THE DAILY BEE.
C. P. WEBSTER & CO.
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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The details by the *Europa*, which we publish in another column, have proved a fruitful theme of speculation on both sides of the Atlantic. A few words uttered by NAPOLEON III to the Austrian Minister expressive of his regret at the relations existing between himself and the Emperor of Austria, filled all Europe with apprehension, caused a marked depreciation in the public securities, and impaired the credit of Austria in every Bourse on the continent. Perhaps no more signal illustration could be adduced of the enormous power and influence of the French Emperor.

When the *Europa* sailed wars and rumors of wars were on every tongue. Politicians believed they had at length discovered the clue to the secret purpose of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the immense naval and military preparations which had been going forward ever since the close of the Russian war. These portentous measures were intended for the humiliation of Austria, an armed intervention in the affairs of Italy, and an attempt at the supremacy of the southern portion of the Peninsula. Austria was to be driven out of Italy; the people of that long oppressed country were to be encouraged to revolt. Russia, England and Prussia might become involved in the struggle. A grand European war was imminent. The third NAPOLEON held the destiny of the continent in his hands, and after seemingly waiving the olive branch, had now resolved to launch the thunderbolt. Dismal foreboding haunted the minds of crowned heads and ministers, while the English and French funds responded sensitively to the shock.

The news was received at the commercial centres of the United States with intense interest and created much excitement. The comments and conjectures of the best informed New York journals clearly indicate the belief that war in Europe is on the point of being renewed; that an uprising in Italy is imminent, and that the effort by Austria to retain her gripe on the oppressed nationalities of the Peninsula will be resisted by the enormous military forces at the command of LOUIS NAPOLEON. That puissant sovereign is regarded with truth as the arbiter of the fate of Italy, and consequently of the tranquility of Europe. Subsequently to the receipt of the advices by the *Europa*, another arrival from Liverpool brings intelligence of a mixed complexion. On the one hand we are told that the funds have somewhat recovered their tone, which would seem to indicate the partial restoration of public confidence. On the other hand, the positive declaration is made that the French Emperor had ordered the army to Italy to be reinforced by the addition of thirty-five thousand troops. If this statement is verified, we may feel reasonably sure of an impending collision between France and Austria. The latter has for some weeks been busily engaged in strengthening her military forces and in sending fresh divisions of soldiers across the Alps. NAPOLEON has observed the movements of his adversary, and has doubtless determined to confront him by an imposing display of force. If these French troops have been attached to Italy, their destination is probably Rome. While therefore Austria is concentrating her power in Lombardy and the Venitian territory, France is pouring her legions into the Papal States, with an army preparing for ulterior events. To our mind this fact is pregnant with meaning. It proves that war does exists of a direct collision between the soldiery of Austria and of France, but it is the warlike aspect of these military movements which justifies the conclusion that a rupture is deemed almost inevitable.

Another European war will probably augment the power of France, and vest in her that moral and material influence which a few years ago was usually thought to belong to England. The latter has forfeited much of her prestige, first by the results of the Russian campaigns, which placed her comparatively in the shade, while exalting the prowess, discipline and administration of the French army; secondly, by the halting and timid policy she has displayed on every favorable occasion for an active leadership in settling the turbulent affairs of the continent. We have no doubt that the cool and sagacious Emperor of the French sees very clearly into the future, and that if he has resolved to plunge into the bloody and dubious drama of another European war, he beholds with prescient vision the aggrandizement of his fame and the glory of France looming distinctly before him. No monarch understands better than he when to fight and when to repose, and none possesses more of practical wisdom in moulding circumstances to his own benefit.

In the February number of the *Great Republic Monthly* there is a very beautiful poem "in the pen of a gentleman of high literary qualification, entitled "Chrystalline—the Created." While every person of taste must admire the exuberance of imagination, the intense ardor of feeling, the felicity of expression, and the rich harmony of rythm displayed in this fine production, there are few who will not regret its appearance in such "unfortunate" company. It is replete with subects of transcendent spiritual importance, and is founded on certain doctrines of theology which are unfamiliar to the masses. Had "Chrystalline" been accompanied by explanatory notes, rendering clear and apprehensible the sublime philosophy which we think we see pervading the inner sense of the poem, there would have been nothing to detract from its beauty, nor would its excellence appear—as it now does—incomplete.

TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY.—It will be seen by the notice elsewhere that the holders of bonds of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company are notified to present their interest coupons for payment to the Secretary of the Company, L. Heyliger, 45 Carondelet street.

PROF. FOWLER.—The second lecture of the Professor's second and last course will be given to night at Odd Fellows' Hall. The subject will be: Children and their Government—one of the most important and interesting that can engage the attention of parents, since it involves the happiness and welfare of the domestic circle. The long established reputation of Prof. Fowler is a guarantee that his lecture will be one full of profit, and we refer our readers again to his advertisement.

BENEFIT OF MR. GEO. JORDAN.—By a card in to-day's paper it will be seen that Mr. Geo. Jordan is to have a benefit at the Varieties on Friday night next. As one of the leading and most admired actors in the very excellent company which has made the Varieties so popular an amusement resort this season, we have no doubt Mr. Jordan will have an overflowing house, and we advise those interested to secure their seats when the box-office opens for the purpose on Wednesday.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—The establishment of Francis Fabre & Co., at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, under the St. Charles Hotel, is now provided with a splendid stock of fashionable clothing, which is full and complete in every department. Every article appertaining to a gentleman's toilet may be obtained, with the assurance of their being manufactured of the finest materials and in the latest styles. See advertisement.

ATTENDING THIS EVENING.—At the Varieties: The Americans in Paris, dance, and Married Life.

At the St. Charles: The renowned Ravels, with their company of forty talented artists.

At the Amphitheatre: Spalding & Rogers Circus Troupe in the arena; Alex. Montarg and the Snakes in the Museum.

At Vannuchi's Museum: The Signor is still adding to the wonders of his institution, not content with what he had before. Now he has engaged the celebrated American comic melodist, Pete Morris, who is full of quips and quiddities. The infant Esau is another strong attraction. But read the Signor's advertisement.

At the Orleans Theatre: The opera of Jerusalem.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Times* details the results of his investigations into the standing of the several Democratic candidates for the Presidency, in that city, and then sums up as follows:

1. Governor Wise—strongest; no leader.
2. Douglas—very strong; poor or indifferent leaders.
3. Hunter—strong; wide-awake leader.
4. Breckinridge—weak; no leader.
5. Buchanan—very weak; all leaders; no followers.
6. Bigler—neither leaders nor followers.

Referring to the late bitter squabble between U. S. Senators Douglas and Pitch, in executive session, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says:

The transaction is looked upon by Douglas's friends here as the initiative of the final purpose of the Administration, and to force him to take a back seat if he means into the Democratic organization at all, and thus they prefer to push him off altogether. It is stated that an early opportunity will be taken in open session to take up the issue thus raised in reference to his statements about Individual Illinois appointments, and to present proofs of their insincerity. The war of the apes is evidently just beginning.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Acquisition of Cuba.

COMMERCE OF THE GULF.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The House report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the acquisition of Cuba, as prepared by Mr. Branch, of South Carolina, traces the various acquisitions of territory by our government from the Revolution to the present time.

It estimates the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, (exclusive of coastwise trade) between the Atlantic and the Pacific, at $200,000,000, and expresses the belief that within five years it will increase to $500,000,000.

It asks whether the nations which for an adequate consideration placed us in a position to render the use of the Gulf of Mexico a necessity, can refuse the concessions necessary to the enjoyment of those possessions.

It says it is as important to remove Spain from Cuba now as it was to remove France from Louisiana in 1803.

The report contrasts Napoleon Bonaparte's willingness to sell in 1803 with the reluctance of Spain to sell the island of Cuba to the United States, while making no objections to selling her territory to France and England.

The report cites the acts of 1811 and 1812 authorizing the President to seize Florida.

It complains of the conduct of Spain in the purchase of Florida, and says that Louisiana and Florida were transferred and retransferred between Spain, France and England, but when Florida became necessary to the United States, Spanish pride revolted, and we could not buy Florida on any terms.

The report details the advantages of the acquisition of Cuba under several classes.

It shows that the sugar and molasses consumed in the United States cost the consumers $9,000,000 more than if Cuba belonged to the United States, and that our farmers would sell flour, pork and lard to the value of $6,500,000, where they now sell none.

The committee say this exhibit is made to show that we can afford to pay a liberal price for Cuba, and not to excite the cupidity of our citizens.

The report says the native white population of Cuba eagerly desire annexation to the United States, and that no civilized people, a majority of whom are averse to our institutions, ought to be taken into the Union.

It approves of the President's sentiments against acquisition of the island by any dishonorable means, and expresses the opinion that notwithstanding Spain has shown a patient disposition to sell, and threatens to refuse a sale under any circumstances, yet that the President had a motive for propositing the purchase at this time, and to reject the bill would be construed by Spain as indicative of the dissent of our people as well as of Congress from the policy of the President.

The bill is similar to those under which the acquisition of Louisiana and California were made.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—*Senate.*—In the Senate to-day a resolution in relation to Commodore Paulding was under consideration, when Mr. Hunter introduced the discussion by calling up the Indian Appropriation bill.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House, Mr. Kilgore asked for the suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing a preamble and resolution against the foreign slave trade.

The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 111 yeas to 84 nays—a two-thirds vote being required.

The introduction of a bill authorizing the President to effect a loan of $20,000,000 was also refused.

INCREASE IN POSTAGE.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus on Saturday favored the increase of the rate of postage on letters to five cents.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS—MISMANAGEMENT OF THE MINT AND CUSTOM-HOUSES.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The special agent of the Treasury Department, sent to California to examine into the condition of the United States Mint and Custom-House, reports mismanagement and abuses in all departments of the public service in California.

It is believed extensive removals will be made in the various departments there.

Later from Hayti.

His Colored Majesty Advised to Abdicate—He Threatens the Life of his Adviser—Success of the Republicans.

BOSTON, January 31.—A vessel arrived at this port from San Domingo reports that the Emperor Soulouque had been compelled to return to Port au Prince, and will probably be forced to abdicate.

The Empress (?) advised him to abdicate, and for this treasonable piece of advice he threatened to shoot her, but was prevented by his generals.

If the revolution is successful, which appears more probable, and Geffrard secure the government, it is said that the ports which have been closed for years by Soulouque will be reopened to commerce, and the monopoly law established by Soulouque will be revoked.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

The squatters on the Mariposa claim, in California, have formed government of their own, outside the Fremont patent, on the ground of fraud in the survey.

The petition has been referred to the Attorney-General.

ADMIRALTY DECISION.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Advices received here from Key West report that the Admiralty Court has decreed $200 in the case of the brig Seguin to the libelants.

THE STEAMER NORTH CAROLINA BURNED.

BALTIMORE, January 30.—The steamer North Carolina on her way from this port to Norfolk, yesterday, caught fire and was burned to the water's edge.

A clergyman named Martin, from South Carolina, and one of the colored stewards, perished in the flames.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS—CORRECTION.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.—The resolution offered by Senator Mason on Saturday, to the effect that it is inexpedient to change the tariff at this session of Congress, was offered and adopted in the Senatorial caucus, and not in the senate, as reported on Saturday night.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, January 31.—The steamer David Gibson passed down at 1, the T. H. Judson at 2, the Antelope at 3, the Eastport at 8, the Alonzo Child at 10, and the Baltic at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Belfast passed down at 11 o'clock last night, and the Aurora at 6 o'clock this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 31.—The steamship Circassian, which left Galway on the 11th inst., has arrived. She encountered very heavy weather, and run short of coal. Her advices have been anticipated.

McCORMICK'S PATENT.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The patent of McCormick's reaper expires to-day. The Commissioner has refused to renew it.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—The river at this point is falling with seven feet, seven inches of water in the canal.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, January 31.—The steamer Family Bullitt passed down at 3, and the Magnolia at 7 o'clock this evening.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The sales of Cotton to-day are limited to 700 bales. The market closed with a declining tendency. Middling Uplands are quoted at 12¼. The Sugar market is steady, without alteration in prices.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—The Flour market is firm at $5 40 for fine family.

The sales of Whisky to-day were 1100 barrels at 20c.

Western Mess Pork $18 50 to $19. Lard in tierces 11½c., in kegs 13c. Molasses 38c. Sugar firm at 7 to 7½c. Coffee firm and holders are demanding an advance.

EUROPE.

THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

The advices by the *Europa* are to the 8th instant.

The London *Times* says that an American invention had been taken to England, with a view to its being disposed of to the British or any other European government, and which, if it does one-half of what the patentee guarantees can be done with it, will make such a change in the mode of carrying on a naval war, as will put steamers out of the question, and render of no avail the tremendous forts at Cronstadt or Cherbourg. The invention is a submarine boat for working under water, without air tubes or any other communication with the surface of the water, and capable of carrying men and a large quantity of explosives. The American and French governments are said to have declined to have any thing to do with the invention, while the British Admiralty were giving it full and prompt attention.

Lieutenant Higginson, who lately assaulted Alderman Salomons, for some imaginary grievance he had sustained in relation to the Atlantic telegraph cable, has been placed on trial for the assault, and was liberated on his recognizance to keep the peace in future.

Additional arrests of parties suspected of having been engaged in the late seditious movement in Ireland had taken place at Belfast, and also at Kilkenny. The conspiracy turns out to have been more extensive than was at first suspected.

FRANCE.—Great agitation still prevailed on the Paris Bourse and in political circles in respect to the Emperor's intended speech to the Austrian Minister. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the evening of the 5th, says: The rumors of silence of the *Moniteur*, and the unsatisfactory, and I may add, verbally incorrect version of the Emperor's brief and significant remark to the Austrian Ambassador, together with the comments of some whose judgment, if it were impartial, would probably be as desperate as their fortunes, have not tended to restore tranquillity to the financial public. It is true that M. Louis Veuillot endeavors to-day's *Univers* his censure to say stop that would tend not merely to an open rupture, but a simple and significant rupture with Austria. I doubt much if this disappointed, but unscrupulous man has high enough power, in this instance, to stay the original impulse. To do so the *Moniteur* must speak.

It is affirmed that a note was dispatched recently from Paris to the Austrian government, on the subject of Servia, couched in rather significant terms, viz: "That the passage of the Pruth by Russia had been considered by the Allied Powers as a *casus belli*, and that there was, in point of fact, no difference between it and the crossing of the Servian frontiers by an Austrian army; for, in the one case as in the other, the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire would be menaced."

At an official reception, subsequent to the incident of the 1st of January, it was remarked that the Emperor was most particular in his attentions to the Austrian Ambassador, as if he wanted to show that it was not any feeling to him personally that provoked the unwonted warmth of his expressions at the levee, but rather from strong disapproval of the policy of his government.

An attaché of the Minister of Foreign Affairs had left Paris for Servia on a special mission.

LATER.—*Paris*, January 7.—The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following: "For several days public opinion has been agitated by alarming reports, which it is the duty of the government to put a stop to, in declaring that nothing in diplomatic relations authorizes the fears which those reports tend to provoke."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the impression that Europe was on the eve of a general war gained ground immensely; and he asserts, beyond a doubt, that whatever turn events might take, the French army of Italy was quite ready to march, "on paper."

The same authority says the Austrian Ambassador's private secretary had been suddenly dispatched to Vienna.

A letter from Paris, in the *Independance Belge*, represents that Prince Napoleon has stated to Lord Cowley, the British Minister, that the imperial government is ready to abandon the present system of negro immigration, provided Great Britain will frankly undertake to assist France in obtaining coolies for the French colonies from the British possessions.

Paris, Friday, 7th.—The funds opened rather higher, but subsequently again declined, so that the paragraph in the *Moniteur* has had no effect. The 3 per cents close at 71 10 for money, and the 4½ per cents at 97.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE EMPEROR.—The correspondent of the New York *Times* says: That at the diplomatic reception on New Year's Day, at the Palace, the Emperor conversed an unusually long time with the American Minister, and showed towards him the greatest courtesy. The President's message was referred to, and this gave Mr. Mason the opportunity of reiterating to Napoleon that it was the settled policy of the United States to act in acquisition of territory exactly upon the principles which had guided them heretofore—that is to say, that no territory should be acquired otherwise than honorably, by purchase or cession.—The Emperor on his part expressed the American Minister of his kindly feelings towards the United States, and of *his constant desire for the preservation of amicable relations.*

ITALY.—The continental journals and correspondence continue to give alarming details of the state of affairs in Italy.

A rumor has been current in Paris that Milan was in a state of siege, but it lacked confirmation.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes a letter from Milan, dated the 1st instant, which, it observes, contains a statement so serious and so strange, that it publishes it with every reserve. It is to the effect that some bodies of the people passing by the barracks, crying "*Viva l'Italia*," were responded to by the soldiers within the barracks with a similar cry.

The civil and military authorities at Milan were treated with continuely, and the latter were of opinion that there would be an outbreak.

The garrison of Pavia having been augmented by 700 men and 4 guns, it was stated that the University would soon be occupied. It was expected that on the return of the students, collisions would very likely take place. The Austrian troops at Milan, Pavia, and Pa-via was almost in a state of siege.

The *Nord* publishes a telegram from Genoa, stating that the agitation was increasing there, and that a report continued to be circulated that Garibaldi was about to organize a corps of volunteers, or was preparing to place some very active parts.

The Austrian garrisons in Lombardy were already on a war footing.

Warlike preparations were brisk at Cremona.

Modena was in a fearful state of alarm.

Latest.

A Paris telegram, dated evening of the 7th, says it was asserted that a duel had taken place between the Hungarian and Austrian regiments forming the garrison of Cremona, in consequence of the cheers of "*Viva l'Italia*."

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times* says it is quite evident that the Sardinian government desires war, if possible, and is confident that war is at hand. The Sardinian Chambers were to open on the 10th of January, and the speech of the King upon the occasion was anxiously looked for.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 1st contain a brief report of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day relative to the message of Mr. Buchanan about Cuba, of which proceedings telegraphic mention has already been made.

M. Ulloa said: I ask the Government if it intends to reply to the message of Mr. Buchanan, inasmuch as in that message is a paragraph on the subject of annexation of Cuba to the United States which contains a new and really grave insult to the Spanish nation.

Marshal O'Donnell declared that the government was disposed to demand due satisfaction for such an insult; and then said: I can assure the Chamber that during the six months we have been in office our relations with the government of the United States have not ceased to be marked with the greatest cordiality. Accordingly I was surprised to read in the message of the President of the United States that those relations were in an insatisfactory state. In the few conferences I have had with the worthy representative in this city of the American republic, such a cordial spirit was manifested that I felt convinced the relations between the two governments were perfectly amicable, and that they could run no risk of being troubled. This confidence of the Queen's government is still unbroken. In relations with the United States, as in those with all other countries, it has always endeavored to be circumspect, moderate, reserved, but always dignified and firm, as the government of a great people ought to be. The period of discussion in regard to Cuba and annexation has ceased in Spain. Our country is now positively in an era of development and veritable restoration. If the power of Spain be not great enough to menace, it is strong enough to defend the integrity of the territory of the monarchy, and to preserve the dignity of the Spanish name without stain. In whatever circumstances the Spanish nation may find itself, it will in the future, as in the past, never be insensible to its honor—never will it abandon the smallest portion of its territory—and a proposition having that tendency will always be considered by the government as an insult to the Spanish people. (Approbation.) The sentiment of nationality, which was supposed to be weakened, and which unhappily was slightly weakened, by our intestine discords—this sentiment is the source of high deeds, and of generous and heroic inspirations, displays now new vigor, and is increasing in such a way that, whilst we will never be aggressive, and never aspire to dominate, we will never allow any encroachment to be made on the inheritance left us by our fathers. (Approbation.)

M. Olazaga, in his own name, and in that of several other eminent members representing the different political parties, then proposed the this resolution: "The Congress declares that it has received with satisfaction the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that it is disposed to give to the government its constant support, in order to maintain the integrity of the Spanish dominions."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be inscribed in the archives.

The *Espana*, though a violent adversary of the cabinet, expresses warm approbation of the patriotic declaration of the minister, and states that in a question which, like that of Cuba, affects the national honor, Spaniards, whatever their differences on other political points, will always be united. The other journals employ similar language.

AUSTRIA.—The official *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* of Vienna announces that reinforcements will go from that city to the army in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. It is expressly said that the troops are sent for the protection of the peaceful inhabitants of the kingdom against the revolutionary party.

The Vienna *Gazette* states that the project of concentrating an imposing force on the frontier of Servia, and the expedition of which had been commenced, has been countermanded.

Great depression prevailed at Vienna, and discolored drumors were rife.

The object of the conspiracy lately discovered at Cracow was to recover the independence of the republic.

The Emperor Napoleon's observations to the Austrian Minister were known at Vienna on the 3d, and had created a sensation on the Bourse, but the details are scanty.

The *Journal de Frankfort*, an Austrian semi-official journal, says that Austria is at present strong enough in Italy to meet any eventuality, and boasts that all Germany, and Prussia at its head, is backing her.

Vienna, Friday.—The third corps d'armee of the Imperial army, amounting to 30,000 men, has left for Italy. It is estimated that the Austrians can now muster 100,000 men, within two or three days, in the limits of their Italian dominions.

The Latest.

[From the London News (City Article), January 8.]

Friday Evening.—The note in the *Moniteur* occasioned general buoyancy at the commencement of business this morning. News of renewed weakness on the Paris Bourse tended to confirm the apprehension of those who cannot discern in the vague future any amelioration in the position of affairs.

The funds finally closed the same as yesterday. English railway stocks retain marked firmness. A permanent check to confidence is involved in the commercial transaction of sounds of alarm from Paris.

There is a growing conviction that under the present French system the peace of Europe hangs on a very frail tenure.

As regards the Emperor Napoleon and the Italian question, the *Times* feels certain that the Emperor's speech was made with a view of learning how the great powers would receive the project of a French interference in Italy. The result of the appeal happily has been most decisive. This project of proclaiming himself as the champion of Italian independence is one of the greatest of his dangerous fancies, through the increasing suspicion with which the imperial policy is regarded.

The way to keep well, take McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS and BLOOD PURIFIER, be cheerful in diet, and the disease can attack the person. This Capital is the most effective Alterative and Tonic known. It is a perfect specific for all forms of dyspepsia, and a complaint for the system, and purifies and vitalizes the blood. Try it, and you will be convinced of the superiority of this medicine over all others.
Prepared by Dr. L. LAMPHIER, No. 1 Spruce-st., New York. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—*Senate.*—The Vice-President laid before the Senate an elaborate memorial from the Legislature of Massachusetts, setting forth that that State is unrepresented in the United States Senate, and has commissioned one other person to join her in the effort to secure the destruction of the Slave Trade.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of the citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the passage of a law to prohibit the importation of Coolies into Louisiana, Florida and Mexico. Much has also been said of the indelicacy of the effort; that it would wound the Spanish pride, and be a direct insult to attempt. For many years has our desire to make the purchase been known to the world. We think we could say that we have a distant possession, held by a precarious tenure, which is almost indispensable to us for the protection of our property which we hold from its peculiar geographical position, character, population, and mode in which it was acquired. We think we can see dangers which both nations would deprecate. This possession yields you a net revenue not amounting on an average to one-half of one hundredth part of the price we offer you for it. True, you have refused to sell hitherto, but circumstances are changing daily, and our offer may now be more acceptable than in 1848."

Should war break out in Europe, Spain can scarcely hope to escape being involved in it, and the Cubans may seize the opportunity to proclaim their independence. Further, Spain is a country in which pecuniary embarrassment or the dread of war may be a fugitive to-morrow. With the forms of a responsible government, Spain is a despotism based on the will of a single act. Her financial position is one of extreme embarrassment, and a crisis may arise whenever the dynasty may be overthrown, because a large sum of ready money can be raised forthwith. The President says we would not, if we could, acquire Cuba by dishonorable negotiations, and he will not depart from such a course unless circumstances, which he does not anticipate, render the degree of expediency justifiable, in relative and overruling law of self-preservation. He tells us it may be necessary to renew negotiations, and he asks for the money but awaiting the ratification of the Senate. This, in point of fact, is an appeal to Congress for an expression of its opinion, and for a vote of renewing the negotiation. Should we fail to give him the means, he will consider it an expression that we do not desire the acquisition of the island. The report then goes on to say that if, as has been said, the Cubanos be discontented, it would be a very serious objection to the measure, but the Cubans would be less than men if they were contented with their lot, and the Spaniards would be less than men if they were contented with their rule, and determined to make a note of it for the benefit of those who love to look at and study a beautiful craft.

IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS.—Gentle reader, this is not to be a weather paragraph, but on a theme the very opposite to the clouds and tears which have been frowning and dropping down upon us for so many days past. Dame Fortune, not content with giving, recently, to our clever young friend, the proprietor of Pepper's Opera House, a delightful helpmate in the journey of life, yesterday condescended—before, even, his honey-moon had passed away—to shower upon him an additional proof of her favor, in the shape of a quarter of the $50,000 prize in the last Louisiana lottery. As the ground that the "fickle goddess" had done enough for the young man in the first instance, but as she *loved* do more, we sincerely congratulate him upon his "fair state" in life, viz: a *fair* wife and a *fair* share of "the needful" to make the journey pleasant.

TWO FIRES ON THE SAME SQUARE.—About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in some shanties in the rear of Dr. Elliott's old livery stable, on Peroido street, between Penn and Dryades. The activity of the fire department confined the damage, first to the destruction of a few almost valueless frame buildings; but about two hours afterwards the extensive lumber yard belonging to Messrs. Nos. 129 and 131 Dryades street, near Poydras, was discovered to be on fire. The building in three sides of the yard, and also one side being the stable, hay-loft, and rooms above; on the opposite side the negro quarters, and the office in front. The alarm, this evening, at the corner of New Levee and North Market streets, Charles Brazile, charged with shipping Fanny Smith, of Grevier street, was sent to prison. Louis D. Rosco, of Prason, of Gasquet street, in default of bail, was sent to prison to answer the charge of being a wife-whipper.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Louisa Besom and Augustine Christpon, charged with being "idle, and having no visible means to maintain themselves," were sent to prison, to await examination. A. Delalonde, charged with striking C. D. Dubois several times in the face with his fist, on Sunday night, in a house at the corner of Hospital and Bourbon streets, was sent after by a warrant. Louis Latour was held for further examination, charged by Dominique Contegut with advising his son to steal meat in the French market yesterday morning. There were no other cases of any importance before the Recorder yesterday.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Erick Ulin, who was arrested as a deserting sailor from the ship R. R. Ely, of Boston, and he denied that the "articles" had been read to him when he signed, was yesterday remanded to prison to await the order of his captain.

RECORDER ADAM'S COURT.—Henry Collins was fined $5 for being a member of the tribe of wife-whippers.

HAMS—80 tierces new sugar-cured, Duffield's and other brands, for sale by
GALLIGO & PASCAL,
feb1 6t 57 and 58 Old Levee st

MACKEREL—100 bbls No. 2 Large and Shore; 100 kits Nos. 1 and 2; for sale by
GALLIGO & PASCAL,
feb1 6t 57 and 58 Old Levee st

FLOUR—600 bbls extra superfine and fine St Louis, for sale by
GALLIGO & PASCAL,
feb1 6t 57 and 58 Old Levee st

BEEF—150 bbls Mess and Prime Mess; 100 bbls prime Family Mess; for sale by
GALLIGO & PASCAL,
feb1 6t 57 and 58 Old Levee st

PORK—500 bbls mess, prime and rump, for sale by
GALLIGO & PASCAL,
feb1 6t 57 and 58 Old Levee st

GREEN MEAT—30,000 lbs. hog round, for sale by
GALLIGO & PASCAL,
feb1 6t 57 and 58 Old Levee st

BUTTER—40 firkins and 125 kegs Western Reserve, for sale by
GALLIGO & PASCAL,
feb1 6t 57 and 58 Old Levee st

LARD—100 packages, tierces and barrels; 200 kegs prime leaf; for sale by
GALLIGO & PASCAL,
feb1 57 and 58 Old Levee st

BEANS—100 bbls Northern and Western white, for planting; for sale by
GALLIGO & PASCAL,
feb1 57 and 58 Old Levee st

CODFISH AND HERRINGS—400 quarter boxes Cod, 100 boxes scaled Herrings; for sale by
GALLIGO & PASCAL,
feb1 6t 57 and 58 Old Levee st

HAVANA COFFEE—115 bags prime green, landing, for sale by Chapman, Tom Thumb, Washington, Tempo, Fitzal Bay, Mazeppa, Unknown, Antonio, Ariel, Ingenuoso, Intendent, Fashion, Mayo, Brazilian, Gibraltar, Gay, Calhoun and Webster, Wagon Albion, &c., &c., of all ages, shapes and colors, for sale by
LANGENE & ENGLE,
feb1 Shelby Levee, opposite Natchez Hotel.

HAVANA COFFEE—One million and 2½ half of fine wine and stemmed leaves, suitable for Cigarros, Ingenuoso, Intendent, Fashion, Mayo, Brazilian, Tempo, Fitzal Bay, Mazeppa, Unknown, Antonio, Ariel, Gibraltar, Gay, Calhoun and Webster, Wagon Albion, Ingenuoso, Intendent, Fashion, Mayo, Brazilian, Gibraltar, Gay, Calhoun and Webster, Wagon Albion, &c., &c., of all ages, shapes and colors, for sale by
LANGENE & ENGLE,
feb1 Shelby Levee, opposite Natchez Hotel.

From Peru we have accounts of a riot in Callao, which appears to be the commencement of another revolution.

Ecuador still remains blockaded by the Peruvian fleet, but we are in possession of no information regarding their movements. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction arising through the republic against the existing government.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A BAPTISMAL CLIPPER.—"Landlubber" though we are, we could not resist the invitation of an enthusiastic "old salt" to accompany him, a few days ago, on a mud "voyage" to post 18, in the First District, where he promised to show us the most beautiful vessel now lying in the port of New Orleans. We had no sooner "hoisted anchor" and "sea sail" from St. Charles street, than it began to rain, but the omnibuses, as a matter of course, were all full, and we had to "pull through the muddy (not briny) deep" all the way up. After a little "tacking," however, we "made the harbor" of the song cabin of the bark Henrietta, of Baltimore, Captain Brown was not long in making us forget "the perils" and discomforts, and in "repairing to the cabin" to "drink our inner man," incurred during our tempestuous voyage. In "good order and condition," then, we "went on a cruise" about the ship, and with the help of "the nautical" arm of our old friend "the commodore," we saw that we were aboard of a remarkably well-built and beautiful vessel—fully meriting the evident pride of her captain and the enthusiastic admiration of our companions *de voyage*. The Henrietta was built in Baltimore three years ago; her tonnage is 436—length 120 feet, 27 feet beam, and 14 feet depth of hold. She is double-framed, extra fastened, with hanging and fore-and aft knees, and heavy bilge nine-inch strakes. Every thing about the decks is highly finished, and extra substantial in the general appearance of every timber and bolt. One feat of her staunchness and tightness is the fact that out of her cargo of 5000 bags of coffee brought from Rio, not one was found with a stain upon it. The result of our inspection was, that the bark would give credit to her builder, owner and nationality in any port in the world; and after "touching at" the captain's cabin once more, where we took in "more water" and other "stores," we started on our return voyage, well pleased with our "cruise" and determined to make a note of it for the benefit of those who love to look at and study a beautiful craft.

STOLEN.
THE subscriber hereby gives notice that the following property was stolen from the place of business, No. 31 Bienville street, on Friday evening, December 31st, and that the proper steps have been taken to stop the payment of the notes or money received. The public is therefore cautioned against purchasing any of the stolen property, and if any is offered, the person to whom it should be offered is requested to give notice of the fact to Mr. G. DUMAMEL, 46 (formerly 50) Chartres street.
Note of David Nicholson, St. Louis, Mo., dated August 30th, 1858, six months, for $1356 71, payable to the order of A. Fitzer.
A note of Payne, Steele & Co., New Orleans, indated September 27th, 1858, six months, for $1361 62, payable to the order of A. Fitzer.
Principal office, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by druggists or storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents a bottle. See that the signature of C. W. Jackson is on the wrapper on each bottle.
For sale in New Orleans by
J. WRIGHT & CO,
feb1—3tawf&w 21 and 181 Chartres street.

☞ The wonderful success of Dr. Hostetter's celebrated and universal Stomach Bitters, from the time of its introduction to the public, proves conclusively its manifest superiority over any other preparation of the kind now manufactured. Its action on the digestive organs is of the most pleasing character, removing all diseases or mortality, and giving the system a sound and healthy tone. In cases of Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, general mental or physical weakness, its operation is most beneficial, indeed; some of the most direful cases that have ever been under medical treatment have been entirely cured by this great agent. As a tonic, Hostetter's Bitters are most delightful, especially before meals.
For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere, and by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
jan31 6t &dc 21 and 181 Chartres street.

Self-Inflicted Diseases are Eradicated from the system by the use of TRIENKAM, 1, 2 and 3. Full particulars will be found in the book entitled "Manual, Practical, or Physical Researches." Price, 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARNOW, 161 Prince street, New York; sent free of postage to any part of the Union.
Sold also by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
jan12 1m 21 and 181 Chartres street, New Orleans.

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