THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,908.

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Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every THIRTY lines for each insertion.
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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

An able and thoughtful journal—the Baltimore *American*—has a well considered article on commercial disasters, and their various causes. In the course of its remarks the *American* quotes a passage from Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine* that the proportion of successful merchants in the United States was as three to one hundred—the ninety-seven either failing or quitting business poorer than they were at its commencement.—This statement should not be received without qualification. That a large proportion of the merchants of this country become bankrupts at some period of their business career is probably enough. In fact the experience of almost every man will enable him to compute within his own circle of acquaintance large numbers who at one time or other have failed and gone into court. But the conclusion that they quit business poorer than they were at its commencement does not necessarily follow.

In the first place most merchants who fail in business pass through a whitewashing process, and begin anew. The man who has been for many years accustomed to pursue a particular line of employment cannot well get along without it. If unfortunately the debit side of his ledger should overbalance the credit side, and he is disabled from meeting his obligations as they fall due, after the first crash he looks about him, calculates his assets, offers terms to his creditors, and unless in very dark and suspicious cases, generally succeeds in effecting a compromise in virtue of which he is released from indebtedness on the payment of a certain per centage of what he owes. This once accomplished, he is free, and in nine cases out of ten resumes business, to pass once more through the recurring phases of prosperity, overtrading and bankruptcy. This is the general rule. The exceptions are twofold. One of them is when the merchant happens to be as honest as he is unlucky. In this case, when he fails, he surrenders every thing, does not seek to compound his debts, is entirely ruined, withdraws his name from the list of business men, and strives to earn a livelihood in some subordinate capacity. This is not a very common event. Half a century ago, when the standard of mercantile probity was infinitely more elevated than it is now; when failure was regarded as almost dishonorable, and at all events as one of those crush and irretrievable calamities from which there is no escape, the business man who became a bankrupt generally disappeared altogether from the commercial community, and was scarcely ever afterwards heard of or seen unless in the poor clerk, or uncomplaining drudge of one who in former days had been far beneath him. We manage these matters differently at present.

The other exception is the case of the swindler, whose bankruptcy is clearly fraudulent, but has nevertheless been managed so cleverly as to shield its author from legal responsibility. All that can be done by the defrauded creditors is to refuse to accept the minute per centage tendered them, and thus to preclude the scamp from resuming business in his own name—a trifling inconvenience by the way, as rogues is ever fertile in expedients—and the man who is keen enough to outwit his creditors, will find little difficulty in supplying the capital under a fictitious name. This, we are ashamed to acknowledge, is a frequent occurrence in the United States. It is due, perhaps, to two prominent causes—one, the gradual depreciation of the high sense of commercial honor once prevalent amongst us; the other, the defective character of our commercial statements in reference to bankruptcy which, for the most part, would seem to have been framed upon the presumption that the creditor was a remorseless persecutor and the debtor an innocent and unsuspecting victim. The operation of these causes is most pernicious. The first of them hardens the conscience and destroys every moral scruple, and the merchant clings to the maxim of "Every one for himself;" and when he perceives danger ahead, thinks forthwith of saving as much from the wreck as he possibly can, and of letting his creditors whistle for their money. In this obliquity of intention he is materially assisted by his knowledge of the perfect ease with which he may evade ill-digested and loosely conceived statutes, and with his head at every man whose credit he has abused and whose confidence he has outraged.

It were greatly to be desired that our code in relation to bankruptcy were as rigorous as that of France or Great Britain. We to the merchant in either of those countries whose books we will not bear investigation, whose accounts are mystified and suspicious! Not only is he refused the benefit of the act, but is punished by imprisonment, and debarred forever from re-engaging in business. Where absolute rascality is proven, he is prosecuted criminally and sent to the penal colonies. An infusion of such wholesome amendments into our own legislation would considerably diminish the annual list of failures, and impart to commercial honor a standing and a reputation which for many years it has not enjoyed.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE TO-DAY.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that N. Vignié will sell by auction at 12 o'clock to-day, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, a large amount of valuable real estate. Among the properties to be sold we note the following:

Three brick stores on Conti street; a dwelling with stores on Royal street; many one-story dwellings in different parts of the Second, District; a spacious building lot at the corner of Royal and Esplanade streets; a few eligible lots in Bienville street; a large lot in Hospital street, near Condé, with Citizens' Bank stock upon it; several improved pieces of property in suburb Tremé; a large lot on the Metairie Road, near the Park; a brick store and several lots in the Third District, &c., &c.

The terms of the sale are exceedingly advantageous, consisting as they do of a cash payment of only one-fourth, with credit at one, two and three years. A very fine opportunity for profitable investment is offered by this sale.

DR. HALE'S GENTLEMEN'S CLASS.—The advertisement in our columns will show that Dr. HALE is now forming his class of gentlemen for instruction in the interesting and important science of Electro-Biology. The course will be embraced in three lectures of two hours each. Those desirous of connecting themselves with the class can do so by attending the first lecture, which will take place on Wednesday evening, at Concert Hall. The members of the class will be fully indoctrinated in the mysterious practice by which the Doctor effects such wonderful results, and will moreover be taught the extraordinary value of electro-biology as a remedial agent.

HARPER FOR MARCH.—Our thanks are due the Messrs. Harper for the March number of their admirable publication. It is richly illustrated, and well filled with choice contributions.

THE WEEKLY MIRROR.—The excellent paper of last Saturday's date contains, with a large variety of original literary matter, the Address of Mr. J. B. Durand before the Southern Literary Society on the 19th ult. The subject—The Philosophy of Enjoyment—is brilliantly treated, and is well worthy of perusal.

BLANK BOOKS, GOD PENS, &c.—Messrs. P. Decker & Co., No. 57 Chartres street, have received an unrivaled assortment of blank books, which they offer for sale at fixed prices, as stated in the advertisement, to which the readers' attention is directed.

Messrs. D. & Co. have on hand a very elegant patent gold pen, so constructed as to suit every taste. By means of a slide attached to the pen, the slit can be lengthened or shortened at pleasure, and the pen be rendered hard or soft, fine or coarse. We have tried this article, and find it incomparably superior to any other description. As such we take pleasure in recommending it.

STEAMBOAT CRESS.—This excellent boat, commanded by Capt. Labarbe, will leave to-day for St. Martinsville, New Town, Jeanerett's, Charenton, Franklin, Centreville, Patterson ville and all other intermediate landings on the route. See advertisement.

GRAND BALL AT MASONIC HALL.—We are indebted to Professor DUMBAUGH for tickets of invitation to the grand fancy dress and masked ball to be given at Grand Lodge Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 8th instant.

Wm. Smith O'Brien, the distinguished Irish exile, arrived at New York on Friday week, in the steamship Prince Albert, and met with a hearty welcome and cordial reception. As soon as the steamer anchored off Castle Garden, she was boarded by the Committee of Reception, among whom was Thomas F. Meagher, Esq. The meeting between these two men, who were associated in bonds of the firmest friendship in Ireland, and who went together into exile, was very affecting.

EUROPE.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The mails by the steamship Canada should be able to add somewhat to the very full telegraphic summary of her advices:

Speech of Count De Morny.

The Count De Morny spoke as follows, on the 5th, to the Corps Législatif:

"Gentlemen: I intended to speak to you of yourselves. I had prepared a report, and on the day I took accompanied about it had the honor of presiding over you, and demonstrating the estimation in which your suggestions are held by the Government, by enumerating the numerous amendments introduced by you, and the influence reserved to you by the Constitution. And I concluded by taking into account the state of division which exists in our society, a legislative body which freely studies all questions serves the general interests of the country better than the ancient chambers, whose parliamentary contests reduced the votes on the laws to be nothing more than a political lure—A strategic party means. But this cold analysis appeared to me to be out of season. You are still too much under the influence of the emotion produced by the noble words you heard yesterday to permit me to withdraw your attention from them. Let us meditate upon them, gentlemen, and, as we are the representatives of the nation, let us express to the Emperor an unlimited confidence, which ten years of wisdom, of moderation, of devotedness to the interests of France, and his religious care of her honor, must have inspired us with. Have confidence when the Emperor tells us, 'Resume tranquilly your labors—peace, I hope, will not be disturbed. I will remain firm in the road of law, justice and national honor.' And, when recollecting these celebrated words, 'the empire is peace,' he adds that 'peace cannot be disturbed except for the defense of great national interests,' so many other considerations are added to dispel our uneasiness.

"Religion, philosophy, civilization, credit, industry, have all made of peace the first benefit of modern society. The blood of the people is no longer lightly shed; war is the last resource of the disregarded and for honor offended. The greater number of difficulties is removed by diplomacy, or solved by pacific negotiations. Electric communications so rapid and publicity have created a new European power, with which all Governments are forced to reckon; that power is public opinion. It may for a moment be undecided or mistaken, but it always ends by siding with justice, with right, and with humanity.

"Let us hope that under present circumstances the generous ideas, the loyal and disinterested intentions of the Emperor will make their way in the world, and that, adopted by the sympathy of the people, and sustained by the universal intelligence, they will succeed in resolving pacifically all difficult questions.

"Whatever be the future let us act as in the past; let us take counsel only of our patriotism; let us rally still more round the throne. Defections or discouragements never save the country, nor any one. Our resolute and open hand will give the Emperor greater authority to negotiate, as it will give him, if need be, greater force to conquer."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"From the manner in which M. de Morny's speech yesterday in the Legislative Corps was received by all the Deputies, without exception—the unanimous and enthusiastic applause and cries for peace which arose from the passage I have already quoted—and the feeling of the country so unmistakably manifested, there can, I believe, be no longer a doubt in the mind of any one of the skills which the very thought of war inspires.

The *journal des Debats* regards the pacific speech of the President de Morny as the most trustworthy interpretation of that delivered by the Emperor than the articles of those journals which clamor for war. The most violent article which has been published on the subject of existing difficulties appears in the Siecle, which demands war not in the cause of Italian independence, but in endeavoring to obtain the revisal of treaties, the existence of which perpetuates the recollection of the greatest grievance of which a people ever signed under the oppression of 1,200,000 foreign soldiers.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that submarine navigation is likely one day to influence the balance of naval power of the different countries. It does not matter much who are were master of the sea, as were a certain number of submarine vessels, of small tonnage and draught, which could be rapidly and secretly got to be collected, a considerable amount of stores might be landed in a short time, and men could disembark with rapidity, and without steamships. It is warlike stores that require time.

The semi-official *Prussian Gazette* defends the Government from the charge of neglecting the army, and says it has been always kept on a footing to support the position of Prussia as a great military power. The strength of the army for 1859 shows a total increase of expenses, as compared with the preceding year, of 600,000 thalers, and in addition there has been demanded a special credit of 1,630,000 thalers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, writing on Thursday night, says affairs stand just as they did before the Emperor's speech. Difficulty does exist, and must be solved by diplomacy or war, but if diplomacy fails, war will certainly ensue. It might be said, from the operations going on, that the Emperor does not undertake a scheme for the Italianists in preventing the outbreak of a war.

The speech of C. Cavour on the Sardinian Loan bill has produced a very bad impression at Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the rumors of Thursday of a negotiation for warlike. It was reported at Paris yesterday that England had urged Austria to evacuate the Roman legations and to lend herself to peaceful measures. Victor Napoleon's expressions, however, would not, it is believed, be regarded as sufficient by France and Sardinia.

SPAIN.—The Madrid *Gazette*, of the 9th, announces that on May 10th a new bidding will be open for a regular service of steam packets for the West Indies.

The new measure on the press at present under discussion in the Spanish Cortes is a great improvement on the previous law; but it requires the signature of the Queen to the decision of a jury, the exceptions are still both numerous and ill-defined. There is a clause confiscating all articles of religion, and also on Christian morals, which have not been previously sanctioned by the bishop of the diocese.

SARDINIA.—The *Times*'s correspondent at Turin says the Emperor's speech has given decided satisfaction there. It is regarded as warlike, but it is natural the Italians should interpret it according to their wishes. Surprise is felt at the backwardness of England in the cause of Italian nationality. Appreciation is felt of the University of France, and a desire to preserve the English alliance may have on the Emperor of the French. It is certain the warlike preparations continue; but who is to begin? If, as Lord Derby announces, Sardinia will not attack Austria, France will not help her if she does commence aggression, and Austria has no intention of attacking any body; but it is quite in vain to agree with the Italians in their present mood.

ROME.—The Pope having sent his majordomo to pay the customary visit to the Prince of Wales, the Prince made an official visit to his Holiness. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of the English embassy at the Court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

BRAZIL.—When the Brazilian mail left Bahia a great fire was raging there, and it was believed the city would be burned down. Accounts from Rio state that the Paraguay river and forts were so well fortified that it was probable the Americans would be defeated.

HOW THE LADIES LOBBY THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The influences of the ladies on legislation in Washington is not to be despised. It is very considerable. Would you believe it?—many of these lovely creatures are by no means indifferent to the bills (as well as the Williams) before Congress. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

Those whom you would suppose most delighted with the amusements of the saloon and the opera; those whom you would regard as necessarily devoted to society, and all its charming varieties, are often *experts* at the game of helping a private bill through Congress, and not wholly disinterested at that! A Washington woman is a character for Thackeray to limn with his pen-pencil. Let me try to imitate the English satirist: "This is the 22d of February, my dear! What do you think Mrs. Martha Washington would have thought of being asked to help such a vile sin as Lecompton through? What would the lovely women of the days of Adams and Hamilton have said if they had been invoked to the aid of such schemes as now employ your fair pastime?

"There goes Miss Margery, the granddaughter of Colonel ——, first family of Virginia. She is in love with Mr. George, grandson of the last of the Shoemakers who fought at Bunker Hill—and George is in Congress!—and see how Margery plies him for the French Spoliation. And look, my dear! there is the young widow, whose soldier-husband died only last New Year's day, besieging the old bachelor of the Senate for a pension. Don't tell me of the past—of your better times, and livelier women, and honester men, my dear—that is the age for female virtue and manly dignity. What if we allow our wives and daughters to button-hole members of Congress for private bills? What if they are interested in small matters of legislation. Is not this the age of progress and of principle and patriotism and of place?" Dropping Thackeray, you have to ask you to republish the article from Mr Thayer's Caredo (Va.) *Crescent*, which I enclose. Whether he wrote the article or not, it is exceedingly pertinent.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—We have accounts from Hayti to February 29th. They give the details of President Geffrard's inauguration, which took place on Sunday, January 23d, with great pomp, in the Senate chamber. A large portion of the army of the island, foreign diplomatists, strangers of distinction, national dignitaries and others were present. The city was decorated, and the President on horseback to the Legislative Hall, where he took the customary oath of office. From thence the President and suite proceeded to church, where a solemn Te Deum was performed. On the way Geffrard was hailed by the people as "the Saviour of his country." The rest of the day was spent by the people in rejoicing over the happy event.

THE WOUNDED.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 4th says:

Hon. E. A. Bouvier is doing well with his broken leg. To the friends named in our account as to his company, N. Bautier, of Bayou Sara, must be added. Mr. Bautier, a most amiable young man, was shot in the breast, will recover. Mr. Lonsdale, of the Atchafalaya, is not in danger and will recover.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—Baton Rouge, March 5.—In the Senate to day a number of important local bills were passed.

A bill in relation to slaves convicted of capital crimes was passed.

A bill for the temporary relief of the Treasury also passed this body.

In the House, the following bills were passed:

A bill providing for the erection of a fire-proof Court-House in New Orleans, including rooms for the accommodation of State officers, in the event of the removal of the capital to that city.

A bill supplementary to the act in relation to crimes and for the relief of seamen.

A bill for allowing the Attorney-General a commission for certain services.

Also, a bill incorporating the city of Carrollton.

A bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars to repair the levee from Highland Bayou, Macon, to those of Bayou Bartholomew.

Mr. Holland introduced a bill to reselect the swamp lands.

The Committee on Commerce made a favorable report on the bill in relation to pilots.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the African bill was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 34 yeas to 17 nays.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—Memphis, March 5.—The steamer Mohongahela, Bolle, a White river packet, met with an accident on Wednesday night and sank at Hacket Landing, about eighty miles below this city.

The steamer was an old boat, and is supposed to be a total wreck.

No lives were lost.

A Tribute to Morphy.

The Chess column of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*—one of the most acceptable always of our Chess exchanges—furnishes the following:

We translate from the Chess column of the Paris journal—*La Sport*—the following interesting letter on Paul Morphy, addressed to the editor, Mr. Labourdonnais, by Mr. Alphonse Delannoy, formerly (and perhaps still) a Professor of high standing in the Literary Faculty of the University of France.—Mr. Delannoy was a strong player of the Café de la Régence, during the best days of Labourdonnais, and was assistant editor of the Palamède, after it changed its style, with the many brilliant sketches of Professor Delannoy. In a portion of the letter, which we have been obliged to omit, the writer pleasantly and magnanimously claims the distinguished honor of having been beaten by the young American, at the odds of the pawn and two moves.

MY DEAR SAINT AMANT:—Living far from Paris for several years, I have not the less remained faithful to the culture of Chess, and often as my occupation recalled me to the Capital, I was eager to go up to the "Temple," and there shake hands with my brothers in arms, and those who have always been my friends. There, also, I received the proofs of affection, which give the lie to the old proverb:

"Tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris."

Personally you have always been prodigal to me of those marks of sympathy; and I thank you from the bottom of my heart. But let us, leaving out the consideration of plaints of self-love, the criticisms (*les discussions*), the recriminations of parties, the doubt in the Old English, if not one of the Bavarian and the Prussian schools; I do not hesitate to proclaim Mr. Morphy the *King of the Chess-board*; such my personal impression, more than the facts publish for me this conviction. Is Mr. Morphy as strong as Deschapelles and Labourdonnais? There would be boldness, perhaps, in declaring him the equal of these demi-gods, I merely give you my ideas—the reader and you will decide.—The play of Mr. Morphy appears to me much more nearly, in my opinion, the combinations of Deschapelles than the conceptions of Labourdonnais. The same vigor, the same style, the immense power of calculation—these are the same as in the case of the former. Only, Deschapelles seated before a Chess-board, took himself like a Napoleon; Mr. Morphy, more circumspect in his youth than Deschapelles in his maturity, calculates that he is not Napoleon, and that he may lose, but then he is resolved *not* to lose. This *effort of will* gives him an incredible energy, and a sang-froid which is the consequence of intellectual *steel*, that labor cannot fatigue.—Labourdonnais doubtless impressed his spectators more strongly by the boldness of his coups." But Labourdonnais played, in the true acceptation of the word, and did not *work*. Mr. Morphy always works; but the prodigious exercise which he has given to all his memory have given him a facility that leaves no trace of effort on his countenance. Labourdonnais like a true artist; was strong in his superiority would make brilliant "coups," and sometimes with risk. Mr. Morphy has always, even when placed in a difficult position, he follows out, and analyzes the variations of a "coup," often to the end of the game, before making a move. He does not foresee—he sees. The success which crowned the effort of his memory, in the struggle against Harrwitz, is the finest in the same time, without seeing the board, confirms this assertion. Mr. Morphy, yet quite young, is passionately fond of his art, and his independent fortune will allow him to consecrate much time to the culture of the science, and to make still further progress. Finally, a quality more precious than all, is a sober player than even his talent, is the exquisite urbanity of his manners. Never a disagreeable word, a gesture indicating chagrin or a nervous contraction—preludes so often of a storm—affable in his impassibility, reserved in accepting congratulations on victory; he is a perfect model of a true chess-player. We can only reproach him with the rarity of his presence. In France we love to see those we admire—desiring to finish between that aristocratic isolation with which their notabilities seek to surround themselves. Here popularity is the fashion. America has given birth to Morphy. He has, however, nothing of the Yankee but the name, and France can claim him as much as one of her children—Mr. Morphy's mother is a French woman, and his father a Spaniard.* Another celebrity has come to measure himself with Mr. Morphy, Anderssen, of Breslau, and I regret much not having seen them play. By the unanimous vote of amateurs, Mr. Anderssen is considered to be a struggle with Mr. Morphy. His play is brilliant, bold, and full of imagination, and resembles a little that of Labourdonnais. He has succumbed; but if admiration can console one who has been vanquished—he, Anderssen, should not regret the defeat. Surprise is felt at the backwardness of England in the cause of Italian nationality. Appreciation is felt of the University of France, and a desire to preserve the English alliance may have on the Emperor of the French. It is certain the warlike preparations continue; but who is to begin? If, as Lord Derby announces, Sardinia will not attack Austria, France will not help her if she does commence aggression, and Austria has no intention of attacking any body; but it is quite in vain to agree with the Italians in their present mood.

* A mistake. His father was a native of Charleston, and a resident of New Orleans for nearly half a century.—EDITORS.

The Sickles and Key Tragedy.

The *National Intelligencer* of Monday last furnishes the particulars of this lamentable affair:

Our community was on Sunday afternoon thrown into a state of painful excitement and regret by the reports of an encounter and resulting homicide which took place about two o'clock, in the First Ward, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and the east side of Lafayette Square. The parties were Philip Barton Key, Esq., United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, and the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, a Representative in Congress from the city of New York. The meeting ended in the killing of Mr. Key by Mr. Sickles, the former having lived but a very short time after receiving three shots from a revolver.

The provocative to this dreadful affair is disclosed in the testimony of Mr. Butterworth, of New York, before Justice Goddard, the Chief of Police. He stated that about the time above mentioned he met Mr. Sickles on Pennsylvania avenue, a little eastward of the corner of Lafayette Square, and nearly opposite the State Department. He had a few words of conversation with Mr. Sickles, who left him as Mr. Key approached, the child coming down the avenue towards the State Department. They met at the corner of Lafayette Square, when Mr. Key extended his hand towards Mr. Sickles, saying: "How are you?" Mr. Sickles refused to take the proffered hand, saying, "You have dishonored my house and my family," and applying to him some epithet.

Mr. Key immediately put his hand in his side pocket, for the purpose, as the witness supposed, of drawing a weapon, and Mr. Sickles at the same time put his hand into his skirt pocket, from which he drew a pistol. As Mr. Key raised his hand to throw at Mr. Sickles the article which he took out of his pocket, (which proved to be an opera glass) Mr. Sickles fired his pistol and shot Mr. Key. The latter staggered a little back, but rallied and made at Mr. Sickles, who, stepping a few feet to the rear, fired a second shot into the body of Mr. Key, who then reeled back towards Mr. Maynard's house, with one hand on the railing and one hand on the pavement, exclaiming "you have shot me," and then crying "murder." Mr. Sickles then fired a third shot into the body of Mr. Key, and left him, for which Mr. Key was conveyed to the "Club-House," close at hand, where he expired in a few minutes.

The latter, in addition to the above, that immediately after the third time Mr. Sickles proceeded to the residence of Judge Crawford, which fronts that neighborhood, and to the rear of which Mr. Key was carried, and there, when in afterwards requested to do so, refused to let his own residence, that Mr. Key might be carried there, and that he (witness) expressed himself in unqualified terms of reprobation of Mr. Sickles's conduct in this respect. The witness himself with his friends then carried Mr. Key into the house, and saw the wounded man lying on the floor, apparently in a dying condition.

P. S. On making inquiry last night at the Second District police station, we were informed that the affair was not at all serious—that it occurred in a Gallatin street house, and the "mortally wounded man" had only the skin knocked off his nose. This fact, however, does not detract from the spirit and activity displayed by our worthy and gallant Mayor. To have arrested the assailant, he could not, of course, have spent time to look after the wounded man, who had wounded man's injuries—unless he were extraordinarily fleet of foot.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—John Allbeck, charged with the murder of Jacob Ferrell by assault, was sentenced on Saturday to three months in the Parish Prison. John Farrell was sentenced to one week for the same offense.

The case of Isaac Longman, charged with assault and battery, was dismissed by consent.

The Grand Jury reported a true bill for murder against Jose Maria Dolores de Fuentes, who killed the Mexican girl recently. They ignored the indictment against Frederick Pearsol, for assault with a dangerous weapon.

RECORDER SCHREINER'S COURT.—Patrick McNamara was on Saturday arraigned and held to answer, on the 12th, the charge of stealing goods to the value of $45 from Edward Dreyer. Joseph McGrath was held to answer for assaulting and beating Emma Clifton, of 84 Dryades street.

DANGEROUSLY STABBED.—A steamboat man named John Carroll was stabbed in the neck at the Cyprian coffee house, on the levee, Saturday afternoon. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, where Dr. Smyth, assistant-surgeon of the Hospital, operated upon the wounded man, by reaching and tying the artery which had been severed by the stab, thus stopping the hemorrhage.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—In the midst of the parting ceremonies among the firemen at No. 13's house, in Perdido street, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. John Latham, a member of Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, burst a blood-vessel and died on the spot, a few moments afterwards. He was about 25 years of age, and was a cotton screwer by trade.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Recorder Seiniger, on Coliseum Place, was entered by burglars on Saturday night and Sunday night and robbed of a number of valuable articles. We hope the Recorder will have a chance to "sweat down" upon the rascals in his "tall way" at justice.

FIRE.—A one-story house on Melpomene street, near the woods, partly occupied as a grocery by a Mr. Jean and his family, with a double cottage, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The scene morning the back premises of Mr. Stone's Hospital, corner of Canal and Carrollton streets, were on fire, but by the time the engines arrived on the ground, it was extinguished without considerable damage.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—On Saturday night two negroes (a man and woman) were drowned in the river, opposite St. Mary's market, First District, by the upsetting of a skiff in which they were. The woman was got out by persons on shore, but the other unfortunates were not within the reach of rescue.

Look out for imitations of the S. T. Pierce Wormwhisker Brand. See advertisement of Spicer Brothers & Sons.

CONGRESS.

The Senate passed the ARMY Appropriation bill on Saturday week, by a vote of 24 to 16, to which Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, submitted an amendment that all the States which have had or shall have refunded to them by the United States moneys expended by such States for military purposes during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and which have not already been allowed interest upon the money so expended, shall now be allowed interest so far as they have themselves paid or lost such interest, to be computed by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with the principles applied in the case of Maryland, according to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill of March 3, 1857.

Mr. I. explained that the aggregate under this bill would be over $1,500,000, to be divided among the States of South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, New York and Pennsylvania, and the city of Baltimore. In the present condition of the Treasury, he proposed that these payments should be made in five per cent. stock instead of money.

The question being taken, the amendment was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 15.

The House finally passed the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and considered the tariff modification, and the General Appropriation bill.

President Buchanan has vetoed the Agricultural College bill, and the veto message was read on Saturday, and the House refused to pass the bill over the veto, by a vote of 106 yeas to 96 nays—not two-thirds.

SUICIDE BY STRYCHNINE.—Last night we learn that Clara Howard, a well-known *demi-mondaine*, and keeper of the house known as the "Augusta House," committed suicide by taking strychnine. In a letter to the girls she gave as the reason for the act that "her man" would not marry her.

We are astonished that more of these poor women do not commit suicide from sheer life-weariness. Society allows them little, if any, chance for reformation.

P. S. Since the foregoing was put in type, we learn that it was probably pecuniary embarrassments that led to the act. The deceased requested that she should be buried "in her green dress."—*Montgomery Mail.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIREMEN'S JUBILEE.—Saturday—the day after the presentation of the duties attendant upon it—was dedicated by our firemen to giving their visiting brethren a good time—by way of "rest and refreshment" the latter on Friday, we presume—but when they reached their homes, we think there was some "tall sleeping" done. The principal event of the day was the lunch given at Masonic Hall, at noon, by Perseverance Company No. 13, Eagle Company No. 7, and Pelican Rifles, of the University of France, and the Bavarian and the Prussian schools; I do not hesitate to proclaim Mr. Morphy the *King of the Chess-board*; such my personal impression, more than the facts publish for me this conviction. Is Mr. Morphy as strong as Deschapelles and Labourdonnais? There would be boldness, perhaps, in declaring him the equal of these demi-gods, I merely give you my ideas—the reader and you will decide.—The play of Mr. Morphy appears to me much more nearly, in my opinion, the combinations of Deschapelles than the conceptions of Labourdonnais. The same vigor, the same style, the immense power of calculation—these are the same as in the case of the former. Only, Deschapelles seated before a Chess-board, took himself like a Napoleon; Mr. Morphy, more circumspect in his youth than Deschapelles in his maturity, calculates that he is not Napoleon, and that he may lose, but then he is resolved *not* to lose. This *effort of will* gives him an incredible energy, and a sang-froid which is the consequence of intellectual *steel*, that labor cannot fatigue.—Labourdonnais doubtless impressed his spectators more strongly by the boldness of his coups." But Labourdonnais played, in the true acceptation of the word, and did not *work*. Mr. Morphy always works; but the prodigious exercise which he has given to all his memory have given him a facility that leaves no trace of effort on his countenance. Labourdonnais like a true artist; was strong in his superiority would make brilliant "coups," and sometimes with risk. Mr. Morphy has always, even when placed in a difficult position, he follows out, and analyzes the variations of a "coup," often to the end of the game, before making a move. He does not foresee—he sees. The success which crowned the effort of his memory, in the struggle against Harrwitz, is the finest in the same time, without seeing the board, confirms this assertion. Mr. Morphy, yet quite young, is passionately fond of his art, and his independent fortune will allow him to consecrate much time to the culture of the science, and to make still further progress. Finally, a quality more precious than all, is a sober player than even his talent, is the exquisite urbanity of his manners. Never a disagreeable word, a gesture indicating chagrin or a nervous contraction—preludes so often of a storm—affable in his impassibility, reserved in accepting congratulations on victory; he is a perfect model of a true chess-player. We can only reproach him with the rarity of his presence. In France we love to see those we admire—desiring to finish between that aristocratic isolation with which their notabilities seek to surround themselves. Here popularity is the fashion. America has given birth to Morphy. He has, however, nothing of the Yankee but the name, and France can claim him as much as one of her children—Mr. Morphy's mother is a French woman, and his father a Spaniard.* Another celebrity has come to measure himself with Mr. Morphy, Anderssen, of Breslau, and I regret much not having seen them play. By the unanimous vote of amateurs, Mr. Anderssen is considered to be a struggle with Mr. Morphy. His play is brilliant, bold, and full of imagination, and resembles a little that of Labourdonnais. He has succumbed; but if admiration can console one who has been vanquished—he, Anderssen, should not regret the defeat. Surprise is felt at the backwardness of England in the cause of Italian nationality. Appreciation is felt of the University of France, and a desire to preserve the English alliance may have on the Emperor of the French. It is certain the warlike preparations continue; but who is to begin? If, as Lord Derby announces, Sardinia will not attack Austria, France will not help her if she does commence aggression, and Austria has no intention of attacking any body; but it is quite in vain to agree with the Italians in their present mood.

We invite the attention of purchasers to the sale of furniture and merchandize, wines, liquors, whisky, &c., belonging to the succession of J. J. Ballongue, to be made by BERNARD TURPIN, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on New Levee, between Piscania and Harmony streets, Fourth District.

ERRIE.

Yesterday, at 4 of 5 o'clock, after a long illness, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, aged forty-five years, a native of Mont, France, and for the last twenty-five years a resident of New Orleans. His friends and acquaintances, as well as those of his late sons, Artemis Sumner and James Jackson Auberlin, are respectfully invited to his funeral, which will take place To-Day, (Monday) 7th March, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., from Treasa street, between Dumaine and St. Philip.

Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, CHRISTIAN CORNELIUS WEINGART, aged forty-nine years. His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral This Morning, 7th instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence No. 57 Conti street.

Very suddenly, March 6th, 1859, Mr. PHILIPPE ALLEMAND, aged 54 years, native of France, and for the last twenty-five years a resident of this city.

His friends and acquaintances, as also those of his sons, C. Paul Allemand, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS EVENING, at 5½ o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, corner of Bruin and Dryades street.

Another Instance of Sagacious Cured by the use of
DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE,
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.
Pittsburgh, New York, October 15, 1855
☞ This is to certify that I was troubled with a tapeworm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr M'Lane's Almanacs, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. I resolved to try it; and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions, and the result was, I discharged one large tapeworm, and a string more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.
MRS. M. SCOTT, No. 70 Cannon street.
☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburg, Pa., as other Vermifuges in competition are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS
PITTSBURG, PA.
111 and 113 Chartres street, New Orleans.
mh7 6t Wholesale Agents for the South.

IT is a common observation that there are more sufferers from debility among Americans than can be found among any other civilized nation. The reason is obvious. We take too little exercise, and forget the wants of the body, in the absorbing pursuit of wealth. In all cases, ordinary debility can do little good. What is required is just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr J. Hostetter has given to the world, in his CELEBRATED BITTERS. The weak and nervous denizens of the counting room, largely escorted to their respective points of departure, but we noticed quite a number of deserters, who, it appeared, could not tear themselves away from the study of politics, medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the secret, which is so magical in its influence upon a frame which is merely debilitated, is powerful in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who will not give it a trial?
For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere, and by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
mh7 6t 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c.—We are in receipt of numerous letters from our citizens. We would advise all who may be afflicted with those agonizing complaints to give the unrivaled remedy of McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. It is just the remedy to cure all diseases of the Liver and Stomach. See the advertisement in this paper.
For sale by
A. SCHREINER, Secretary.
New Orleans, March 3d, 1859.

The Functional Derangements incidental to both sexes are completely, and speedily cured by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, by the use of THISPAHAN No. 1. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Maladies," which will be sent free. Sold by the bad of Dr. HARROW, 197 Prince street, New York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage.
Sold also, in New Orleans, by SPICER & CO., mh7 6m 21 and 151 Chartres street.

B. PRADEL,
66..... ST. CHARLES STREET..... 66
MANUFACTURER of Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Suspensories, of Dr. Dieterich's Every Trusses; of Dr. Dura's, of Gahibert & Pradel's; new and improved Abdominal Belts, &c. &c. DR. HUNT'S Drs. Richardet & Hart's Patent Trusses, with screw pressure, for the cure of RUPTURE in all its forms. These Trusses have received the highest recommendations of the Medical Faculty. Also Trusses manufactured by Dr. Dieterich's process, and highly recommended by many years' experience. Bandages for Varicose veins, Uterine Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Urinals, Hygrometric Belts; Elastic Abdomen Belts. Vulcanized Elastic Silk, Thread and Cotton Hose. Anatomical Models, Skeletons, Skulls, Artificial Legs and Arms of various descriptions. Assorted Trusses for Retention of Rupture, kept constantly on hand, either on the left or right side, for the relief of Deformities, and particularly of the feet; a large assortment of Apparatuses for the removal of every species of deformity.
INJECTING MACHINES OF VARIOUS KINDS.
Pradel