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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 25.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Legal reform, and especially that branch of jurisprudence known as Criminal Law, is a prominent subject of discussion before the Legislature. It seems to be generally acknowledged that very grave defects exist as well in the laws themselves as in their administration, and that all attempts at improvement should be directed to the removal of such sources of evil. We think that much of the inconvenience and delay now experienced in the trial of cases will cease when the Judiciary bill suggested by the Attorney-General, which proposes to create a Recorder's Court for the trial of petty offences and misdemeanors, shall be carried into effect. But there will still remain another and a more serious defect in the laws themselves, and a reform can not be thorough and efficient which does not remedy this huge, ill-digested mass in its present imperfect and amorphous condition.

We are not aware of the fact that a revision of the statutes has been completed within a few years; but whatever may have been the merits of that work, it does not meet the present necessities of the case. What is needed is a revision, consolidation and codification of the Criminal Law. That division of it which is now perplexed and confused to the last degree. It sins by omission and commission. Actions essentially criminal in their character are frequently committed, yet, in the existing state of the law, they are either passed as violations of any statute, or else are rendered so subtle as to pass unpunished. In other instances the punishments are wholly disproportioned to the offence, others again severe punishment is prescribed for crimes of minor gravity, and serious offences fail to receive a due measure of chastisement. Take an illustration: shooting or stabbing with intent to commit murder is punishable by death, if the person thus shooting or stabbing shall die within a year and a day; but if he shall not die, he shall suffer fine or imprisonment, or both at the discretion of the Court. Now, in such a case, simple assault with intent to kill is punishable precisely to the same extent as the assault with intent to kill. Again, the same crime of rape the statute declares shall only merit the penalty of death in the event of an attempt at rape is punishable by imprisonment for two years, and is treated as an aggravated case of assault and battery. We are dwelling at length on this subject, which is thirsty nigh exhausted, it is utterly impossible to define a rape within the technical signification of the law, yet the most outrageous and revolting violence committed upon a girl so young as to render the consummation of a rape almost impossible, which is merely punished by a short term of incarceration, is treated just as bad as murder—on a par with the incendiary, provided he has not set fire to a mansion house or vessel—and a child sets fire to a theatre at the time twelve or fifteen persons are in it, and that a large number perish in consequence of the disaster cannot be indicted for arson, and cannot be punished for murder, suffer death if they never before so disgraced by the hangman's cord.

It is time to pursue the inquiry which has led to the act relative to crimes and misdemeanors passed by the Legislature in 1855, and remove it section by section, and be tolerably certain of the existence of incongruity and of grave omissions similar to those specified. The Criminal Code needs revision, consolidation and codification. The statutes should be brief, clear and more comprehensive. Crime should be proportioned to the enormity of the offence. Every act punishable should be defined in terms, and included within the limits of a work can only be accomplished by time and labor, and should be entrusted to but competent and experienced hands. It seems to us eminently proper at the present session to create a commission to be composed of the Attorney General, and of two learned and able jurisconsults of the Bar, whose duty it shall be, after a careful examination of the whole criminal law, to report to the next session of the Legislature such amendments as they may deem necessary to render the same more perfect and symmetrical, and to remove the defects and abuses which may be found to exist in the present system. This is a subject of vital importance to the community, and should receive the attention of the Legislature at the earliest practicable moment.

THE MILITARY CORPS.

In the report of the Adjutant-General, which we noticed some weeks ago, the wants and necessities of the citizen soldiery of New Orleans are clearly set forth, and a warm appeal is made to the Legislature to meet their well-founded claims for pecuniary aid by a liberal appropriation. The last General Assembly, through some reprehensible oversight, entirely neglected to vote a single dollar to defray the indispensable needs of the volunteer companies and the Louisiana Legion. It is earnestly to be hoped that this reminiscence will be attended for by the present Legislature. The Adjutant-General, who is thoroughly informed upon the subject, is of opinion that if the Legislature will appropriate a sum sufficient to liquidate the disbursements incurred last year, and to meet the expenses entailed upon the military during the current year, they will be enabled to maintain their efficient organization with dignity and honor.

Should the Legislature withhold the requisite appropriations, the volunteer corps and the Legion must necessarily lose somewhat of their numbers, and suffer by the impairment of the zeal and martial ardor which have heretofore distinguished them. It is neither right nor practicable that the military should be called upon to keep up their organization at their own expense. Many of the members of our finest companies cannot afford to pay for the use of an armory, for their individual equipment, and for the maintenance in good order of their arms. The military are the very bulwark of the State, and should look to the State for encouragement and protection. The Legislature wastes annually ten times the amount which judiciously applied would fulfill every reasonable want of our military, and preserve them in a high state of efficiency. We second very heartily the views of the Adjutant-General, and hope that the General Assembly will display a generous and patriotic spirit in behalf of the volunteer corps of our city.

The Fifth Concert of Thalberg and Vieuxtemps attracted another large and brilliant concourse. The performances were of even more than ordinary excellence. The two great masters in the duo—for piano and violin—from Sonnambula, were again without artistically applauded. Rarely, if ever, have our citizens enjoyed the opportunity of listening to so admirable a combination. Vieuxtemps's fantasie from Norma on one string is the most wonderful specimen of violin-playing we have ever heard. He gives to the *chanterelle* the power, volume and force of all the chords of the instrument. The oftener we hear these consummate artists the more we are lost in admiration and astonishment.

Recess Appointments by the Governor, Confirmed by the Senate.

Notaries Public.—Charles A. Bosse, parish of Assumption; James Ray, parish of St. Landry; William Manton, parish of Lafayette; Marsil Darsr, parish of St. Tammany; Frank Dalfras, parish of Lafourche; Vincent Walker, parish of Bossier; Adolphe Condray, parish of St. Martin; Firmin Duplessis, parish of Ascension; Jacques S. Rantin, parish of St. Martin; Manuel Moreno, parish of East Baton Rouge; J. B. Otis, parish of Jackson; Edward S. Reeves, parish of Calcasieu; John A. Tessier, parish of St. Mary; A. C. Mitchell, parish of Iberville; R. G. Delaroderie, parish of East Baton Rouge; D. H. Miller, parish of Ascension; Emile E. LeBlanc, parish of Iberville; Thomas Layton, W. J. Castell, J. W. Breedlove, H. S. Lonas, Geo. Rareshide, Edward Barnett, P. S. Bruns, H. Shannon, Thos. Guyol, F. Lacoste, G. Lugenbuhl, Salim Magner, O. de Armas, T. O. Stark, J. Agnieu, H. F. Carr, J. F. Culy, M. Hahn, E. F. Kerr, Jas. Graham, D. I. Ricardo, Jos. Cohn, C. V. Foulon, A. Roberts, Eusebe Bousy, F. W. Robert, Edward Gottschalk, M. Gernon, P. C. Cavalier, ——— Beck, ——— Boudousquié. Pariah Childress, A. Abat, A. Doriocourt, James Dunlap, Paul E. Lacoche, Jacques K. Jarreau, Adolphe Marsilian, Joseph Cuviller, A. E. Bienvenu, Richard Brennan, Felix Percy, Joseph Lisbony, O. Drouet, P. Goudrain, A. Ducatel, William H. Sheppard, Naivil Soulé, Abel Dreyfous, Walter H. Peters, for the parish of Orleans.

A. V. Dubroca, Parish Surveyor in and for the parish of West Baton Rouge.

A. Hazzard and J. W. Taylor, Administrators of the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana.

I. N. Lea, Administrator of the Charity Hospital at New Orleans.

Henry Jones, Director of the Louisiana Penitentiary.

J. D. Stuart and John A. Dougherty, Directors, on the part of the State, of the Baton Rouge and New Orleans Railroad Company.

William Beatty, District-Attorney of the Ninth Judicial District.

Autobiography of Lola Montez.

The following autobiographic sketch was given by Lola Montez in the course of a cross-examination to which she was subjected in the case of Harvey, assignee of Jobson, against Griffin, heard in New York on Tuesday, before a referee, and in which she had been subpœnaed to prove the bad character of Jobson:

My name is Lola Montez; my family name was Maria Rosanna Gilbert. Q.—Where were you born? A.—In the beautiful town of Limerick. Q.—How old are you? A.—Thirty-three. Q.—When were you born? A.—Ought I cannot tell; I wasn't present when I was born; I have had two husbands, and I am on the point of having a third; my first husband was Captain James. Q.—Were you married to Captain James? A.—The ring was put on my finger by a clergyman, but my spirit was never united to him. Q.—What other husband have you had? A.—Now wait a moment; I'd never have you, be sure; I was married to James near Dublin; I was a child of fifteen; he ran away with me. Q.—What was my first marriage; he ran away with another lady about a year after I was married; I was living in Munger; Lodia, then; I lived there about seven years from there I came to England; I think, in 1842; I married about the year 1840; I don't know how long I remained in London after I returned; a few months; I was on the stage, and practicing under the instruction of a Spaniard named Soupe; I was lodging with an old Scotchman and his wife; my father was Adjutant-General of the Bengal army. Q.—Were you living with a man at that time? A.—I never lived with any man since my husband left me; my husband charged me with an intrigue with a man named Captain Lenox, on ship-board, but it was a false accusation made by him, because he was living then with Mrs. Captain Lennox, of the 51st regiment; I went from London to Spain, and all over that country; I remained in Spain a few months, learning to dance; I was traveling perfectly alone, as I travel now; there was a charming little girl named Dolores in Spain, whose husband had deserted her. Q.—For you? A.—No; I never did any of that sort of thing. Q.—How many intrigues have you had? A.—How many have you? Well, some half-dozen or so. Q.—Did you tell the court of Bavaria two years. Q.—Who did you know there? A.—Every body but yourself; I know all the most several millions of persons; I knew the King of Bavaria, Mr. Wittlebacher, he was called—that was his family name. Q.—Were you the mistress of the King? A.—(Rising.) What! (emphatically) *No, sir.* You are a villain, sir; I'll take my oath on that book, (the Bible) which I read every night, that I never intrigued with the old man; I knew the King, and moulded the mind of the King to the love of freedom; I took him before I was ever seen with his wife, and presented me as his best friend; I was on the stage in Bavaria; it is much easier to be a man's mistress than it is to be a dancer; I was in Bavaria in 1847 and 1848; in 1849 the Revolution occurred, and liberty and I fled; the King and Queen supported me while I was there; I was engaged in political business; you might call me prime minister if you please, or, as the King said, *I was the King*; there was a man of straw there as prime minister; true, but he was only a man of straw; the memoirs that have been written about me are lies; that man is trying to get my memoirs, I suppose; (Mr. Jobson was writing;) I was living in Piccadilly, London, in 1846, when I saw Jobson; I had come from Switzerland about two months before; I was in India when very young; I was about three months old when I sailed for India for the first time. Q.—Did you call on Mr. Jobson first, before he called on you? A.—(Starting up.) No, no; (laughing aloud) that is too funny! I was called Countess of Landsfelt, and not Mrs. James.—Q.—Didn't Mr. Jobson subscribe a guinea in your name for you to have the watch? A.—He hadn't a guinea. Q. Did he not give you a guinea to keep you from talking to the police for a bribe?

Witness—(indignantly rising.)—Am I to be insulted? Gentleman, you will not protest me!

The referee quieted her.

Referee.—Mr. Schermerhorn should not have asked the question.

Witness.—Richer's name? Is that his name? Oh, ho! I shall have some questions to ask him. [She wrote down the name of plaintiff's counsel.]

At this point the reference was adjourned.

An Inconsiderate Boy.—John A——— was a good natured fellow, not without wit, averse to toil, and spending most of his time in manipulating the reticular figure in the pasteboard, which T. Crehore devises, and where the American eagle sits on the sea of spades. John's father was dead, but his uncle, a Boston blizzo, frequently gave him good advice. "John," said he one day, "be industrious, and with your talents you can make anything of yourself. Suppose you have no capital. Look at old Billy Gray. He came into the city with a pack on his back, and went out with a million of dollars." "That's nothing to my case, uncle," said the incorrigible John, "I came into this city with two cents in my pocket, and am going out without a red cent."

Burning of an Old Lady.—On Sunday last, at an old lady named Greenfield Fryer, aged 68 years, was burned to death in Kingston, Jones county, N. C. Mrs. Fryer, it is supposed, was in the habit of keeping large sums of money in the house, and on the night of the fire, a party of men entered her residence. She was previously robbed two abortive attempts at murdering her.

Case of Investigating Committees.—The Congressional investigating committees will appear to be rather supporting cabinets. They have, already, it is known, expended on the score of forty thousand dollars, for which not half the work is done, and they have not half finished. They will soon have expended one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and collect nothing at last.

Theatres and Vieuxtemps's Matinee Musicale.—Three of these delightful entertainments take place to-day, at one o'clock, in the picture room of Odd Fellows' Hall. It was inadvertently discovered that he had not given a matinee musicale, as he originally announced he would, a few months ago, and that a great many persons had been disappointed in consequence. Vieuxtemps's fantasie from Norma, on one string, is the most wonderful specimen of violin-playing we have ever heard. He gives to the *chanterelle* the power, volume and force of all the chords of the instrument. The oftener we hear these consummate artists the more we are lost in admiration and astonishment.

Theatres and Vieuxtemps's Matinee Musicale.—Professor Fowler will lecture at Mercantile Library Hall, at 7½ o'clock, this evening. Subject: The application of phrenology to the choice of the most appropriate pursuit in life; pointing out the various callings with which each person is best adapted, in which he may, or may not, succeed. A very useful lecture. Tickets, 50 cents. Private examinations, and written descriptions of character, by Professor Fowler, No. 107.

Harper's Weekly.—Our thanks are due J. Monroe, U. S. for the last number of this clever illustrated journal.

Tickets for the Mariner Musicale.—It will be seen by the announcement in our columns that a limited number of tickets for the Mariner concert, to be given this day by Strakosch and Vieuxtemps, will be sold at the door.

We are under obligations to the officers of the steamer Cora for late Atakapas papers. The Cora leaves punctually to-day at 3 P. M.

The steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, Capt. Wilson, arrived yesterday from Memphis. She brings a cotton, 18 hogsheads of sugar, 4 of hair, grain, &c. Her freight is mostly bales cotton, it is reported, received this season.

Acknowledgment Received.—We are indebted to Mr. Mahan, baggage Master, for the January number of this able first class periodical.

A Man Murdered by his Daughter-in-Law.—A man by the name of Sanders was killed near Warsaw, Russell county, Ky., on the night of the 9th inst. by his own son. It appears that there was a general row among the Sanders families, and amid the fight Mrs. Sanders gave the father of her husband several severe cuts with a weapon of some description, which put an end to his life. After being buried for several days, it was suspected that he had been murdered. The body was disinterred, and an inquest held, which rendered a verdict that he came to his death by wounds inflicted by Mrs. Sanders, who has been arrested, and is now confined in the jail of Russell.

A Newsboy a Goat.—A good looking newsboy, apparently about sixteen years old, has for some time traveling upon the cars between Cairo and Centralia, vending literature very successfully. But last week, it is said, it was inadvertently discovered that he had good looking newsboy was a girl of seventeen summers, or more than twenty-one, disguised in boy's clothes, and had never been suspected. She had traveled with the other boys, played cards, smoked cigars, swore and drank whisky as easily and naturally as a newsboy could be expected to do. The reason of her disguise we do not know. Her career was speedily has been ended.—*Cairo Times and Delta.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

New York, Feb. 24.—The *Arago*, from Havre on the 10th, has arrived. She left Southampton early on the morning of the 11th, and is really no later than the *Anglo-Saxon*.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Havre, Feb. 10.—Cotton steady.—sales of five days 5600 bales. Orleans fair 96 to 98f. Stock 126,000 bales.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A dispatch from Lisbon to the London Times, under date of the 7th, says that advices from South American state that a civil war had broken out on the Rio de la Plata.

Rivadoo had been defeated.

On the 5th January, the English, French, Brazilian and American Marines had landed at Rio de Janeiro.

The Cumberland, with Admiral Wallis, had left for Monte Video.

TURKISH ENVOY.

Admiral Mohammed Pasha was, at last advices, at Ferrol, Spain, superintending the repairs of his state-ship *Pallo*. It is presumed that he will come to America in her.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

New York, Feb. 24.—The correspondent of the *Times* says that a reconciliation is partly effected between Robert J. Walker and James Buchanan, and it is asserted that the late Governor of Kansas will no longer be found in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution.

Senator Green opens on Monday on the Kansas question. Collamer replies.

Mr. Gerrard will speak on Tuesday.

Mr. Alexander M. Robinson, of Missouri, is appointed to the central superintendency of Indian affairs.

Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs and Mason effected a settlement of the Clay and McCulloch difficulties, and the challenge was withdrawn, and the parties have returned to the city.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, Mr. Bell further vindicated himself. The House discussed the Kansas question.

Washington, Feb. 24.—*Senate.*—The Kansas bill is made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Bell resumed his speech, and considerable bitterness was shown between himself and Mr. Johnson during its progress.

House.—The bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, was postponed until the third Monday in March.

Mr. Campbell reported a bill changing the present system of relieving disabled seamen.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, Feb. 24.—*Senate.*—A number of bills on the subject of banking were reported from the Committee on Banks and Banking. They were made special orders for Tuesday next.

The Governor's message in regard to the Texas joint resolution on the subject of the State printing was discussed at length, and the resolution was finally defeated.

The jury exemption bill was further discussed, but not acted upon.

House.—A bill to withdraw from sale the swamp lands passed on the second reading.

Two sections of the bill giving to the Board of Underwriters the right to designate police at the passes were adopted.

PENNSYLVANIA AND KANSAS.

Harrisburg, Feb. 24.—The majority of the Committee on Kansas reported resolutions in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

MARINE DISASTER.

Norfolk, Feb. 24.—The ship *Bay State*, from New Orleans for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, lost her spars, &c., and put in here for repairs.

THE WEATHER AT 9 A. M., FEB. 24.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—Wind N. E.; 28 deg.; barometer 29.40.

Nashville—Clear; 36 deg.

Memphis—Light fleecy clouds; wind N. W.; 30 deg.

Vicksburg—Wind N. W.; 34 deg.; barometer 29.80.

Paducah—Clear; 30 deg.

Louisville—Wind N. W.; 27 deg.

Boston (at noon)—Wind West; 23 deg.

Montreal—Wind N. W.; 10 deg. below zero.

Portland—Wind West; 4 deg.

Eastport—Wind N. W.; 6 deg.

St. Johns, N. B.—Wind N. W.; 1 deg.

Halifax—Wind N. W.; 19 deg.

St. Johns, N. F.—Wind N. N. W.; blustering; 20 deg.

New York (noon)—Wind S. E.; 30 deg.

Philadelphia—Wind E. N. E.; 32 deg.

Buffalo—Wind W. N. W.; 10 deg.

Cincinnati—Clear; 13 deg.

Pittsburg—Cloudy; 4 deg.

Dubuque—Clear; 25 deg.

Rock Island—Cloudy; 20 deg.

St. Louis—Clear; 22 deg.

Milwaukie—Clear; 20 deg.

Chicago—Clear; 21 deg.

MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 24.—Cotton has advanced ¼c. in some cases, but is generally unchanged. More buyers than sellers. Flour $4 65 to $4 95 for Southern. Southern Red Wheat $1 25; White $1 30. Corn dull. Prime Pork $13 50. Whisky 23c. Sugar firm. Coffee 5c. lower.

Cincinnati, Feb. 24.—Flour $3 85 to $3 90. Whisky 17½c. Bulk Pork—Shoulders 6¾, Sides 7½c. Groceries firm. Molasses buoyant.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—The river has risen a foot since yesterday. There is a gorge between here and Cairo.

Louisville, Feb. 24.—The river is rising, with 5 feet 9 inches in the canal.

CORRECTION.

A telegram in our issue of yesterday, stated that Gorsuchpore had been taken by the rebels of India. A correspondent, it would appear, has confounded Gorsuchpore with Gorruckpore, which latter place was captured by Jeung Bahadoor, acting for the British. Two hundred of the insurgents were killed.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

Vicksburg, Feb. 24.—The Moses Greenwood passed down at 9 last night, the Great Western and Susquehanna at 8 this morning.

Mobile, Feb. 24.—The Eastern mail has arrived, bringing New York dates of the 18th—as late as due.

Marriage of a Turk and a Christian.—An interesting case of disregard of ecclesiastical authority has recently occurred in the parish of Stoke Damerel, near Plymouth, in England. The facts of the case are these:

Mahmoud Effendi was attached to the daughter of an English army officer. They were parishioners of Stoke, and desired to be married at the parish church. The Turk professed to be a Christian at heart, but on application to the Surrogate for a marriage license, he was told that the chancellor of the diocese declined to allow a license to be granted. The banns of marriage were then called in the parish church by Mr. St. Aubyn, the rector, upon which the Reverend James Bliss, the curate, who had previously told the rector that he thought the marriage ought not to be solemnized, rose in the church and publicly forbade the banns. This led to an angry correspondence between the rector and the curate, and reference was also made to the bishop, who, it is said, was informed by the curate that Mahmoud Effendi was, by common report, a Mahomedan, and, after a familiar letter had passed, the Bishop sent to Mr. St. Aubyn a police of inhibition against the marriage. Meanwhile Mahmoud Effendi had declared to be baptized by the rector, and the ceremony of baptism was accordingly administered to him, after the afternoon service at Stoke church, on Sunday, December the 20th. On the following day, during Mr. Bliss being informed of the fact of the baptism, withdrew his objection to the marriage (not having, it seems, been given the notice required by law), and the marriage was celebrated.

On being informed of the fact, the Bishop issued a commission to inquire into the affair. The offense with which Mr. St. Aubyn was charged was having baptized Mahmoud Effendi without having previously given notice to the Bishop of the diocese of his intention to administer to the sacrament of baptism in this case, which was alleged to be in contravention of the rubric in the Book of Common Prayer, which provides:

"When any such persons as are of ripe years are to be baptized, timely notice shall be given to the Bishop, or whom he shall appoint for that purpose, a week before at least, by the parents, or some other discreet persons, that so time may be taken for their examination whether they be sufficiently instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, and that they may be exhorted to prepare themselves with prayers and fasting for the receiving of that holy sacrament."

On the evidence, the Commissioners decided that the Bishop was justified in the conduction of the case in the Ecclesiastical Courts. Public opinion, however, is entirely with the rector, and against the curate.

Recipe for Restoring the Skin.—There is a certain herb which grows in the Hazel forests, the outer peel of which has a quality very much prized by the women of these countries. On the lessening of their beauty or complexion, by some burn or by the approach of any disease, they gather that peel, and, like rice or peas, and rub it well upon their faces. This juice is found powerful, and that peel corrects and inflames under it, and then drops black. The patient is at this time a horrible object, and the unversed cannot look at it without considerable concealment till the prophet is past. It is about two weeks, however, before the old skin peels off, and the renovated one makes its appearance, very rosy, as delicate and as fair as that of an infant. At the end of five days of suffering and fifteen days of recruit consequent upon the use of this herb, the patient is restored to all the charms of beauty.—*Ellora Journal.*

The Cholera in France.—According to a general survey lately made of all the sanitary and monetary causes which affect the prosperity of the healthy and threatened, especially of the healthy and threatened, especially of the healthy and threatened, especially