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The New Orleans Bee.

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Our Daily has every THURSDAY, in each large paper on the two insertions, and the three first in each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1854.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 21, 1854.

THE MAIL.—The Northern Mail came through yesterday, bringing dates from New York to the 13th, from Baltimore to the 14th and from Charleston to the 16th inst.

JUDICIAL SALES.

We find in yesterday's *Bulletin* the annexed copy of a bill which was introduced into the Senate a day or two ago:

An Act regulating Judicial Sales in the Parishes of Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act, all sales made under any order or decree of a Court in the Parish of Orleans, except that of Justices of the Peace, whether of successions, property or otherwise, shall be made by the Sheriff of said Parish, and by no other party or officer, and all and every act which may conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The strikes as as a most unwise and unnecessary project. Every act presented to the Legislature must be founded in some reason, good or bad, but where at a loss to conceive the grounds upon which it is proposed to change the present satisfactory and approved mode of effecting judicial sales. It cannot be alleged that public opinion demands the abrogation of the existing system, for almost the entire community is in favor of the law as it stands, and opposed to any change whatever.

While, however, no argument is alleged to sustain the expediency of the proposed amendment, there are a thousand potent and unanswerable ones militating against it. In the first place, judicial sales are a source of considerable revenue to the State. The auctioneer who sells the property belonging to a succession pays into the public treasury a certain commission, and in the course of the year the amount thus accruing to the finances of the State becomes quite a material part of its resources. If judicial sales are transferred from the auctioneer to the sheriff, the State voluntarily forfeits a part of her revenue. The late message of the Executive proves that she is very far from being in a condition to justify the relinquishment of any portion of her regular assets.

Again, property sold by the Sheriff is necessarily apt to be sacrificed. There is no choice or discretion in the matter. The executors, tutors or guardians of estates about to be sold will be compelled by law to assign to the Sheriff the right of sale. However well disposed this functionary may be, he cannot possibly effect sales to the same advantage, as an auctioneer, who is selected by the parties on account of his popularity, the extent of his business, his tact and knowledge. The auctioneer's commission depends upon the price which the property will bring. He, therefore, directly his interest to do the very best that he can for the parties who employ him. To vest the right of selling in the sheriff is an indirect wrong to the heirs, condemning them without their own consent, to incur the risk of loss, and depriving them of all power to select time, place and person in the disposal of successions.

Why, of all functionaries, should the Sheriff be constituted the sole recipient of the immense pecuniary advantages which would be derived from this bill? It is no secret that the Sheriffalty of New Orleans is already the most lucrative office in the State. Its receipts are almost princely—as all executive officers ought to be, to ensure a competency to any one who has the luck to occupy the place for two successive terms. For what purpose, then, does the Legislature seek to increase the already splendid emoluments of the office?—and especially when such increase can only be accomplished by the enactment of a law repugnant at once to every principle of justice and of sound democracy. We do earnestly hope that the General Assembly will not lightly or heedlessly give its sanction to the project. Let the members consult the bar of New Orleans, the auctioneers of our city, let them ask the opinion of intelligent and impartial citizens, and they will speedily discover that the ill-considered measure of the bill in question would not only be viewed as a grievous oppression, but would be the most unpopular act that the Legislature could possibly perpetrate.

THE RETURN OF JOURNEY.—Some ten or twelve years ago a Scotchman arrived in our city, without any thing except his industry and sobriety to depend upon. His face which bore the stamp of honesty, obtained from a provident and liberal firm credit for a barrel of flour and a bushel of sugar. With this slender stock, our worthy son of the Land of Cakes opened a miserable grocery, and commenced his career in Louisiana, toiled day and night, combined unwearied labor with rigid and self-denying frugality, and at the end of a year, found himself out of debt, and with a fair prospect before him of earning a comfortable subsistence.

Several, persevering and hard-working he devoted himself to his business, gradually extending it from year to year, and pursuing the safe and beaten path of economy and labor, until by degrees the small shop insensibly assumed broader proportions, then became a roomy and commodious storehold at length grew altogether magnificent for the accommodation of the now handsome and increasing business. Our canny friend by this time, had reaped bountifully from the rich products sown by his skill and industry. He purchased the property originally leased by him; demolished the store which had witnessed his early and humble efforts, and erected a spacious and costly three-story brick edifice, in the rear of which a steam saw-factory, and every means and appliance for the prosecution of his business transactions. A verdant two-more, and DAVID GOWANS, for his of high we write, had amassed a fortune estimated at something more than a *p'ums*, and leaving the management of his large establishment to his partner and brother in law, Bailie MORRISON, retired to his native town of Glasgow, where he has since resided, though we believe, he contemplated an eventual return to New Orleans. Mr GOWANS could not have confided his important interests to a more experienced, more truly honorable and more intelligent gentleman, than his associate, and our friend, ROBERT MORRISON.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES.—The Bateman Testimonial takes place this evening, upon which occasion Miss JULIA DEAN, Mr. JAMISON, Miss KATE BATEMAN and Miss ELLEN BATEMAN will appear. The performances will commence with the domestic drama entitled "My Grandmother's Pet," in which Miss KATE Bateman performs the part of the Young Scamp. After the which Miss ELLEN HATEMAN will appear in the character of a New Orleans Newsboy, and will sing a comic song entitled "Young America." To be followed by the petit comedy of "The Morning Call," in which Miss DEAN will personate Mrs Cheltington. Mr. JAMISON will recite Byron's poem of "Darkness." After this will be performed the successful piece entitled "The Young Couple," in which both the Batemans appear. The bills to conclude with the farce of the" Windmill." The theatre will be quite small to contain the audience.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The excellent comedy "Time Tries All" will be performed this evening. Hass, Allen, Holland and Mrs. Howard personate the principle characters. To be followed by a Pas de Fascination, by Sesorita SOTO and Mr. O. W. SMITH. Afterwards the interesting drama of The Maid of Cuba," succeeded by the Bolero de Cadiz, danced by SOTO and SMITH. The performances conclude with the farce of and Alarming Sacrifice.

RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE.—With Mdme Jourdaine, Monk, Bennett, and Masters Ferdinand and Theodore, to say nothing of other amusing performances, there is attraction enough at this establishment to fill it nightly.

SOUVENIR MUSEUM.—The Mysterious Lady continues the wonder and puzzle of every body, while Mrs. Graham's mountainous obesity, the Manageress and the Consorama, are all well worth a visit.

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.—We know not when we experienced more pleasure than by a visit to the Floating Palace yesterday. We took a little daughter with us; and we were really more interested by witnessing her emotions than by the sight of the animals themselves. She declared that the cats were the biggest she had ever seen, and the kittens were even larger than our favorite in the kitchen, but when most excited her astonishment was the fact that Van Amburgh had them under better control and than they were, one and all, more obedient to his will, than was even pussy at home.

Young as she was, she was somewhat versed in history and recollecting only one man who had so large a variety under his control, concluded, very legitimately, that Van Amburgh must be a descendant of the veritable Capt. Noah.

The hour of dinner is 5 o'clock. Let every one go, and see the process of mastication and feel, to be naturally ill, how small must be the chance if subjected to the contemporation.

☞ The fashionable auction of toy and fancy goods, advertised in the unsurpassed sale of such handsomed and fine goodsgoods and toys, from imported, Foreign and American Toy Stores, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, at Warerooms of Miles Lee, 66 Camp street.

[illegible] to call
[illegible] Jan 21

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JUDAH TOURO

The mortal remains of the late JUDAH TOURO were consigned yesterday morning to the cemetery of the Hebrew Congregation of the "Dispersed of Judah," of which the deceased was a member. No invitations to his obsequies had been issued, in accordance with the well known aversion of Mr. TOURO to ostentatious displays on such melancholy occasions. Nevertheless, the profound respect entertained for the character of the deceased, brought together spontaneously one of the largest assemblages of citizens we have ever beheld. A military escort had been offered, but was declined, from a desire to do nothing inconsistent with the views of the deceased. For similar reasons no regular pall bearers were appointed. The body was encased in one of FISK'S patent metallic coffins, as it is the intention of the executors to remove it to Newport, and place it in the cemetery in that place where the remains of the several members of Mr. TOURO'S family now repose. The hearse was plain and destitute of all ornament and trappings, this being the custom among the Israelites, according to whose faith death levels all earthly distinctions.

The Rev. J. K. GUTHRIN, pastor of the Portuguese Hebrew Congregation, delivered an address over the body, before it was placed upon the hearse. His remarks were replete with feeling and eloquence, and drew tears from the eyes of his listeners. The funeral train was immense, almost every carriage in the city being filled. In the first carriage were seated Mr. GUTHRIN, and that old and faithful friend of the deceased, the Rev. THEODORE CLAPP. The occupants of the second carriage were Messrs. R. D. SHEPHARD, A. K. JOSEPHS, G. KORNHERDT and P. CAZENAVE, whom we understand to be the executors of the will—In the third carriage were the officers of the two Hebrew Congregations of our city, and in the fourth Mr. TOURO'S particular friends, the Messrs. MONTGOMERY. Then followed a long line of vehicles occupied by a multitude of citizens who had congregated together to pay the last solemn tribute of respect and sorrow to the memory of their just, honest and benevolent townsman. As the procession filed past the Synagogue, the portals of that temple of God were thrown open, in token of respect to the benefactor of its Congregation.

Having reached the Cemetery on the Metairie Ridge, the corpse was placed in the building specially dedicated to the dead, and the impressive ritual of the Jewish faith was chaunted with fitting solemnity. The coffin was then deposited in a vault which had been prepared for the purpose, precisely in the centre of the walks of the burying ground, where it will remain temporarily, until his Executors make arrangements to remove it to Newport. It is in contemplation to erect a suitable monument on the spot where the body now sleeps.

The will of Mr. TOURO will be opened on Monday morning next, in the proper Court. Although its specific provisions cannot be known until then, we hear it rumored that liberal bequests are made to all the charitable institutions of our city, as well as to many in other cities of the Union; and that the will of the deceased is in perfect keeping with the character of the testator—being marked by great good sense and discrimination, and a princely, yet judicious benevolence.

HEALTH OF CITIES.

The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending January 7, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	Population.	Proportion.
Boston,	100	135,248	1 in 1,352
New York,	511	515,547	1 in 1,009
Philadelphia,	211	350,000	1 in 1,658
Baltimore,	115	169,925	1 in 1,469
Charleston,	29	60,014	1 in 2,069

New Orleans which is omitted in this table, ought to head the list. With a population of at least 140,000, the deaths during the period referred to, were but 40, or 1 in 1750—showing clearly that the Crescent city is now the healthiest of any in the Union.

☞ Our thanks are due J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for a copy of H. W. Gibbs's Documentary History of the American Revolution, consisting of letters and papers relative to the contest for liberty, chiefly in the colonies, in 1781 and 1782, from originals in the possession of the editor and other sources. An interesting volume.

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons held their annual election on Thursday evening last, when the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the present Masonic year:

M. W. Wm. M Perkins, Grand Master.
R. W. Wm. Hawkins, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. H. W Huntington, S. G. Warden.
R. W. G. D Shadburne, J. G. Warden.
R. W. Rev. C. W. Duffield, G. Chaplain.
W. S. Rusk, G Treasurer.
W. S. G Rusk, G Secretary.
W. J. Michael Robertson, G S. D
W. F. M Gaudet, G J. D
W. W. Pridleman, G. Marshal.
W. C. W Newton, G S. B.
W. S. W Odell, G Pursuivant.
W. S. P Solomon, } G Stewards.
W. S. Mercer, }
W. S. A Dehlrel, }
W. J. A Kellowes, }
W. J. H Holland, G Tyler.
Jos Chollet, G Tyler.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE was not in session on the 13th inst.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Latham, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill extending until March 1855, the act to ascertain and settle private land claims in California; passed.

Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Homestead Bill, with amendments. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Gentry, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the subject was referred, reported a bill providing that persons hereafter born, or who may hereafter be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were, or who shall be at the time of their birth, citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered, and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, provided, however, the rights of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have resided in the United States. The second section reads, that any woman married, or who shall be married, to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed, and taken to be a citizen.

The bill passed under the operation of the previous question.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Ewing delivered a speech against the imposition of tonnage duties.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill providing that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall, from the passage of the act, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Hall had submitted a substitute for the above, making the proposed law applicable hereafter when the office shall become vacant. There was no action upon it, says the

The bill as amended was then rejected—years 70, nays 107.

Mr. McDonald moved to reconsider the vote, and lay that motion on the table, whereupon motions were severally made to adjourn and for a call of the House, both of which were voted down by yeas and nays.

The motion of Mr. McDonald was agreed to—yeas 105, nays 39.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—The mysterious murder of Dr. Lozier is still the theme every where about the city. The incidents that came out in the course of the coroner's inquest are of a very curious character. The evidence looks black against the servant girl in the employ of Lozier. One of the witnesses testifies that when he was called into the room to see the dead body there was no newspaper in the grate. The next time he saw it was in the man's hand, therefore, after the dead was done—contrary to the girl's statement. This girl, be it remembered, was the person who first discovered the dead body.

Paul Ritter and Martin Read, who had just served out their time in the Brooklyn prison, to which they had been sentenced for eight months, for stealing, were re arrested on Thursday, the moment they were released, charged with being the murderers of a man named William Forshew, found dead in the cellar of No. 3 Third Avenue and Thirty-Second street, on March last.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. E. Mills have united the Californian steam lines. The "Yankee Blade" will leave New York about the 30th inst., to go round the Horn.

The Crystal Palace Association recently voted Capt. Charles Henry Davis and Capt. Dupont, Superintendents of the Crystal Palace, each a service of plate costing $1,000.

Another meeting was held on Thursday for the purpose of receiving expressions of sympathy in behalf of Messrs. Wopfer, Lemon & Co., sufferers by the burning of the Lafayette Hotel, and hearing the report of a committee previously appointed. The amount of "sympathy" expressed was nearly $40,000, and this was rendered on the condition that $150,000 should be raised for the erection of a new hotel to replace the one lately burned.

On Thursday night three men, named William James and Michael Lynch, belonging to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

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AN INCIDENT AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—

A letter from Washington, in the Petersburg *Democrat*, pays the following incident occurred at the Navy Department on the 4th inst:

A young and accomplished lady was called to the Secretary relative to some suspicions which were cast upon the legality of the ceremony of her recent marriage with a Lieutenant in the Naval service. She stated that some months since she was conducted to the altar by a friend, and there married to her supposed husband, by a person ostensibly an Episcopal clergyman—that they were then pronounced man and wife—that they went to the house of the officiating clergyman, where they were presented with refreshments, according to the Episcopal ritual—that they then left the house, immediately on the conclusion of the ceremony, and proceeded to the depot, where they took the cars for Baltimore, where they remained a few days, and then returned to Washington, where they have since resided. She further stated that she had been informed by report, that the person who officiated on the occasion was not a clergyman, but a gentleman of this city, who had assumed the garb of a clergyman, that it might add solemnity to the occasion. She was then asked if she could identify the person who officiated on the occasion, and replied that she could, and that she had received a letter from him, which she had destroyed. She was then asked if she could identify the handwriting of the letter, and replied that she could. She was then asked if she could identify the handwriting of the letter, and replied that she could. She was then asked if she could identify the handwriting of the letter, and replied that she could