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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The steamship America comes freighted with rumors of war. France is preparing her devilish engiery of destruction, and is nearly ready to hurl it against Austria; Italy is in a ferment, and exulting at the prospect of vengeance on her oppressors; England is evidently in a muddle, and does not know whether to anticipate peace or war, and has not determined exactly what course to pursue. Austria is actively engaged in strengthening her defenses in Italy, and seems resolved to hold her possessions there with the tenacity of death itself; Russia is mysterious, and Sardinia fretful. Statesmen grow uneasy as they contemplate the uncertain aspect of affairs. Politicians quake at the seeming instability of power. The quidnuncs and newsmongers are in ecstasies at the opportunity of indulging in some plausible speculations and conjectures. All classes are more or less agitated, because more or less interested. Meanwhile the public securities maintain their reputation as political barometers, by responding faithfully to every variation in popular opinion—rising one day and falling the next, but upon the whole in a sufficiently depressed condition to indicate the preponderance of fear over hope.

If in Europe people are unable to predict the result, in America, which is several thousand miles distant, we may be pardoned for displaying similar ignorance. The fact is, the question of peace or war is one to be solved by the Emperor Louis Napoleon alone; and his policy will most probably be based upon the state of France, the firmness of his position, and the extent of his control over the most potent elements in the Empire. There can be no doubt whatever that the army desires war, and the *bourgeoisie* dread it. Has Napoleon such absolute power over both these classes as to act as he may think fit, irrespective of the clamors of either? We doubt it. We imagine that the army, by which he has risen, and with which he maintains himself, possesses an influence and a strength which he cannot safely overlook. Six hundred thousand men, burning for opportunities of acquiring military renown; restless and excitable, attached to their sovereign only because they expect occupation and glory from him, and so eager for war that, if they cannot find it abroad, they will wage it at home, constitute both a dangerous and incendiary element, and must be kept busily employed elsewhere, lest they cause explosions and outbreaks in the midst of the realm. The army, it would seem, can and will dictate to the Emperor. As without its aid he would be nothing, he must obey its behests, or accept the consequences of its resentment. The entire commerce of France, the substantial middle class, now so important and powerful a portion of the State, would under different circumstances make its influence felt in favor of peace; but Louis Napoleon is the slave of events. It may be that despite his own anxiety for a preservation of that peace, without which it is vain to expect permanent prosperity, and his strong conviction that while war remains imminent his glory, it will impoverish his resources, he is utterly unable to shape his policy according to his own wishes. Perhaps he cannot afford to gratify the *bourgeoisie* at the expense of the army, but must give a prey to the ferocious instincts of his soldiery.

Should this be the case, and should France go to war with Austria, we must confess we sympathize with Prussia and on the House of Hapsburg. There is not a power in Europe which is so universally and deservedly detested, and none whose humiliation and punishment would be witnessed with more unqualified delight. The career of Austria has invariably been marked by the total absence of every generous trait and controlling principle. Haughty, cruel, tyrannical, perfidious, cringing to the strong, oppressive to the weak, rapacious and insatiable, regardless of magnanimity, deaf to justice, and dishonest in all her dealings, she has commanded a hollow respect solely by her martial power, and has enforced a sullen obedience from her numerous nationalities entirely by the point of the bayonet and the terror of the sword. Let her huge and composite empire once begin to totter, and we shall behold a strange jumble of materials uniting to pull it down. Croat, Servian, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Italian, German and Pole—all combining to throw off the hated yoke, and revenge themselves on their relentless oppressor. One real earnest war with Austria would, in all probability, dismember her dominions, and extinguish her power forever.

Benefit of Mr. Mark Smith.—It gives us pleasure to refer to the fact that Mark Smith is to have a benefit at the Varieties on Friday night. "Good wine needs no bush," and we feel that it is hardly necessary for us to do more in this case than simply to announce to the numerous friends and admirers of the gentleman the time when they may come forward to give him a substantial and cheering testimonial of their esteem. On the night of reality, or on the morrow, the "acts well his part," and we expect to see the Varieties graced with an audience not surpassed on any other occasion. The box office is now open, and those who wish seats had better hasten to secure them.

An Academy of Music in New Orleans.—We call attention to the proceedings of a meeting held at the Orleans Theatre last evening by those who propose to establish a new musical theatre in the city of New Orleans. See the advertising columns.

The Amphitheatre.—Louise Wells's dramatic equestrian troupe, in conjunction with the Mobile Theatrical Company, drew a fine audience last night, and we anticipate a constant success for them to the end of their engagement. To-night, Buck Bison will be represented, with the farce of the Milking Maid, in which Mrs. Hattie Bernard (who makes friends with her bright face, wherever it is seen) will sustain the best part.

Sons of Louisiana Ball.—To-night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, the ball of the Honorable Association of the Sons of Louisiana takes place. It is to be a grand fancy dress and mask affair, and will no doubt be most enjoyable.

The startling fact was announced to the members of the New York Assembly at Albany on Friday, by General Duryea, that the building they occupy is unsafe, and that *at any moment* the heavy iron roof of the Capitol might come crashing through the chamber. A thorough examination of the roof is to be made, and in the mean time the Assembly continues to sit under it.

Dickens lately read his "Christmas Carol" at Hastings, England, when, at its close, the effect upon one of the hearers—a miserly, covetous, rich old gentleman—was such that he at once gave £2000 to be divided between three useful benevolent institutions belonging to the town.

Great Storm at Boston—*A Brave Deed.*—A severe snow-storm began in Boston on Wednesday evening, and continued through Thursday. The sleighing is excellent, there being six inches of snow. A correspondent of the *Atlas and Bee* thus describes an incident of the storm:

The schooner Caroline went ashore on Deer Island, within Little Pawn Bar, on Wednesday night. The crew escaped at low tide, but the captain remained by the ship, and when the violent storm of Thursday came on he was unable to reach the shore. The schooner was filled with water, and every wave made a complete breach over her, rendering the captain's position desperate. Dr. Moriarty had the little boat of the Humane Society promptly launched, with a picked crew of eight men; but they were utterly unable to approach the wreck, and after two hours they desisted from their efforts. Fortunately J. M. Dolliver and P. B. Chandler, of the pilot boat Friend, hearing of the disaster, came to the rescue, bringing as passengers two amateurs, who had been cruising to windward of the wreck, on the mountainous waves of Broad Sound, and finding it impossible to render any aid from that side they ran under Deer Island, and launched the boarding canoe of the Friend. Two or three times she swamped, struck on the floating spars, and was once forced on the rocks. Indeed, it was a wonder how any boat could live in such a boiling sea; and every moment we expected to see her dashed to pieces. But after long effort, skill and energy, muscle and pluck, forced the frail canoe where the life-boat could not venture; and, after landing her on board the Caroline, and partly freeing her from water, the pilots launched her once more, and brought the captain safely to the shore, where he was kindly cared for by the pilot doctor. The schooner, of course, is a total wreck, and the shore is strewn with her freight and the copper torn from her bottom. The captain's gratitude was only equaled by his surprise at the slight build of the craft, to which he owed his deliverance.

Foreign journals announce the death of Mlle Katinka Rademacher. She was the youngest of the daughters of the Baroness Lehmann—all remarkable for the beauty of their voices and persons—and began her career when only 4 years ago at the Grand Opera at Paris. Her career was destroyed by the recklessness of her life; even the Paris Jockey Club, to be horrified at her vice, and it is said that her Highness cut her off more than it was in France.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

French Naval Movements.

An European Congress at London to Settle the Italian Question.

SIXTY TRANSPORTS FOR TOULON.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—The military and naval preparations in France indicate the determination of the Emperor to prepare for any emergency.

Three French ships of the line have been ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean, and sixty war transports have been ordered to be ready at Toulon by the 1st of March.

There is an urgent demand for cavalry recruits and cavalry horses, and much activity prevails in all departments of the military and naval service throughout France.

A CONGRESS OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

It has been proposed to assemble a Congress of all the European powers at London to deliberate upon the Italian question.

The London *Times* in an article upon the subject says that Austria will never consent to a settlement of the Italian question by a European Congress.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—The Liverpool Flour market closed dull but steady at previous quotations, which are nominal.

Wheat dull. Corn dull, and the quotations by the Asia have barely been maintained.

Sugar closed quiet and steady at the Asia's quotations. Coffee closed dull and unchanged. Rice dull and without quotable change. Teas have considerably advanced, owing to unfavorable advices as to the supply from China. Rosin closed steady at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 29s. 6d. to 30s.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—In the Senate yesterday, the Ocean Mail Steamship bill was reported.

The bill proposes to allow $62,500 to the Louisiana Tehuantepec Steamship Company for carrying the mails from New Orleans to San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The Judiciary Committee reported to the Senate, declaring that Messrs. Bright and Fitch were the legally elected Senators from Indiana, and are entitled to the seats they occupy in that body.

The report was adopted.

ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—In the Senate the resolution offered by Mr. Slidell's bill for the acquisition of Cuba was the chief subject of debate.

Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate in an eloquent speech of considerable length.

He was in favor of the acquisition of the island, but thought, in the present state of our finances, and from other considerations, that the present time was not a propitious one for the accomplishment of the object.

Some resolutions were taken up and adopted.

In the House to-day, the Indian Appropriation bill was under consideration.

A message was received from the President, in response to a resolution of the House asking for the correspondence in relation to the Wanderer.

The President says that it has been strictly enjoined upon the Government officials at Savannah to prosecute to the full extent of the law in the case which has come before them in connection with the schooner Wanderer.

He says that special counsel have been employed, who are instructed to find the negroes landed by the Wanderer, and identify the parties connected with the transaction. He has received no other facts connected with the affair that may exist in the execution of justice to the offenders.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baron Rogue, February 15.—In the House to-day, the Committee on Commerce reported unfavorably upon the bill to repeal the quarantine laws.

Mr. Trudeau, of Jefferson, introduced a bill for the appointment of an inspector of hides.

Mr. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, introduced a bill for settling the conflicting relations between the Auditor and the Treasurer of the State.

Mr. Hodge, of Caddo, introduced a bill authorizing the sale of one million acres of swamp lands.

The House then took a recess till one o'clock.

Senate.—The Senate to-day passed the second section of the House Apportionment bill after amending it.

The Senate then went into the discussion of the question of representatives, but came to no decision, being divided as to the proper number.

The subject will be resumed to-morrow.

HOUSE—*Evening Session.*—In the House this evening a resolution was offered to adjourn till Saturday.

The resolution was discussed and action upon it postponed to-morrow.

EMIGRATION TO ARIZONA.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration Company, which has been incorporated in the State of New York, is now chartering vessels for the transportation of emigrants to Arizona, under the direction of Gen. C. P. Henningsen.

The emigrant vessels are to touch at Savannah and at New Orleans, to take up any who desire to join the party.

Hon. Mike Walsh, of New York, is one of the prominent members.

There are also several Georgians, Louisianians and Texans connected with the enterprise.

Offices of the association are shortly to be opened in Few York and all the principal Southern cities.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

St. Louis, February 15.—The Mississippi at this point is falling slowly to-day, and the heavy floating ice in the river is softening.

Louisville, February 15.—The Ohio river at this point is rising to-day, with eight feet three inches water in the canal and six feet on the falls.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, February 15.—The steamboat Grand Duke passed down at midnight.

The Vicksburg and the Planet passed down about 1, the Minnesota at 2, the R. J. Lackland at 4, and the Madison at 5 o'clock this morning.

Vicksburg, February 15.—The steamer Natchez passed down at noon to-day.

The Choctaw passed down at 2, the Empire City at 6 and the Louis Whiteman at half-past 6 o'clock this evening.

Our Firemen.—At a meeting of the Marshals of the Fire Department on Monday night, arrangements were made, we learn, for a grand celebration on the 4th of March coming. It is said, also, that there is to be a race on the Union Course, on the 27th instant, between the engine horses, with their engines and hose carriages. To us there does not appear to be much of the utilitarian in such an idea—believing as we do that all the horses have "bottom" enough to get to a fire in good season when they are "hitched up" and started promptly. A trial of speed on a race course between horses of the fire profession is something like that between men who are shooting at a wooden man. It is "fancy" speed and shooting in each case. The true "grit" could be shown when a real man, with pistol in hand, or a real fire, is to be met, face to face.

Valuable Sugar Plantation and Slaves for Sale.—It will be seen by the advertisement under the head of "Auction Sales" that, on the 21st February next, N. Vigale will sell, at the City Hotel, the sugar plantation, in the parish of St. Bernard, known as the "Sebastopol Plantation," with the cattle, sugar house, machinery, implements of husbandry, &c., &c., together with twenty-eight choice slaves. The sale being positive, is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

The Sheriff sells at auction TO-DAY, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., at the warehouse corner of New Levee and Crossman streets, Second District, a lot of Movable effects. See advertisement.

Personal.

Lord Napier has formally accepted the invitation to the grand complimentary ball at Willard's. Tickets are limited to three hundred, at $10 each, and the only invited guests are the foreign diplomats and the President and Cabinet. The tickets are complimented on one side, representing the shields of Great Britain and the United States bound together with sprigs of thistle. The thistle is an especial compliment to Napier, who is of Scotch extraction.

Disconsolate husbands and wives, weary of matrimonial life, will have to look up a new Paradise, for a bill has passed the Senate of Indiana, and is likely to become a law, amending the existing statute so as to require a residence of one year in the State and six months in the county by the applicant for a divorce before he can file his petition. Sufferers should apply early, for the gates of the Hoosier Eden will soon be closed, to be opened probably no more forever.

Madame Cruvelli, or rather the Baronne Vigier, has departed for once from her fixed resolution not to sing in public, and has consented to grace the concert which is to be given for the benefit of the poor in Paris. Cruvelli has declined many tempting offers which have showered on her since she has withdrawn into private life. Last year an envoy from the Rio Janeiro Opera House submitted an offer of 300,000 francs for the season; it was declined. She is famous for an escapade at the Opera House which amused all Paris at the time. Being engaged for one evening at the Grand Opera, when the hour came for the performance she was wanting. The manager raved, and the public got angry, and were but finally half appeased by the substitution of Madame Stolz. It was subsequently ascertained that Cruvelli had ran away to Florence with a young Jockey club blood, married her husband—and had there year's engagement money, about 30,000 francs—$16,000. Since then she has lived retired.

Cyrus Butler, of Providence, was worth, when he died, five millions of dollars, yet he lived poorer than most men, not worth one hundred millions. He was a hard drink with him, and even in his last sickness he upbraided those who had care of him for their extravagance in providing delicacies for him. Himself he kept in a large bed and bought by the cent's worth. There was but one man in Providence, and that an idiot, whom he could trust to take care of for a cent, and the old man used to patronize that poor wretch at a fabulous price.

EUROPE.

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool the 22d ult., reached New York on the 7th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mrs. Wordsworth, widow of the poet, died at Rydal-Mount on the 17th of January, having reached the venerable age of 90 years.

The alleged acceptance by the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon of the offer of £10,000 in payment of his engagement with the transatlantic churches is contradicted by the *City Press*, on the authority of Mr. Spurgeon himself, who "declined the offer." Mr. Spurgeon purposes to set sail for America shortly, but not on the terms above referred to.

The London *Times* devotes an editorial to Mr. Nugent, the late American Commissioner in British Columbia, and to the manifesto he issued before quitting his post for Washington. The *Times* commences by asking "when will the emissaries of the United States learn that notoriety is not fame, and that mischief-making upon a large scale is not a title to public gratitude?" It then proceeds to criticise Mr. Nugent's act with much severity, and concludes as follows: "Such a man as this is a public nuisance. Happily, we believe his evil desires will not be gratified. The American diggers have, as a body, hitherto behaved in our colonies with great order and sobriety. Men who have to deal with gold very soon discover that prompt protection for life and property is the immediate interest, not only of the weak, but also of the strong, and the true old Anglo-Saxon instinct of law and order exists in British Columbia as, it does elsewhere. There is no reason to believe that the American settlers will follow Mr. Fagent's evil counsels. But this is no fault of Mr. Nugent's. He has done all in his power to throw the colony into confusion and to bring disgrace upon the service to which he was attached."

FRANCE.—Rumors were again current of the probable accession to office of M. de Persigny as Minister of Foreign Affairs vice Walewski. The report was not generally credited.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "In spite of the less warlike aspect of affairs for two or three days past, we are still told that the preparations are continued, and that at the war office here few or none breathe a doubt of hostilities for the spring. But as the fact of the preparation at Toulon is too patent to be denied, they are intended, it is said, for Senegal, Algeria and China. Confidence in the maintenance of peace appears to be returning slowly and uncertainly."

The *Débats*, in alluding to the settlement of the diplomatic difficulty with Austria in regard to Servia, says: "Active negotiations of Servia has now been brought to nought, there are excellent reasons for trusting in the preservation of general peace."

The steam engines at Vincennes were still at work, manufacturing rifled cannon. On the 19th ultimo, the semi-official *Patrie* contained an article to the effect that the armament of war was not to be considered altogether certain. This, coupled with a false report that Austria had broken out at Milan and Venice, and an equally unfounded rumor of a collision between Austrian and Sardinian troops, had a reaction on the Bourse, and a considerable portion of the previous improvement was lost, the decline of the day being equal to [per cent. On the morrow of the market was more steady and closed at a fractional improvement.

The statement received by the Kangaroo that the *Moniteur* had announced the entire abolition of *rises* for passports in France, was an exaggeration. The *Moniteur* only makes some modifications in the existing arrangements.

It was said that an alliance, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between France and Sardinia.

Accounts had been received from Algeria of the success of the expedition sent against the insurgent tribes, who had made a complete submission.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* affirms that continuous in the maintenance of peace appeared to be daily losing ground, and that the warlike preparations continued on a scale of great magnitude.—The French garrison at Rome is shortly to be reinforced by two regiments of the line.

Notwithstanding Louis Napoleon's advice, the daily *News's* Paris correspondent asserts his belief that there was no change whatever in the situation.

NAPLES.—On Thursday, the 20th, a telegram announced that the King of Naples was seriously ill, and on the following day the London *Morning Post* published a dispatch from its Paris correspondent stating that a dispatch d just reached Paris from Vienna announcing that the King had died on the morning of the 20th. No other journal had the news, and the report still lacked confirmation when the Asia left Liverpool.

SARDINIA.—Prince Napoleon continued at Turin. On Sunday he held a review of 1000 veterans of the Grand Army. Among other patriotic shouts by the veterans and the crowd assembled, were "Viva l'Alleanza"—(the alliance) and "Viva Italia."

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the reception given to Prince Napoleon while proceeding from the railway terminus to the Palace was extremely cold. The Turin journals likewise make no mention of enthusiasm. The marriage was said to be exceedingly unpopular at Turin with the higher classes, and it is asserted that the King of Sardinia did not give his consent to the marriage without much hesitation and some difficulty.

The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion respecting the modification of the law concerning the National Guard.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the belief in a coming war was decidedly on the increase.

AUSTRIA.—Negotiations were to be immediately commenced in the London money Market for a loan of 50,000,000 florins, offering for the Austrian Government. Baron Brenteno, who visited England six years ago on a similar mission, was on his way from Vienna to London. The rate of interest is stated at 5 per cent.

The statements by German papers of a coming interview between the Emperors of France and Austria were considered in Paris as unworthy of credit.

The leading journals of Germany were exceedingly violent in their attacks on the French Government, and urged the necessity of a perfect understanding between Prussia, Austria and the German States.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that in Southern Germany there has not been such a political ferment since 1813. Popular demonstrations of sympathy and loyalty were taking place whenever the Emperor's father appeared in public.

The Austrian Government had requested Tuscany to assist the Austrian forces with men and money in case it should be necessary. The Tuscan Ministers were divided in opinion.

The Thackeray Scandal.—The great *cause scandaleuse*, Yates vs. the Garrick Club, has gone to the Courts. It is very unfortunate that, from the fact of Mr. Thackeray having been the subject of Mr. Yates's offensive article, and Mr. Dickens the most prominent supporter of Mr. Yates against the committee and the club, the question of mere quarrel should, almost insensibly, have assumed the aspect of a faction fight between the partisans of two leading novelists. An amusing, though any thing but edifying chapter might be added to a future edition of the *Quarrels of Authors*, out of the materials which this affair has already supplied or is likely to furnish, before it is finally disposed of.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—*Senate.*—A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was received, expressing the opinion that it is inexpedient to transfer the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution calling for any correspondence of Wm. Carey Jones on which Generals Martinez and Jarez, calling themselves the Supreme Government of Nicaragua, could have based the assertion that the Ministers of the United States were accomplices of the revolutionary leaders of Nicaragua, and if such an assertion was made, whether any and what apology is necessary for the misstatement. Adopted.

Mr. Seward's bill relative to marine signals proposes the appointment of a Board, consisting of one member from the Light-House Board, two from the Navy, and one each from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and New Orleans, to be designated by the Chambers of Commerce or Boards of Trade. Sixty days' notice is to be given, and all codes for day and night signals are to be examined that are offered within thirty days, and report at the next session of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Bigler called up his resolution looking to an adjustment of the revenue laws, so as to equalize the revenue and expenditure.

Mr. Bigler commenced to address the Senate on the subject of the tariff, being in favor of mixed specific and ad valorem duties.

Mr. Bigler spoke for over two hours, discussing the tariff question with great elaboration. While he held, he said, to the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue, he did not recognize the doctrine of its protection as a party test. His view was to benefit all sections, all classes, all interests, as equally as was possible. In replying to the arguments that the Eastern and Northern States derived all the benefit of the tariff, he showed by statistical tables that, while the tariff was benefit the Eastern and Northern States, the benefits of the postal system flow South and West, and that many of the States have received much more from the Treasury in public lands. Further, he denied that all the public money was expended in the Eastern States, in proof of which he cited the immense expense of the Indian wars.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, offered a resolution as a substitute, to the effect that the President be requested to call on the heads of the Executive Departments to submit estimates on a basis not exceeding $50,000,000, exclusive of the public debt and interest, and that the Finance Committee prepare a bill on the said basis to limit the expenses to an honest, rigid and economical administration of the Government. Referred.

Mr. Brown here tried to call up the Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad, and Mr. Hunter the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The former question, however, prevailed, and the Railroad bill was debated for some time, but finally, having been overlaid with amendments, which changed its original object, it was defeated, partly by the votes of its friends—yeas 22, nays 21.

Mr. Hunter then succeeded in having the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill taken up, and submitted several amendments, which were adopted.

The Senate then, after an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was debated and amended in Committee of the Whole.

Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.—Board met last night—Mr. Nixon in the chair, and a quorum present.

A message from the Mayor regarding the late census, stating the increase beyond the State census to be over 11,000, was read.

A message from the Mayor concerning the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi was read.

In connection with this subject Mr. Howell offered a resolution to appoint a committee on the part of the Council to meet the Chamber of Commerce, and to take immediate action towards removing the obstructions at Southwest Pass.

Mr. Nixon advocated the resolution warmly, as the subject was a vital one to the commercial interests of the city.

Mr. Landry thought it was the duty of the General Government to open the channel at the mouth, and wished to offer an amendment that the raft in Red river should also be taken charge of by the proposed committee.

Mr. Wiltz offered a substitute that the Mayor be requested to write immediately to our Representatives in Congress, asking them to represent the condition of our passes, and to get the instant action of the Government. Lost.

The original resolution was then adopted, and Messrs. Howell, Conway and Vennard were appointed the committee on the part of the upper Board.

On the motion to send the resolution to the lower Board, Mr. Landry strenuously objected, and asked the Reporters to state the fact that he did so—on the ground that it was interfering with the duty of the General Government, and involving the city in unwarranted expense.

A message was read from the lower Board, asking concurrence in certain resolutions, and advising of their concurrence in others. A resolution to close the privy plugs on Common and Gravier streets, (referring particularly to the St. Charles Hotel nuisance) was concurred in.

The "sundry bills" resolution was read and concurred in. A resolution to authorize the City Surveyor to take charge of and to run the several draining machines of the city was concurred in. A resolution to authorize the lessees of the first section of the wharves of the First District to extend the wharf, and to erect additional wharves, was concurred in.

Resolution to grant Hope Mary Way the use of the Place d'Armes for six balloon ascensions, on condition that she would deposit $200 as security for leaving the square in good condition, was adopted.

The resignation of E. F. Schmidt as school director of the First District was accepted, a resolution for the Fourth District School Board, occasioned by the death of Mr. Pickrell, was also announced.

A joint meeting for Tuesday week for the election of school directors was agreed to.

A resolution to adjourn over to the 1st March, on account of the Mardi Gras festivities, upon Washington's birth-day, was adopted, with a resolution to authorize the Mayor to have salutes fired on the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country.

An attempt was made to have a special meeting on Thursday next, but it was defeated—the majority seeming determined to have a patriotic holiday.

The budget was taken up, but postponed to the next meeting.

The Finance, Streets and Landings and Police Committees made reports, which were read and adopted. The report of the Streets and Landings Committee was amended so as to allow slave boats to land at posts 41 and 42, First District.

The Board then adjourned.

Supreme Court Decisions.—Monday, February 14.

No. 5775. Kleensworth & Cohen, appellants, vs. Klingner & Brothers, appellees. Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

No. 5486. L. Bordelon, for the use of P. M. Tourné, executor, &c., vs. S. M. Weymouth et al., appellants. Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment amended. Buchanan, J.

No. 5567. Carmelite Rigs, wife of L. A. Latil, appellee, vs. Henry V. Duncan et al., &c., &c., &c. Appeal from the Sixth Judicial District Court of East Baton Rouge. Judgment affirmed. Voorhies, J.

No. 5491. John Hagan, appellant, vs. City of New Orleans, appellee. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed—City to pay $31,150, with costs. Merrick, C. J.

No. 5375. Succession of E. Crocker; A. Rocheteau, dative testamentary executor, appellees, vs. E. H. Crocker, appellant. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed. Buchanan, J.

No. 6010. Charlotte Simpson, appellee, vs. Francis Lambas, et al., appellants. Appeal from the Fifth Judicial District Court of Lafourche. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Land, J.

No. 6012. Hovillers S. Goode, administrator, appellee, vs. Thomas Hunter, appellant. Appeal from the Fifth Judicial District Court of Terrebonne. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

No. 5797. Lang and Grove, appellants, vs. Klingender & Bros., appellees. Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

No. 5396. Louis Fabre, appellee, vs. R. W. McRae and A. Provosty, syndic, appellants; Hall, Bodd & Putnam, intervenors. Appeal from the Ninth Judicial District Court of Pointe Coupee. Judgment reversed. Cole, J.

No. 5698. John H. Gale, appellee, vs. Schooner Ocean and owners, appellants. Appeal from Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Rehearing refused. Land, J.

Succession of Samuel Brown; Henry Brown et ux., appellants, vs. Chas. Fonda, administrator, appellee. Appeal from Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed. Buchanan, J.

No. 5878. Louis St. Martin, appellee, vs. the City of New Orleans, appellant. Appeal from the First District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. (Spofford's decision adopted by the Court.)

No. 5[illegible]. Millaudon, appellee, vs. Fermin Lovinsour, appellant. Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Land, J.

No. 5754. Fisk & Co., appellants, vs. J. B. White, appellee. Appeal from Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed. Land, J.

No. 5992. Oerf. Wolfe, appellee, vs. Fred. Meyenhausner & Co. Appeal from the Ninth Judicial District Court of Pointe Coupée.—Appeal dismissed. Cole, J.

No. 5[illegible]. H. J. & Brother, appellants, vs. Thomas A. Petrovic; A. Miltenberger, third opponent and appellant. Appeal from the Ninth Judicial District Court of Pointe Coupée. Judgment affirmed. Land, J.

No. 5654. Sephmar M. Perkins, appellee, vs. Louis H. Shelton et als., opponents. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Buchanan, J.

No. 6030. Felix Michel, appellant, vs. A. J. Delaporte, appellee. Appeal from the Fifth Judicial District Court of Terrebonne. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Cole, J.

No. 5564. Daniel Edwards, appellee, vs. steamer Cohoma et al., appellants. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

No. 6033. Hannah Isabella Wallis, appellant, vs. A. Barry, sheriff, et al., appellees. Appeal from the Fifth Judicial District Court of Terrebonne. Judgment affirmed. Land, J.

No. 5612. Lavenia Dodd et als., appellees, vs. succession of A. L. C. Dreux, appellant. Appeal from the Sixth Judicial District Court of Iberville. Judgment of lower Court affirmed. Land, J.

No. 5638. M. Dockman, appellant, vs. Louis Clement, appellee. Appeal from the Fourth Judicial District Court of Ascension. Judgment of lower Court affirmed. Cole, J.

Inquest.—The Coroner did not conclude his inquest into the death of the negro boy who was shot in Algiers on Saturday last, until yesterday. It appeared from the witnesses that the boy had made his escape from the jail on the 4th inst., by setting fire to it and knocking the jailor down; that he had been at large for several days, but as it was suspected that he was lurking about his reputed master's residence, (whose name is Jerard, a blacksmith in Algiers) the police had been lying in wait for the negro. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 11th that the fugitive was seen by the police approaching the premises with a gun in his hand. Calling on him to surrender, he turned round, and was in the act of taking aim at the officers, when one of them, Wm. Walker, leveled his revolver and shot the boy in the groin. The wound caused his death in two hours thereafter. The case was fully read asking for a stock-landing and slaughter-houses in the Fourth District, in order that an inspection should be established to prevent the killing of diseased cattle. Referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

A resolution to request the lower Board to appoint a special committee from both Boards to concur with the Chamber of Commerce in memorializing the Government on the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, and to petition the Legislature on the subject, was unanimously concurred in. Messrs. Howell, Conway and Wiltz were appointed the committee on the part of this Board.

After the reading the reports of one or two standing committees the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistants.—Board met—Mr. Waldo in the chair.

The message of the Mayor (received in above) was read, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Feb. 15, 1859.

To the Common Council:

Gentlemen—I return the joint resolution of the Council, authorizing the census of the city to be taken, with a view to correct the blunders made in the State census, and informed that duty on the part of the State, I have had an enumeration of our population taken, and the result has been forwarded to the Legislature.

This work, though performed with great haste, has shown an increase over the number reported by the Secretary of State, in every district but one—the aggregate increase being over 11,000. This correction of the errors made will give us the same number of Representatives from the city in the Legislature under the new apportionment which it would have had, though she would lose relatively to the whole number in the lower House three members, the members of the House being increased from 85 to 100.

The subject is worthy of the attention of our Representatives in Congress, asking them to represent the condition of our passes, and to get the instant action of the Government. Lost.

The original resolution was then adopted, and Messrs. Howell, Conway and Vennard were appointed the committee on the part of the upper Board.

On the motion to send the resolution to the lower Board, Mr. Landry strenuously objected, and asked the Reporters to state the fact that he did so—on the ground that it was interfering with the duty of the General Government, and involving the city in unwarranted expense.

A message was read from the lower Board, asking concurrence in certain resolutions, and advising of their concurrence in others. A resolution to close the privy plugs on Common and Gravier streets, (referring particularly to the St. Charles Hotel nuisance) was concurred in.

The "sundry bills" resolution was read and concurred in. A resolution to authorize the City Surveyor to take charge of and to run the several draining machines of the city was concurred in. A resolution to authorize the lessees of the first section of the wharves of the First District to extend the wharf, and to erect additional wharves, was concurred in.

Resolution to grant Hope Mary Way the use of the Place d'Armes for six balloon ascensions, on condition that she would deposit $200 as security for leaving the square in good condition, was adopted.

The resignation of E. F. Schmidt as school director of the First District was accepted, a resolution for the Fourth District School Board, occasioned by the death of Mr. Pickrell, was also announced.

A joint meeting for Tuesday week for the election of school directors was agreed to.

A resolution to adjourn over to the 1st March, on account of the Mardi Gras festivities, upon Washington's birth-day, was adopted, with a resolution to authorize the Mayor to have salutes fired on the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country.

An attempt was made to have a special meeting on Thursday next, but it was defeated—the majority seeming determined to have a patriotic holiday.

The budget was taken up, but postponed to the next meeting.

The Finance, Streets and Landings and Police Committees made reports, which were read and adopted. The report of the Streets and Landings Committee was amended so as to allow slave boats to land at posts 41 and 42, First District.

The Board then adjourned.

Supreme Court Decisions.—Monday, February 14.

No. 5775. Kleensworth & Cohen, appellants, vs. Klingner & Brothers, appellees. Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

No. 5486. L. Bordelon, for the use of P. M. Tourné, executor, &c., vs. S. M. Weymouth et al., appellants. Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment amended. Buchanan, J.

No. 5567. Carmelite Rigs, wife of L. A. Latil, appellee, vs. Henry V. Duncan et al., &c., &c., &c. Appeal from the Sixth Judicial District Court of East Baton Rouge. Judgment affirmed. Voorhies, J.

No. 5491. John Hagan, appellant, vs. City of New Orleans, appellee. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed—City to pay $31,150, with costs. Merrick, C. J.

No. 5375. Succession of E. Crocker; A. Rocheteau, dative testamentary executor, appellees, vs. E. H. Crocker, appellant. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed. Buchanan, J.

No. 6010. Charlotte Simpson, appellee, vs. Francis Lambas, et al., appellants. Appeal from the Fifth Judicial District Court of Lafourche. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Land, J.

No. 6012. Hovillers S. Goode, administrator, appellee, vs. Thomas Hunter, appellant. Appeal from the Fifth Judicial District Court of Terrebonne. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

No. 5797. Lang and Grove, appellants, vs. Klingender & Bros., appellees. Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

No. 5396. Louis Fabre, appellee, vs. R. W. McRae and A. Provosty, syndic, appellants; Hall, Bodd & Putnam, intervenors. Appeal from the Ninth Judicial District Court of P