THE DAILY BEE.
C. A. WHITMORE & CO.,
G. P. WHITMORE, S. HARRY,
H. HEPBURN.
Daily paper, (one year in advance) $10
Country edn., semi-weekly 5
In all cases, subscribers must give our weekly a notice in writing before they can be allowed the Country edition. Any person receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered a subscriber, and subject to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE No. 10,889.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 12.

CONGRESSIONAL DELAYS.

In about three weeks the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress will come to an end. One might imagine that in three weeks a vast amount of business could be transacted. Many a merchant has in less time arranged the most complicated affairs, balanced his books, and set his house in order. The fate of empires has often been determined within an infinitely smaller space of time. Nevertheless in the Congress of the United States three weeks constitute but a minute and scarcely valuable portion of the calendar. It is perfectly certain that if the unexpired period of the present Congress were contracted to three days, or expanded to three months, the result would be precisely the same. One of the distinguishing characteristics of a Federal Representative is that he takes no note of time, so far as his public duties are concerned. Whether it ambles, or gallops, or trots, or stands still, is all the same to him. The precious hours may seem to fly with portentous rapidity, or to linger in almost complete stagnation, he will not alter his pace a single jot. The expedition of public business is a practical view of his mission which never occurs to him. A Congressman proceeds to Washington with the idea of being liberally compensated for several months of idleness; of attending various balls and soirees; of making one or two speeches, and franking innumerable documents in order to mystify his constituents and persuade them of his enormous industry; and of occasionally repairing to the halls of legislation, and voting with his party when important questions are about to be decided. This is the normal career of a member of Congress. There are exceptions, but they prove the rule.

We are bound, however, in justice to acknowledge that the Representatives attend with tolerable regularity during the final business of the session. As every important measure is postponed till then, and as some of them must be acted upon lest the wheels of Government should stop, the last week is usually devoted to the most hurried, and, we may add, the most confused legislation. The committees are in an intense state of activity; speeches become terribly curtailed of their gigantic proportions; rhetoric gives way to plain talk; motions are substituted for metaphors, and a brief argument for an elongated explanation. Congress gets into the working mood, and feebly and vainly essays to make up by extra diligence for the unpardonable waste of time previous. Twelve o'clock on Saturday night is understood, that for all practical purposes seven-eighths of each sitting night be annihilated, and nothing retained in the record save the notices of bills introduced and reports of committees. Beyond this all is mere leather and prunella. The real business commences about eight days prior to the adjournment. Then the Congressional chronicle is really interesting. Projects of the gravest national concern, on which members had been delivering soporific essays, are then treated with dashing and comprehensive rapidity, and of course, in the unseemly haste of a legislation long postponed and too expeditiously applied, bills are passed which ought to have been rejected, and measures are defeated which should have been adopted.

It was thought at one time that the substitution of a fixed compensation to members of Congress, in lieu of the *per diem*, would tend directly to abridge debate, shorten the sessions, and stop the ceaseless flow of sophomoric and wishy-washy eloquence. But this blessed consummation is as distant as ever. The Representatives find life in Washington too alluring to be easily abandoned, and talking to Buncombe too pleasant an occupation to be given up. Moreover, the investerate habit of doing nothing for four-fifths of the session is too powerful to be overcome by any thing short of absolute impecuniosity; and this has been obviated in all cases save those of reckless extravagance by the liberal provision which gives to every member three thousand dollars and his mileage. We supplose complaint is useless, although the evil referred to increases every year. Take, for example, the session now in progress. It is more than two-thirds gone, and what has been effected? Except an indirect vote in the Senate by which the Pacific railroad bill was killed, and the passage of one or two of the most pressing appropriation bills, we really are unable to recall a single measure on which definite action has been taken. The Tariff, the Cuba Appropriation bill, the Bankrupt bill, the Loan bill, and a dozen others, will be crowded into the heel of the session, when legislation is sure to be hasty, and not unlikely to be unwise. Will this systematic procrastination ever be reformed?

We have received a long communication from G. W. Dixon in reference to the charge preferred against him of setting fire to the clothes of the unfortunate woman Eliza Roberts, who has since died. While we feel no inclination to lumber our columns with Mr. Dixon's voluminous defense, in justice to him we may state that he desires a suspension of public opinion in relation to the charge; that he declares his absolute and unquestioned innocence, and that he affirms his absence from the premises for two hours before the occurrence. This is the gist of Mr. Dixon's communication, which is otherwise filled with irrevelant matter.

Try Your Luck.—Every body is courting Dame Fortune at Jurson's magnificent French porcelain and fancy goods establishment, No. 97 Camp street. The investment of two dollars and a half secures a beautiful china cup and saucer, and a gift which may be worth a hundred dollars. We know numbers of friends who have tried the experiment and been amply satisfied with the result. Some have won tea sets, others dinner sets, and others again beautiful vases, crystal decanters, &c. The ladies are proverbially lucky, and they are specially invited to call and examine the stock, and try their luck.

The Amphitheater at Noon To-Day.—The last noon-day performance of the circus takes place to-day—to-morrow night it "puts up stakes" and leaves the city. The full strength of the troupe will be brought out to-day—M'lle Loyale, Frank Barry, Richardson, Kate Ormond will contribute their splendid performance to the great acrobats and gymnasts, while Dilly Fay, with his "dry jokes," will enliven the ring to an enormous extent. As the troupe bids us farewell on Sunday night, the lovers of the circus will of course turn out *en masse*, and improve the time which remains to them. It will be long before we shall "look upon their like again."

Professor Richards continues to teach the French language at his Academy, No. 99 Gravier street, upon a new plan, by which the eye, the ear and the voice are introduced as principal agents of communication. The system is progressive, easy and successful. It will be seen by the advertisement in our columns that the Professor offers to allow scoptics to take a few lessons gratuitously, so confident is he of the excellence of his method.

From Hayti—*Flight of Soulouque.*—We understand that a highly respectable merchant of our city has received letters from Jamaica to the 26th ult., which mention that the Sable Emperor, Soulouque, with all his family, had fled from St. Domingo to Jamaica, where he would reside permanently.

The steamship Black Warrior, Capt. J. W. Smith, sails at eight o'clock this morning, from the foot of St. Joseph street, for New York via Havana, with $45,600 in specie for New York, and the following passengers:

For New York—Mrs L Munoor, Dr Hunter, Mr Amore, J S Weeks, J G Wheeler, M s Gerver, Mr Hengsel, Mr Calvin, Hy Bahrecht, Mr Schwizer

For Havana—Mr Field, F A Donlinos L Price, Mr Bendemant, Mrs Duncan, Miss A May, Miss Kate Rainey, Miss W May, Miss Ma Hall, E W David and lady, Mr Wurzenstein, J Martin, J Banks, B Lasso, J Pain, Mr Branch and lady, Jos Chadwick, lady and child, Mr Davis, lady and servant, Mr Barr, Mrs C L Nelson, L S Watkins, Mr Perkins, W Berry, Jr, J Faurer and lady, Miss S C Hammond, A Miller, Jr, J R Dilworth, H Davis, J W Gassman, Capt Banks, C S A, Mr Hamilton, Mr Foster, R Davis, R W Hancock, Mr Gordon, Mrs M Reed and daughter, Mr Pratt, J A Mann, Mr Osborn and lady, Thos Quinlan, Mr Hasberg, B Welch, Mr Lamberton, Mrs McFarland and two children, Mrs McFarland, M J Moyer, M Meeryn, Col W Bean, S Guy, H Verrer, W Beatie, W Beatie, Wm Bliss.

A traveler in Norway, writing to the Boston *Recorder*, gives an account of the northernmost paper in the world, the Tromsoe Tiende. It is printed at Tromsoe, a little island village of about 6000 inhabitants, on the coast of Norway, at three degrees within the Polar circle. The summer sun kindly looks in at the office windows at midnight, to see that the forms are properly set up. The Tiende is a four-paged semi-weekly sheet, with only two columns to a page, and is about the size of a quarto book frame. The style of type is the Gothic, which has been discarded in Sweden, and is a considerable extent both in Germany and Denmark. The latter are the only nations which retain the Gothic handwriting.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, February 11.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Yulee, of Florida, reported a bill providing for the abolition of the franking privileges of members of Congress and others.

Mr. Benjamin, of La., addressed the Senate at considerable length in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by purchase.

House.—The House had under consideration the bill for the admission of Oregon as a State.

The bill is strongly opposed, by some members on the ground that a precedent has been established in the case of Kansas that no State shall be admitted which has not a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to a representative in Congress under the general law.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, February 11.—In the Senate, the Apportionment bill came under consideration, and demanded the attention of that body during most of the session to-day.

The Senate adjourned without final action on the subject.

House.—The Apportionment bill was also up for consideration in the House, and was the chief topic of discussion.

The House finally passed the minority bill.

The details of the proceedings are not of general interest.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE—THE NEGRO STEALERS.

St. Louis, February 11.—The House of Representatives to-day passed a bill appropriating one thousand dollars, and authorizing the employment of counsel for the defense of Day and his son, who were arrested a few days since, and are held in close confinement on the charge of abducting negroes from the State of Missouri.

The bill passed without opposition.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, February 11.—The Cotton market closed dull—the sales to-day were 1000 bales at previous quotations. Flour firm—the sales to-day were 13,000 bbls. at previous quotations. Ohio Flour $6 10 to $6 25. Corn quiet—sales of 7000 bushels of White at 80 to 85c. Mess Pork—Southern closed buoyant; sales at $18 to $18 25. Whisky steady at 27½c. Bulk Meats in good demand. Hams 8½ to 9½c. Sugar closed firmer—sales of 600 hds. at 7½ to 8½c. Molasses steady at 41c. Tobacco quiet but steady—prices ranging from 6½ to 11c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, February 11.—The Flour market is active. The sales to-day were 7200 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Superfine $5 30 to $5 35. Whisky has declined 2 to 3c. The sales to-day were 1200 barrels at 26 to 26½c. Western Mess Pork dull, and nominal at $18 75. Bacon—Sales to day of 100 hogsheads at 9½c. Lard in tierces steady at 11½c. Sugar steady—sales to day of 100 hogsheads at 7½c. Coffee steady at 11½ to 11½c. Molasses closed at 38 to 39c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

Louisville, February 11.—The Flour market is quiet—prices ranging from $5 60 to $5 90. Mess Pork closed dull at $19. Sugar quiet—Orleans 7½ to 8c. Keg Lard closed steady at 13c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, February 11.—The steamer Princess passed down at 4, and the Pacific at 8 o'clock this evening.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

Louisville, February 11.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with seven feet six inches of water in the canal, and five feet six inches on the falls.

St. Louis, February 11.—The Mississippi at this point has risen two inches during the past twenty-four hours.

The river is full of heavy ice. All navigation is suspended above here, and there is much obstruction to the passage of boats below.

Mr. Prescott's mother once showed his room to the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and said to him, "This is where William was shut up for so many months in utter darkness. In all that trying season, when so much had to be endured, and our hearts were ready to fail us for fear, I never, in a single instance, groped my way across the apartment to take my place at his side, that he did not salute me with some hearty expression of good cheer. Not in single instance. As if we were the patients and it was his place to comfort us." No word of complaint brought out all that dismal period, no sigh of impatience or regret. He was not content even with the perfect silence of an unrepining will. But he must sing in that imprisonment and night. Was this not a representative example?

Fatal Affray.—We learn, says the Lake Providence (La.) *Herald*, that on Thursday last, pending an election for Justice of the Peace and Constable at the "Pinhook Precinct," in this parish, a difficulty arose between two men named Rigg and ——— Turner, which resulted in the death of the former and the serious wounding of the latter with a knife. There had been an old grudge existing between the parties.

The strife for the Presidency may be considered as fairly under way. "Circumstances," says the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, "have precipitated the commencement of the Presidential contest. It is not usual for the struggle to be begun so early, and it may happen to be not quite early enough for the beginning of the battle; but the tocsin of war is already sounding in our ears. If the untimely skirmishing shall spill all the bad blood and exhaust all the poisoned arrows, and leave a clear field for a fair fight, it may prove to have been a fortunate and serviceable mistake." In the hopeful philosophic view we entirely concur.

The following resolution was offered in the Louisiana House of Representatives on the 9th inst., by Mr. Harris, and lies over under the rules:

Whereas the Island of Cuba is, by its geographical position, an appendage of the Southern Atlantic coast, and by its proximity to the Gulf of the Mississippi river, as well as of the Gulf of Mexico, therefore

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is deemed, by this Legislature, a political necessity, and that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to use their efforts for the accomplishment of said acquisition, by purchase or otherwise.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* suggests a new use for the steam fire engine, viz: to disperse mobs. The idea is not bad, but would not apply to New Orleans. Mobs are unknown in our latitude.

Washington, February 4.—The President's recommendation to establish military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua was this morning acted on by the House Committee on Military Affairs, who decided against it.

The Committee of Ways and Means did nothing at their meeting to-day on the subject of the tariff. Its further action concerning it will be deferred until after the meeting of the caucus on Saturday night.

The Senate Committee on Territories have expressed themselves as adverse to organizing a territorial Government for Colona or Pike's Peak country.

From Salt Lake.—St. Louis, February 4.—The Salt Lake mail of the 15th ult. has arrived, having reached St. Joseph six days ahead of the contract time. The District Court had adjourned, but the Legislature was still in session. Major Carpenington, the contractor for the Salt Lake and Placerville mail route, arrived in seventeen days from Salt Lake. He expects to reach Washington City within nineteen days from the Pacific.

The Natchez *Courier* of Tuesday says:

We learn that the steamer Natchez was run into by the steamer Wing Commander, just above Carrollton, on Saturday evening last, and cut to the water's edge. The Natchez was crossing the river, and the tug was coming down, without paying any attention to the signals made by the Natchez. As soon as the pilot saw that there was no attention paid to his signals, he commenced backing the Natchez, but could not keep clear of the tug, which struck her about ten feet from the bow, taking the stem entirely off. No injury was done to the passengers or crew. The Natchez was then run into the bank, and the steamer Diana was called to her, and her passengers and mails transferred, and came through.

The Natchez is now on the docks, and will be completed by Friday next. The steamer Twilight has the freight of the Natchez, and will leave here in place of the Natchez at her regular hour on Wednesday evening.

Gen. Scott's Bravery.—In a speech delivered at Newark, Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia, in answer to a charge of cowardice made against Gen. Scott, produced a document, which was sworn to several years since, as part evidence on a pension claim. This was the evidence of a soldier at Lundy's Lane, who stated in his affirmation that Gen. Scott, after he was wounded, rode to the line where the soldiers were stationed, "his neck, breast and arms in a gore of blood, which ran down his leg and trickled from his foot upon the ground, and said to the commander of the line—'I am wounded, but I never quail. I want one of your young men to get up behind me on my horse.' A young man threw down a musket, and at one spring leaped upon the horse, and they slowly galloped away to the main body of the army." The excitement produced by reading this document was thrilling in the extreme. The hundreds present rose to their feet, and gave most vehement applause, so that two great minutes before the speaker could proceed.

Gone Home.—"De Sauty has gone home." We find this brief announcement in a Boston paper. If correct, it settles several vexed questions. If De Sauty has gone home, there must be a De Sauty, and De Sauty cannot be a myth, but must be something real and personal. The Autocrat may now put his uncy doubts at rest.

A Mormon's Diversion.—Among the amusements of gentlemen given by Governor Stimpson, of Michigan, in his message on the subject, was one granted to poor, in the language of the worthy Governor—"upon the supposed importance of his station."

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Matagorda we have received Texas papers to the 5th instant, inclusive. They contain little intelligence of interest.

Post Office Robbers.—Judge Duval, of the United States Court at Austin, sentenced the boy Jacob Dammert to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and George Smith for three years. Dammert's term was shortened in consequence of his youth.

Indians in Webb County.—The editor of the *Nueces Valley* has seen a letter from a gentleman in Laredo, (Webb county) dated the 20th of last month, stating that the Indians had driven off the caballada of Mr. Lidwill from his rancho, some thirty miles above Laredo.

The letter proceeded to say that Mr. Lidwill, in company with a number of citizens of Laredo, had gone in pursuit. The savages had crossed over the Rio Grande into Mexico, and it was the intention of the pursuers to follow them wherever they went.

The Galveston *News* says:

A friend, who has just returned from Brenham, informs us that he was present at a sale in that place, on the 1st instant, when a negro woman, about thirty years of age, and her child, six months old, were sold at an administrator's sale, on 12 months' time, for $2001; and land belonging to the same estate, unimproved and entirely prairie, lying in Washington county, sold for $1 75 per acre. There was next sold, at Sheriff's sale, *for cash*, a negro woman, about thirty years old, also with a nursing child, for $1290; and next was sold a negro boy, seventeen years old, a field hand, for $1750 cash. These sales will enable our readers to form some opinion of the value of property in Texas. Two or three years ago the above land could not probably have been sold for $2 per acre.

The Richmond *Reporter*, of the 3d instant, says the Brazos river is now navigable for boats, but none are yet there. The Belle Sulphur is somewhere above.

The same paper says the B. B., B. and C. R. R. is progressing steadily. Twelve miles of iron are now laid, though the weather has been unfavorable. They will soon lay at the rate of three miles per week, and expect to put the road in operation to the San Bernard by the 1st of March.

CONGRESS.

Washington, February 4.—*Senate.*—Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize Dacotah and Arizona Territories. Ordered to be printed. Also a bill, which was passed, repealing Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's island, $7000 loaned by him to the Governor of Washington Territory.

Mr. Bright, from the Committee on Public Lands, and Mr. Brown, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back and recommended the indefinite postponement of the bills for the relief of the captain and crew of the brig General Armstrong was also passed. It appropriates $6000. The vote on it stood 25 ayes, 11 nays. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Nebraska contested election case, declaring that Bird B. Chapman is entitled to a seat instead of Mr. Ferguson, the sitting member.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, introduced a bill to establish a national foundery at Alton, Ill. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Phillips said it was his desire to call the attention of the House to what he thought was mistakes in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. He was yielded the floor, though with reluctance, at the request of gentlemen who had made serious appeals to him in behalf of the public business.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Various bills were acted upon, after which the House adjourned.

A Disqualified Judge

Judge Price, who tried the murderers of officer Robert M. Rigdon, of Baltimore, in the Circuit Court of Baltimore county, has pronounced sentence upon the person who shot Officer Rigdon, Marion Cropps, convicted of murder in the first degree. The murder was a most atrocious and cold-blooded crime, but we think the Judge used some very extraordinary language to the prisoner in sentencing him to be hung. We give some those extracts:

Of all the extraordinary things about this case, the most extraordinary of all, as it appears to me, is *yourself*. For eight long days you and I sat here face to face, as the case progressed and was developed—as witness was added to witness—testimony to testimony—facts piled on facts—proof on proof, I could not help looking into your countenance to see if there was any emotion there. There was none. The callousness, the stolical indifference, the fearlessness, the hardness, the immutability of stone, and not of flesh and blood, was there—and there always. Your eye never quailed—never sought the ground—never blushed—your cheek never blanched—your head never drooped, throughout those eight days of time, and not even at the rendition of the verdict. It is difficult to believe that a human heart throbs in your bosom.

Further on Judge Price said that in reading an article in a newspaper on the murder of Rigdon—

I had been familiar with the details of crime of every hue, but this article riveted my attention. As I read I held my breath. I felt a thrill through every nerve. My right arm grew hard and strong. It was with an effort that I prevented myself from springing to my feet. I was nerved before to read the recital of a deed of crime. It was not fear, it was not terror—no, *nothing* like it. I will frankly tell you what it was. It was the dark spirit of revenge that had, unbidden, entered my soul. To be sure, in a moment it was gone, but a *shadow* was left behind—a *dark shadow*, as from the wing of an raven, and the happiness and brightness which had just filled my heart was changed as by the wand of an enchanter into sadness and gloom.

It is a queer thing that a Judge, who felt as Mr. Price did, would pretend to sit "impartially" in such a case.

No Hunt Allowed in Paris.—Brooks, of the New York *Express*, in one of his letters from Paris, writes:

But it won't do to hurry in Paris as in New York. The go ahead is only an American. Go ahead here, and you will go into the gutter, or smash up things. Every thing seems to be arranged on the slow but sure system, and hence a hurrying man is a sort of madman, dangerous about house, and in shop destructive to things in general. You can't walk in street as he can in New York, with the quick step, the wild eye, the hungry look, for the police would be after you, and the carriages and omnibuses would run over you. In New York, according to New York law, a horse gives way to a man, but in Paris a man gives way to the horse. Stop this in a pistol and look out before you leap across the streets, or the horse will tread over you, and make hospital provender of you. Don't go about here, then, at all. Get rid of the New York effervescence gas, if you can, and march as other people here march, without hurry, or worry, or fuss, or puff.

Will Any Animal Superior to Man Ever be Created?—We find man at the head of a series of existences, says the noted Professor Winchell, in a late work upon the formation and habits of man, all constructed in accordance with the same general plan, and which have made their appearance upon the earth successively in the order of their rank—first the fish, then the reptiles, then the quadrupeds, and lastly man. Should the question be asked, how we know that the last term of the series has been reached, we reply that two considerations of weight forbid any further progress. When the fish appeared, the vertebral column was placed in a horizontal position, and the head was in a line with the body. When reptiles, birds, and quadrupeds made their appearance, the head became elevated and inclined at an angle with the horizon. Lastly, in man, we find the vertebral column erect. No further advance, therefore, is possible in this direction.

In the next place, no species but man has been distributed over the whole earth. The families which existed in the earlier geological periods enjoyed comparatively wide distribution. As higher families appeared, and the peculiar characteristics which distinguish the different regions on the earth became more definitively marked, we find species and families confined within narrow limits. The animal forms which immediately preceded man in the possession of the earth enjoyed the least geographical range. But when man appeared, and the different zoological districts of the earth had become most completely specialized and distinct, we find him, in spite of the law which restricts other animals within definite limits, spreading himself over the whole earth, and leaving no room for other coequal or superior creatures. No other animal has enjoyed so wide a range; and we find man enjoying it within narrower limits even than the American eagle or the African giraffe. We hence infer that no higher creation is to follow man, and that the only further development possible is the exaltation of his spiritual nature.

Extensive Sale of Mahogany.—The sale of mahogany belonging to the estate of the late James L. Celeste drew a large crowd at the Courthouse yesterday. Thirty-one mahogany trees were sold upon a credit of about four months. With four exceptions, they were all between the ages of twelve and twenty years. The aggregate number of sales was $41,150, being an average of $1328 each. The highest price paid was $1600, being for boys aged 17 and 21 respectively. Eight of the mahogany trees brought between $1500 and $1600.—*Mobile Register.*

Wholesome of a Notorious Defaulter.—A Toronto (Canada) correspondent writes as follows to the New York *Times* of Tuesday:

If you ever knew, you may have forgotten it. If you never did know, it will be news to tell you that Mr. Breslin, formerly Treasurer of the State of Ohio, who, it was said, ran away with I forget how many hundred thousand dollars, has, since that elopement, been living quite quietly in the neighboring city of Hamilton. I, for one, believe, at the Anglo-American Hotel. He is very retiring, and never obtrudes himself upon the attention of the visitors. His hair is getting very gray. I saw him the other day, and noted a great change. The general impression is that a man who lives so closely and unsociably—by-nay, even closely—as he, cannot have made much by running away. And as people don't often abscond unless they can make a "pile" by doing so, it is thought likely that the defalcation will, ere long, be traced to somebody other than the ex-Treasurer. Of course we Canadians have no means of *knowing*; we can only *conjecture*.

Interesting Discovery.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes, on the 9th January:

An interesting discovery has been made at the village of Nonancourt. The cover of the silver vessel in which the consecrated water is kept by commencing old, the curate of the village church determined to take it to pieces and clean it. In doing so he found in it a paper with this inscription: "I am the ribbon of James, the last king of Great Britain, the last king of the Stuart family. If you would know how I came here, see the anecdotes of the times; as, for instance, the History of the Regency of the Duke of Orleans, the private life of the Duke of Orleans, &c. I was given to the Church in 1753 by Madame l'Hopital, mistress of the post." The books referred to mention that the Pretendant was attacked in 1715, at Nonancourt, by assassins hired by the English Ambassador, to dispatch the Pretender, who was saved by the courage and presence of mind of Madame l'Hopital. The ribbon was the ribbon of the Order of Bath.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Le Foyer Maçonnique, No. 44.—The celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of this Lodge took place last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. We have seen the grand saloon crowded on other occasions, but never have we seen such an ing-thering before under any circumstances. Nearly all the seats on the floor were occupied by ladies, while every available inch of space otherways was filled up by masculinity. Music greeted the entrance of the seventy-five members of the order, when, which part of the ceremonies was brought to a close by the entrance of the Grand Master of the State, Amos Adams—when an address in English and French was delivered by Master Warden Joseph Santini. The address was a warm vindication and elucidation of the motives, principles and practice of free masonry—its base being the injunction, "Love one another"—and was loudly applauded during its delivery. At its conclusion, the children who had been adopted by the Lodge, and who had been baptised on the occasion, came into the saloon, accompanied by their parents, godfathers and godmothers—the orchestra giving, at the same time, Mozart's grand invocation chorus from the Mysteries of Isis. After another address from Bro. Santini, and an address to the throne of heavenly grace by Bro. C. S. Hedges, the children were presented to the occasion by L. P. Canonge, was sung by the choir to the music of Rossini.

The baptismal ceremonies next took place on the platform in front of the Master Warden's throne, and they were very interesting. Sixteen children of both sexes and of different sires and dams, and one infant in arms, were brought forward and solemnly adopted, through the symbols of purification by fire and water, as children of Foyer Lodge. Around the neck of each was hung a silver medal, and to the mothers was given a ring, and to the godmothers white gloves—the gifts being appropriately and appropriately consecrated at the moment by the Worthy Master Warden. From the Secretary, Mr. Chiapella, we obtained the names of the baptized children, and they are as follows:

Santini, Foyer Maçonnique; Fondard, F. M.; Guy, Foyer F. M.; Bernard, F. M.; Fenbach, F. M.; Papini, F. M.; Amodeo, F. M.; Chambers, F. M.; Scruggs, Marion Lodge; Telzer, Quitman Lodge; Gallien, Union; Gallien, Harmony; Hernandez, Friends of Harmony; Mueller, F. M.; Keller, F. M.; Kattman, F. M.; Bolron, F. M.

A piece of poetry was handsomely delivered by the Lowton, Ed. Fehrenbach, (quite a youth) and was enthusiastically received. An address to the godfathers, and the confirmation of the Lowtons, followed, and in the midst of brilliant music from the choir, who gave a chorus called "La Charité," composed for the occasion by Bro. G. O. Gustave, the ceremonies were taken up in favor of the widows and orphans.

The occasion was closed by an oration by the orator of the day, Bro. J. M. Fernandez—when the large assemblage dispersed under the influence of a concord of sweet sounds from the orchestra.

The ceremonies were deeply interesting, and we believe that the crowd that we had little or no opportunity of giving a better report of the details than we have done.

We should mention that Bro. Santini presided with perfect success, and was ably seconded by Senior Warden Fondard and Junior Warden Guebie.

Amusements This Evening.—At the Varieties, Fortune of a Night, Pas de Deux, John Dobbs, and Yankee Teamster.

At the St. Charles: The Ravels.

At the Amphitheater: Last night but one of the Circus troupe.

At Vannuchi's: A museum full of amusing and wonderful things.

At No. 105 St. Charles street: M'me Oceana, the fat lady, holds forth daily and nightly. Punch and Judy, also, with the young Jigdancer.

At the Orleans Theatre: La Fanchonnette.

First District Court.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—John Vallia, alias Montenegro, pleaded guilty of assault, was sentenced to two years in the Parish Prison.

Cora Brown, f. w. c., J. McNamara, Morris Lanahan, John Cook, Hans Nelson, J. C. Peters, Joseph H. Calnille and Joseph Roup were dismissed from the charges of larceny. Geo. Edwards, charged with being in a lady's room under suspicious character, was also dismissed.

John Gryer was sentenced to pay a fine of $20, convicted of assault and battery.

Mary Curran, charged with larceny at the residence of Dr. Harby, on Magazine street, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Dr. Harby interceded for her, and letters favorable to her were also sent to the Judge.

Thos. Finley was sentenced to three months in the Parish Prison for assault and battery.

The Grand Jury found true bills for murder against Thomas Eagan and Thomas Connors, alias Cooper.

Not a true bill was reported in the cases of Henry Nelson, for dealing with a slave, and A. Fagot, for assault and battery.

Recorder Summer's Court.—Wm. Bactelle, charged with assaulting Mrs. Skerrel, on Poydras street, on Sunday last, and H. Donahue, charged with assaulting and threatening James Sherrel, at the same time and place, were held to answer on the 17th instant. Alex. Hilliss was fined $5 for peddling without license. John Roach was held to answer, on the 17th, for an assault and battery on Johanna Carrollton.

Recorder Wilty's Court.—Jose Maria Dolores de Figueiles, charged by Lieutenant Gasticel with outling, with intent to commit murder, Marie Domingo Mendez, was arraigned and sent to prison. According to the affidavit of the woman, the accused took hold of her by the head, struck her several times against the edge of the door, when she then called for help and became senseless. Theodore, charged with stealing a bag of potatoes from Baptiste Delord's cart, yesterday, was sent to prison. Hannah was held to answer for an assault and battery on Richard Bohnefal at No. 67 Royal street. John Hinton, for a violent assault and battery upon Hubert Touville, cutting him in the head with a brick, on the night of the 10th instant, was sent to prison. A Benoit was held for an assault and battery on Thomas Forckner, and was also bound over to keep the peace. Mary White and Mrs. Case, also Thos. Belasco, charged with disturbances of the peace, were on examination, dismissed.

Weekly Report of the Free Dispensary of the New Orleans School of Medicine, on Common street, opposite Charity Hospital:

Saturday,	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	66
Monday,	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	41
Wednesday	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Total	21	16	3	3	3	3	3	3	141

Treated previously 9321

Total 9462

Fire.—James Kathman's paint fire-proof manufactory, at the corner of Bienville and Broad streets, was destroyed by fire between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. During the fire, Mr. Ross, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, was severely injured by the falling of the roof.

The Dauphin street Tragedy.—Pepe Fuentes was yesterday arrested at the Lake by officer Roth, of the Third District police, and lodged in the Parish Prison, charged, whereas he was confronted with the victim of his brutality, Maria Rodriguez. She, though very low, recognized him as the man who had attacked her, saying, "Oh, Fuentes, let your own heart answer; you cut my throat and struck my head against the door; that is all I recollect. For if I had supposed I do not say you had a hatchet, for the blow against the door stunned me. But I never gave you cause for this, Pepe. I never did any thing against you." She further told Fuentes that she had no ill feeling against him, and that she had to tell the truth when the Recorder asked her.

Cut With a Hatchet.—Hubert Londerville was severely wounded with a hatchet by a fellow-workman in a brickyard, on Dauphin street, between Hospital and Ursulines, on Thursday evening. Londerville was taken to the Charity Hospital, and his assailant was arrested in the Second District.

Dead or the Blues.—The negro child who was buried at No. 36 St. Anthony street yesterday morning (as reported above) died yesterday of its wounds.

An Infant Foundling.—An infant only a few days old was found by Mr. Flassan on the steps of his door, on Thursday evening, on Barracks street, between Burgundy and Rampart. Mr. Flassan took charge of the little deserted one, and gave notice of the facts to the police.

A Child Burnt.—A little girl, about 18 months old, was badly burnt yesterday morning, in a house on St. Anthony street, between Goodchildren and Morales, Third District. The mother of the child, a slave belonging to Mlle Mangeiton, went to market, leaving her two children in her room. The eldest child, it seemed, set the mosquito bar of the bed on fire, and when the neighbors were attracted by the smoke, they found the youngest child on fire and badly burnt. With some difficulty the fire in the room was extinguished.

Broke his Neck.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of G. W. Denzer, a German, aged thirty-five years, who broke his neck by falling from the gallery of his residence at the corner of Fourth and Water streets, while in a state of intoxication. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

New Orleans, February 8, 1859.

Hon. Gerard Stith, Mayor of the city of New Orleans:

Sir: In accordance with resolution No. 4241 of the Common Council of this city, I have caused the census of the First District to be taken, the result of which I herewith transmit. The work was finished on Saturday evening last, but not proving satisfactory to me, early Monday morning I started the whole force employed by your Honor to see to reviewing a large number of squares in the Second and Third Representative Districts, each person taking square that had been assigned in the first place to another.

The review gave the most complete satisfaction, except in the district of a single owner taker. That district was then almost entirely retaken, and increased the number quite considerably.

The review of several squares did not differ more than three or four per cent.

I am now satisfied that the returns made are as correct as they could have been, had a much longer time been allowed without some stringent law to compel individuals to give correct returns.

A large majority of our population cannot be convinced but that there is some kind of taxation to grow out of the census, and in many cases are reluctant to give the number. It must confess that I was at first much disappointed in the population in this District, as compared with the census of 1849, which I learned from the reliable authority that the census of that year was taken with regard to the population as it stood on the 1st day of May.

I am now satisfied that the result of the census just taken will compare favorably with the census of 1849, in the aggregate, when the fact that the frequent epidemics have caused a falling off of foreign emigration to the city.

I would also call your attention to the very small increase on the census of the whole State since 1849, compared with the increase in the City of New Orleans; see, it will be seen that from 1830 to 1840 the population of this city increased 60 per cent, and from 1840 to 1850, 47 per cent, the entire population then being 117,762. The census of the State for the past year shows an increase of only 10 per cent, when at about 11 per cent, in eight years—showing that our whole State has been much affected by the frequent epidemics, which have almost depopulated our towns and villages since 1850.

The important result, so vital to the interest of our city and State, should command the serious *attention and action* of the Legislature and Council, and that such laws may be passed as will insure reliable information in the taking of all future census.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN G. POINDEXTER.

| CENSUS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, Made by the Census Marshals, Feb. 1859. | | | | | | | | |