THE DAILY BEE.
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E. HARDY, W. DUPONDT.
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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1859.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for the first square, for each insertion on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
Any advertisement inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each square, for each insertion.
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OFFICE, 88 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21.

REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.

We learn from this document that on the 1st January, 1858, the balance in the Treasury was $1,068,058 76. The receipts during the past year amounted to $1,239,674 66; the expenditures were $1,611,979 38. Balance on the 31st December last, $1,275,155 07.

The amount of the credit of the General Fund has been very small, and at the time the stipaid warrants on the Fund reach the probability $150,000. It has been a cause of much complaint by creditors of the State that the Legislature failed to make provision by loan to supply the deficiency in the General Fund.

There are difficulties and litigation between the State and the city of New Orleans for the payment of the expenses incurred in carrying into execution the new election law.

Mr. HUNTER states that he has been compelled to refuse many Auditor's warrants during the last year, in consequence of his construction of the obligations imposed on him by law, and he has been sustained in his views by the opinions of the Attorney-General. The differences in the accounts of receipts and disbursements between the Treasurer and Auditor are explained by the non-payment of many warrants for a large amount. The report details several of these cases, and enters largely into the conflict of authority.

It is recommended that the first of July be substituted as the period for the first settlement of State Tax Collectors, instead of the first of September, as the semi-annual interest of most of the debts of the State is due in July. The condition of the General Fund is such as to demand imperatively of the Legislature the adoption of some measure—either by a reduction of the current expenses, or by providing for an increased rate of taxation, or by both together—to place this fund in a solvent condition. The Treasurer says that the State would have been protected for the interest due on the public debt in July, August, September, October and November, had not the State Bank voluntarily paid it. It is believed that the insolvent condition of the General Fund has been mainly brought about by the neglect of those who are entrusted with the administration of the revenue laws. The report says:

The faithful and rigid execution of the law would, I believe, place many thousands of dollars in the Treasury from sources whence they do not now flow, and from which, in others, also, where but a small proportion is paid, compared to what should be received. Abundant evidence can be produced to sustain the correctness of this statement. I will mention only two in illustration of its truth: Act 156, March, approved 1855, entitled "An Act relative to the payment of expenses incident to the prosecution of criminals," requires that all those sums of "fines" collected for the violation of the criminal laws of this State shall be *paid into the State Treasury.*" Nearly five years have elapsed since the passage of this act, and the State has paid out $120,000 for expenses in "criminal matters," and $424 40 is all that has been paid into Treasury under the law, and that was paid by one sheriff, in October, 1858.

Mr. HUNTER declares in conclusion that he intends at all times, within the limits of his power, to enforce a rigid and faithful execution of the law.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CURRENCY.

This is a brief and business-like document. We are informed that the Bank of America has paid in $507,800 of her nominal capital of $1,000,000, and that the Crescent City Bank has paid in $1,020,300 of her nominal capital of $1,022,000. The several banks have furnished regularly true and faithful reports of their condition, which have been published monthly in the State paper.

Since the previous report the amount of actual coin in the vaults of the several banks has been greatly in excess of the requirements of law, and the aggregate amount of coin now held by them is more than one half of their total cash liabilities, while their balances of foreign and domestic exchange are unusually large. The banks pay handsome dividends, realize considerable profits, and are daily adding to the strength of their reserved funds.

The report refers to the troublesome process of settling balances in specie by the several banks every week, and thinks that the difficulty may be obviated by the establishment of a "Clearing-House" such as exists at New York, by which the exchanges between the different banks are effected at one place.

The Secretary of the Board of Currency is required to attend the sessions of the General Assembly at Baton Rouge, and to act, *ex-officio*, as Secretary of the Joint Committee on Banks and Banking. This duty is inconsistent with the performance of other duties assigned that officer in New Orleans. It is therefore suggested that the law requiring his presence in Baton Rouge be repealed.

The report closes with a feeling tribute to the memory of Hon. GEORGE EUSTIS, late President of the Board of Currency.

REPORT OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

From this document we learn that during the past year 317 volumes were acquired by exchange, at a value of $919 50. Five hundred and thirty-seven volumes were received from other governments and by individuals. Seven thousand two hundred and eighty-six volumes were received from the State Printer. Three hundred and seven volumes were given in exchange: three thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine were distributed to the public officers; two hundred and sixty were forwarded to other States; three hundred and ninety-eight have been returned by members of the Legislature, and eighty-seven volumes were sold. As the usual appropriation of $1000 for the purchase of books was omitted at the last session of the General Assembly, the only addition made to the Library during the year has been by exchange.

Sale of the McDonogh Estate.

It will be seen by the advertisement under the head of "Auction Sales," that on Monday, the 7th February, and the day following, N. Vignie, City Auctioneer, will offer for sale, at the City Hotel, an immense amount of valuable improved and unimproved real estate, situated in the most eligible parts of the First District. A glance at the announcement will satisfy the reader that a very considerable proportion of the property to be sold present most eligible investments to small capitalists and to persons desirous of acquiring homesteads at moderate prices and on accommodating terms. The property to be sold forms part of the succession of the late John McDonogh. The city, with equal sagacity and liberality, allows purchasers the easiest possible conditions, requiring but one-fifth in cash and the remainder on a credit of one, two, three, and four years, for notes of the purchasers, without endorsement, but with special mortgage, and interest at 6 per cent. or 8 per cent. in case of non-payment at maturity. Such inducements to persons of moderate means are rarely offered.

Capt. BICH, of the bark Mary B. Bich, from Barbadoes 28th December, reports the following U. S. steamers attached to the Paraguay expedition as having arrived at and sailed from Barbadoes:

The U. S. steamer Chapin, from Philadelphia 1st December, arrived on the 18th. All well except one of the engineers, who was sent home on sick list. Sailed for Pernambuco on 25th December.

Arrived on the 14th December U. S. steamer Westernport, from New York 1st December. All well. Sailed for Pernambuco 27th December.

Arrived on the 23d December U. S. steamer Atlantic, from New York 3d December, via St. Thomas and Camuna, Venezuela. All well. Sailed 27th December for Pernambuco.

Arrived on the 27th December U. S. steamer Memphis, from New York 15th December. Would sail on the 29th for Pernambuco.

We are requested to state, says the *Union*, that under the provisions of a postal convention recently concluded between the United Kingdom and Hayti, the single rate of postage on letters from the United States to Hayti, *forwarded in the British mail*, via England, on and after the 1st of January, 1859, is 33 cents, *prepayment required*, which is in full to destination.

SEWARD FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The Buffalo *Express* of the 11th takes the field for Seward for the Presidency in 1860. It says the indications which are unmistakable in the Republican party at present point to Mr. Seward as more likely than any other living man to become its candidate in 1860.

SLAVES AT AUCTION.—Mr. N. Vignie will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, a list of thirty hands, comprising a few number one sisters, plantresses, a cooper, bricklayer, horse servants, cooks, washers, ironers, gardener, cotton sampler and weigher, baker, &c., &c. Terms on twelve months' credit.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESSIONAL—EVENING SESSION.

POLITICS AND CUBA.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—At the evening session of the House, last evening, a general discussion arose upon the merits of political parties, the Pacific Railway, &c., members indulging in a wide range of debate.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the House resolution asking for the correspondence between the governments of France and England with our government in relation to the acquisition of Cuba, stated that no correspondence exists on the subject except what was communicated to the Senate on the 4th instant.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Hunter called up the Invalid Pension bill. It provides for the appropriation of $634,000, to enact the provisions of the act of 1819 for the prevention of fraud, and proposes to abolish on the 1st of July next all pension agencies. The duties of which are to be performed under the Sub-Treasury regulations.

The consideration of this bill was postponed until to-day.

The Pacific Railway bill was up for consideration.

Mr. BROWN's motion to lay it on the table was lost—19 to 36.

PRE-EMPTION LANDS.

House.—In the House yesterday, Mr. Cobb reported a bill requiring pre-emption settlers to occupy land three months only before acquiring their titles to the lands so occupied.

THE MORSE TELEGRAPH PATENT.

PORTLAND, Me., January 19.—The motion made some time since to rescind the order for an injunction on the Union Telegraph Case, for infringement on the rights granted to the Maine Line, has been denied.

A new motion has been made to dissolve the injunction. This motion is now before the Supreme Court, and if successful, it will extinguish the Morse patent.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The American Colonization Society met in this city to-day. The Secretary reports that the receipts for the year amount to nearly $62,000, and represents that there is an increased desire on the part of Northern free blacks to emigrate to Africa.

The Secretary also represents that the general interests of the Colony of Liberia are improving.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THE JACKSON RAILROAD.

BATON ROUGE, January 20.—*Senate.*—Mr. St. Paul moved the appointment of a committee of investigation in relation to the purchase and management of the Jackson Railroad. The motion was adopted.

House.—In the House, Mr. Holland introduced a bill to exempt from taxation the city bonds.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The proceedings of Congress to-day were not of an important character.

In the Senate, the Invalid Pension bill, which was introduced by Mr. Hunter yesterday, was under consideration.

In the House, the Pacific Railway bill was up for discussion.

It is generally believed that no Pacific Railway bill will be passed at this session.

THE LOUISVILLE FORGERY—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LOUISVILLE, January 20.—A reward of one hundred dollars has been offered for the arrest of NORTON, the forger of the ten thousand dollar check on the Citizens' Bank. His real name is Leland Norton, not Joseph, as he represents it. His upper lip protrudes peculiarly.

The Hamilton county railroad bonds which he received in part for the check were numbered thirty-three and seventy-three.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The steamship Black Warrior, from New Orleans via Havana, has arrived at this port.

She brings no political news of importance from Havana.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 20.—There was an active demand for Cotton to-day, and prices have advanced ¼c.

The sales to-day were 6500 bales. The sales for the day for the past up 16,000 bales. The market closed buoyant.

The Flour market was very active, and closed buoyant. The sales to-day are 10,000 barrels. The market had an advancing tendency.

Wheat closed steady at previous quotations. There was an active demand. Sales to-day 24,000 bushels.

Corn was quiet. Mixed Corn is selling at 57 to 58c. Sales closed buoyant.

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, January 20.—Cotton has advanced an ¼ to ½c.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 4000 bales. The market closed buoyant.

SAVANNAH COTTON MARKET.

SAVANNAH, January 20.—There was an active demand for cotton to-day. The market closed steady at previous quotations.

The receipts of cotton at this port last week were 12,250 bales.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 20.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with four feet eight inches water on the falls, and 6 feet eight inches in the canal.

The sand are telegraphic lines have been interrupted during all the latter part of the day.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, January 20.—The steamer L. M. Kennett passed down at half-past 4 o'clock this evening.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Griffin sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for New York, via Havana, with the California mails and the following passengers:

For New York—Mr. Hembaker, A. W. Richardson, A. Kent, P. B. Habersham, A. T. Vossler, J. Dufaut, E. Donelson, H. Manuel, M. Fassin, and 17 in the steerage.

For Havana—W. S. Burton and lady, Miss Burton, Mrs. Hughes, Thompson, A. Biggs, A. T. Wells, lady and 2 children, Mrs. T. J. Christie, daughter and servant, F. Dange and lady, Mrs L. Ferrer y Sina, Miss Sinamaria, A. F. Bernard, D. Seamers, B. Duncan and lady, H. E. Bel and lady, L. Chadron, V. Soria, E. P. Garcia, M. Arasse, M. Perez, J. P. Carnade, A. Gonzalez Viamon, A. Alemala, Magurai, E. Peyrada, J. Holstager, F. Manders, A. Berin, J. Rachin, Jas. Wells, C. Le Lisse, G. Thechant, W. Hughes, and 14 in the steerage.

For California—Miss H. Codman, A. J. Beaner, Miss Wigham, Miss Hall, Miss Mary Hall, Mrs Moore, Miss E. Webb, Miss A. Webb, J. T. Bennett, and 28 steerage.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.—The Tampa (Fla.) *Peninsular*, of the 25th ult., says that the yellow fever made its appearance again in that city the week previous, and four deaths had occurred from it. It says there were three or four cases remaining on the 25th. The fever is sporadic in its character.

The Legislature of Delaware has elected WM. SAULSBURY as U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

A new opera by Balfe was produced by the Pyne and Harrison troupe in London on the 20th ult. No less than six pieces were demanded and repeated, and the composer was summoned before the footlights three times in the course of the evening. The opera is called "Satanella, or the Power of Love."

A letter in the New York *Times* says Col. Preston, our Minister to Spain, is the only Kentucky representative of a distinguished Virginia and South Carolina family—a fine specimen of the high-bred Southern gentleman to the State. Mrs. Preston, a brilliant conversationalist, and fluent French and Spanish linguist, is a worthy descendant of the celebrated Madame de Pontille, known throughout the Ohio Valley as the "Old Duke"—a man of immense fortune, an eminent lawyer, trained to his profession by Jefferson, a distinguished patriot and statesman, George Nicholas. As they go to the Court of a woman, we are related that the ladies are to be denied entrance to America, and to illustrate to decaying royalty the dignity of the descendants of the women of the Republic. Scarcely second in consequence to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Preston, establishing at once all that lovering Court lacks say of their splendid women.—*Boston Post.*

"UNCLE TOM" IN ITALIAN.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

You should get Professor Monti to translate "Uncle Tom's Cabin" from Italian into English. Mrs. Stowe herself would not recognize her handing. The Pope having read "Uncle Tom," and "Uncle Tom" having been translated, have it done into Italian for the edification of his subjects. Strange changes took place in the sleight of words, and by the time "Uncle Tom" had the rest of the characters in the book learned to speak Italian fluently, the "good people" became fervent Papists, and the "bad folks" desperate Protestants, and finally *Legree* puts *Uncle Tom* to death, because the poor negro would not forswear his belief in the doctrine of the—Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary!

POTATOES.—In Gerard's time, 1597, Virginian potatoes, as they were then called, were just beginning to be known. A sweet potato had been previously known, which was used as a kind of confection at the tables of the rich. Of these, Gerard says: "They are used to be eaten roasted in the ashes: boyled, when they be so roasted, infuse them, sop them in wine; and others, to give them a greater grace in eating, do boil them with prunes and so eat them. And likewise others dresse them (being first roasted) with oile, vinegar, and salt, every man according to his own taste and liking. Notwithstanding however they be dressed, they comfort, nourish and engender the lustfull." These were sold by women, who stood about the Exchange with baskets. The same writer says of the sassafras tree, which for a considerable time after its introduction, was a favorite: "It was likewise a foode, as also delicate for pleasure, being either roasted in the embers, or boiled and eaten with oile, vinegar, or dressed unto other way by the handes of some cunning in cookerie." They were originally the fish of walnuts.—*Pickering's Progress of Agriculture.*

SUICIDE.—Boston, January 18.—The body of Solomon Newhall, appointed to investigate the accounts of Mr. Seaman, late superintendent of printing, over one hundred thousand dollars of which he is charged with having appropriated to his own use, was also the Committee on the Judiciary to aid in the examination against Judge Loring.

EUROPE.

DETAILS BY THE NIAGARA.

The London Times on the United States and War—Spanish Press—Indignation Abroad Mr. Buchanan's Message—Triumph of Morphy, the American Chess King—Insurrection in Syria—Interesting Financial News, &c., &c.

The following additional interesting details of foreign news by the Niagara, at Halifax, reached New York by telegraph:

ENGLAND.—The affair of the steamer Washington, at Nicaragua, had given rise to editorials in the English press. The *Times*, after recounting the features of the case, concludes as follows:

"We may remark that this style of communication, in which at every difficulty war is denounced, reflects no credit on American good sense, and cannot even give them any real reputation for courage. A collision between the armed forces of England and America would be an event fraught with terrible consequences, and perhaps a long and bloody war would be carried on in the most ferocious spirit, with the ruin of a vast trade, and a check to the progress of both hemispheres would be the result. A struggle between two such peoples would bring into play animosities which would be all the more bitter for relationship. To be continually talking of war is a proof that a nation has not weighed its consequences. We who have experience of it, and who, as history proves, do not shrink from it when it is necessary, have learned not to take in vain the name of the God of Battle."

The *Daily News* thinks the American government had better take especial care of Gen. Walker and his followers as the best method of preventing similar occurrences in future, and suggests that Sir William Queensley's presence in the Valorous ought to have reassured politicians at Washington that there was no insult or mistake in the case.

The Earl of Carlisle had delivered a strong anti-slavery speech at a meeting at Leeds, on the subject of slavery.

Mr. Barnum had made his first appearance in London as a lecturer, at St. James's Hall. The hall was crowded to excess, and the newspapers generally speak quite flatteringly of Mr. Barnum's essay. His theme was "Money Making."

The investigation in Belfast, in relation to the late riots was progressing. The counsel for the prisoners protested against the examination taking place in the common jail, and withdrew from the case in consequence, leaving the prisoners undefended.

Messrs. Perseheline & Co., worsted spinners at Ispragnac, had failed, with liabilities of £80,000, and Mr. F. Poppe, oil merchant at Antwerp, had suspended.

The ship Kent had reached London from Melbourne, with £390,000 in gold.

FRANCE.—The chess match between Paul Morphy and Professor Anderssen, at Paris, had resulted in the triumph of the American champion. The score at the close was as follows: Morphy 7; Anderssen 2; drawn 3.

Some few of the victims of the late war to Italy safely, who were transported by Gen. Espinasses will probably be allowed to return to France on the occasion of the new year.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* thinks it probable that the Paris conference will be soon convoked on account of the trouble in Servia.

It is rumored that troubles have broken out among the Kabyles, and General McMahon has left Paris to resume the command of the army in Algeria.

M. Troplong has been appointed President, and Marshal D'Hilliers, Gen. Angeley and the Duke of Malakoff Vice-Presidents of the French Senate, for 1859.

The *Monitour* contains a dispatch dated Shanghae, November 5, announcing that Lord Elgin had come up the river Yangtze Kiang with five vessels, two of which were gun-boats.

The three per cents opened at 73f. 5c., and closed at 73f. 90c.

SPAIN.—The *Peninsular Correspondents* says: "The news which the electric telegraph has brought concerning the message of the President of the United States has produced a great sensation in this city, and has already been commented on by the daily journals in a tone of offended national pride."

The *Dia* asserts that the declaration of Mr. Buchanan provokes laughter rather than anger, and says that if he endeavors to make himself the object of the infamous attack he can filibusterism, it will probably cost him as dear as it has done others who have tried to realize their ridiculous ideas. As to buying the Spanish colonies, that is only a man who knows nothing of Spain and the Spaniards could mention such an absurdity.

The *Monarquias* considers President Buchanan's message more election slap-trap, and a confession of his own weakness, and does not tend to obtain for himself partisans for the Presidency, but thinks some other Democrat may easily enough be found, who will lead to serious complications. It believes that more filibustering expeditions will be connived at, but it argues that the Republic of Costa Rica was able to defeat Walker, so too took over to Nicaragua a much larger force than any that is likely to go to Cuba, little fear need be entertained. The *Monarquia* is crowned by the flower of the Spanish army, and provided with a flotilla large enough to cut off all supplies. The *Monarquia* concludes with the following piece of fine writing, which expresses, however, the national opinion:

"Are there still in Spain men who believe that the United States are able to snatch Cuba from us? Our navy and our brave soldiers such an idea. The nation which first planted the cross on the American continent, which peopled two-thirds of it, and gave to them its civilization and her laws—which still waves her glorious standard over the splendid beauty of the Antilles, can never believe that the day will come when the Apalachian vulture will pounce on Cuba. Spain would conquer or die before she permitted such a catastrophe; and on such a field of battle ruins, wave till the last the standard of old Spain—a standard which may, perhaps, be torn by the artillery of those mercenaries without God and without law, but which till the last will be resplendent with majesty and glory."

ITALY.—A serious disturbance, amounting almost to an émeute, has taken place at Milan. It was originated between some people and some soldiers. The people threw stones, the soldiers, but order was restored without difficulty.

Cremona and Lodi are reported in a state of agitation.

AUSTRIA.—One hundred millions of one florin notes, new currency, are to be issued. The Austrian Lloyd's of Trieste, Vienna, has resolved to resume cash payments in bullion 3d of January.

A Vienna telegraph announces the death of the Archduchess Marie Anne.

TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople to the 22d state that a change of ministry has been postponed. All Pacha is strongly supported by Aumlam, but violent scenes had taken place in the council.

SERVIA.—Important insurrectionary movements are reported in Servia. Advices from Belgrade say that on the 22d, the National Assembly requested the Prince of Servia to abdicate. The Prince promised to send a reply on the 30th, but by his personal safety sought refuge in a Turkish fortress. The National Assembly then declared him dismissed, because in its opinion he left the country without a government, and he was regarded in the light of a fugitive. The National Assembly then proclaimed Prince Milosch Prince of the Servians. A provisional government was formed. The army had already declared itself towards Prince Milosch, but all military counter revolutionary movement was prevented. Prince Alexander, who remained in the Turkish fortress, protested against the proceedings, but of dethronement, that Austria was remaining neutral, but was sending reinforcements to her troops on the frontiers of Servia.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 14.

Senate.—Mr. Pitzpatrick presented a memorial for the establishment of a line of mail steamers from New Orleans and Mobile to various ports in the Gulf of Mexico. Referred.

Mr. Hunter called for the yeas and nays on the resolution to pay $150 funeral expenses and one quarter's salary of Mr. Marion, the deceased furnace keeper. Carried—yeas 33, nays 17.

Capt. Hartstein was allowed $2000 for extra expenses incurred on board the bark Red Rover during a mutinous voyage.

Considerable time was occupied in a discussion whether or not to take up the bill for constructing a railroad along Pennsylvania avenue.

The Pacific Railroad bill coming up as a special order, another discussion arose whether to take it up or the private calendar. Finally, by yeas and nays, it was decided to take up the Pacific bill, which was debated all day, with various amendments, and left in that condition when the hour of adjournment arrived.

By a vote of 34 yeas to 23 the vote was taken on Mr. Bigler's amendment to limit the location of the road between the 37th and 45d parallels, which was lost—nays 35, yeas 19.

Messrs. Bigler and Wilson offered various modifications on the subject of both Senators being to provide for the completion of the mountainous and desert part of the route, although they differed respecting the details. In the course of the discussion Mr. Bell also submitted an amendment that any contract made by the President be submitted by him to Congress, and take effect only by joint resolution, which, after debate, was adopted.

A motion of Mr. Mason to reconsult was lost by 29 against 23, and another by Mr. Toombs to lay on the table was also lost by a vote of 32 against 27.

The Senate discussed for an hour a proposal to adjourn till Monday, Mr. Brown protesting against waste of time, and Mr. Sebastian expressing the opinion that a recess so-morrow would advance the public business. Finally the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House.—Various committees made reports of a private character.

On motion of Mr. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of the Navy was requested to furnish a statement of the amount of coal used by the Navy since 1857. What economies have been paid to coal vessels and by what authority such officers are appointed.

The select committee appointed to investigate the accounts of Mr. Seaman, late superintendent of public printing, was authorized to employ a stenographer, as was also the Committee on the Judiciary to aid in the examination against Judge Loring.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOOTH.—"Brutus" was played by this young actor last night to a good house. Excepting his voice, (which is marred by a cold) he was excellent, and in our opinion there are few, if any, who can play the part better. His ease and experience considered, Booth is one of the greatest actors of the day, and those who love fine acting should go and see him.

M'LLE LOYALE.—The splendid performances of this young and beautiful equestrienne are filling the Amphitheatre nightly, and independent of its other attractions, she richly compensates those who visit the place.

ANNOUNCEMENT TEM EVANS.—At the St. Charles Theatre's Benefit of Mr. Booth, when he will appear as Richard III. The farce will be, Your Life in Danger.

The benefit of Mr. Lee is a comedy of Cure for the Heart-ache, with a pas de deux La Masch—and the laughable afterpiece of the Yankee Peddler, with Joseph's Lawyer.

At the Amphitheatre: M'lle Loyale, the magnificent French equestrienne, appears in the Spanish Bolero, with the Misses Bowers and Frank Barry, and the rest of Spalding & Rogers's great circus troupe. The Flying Sicilians close with the Ne Plus Ultra.

At the Masonic Hall: The Campbell Minstrels have every night a most attractive and entertaining programme.

At Vannucchi's Museum: The Mozart Minstrels are very amusing, while the Giantess, the Dwarf, and Dwarf are very wonderful and interesting.

CHIEF DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge T. G. Hunt.*—Geo. P. Bowers, Jr., and Patrick Flaity, charged with assault and battery, were severally dismissed by *nol. pros.*

The charges against Wiley Barnes, f. m. c., of insulting a white person, and Frederick Spilling, of having with a dangerous weapon, were dismissed.

Michael and Elizabeth Kotlers were brought up for trial on the charge of assault and battery. She was found guilty, and he was discharged by *nol. pros.*

The case of the artillery of those mercenary NORTHERN HAVY BEANS—15 barrels landing on ship D C Texino.

BLACK EYED BEANS—50 sacks landing ex ship Gertrude.

SPLIT PEAS—30 half barrels landing ex ship Bellton.

WHITE WINE—100 barrels sugar white wine, in Bonded Store, for sale by WM. H. TOMLINSON & CO., 18 Carondelet street.

DUTCH CHEESE—50 cases fresh Dutch cheese, just received and for sale by DUPUIS & CO., 18 Carondelet street.

SPERMA, &c.—25 cases, 500 pfatzer boxes, assorted, 25 do, 500 half do, do do; 50 do, 500 half do, do do; 50 do, 1000 half do, do do; 100 half do, 1000 do do; 100 half do, assorted pfatzer and half do; 50 half do, do, assorted pfatzer and half do; 75 do, 150 half do, do, assorted pfatzer and half do; 75 do, 150 half do, green peas; in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st.

HAVANA COFFEE—100 bags prime green Havana, ex Coffee, in store and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st.

HAMS—50 tierces Evans & Swift and J Phipps & Co.'s Hams, just received, in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st.

WHISKEY—100 barrels old Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky, in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st.

CODFISH—100 packages, in half and quarter boxes, in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st.

FLOUR—400 barrels extra and superfine St. Louis flour, choice brands; in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st.

SUGAR—150 boxes Stuart and Loverign's crushed and powdered; in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st.

CANDLES—300 boxes sperm and star candles; in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st.

RICE—100 tierces Carolina rice; in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st.

OLIVE OIL—250 bonbons and jennes J. Pinguet, quarts and pints, in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st.

PECANS—30 bbls Louisiana pecans, in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st.

OIL—100 bbls winter-strained Lard and Linseed Oils, in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., No. 42 Old Levee street.

CHAMPAGNE—150 baskets Chas. Farre, vacuoisier to Mad Cotaine & Co; quarts and pints, in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., No. 42 Old Levee street.

BEEF—150 barrels and half barrels Davis's Family Beef; in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee st.

SARDINES IN OIL—50 cases boneless Sardines for sale by DUPUIS & CO., Corner Royal and Conti streets.

CLARET—50 casks superior claret, 12 do ordinary do; 30 do Montferrand do; 10 do superior St. Julien do; 10 do do Chateau Beychac do; 15 do do Chateau Medoc do; 20 casks very thick Roussillon wine; in store and for sale by by FRANCY VALENTIN, 34 Bienville street.

WHITE WINE—15 barrels sugar white wine, De Gaulnac, 30 do St. Pourcain wine; 10 do Haut Rhyn wine; also, red and white Hock wine; in store and for sale by FRANCY VALENTIN, 34 Bienville street.

DUTCH CHEESE—50 cases fresh Dutch cheese, just received and for sale by DUPUIS & CO., 18 Carondelet street.

SPERMA, &c.—25 cases, 500 pfatzer boxes, assorted, 25 do, 500 half do, do do; 50 do, 1000 half do, do do; 50 do, 1000 do do; 100 half do, 1000 do do; 100 half do, assorted pfatzer and half do; 50 half do, do, assorted pfatzer and half do; 75 do, 150 half do, do, assorted pfatzer and half do; 75 do, 150 half do, green peas; in store and for sale by L. MALUS & CO., 42 Old Levee