THE DAILY BEE.
C. F. WELSHE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
C. F. WELSHE, EDITOR. H. HARRY, BUSINESS MANAGER. H. DUPUIS, TREASURER.
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 82 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,877.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such language as the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, in the language.
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No subscription taken for less than one year. Subscription to advertising will be stopped until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28.

EXTRACTS FROM THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The report of the State Auditor comprises an immense mass of statistics, and fills a pretty substantial volume. The first part of the document contains an account of the receipts and disbursements of the government during the preceding year, and does not require recapitulation, as it is embraced in the Governor's message. We perceive that in the list of parishes contributing towards the revenue of the State, the parish of Orleans figures for the sum of $441,557 50. The estimates of the expenditures for the next fiscal year are $1,732,860. The receipts for the same period will probably be $1,570,000, and the Treasury will exhibit a deficiency at the end of the year of $716,854 in the general fund and of $50,075 in the internal improvement, while there will be a balance in favor of the other funds.

The public debt of Louisiana on the 31st December, 1858, was as follows:

Principal of public debt	$4,284,811 10
Liabilities for bonds to Municipality	190,366 00
No. 2	
Debts proper in bonds maturing between the years 1867 and 1898	8,556,000 00
Amount due on bonds to Port Hudson and Clinton Railroad Company	9,000 00
Debts proper, in trust funds, payable on demand	812,000 65
Grand total	$13,761,641 75

The free banks have returned for cancellment during the year 1858, $787,200 of circulation. The estimated value of the bonds to be issued to the several railroad companies during the ensuing year is $388,000.

Next follows a detailed account of the several parishes of the State, arranged in alphabetical order. Under each parish are included the value of real estate, slaves, personal property and capital, the amount of tax for the support of the State government, public schools and internal improvements, the quantity of land in cultivation, the productions, the population and the number of educable children—all according to the census of 1857. The recapitulation presents the following results: Total value of property, $375,911,904; total amount of taxes assessed, $1,398,349 61; land uncultivated, 6,016,964 acres; land cultivated in cotton, 750,266 acres; in cane, 215,305 acres; in corn, 627,044 acres; in rice, 4,906 acres; production of sugar, 58,249 hogsheads; of cotton, 407,018 bales; of molasses, 36,421 barrels; of corn, 12,004,069 bushels; of rice, 31,147 barrels; population, free white, 308,864; free colored, 18,718; slaves, 298,519; number of educable youths, 76,518.

There is no doubt that so much of these details as relates to the city of New Orleans is grossly defective and erroneous. The Auditor makes the population of New Orleans 125,200; the Secretary of State, omitting the Second and Third Representative Districts, fixes it at 85,063. Adding the population of the missing districts, as established by the enumeration of 1853, and we have a total population of about 117,000, or about 58,000 less than the number reported by the census of 1857. We presume there is not a resident of New Orleans who doubts for a single instant that the population has largely increased since 1853. The usual estimate of New Orleans ranges from 175 to 200,000 inhabitants. The returns made to the Secretary of State are absolutely and utterly unreliable. Everybody is aware that our city has extended its limits considerably within the past five years, that new streets have been filled up, new buildings erected, and that that even now the accommodations fail to keep pace with the progress of population. Yet with these indisputable evidences of progress, starting in the face, it is hardly to be credited that the census returns, as far as they go, exhibit a marked decrease in the city population, with a considerable increase in that of the country. Unpardonable negligence is manifest in these returns. The worst of it is that as the apportionment of representation in the lower branch of the Legislature is based upon the quadrennial census, we shall be stripped of a portion of our just rights entirely in consequence of the imperfect manner in which the officers charged with the census have performed that duty. We can imagine no remedy in the case.

PROFESSOR FOWLER'S LECTURES.—This evening Professor Fowler delivers, at Armory Hall, a lecture on Intellect and Memory, as connected with the education and moral training of children. The lecture will close with public examinations.

To-morrow (Saturday) at 11 o'clock, A. M., the Professor will deliver a lecture on Maternity and Female Perfection, comprising a large amount of important information. This lecture is intended especially for ladies, and is worthy their profound attention.

On Sunday evening, a lecture will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Immortality.

CHOICE CIGARS.—The amateurs of fine Havana cigars will find some exceedingly choice brands at A. Canon's establishment, in Royal street, under the St. Louis Hotel. Among them are the celebrated "Consuelo," the "Monumento," and the "Forget Me Not" the latter a mark invariably prepared for the London market, and imported into New Orleans for the first time. Try them.

HARPER FOR FEBRUARY.—Our thanks are due the publishers for the February number of Harper's Monthly Magazine. The articles are illustrated, viz.: Washington at Morristown, Follies of Fashion, and La Plata. The Virginians is continued in the present number.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN VIRGINIA.—Mr. Philip Jasser, aged 120 years, died in New Garden, Russell county, Va., on the 1st of December. It is stated that a short time before his death he was able to attend to his own household affairs, and that while in his hundredth year he cut and split one hundred rails.

A FINE DRUG STORE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Jules Grenet has taken charge of the apothecary and drug store situated at the corner of Poydras and Dryades streets. The entire stock of medicaments has been renewed, and is of excellent quality. Mr. Grenet is reputed a first rate druggist, and is doubtless entitled to the confidence of the community.

LAKE DISASTERS.—The Buffalo *Express* publishes a list of lake disasters for 1858, compiled by D. P. Dobbins, Secretary, from the statistics furnished him by the Marine inspectors of the Board of Lake Underwriters, and designed to be embodied in his report to the Board at their next meeting, February 16th, at Chicago. By this list it appears that the loss by steam vessels during the year 1858 was $194,305; loss by sail vessels $537,927; total loss by steam and sail vessels $732,232, being a decrease on the year 1857 of $655,703. The loss of life in 1858 amounted to 122; in 1857 it amounted to 490; decrease last year 368.

NEW YORK, January 21.—An arrival furnishes advices from Port-au-Prince to January 8th. The most perfect order reigns throughout the kingdom. The insurrection at Gonaives was treated as a mere temporary riot. Gonaives declared its state of blockade. At the last accounts, the insurgents who had occupied a position on the river Mourelle, hearing of the approach of the Emperor, precipitately fled, leaving their ammunition behind. The Imperial troops were occupying an evacuated position. Soulouque had issued a proclamation calling on his subjects to aid him, and announcing his determination to lead the army in person.

ALLENTOWN, January 21.—The jury in the case of the prisoners indicted for the murder of Joseph Kern at Rockdale, Pa., on the 18th December last, returned a verdict to-day that John Tobit was guilty of murder in the second degree, and Edward Lynch of manslaughter. There were sixteen others included in the indictment, and in regard to whom the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal. The convicted have not been sentenced.

MAGNIFICENT DONATION.—The Providence *Journal* says: "A letter has been received by Mr. Robert H. Ives, from Mr. Alexander Duncan, now in Scotland, communicating the donation of ten thousand six hundred dollars to the Butler Asylum for the Insane." This gift, in addition to the former benefactions from the same very liberal source, attests the unabated interest that Mr. Duncan feels in the public institutions of this city, which, whether of benevolence or of religion or of learning, have been largely benefited by his munificence. It is as timely as it is liberal. Some alterations in the edifice will draw back the reserve of the public institution, and this contribution to its funds will enable it to go on with steady usefulness. With its admirable arrangements, and under the charge of the distinguished man who has charge of it, and who has added so much to our knowledge of the right treatment of insanity, the Butler Hospital stands second to none of the institutions that enlightened Christian philanthropy established for the alleviation of human suffering.

PHILADELPHIA JAIL DELIVERY.—Philadelphia is generally supposed to be proof against a shock, gunpowder, felt throughout the town as earthquake, windows, and in one instance yesterday, tore down a valuable parlor mirror, strangely enough ascertained to proceed from the explosion of a large quantity of powder at Dupont's mills, in Wilmington, twenty-five miles distant. Two workmen were killed.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

The mail steamship Tennessee arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz.

The following is a list of the passengers: General Trias, Admiral Kernan, General Garay, F Gamindo, A M Dosegas, and 7 in steerage.

The Tennessee was detained until the 24th by a severe norther, which prevented the embarking of the mails.

By this arrival we have received our correspondence from the capital to the 19th inst. The annexed letter communicates some interesting information:

MEXICO, January 19; 1859.

Messrs. Editors—Is not Mexico the country of strange events? In the last week of the past year we have had three or four Presidents. Echeagaray, whose ambition was nipped in the bud; Robles, whose aspirations were blooming auspiciously, and Zuloaga, who, though overthrown, still clung to power, and protested secretly against his fall. The New Year presented us with another President in the person of Mr. Miramon, who, *méchoite dictus* declines the office.

It seems that when Miramon arrived at Guadalajaro, on his return from the expedition against Degollado, he was informed of the events which had occurred. He beheld in these movements nothing more than the intrigues of personal ambition, and concluded that the conservative party would be ruined if Robles retained the Presidency. He protested, therefore, in energetic terms against the revolution, and answered with great severity a letter addressed to him by Robles. Willet persuing that very epistle his friends in the junta of notables were securing his election as President. Here was a dilemma: Miramon had compromised himself by his open hostility to the revolution, and in downright consistency was compelled to repudiate the action of the junta. The story now is that Miramon, who is crammed about forty leagues from the capital, has summoned Robles to restore Zuloaga, threatening, in case of contumacy, to advance upon Mexico at the point of the bayonet and the cannon's mouth. It is further rumored that Zuloaga will immediately abdicate in favor of Miramon.

What Robles will do is uncertain. He has so frequently exhibited weakness and incapacity that he may be expected to yield now. Meanwhile Zuloaga, under the shelter of the British legation, continues to plot and conspire almost openly. Messrs. Otway and Gabriac give him the benefit of their counsels and assistance, especially the French Minister, who appears to be actuated by a spirit on the occasion, displaying the utmost contempt of diplomatic reserve. Should Zuloaga be reinstated, he will become nothing better than the puppet of Miramon, and of the foreign ministers.

Degollado has certainly been dislodged from his strong position between Guadalajara and Colima. The details of the fight are imperfect, but it would seem that his vanguard went over to the enemy, and the rest of his troops took to flight, after throwing their artillery into a ravine. Degollado had arrived at Michoacan with a remnant of 2400 men. The Federalists have certainly lost ground. Their raw levies cannot stand up before the disciplined troops of the government. So we imagine, however, that the Conservatives will restore peace and re establish their power. Far from it. Agitation will continue, the republic will be devoured by hostile predatory bands, and its ruin is inevitable.

A report prevails just at the departure of the mail that Robles will abandon the National Palace and run away, leaving his friends to take care of themselves. These fat fellows who, Falstaff like, have lost their wind as they go along, make monstrous poor conspirators.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Through the courtesy of J. F. GRUBER, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, we have received a copy of his annual report for the past year. We learn from this document that the department consists of twenty-four companies and a steam engine, numbering a total of 1263 men. Of these companies eleven are located in the First District, five in the Second, five in the Third, and three in the Fourth.

The losses by fire during the year have been comparatively small, and would have been still smaller, were the city properly supplied with water. The whole of the Fourth District, the greater portion of the Third, and the rear of the city are entirely destitute of that indispensable source of protection. The City Council is earnestly invoked to apply a remedy. It is impossible that a place of sufficient size, with outlets at each intersecting street, supplied by steam pumps in different parts of the city, would be of immense advantage, and tend greatly to protection from fire.

A fire alarm is greatly needed. At present the bell of St. Patrick's Church, kindly allowed by Father Mullen, is the only alarm bell in use, and this is dependent entirely on individual permission. A telegraphic system of communicating intelligence of fires, like that used in New York, Philadelphia and other cities, is warmly recommended.

The engine houses are in a miserable condition, and sadly in want of repair. The steam engine Young America, though a costly piece of machinery, has failed to perform any great amount of service, besides being extremely heavy and unwieldy.

Chimney fires and false alarms have become a great nuisance. The Engineer suggests that the fine in case a chimney catches fire through neglect to have it swept, should be twenty-five dollars, instead of five, as at present.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—*Senate.*—Mr. King, of New York, presented a memorial from the citizens of New York for an increase of the pay of the officers of the navy.

Mr. Seward introduced a joint resolution concerning the transportation of the mails between New York and Liverpool, and between New York and Havre via Southampton. Referred.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts.

It being private calendar day, very little business of public interest is in course of transaction.

Among the most important items of general business transacted were the following:

Mr. Bigler moved a resolution of the citizens of Pennsylvania urging the imposition of a specific duty on iron.

Mr. Harlan presented a memorial praying that land be granted to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, a resolution of inquiry was adopted for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be advisable to transfer the rescue cutter service from the Treasury to the Navy Department, and also if a plan cannot be devised to sell the old cannon and shot, and use the proceeds towards erecting new ones.

Mr. Broderick made a personal explanation with reference to certain correspondence published in the New York *Tribune* was not correct.

Many private bills were passed, including the House bill granting a copyright on Schoolcraft's work on the Indians to Mrs. Henry Schoolcraft.

During the discussion of another bill asking for $14,500 interest as accruing since 1799 on the claim of $6000, Mr. Clay was very severe on the claim agents, some of whom hover around the capital like birds of prey, to fatten on the legislation of Congress. Some of these claims date back to the administration of speculation, perhaps at the rate of a cent on the dollar, and then urge their payment in full, as the heirs and lawful representatives. The bill referred to was finally passed but much curtailed in amount.

The calendar contained two hundred bills, which is now reduced to one hundred and ninety by the passage of ten to-day.

Adjourned till Monday.

House.—Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a long preamble, setting forth the importance of our possessing all the British American possessions, concluding with a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of initiating measures to secure them by an honorable treaty.

Mr. Garrett, of Va., and others, objected.

The House then went into the consideration of the private calendar.

The bill to indemnify the citizens of Georgia and Alabama for losses sustained by the Creek Indians was discussed at length, but without any definite action. The House adjourned.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a message in reply to the resolution calling for copies of the correspondence which may have been made with the government of Spain, or with any other government, in relation to the proposed purchase of the island of Cuba by the United States, not yet made public.

The President states that no such correspondence has taken place which has not been communicated to Congress. He adds: "In my last annual message I stated that the publicity which had been given to our former negotiations on this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew negotiations, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. I still entertain the same opinion, deeming it highly important, if not indispensable to the success of any negotiations which I might institute for the purpose, that the measure should receive the previous sanction of Congress."

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Adjt. Gen. Taylor, Representative from the Second Congressional District of New York, was passing one of the halls of the Capitol this afternoon, when he overheard a highly offensive remark by Mr. Waldron, of New York, to a companion. Approaching Mr. Waldron, Mr. Taylor asked him whether that language was directed against him. On receiving, after some hesitation, an affirmative response, Mr. Taylor resented the insult by striking Waldron with his fist. Mr. Waldron then struck back with his umbrella, of which Mr. Taylor then obtained possession after it passed from Waldron's hand, and having struck him with it, threw it at him. Other parties then came on the ground, and prevented further difficulty. It is said that Mr. Taylor made the charges on which Waldron was some time since removed from the office he held in the Custom-House of New York city. He was formerly Deputy Collector.

Secretary Cass has applied to Congress for an appropriation for the board of inquiry of Townsend Harris, United States Minister resident at Japan.

Cass was to-day opened with prayer for the first time by a Roman Catholic priest.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

A Sad Calamity to the Marsh Children—Little Mary Marsh Burned—Her Life Despaired of.

MADISON, Ga., January 27.—Little Mary Marsh, the star of the Marsh Children, was severly burned during the performance of the troupe in this city last night.

As she was performing her part on the stage to a delighted audience, her dress caught fire from the footlights, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames.

The audience, as well as the Marsh Children, were thrown into a state of great confusion and alarm, and every effort was made on the part of those on the stage to smother the flames which enveloped the burning girl.

They did not succeed, however, in quenching the fire until Little Mary was very severely burned.

The best medical aid has been provided, but her physicians despair of her recovery.

Miss Georgiana Moulsey, one of the Children, and Mrs. Marsh were also severely burned in attempting to put out the fire, and save little Mary.

Their injuries, however, are not o. a dangerous character.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The Vigilance Committee—Correspondence—A Fortnight's Holiday.

BATON ROUGE, January 27.—In the House to-day, Mr. Dreux offered a resolution requesting the Governor to transmit to the House any communication he may have received from the Major-General commanding the first division of the Louisiana Militia relating to the conduct of that division, or any portion of it, during the June riots in New Orleans, in connection with the Vigilance Committee movement.

Another resolution was offered requesting the Governor to transmit to the House any communication received from the Adjutant-General in reference to the taking of the State arms by the Vigilance Committee in June last.

The proceedings in the Senate were of an unimportant character.

Both branches of the Legislature have adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock on the 7th of February to afford time for the various committees to attend to their duties.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, January 27.—The steamer Wm. Campbell passed down at 10, the Yazoo Belle at half-past 10, and the Montgomery at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Mississippi passed down at 8 last night, the Eclipse at 3, and the F. H. Ogden at half-past 3 o'clock this evening.

EUROPE.

THE WASHINGTON'S NEWS.

The steamer City of Washington, at New York, brings intelligence from London and Liverpool to the 5th inst.

The annual returns of the British navy, showing its condition on the 1st of January, report that it consists of 523 vessels of every description, exclusive of 107 gunboats. The number of vessels in commission and doing duty in all parts of the globe is 176. There are also eleven line of battle screw steamers, of from 80 to 131 guns each, in course of construction, with fifteen other screw steamers in various stages of progress. The navy is now reported in a most efficient state, both as regards the number of vessels and the manner in which they are equipped.

The London Times, in an editorial upon the recent correspondence which has been published in regard to the affairs of Central America, says: "The President Buchanan thinks that the American government and its officers are pushing matters very far indeed and by no means responding to the frank and friendly manner in which the practice of visitation and search was enforced surrendered. The British government is clear: "It really seems to come to this, that no English naval officer can go on board an American ship, however conciliatory his conduct, however unassuming his demeanor, however unwilling or unable he may be to apply compulsion, without giving to the United States a *casus belli* against his country."

A staircase in the Polytechnic Institution, London, gave way when a large number of persons were upon it. About fifty people were more or less injured, and one child was killed.

In the city article of the *Times* attention is directed to American policy in regard to Mexico, as also to the efforts of France and Spain to obtain redress for injuries sustained, while the British government is content for its apathy in the matter.

All the members of the Cabinet had been summoned to London for the purpose of attending a council, at which the time for the meeting of Parliament was to be opportunely fixed, and various matters of moment discussed.

The *Court Journal* says it has good reason to believe that the Emperor Alexander will visit Queen Victoria during the month of May.

Additional arrests of parties connected with the Phenix Club in Ireland had been made, and on New Year's day the examination of the parties first arrested was concluded, resulting in the commitment of thirteen of the prisoners for trial without bail, one admitted to bail, and two retained as witnesses.

A number of arrests had been made by the constabulary at Mullingar, and it is said some connected with a Phenix Club, some time established in that locality. It is further stated that more arrests had been made at a place called Carrestaing, in the same district.

FRANCE.—The usual leave was held at the Tuileries on New Year's day. The diplomatic corps and all the great functionaries were in attendance, and during the presentation an event occurred which caused quite a panic on the Paris Bourse, and a heavy fall in the funds at London and elsewhere. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the evening of the 1st instant, says:

"It have just heard that during the leave to-day the Emperor told the Austrian Minister, Hubner, that he regretted their relations (*rapports*) were so bad, but that his personal sentiments for the Emperor Francis were the same as ever. I may add that a rumor circulates (but for the truth of which I do not vouch) that Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, went up subsequently to Hubner and said to him: "I suppose I must not give you my hand after that."

The Paris correspondent, writing on the following day, says:

"The few words addressed by the Emperor to M. Hubner, the Austrian Minister, during the reception of yesterday, and which I communicated in a postcript, are, I find, literally correct. They were spoken with a stentorphatic tone of voice and animated gesture than the Emperor generally employs, and extended some of the listeners of a scene between the First Consul and the English Ambassador of that day, previous to the rupture of the treaty of Amiens. They are commented on variously in all circles where politics are the topic, and I learn that in the higher financial regions where they are known they have produced an effect which it is difficult to exaggerate. I will not indulge in speculation as to what they portend. It is enough that the Emperor keeps the greatest guard over himself, and never allows an unguarded expression to escape him. I may add that it is certain that on this occasion he betrayed an excitement which could not pass unnoticed by the diplomatic corps. If the Bourses were open to-day, I have no doubt that the effect would be severely felt.

"I should add that a few words of explanation on so unusual an occurrence. For the last two or three months negotiations have been going on between Austria and France on the subject of Italy. The Emperor expresses himself very anxious that reforms should be introduced there, and particularly in the Roman States. The Austrian government has been urged to use its influence with the Pope and the King of Naples for that purpose, and the Emperor Napoleon has, I am assured, agreed to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome on condition that the Austrians should also evacuate the places they hold. On both these points the greatest opposition is met from Austria, though it is a fact beyond dispute that the Italians are more discontented than ever with their rulers, more inflamed than ever by hatred of Austria, which no merits of her representatives can ever induce them to mitigate; and as ready as ever to rise against those they look upon as their tyrants. Whatever be the real motives of the Emperor Napoleon, whether he finds that the continued occupation of Rome exposes him to odium on the part of the Italians, or from whatever other views, he is fully aware of this exasperated feeling, and of the consequences which may follow, and which perhaps he would wish to prevent. In the midst of all this comes the Servian complication, and the probability of an Austrian occupation thereon also. This, it appears, the Emperor Napoleon most decidedly sets his face against. He will listen to no occupation except a joint one of Servia, if it be under the authority of the powers who signed the treaty of Paris. We have every day new accounts of the effervescence that prevails in Italy, and the sympathy which Sardinia shows to the discontented, as well as of what is passing in Servia. All that has produced the effect on the Emperor's mind; and thus, notwithstanding his habitual reserve, he could not but show it yesterday when the representative of Austria stood before him. This I think you will find pretty nearly the true state of the case."

On Monday, the 3d, there was quite a panic on the Bourse, the decline in the funds being equal to fully one per cent. The Paris *Patrie*, alluding to the report that dissensions exist between France and Austria, says: "We are authorized to state that no new circumstance justifies the rumor of the success of any negotiations which I might institute for the purpose, that the measure should receive the previous sanction of Congress."

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SERVIA.—The latest news from Servia is that the Skoupitchinas was about to send a deputation to Constantinople to request the Sultan to confirm the election of the Prince Milosch.

The guns of the Turkish fortress at Belgrade were double-shotted, and on the opposite banks of the river Austrian artillery and 8000 French troops were in readiness to act if occasion required.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail of December 9th arrived at Suez on the 21st, and the news is thus telegraphed:

The amnesty was slowly but surely thinning the ranks of the rebels, and there was good reason for believing that the whole country will be restored to peace without much additional bloodshed.

On the 24th November a force commanded by Lord Clyde in person, having marched sixty-one miles in sixty hours, completely defeated Balnie Madhoo Sing and a large army of rebels at Dundeea Kara, nearly opposite Futtehpore. The enemy was driven out of the dense jungle, and afterward chased four miles by guns and cavalry. Their loss was enormous. Many were drowned in the Ganges. Balnie Madhoo escaped down the river Oomrao, and Sing fled toward the Cawnpore road. The rabble threw away their arms and fled on the steep roads. Balnie Madhoo is said to have reached Doolesmow Ghat, on the Ganges.

On the 28th of November the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Lucknow. The health of the British troops was said to be excellent.

On the 21st of November Gen. Grant recrossed the Goomtee. The rebels, in considerable numbers, disputed the passage, but were forced to fly with great loss. Six of their guns were taken.

It was reported by telegraph from Agra that Nana Sahib had succeeded with a considerable force in crossing the Ganges between Futtegbur and Cawnpore.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL HOP.—There was a large and brilliant assemblage in the parlors of the St. Louis on Wednesday night, the occasion being one of the delightful "hops" given by the worthy host to his guests and their friends. Every portion of the city had beauteous representatives, and the "poetry of motion" was most elegantly illustrated. The rest and refreshment which the St. Louis is so celebrated for, were served at midnight in the splendid hall, and it would be hard to find, even on more pretentious occasions, a more beautiful scene than that which was presented by the supper-room when the gay crowd was all seated. When we retired, at three in the morning, all seemed to join "as merrily as a marriage bell."

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Varieties: The Love Chase, a dance, and Cradle Alive.

At the St. Charles: Mr. Booth as Richelieu, and the farce of Paul Pry and Crambo.

At the Amphitheatre: Spalding & Rogers's great Circus Troupe, with M'lle Loyale, and in the Museum the living skeleton and the performing snakes.

At Vannuchi's Museum: A great collection of great curiosities.

CITY COUNCIL.—Both Boards assembled last evening, each with a full quorum, and proceeded to take into consideration his special message upon the subject of a new census for the city.

The upper Board had no action except concurring in that of the lower Board, as below.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—A special meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President in the chair, and all the members of the Board of the Mayor, for the purposes set forth in the following message from him:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Jan. 27, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen—I have deemed it my duty to convene this honorable body, in order that some action might be promptly taken to avert the danger of a serious reduction of the number of representatives from the city of New Orleans in the lower branch of the State Legislature.

Reliable information has been received from Baton Rouge of most serious omissions and criminal inaccuracies in the census returns of that city, which have been made to the office of the Secretary of State. The enumeration of the population of the Second and Third Representative Districts had not been taken, or was not returned within the time required by law. The census of the remaining districts of the city shows a decrease in our population, as compared with the returns for 1853, of 35,735 persons. Adding the returns of 1853 for the omitted districts, we shall lose, if Baton Rouge, the aggregate population of the city will only be 117,224, against 153,007 reported by the last census. This apportionment of representation upon this basis must of necessity so reduce the number of Representatives from New Orleans in the Second District, one-fifth instead of one-fourth of the whole number of members comprising the lower House, yet the Representatives of New Orleans have received a large increase of population since the last State enumeration was made. So remarkable has been the extension of improved property, and so constant the demand for tenant houses, that every citizen has the amplest proof of a considerable addition to the aggregate population of the city. The effect of this official announcement that the city is undergoing a mournful decay affects our commercial as well as political interests.

The duty of providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the city, by act 291, approved March 15, 1858, devolves upon the Governor of the State. The errors and the omissions that so grossly affect our interests are being caused by the agents appointed by the Governor, the question may arise as to the legal validity of the census returns.

I earnestly recommend to your honorable body prompt action, to remedy, if possible, the unpardonable omissions and gross inaccuracies of the census returns. The gravity of the wrong, by which our just proportion in the representation of the State is thus reduced, is the serious injury threatening our commercial prosperity, demand from your body careful, deliberate and decided measures for our protection.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GERARD STITH, Mayor.

After the message was read, Mr. Leeds offered resolutions to the following effect: That the report of the census of the State (recently made to the Legislature by the Secretary of State) is full of the most serious and defective with regard to the enumeration of the population of the city of New Orleans, and of unofficial report will entail more injustice and especially great damage upon the interests of the city at home and abroad. Therefore, the Mayor be authorized and empowered to have a correct census of the different representative districts of the city, taken by competent persons, at the earliest day possible, and that it be forwarded and laid before the Legislature as soon as completed, with a proper remonstrance against the adoption of the present census now before that body.

Mr. Ramsey moved, as a substitute, that the message of the Mayor be referred to a joint committee of both Boards of the Council, with instructions to make a report upon it at an adjourned meeting to-morrow (this) evening.

This was rejected by a vote of eight yeas to four nays, and the original resolutions were then adopted, and sent to the upper Board for concurrence.

A resolution appropriating $3000 to pay the expenses of taking the new census was also adopted.

After a process of ten minutes, it being announced that the upper Board had concurred in the resolutions, the Board adjourned.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—Frank George was yesterday tried for burglary and found guilty.

The trial of Wm. Berkenstuck, charged with manslaughter, in the killing of Wm. Wilson, at a coffee-stand in Poydras Market, was resumed ago, occupied the court the remainder of the day. The prisoner was very ably defended by Judge Reynolds and the case went to the jury about four o'clock. At seven P. M. they came into court, reporting that they could not agree, and were accordingly discharged. It is understood there were ten in favor of acquittal.

RECORDER SUMNER'S COURT.—Carl Remmersburg, who was arrested a few nights ago on suspicion of being engaged in stealing away the slave Warner, of James Holeman, was yesterday examined and discharged, the evidence of Carl's employer satisfying the Recorder that it was nothing more than drunken folly. Spencer Kelly was held to answer on the 1st proximo, the charge of appropriating to his own use $11 out of $25, entrusted to him for safe-keeping by Patrick Martin, corner of Gravier and Baronne streets. R. H. Dubuclet was held to bail in the sum of carrying off canes, hats, coats and other articles, valued at $125, from the dwelling of Cornelius Fellows, corner of Sixth and Dryades streets. The Recorder was about to commit him for trial in the First District Court, but the affectionate appearance that prevails in lawyers present, who were captivated by the gentlemanly appearance of the accused, he was remanded for examination on the 1st proximo. An affidavit was also made against Wentworth by Mr. Littrell, a boarder at Mrs. Law's, corner of Gravier and Baronne streets, who identified a watch and some jewelry (found in Wentworth's room) as stolen from him. Edward Burns was fined $10 for furious driving on Rampart street, and nearly running over James Winn. Dennis Carrol, a cab driver, was fined $10 for attempting to extort money from a passenger, and for having false numbers on his cab. George and Nicholas Alfred were examined on the charge of having assaulted and threatened the life of Michael Hill. It appearing that nothing serious had happened, and that the brothers had been separated by the fact that Hill had married their sister against their will, they were fined only $2 50 each. Peter Blake, charged by Paul Kelly with stealing his watch and chain, and $1 50 in cash, from under his pillow, while he was asleep at the City Hotel, (where both were boarders) was examined and discharged—for lack of proof. Thomas Grogan was fined $5 for disturbing the peace of the second District Court by his noise and profanity. Dolan were held to answer for beating Mary Kelly, on North Market street, Saturday last.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Matthew Ascona was yesterday committed for trial in the First District Court on the charge of selling liquor to a slave, at the corner of Conti and Levee streets. Mrs. Widley and other Hungarian street traitors were sent to the Workhouse for six months. John Williams, John Roberts and Thomas Jones were sent to prison, charged with vagrancy. First Edgar was held to answer for striking William Smith a severe blow on the head with a stick. Mary Minville, f. w. c., and Joseph Minville were fined $5, and bound over to keep the peace, which they had been breaking. The charges of breach of the peace against Mrs. John Bastianchi and against Bernard and others, were dismissed.

Recognize Louis Cocur.—Erick Uhle, carpenter of the ship Richard S. Ely, was charged by Capt. Livingston with being a deserter, and was sent after. A sailor named Edward was also sent after, charged with stealing a monkey jacket from James Searle, on board the ship Regulator.

THE MINOR SLAVE CASE.—We noticed yesterday the arrest of a slave named Minor for attempting to pass a $50 counterfeit bill on S. Jacobs, corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets. The owner of the slave—a Mr. Cassidy, from Mississippi—went before Recorder Summers yesterday, and the slave was given up to him—on his application and his statement that he believed the money found on the boy was stolen from the city of New Orleans in the lower branch of the State Legislature.

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Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GERARD STITH, Mayor.

Caps at Cost!
TO CLOSE THE WINTER STOCK.
ALL FRESH GOODS,
By J. B. MERRY & CO.,
Jan27 1w 72 CHARTRES STREET.

Memorandum Book Lost.
LOST, last evening, going through Customhouse street to the Levee, and thence to the steam boat landing, a Memorandum Book; chestnut colour. Contained two promissory notes, dated parish of Terrebonne, 7th January instant, for the sum of four hundred dollars each—one payable in March and the other on the 1st of March, 1860. Such payments to be made at the Citizens' Bank. These notes are to the order of Mr. Charles Gayarre, of Mr. Hirsch, and endorsed by him. Also another promissory note of four hundred and fifty dollars, dated parish of Terrebonne, on the 1st day of August, 1858, drawn by T. Antoine Tete, to order of Henry Hirsch, and endorsed by him, payable in one year. Also, one hundred and fifty dollars, dated New Orleans, in the month of October, and payable in one year, drawn by Henry Hirsch, to the order of Henry Hirsch. Also, several papers. The payment of these notes having been stopped, they are of no value to the finder.
A liberal reward will be given to whoever will return the memorandum book and its contents to the office of Mr. DERREY, No. 129 Customhouse street, or at the office of the Bee.
Jan27 3t HENRY HIRSCH

Mr. J. Q. de Nagy
BEGS leave to inform the public that he will open his Coffee House (QUITMAN'S EXCHANGE) at the corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, on SATURDAY NEXT, 29th instant. He hopes that on that occasion the public will favor him with a call and taste the BEST COFFEE which he will take pleasure in offering them, from 9 to 11 A. M. Jan26 4t

LION & PINSARD,
56 and 58 (late 66 and 68 Royal street) cor. Bienville.
JUST RECEIVED—A considerable assortment of Horse and Ball Bags, with Locks for payment. Bra ... Hand Satchels, Necklaces, Brooches,