as you do to-night. Have you heard nobody say anything about me?" "About you, why, certin: I heard Joe Flint tell Sam Jones that you was the prettiest dressed gurl in the room." Whereupon the dear things chuckled.

Sized up a little more and made off toward the ball room. They had hardly reached the door when the unknown friend of humanity found himself upon his elbow, and, quite intelligibly, though slowly, inquired: "Ha! you *heard my lovey say anything about me, gurls?*" Whereupon they took "Ha!" at that juncture! They fled with an explosive scream.

Transcendentalism.—An old old fellow thus describes, by two styles of definition, the thing known as a "Transcendentalist:" "They seem to have two definitions—one vulgar and t'other refined. The refined definition is this, and I've got it store: 'Transcendentalism is an effort to generalize the Unknown; to measure, and sound, and define that which has neither depth, nor size, nor form: to analyze the mist and make its residence in a meadow!' The part of the universal chaos which covers everything. My vulgar definition is this: Transcendentalism is an attempt by philosophers to measure the Almighty in a teacup."

Tupper Travestied.—Frazer's London Magazine has been showing up the pretentious of that amiable, weak, vain, and unconscionably conceited poetaster, Tupper. A withering imitation of his "Proverbial Philosophy" is embraced in the review, as for example:

The sun sets in the west; darkness envelops the earth.
Light is cheering; we have said it; when the sun is gone cheering comes.
Speech is the light of thought; silence is darkness. Candlelight is sun.
When the sun sets, daylight goes on, yet how it is light we cannot find out.
Speech, which is light, goes on, yet how it is light we cannot.
Speech without thought is heavy; heavy as flight without feathers.
Speech, then, is light and heavy; there is unity in contradiction.
We talk, but we have nothing to say: such talk is proverbial.
Give us a form of speech; give us a manner of speaking.
Sentences please on the lip, if the mouth will utter them tastefully.
Matter to say we have none, but we speak in the manner of Tupper.
Manner will make the man, and as for the matter—what matter?
Yet it is good to pause in a thing that might go on for ever.
Milk is sweet, nuts are hard, bricks are red, but white discolourly.
Let the voice die on the lip; the words of the wise are ended.

Domestic Life in Germany.

The following letter originally appeared in the Boston *Congregationalist*. It is from George P. Fisher, Esq., formerly Clerk in the State Department, under John M. Clayton:

I have become pretty much accustomed to the quiet, simple style of living, and like it. But the interest one feels in Germany is mainly a *spiritual* interest, and centres in the scientific, social, and domestic circles. In the last I see the life of the people. One finds here in the family an intimacy between parents and children, and a devotion of the father to his home circle. The calm German, whose world is in his books, and in his spiritual strength of the time, seeks his recreation, and his struggles, in the bosom of his home. And though he may not have much of the world's goods, he has treasures of knowledge often and a refinement of culture which the rich cannot buy.

Their fondness for titles is droll. Think of addressing a man as "Herr Gerhein Rath Regierungs und Medicinal Rath Rosenberben;" and you must put on all the titles, else you are impolite. So it is the universal custom for the wife to receive the titles of her husband, with the feminine termination; and I believe the ladies are more sensitive at their omission than the men. For instance, if the husband is "Professor," the wife is "Professorin;" if the husband is "Consistorial Rath," the wife must be addressed as "Consistorial Rathinn," else she may be enraged.

The distinction of ranks and occupations is very nicely observed and preserved; and it is for this purpose, I suppose, that the custom of name's occupation is prefixed to his proper name. For example, you hear always of "merchant" such-a-one, and "cabinet maker" so-and-so; and the same is reminded to the day of his death of his own and his father's occupation. The proclamation of the banns of marriage in the pulpit is on this style: "On such a day next week (Sunday in church as the following: Mr. Bookseller Herman Frederick Gotlob Fleishe, son of Iron-dealer (so-and-so) and Dorothea Maria Schmidt, daughter of Bookkeeper (so and so) intend marriage."

When I have talked with intelligent Germans themselves about this title mania, they have given it; but it was the one on, so all of them must conform. Foreigners, however, are allowed some liberties. Thus, although I have a man, has six titles, I generally put on three and sometimes four. However, I find it best to conform to the manners of the people.—I even attended a grand festival in honor of the King's birthday, and joined in giving the health of the King, Queen, and all the royal family; while a friend by me drank to the "one and thirty states of the German Union."

Deeds are of every day occurrence; and more comic than tragic, being fought with swords, and fatal encounters in my neighborhood. As the armor of the combatants is an effectual protection for every part of the person excepting the face, which is consequently the object of attack, the custom of dueling is defended zealously by almost all the students, and is accomplished with the ceremonies which have come down from the time of chivalry. Of course, in the German Universities there is always a teacher of fencing, who prepares the young Jessies and Divies in the "noble art of self-defence."

Let me not forget to say that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is exciting great attention in Germany. Three translations have already appeared; and the utmost curiosity is felt here to learn something respecting the "slaves." Indeed their interest seems be about equally divided between the slaves and Mormons. On hardly any subject have I been more questioned than concerning the Mormons, a people with whom I have very little acquaintance. If I live and come to London, I could make a small fortune among those speculative philosophic meditative *Deutschen*.

The rapid progress of the Americans, indeed their hasty in everything, is a marvel to the more quiet nations of the old world. The swiftness of one railroads and steamboats, with the accidents and explosions are carefully reported in the papers. When they tell us that three persons a day are killed, it is only that we may know about the horrid, &c., as we do that we were killed in a railroad accident. Yesterday, in the city of Providence with the affairs of men. Who shall fathom them and point out the wisdom that directs them? They are past finding out; but the same Providence that orders them is able and ready to administer the consolation that can be looked for from no lower source, and to sustain while it chastises the helpless sons of men.

☞ When death is at the door, the recently widdi would have saved life, if substitution is lawful, by his loss. Many a man has died for his wife, at that when the stomach will not digest fluid—when the most powerful remedies are of no avail—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite feeble, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensitive, and the whole system prostrated by disease—there is one remedy, the power of which is universally admitted, and has been the means of restoring to perfect health thousands, as none can doubt who will examine the evidence contained in Dr. Swaim's Panacea literature, prepared by Dr. C. Swaim, Philadelphia, and sold by druggists generally throughout the country. Those who are afflicted with any disease originating in a disordered liver, will find in this remedy a most valuable assistant in the work of restoration to health. Dr. Swaim's Panacea is also a most valuable remedy for all diseases of the blood, skin, and mucous membranes, and for all scrofulous affections. Dr. Swaim's Panacea is sold by druggists generally throughout the country.

Victoria at Guildhall.

Occasionally the Lord Mayor of London invites the Queen to a ball in the "city." It occurs scarcely oftener than once in ten years, and is considered to be an exceedingly grand event. An American lady, who was present when last the court and city met, describes the affair in a very amusing manner. In the absence of the *National Intelligencer*, from her lively narrative, we extract the following passage:

No bravar show need you wish to see than a crowd of English nobility in full dress, among them the greatest in the land—statesmen, warriors, and beauty famous, clustered, as on this occasion, around the fair young sovereign. The Queen wore cloth of gold, trimmed with lace and jewels, with necklace, earrings, George and Garter, as at the opera; her wreath of small red poppies and wheat sheaves fastened in with large diamonds; a love of a lace hand kerchief, and bouquet of preposterous size. The Duchess of Kent sat on her right, and the Duke of Cambridge stood on the left of Prince Albert, who, in full uniform, looked as handsome as the hero prince of a fairy tale. Near the throne stood the Lord Mayor, a most interesting personage, in his robes of office, and bearing the insignias of his power and general magnificence; and indeed in that assemblage there was not a handsomer, more dignified, stately gentleman than his worship; attired in very rich dress, with flowing crimson velvet robes, gold chains, and other insignia of office, he will do full credit to the knighthood, with which of course he is to be invested. But I opened my eyes very wide when I saw him kneel to the Queen several times, merely to ask a question!

The result of one of these old-world postures was, that her majesty and the Prince stood up, a circle was formed, and the company advanced in file before her to courtesy their homage.—From the depths of the hall they rushed, and very gracefully were their salutations returned; but, from the awkwardness of the city people, apparently not knowing whether to kneel, and falling over each other in their confusion, united the most graceful and the most awkward, with their eagerness to pass at the royal party; for an instant his life hangs upon the slender thread; but he is mercifully spared ward, however, to mourn over the crushed and mangled form of his noble boy, the idol of his household, and the sole inheritor of his name. Vain are all earthly honors and honors at such a time. They cannot restore life to the crush ed corpse, or happiness to the father's heart. Truly there are mysteries in the workings of Providence with the affairs of men. Who shall fathom them and point out the wisdom that directs them? They are past finding out; but the same Providence that orders them is able and ready to administer the consolation that can be looked for from no lower source, and to sustain while it chastises the helpless sons of men.

☞ The *Knickerbocker* for January has been several days on our table, but it is none the less appreciated for the apparent delay in noticing it. The publication of Putnam's Magazine seems to have excited Knick. to increased diligence. The following is a taste of the editor's table:

An Asiatic Inquirer.—Some two miles up the river from St. Louis, on the Illinois, is a private sort of a little village called "The Centre." Here, not long since, the rustic youth of the vicinity congregated for a "dance," and of course they all came in their carriages, with the ancient unknown to our city belles and beaux. One interesting young man, having "imbibed" rather freely, became "fairified" in the course of the evening, and wisely concluded to retire for a short rest. A door ajar near the dancing hall revealed invitingly a heaped up bed, and of this he took possession with the prospect of an undisturbed 'sleeve.' It so happened, however, that this was the ladies' dressing room, and our somewhat bewildered host his eyes than a pair of blooming damsels came in from the hall and began adjusting their disordered ringlets, the air of the place, and the magical influence of looking the tenant of the bed. The girls had tongues (like the most of their 'sects') which ran on in this wise: "What a nice time we are having! I'm sure you heard nobody say anything about me, Jane?" "La, yes, Sally! Jim Brown says he never see you look so well as you do to-night. Have you heard nobody say anything about me?" "About you, why, certin: I heard Joe Flint tell Sam Jones that you was the prettiest dressed gurl in the room." Whereupon the dear things chuckled.

Sized up a little more and made off toward the ball room. They had hardly reached the door when the unknown friend of humanity found himself upon his elbow, and, quite intelligibly, though slowly, inquired: "Ha! you *heard my lovey say anything about me, gurls?*" Whereupon they took "Ha!" at that juncture! They fled with an explosive scream.

Transcendentalism.—An old old fellow thus describes, by two styles of definition, the thing known as a "Transcendentalist:" "They seem to have two definitions—one vulgar and t'other refined. The refined definition is this, and I've got it store: 'Transcendentalism is an effort to generalize the Unknown; to measure, and sound, and define that which has neither depth, nor size, nor form: to analyze the mist and make its residence in a meadow!' The part of the universal chaos which covers everything. My vulgar definition is this: Transcendentalism is an attempt by philosophers to measure the Almighty in a teacup."

Tupper Travestied.—Frazer's London Magazine has been showing up the pretentious of that amiable, weak, vain, and unconscionably conceited poetaster, Tupper. A withering imitation of his "Proverbial Philosophy" is embraced in the review, as for example:

The sun sets in the west; darkness envelops the earth.
Light is cheering; we have said it; when the sun is gone cheering comes.
Speech is the light of thought; silence is darkness. Candlelight is sun.
When the sun sets, daylight goes on, yet how it is light we cannot find out.
Speech, which is light, goes on, yet how it is light we cannot.
Speech without thought is heavy; heavy as flight without feathers.
Speech, then, is light and heavy; there is unity in contradiction.
We talk, but we have nothing to say: such talk is proverbial.
Give us a form of speech; give us a manner of speaking.
Sentences please on the lip, if the mouth will utter them tastefully.
Matter to say we have none, but we speak in the manner of Tupper.
Manner will make the man, and as for the matter—what matter?
Yet it is good to pause in a thing that might go on for ever.
Milk is sweet, nuts are hard, bricks are red, but white discolourly.
Let the voice die on the lip; the words of the wise are ended.

Domestic Life in Germany.

The following letter originally appeared in the Boston *Congregationalist*. It is from George P. Fisher, Esq., formerly Clerk in the State Department, under John M. Clayton:

I have become pretty much accustomed to the quiet, simple style of living, and like it. But the interest one feels in Germany is mainly a *spiritual* interest, and centres in the scientific, social, and domestic circles. In the last I see the life of the people. One finds here in the family an intimacy between parents and children, and a devotion of the father to his home circle. The calm German, whose world is in his books, and in his spiritual strength of the time, seeks his recreation, and his struggles, in the bosom of his home. And though he may not have much of the world's goods, he has treasures of knowledge often and a refinement of culture which the rich cannot buy.

Their fondness for titles is droll. Think of addressing a man as "Herr Gerhein Rath Regierungs und Medicinal Rath Rosenberben;" and you must put on all the titles, else you are impolite. So it is the universal custom for the wife to receive the titles of her husband, with the feminine termination; and I believe the ladies are more sensitive at their omission than the men. For instance, if the husband is "Professor," the wife is "Professorin;" if the husband is "Consistorial Rath," the wife must be addressed as "Consistorial Rathinn," else she may be enraged.

The distinction of ranks and occupations is very nicely observed and preserved; and it is for this purpose, I suppose, that the custom of name's occupation is prefixed to his proper name. For example, you hear always of "merchant" such-a-one, and "cabinet maker" so-and-so; and the same is reminded to the day of his death of his own and his father's occupation. The proclamation of the banns of marriage in the pulpit is on this style: "On such a day next week (Sunday in church as the following: Mr. Bookseller Herman Frederick Gotlob Fleishe, son of Iron-dealer (so-and-so) and Dorothea Maria Schmidt, daughter of Bookkeeper (so and so) intend marriage."

When I have talked with intelligent Germans themselves about this title mania, they have given it; but it was the one on, so all of them must conform. Foreigners, however, are allowed some liberties. Thus, although I have a man, has six titles, I generally put on three and sometimes four. However, I find it best to conform to the manners of the people.—I even attended a grand festival in honor of the King's birthday, and joined in giving the health of the King, Queen, and all the royal family; while a friend by me drank to the "one and thirty states of the German Union."

Deeds are of every day occurrence; and more comic than tragic, being fought with swords, and fatal encounters in my neighborhood. As the armor of the combatants is an effectual protection for every part of the person excepting the face, which is consequently the object of attack, the custom of dueling is defended zealously by almost all the students, and is accomplished with the ceremonies which have come down from the time of chivalry. Of course, in the German Universities there is always a teacher of fencing, who prepares the young Jessies and Divies in the "noble art of self-defence."

Let me not forget to say that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is exciting great attention in Germany. Three translations have already appeared; and the utmost curiosity is felt here to learn something respecting the "slaves." Indeed their interest seems be about equally divided between the slaves and Mormons. On hardly any subject have I been more questioned than concerning the Mormons, a people with whom I have very little acquaintance. If I live and come to London, I could make a small fortune among those speculative philosophic meditative *Deutschen*.

☞ It is with unfeigned regret that we have seen announced, in the Tennessee papers the decease of the Hon. Daniel L. Barton, of that State. This able and upright gentleman was a native of North Carolina, and represented the metropolitan district of that State in Congress from 1826 to 1833, when he removed to Tennessee, and settled in Bedford county, where he spent the remainder of his life in private and public usefulness, and died in the full enjoyment of the confidence and esteem, on the 10th of October last, aged about 64 years.

Maine.—The Legislature assembled at Augusta on the 5th instant. Louis O. Cowan, Whig, was elected clerk. No choice of President of the Senate was made, the Democrats refusing to vote until the vacancies are filled.—John C. Talbot, Democrat, was chosen Speaker of the House.

Extraordinary Progress in the North-west.—In De Bow's *Review* for January is an able article upon Wisconsin, from which we extract the following surprising statistics of progress:

1840, total population,	30,945
1845, " "	44,878
1846, " "	155,277
1847, " "	210,546
1850, " "	305,358

An increase at the rate of 890 per cent during the past ten years! At the present time, Wisconsin may safely claim a population of *four hundred thousand*. The valuation of taxable property in 1846 was $3,039, or one to every hundred inhabitants. This is a high degree of health, and facts gathered from the census returns show that Wisconsin is one of the healthiest States in the Union.

Milwaukie is the principal city in the State, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, ninety miles north of Chicago. This city has increased more rapidly than any city in the world. In 1836, there was but one frame building on the site of Milwaukie, and only one white family residing in this section of the country.

In 1838, the population was 900

1840,	"	1,751
1845,	"	9,700
1846,	"	9,655
1847,	"	14,061
1849,	"	18,000
1850,	"	20,061

And at the present time the population is at least 35,000.

☞ The Grand Duke of Tuscany has received an addition to his domestic happiness, or in other words, he has been blessed with a son, whom according to the Paris correspondent of the London Times, he has christened Giovanni Nepomuceno Maria Annunziata Giuseppe Gaetano Battista Ferdinando Baldassarre Luigi Gonzaga Pietro Alessandro Zanobi Antonio. By a private communication from Florence, our Paris correspondent says, that, consistently, much less punishment and persecution.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, January 17, 1853.

The Sugar market was quiet and dull during most of last week and has been entirely neglected to-day, and the sales which amounted to 4,000 hhds, were effected at unchanged prices.

Sugars.—Classification—Louisiana and Mississippi.

Inferior	5¼ @5¾	Fair	6¼ @6⅝
Ordinary	5¾ @6	Fully Fair	6⅞
Good Ordinary	6 @6¼	Prime	6¾
Low Middling	6¼ @6½	Good and Fine	—
Middling Fair	6⅝ @6¾		

Molasses.—Common to prime, 18 @ 20c.

There was a fair demand for Sugar to-day, and 1,300 hhds changed hands, at former prices. We quote Fair 6¾ @6¾c.

In Molasses, the transactions amounted to 12,000 hhds., at 21c for fermenting, and 22¼ @22½ @ gallon for prime lots.

The Flour market opens a droopingly aspect to-day, and prices lower. The sales reached 4,500 bbls., at $4 20@5 for Ohio, the latter for small lots; $5 25 for St. Louis, and $5 @5 06 for choice extra brands. About 1,000 bbls. unbranded Ohio were offered at $4 @4 25. In Corn, a large business was done, the sales amounting to upwards of 30,000 sacks, at 47@48c for prime, inferior and mixed, and 50@55c for good white to prime yellow. In Provisions, there is but little change. About 600 bbls. of uninspected Mess Pork were sold at $17 50, and 200 bbls branded in two lots at $18. Bacon is in good demand, with sales of 200 casks Sides, at 9¾c, and some small lots of Prime sugar cured Hams at 11@12c. Of Lard, 400 bbls and tierces were sold at 10¾ @10¾c, and 100 kegs at 11c @ lb.

Whiskey is selling to a limited extent, at 20¼ @20½c @ gallon for rectified.

Coffee was brisk, with sales of 5,000 sacks, at 8¾ @9c.

A sale of 500 bales India Bagging was made on Saturday, at 11½c.

Exchanges rule so before quoted, with a moderate demand. Sterling, 10¾ @10⅝; Paris 5f. 27½ @5f. 21⅞; Bills on New York at 50 days, 2¼ @2½ @ cent discount. Checks, 1 @1¼ @ cent dis.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	7½ @8¾ @ cent pr