THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21.

WHAT WILL COME OF IT?

Our Legislature is certainly a highly patriotic and stupendously sensible body. It has been in session at Baton Rouge for over a month, has accomplished nothing, and in all reasonable probability will accomplish nothing within the four weeks yet remaining of its constitutional limitation. The two branches of the General Assembly are irreconcileably divided on the Apportionment bill, and as no legislation can take place or be binding until this apportionment becomes a law, it follows that, unless the Senate and House agree upon some compromise for the final settlement of the points in dispute, they may remain in Baton Rouge until the 18th March for form's sake, but will be really incompetent to the discharge of any of the multifarious duties which devolve on them.

Simple folk will enquire what terrible and insurmountable difficulty can possibly prevent a fair and equitable apportionment of the Senatorial Districts—for there is no trouble in regard to the apportionment of representation to the House. We can readily conceive that certain preferences of locality and contiguity may exist, and that Senators may be loth to see their respective Districts remodeled in conformity with the changes which population has undergone. But these obstacles to union are not necessarily insuperable. On previous occasions they have sometimes impeded prompt action, but never defeated it. There must be something more than such slight differences of opinion to have created so violent and seemingly hopeless a schism between the Senate and the House. We are told that in the one branch the interest of the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL is paramount, while in the other it is quite subordinate and insignificant; that the majority of the Senate, in prudent anticipation of the next contest for a Senator of the United States to succeed Mr. SLIDELL, are anxious to arrange the Districts in the most favorable manner possible for his friends—are in fact determined upon a thorough system of gerrymander, so that anti-Slidell constituencies shall be swallowed up and lost among the supporters of that skillful and sagacious gentleman; and that with this view the Districts in the Apportionment bill sustained by the Senate have been formed with little regard to exactness of representative population, and with still less to contiguity of territory.

On the other hand the House, though Democratic like the Senate, is most decidedly and unmistakably anti-Slidell. A large number of the Democrats and all the Americans in that body have resolved to frame an Apportionment bill in accordance with principles of justice and fair dealing, regardless of the benefit or the injury which may accrue to individual interests. The bill they have passed, and which we published some days ago, is an honest and unobjectionable one, eminently conservative of the spirit of the Constitution, and totally free from the foul iniquity of a political gerrymander. This bill has been twice rejected in the Senate, while the bill concocted in the latter has been ignominiously laid on the table by an overwhelming majority in the House. Both sets of combatants, less weary of the strife than desirous of coming to a conclusion and expediting public business, agreed to appoint Committees of Conference. On the part of the House a compromise was proposed by the committee, and actually sanctioned by the House. On the Senate side it met with obstinate and mulish adherence to the original bill was manifested. An adjournment of the Legislature until to-morrow took place, and when the General Assembly convenes to-morrow at the capital, the war will recommence.

How it will terminate we cannot possibly predict. One point, however, is certain, and that is the disaffection and animosity of the two wings of the sometime "harmonious Democracy." That interesting and immaculate organization is in a large majority in both the Senate and the House, and yet, in consequence of its internal dissensions, and personal feuds and squabbles, it is virtually in a paralytic condition, and can effect nothing. Imitating the party in Congress, our Democratic Legislators are content to waste their time and the money of the people in ignoble quarrels and the miserable contentions of cliques. Being destitute of any cohesive principle to keep them together—unless we except that of the public plunder—it is not surprising that these Democratic caucus-ridden asses should be unable to agree. Their altercations would be a matter of small moment, however, but for the loss to the State arising from suspended legislation on subjects of vital importance. Should the Legislature fail to agree, no business whatever can be transacted. How will this result? Can there be an election next November under the old apportionment? How are the debts of the Commonwealth and the expenditures of the State officials to be paid? There is trouble ahead, and the Legislature should maturely weigh the responsibility of inaction, ere it consents to assume it.

LAST OF THE SEMINOLES.—The steamship Magnolia, Captain Folger, from Key West via Florida ports, arrived yesterday, having seventy Seminoles, of which number about twenty are warriors. These are the last that will ever emigrate to the West. They were taken on board at Punta Rosa. When the steamer touched at the shore the Indians were awfully afraid, and were eager, to get on board; a few hours before they were exceedingly dissatisfied, and manifested considerable opposition to leaving. It required the utmost tact of Col. Rector to induce them to await the arrival of the steamer. Had the steamer not arrived at the designated time, they would have taken themselves to their canoes and fled to the jungles. Their discontent was, it is thought, produced by evil disposed persons, whose trade would suffer by their removal, and who therefore were anxious that they should remain in the country.

During the trip they were perfectly quiet, and were obedient to the orders of Col. Rector, and enjoyed good health, excepting a few cases of over-eating and sea-sickness. The few Indians that remain (Sam Jones's band) will perhaps never again be heard of. They are engaged in digging "coon-te" (arrow root) for traders on the eastern coast.

Col. Rector is accompanied by Mr. R. M. Johnson and Wm. Dusenbury. These gentlemen have undergone with the Colonel all the labors and privations of the trip.

SICKNESS.—The town of Homer was thrown into an excitement a short time since by the appearance of a case of small-pox. It seems that an estimable citizen of that town visited Shreveport, contracted the disease and was taken sick at home. The Claiborne *Advocate*, from which we take the item, says the town authorities of Homer have taken precautionary steps, and it is not anticipated that the disease will spread.

The present season has been signalized as one of much sickness in this quarter. Several plantations in the parish of Concordia have been afflicted. The scarlet fever has prevailed to some extent, and of magnificent type. One plantation, we are informed, has lost seventeen hands by this malady. So says the *Concordia Intelligencer*.

A BANCH OF LIBEL SUITS.—Allen M. Sherman has brought three suits for libel against the proprietors of the New York *Times*, and one against the proprietors of the *Tribune*. The damages in each case being laid at $50,000, making $200,000 in all, which he desires to receive as compensation for injuries done his character, by various publications relating to legal proceedings in which Mr. Sherman was a party. If he gains all these suits he will be a rich man.

THE McDONOGH ESTATE.—We are requested to state that detailed catalogues of the property to be disposed of on the 23d inst., by N. Vignié, and included in the second sale of the city's share of the McDonogh estate, are now ready for delivery, and may be obtained at either of Mr. Vignié's offices. The whole of this portion of the estate is embraced within the limits of the Second District of New Orleans. Persons disposed to purchase would do well to provide themselves with catalogues.

VALUABLE SUGAR PLANTATION AND SLAVES FOR SALE.—It will be seen by the advertisement under the head of "Auction Sales" that TO-DAY, 21st of February, N. Vignié will sell, at the City Hotel, the sugar plantation, in the parish of St. Bernard, known as the "Schoolcraft Plantation," with the dwelling, sugar-house, implements of husbandry, &c., &c., &c., together with twenty-eight choice slaves. The sale being positive, is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We invite the attention of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to the card of Dr. FOWLERS, in another column.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Hanse & Lemonnier's salesroom, No. 77, Chartres street. Terms at sale.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the Mexico we have received Texas papers to the 18th inst. We copy the following from our exchanges:

We learn that a man has to-day been arrested in this city and lodged in jail on the charge of having forged drafts, land warrants, &c., and raised money on them from several of our citizens. This was done about a year ago, but he has only recently turned up. A number of forged drafts on the New Orleans Citizens' Bank, forged land warrants, &c., have been found in his pocket-book, which he attempted to destroy as soon as apprehended, but was prevented. He says his real name is D. Soward, but goes by several aliases. We learn that his trial will take place to-morrow.

ARIZONA.—The *State Gazette* learns that an Arizona emigration company will start on the 1st of March next from San Antonio. It will be divided into four companies, with a captain, lieutenant, three sergeants and twenty men each. All will be well mounted, and armed with one Colt's revolver, and one rifle or double barreled shot gun. Each member provides himself with fifteen days rations and one hundred pounds of ammunition. The expedition will be governed by the rules of the United States army, and they who refuse to obey orders will be discharged and forfeit all that may be made by the expedition.

A correspondent of the *Gazette* refers to some of the antecedents of Col. Lockridge, the published agent and, doubtless, leader of the expedition, and argues from the ill-success that has hitherto attended his exertions that he is not exactly the sort of man to take the lead in an expedition of this character.

POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE OF TEXAS.—The *Intelligencer* learns from the census at the State Department that we have in Texas a total population of 458,620, of whom 138,365 are slaves, 290 free negroes, and the residue white; of these 67,350 are voters. We have been accustomed to say for the last year, says the *Intelligencer*, that Texas has half a million population, and this record does not change our opinion; for if the census takers did not count 41,335 souls, it is very certain that more than that number have come in since the rolls were closed. By the United States census of 1850, Texas had a total population of 212,592. This population has been more than doubled in eight years. The same ratio of increase for twenty-four years would give us 4,000,000 of inhabitants, which exceeds the present population of the State of New York.

The census also states that the total number of acres in cultivation is 1,948,225; of which 977,347 are in corn; 208,097 in wheat; 681,908 in cotton; 15,965 in sugar, and 164 891 in miscellaneous crops.

HOUSTON.—The *Telegraph* says that the work on the Brazoria road goes bravely on, and about thirteen miles of the track are passed over and ready for the locomotive.

The *Telegraph* is informed that the money has already gone forward to pay the $16,000 due the State by the R. R. T. C. Railroad on the 1st of March. This $16,000, the *Telegraph* presumes, goes into the fund to be loaned again, as before, and so far increases the power of the State to aid the railroads now being built.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Senate.—Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., endeavored to call up his resolutions in favor of retrenchment and reform. As the day had been previously assigned to the consideration of the private calendar, the motion was resisted, and this gave rise to a considerable debate on the propriety of the business order. Mr. Johnson engage the instant attention of the Senate. At the conclusion of this discussion on the order of business it was determined by the Senate to take up the private calendar and to spend the day in the passage of such bills as unopposed or objected to. The private bill calendar was taken up and something less than a dozen private bills were passed.

In the *House of Representatives* the whole sitting was occupied with the question of the admission of Oregon as a State. Various amendments were proposed, having in view a removal of the restrictions upon Kansas as to population, and the passage of an enabling act for Kansas as well as Oregon, and fixing their boundaries; but these were either laid upon the order of business or voted down. Finally the bill was passed—yeas 114, nays 103. It was not a strict party vote, several of the Republicans having voted for the bill, and several Democrats against it. The alleged want of population and the admission of the new territory were the principal grounds of opposition.

The admission of Oregon makes the thirty-third State of the American Union, and adds two Senators and one Representative to the National Legislature, and three votes to the Electoral College in a Presidential election.

South Pacific.

By way of Panama we have received dates from Valparaiso to the 1st of January, and Callao to the 11th.

Chili remains in a very disturbed state, and the provinces are still under martial law. A number of the leading men were arrested in Santiago for sedition, prior to the sailing of the steamer of 10th December, have been sentenced to fines of $1000 each and three years' exile, whilst others less implicated have had to pay $500 fine.

The people begin to fear the country appears to be entirely under the direction of the government, and dare not express an opinion since the other papers were stopped; so are many of the best informed unable to glean any reliable information about the state of the country from those at present published.

From Peru we learn that the revenue very unsatisfactory reports of the state of the country, and the prospect of a general revolt against the present government appears to increase.

From Paraguay we have little news beyond the fact that the government is still making warlike preparations to resist the United States forces.

TELEGRAPHIC

FURTHER BY THE PRINCE ALBERT.

THE GALWAY STEAMSHIPS—*The Atlantic Telegraph.*—New York, February 19.—Further advices received in this city by the Prince Albert represent that the British government have favorably considered the claims of the Galway line of steamships, and it is considered certain that the government will grant an annual subsidy of £150,000 sterling to that line for mail service.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE CABLE.—Among the passengers by the Prince Albert is Prof. Henry, the present chief electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

He has brought over with him his newly improved galvanic batteries, especially designed for working long submarine telegraph cables, with suitable instruments for the purpose of experimenting upon the cable, and will soon commence operations at Trinity Bay.

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.—New York, February 19.—The steamship Marion, on her passage from Charleston to New York, went ashore on the Jersey flats on the 17th (Thursday) last night, and is now discharging her cargo.

It is thought she may be got off after discharging her freight and coal.

LATER FROM HAYTI—*Success of the Revolution—Quiet and Confidence Restored.*—New York, February 19.—Later advices from Hayti have been received by an arrival at this port, which confirm the complete success of the revolutionists, and represent that the excitement and confusion that prevailed during the revolution were subsiding.

Business was again reviving, and coffee was arriving freely from the interior at the seaport towns.

Gen. Jeffrard, the President, seemed to be universally popular in his administration of the government.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.—Washington, February 19—In the Senate to-day the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was under discussion.

Several amendments were offered and adopted.

The proceedings were not of general interest or importance, and the session was a quiet one.

In the House the Army Appropriation bill was the chief subject of discussion to-day.

The bill was amended and reported back for final action.

It is generally understood that a strong effort will be made in the Senate to pass the bill for the territorial organization of Arizona. The friends of the measure were not without hope of success.

THE VOICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROPLE.—"It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what party has a majority in this House," was the exclamation lately wrung from a distinguished Virginia Democrat by an unaccountable vote of that body. Yet in the assembly of which he spoke there is a nominal Democratic preponderance of twenty votes. The Virginia member has given voice to a universal thought in the minds of all reflecting men, and no honest Democrat will blink the unpleasant truth embodied in it, or hustle and hide it from the popular gaze. "Have we a Democratic party among us?" we ask again. If not, where is it? If since the Democratic party came into power, years ago, sent up to the capital a President and a Congress planted upon and sworn to support the time-honored principles which have borne the country to its present pitch of power and renown, as the representatives of the Democratic party, and that party has disappeared, what causes have brought it about and what men are responsible for it? These questions have to be answered before the grand popular Democratic quest. Our candor in putting the pertinent query has been censured by those who hold it wise and humane to spare the patient the necessary pangs of the surgeon's probe.—*Washington Statesman.*

MUNIFICENT GRANT—*Donation of One Hundred Thousand Dollars by one Man for a Public Charity in Detroit.*—We presume there are many of our readers who have never heard of Walter Harper. He has lived in Detroit for several years, but in so quiet and reserved a manner that he has made few acquaintances outside of his own immediate walk in life. His residence has been for a long time past, we think, where he first settled in Detroit—at the house of Nancy Martin, well known to all who frequent the City Market, at the upper end of Woodward Avenue, and it has not been generally known that he was possessed of much property. Within a day or two, this individual, who will henceforth be regarded in Detroit as one of the most munificent benefactors of his species known in the annals of American philanthropy, has made a donation for the establishment of a much needed charity, that will astonish as much as it will gratify our citizens, and which should hereafter be looked at the records of the Register's office and not testify its truth. He has conveyed in trust, to George Duffield, George R. Russell, Alex. C. McGraw, Jacob S. Farnsick, Benjamin Stout, Wright Frederick Ball and D. Cooper, for the purpose of establishing a "Hospital for the benefit and relief of the sick and wounded of the City of Detroit," a valuable real estate, a part of which is situated near the city, and the rest is in the city of Philadelphia.—*Detroit Advertiser, 9th inst.*

Cloth Caps and Wool Hats,
—AT COST—
TO CLOSE THE WINTER STOCK,
BY J. B. MENNY & CO.,
No. 75 Chartres street. feb21 1w

LANDING ex ship Ocean, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned:
115 casks Pauillac Claret; 96 do St Julien do;
17 do do Margaux Claret;
166 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine;
1188 boxes Cantenac Claret; 1615 do St Julien do;
240 baskets Atsacia, Chauvet's brand;
10 quarter pipes Cognac, Ocot Pere & Fils, 1830;
5 eighth do do do do;
4 quarter do do do, 1803;
5 eighth do do do, do;
12 quarter Brandy, J. Delgrandie;
12 casks Cotes de Provence Claret;
12 bf do Chateau Dilon Claret;
2 casks Grave White Wine;
75 boxes Chateau Latour.
feb21 3t C. CAVAROCA CO, 144 Royal st

LANDING ex ship Elizabeth Eliza, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—10 casks Pauillac claret; 130 do St. Julien do; 50 do St. Estephe do; 24 do Chateau do; 20 do Haut Sauterne white wine; 140 boxes do do do; 2000 Bordeaux claret; 1000 do St. Julien do; 400 do Haut Sauterne white wine; 45 half ankers Chateau Dilon wine; 18 half do Grave white wine; 240 boxes Chateau Dilon claret; 14 do Lafitte do; 200 hampers empty bottles.
feb21 3t C GAVAROC & CO.
feb21 3t 144 Royal st

BLEAK—1 fur barrels Canada, landing from the ship Maid of Orleans. For sale by
feb21 A. CHOPARD & CO, 14 Poydras st

BLEAK—A few barrels red, landing from ship Maid of Orleans. For sale by
feb21 A. CHOPARD & CO. 14 Poydras st

BLEAK—A few barrels Chine, landing from ship Maid of Orleans. For sale by
feb21 A. CHOPARD & CO., 14 Poydras st

BLEAK—10 bbls Herring, landing from ship Blue Stocking. For sale by
feb21 A. CHOPARD & CO, 14 Poydras st

COW PEAS—300 sacks genuine Carolina, for sale by
feb21 A. CHOPARD & CO.

RED PEAS—200 bags choice, prime and clean, for sale by
feb21 A. CHOPARD & CO.
feb21 14 Poydras st

GIFT INTELLIGENCE.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY SOCIETY.—The anniversary celebration of this cultured body, on last Friday evening, was one of the most artistic and effective literary entertainments ever given in our city. The programmes embraced an address on the "Philosophy of Enjoyment," by Mr. S. B. Durand; an original poem entitled "Brothers, Arise," by Mr. M. F. Bigney, (of the *Mirror*); a humorous essay by Rufus Waples, Esq., followed by a recitation from Mr. Geo. H. Meek, of "The Bards," by our talented confrere, John W. Overall, Esq., and "Crystalline, the Created," (an original poem of surpassing beauty, from the gifted pen of A. J. Requier, Esq., of Mobile, Ala.) by the author's brother.

The exercises exhibited throughout a high order of merit, and elicited the warmest testimonials of approval from the audience.

The hall was filled to its utmost capacity with a brilliant and appreciative assembly, who evinced the deepest interest in the evening's proceedings.

We heartily congratulate the members of the society on the success of their literary soirée, and trust we shall often have occasion to chronicle such sterling evidences of merit and ability in our midst.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Varieties: The original comedy of Rochester, with a pas de trois, and the Married Rake.

At the St. Charles: De Bar's Theatricals returned. First night of the renowned comedian, Wm. E. Burton—in the Comedy of Errors, and Wanted One Thousand Milliners. The farce of Swiss Swains.

At Vannucchi's Museum: The bearded boy, the large and small woman, the English dwarf, the sword swallower, and the wax statuary.

At No. 105 St. Charles street: Just arrived and on exhibition, Tom Thumb the Second, (Mr. David A. Alden, of New York) 21 years of age, 31 inches high, and 26 pounds weight—an intelligent, well formed and handsomely looking fellow. Also, Mme Oceana, the dancers, and Punch and Judy.

At the Grand Opera Theatre: The comedy of L'Heritage de M. Plumet, and the opera in one act La Rose D'Auvergne.

A MUSICAL WEEK.—It will be seen by the musical advertisements in our columns that the coming week will be full of event. Mr. Dimitri Rappoport—Mme Ole Bull—Signor Arditi and Mme. Laborde, Carl Formes, Sig. Fiorenza, Carl Anschutz, Gustave Satter, and M'lle Berkel, takes place on Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall; and on Saturday evening another concert will be given by the same.

On Friday evening, at Armory Hall, the first grand musical concert will come off.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Mr. Samuel Lee Phelps will make, on the 22d, a grand and terrific balloon ascension from the corner of Baronne and Poydras streets.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Mayor Sitts disposed of the following cases in his Courtroom Saturday:

Henry Bertrand, charged by Lieut. Dryden with being off his beat, and holding unnecessary conversation at 11 o'clock P. M. Dismissed from the force.

Officer Jno. Gros, charged with being in a coffee-house, corner of Conti and Derbigny streets, and in the habit of resorting there, by George Gaspard, 83 Claiborne street. Ten days' suspension.

E. Lalan, charged with sleeping on his beat, in Rampart, near Bienville, by Capt. Wm. Mack, acting Lieutenant. Ten days' suspension.

V. Schoen, charged by Acting Lieutenant Decoux, with reporting himself sick without cause. Two days' suspension.

Supernumerary Luidor, charged with being asleep on his beat, corner of Common and Howard streets. Ten days' suspension.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—Westly Loyd, charged by William B. Robertson with having stolen a spy glass from the Robertson company. He said that they had taken him by surprise, and he thanked them for the unexpected compliment. Regarding Oregon as one of the oldest of the Territories, and being with a regularly formed constitution, he had deemed it his duty to bid her welcome. The new State had entered the sisterly door of the Union—should it have been closed against her? Should she have been shut out or bid to come in? Regarding the admission of new States in no party light, he rejoiced that it was his pleasure, as well as his privilege, to contribute to the glorious Union, and add another star to the glorious constellation of States. Again returning his thanks for the honor conferred, he bade the party good-night.

Upon arriving at the residence of Mr. Orr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, it was announced that he had retired for the night, and that he appreciated the honor conferred upon him by the visit of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, though loudly called for, was unable to respond, in consequence of the fatigue incident to his labors in behalf of the very result which had caused such general rejoicing in the metropolis of the Union. Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, speaking for Mr. Stephens, returned thanks for the compliment conferred to him. He hoped that the event of the day would redound to the honor and interest of the country, as he was fully persuaded it would.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States, responded briefly and happily. It did not seem to him that in the United States to admit a new State, for that was done every year or two, and they expected to continue to do so, should add a whole hemisphere dotted with new States, from the Polar seas to the tropics. He confessed that he felt no great interest in this question, in his limited sphere, and when ever he could be gave the bill a push. He did not doubt that the President would sign the bill on Monday, and he expected then to swear both Senators in to stand by the Constitution. Being called upon to say something about Cuba, he remarked that we talked too much and did too little. When England wished to do a thing she did it, and talked afterwards. If the Island of Cuba, instead of being placed at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, laid at the opening of the English Channel, England would take it in ten days. He was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. He would not rob for it, but he would act with any portion of his fellow-citizens in using all honorable means to acquire it.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, also responded to the call made upon him, and congratulated his hearers upon the admission of a new star to the Confederacy. Kentucky rejoiced at this, as she was one of the first that had been admitted, and was now nearly the centre of the Confederacy. He expressed his belief that the Union would not be dissolved, and felt satisfied that Oregon would ever be true to it and the Constitution.

The procession moved on, and the band kept up a lively air, but the lateness of the hour compelled our reporter to leave.—*Washington Union.*

A MAN'S BRAINS KNOCKED OUT, AND YET HE LIVES.—The Eau Claire (Wisconsin) *Telegraph* narrates the following singular case of surgery. The case is that of James Campbell, a laborer in the employ of George C. Irvine, of Dunn county, whose brains were literally knocked out by the falling of a tree, some six weeks ago, but has regained all his faculties, and bids fair to recover his natural sound health. Dr. Crocker, of Dunville, the surgeon in attendance, thus describes the case:

"I found the patient lying insensible, with a large hole broken into the left side of the skull, just over the ear—both the left frontal and parietal bones shattered, and two pieces, (one an inch and a half by two inches square) driven completely into the brain, and portions of the brain protruding.

"After removing the fragments of the bone I then removed three-fourths of a wine-glass of brain, in conjunction with three pieces of the tree, which had also been driven into his head. From the first there was a copious discharge of the watery fluid from the ear, of course through the Eustachian tube, considered the case hopeless, as for several days after the first dressing the brain continued to ooze out, and pieces as large as a walnut sloughed off before the wound began to cicatrize. The case presents also a remarkable mental phenomenon which will interest phrenologists. The patient, before the accident, was never known to sing or whistle a tune in his life, but no sooner was he able to speak than he began to sing with perfect correctness, and now displays a taste for music amounting to a passion."

POWERS'S WEBSTER.—A correspondent of the Boston *Post* thus characterizes the recently arrived statue of Daniel Webster by Hiram Powers:

As it now is, Webster looks as if he had just jumped, in his tailor's bill, for a cheap suit of clothes, fresh from some ready-made establishment that was "selling out at cost." The head and features are fair—but nothing extra—something of the peculiar expression; the soul of Webster is lost in the making up.

To the Stockholders S. P. R. R. Co.

The road, property and franchise of the company are again advertised for sale on 1st day of March next, by creditors—some being members of "the new company." I return to-day with ample means to protect our rights. An execution sale will invest purchaser with our property and rights under the 5th section of the law of 19th December, 1857. It is as follows:

"*Section 5.*—The road-bed, track, franchise and chartered rights and privileges of any railroad company in this State shall be subject to the payment of the debts and legal liabilities of said company, and may be sold in satisfaction of the same; but the said road-bed, track, franchise and chartered powers and privileges shall be deemed an entire thing, and must be sold as such; and in case of the sale of the same, whether by virtue of an execution, order of sale, deed of trust, or any other power, the purchaser or purchasers at such sale and their associates shall be entitled to have and exercise all the powers, privileges and franchises granted to said company by its charter, or by virtue of the laws of this State; and the said purchaser or purchasers and their associates shall be deemed and taken to be the true owners of said charter and corporators under the same and vested with all the powers, rights, privileges and benefits thereof in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were the original corporators of said company; and shall have power to construct, complete, equip and work the road upon the same terms and under the same conditions and restrictions as are imposed by their charter and general laws of this State."

The report was made in 1856, as required by law of 7th February, 1853. No report was made in 1857 under this law; but no notice was given. The law requiring it is as follows: Section 19th of act 7th February, 1853, "Any such corporation which shall neglect to make such a report shall be liable to a penalty of $250, to be sued for in the name of the State. And any corporation so neglecting, which shall neglect to make such a report within three months after notice to the President or any Director thereof, of such failure by the Controller, shall forfeit its charter."

Every railroad company is required by this law to make an annual report on 1st October of each year, verified by the oath of the Treasurer and Superintendent. Report was made by the company in 1856 and in 1858, but none in 1857, during the administration of Geo. S. Yerger.

Now, I call your attention to the result of the State suit for forfeiture; indeed, the law is, in respect of forfeiture, unconstitutional, and the State has no right to take the balance of the road companies not in active operation. This is the opinion of Geo. S. Yerger, our late Attorney-General.

I deposited with Thos. K. Price, Esq., one of your most prominent merchants, the New Orleans loan, amounting to $21,611, immediately on my return to this city after the failure of the compromise of October, 1858, who deposited the amount in bank, in trust for another purchaser, who made this loan, directing him to return the same to every party who might desire to withdraw it. By presenting the certificate of deposit, I paid him with the name of each stockholder and the amount respectively paid by each. All who are willing to unite in defense of their property, and suffer their respective loans still thus to be used, will allow the money to remain in Mr. Price's hands, subject to my order, and this is my first draft. I draw it will please do so promptly, so that I may know the extent of resources at my control.

All who do not withdraw their loans by Wednesday next, will be considered as cooperating.

I have full confidence of success; the end of this controversy will be a sale of the property under the act of December 19, 1857, between the stockholders and the new company. A large amount of judgments will be rendered against the company at the March term of the District Court of this county, Texas, under which a sale must inevitably follow; the purchasers will replevy the property, take it from the possession of the company, and set them adrift with their bogus debts, and bonuses, claims, &c., which cannot be understood for the want of a Balance sheet and the Trial Balance, and accounts, showing in detail all and every transaction of the Marshall office.

Let us have a statement of expenditures, of all kinds, as shown by the official reports of E. A. Blanche, are covered by the sum of $1,000,000 since the organization of this company.

Payments have been made for at least the following amounts:

Cash to Mr. Ward's reports and receipts.....$55,000
George C. Lawrason, charges on W. R. D. Ward, Sub Treasurer, in single item for construction.....71,000
Provisions, &c., Marshall office.....18,000
Cash by Joseph M. Taylor.....1,500
Total.....$145,000

[J. E. & J. S. Browne are charged with the sum of $35,000 for this work]

Deduct means known to have gone to Texas of $145,000 and it leaves a debt of $95,000 to pay.....95,500

If Browns use properly the $35,000 then, a debt can only exist, about.....60,000

How, then, can there be a debt of some $350,000 in Texas and the directors under this expenditure of $241,000, reported by E. A. Blanche, Chief Engineer? It may be all small interest, but I do not think it is right; and I can but wonder how it can possibly be so.

When the road is sold, I intend to purchase it for those who furnish the money to do so, whether the stockholders furnish it in whole, or in part only. Every stockholder who has made a loan and furnished the money shall be protected; those who fail, neglect or refuse to do so, I can give them no assurance. Profiting by experience, I merely desire to protect the rights and interests of *every stockholder* in the company.

Respectfully, FOWLER, President.

February 19, 1859. feb21 1t

DR. HOSETTER'S justly celebrated and never failing STOMACH BITTERS will effectually cure all diseases of the liver and of dyspeptic nature. The Doctor, in calling the attention of the public to this valuable specific, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptiate to the diseases for which it is recommended. It is no quack nostrum; but one that has stood the test of the American press and people. The testimony given is its favor by the most eminent and well known professors and private individuals in all parts of the United States is immense, and clearly evinces that its virtues are many. The use of the "Bitters" can not but satisfy the sceptical that it is really deserving the celebrity it has obtained wherever sold.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere, and by

A. WRIGHT & CO, General Agents,
feb21 6tdec 21 and 181 Chartres st

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c., are becoming very prevalent among our citizens. We would recommend to all who are afflicted with those distressing complaints to get at once and get some of McLANE'S PERSPIRATING CORDIAL. It is just the remedy for those complaints. Prepared by Schenck, Tryl & Sons. See advertisement. feb 2w Saw dec

Wellesway's Ointment and Pills.—Scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, and all skin diseases and sores immediately yield to this powerful ointment, obliterates the poison in the veins, while the Pills remove all internal obstructions.

Gentlemen who have unfortunately contracted a venereal disease, or have imprudently exposed themselves to both sexes are recommended and prostrated powers restored to a healthy tone, by the use of TALBERMAN'S No. 1. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Searches;" it explains every thing. To be had of Dr. BARROW, 157 Prince street, New York. Price $2 per box. Sent free of postage.

Sold also, in New Orleans, by J. WRIGHT & CO, 21 and 181 Chartres street.

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

B. PRADEL,
66.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....66

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!

TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

HAVING received a large assortment of FINE CUTLERY, such as tree and three bladed Pocket Knives, Sagthis Knives with several blades, shell and fancy work, tree and common Scissors, table, office and carving Knives, plain and extra fine Kitchen and Butcher Knives, Cork Screws, a full supply of Razors, guaranteed, as well as of cutlery in general.

Having received likewise a stock of Allbritts spoons and Forks, he offers them for sale at market prices. Parties desirous of purchasing any of the articles would do well to visit his establishment before making their purchases elsewhere. He is the agent for the sale of the celebrated razors, Rodgers' *WORLDWALE* and *RETAIL.* novtherly

Landing ex ship Elizabeth Eliza, from Bordeaux:
1 do Castets St. Julien claret; 300 boxes do do; 4 bbls Swiss ship bread.
For sale by
feb19 E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. PEPIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. PEPIN,
J. TURCOTTE,
G. P. BLANCHARD.

New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1859.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of TURCOTTE & BLANCAND, for the Dry Goods business, at the old stand, 82 STORE STREET, between the markets, and 81 CHARTRES STREET, corner St. Ann and Chartres streets. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and of the public generally.

JOS. TURCOTTE,
A. BLANCAND,
GUSTAVE PIERRE BLANCAND,
New Orleans, Feb. 18, 1859. feb18 16t

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

PROFESSOR RICHARD'S ACADEMY
OF FRENCH AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
No. 99 Gravier street, corner of St. Charles.

PROFESSOR RICHARD begs to introduce to the public of New Orleans his new system of teaching languages, which has been universally adopted as principal agents of communication, and by which a scholar can acquire the language easier and in a shorter time than by any other method.

To the sceptical he can only say this: that a number of scholars improve with his system, and he invites every one for one or two lessons, free of charge, so as to give them a chance to judge for themselves.

Academy open every day, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Frenchmen may acquire the English language by the same method at the academy.
jan29 6m 1w sothmon T. RICHARD.

Jouvin Glovel A Great Reduction!!

GLOVES! GLOVES!—500 dozen real Jouvin Glove kid, medium.....$1 25 a pair.
Gentlemen's.....$1 25 a pair.
Ladies.....$1 00 a pair.
For sale by LION & PINSARD,
54 and 56 (late 66 and 68) Royal street.
feb17

Mercery..... Mercery.

LION & PINSARD,
(late Ordeman & Hall), Corner Royal and Conti sts.

JUST received, an extensive assortment of Trimmings, Tapes, Ribbons, Silks, Waistbands and Buttons, latest Parisian style, at a great reduction.
feb17

Furs..... Furs.

RECEIVED, a large selection of Mauchettes, Fichtines, Berthes, &c., &c., which are offered at a considerable reduction to the trade.
LION & PINSARD,
54 and 56 (late 66 and 68) Royal street,
feb17 corner Bienville.

English Cannel Coal—Extra Quality.

200 TONS very choice ENGLISH CANNEL COAL, hand-picked, SELECTED FOR ship Sylvanus Blanchard, now discharging, and for sale by
feb19 66 SPENCER FIELD & CO

M. BARNETT,
Wine and Liquor Bottling Establishment,
NO. 130 TCHOUTITOULAS STREET,
New Orleans.

P. N. Always on hand, a good assortment of bottled Claret, Hock, Champagne, Wolfe's Schnapps and Old Schnapps Cocktail. ap21

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
CELEBRATED
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,
New York,

HAVE established an Agency in New Orleans for the sale of their superior SKIRTS, to which they add the manufacture of Corsets. The latter department embraces some fifty different styles, some of which are patented, and cannot be found elsewhere to be offered at the same price as sold in New York.

Samples may be seen at the Agency.

Ellis Hall, 3 Carondelet st.
Wholesale Agent,
112 Canal street, corner Royal—agents on Royal street. feb12 1m

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19.

JUST received from England and the North, a very large and rich assortment of
MEDALLION VELVET, WILTON, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, ingrain, DUTCH AND HEMP CARPETING;
FLOOR OILCLOTH, Broad, Medium and Heavy in Marble, Oak and Chintz Colors;
DRUGGET and LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, of all widths.
WINDOW SHADES, CHINA and COCOA MATTINGS.
At prices much below previous cash rates.
A. ROUSSEAU & CO.,
feb 7 19 Chartres street.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE
Of Industry and Fine Arts 1855

THE International Jury decrees the FIRST CLASS MEDAL to Messrs. C. FARRE, successor to Max Sutaine & Co., Merchants and Dealers in Champagne at Reims, Department de la Marne, exhibitor of products of the French Empire, Seventh class of Industrial Division.

PALACE OF INDUSTRY, PARIS, 15th November, 1855.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,
President of the