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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language on the broadsheet, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion. 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.

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

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 31, 1854.

THE NAPIERES MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

TACIT MORTGAGES.

Last year Senator KING of New Orleans, introduced into the Legislature an act providing for the abolition of Tacit Mortgages—a measure of which at least seven eighths of the community are decidedly in favor. We examined Mr. KING's bill at the time, and analyzed its provisions with some care, feeling satisfied that the chief obstacle to the abrogation of the vicious system now in force, was the difficulty of making its repeal compatible with the leading principles of the Civil Code, and especially with those benign features which recognize and protect the rights of minors and married women. Mr. KING's project was certainly the best we had seen. It had been drawn up by a skillful jurist, submitted to some of the most thorough masters of civil laws to be found in the Bar of Louisiana, and had received their sanction. It might not have been absolutely perfect, for it was not to be expected that the first attempt at the destruction of the complicated and infinitely ramified system of Tacit Mortgages, which had prevailed in Louisiana for so many years, and had wormed its way and entwined itself with every species of property legislation, would be entirely successful; or that any enactment framed as a substitute for this all pervading and heavy abuse, would be utterly free from imperfection and error. The General Assembly should have viewed the bill as a bold and vigorous effort at reform—should have improved it as far as the wisdom and experience of the Legislature enabled them to do, and should have passed it—if only for the purpose of giving a trial to the first real and resolute attempt to uproot and destroy a system that has for years been a standing nuisance, and a serious drawback to our prosperity. Had this bill been adopted, the practical operation would have been remarked, and its defects would have been remedied. It is folly to imagine that a system so intimately bleeded with our entire Code of civil Jurisprudence, and by which the rights of property have for so long a period been regulated, can be swept away at a single stroke; or that any act, however carefully and ably worded, or with the best and most sincere intentions, will at once and forever accomplish the object in view. The utmost that can be hoped, is to reach the principle—to discover the true method of proceeding. Time will indicate the necessary details, and will gradually fill up the outline and complete the work.

Such ideas, however, did not meet with much favor from the Legislature. Because Mr. KING's bill was not perfect, it was deemed unsuitable, and after infinite discussion, the Legislature adjourned, leaving Tacit Mortgages to flourish in rank and unimpaired luxuriance—still exerting their baneful influence upon landed property, and locking up millions of real estate which, under the ignorance and error of the system is regarded as absolutely the very worst possible security for debt.

We perceive that Mr. KING has again turned his project, and though we have not yet seen a copy of the bill, it may be presumed that he has during the interval of the past summer and autumn, examined its provisions with rigid scrutiny, and sought to render it as free from objection as possible. The best course which the General Assembly can pursue is, in our opinion to pass the bill. The system is a crying evil, a constant, unvarying source of complaint—a blot and blur upon legislation—an incubus upon a multitude of pecuniary transactions, and worst of all, a demoralizing and ever active agent that tempts to dishonesty and proffers a premium to fraud. It has already been too long suffered to stain our statutes, and should be abolished without further delay.

GUTTCHALK'S BUNKER HILL.—We recently enjoyed the opportunity of hearing the rehearsal of this magnificent patriotic symphony. It will doubtless, if executed in the proper spirit, be one of the most effective compositions ever performed. "Bunker Hill" opens with a fine prelude for the piano, expressive of tumult, terror, courage, and those mingled sentiments of emotion which may be supposed to agitate a nation on the eve of a conflict for freedom. Following this burst, is a touching episode of melody descriptive of the parting of lovers, parents and children, friends, etc. The air is maintained by the piano, which flows on in a gentle stream, with a thousand harmonious caprices. Suddenly "God save the King" is heard in the distance, and "Yankee Doodle" replies, in the midst of an outburst of martial music.

The battle is next represented by a succession of wild and striking fugues. Ever and anon amidst the pauses of the instruments, are heard shreds of the British national hymn, towards the American melody replies, at first faintly, and at last triumphant and with pealing intonation. Finally, the stately march of Hail Columbia is played, accompanied by trumpets and drums, and distant drums, and distant sounds of artillery. The finale is composed of Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle, combined so that they are both performed at the same time—the pianos playing the one, and fife the other. In the course of the piece, GUTTCHALK concerts some masterly and immensely difficult variations on the British national anthem.

The public will be enabled to appreciate this beautiful and original composition, as it will be positively performed to-morrow evening at GUTTCHALK's Concert.

MRS. SUTTON.—It will be seen by the announcement under the proper head that this delicious artist will commence a series of Concerts at Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening next, the 6th February. The sale of seats will begin on Saturday next. Miss SUTTON's troupe is one of the finest ever collected, embracing besides herself, a celebrated tenor, a bass and a baritone, a splendid pianist and a charming violinist. The success of her entertainments will no doubt be most brilliant.

ALEXANDER DIMITRY—This accomplished scholar and eloquent speaker delivers this evening an introductory lecture on his course on General History, Civilization, Arts, Sciences and Philosophy. The lecture takes place at the Lyceum Hall, and is free to the public. Who ever listens to ALEXANDER DIMITRY may be certain of an intellectual banquet.

DELIAR AND THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—We publish in another part of our columns a complimentary correspondence between Mr DeBar, lessee of the St. Charles Theatre, and the committee on balls and benefits of the Firemen's Charitable Association. Mr. DeBar generously tenders the use of the St. Charles, on the 5th of February of every year, so long as he is lessee, for a benefit to the Association with a private donation of $50 on his own account.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—The venerable John KEYT died, yesterday, for over 50 years a resident of New Orleans, died on Sunday last, at the ripe age of 87. He had been engaged for many years in mercantile pursuits, and had accumulated a handsome fortune which reverts to his only son. Mr. SMITH was generally respected and esteemed. He was exceedingly hospitable and a generous giver, though somewhat eccentric in his feelings and habits.

UNION BANK OF LA.—This Bank will commence active business on Wednesday, first February, at the banking house, No. 121 Canal street. See advertisement.

INSURANCE AGENCY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Chas. F. De Armas, Agent for the branch of C.C. LATHROP's Insurance Agency. It will be seen that Mr. LATHROP is agent for the Granite Insurance Company of New York, for the New York Life Insurance Company, for the Hudson River Insurance Company, and for the Artisan Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Mr. De Armas, his associate for the Second District, is prepared to take fire, marine, life and slave risks.

GROCERIES.—Messrs. B. M. McALPIN & Co., No. 29 Common and 33 Canal street, have a varied and very extensive stock of fine family groceries, comprising every article in that line of business. See advertisement.

WERLEIN'S MUSIC STORE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Ph. P. WERLEIN, Nos. 8 and 7 Camp street. Mr. WERLEIN is the sole agent for several of the most celebrated piano factories, and particularly for the pianos of T. GILBERT & Co., with or without the Æolian attachment. At Mr. WERLEIN'S store may be found every species of piano, and every variety of sheet music and music books.

Mrs. Partington's Carpet bag of fun, with 150 Engravings. Published by Burrett & Co. We are indebted to A. E. Kaslal, No. 7 Exchange Place, for a copy of this humorous collection of stories and anecdotes.

SAVANNAH WHEAT.—A despatch from St. Louis, of the 19th inst., says:

The river is frozen over here, and teams are crossing upon the ice. Two hundred boats are lying at Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, unable to move in consequence of the ice. Scores of them brought to that point large numbers of emigrants for Kansas and the West, and they are now in a most miserable condition.

A CHAMPION.—Daniel Johnson, a revolutionary hero, aged 102 years, died in Copiah county on the 16th inst. He was a native of South Carolina, and served under Gen. Marion, and afterwards fought under Capt. Barber in Georgia. He was also engaged in Red Creek war.

☞ We would respectfully call the attention of buyers to the extensive sale of Rice which takes place THIS DAY at 12 o'clock at the Western Produce Auction Mart of Messrs. Murphy & Nevins No. 62 Gravier street.

THE LOST PRINCE.—Facts tending to prove the identity of Louis 17th, of France, and the Rev. Eleazar Williams, Missionary among the Indians of North America, by John H. Hanson, New York. G. P. Putnam & Co., 1854.

Our readers remember, without doubt, the deep interest which has been created during the past year, by the publication in Putnam's Magazine of a series of articles inviting public attention to the fact of the *probability* that Louis 17th, who was so generally thought to have died in prison during the French Revolution, might still be alive, and urging investigation of a so important, or at the least interesting a historical problem.

That the action of one of the proudest royal families of Europe, the heir apparent of a throne, the legitimate descendant of so many "Christian" monarchs, around whom so many hopes clustered, and to whose every pulsation millions of hearts beat in unison, should have been almost universally supposed to languish and die in a dungeon, that his death should have been verified by the highest authority; that his supposed body should have been the subject of a *post mortem* examination; that finally he should have been buried as the son of Louis 18th, and that he is, nevertheless, alive—is, if true, the most astonishing concatenation of events recorded in eventful history.

That the same youth should have been secretly transported to the savage wilds of America, that he should have been adopted by savage parents and nurtured by them; that he should, for a long series of years, have passed for an Indian; that he should have entered the service of the United States, and rendered important services as such, fighting for counsel among the heroes of Plattsburg; that he should have ultimately become the messenger of the glad tidings of salvation to his barbarous associates, and been instrumental in leading them out of the darkness of idolatry to the light of the Gospel, and all this through the long period of more than half a century, and that at length his birth, his ancestry, his history should have been for the first time revealed to himself and to the world, is more astounding still.

And that during all this time, that Europe and the world believed him sleeping with his illustrious ancestors, in the grave which knows no waking, his relatives by blood, his uncles, and even the nearest of all his kindred—she, through whose veins coursed the blood of the chivalrous daughter of Maria Theresa, the sister who shared with him the honors of his captivity, should have been cognizant of his existence, and should have watched his every movement without a betrayal of the secret, or an effort to bring him out of darkness, all appears so abhorrent to natural affection so degrading to human nature itself, that the mind shrinks back with something akin to dread, at the mere contemplation of its possibility.

And yet, we are by no means certain that all these things, and even more of a kindred stamp, are not true to the very letter.

The author of the work to which we have alluded, is the Rev. Mr Hanson, of the Episcopal church of N York. Becoming accidentally acquainted with our indefatigable and unprejudiced Indian Missionary, and stimulated by a laudable desire to solve a great historical problem, he began at first by urging public attention to the matter through the columns of Putnam's Magazine, and has since visited our city in quest of further developements. In the latter he was to some extent successful, and the results are embodied in the present volume.

He starts very properly with the enquiry "Did Louis 17th die in the Temple?" If this question be solved affirmatively, the investigation of the pedigree of Mr. Williams is arrested at the very threshold: but we think no one can rise from the perusal of the conflicting, or at least mysterious, evidence on that subject, including the lamenting exclamation of the Duchess D'Angoulême now assenting to the possibility, now repudiating it—vacillating between conflicting opinions—when an individual many years ago appeared in France, claiming to be the Dauphin, without an entire conviction that the death of the unfortunate son of a decapitated French monarch is by no means satisfactorily established historically.

If the fellow captive of his royal sister had been rescued from his remorseless persecutors, she undoubtedly knew it. She confessed as much to Mrs. Brown of this city, while as the wife of the Secretary of the Count D'Artois, (afterwards Charles 10th,) she was her fellow inmate of Holyrood Castle in Edinburgh. She even told her the name by which he was known in his place of concealment. He was still (1807) residing in America, whither he had gone conveyed by Bellanger who, we all know, was one of the guardians of his person in the Temple! Is not, we ask the question one of no ordinary interest? The identity of the 'Man in Iron Mask' is as nothing in comparison—*The Dauphin may yet be alive!*

The next question that presents itself is "where is he if alive?" We approach this point in the inquiry with unfeigned diffidence. Every one knows that in reference to important facts, each day is liable to bring forth evidence—not available it is true in a Court of Law—sufficient to satisfy the ear, and to bring conviction to every mind. Of such a character is, by possibility, the formidable array of facts and circumstances educed by the indefatigable industry of Mr. Hanson. In view of all these, we are half tempted to remark that it is as great a miracle if the Rev. Eleazar Williams be not Louis 17th, as it would have seemed ten years ago, had the fact then been assumed or established.

Our brief space will not permit us to go at length into the testimony. Our duty is accomplished when we invite public attention to the work in question. We have gentlemen among us, with no partialities it may be true to the Bourbon race, but who would delight nevertheless in seeing such a mystery as that around the fate of the youthful prisoner in the temple—partaking as it does of something more than historical, even of romantic interest—dispelled of the clouds and darkness which at this moment envelop it.

CITY AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH, determined that the Lion shall not "run over" him, if he did bite him the other day, goes into his cage at 2 o'clock daily and gives him a cow-hiding. The King of beasts growls most wrathily, but his imprecations are as vain as were Bajazet's in the Iron Cage of Timour.

DAN RICE'S Amphitheatre is forever the same thing and crowds of strangers as they arrive delight to throng it.

SOUTHERN MUSEUM.—There is no need of *talking* about the "lady of the land." Go to the Museum and you can *see it* in perfection.

ST. CHARLES.—This is the last night of the engagement of the Ravel Troupe. The performance commences with the "Dumb Belle"—after which the comic ballet of "Friar the Duellist," and next the ballet "Diana." The whole will conclude with the Fairy Pantomime "The Green Monster," in which Mr. Gabriel Ravel and his whole troupe will appear.

PLACIDE'S.—The performances commence with the sterling comedy of "New way to pay old debts,"—after which, the dance "La Gritana." The night's entertainment will conclude with the musical farce of "Maid with the milking pail."

MESSRS. EDITORS:

While Congress is hesitating in the matter of refunding to the surviving soldiers of the Sta. Francisco, the value of clothing lost by the destruction of that vessel, I beg leave to submit the following

Question for the Secretary of State.

If breeches are to have their rents,
Patched over at the States' expense,
Because said breeches met their fate,
While you were on affairs of state,
I put the query, whether you
Who in our service lost their clothes,
Should not be furnished with new breeches
From out the Nation's surplus riches!

Damage on the Lakes during the Year.

The Buffalo Express, of Thursday, contains a list of disasters on the Lakes during the year 1853. There have been two hundred and sixty-six disasters, of these steamers commenced in April, thirty in May, seventeen in June, eleven in July, twenty-eight in August, thirty in September, thirty-nine in October, eighty in November, and twelve in December. Six steamers, two propellers, and thirty sail vessels have gone out of existence entirely. The number of accidents exceeds those of last year by twenty-seven, while the loss of property is lost by $116,566. The great decrease in loss of life and property by collision and explosion shows a very gratifying result of the first year's operations of the new law relating to vessels propelled by steam and the improved system of lights. With but one exception, that of the *Ocean Wave* on Lake Ontario, no lives have been lost on any of the regular passage steamers by any accident whatever.

The loss by collision in 1853 was $261,850, and loss of life, one, while that of 1853 is of life 31 and of property by collision only $85,000.

A terrible accident occurred at Charlestown on the 23d instant, at the foundry and work-shop of Cameron, Bontard & Co. At Mr. Robert Wallace, the night watch, employed in the engine room, in attending to the engine, having just run a belt over the fly of the drum, his clothing was caught in some way by the shaft or cylinder which connects the drums or pulleys together. He was carried round and bruised and mangled in a frightful manner—his left arm being broken several methods, and being fractured in three places, and then either hanged dead, as well as the body generally, severely bruised and crushed. Mr. Wallace was at length extricated, but at the last accounts was in a very dangerous condition.

The Catastrophe of the Georgia.

Aware of the anxiety which will naturally be felt abroad in reference to this melancholy affair, we thought it our duty to repair to the spot in order that we might give assurance to the public of such facts as have transpired.

On approaching the scene of the disaster, the surface of the lake was white with floating flakes of cotton. Skiffs were to be seen in every direction wadding through it, propelled by eager aspirants for gain. On inquiry, one poor fellow, middle deep in water and cotton, remarked that he thought he could make $20 a day.

As we advanced, we found ourselves treading upon charred planks; and presently the bollers, the fallen, bent chimneys and part of the engine of a steamer appeared above the waves. Skiffs were plying in every direction, the conductors of some of them provided with oyster tongs, some with grappling irons and one with a long pole and a horse shoe attached. On inquiry of one if any bodies of the dead had yet been discovered he replied in the negative, but remarked at the same time that he was in hopes of recovering some champaign which he had been told was in the vicinity. Another, with his grappling iron pulled a boot, sole foremost. We thought it had slipped from some bloodless foot. He looked at it a moment, then cast it from him, seeming by his looks, to say: "one boot is worth nothing." Another hauled to the surface a pair of half burned pantaloons, which, as perfectly useless, were again consigned to the wave.

We fell in with some negroes, who were on board. They informed us that the fire took place just as they were about to make fast the bow line; that while hauling in the stern line, many in endeavoring to jump ashore fell short and and dropped "right down there," pointing to the exact spot. Yet no efforts were making to discover the dead bodies, and but for the evidences of a recent conflagration, one would never have supposed that within 48 hours between 50 and 100 human beings had been hurried into eternity.

Two other steamboats were there with emigrants also from Alabama to Texas. There were men and women—mules and negroes, dogs of every degree, from the car to the sagacious hound and pointer—there were chairs, trunks, boxes, bread trays, coffee pots, bake-ovens, frying pans, rifles, bowie knives, beds, buckets, washtubs, &c. &c. too numerous to mention.—And about all this diversity of property was wrangling, jostling and we thought incipient fighting—and all this half a mile from land, on a wharf under which might then be lying in the recent embrace of death, scores of their fellow emigrants!

When we first arrived, we observed a brass field piece, mounted. We were told it was to have been fired for the purpose of raising the dead. Knowing the efficacy of the discharge of artillery on such occasions, we were only surprised it was not of larger calibre: but we remained for hours, and no one appeared to fire it. It might as well have have been in the arsenal at Baton Rouge. At length as we were about leaving at 5 o'clock, P. M., we heard a report, and were informed immediately afterward that the bodies (one without a head) of 2 negro children had been found. We had not time to return and await the further results although we have no doubt that an early discharge of heavy ordnance would have brought many bodies to the surface.

An individual was pointed out to us as among the survivors. He was apparently about forty years old, from Georgia. However that may be, he was certainly much of a stoic. On our inquiring if he had lost any of his relatives, replied "no, nobody but my wife and a small gal." "How many children had you sir?" "Seven in all." "No, dad," said a strapping boy of 17, "you had eight—there was Jim, and Dave, and Sal, etc, etc." "Well, I believe you're right," said the father, and we walked on.

On relating the circumstance in the cars as an evidence of what we considered a total destitution of sensibility, a passenger remarked "you are mistaken, sir. He is a man of very tender feelings. While he was telling me about $900 all in $5 gold pieces, that he had left in the clerk's hands, the big tears rolled down his cheeks." Is not this a peculiar sensibility, if you only touch him in the right place.

But our visit was a melancholy one. While walking over the blackened cinders of the wharf under which lie so many corpses, we almost felt as if trampling upon the ashes of the dead. And we regret that we saw no display of feeling—no sympathy—no tender tear for the fallen. Perhaps this arises from the fact that we are so familiar with the human character. But steamboat disasters have become so much a part of our history that they have ceased to excite much interest, and our people have, alas, come to look upon them with a portion of that apathy with which the hero of a hundred fights looks upon a Lipsig, or a Waterloo.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received files of Texas papers to the 26th instant, inclusive.

The judges of the Legislature offered some few points of interest. The State *Gazette* of the 17th instant, states that the vote on the government of the bon bill was taken on the day previous. Upon the counting of the vote it stood fourteen for, to eighteen against the bill, so the bill was defeated. A motion to reconsider was spoken of.

A bill has been passed prescribing a time when Railroad Companies shall construct their roads, in order to entitle them to the bounty of lands donated by the State. The time prescribed by this bill is ten years, in which they shall construct the whole or part of the roads of which charters have been granted.

A bill originating in the Senate, making an appropriation of $125,000, to pay that portion of the sectional claim debt of the Republic of Texas, which has been audited and allowed, passed the House of Representatives.

The bill donating sixteen sections of land to the local roads of the State, was, on motion of Mr. Palmer, made the special order of the day for Monday, the 18th instant. The bill proposes to increase the bonus of lands given by the State to railroads, to 16 sections per mile. The acceptance of the sixteen sections to be an abandonment on the part of the company, of all the branching privileges they were entitled to under the original charters.

An act incorporating the Colombus, Wharton and Austin Railroad Company, was engrossed on the 12th inst.

The bill introduced by Mr. Crosby, reserving twelve leagues of land for the occupancy of the Texas Indians, was passed by the House on the 10th inst.

The bill originating in the Senate, making an additional appropriation of four thousand five hundred dollars, to settle the residue of claims due the three companies ordered out by Gov. Bell, for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier, was rejected by the House, on its engrossment.

Mr. Burks of Newton county, introduced a bill to incorporate the Sabine and Rio Grande Railroad Company. By the provisions of the charter, the road is to cross the Sabine at or near the 31st degree of north latitude, to run through the counties of Jasper, Tyler, Polk, Walker, Grymes, Brazos, Burleson and Travis, to the city of Austin; here through San Antonio and thence on the Rio Grande the Company may deem expedient. The road is to connect with the New Orleans and Opelousas road in Louisiana. The bill was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

The bill making appropriations for the principal rivers of the State, was, on motion of Mr. Charlton, made the special order of the day for Friday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock on its engrossment.

The bill setting aside two millions of dollars for the benefit of common schools, was engrossed on Wednesday last. It passed the House on the final reading.

The Shreveport says a number of houses have been stolen in the vicinity of La Grange.—It thinks there must be an organized gang of horse-thieves infesting that region of country.

The bark Wesar, Captain Vespermann, got into Galveston on Tuesday, from Bremen, with 237 passengers, consigned to E. Kaufman & Co. Germany has contributed a liberal quota towards increasing the rapidly growing population of the State, and this last occasion indicates a valuable addition to the "bone and sinew" of the country.

MEANING OF HOMERIC NAMES.—The following is from a recent lecture on "The Woman of Homer," by Prof. E. North, of Hamilton College:

"Homer's idea of what contributes to a woman's praise, is hinted at in the names by which his heroines are designated. These names are not given to keep alive a grandmother's memory, nor because they are musical or fashionable, nor because they have been clothed them with a fictitious charm, but for the sake of their significance. Andromache, when interpreted, means 'the man's battle-plume.' Thetis, 'the heavenly minded.' Arete, 'the sought for.' Callisonne, 'rolling by beauty.' Helena, 'the shunned.' Penelope, 'the widely-reputed.' Iphimedeia, 'the strong-thinker.' Polyxena, 'the very beautiable.' Nausicaa, 'the ship-gifted.' In relation to her early and fruitful instruments of Penelope, 'the very marvellous,'—and thereby hangs a prophetic 'The weaving of Penelope's web is, at this day, a political figure of the doing of a blood thirsty power Satanic. Penelope was pressed to select a second husband from the many princely suitors for her hand. She promised to think of the matter, after she had woven a shroud for the aged hero, Laertes. Her task by pretending the weaving of the shroud in two departed by herself, 'Dueling the day, I weave the long web, but by night, when the torches were lit,' unravelled it. Thus, for three years, I kept clear of the suitors; but when the fourth year came, they found out me, through the connivance of my maid servants—serious evil—incest!—and they gave me a scolding. Then, I finished the web, sprinkled perfumes on it, and lay down upon it.'"

NEW ORLEANS, HAVANA, JAN. 23.

Across French of Mr. Gaudin, and his daughter's female head night while in bathing, and afterwards and his own throat. Both are dead. He was insane, and his daughter was an idiot.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, January 27.

SENATE.—Nothing.

HOUSE.—Mr. McDonald offered a resolution, directing the committee on Internal Improvements to report a bill providing for a law in relation to the improvement of the internal navigation of the State, and also a bill providing for a regular and practical system of such improvements. Laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Olney, a bill to amend the 25th section of the act to consolidate the city of New Orleans. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Kimball, a bill to amend the law to provide for the police of the public roads of this State. Read twice and referred.

Mr. McCormick, on leave, a bill to incorporate the Louisiana Gaming Depositors's Association.

Mr. Grandmont, a bill to amend the divorce laws of the State.

Mr. Martin, a joint resolution directing the State Engineer to make certain improvements in the parish of Avoyelles.

Mr. Van Hook, a bill to provide for the disbursement of school funds in the parish of Union.

Mr. Pearce, a bill to emancipate John and Anna McWillis.

Mr. Sandoz, a bill to appropriate for levees and drains on the Sabine, all moneys paid into the treasury derived from the sale of State lands lying on the Sabine river or its tributaries.

All which were read the second time and referred.

Mr. Briant, on leave, a joint resolution, requesting of Congress a section of land for the use of schools in the parish of St. Martins. Laid over.

Mr. Grandmont, a bill to authorize a citizen of New Orleans, to make a certain distribution of his property. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Roetzer, a bill to increase the compensation of jurors in the parish of East Baton Rouge, was taken up, read the third time and passed.

Mr. Davidson, the bill to repeal a portion of the act to regulate the building of the courts in the 8th judicial district, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Roberts, the bill to allow W. C. Wilson to emancipate a slave, was taken up and passed. Ayes 42, noes 14.

Mr. Davidson, a bill to allow a citizen of St. Tammany to emancipate certain slaves, was taken up.

After some discussion upon the propriety of the Legislature passing special emancipation acts, the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Dejean, on leave, introduced a bill to abolish the February term of the 15th judicial district court in the parish of St. Landry. Read twice and referred.

Messages of the Senate were taken up and disposed of.

Bills on the second reading were also taken up and disposed of.

The bill relative to the removal of the seat of justice of the parish of Concordia was taken up and passed.

The bill to re-district the parish of Concordia into fourteen police jury wards was also taken up and passed.

Also, the bill to regulate parish taxation in the parish of Concordia, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the House went into committee of the whole on the bill to appropriate $270,000 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act of Congress, for the improvement of Canal street. Referred to the committee to whom had already been referred the matter of the same subject-matter of Mr. Dowes.

A communication was received from the Finance Committee relative to the Lottery.

Reports were received from the committee of Streets and Landings, embracing a great variety of suggestions, and recommendations, which, with the usual legislative delay, we decline going into details.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the claim of the Delta, and the report was adopted with great unanimity.

The Lottery committee appointed to consider certain proposed amendments to the City Charter, submitted their report, together with the memorial to the Legislature, asking among other things, the consolidation of the schools of the several districts in the city, and that the members of the Recorders Court should be appointed by the Governor, as is provided in that part of the city above Canal street, and the other to be elected by the people, as is provided and made the order of the day for Monday next.

A resolution was passed requesting the upper Black River delegation to meet next Monday evening, for the purpose of filling three vacancies in the Board of Commissioners of the Houma Navigation Canal.

The report of the Police Commissioners showing their action upon sundry petitions and duck other matters of a local character, was received and referred (entirely personal interest,) were acted upon, and the Board soon after adjourned.

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SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday, J. Provost, was attached as a witness in a criminal case, and carried up to the Courthouse. He was in bad health, and on his arrival here, he obeyed the summons, and though on the street when seized by the officer, he was in search of a physician. Immediate medical aid, on the part of the officer, was not at all material in restoring their equanimity by his further testimony that the man who brought the brandy drank of it himself "all he was quite satisfactory."

A DOUBLE.—If you want to know precisely how many times a woman can say, "I have nothing to wear," just wait for a bigger crisis "How do you know it was steady?" asked the lawyer, of a witness, "I smelled of it," replied the ready witness, "I smelled of it when I delivered about a glass of it." The inexperienced would wholly miss the gravity of the court, jury, and miscellaneous people, and the verse was not at all material in reporting their equanimity by his further testimony that the man who brought the brandy drank of it himself "all he was quite satisfactory."

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By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

By the Southern Line.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan 23.

The cotton market yesterday was rather quiet and prices irregular. Flour opened heavily, but late in the day the demand was quickened and prices were made at Earlier advance. The closing prices were 9@ 4 @ 9d for fine and 9@ 9½d for fair. Wheat. for Ohio brands, ran very selling at $1 50@ $1 55, from dissatisfaction with the Southern Corn. Sales of Mess Pork at $20 50@ 15 50, and of Prime at $18 @ $18 50. Lard is this week quoted at 10½ @ 10¾ @ 11 lb bbl.

Mass Meeting.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

A grand mass meeting was held in this city on Thursday night, for the purpose of adopting measures for forcing Kossuth's release from his prison, in the free accession of religious worship. Several speakers were present, among whom were Dudley Field and the Rev George Wood, and all went forward very well, until some person introduced resolutions relative to recalling Mr. Mason, the Minister, when a disturbance arose, and the meeting broke up in confusion.

The Sea Steamer Passengers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Colonel Gates contradicts the statement made by some of the survivors of the Sea, at Francisco, that he was the first to leave the steamer. He demands an investigation of his conduct by a Court Martial.

Another Kansas Case—Almost.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23th.

The Tribune, of this city, states that a man named Simeon Tenedy, who had purchased his intentions to become a citizen of the United States, has been arrested while traveling in Austria, with an American passport, and imprisoned.

Coal Boats Lost.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20th.

Eighty-two coal boats were lost on the Ohio river, in the recent heavy storm. Ten persons lost their lives at the same time.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.

The Flour market here is firm, at $7 00 ₱ bbl.—Provisions of all descriptions are advancing. At New York is selling $13. Sales of Bacon Sides at 8½, and of Lard in bbls, at 8½c ₱ lb.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—The body met last evening in regular session, Dr Beard in the chair. The reading of the minutes having been dispensed with, a communication from the Wharfinger of the Second and Third Districts, informing the Board of the necessity of sundry repairs to certain wharfs, was read and referred to the committee on Streets and Landings.

A letter from Capt. Baldwin, stating that his office was in a dilapidated condition, and asking the Board a joint meeting of the School Boards, and was laid on the table, subject to call.

The Committee appointed to consider certain proposed amendments to the City Charter, submitted their report, together with the memorial to the Legislature, asking among other things, the consolidation of the schools of the several districts in the city, and that the members of the Recorders Court should be appointed by the Governor, as is provided in that part of the city above Canal street, and the other to be elected by the people, as is provided and made the order of the day for Monday next.

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SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE to every Citizen, and Stranger visiting New Orleans.—We have received a large supply of that most valuable and celebrated preparation,

MORTIMORE'S BITTER COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

This delightful Cordial, so beneficial to the breath, and so miraculously wonderful in restoring the invalid, from almost every disease to which the human family are subject, can be had of us in future, in any quantity, wholesale or retail.

Every lady and gentleman, and every family in our city should use it. ☞ Call and get a Circular.

TO DRUGGISTS AND MERCHANTS.—Having made contracts with the proprietors for a constant supply, we will fill their orders, by the dozen or gross, at lowest wholesale prices.

This Cordial now stands unrivalled, with over 1000 testimonials, and should be kept by all Druggists and Merchants, and used by every community.

Price $1 00 per bottle. J. WRIGHT & CO., dec 19-3m 4dw No. 151 Chartres st. N. O.

REVALENTA ARABICA,
PARIS DEPOT
De Barry Du Barry & Co., London

Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rudolph

Bonn, 19th July, 1853.

This light and agreeable Farina is the best of all nutritionals. At once nourishing and easily digestible, it is an admirable substitute for every kind of medicine. It is particularly adapted to children, to those obstinate constipation as well as in diarrhea, affections of the lungs and urethra; pains in the back, disease of the bladder, hemorrhoids, &c.—Also in diseases of the lungs, of the respiratory organs, cough and consumption.

I am satisfied that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing Hectic diseases.

This article is therefore extremely useful in dyspepsia, (indigestion) pains in the stomach, heartburn, plethora, palpitation, nervous headache, hypochondria and nervous affections, spasms, complaints, inconvenience feelings after eating, sour stomach and vomiting during pregnancy, and sickness, hypocondria, gout, rheumatism, &c.

Depot for the State of Louisiana at

F. P. DUCONGE,
No 26 Chartres st. N. O.

And at E. GERRAIN, No 127 Royal st.

N. B.—This Farina is particularly recommended to sick persons and convalescents, and to children of a feeble constitution. nov 26—6m

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LATELY RECEIVED DIRECT — Red Raspberries, Pears and Brussels Tuplets in syrup, Cod Sounds, Fresh Cod, Cod Tongues, Brawn, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets, Cocoa matting, Cocoa matting, Cocoa matting, Cocoa matting, Cocoa mat