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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14.

OUR NAVY.

Whatsoever changes of policy the progress of our country and the variation of circumstances may have induced us to advocate, there is one point respecting which we have neither shortcomings nor inconsistencies to depre. We allude to the necessity of building up a navy commensurate with our extensive seaboard, and adequate to the national defense. At all times and seasons—in the midst of unbroken peace, when we were engaged in war or when involved in difficulties that menaced the rupture of our friendly relations with other powers, we have invariably unanimously contended in behalf of a solid and substantial increase of this bulwark of our strength. The wisdom and foresight of almost every Administration for the last twenty years have impelled similar recommendations to Congress. No matter what may have been the political predilections of the President for the time being, the vital importance of securing ample protection to our Atlantic coast, and more recently to our possessions on the Pacific, has justified a sense reference to this subject, and an urgent appeal to the national Legislature to give it mature and deliberate consideration.

We are not upholders of an aggressive policy. We are far from believing that the United States require a naval force approximating the immense steam marine of France, or the six hundred vessels of war at the disposal of England. Having no distant states to watch and defend; being free from those frequently recurring controversies which arise between nations in close proximity; and, as we are from the inminable perplexities and threatened quarrels constantly overhanging the question of European balance of power; enjoying as do the blessings of a free government and a republican Constitution, we are not forced to maintain in constant readiness, and enormous expense, a formidable naval force. But assuredly we need something more than the bare nucleus of a navy. Forty fifty men-of-war constitute a force lamentably insufficient even for purposes of home defense, much less for the maintenance and enforcement of our rights on the broad ocean, and in the seas contiguous to the perilous lands with which our widely-extended commerce brings us into perpetual contact. Our present navy is hardly rentable. It is equalled by that of several the minor powers of Europe. Denmark exceeds our strength, and offers and imprisoned Spain can number with us ship for ship and gun for gun.

It almost needless to remark that the position of the United States is very different from that of what it was forty or fifty years ago. Then we were feeble; now we are strong. Then our commerce was in its infancy; now dispute the supremacy of the oldest and most formidable power on earth. Then our Territories were comparatively compacted; now they extend thousands of miles, and traverse the entire breadth of the country from ocean to ocean. Then our relations with foreign powers were few and limited; now they are universal and constant. Then we were rarely exposed to dangerous disputes and hostile eventualities; now they are of frequent occurrence. While our commerce, our population, our material and intellectual advancement have grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, the means appliances of naval warfare have fallen deep pace with them, so that at the present day this right arm of our power is woful and ridiculously disproportioned to our tensions in every thing that can render a nation prosperous and great. Is it not time us to amend this disgraceful incongruity? any man examine carefully the political ition, and deny that contingencies may se within the next year or two which will obably involve us in war? We are not tified in concluding that our lot is to be of perpetual peace. The ambition, the acity, the jealousy of European States, ough apparently subdued by the apprehension of domestic discord and lineaine feeds, ay at no distant period overstep all such ndary rights by an appeal to arms. Suppose the rumor should prove true that Eng- nd and France have determined to prevent United States from acquiring Cuba by rchase, even with the consent of Spain, is not manifest that, unless we are lost to all se of national dignity and honor, we shall bliged upon to resist so dangerous and inent a pretension? Does not every man in sensor perceive that a war with either of th these powers would for months be pro- of disasters to us? The navies of France d England might sweep our commerce m the seas, devastate our Atlantic ports, board our towns, ravage our shores, and ect upon us an incalculable amount of ry and destruction which, with our miserable and scanty squadron, we should be wholly able to avert. It is doubtless very fine to st of American invincibility to point to naval glories of the war of 1812, and to pect a repetition of those brilliant victories: but the science of maritime warfare has nderfully changed since then. Steam navigation has revolutionized it completely. The oldest frigate that ever floated might as ly hope to show her heels to a war steamer hich defies raging seas and adverse winds. dozen or two men-of-war would be no atch for fifty steam gun-boats, or for an ual number of steam sloops. We should t whipped beyond a peradventure, until the energy, resolution and diligence of our ople, we could equip and put to sea a respectable naval force.

These are trite arguments, we know, but ey are homely truths. We may talk about king Cuba, bringing Mexico to reason, and hauling our banner in the face of combined ropes, but all this is but "the windy suspiration of forced breath"—*vox et preterea nihil*. Idle desire to be in a condition to make our ounting good, let us set to work, and convert a navy of fair dimensions. Let Congress cease dawdling and pottering over petit issues, and let the Presidential intrigues for the nonce. The real business of th country lies before it, requiring prompt and efficient action. The statesman who will bring forward a bill appropriating ten millions to the immediate building of twenty war steamers will approve himself a patriot, and establish a lasting claim to the national gratitude. The Congress that will pass the bill will be remembered and revered long after the noisy and trivial politics of the day shall have been forgotten.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—It will be seen by the announcement elsewhere that Professor O. S. Fowler, of New York, will commence, this evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, a course of lectures on Phrenology. The truths of Phrenology are not doubted by any intelligent thinker of the day, and Professor F. is unquestionably the ablest, as well as the most popular, expounder of the science in America. All who are desirous of understanding the philosophy of the mind and the delineation of character should attend this highly interesting and instructive course.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—It will be borne in mind that Dr. Hale performs to-night his grand California experiment, which, wherever it has been given, has elicited the astonishment and enthusiastic applause of thousands. Our citizens desire to partake of an inexhaustible source of amusement, and at the same time to witness the wonderful influence of mental impressions on the organic structure, constituting one of the most marvelous and interesting varieties of psychological action, they must not fail to attend the lecture this evening. Our word for it that if they go once they will be anxious to repeat the visit. The California experiment is a series of wonders from beginning to end.

INTERESTING.—M'lle Loyale, from Paris, who is announced as the greatest and only French equestrienne who ever performed in this country, will make her first appearance at the Amphitheatre at the mid-day show on Saturday. The Mademoiselle has been underlined for some days, and the public are on the *qui vive* to see her extraordinary performances.

A FEW CHOICE SEATS left for Dr. Hale's great California experiment. Apply at once, as there will be a jam to witness the remarkable dream. Ticket office will close at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, for Minatitlan, with the California mails and the following passengers:

Mr Thos Miller, lady and child, Miss Florence Miller, Mr Thos T Reade and lady, Miss Fanny Reade, Mrs Wilkinson and two children, Capt Wm Wise and lady, J D Roberts, J W Roberts, Jas Hendricks, Daniel Streater, J W Hall, J W Bond, Robt Bond, S Mason, G Pearce, C B Chapman, J E W Bayne, D C Garland, D Pusey and lady, J D Pusey, D Hoag, W F Vaughn, R B Kelsey, H Henry, G Kelly, J W Wilson, A Lincoln, W Freeman, Jas Lee, J A Clemens, S A Chapman, G W Chapman, Walter and 97 steerage.

The New York *Herald* is famous for its advertisements. Here is one of them, evidently from some gentleman who was tight on the first:

L. P.—I AM ASHAMED OF MYSELF Your's cool. When shall I call again?

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Arrival of the Empire City.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHWEST PASS, January 13.—The steamship Empire City, from New York, via Havana, crossed the bar at half-past 8 o'clock this morning, and passed up the river. She brings Havana dates of the 10th inst.

HAVANA MARKETS

HAVANA, January 10.—The Sugar market is very dull, prices ranging from 9 to 9½ reals for D. S. No. 12.

The stock at Havana and Matanzas, including the old and new crop, is 27,000 boxes.

Molasses, clarified, is active, and a small quantity only has arrived. Muscovado is quoted at 5 reals.

Lard is in good demand at $16 50 to $17 50 per quintal for tierces and $17 50 for kegs.

The stock of Lard at Havana is 1,500 barrels and tierces and 1,600 kegs.

Exchange has an upward tendency. Exchange on London, 13¾; on New York, Philadelphia and Boston, 3¾; and on New Orleans, ¼ premium, inside quotations.

THE KANSAS BANDITTI.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—The Kansas banditti, under the notorious Montgomery, numbering some 400 men, are preparing to resist all attempts to arrest them.

They are constructing a fort upon the site of Chouteau's old trading port, and it is said that Montgomery will fight desperately unless Governor Denver's compromise is complied with.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—*Senate.*—The President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, says it is inexpedient to communicate the correspondence relative to the slaver Wanderer at the present time.

The Pacific Railroad bill was again up in the Senate.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

COTTON STEADY.

HALIFAX, January 13.—The Cunard steamship Niagara has arrived at this port. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 1st of January, and brings seven days later news than we had by the Africa at New York.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, January 1.—The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 55,000 bales.

The market opened with a declining tendency, but closed steady.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, January 1.—Consols closed at 96¾ for account.

Further by the Niagara.

Louis Napoleon Threatens to Counteract BUCHANAN'S POLICY.

MONTALEMBERT AGAIN PARDONED.

Panic at a London Theatre—Sixteen Persons Killed—Ship Struck by Lightning—Insurrection in Servia—Spain on the President's Message—The Right of Search—Commercial Intelligence—Arrivals Out—Cotton Advanced.

LIVERPOOL, January 1.—The Cunard steamship Europa had arrived out at Liverpool.

The steamship Hammonia, of the Hamburg and American line, had arrived at Hamburg.

The North Briton, of the Liverpool and Canada line, had arrived at Liverpool from Portland.

The City of Washington had also arrived at Liverpool from New York.

PUT BACK LEAKING.

The steamship Weser, bound for New York, put into the port of Queenstown with her pumps choked, fires out, and leaking badly.

NAPOLEON DISPENSING PARDON.

The Emperor Napoleon has again pardoned Count Montalembert, and also the editor of the Correspondent, in which Montalembert's offensive article was published.

Napoleon has also pardoned 164 other prisoners.

OUR CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY TO BE THWARTED.

It is reported that the French government has officially informed that of England that the latter may rely upon the support of France if the English government adopts measures to counteract the policy of the United States as set forth in that portion of President Buchanan's message relating to Cuba, Mexico and Central America.

FALSE ALARM OF FIRE IN THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

During a performance at the Victoria Theatre, London, an alarm of fire was raised, and the audience, panic-struck, rushed for the street.

The most terrible scitlement followed the alarm, and the scene was appalling.

Sixteen persons were trampled to death, and many more were injured in the fearful panic.

It proved to be a false alarm, but nothing could allay the excitement or reassure the audience.

NEW SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

It is reported that Mr. Bland is to succeed Mr. Erskine as Secretary of the English Legation at Washington.

Another dispatch states that Mr. Irving is to be Mr. Erskine's successor.

Mr. Erskine has received an appointment at Stockholm.

THE SPANISH PRESS AND BUCHANAN.

The Spanish papers denounce President Buchanan's message, and speak of the proposal to purchase the Island of Cuba to severe terms and in a tone of offended pride.

INSURRECTION IN SERVIA.

Insurrectionary movements are again in progress in Servia. Prince Alexander has left Belgrade, and Prince Malasch has been proclaimed in his stead.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, January 1.—The quotations show an advance of 1-16 on Middling Orleans Cotton as compared with those sent out by the Africa.

The Cotton market closed steady. Middling Orleans is quoted at 7d.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market shows decided symptoms of revival, after a long season of dullness.

There was a better demand, and prices were firmer.

The market closed with an advancing tendency.

PROVISIONS.

The Provision market has undergone little change in tone or prices.

The market generally continued depressed, and closed dull.

STEAMER WEZER—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The steamship Wezer, on the 16th ult., encountered a terrible hurricane, which lasted from the 16th to the 23d of December—seven days.

She was thrown on her beams' ends, and leaked rapidly.

The water came in to the depth of seven feet in the engine room, extinguishing the fires and choking the pumps.

A BARK DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

The bark Aukland, from Charleston bound to Liverpool, was struck by lightning off Cape Clear, by which the bark was set on fire and burned to the water's edge.

The officers and crew were rescued in boats, one of which, with the chief officer and four seamen, had arrived at Milfordhaven.

None of the other boats have been heard from.

THE TIMES ON THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The London *Times*, in a leading article upon the right of search question, says the only way to settle the difficulty is to declare the slave trade piracy.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—*Senate.*—In the Senate yesterday, Senator Houston replied to Iverson's taunts in regard to Houston retiring to private life, and the statement made by Iverson that Texas permitted him to do so because of his (Houston's) devotion to the Union.

General Houston said, in replying, that if his devotion to the Union caused his political immolation, it would be the proudest record of his life.

He further said he would not accept even the nomination for the Presidency of the United States, even if all the political parties together tendered it to him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—*House.*—In the House, Mr. Stephens asked to report forthwith a bill for the admission of Oregon as a State.

Objections being made, the bill was not presented.

The consideration of the motion to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs was resumed.

The Committee on Commerce reported a bill for the construction of two ocean revenue cutters—one to be stationed at Philadelphia, and the other at New Orleans.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to codify the revenue laws, etc., was up for consideration.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—*Senate.*—Mr. Seward introduced a bill to amend an act on the subject of the slave trade.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Simmons introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a plan for specific duties for the purpose of increasing the revenue.

The resolution was laid over.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The Senate bill repealing the law of 1854, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels, passed the House by a vote of 88 against 78.

A GULF PACIFIC RAILWAY.

HOUSE.—Underwood asked leave to introduce a bill for the construction of a railway from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific.

Stevens objected to its introduction because it was not in regular order.

The Naval Appropriation bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill was passed to pay salaries to the Ministers of the Argentine Republic Costa Rica and Honduras.

THE SCHOONER WANDERER.

The President, in reply to the Senate resolution, replied the owners of the Wanderer have complied with the laws prohibiting the slave trade, by landing negroes in the United States, but he deems it inexpedient to disclose at present the correspondence between the government and the new officers who are now prosecuting the case.

UNCLE SAM'S CREDIT DEFENDED—THE TEN MILLION LOAN.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The Washington *Union*, of this morning, with an air of authority, denies the truth of the dispatches sent to all parts of the Union stating that the Treasury was depleted and had refused to cash a draft presented for one hundred dollars.

The authority upon which said dispatches were based is, however, equally good with that of the *Union*.

It has further been ascertained that this is not an isolated case.

Treasury drafts have been refused for ten days past, on the ground that the Treasurer had nothing to draw against.

The ten million loan, however, will shortly recuperate the Treasury.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Juarez has been officially recognized by our government as Minister from Nicaragua.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Colonel Sumner has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, probably on account of the disturbances in the southern portion of Kansas.

SAILING OF THE AMERICA.

BOSTON, January 12.—The Cunard steamer America sailed for Liverpool via Halifax at noon to-day, taking out $60,000 in specie on freight.

SUFFERING FROM INTENSE COLD.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—The Salt Lake mail has arrived.

Great suffering is experienced by the men and animals along the route from the intense severity of the weather.

The mercury has been in some cases as low as 27 degrees below zero.

Animals had been frozen to death at nearly every station.

The snow was very deep, and the weather was the coldest that has been experienced for thirty years.

PIKE PEAK GOLD ASSAY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—The Superintendent of the Mint states that a careful assay of specimens of the Pike Peak gold dust shows it to be worth nearly twenty dollars an ounce.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The Flour market is heavy, and closed firm at the quotations of yesterday.

Whisky has an advancing tendency; sales at 26 to 26½c.

New Mess Pork, Eastern, $17 50 to $17 60.

Sugar is firm and has advanced ¼c. Orleans Sugar is selling at prices ranging from 6¾ to 8c.

Coffee closed firm at 11 to 11½c. Molasses 38 to 39c.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,600 bales.

Good Middling Uplands are quoted at 12c., showing a decline.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,000 bales, at yesterday's quotations.

The market closed quiet.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Flour closed firm at $4 75 to $4 85 for superfine. Whisky is active, and has advanced 10 25c. Western Mess Pork, $17. Lard in tierces, 11c. Bulk Sugar—Sales to-day of 200 hogsheads at 6½ to 7½c. Molasses, 35 to 37c. Coffee, 11½ to 12½c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—The river at this point is falling at the rate of half an inch per hour, with seven to eight feet of water in the channel between here and Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—The Ohio at this point is falling slowly, with five feet of water over the Falls, and seven feet in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—The river here is falling at the rate of six feet in twenty-four hours, with nine feet of water on the Falls.

The ice does not offer much impediment to navigation. The upper rivers are unchanged.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—The steamers Adriatic and the Hannibal have arrived from New Orleans.

The Champion has left here for New Orleans.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, January 13.—The steamer Eclipse passed down at 3, and the steamer Diana at 5 o'clock, this evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The Empire City, Capt. S. P. Griffin, left New York January 3, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrived at Havana at 2½ P. M. on the 9th, having encountered very heavy weather north of the Gulf Stream. At 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 9th, saw the steamer Philadelphia. The steamer Granada, Berryman, left Havana for Aspinwall at noon on the 9th. The Empire City brings the San Francisco mails and passengers brought up by her from Aspinwall. These left Aspinwall per steamship John L. Stephens, December 20th, 1858. The United States Mail Steamship Company's steamer Moses Taylor left Aspinwall at noon of the 3d for New York, with two hundred passengers and one and a quarter millions of treasure.

The Empire City brings $106,000 in treasure from San Francisco for W. W. Corner & Sons, of New Orleans.

The wrath of the Habaneros moved thereto by the "Great Father of the United States" has subsided, and they will in time, doubtless, become reconciled to destiny. Not an egg is left of that baseless fabric—the revolutionary *conard*. It is reported that many negroes were found armed on the eve of the 12th, night, and arrested by the authorities; that 2000 knives were sold them by one establishment in the city, and that investigation is being made by the government.

Stock of sugar 27,000 boxes. No shipment since new year. Prices for No. 11 to 12, 9 to 9¼ reale per arroba. Weights without improvement. Exchange is better—London 13¾ to 14 prem.; New York 6 dc.; Boston 3¾ to 4 do.; New Orleans ¼ do.; United States gold coins 3¾ prem. Health remarkable.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1859.

SENATE.—Being calendar day week, a routine of business was transacted.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War covering the report of the Engineer's Bureau relative to the ground used for federal purposes in the harbor of New York.

Mr. Seward presented a petition from the State of New York in favor of the homestead and old soldier bills. Also a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for all recent correspondence between the British government and American Minister at London touching the abuse of the American flag in connection with the African slave trade, especially in the case of the slaver Wanderer.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling for full details of the contract made with Mr. Butterfield, a mail contractor.

A bill giving a new register to the Canadian-built steamships America and Canada was passed.

Mr. Harlan offered a resolution, which was passed, calling for information relative to the number of ships and officers, and also of the pay, of the Navy.

Mr. Hammond presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Chesnut, as United States Senator from South Carolina till 1865.

The Senate agreed to take up the French Spoliation bill by a vote of 30 yeas to 23 nays.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was speaking against the bill, when he complained of being too sick to proceed.

The Senate refused the motion to postpone the consideration of the subject by a vote of 31 yeas to 30 nays. But in consequence of the sickness of Mr. Davis, the Pacific Railroad bill was postponed and discussed till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blair, of Missouri, introduced a bill to establish an assay office in St. Louis.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, announced, in response to many inquiries, that the Oregon bill is in his desk, and that he is ready to report it at first time the Committee on Territories shall be called upon by the Speaker. He will then request immediate action to be taken on the bill, and trusts it will be reached by Tuesday next.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, wished to know whether he would press the passage of the bill without discussion.

Mr. Stephens replied that he was willing for the debate to continue as long as the House may desire.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report under what law and by what authority the Advisory Board of Agriculturists to the Patent Office assembled, the manner in which the delegates had been appointed, and from what fund they are to be paid.

Messrs. Hughes and Stephens severally gave their understanding of the subject, supposing the delegates assembled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $7,500 having heretofore been appropriated for the collection of agricultural statistics.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said if it was right and proper such conventions should be continued, Congress ought to take the responsibility of providing how they shall be called, the number of delegates, and the amount of compensation.

The resolution passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on private bills, Mr. Colfax in the Chair.

JUDGE DOUGLAS'S CHARGE.—The New York correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says the $75 worth of cigars which were presented to Judge Douglas in Cuba by a personal friend were seized by the Custom-house officers in New York as "smuggled goods," not being on the ship's invoice. They were restored, however, to the Judge on payment of duties.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN T. STERLING.—A letter has been received in our city, says the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, announcing the death of Hon. John T. Sterling, of Ouachita, a member of the lower House of the present Legislature. This will be sad intelligence to his constituents, who assembled in convention at Mr. Sterling has represented the parish in the Legislature for a number of years with fearless ability and unimpeached fidelity. He was a true public servant, a firm friend, a good citizen and a noble-hearted man. We presuppose the letter to be addressed worth be delivered to the family, and bear him to possess all that we have bestowed unto him. Peace to his remains.

(From the New York Herald of the 6th.

Horrible Tragedy in Sullivan Street—Revenge of the Murderer.

This (Thursday) morning, about 2½ o'clock, a deliberate and cold blooded murder was committed in the rear of premises No. 154 Sullivan street, Hermon Charles, a colored man, having been stabbed to the breast by Felix Sanchos, his son-in-law. Some seven weeks ago, Sanchos, who is a good-looking young Spaniard, married Mary Jane Carnon, a sprightly colored girl, and latterly the newly married couple boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Carnon at the above number.

Sanchos, who is represented as being an excessively vicious fellow, without cause became jealous of his wife, and a day or two since threatened to take her life. About the same time Sanchos took from a sheat a sword-cane belonging to his father-in-law, and said he was going to have it repaired. The family at first thought strange of this circumstance, as the cane appeared to be in perfect order, but the matter was soon forgotten, or at least nothing more was said about it. Sanchos continued to find fault with his wife, and made himself very disagreeable. He was out late Wednesday night and his family sat up waiting for his return till 2½ o'clock, A. M. As Sanchos came in he brought the sword-cane with him, and immediately ordered his wife married into the bedroom with his wife to retire.

Mrs. Carnon having occasion to go into the bedroom where Sanchos and his daughter were, knocked at the door, but Sanchos refused to admit her, and forbid his wife from doing so. As a last resort Mrs. Carnon pushed in the door, which she had no sooner done than Sanchos drew the blade from the sword-cane and rushed furiously upon her. The steel penetrated the fleshy part of the left arm, inflicting a dangerous but not fatal wound. Mrs. Sanchos came to aid her mother, when the desperado turned upon and stabbed her in the back or right shoulder, causing a very dangerous wound. Carnon then interfered to protect his wife and daughter, when Sanchos again raised the steel and plunged it with great force into the back of his father-in-law. The weapon pierced the heart, and the unoffending Carnon fell to the floor a corpse.

The fiend evidently intending to murder the whole family, then went for his wife's younger sister, but she darted down to the cellar and escaped him. Sanchos then left the premises, but barried that he was still lying in wait for them, the injured women were afraid to leave the room or to raise an alarm, lest it return upon them in the shape of his fiendish work by taking their lives.

Mrs. Cannon and her two daughters roused a man sleeping in the upper part of the house, and requested him to call the police, as there had been a murder committed, but he refused to move, and the bleeding victims were compelled to remain in fear and suffer, without medical aid or attention of any kind, beside the dead body of the husband and father till near 4 o'clock in the morning, when a lady dispatched a boy to the Eighth Precinct police station, and informed Sergeant Mount then on duty of the tragedy. Sergeant Mount immediately repaired to the spot with a number of officers, and did all in their power for the sufferers, and also made search for the murderer, but he was nowhere to be found. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest.

Mr. Carnon was a very respectable and industrious man. He was employed in the gas fixture establishment corner of Broadway and Broome street. Mrs. Carnon and her daughters are also highly spoken of. Their house was well furnished, and every thing about the premises indicated that they were living comfortably. At the time Sanchos was in the employ of Mr. Carnon, the father of Mr. Carnon advised him to forbid his daughter marrying him, as he was a spitefull and vicious fellow, but Mr. Carnon seemed to think he would make a good husband.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The Secretary of War, in response to the inquiry of the Senate, has inclosed a letter from the Topographical Engineers' Bureau stating that there is no fund in the immediate disposal of New York which can be appropriated for the use of the Revenue Department, but the attent of the public demands at Sandy Hook might perhaps admit of the south end of the rock for such purposes.

The correspondence between the British government and Mr. Dallas, to-day called for by Mr. Seward's resolution in the Senate, will, it is said, if furnished, exhibit startling facts in regard to the continued abuse of the American flag to cover the slave trade, and show that the yacht Wanderer played a prominent part in that traffic on the African coast.

Mr. Douglas has accepted the invitation to partake of a public dinner at Richmond, at which every county in the State of Maryland will be represented. It will take place at an early time in the ensuing month.

The Senate has re-elected Professor Bache and ex-Senator Badger Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

The second section of Charles L. Weller as Postmaster of San Francisco being before the Senate for confirmation for the second term, a pamphlet was circulated among the Senators charging him with violations of the law, etc., arising out of his controversy with the Pony Express Company of that city. The Post-Office Committee has the matter under consideration.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7.—Governor Willard delivered his message to the Legislature this afternoon. He recommended the erection of suitable buildings for the use of the State offices, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Depository of public records of the State.

He says the revenues from the Wabash and Erie canal have greatly diminished, and it is feared will prove inadequate to keep the canal in repair; that the bondholders are suffering from the non-payment of any other means than those derived from the revenues, having already half the entire debt of the State in default of payment of interest, hundred thousand dollars for its completion; they have informed the board of trustees of their determination to close the canal and abandon the work whenever the revenues are inadequate to sustain it.

He calls the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Governor's salary. He says the laws of the State in regard to the qualifications of voters for the election of officers are inadequate; and that a law should be passed inflicting severe penalties on officers and others who decline to receive legal or admit illegal votes. He recommended that an appropriation be made for the enlargement of the Insane Asylum.

ARREST OF A STATE SENATOR.—A letter in the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, of Saturday, dated Rockingham, December 30th, says:

The State Senator from this district, Mr. George E. Deneale, was arrested and lodged in jail on Tuesday evening last, on charges of swindling the banks at Staunton out of several thousand dollars, as well as several citizens of this county. Mr. Deneale had been dealing largely in cattle for the last two or three years, and not being able to pay for all he bought, has resorted to means which led him into this difficulty. He gave a mortgage on all his property a few days since, to pay his indebtedness, which, we understand, amounted to about $70,000. He was taken to Harrison on Wednesday evening by officer Braithwait, where he will have his trial.

The affair has caused the greatest excitement throughout this country. He has represented the district composed of Rockingham and Pendleton counties for the last eight or ten years, and there was some talk of running for Congress.

His wife accompanied him to prison, and remained there with him. She also accompanied him to Staunton, and seems determined to stand by him to the last.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Varieties: The Marble Heart, which had such a successful run for a long time, is to be produced; to be followed by a dance, and the farce of Forty Winks.

At the St. Charles: Last night but one of Miss Avonia Jones, when she will appear in the fine play of the Actress of Padua. The performance commence with the opera of the Huguenots. On Saturday night Miss Jones has her benefit.

At the Amphitheatre: Spalding & Rogers's Circus, in their numerous and various great acts, with an amusing afterpiece, and Alex. Montarg, the living skeleton, in the Museum. At the noon show on Saturday, M'lle Loyalle, from Paris, said to be the greatest equestrienne in the world, will appear for the first time.

At the Masonic Hall: The Campbell Minstrels hold forth, nightly, to the intense delight of those who love good music, dancing, capital burlesques, and fun generally.

At Vannucchi's Museum: An extensive field of great curiosities, with the Moores Minstrels.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—The following cases were tried yesterday: Juan Montez, for assault and battery—found guilty; Samuel Hunter, for illegally carrying a weapon—found guilty, but recommended to mercy; Pedro Carmona, for larceny—acquitted.

Pierre Boulat, charged with biting off an ear, &c., and Eugene Adams, charged with shooting with intent to murder, were arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and discharged on their bonds.

RECORDER BURKNER'S COURT.—Thomas Lyons was arraigned yesterday, and was remanded to prison, on suspicion of having been accessory to the late murder of Andy Costello.

James Johnson and Caroline Mack were examined on respective charges of larceny, and were both committed for trial before the First District Court.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown were charged yesterday with keeping a disorderly, lewd house on Burgundy, between Bienville and Conti streets, and a requisition for their appearance was sent out. Joseph Boyer, alias Tito, was sent to prison, in default of bail, to answer the charge of stealing 83 worth of cigars from the corner of Burgundy and Ursulines streets. Alex. Young and Jack Smith were sent to prison, charged with assaulting and robbing Henry Wilson, in a yard at the corner of Dauphin and Ursulines streets, on the 14th instant. Jacob Bear, of Mr. Berry's, charged with having in his possession a box of candles and a pair of shoes, supposed to be stolen, was sent to prison. Thomas Ward was fined $4 and bound over to keep the peace towards Sarah Smith. H. J. Gamit was committed for trial in the First District Court on the charge of larceny. In stealing a box containing three or four hundred dollars in gold and silver, belonging to O. Barois, from the counter-house of S. R. Roquet, No. 261 Old Levee street, on the 31st ultimo. A lowel containing 100 90 was found in possession of Gamit, arrested, and identified as part of the stolen property.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—Mick Hickey was fined $10 for being a with-whipper, on

NOTICE.
THE partnership which existed between the undersigned and Louis D. Delhomme, under the style of Delhomme & Fauchoux, is dissolved by the death of Louis Dupuoet Delhomme, and Messrs. Pothier & Fauchoux have been appointed the liquidators of the said firm, and are hereby authorized to sign for Delhomme & Fauchoux in liquidation.
ROBERT FAUCHOUX,
CONSTANCE L. DE BLANC,
Tess'y Ex. of L. D. De Blanc.
New Orleans, 12th January, 1859.
NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the style of POTHIER & FAUCHOUX, by notice set before a Doriscourt, notary public, for the purpose of transacting a general Hardware business, at the old stand, lately occupied by Delhomme & Fauchoux, late No. 85, now No. 87, Old Levee street.
Mrs. Widow LOUIS DESPARD DE BLANC is a partner in commandite in said firm, as may be seen by the public act above referred to.
L. POTHIER,
EUGENE FAUCHOUX.
New Orleans, 12th January, 1859. jan13 1m

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.
PURSUANT to Article VIII of the Constitution, a regular General Meeting of the above Association will be held at their Hall, No. 256 Old Levee street, between Ursulines and St. Philip, on MONDAY next, 17th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The members are requested to be punctual.
By order of the President.
jan13 ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Sec'y.

Linen Goods for the Country Trade.
RECEIVED per late arrivals from Liverpool, a general supply of assorted Linen and Cotton manufactures, consisting of Irish Linens, Linen Checks, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Printed Linens, Linen Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins, Cloths, Towels, Pillow-case Linen, Drillings, fancy Shirt Fronts, Long Lawns, Diapers, Ducks, Hollands, Brown and Bleached Linens, Planters' Linens, Shirts and Shirtings, white and brown Linen Netting, Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks, Union and Cotton Checks, Barlaps, Gingahams, Printed Muslin Dresses, Cotonades, Blankets, etc., &c.
O. B. GRAHAM,
jan13 2m 96 Gravier st.

Dry Goods in Hand for the Mexican Market.
FOR SALE by the undersigned—consisting of Plaids, Ginghams, Cotonades, Bleachings, Linen, Cambrics, Rouen Sheetings, Fancy Checks, Balmoral, Victorias, Lastings, Prints, Printed Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Insertings, Medium Cambrics, Linen Cambrics, Yorkshire Handkerchiefs, Bayettes, Bull Thread, Spool Thread, Cotonades, Linsey, etc., etc.
O. B. GRAHAM,
jan13 2m 96 Gravier street.

To Hotel Keepers, Restaurants, Druggists, Grocers and the Public.
DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS
Have, from their excellent qualities, been recommended by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS as a most valuable and never-failing remedy for
DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA,
DEBILITY, HEARTBURN,
BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE,
LIVER COMPLAINTS, BLOOD DISEASES,
&c., &c., &c.
Are also a sure and certain preventive against Fever and Ague, Cholera, Summer Complaints, &c., and is the most valuable and efficacious TONIC and APPETITE-CREATING COMPOUND ever offered to the public.
By the use of these BITTERS ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD will be thoroughly eradicated, and all those who are suffering from early excess and PROTRACTION OF THE FACULTIES OF MANHOOD will be restored to a ROBUST AND VIGOROUS STATE OF HEALTH.
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS will be stimulated and PERMANENTLY STRENGTHENED; APPETITE will be created, and the EFFECTS OF EARLY EXCESS RESTORED TO NEW LIFE.
The remedy has a very agreeable taste, and will be taken readily by children as well as adults.
All persons suffering from any of the above complaints are invited to call on the Agent for a trial.
Dose—For an adult, a small wineglassful three times a day; for a child, a small teaspoonful twice a day.
K. CRUGER.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
742 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold at 50 cents per bottle, $1 per dozen, $2 50 per gallon; extra Bottles for Retailers, by the gall