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The New Orleans Bee.

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Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent of one square every other day.
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OFFICE, 33 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,367.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 28.

A GLANCE AT POLITICS.

Politicians are already beginning to agitate the question of the Presidency. On all sides speculation is busy with conjectures as to the name of available candidates. The multiplicity of aspirants in the Democratic ranks must become a source of serious embarrassment, but for the unrepining obedience with which chiefs and clansmen alike bow to the behests of a National Convention. This perfection of discipline is one of the secrets of Democratic success. Rarely indeed has the party undergone defeat when united. It is true, however, that at the present time Democracy is less distinguished for the completeness of its organization than formerly, and consequently more exposed to the perils of division and consequent discomfiture. With a host of candidates, many of whom, though styling themselves Democrats, cherish conflicting and antagonistic opinions, it is not easy to understand how the party is to be brought to agree upon a nominee, and still less upon a platform. Look at the list of patriots disinterestedly anxious to serve their country by accepting the most exalted office within her gift: There are HUNTER and WISE; JEFF. DAVIS and DOUGLAS; BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, and peradventure others. There can be precious little hard among politicians of such discrepant convictions, and all the skill and sagacity, the coolness and the perseverance of the leaders will be required to effect a satisfactory adjustment of difficulties. The necessity of absolute harmony, as well as of the utmost exertion in order to compass a triumph of the Democracy in 1860 will probably operate as a stronger incitement to union than any other consideration. The palmy days of the party when a nomination was equivalent to a victory live only in history, and it is now by a fierce and protracted struggle alone, by a lavish expenditure of federal patronage, and by comprehensive and skillful management, that the formidable opposition can be checkmated. The charmed ceratin will undoubtedly have its weight in the Convention, and will tend to consolidate the party during the coming canvass.

Though the Black Republicans are seemingly confident of success, they are not exactly unanimous in their choice of a candidate. That WILLIAM SEWARD wishes to become their candidate is probable; that he is clinging to the shreds of personal popularity, and is without the confidence of the more conservative branch of the opposition, cannot be denied. But can state him is to expose the party to ridicule and yet his influence, his tact, his address, if means, his friendship with the leaders and wire-pullers of Black Republicans are such as to render his pretensions formidable. We really believe the nomination of Mr. SEWARD would be a godsend to the Democracy as an auspicious omen to them. He is detested by that large class of Republicans in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and other States which hold with course or less force to American principles. He cannot rally their support, and his candidature would inevitably lose his party the electoral vote of several Northern States.

However, Mr. SEWARD is put aside, who shall the Black Republicans nominate? It is hard to say, in view of the bitterness of feeling that has recently been going on between them and certain Southern opposition who are not very ultra in their defence of slavery—such men, for example, as BELL, of Tennessee, CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, HOUSTON, of Texas, &c., but the views of the anti slavery party seem to be very decided. In fact, there can be no affiliation between Abolitionists and slaveholders, unless as a condition precedent the former agree to repudiate their anti-slavery creed. Short of this radical concession a compromise becomes impossible. Now, the Black Republican leaders are anxious for Southern support, but they will scarcely stultify themselves in order to obtain it, and they would assuredly do so if they renounced the fundamental article of their political faith. Hence we conclude that a coalition between the Northern Black Republicans and the Southern opposition is altogether impracticable. We do not absolutely deny the possibility of an attempt by the latter to organize a National party against the Democracy, by abstracting a moiety of the more conservative Northern element, and adding it to the Southern Whig and American strength; but with the odds before us we presume that the utmost that such a combination would effect would be to impair the Black Republican organization, and to that extent assist the Democrats. We do not believe, as at present advised, that the proposed National opposition would be powerful enough to carry a single State.

The upshot of this review is, that all parties have their troubles, and that the next Presidential election will be uncertain to an extent as possibly be conceived. Were we to see that parties next year would stand as they do now, we should assured conclude that Black Republicanism would be defeated, and that Democracy would bite the dust, since the former have present possession of every non slaveholding State, except California and Oregon, in other words, a considerable majority of the electoral vote. But, as the French say, *"les yeux ne voient, et ne se ressemblent pas."* Nothing is more notable than party triumphs. The victors of this year may be the vanquished of the next; and the Democracy is beyond all other political organizations energies which have enabled it to escape unscathed in moderate quite as fearful as that which saw it at.

Sales to be made THIS DAY by the order Comprise

1 Ill. cottage, on the premises, one interest part in a cottage house, situate No. 133 Old Levee street, Second District.

2 Lots of ground, fronting 40 feet, on the City Hotel, common, and valuable property on Magazine street, near Jackson, Fifth District, without limit.

At 5 o'clock, on the premises, unexpired term of lease of store corner of Royal and Barracks streets, Second District.

At the same hour, at the warehouse, No 23 Jefferson street, Second District, brandies in hall, quarter and eighth casks. See advertisements.

AUCTION SALES AT THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—N. Y. Gold will sell THIS DAY, at public auction, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, the following list of very desirable improved and unimproved property:

Eighteen very high and very deep lots of ground on Esplanade street near Claiborne road, between the property of Messrs. Xiques and Musgrove, a little above the bridge.

Small lots, contain peach, orange, peach, fig trees, &c. These fronting on Esplanade street are within a few minutes walk of the Exchange, and are offered at the extreme low price of 50 cents per foot. We advise those persons wishing to reside in that part of the city to call and examine the above splendid property previous to the sale.

A two-story brick house, with attic, on Tchoupitoulas street, near the New Opera House.

A two-story brick house on Burgundy street, near Bienville street.

Two lots of ground, with large frame building, on Carondelet Walk, St. Peter and Bienville streets.

Three excellent two-story brick houses, a frame house, all well built, with verandahs, and a two-story house and vacant lot at the corner of Customhouse and Marais streets.

Two frame houses on St. Claude street, between Bayou road and Barracks street.

One story brick house on Burgundy street.

One story brick house corner of St. Peter and Dauphin streets.

Beautiful one story brick house at the corner of Dauphin and Barracks streets.

Two story house at the corner of St. Philip and Bloomen streets.

Hotel on Marigny street.

Three story house on Grapia street, &c

For further particulars, see advertisements under the auction head.

BOOKS, BOOKS.—Today, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold by Free & Freeman, corner of Magazine and Perdido streets, No 128, the contents of a Private Library, forming a splendid collection from the pens of authors as follows: A Demas, Alp. Karr, Balzac, Sand, Mery, Milton, &c., the whole richly bound and illustrated. Sale without reserve.

The allusion of grocers and confectioners is called to a case of gum drops, confectionery and assorted candies, to take place THIS DAY, by D. K. Morphy, auctioneer. See advertisement.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—A final public exhibition of the models illustrating this system of municipal telegraph will take place at 3 o'clock this evening at the City Hall. A full history and explanation of the system will be given. Seats reserved for ladies, who are respectfully invited to attend.

A FRENCH COUNT RESUMES HIS TITLE AND BECOMES A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.—Frederick Raymond Olivier Montaigu, of Montaigu, Department of Jura, France, civil engineer, etc., for several years a resident of Louisiana, having previously announced his intention, yesterday morning, before the United States District Court, Judge McCaleb, renounced his hereditary title of Comte de Montaigu, Marquis de Bevilla, and was admitted as a citizen of the United States.

SHOOTING IN KENTUCKY.—Two Democratic candidates for Congress in the Sixth District—Rice, *Independent*, and Garrard, the regular candidate—had a difficulty at Boonesville on Monday week, in which Mr. Rice was badly shot twice, and a man named Smith was killed. No further particulars received.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, May 27.—At 3 o'clock yesterday one of the old line leaders announced that the delegates elected on the 14th will not be admitted.

This anticipates the action of the committee.

THURSDAY, 5.30 P. M.—The Convention has just been called to order.

Franklin H. Clack was allowed, notwithstanding the strong opposition, to address the Convention on behalf of the New Orleans delegation.

He made an eloquent and uncompromising speech.

The Convention reported in favor of admitting the city Sidell delegates, except from the 14th, 5th and 7th precincts.

Mr. Fosdick, from the 9th; Mr. LaSere, from the 11th, and Mr. McCerren, from the 17th precincts, had been previously accepted by the Convention.

Both sets of delegates from the 7th precinct, and Mr. Cannack, from the 5th, and both sets of delegates from Plaquemine, were admitted; and a division of others from Livingston.

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THURSDAY, 10 P. M., May 26.—The nominations for candidates have just commenced.

The following have been nominated for Governor: Moore, Phillips, Griffin, Marks, Herron, Pugh and Reeves.

Herron has withdrawn his name as a candidate for Governor before the Convention.

On the first ballot the following vote was cast:

Moore, 63; Phillips, 73; Griffin, 28; Marks, 24½; Pugh, 27½; Reeves, 2.

On the fifteenth ballot Moore had 98½ votes and Phillips 93.

FRIDAY, 2 A. M., May 27.—On the sixteenth ballot Griffin and Marks gave way—Moore then receiving a majority. The parishes opposed to him changed their votes, and he was unanimously elected.

Messrs. Hyams, Hiellere, Labranche and Loughboro were nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. Hyams was elected on the first ballot.

Hardy, Bard, Barry, Kent and Harper were put in nomination for Secretary of State.

Hardy was elected on the third ballot, at 3 o'clock, A. M., when the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

CLOSE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

BATON ROUGE, May 27, 10 A. M.—The Convention was called to order at this hour, and Messrs. Watkins, Moore, Morse, Tappan, Penrose and Tucker were placed in nomination for the Attorney Generalship.

Before the balloting commenced, Mr. Moore's name was withdrawn.

A half past 4 o'clock, after six ballotings, Mr. Semmes was nominated.

At 12 M. the contest for the Auditorship came up. Messrs. Robertson and Hunter being the principal candidates before the Convention.

Mr. Robertson received the nomination.

At 12:45 P. M. the contest for Treasurer commenced.

Messrs. Duffress, Knox, of Carroll, and Hereford were put in nomination.

Mr. Duffrese was elected on the fourth ballot.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

BATON ROUGE, May 27, 3 P. M.—The principal candidates for Superintendent of Public Education were Messrs. Avery and Hamilton.

Mr. Avery obtained the nomination.

A series of resolutions was then presented by a committee of seven appointed for that purpose, viz: Messrs. Cotton, of New Orleans, being chairman of the committee.

The resolutions were highly laudatory of President Buchanan, and his whole course of policy.

Dr. Shadbourne, a minority member of the committee, attempted to urge on the Convention some modification of the resolutions, and argued that a proper consideration of Kansas would secure their rejection. The resolutions, however, were adopted.

Mr. St. Paul, of Orleans, offered a resolution authorizing the President of the Convention to appoint a State Central Committee of twenty-five, which was adopted.

An amendment to Mr. St. Paul's resolution requiring the committee to be composed of a delegate from each parish was offered, but was subsequently withdrawn, upon Mr. St. Paul announcing the mover of the amendment that a parish committee would be appointed in the parish of Orleans.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ISABEL. GREAT FIRE AT KEY WEST.

SAVANNAH, May 27.—The steamship Isabel has arrived at this port, from Havana via Key West.

She left Havana on the 21st instant, and her Havana advices are anticipated by the Philadelphia at New Orleans.

The Isabel brings advices from Key West which state that an extensive fire occurred at that place on the 16th instant, which destroyed one hundred and ten dwelling-houses and other buildings.

The loss is estimated at about $250,000.

VIRGINIA STATE ELECTION.

RICHMOND, VA., May 27.—The returns of the election held in this State to-day are as yet very incomplete and confused.

The returns from five counties, viz: Wood, Bedford, Montgomery, Floyd and Washington counties, show a majority for Goggin, candidate for Governor, of thirteen hundred and forty-seven majority.

Smith, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, has been elected by about four hundred majority.

Leak, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, has seven hundred and twenty majority in Albemarle county, and three hundred majority in Green county.

The returns from Fluvanna county are incomplete, but so far as heard from Leak has four hundred majority.

The majority for Letcher, candidate for Governor, in Rockingham county, is sixteen hundred and eighty six.

In Shenandoah county Letcher has 1600 majority.

Faulkner is elected to Congress in the Eighth District by 85 majority.

The vote in the Third District is very close.

In the Ninth District Skinner, the Democratic candidate for Congress, has been elected by a majority of 2,

Letcher's majority in Frederick county is 231.

In Berkley county Letcher has 174 majority.

NEW ORLEANS MAIL FACILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Presidents of the various railroads between Washington and Charleston, and the President of the Fernandina Road's are in this city, and are arranging proposals to the Government to carry the mails between New York and New Orleans more expeditiously than they have been carried heretofore.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GRANADA.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The steamship Granada has just arrived at this port from Havana, which put she left on the 23d instant.

The Empire City was at Havana, and would sail for New Orleans on the 26th.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCHOONER HOWELL COBB—THE KEY WEST FIRE.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—The United States surveying schooner Howell Cobb arrived at this port to-day from Key West, and confirms the report by the steamship Isabel in regard to the great fire at that place.

The principal portion of Key West has been destroyed.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The United States steamer Westernport, Commander Hunter, and the steamer Caledonia, Commander A. L. Case, of the Paraguay expedition, arrived at this port to-day.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE CITY—THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—The Utah mails have arrived, with dates from Salt Lake City to the 6th inst.

The excitement in Utah had apparently entirely subsided, and quiet was restored.

The Indian Superintendent, Dr. Forney, had arrived, with sixteen children, the remaining survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Cotton market closed with a declining tendency. The sales to-day were 800 bales. Middling Uplands 11½c.

Flour closed with a declining tendency.

Corn also has a declining tendency. White Corn closed at 90 to 93c.

Pork closed dull at $17 25 to $17 50.

Lard closed dull, and a further decline of ½c has taken place. Orleans is quoted at 6½ to 7½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—The Flour market is generally unchanged.

Corn closed quiet at 80c.

Whisky closed steady at 25c.

Sugar closed quiet at 7¼ to 7½c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 27.—The steamer Florida passed down at 5, Scotland at 7, and Eastport at 8 o'clock, this morning.

The steamers Robert J. Ward passed down at 5, and Grand Duke soon after 5 o'clock, this evening.

A KANSAS FRACAS.—On Sunday week a bloody tragedy was enacted in the Kaw river bottom, some eight miles from Westport, in Wyandotte county, Kansas. A man named John Todd had become obnoxious to a family or two in the neighborhood, and they determined to "run him off"—a process of squatter law that has been too much in vogue in the Territory. Todd defended his house, being assisted by a young Kentuckian boarding with him, and in the melee two men were killed and two severely wounded. Ultimately, one of the assailants, had approached close to the door, when he was shot dead. Another of the gang was killed at a distance. The young Kentuckian exposed himself at a window and received three shots, but it is thought he will recover. Several arrests have been made, among which are George John, Elijah Woods, and one or two whose names are not remembered.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.—Some idea may be formed of what the necessities of the nations supposed to be on the eve of a great war are likely to be, in the event of an actual conflict, from the following statement of the loans which they have recently put in the market:

France	$100,000,000
Russia	60,000,000
Austria	30,000,000
Prussia	40,000,000
Sardinia	25,000,000
Total	$260,000,000

An Exhibit of the Expenditures.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* remarks "that *exclusive* of payments on account of the public debt, the expenditures of the Government for the last ten years, ending the 30th June in each year, have been as follows:

1849	$41,178,395
1850	38,426,053
1851	43,787,897
1852	39,773,091
1853	43,544,263
1854	51,018 240
1855	56,365,304
1856	60,173,402
1857	64,878,628
1858	71,901,130

The expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, were as follows:

1789 to 1792	$ 3,797,493
'92 to '96	12,083,205
'96 to 1800	21,338,351
1800-'4	17,174,433
1804-'8	23,977,244
1808-'12	36,147,857
1812-'16 (war)	108,557,066
1816-'20	58,686,087
1821	10,725,470
1822	9,827,642
Total aggregate	$302,254,868
Total ag. for '54 and '58	304,436,004

"Showing an excess of expenditure during the last *five* years, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, of $2,171,135 over the *entire* expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of *thirty-three* years, and during which a most expensive war was carried on with Great Britain!

"The expenditures during the administration of John Quincy Adams were as follows:

1825	$11,490,459
1826	13,962,316
1827	12,254,397
1828	12,606,041
Total aggregate	49,313,213

Annual average expenditure from 1855 to 1816, four years, 63,329,438.

"Showing an average expenditure for *each and every year* of the last four years of $14,017,325—*more* than the *entire* expenditure of the whole four years of the much abused administration of John Quincy Adams!

"These figures are *facts*. We challenge the closest scrutiny into their accuracy. They fasten upon the Democratic rule, which has cursed the country for the last six years, an enormity of increased expenditure and waste of the public money unparalleled in its previous history!

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IMPENDING AT ROME.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes, under date of Paris, May 3, as follows:

There have been troubles at Rome, caused by young men cheering the French Ambassador, and remaining silent when the Austrian Ambassador passed. Arrests were made, but the prisoners released at the intervention of the French Ambassador. The French commander-in-chief has been active engaging people to remain quiet. The poor old Pope is said to be really under duress, and to be making preparations to quit Rome. A revolution is brewing there, thanks to French intervention.

RARE COINS.—A sale of coins at Messrs. Thomas & Sons, a day or two since, brought together a large number of the collectors, and there was quite a spirited bidding for many of the rarest specimens. We give below a list of the coins sold, with the prices. The difference in price resulted from some impressions being more distinct than others. The list runs as follows:

Dollar, 1794	$ 4 00	Cent, 17-8	$3 75
Dollar, 1836	6 00	Cent, 1791	0 20
Dollar, 1849	7 00	Cent, 1794	0 10
Washington cent, 1791	5 00	Cent, very rare	0 25
Cent, 1793	2 50	Cent, 1799	2 00
Cent, 1845	0 50	Half Cent, 17-5	1 00
Cent, 1855	0 93	Half Cent, 1795	1 00
Cent, 1856	0 93	Half Cent, 1804	0 50
Cent, 1858	4 00	Cents, from 1793 to 1798	1 00
Roman American	5 00	18-9	1 00
Three-Cent Piece, 1851	6 00	3d Half Cents	1 00
Three-Cent Piece, 1849	7 00	Half Dime, 1829	1 00
Three-Cent Piece 1840	2 00	1798 to 1847—1-9 pieces	9 00
Five Tree Shilling	4 00	Cent, 1793	5 00
Five Tree Shilling	3 25	Cent, 1795	0 40
Five Tree Shilling	3 25	Cent, 1796	1 37
Dollar, 1854	11 25	Cent, 1798	

[*Philadelphia Inquirer, May 26th.*]

British Policy in Central America.

We have good reason to believe that the article which we recently published from the London *Morning Herald*, on the relative to the non-recognition by Great Britain of the Guseley-Zeledon treaty of the 18th of January, expresses exactly the views of the British Government, and that Sir William Gore Ouseley has been instructed to negotiate a fresh treaty with Nicaragua in conformity with the understanding which exists between Great Britain and the United States with regard to their common policy in Central America.

We have been gratified, likewise, to learn, as another proof of the loyalty evinced by England in her negotiations with this country, that her government have positively refused to protect Nicaragua against the consequences of the capture, by order of the authorities of the latter country, of the American steamers on Lake Nicaragua, on the ground that they consider the seizure of the boats entirely illegal, and not to be defended under any circumstances.

M. Felix Belly, too, has applied to Great Britain for her protection in the prosecution of his canal schemes; but his request has been politely refused. He has also been intimated to this adventurous gentleman that the only interest Great Britain has in the construction of a canal or road across the Nicaraguan isthmus is that which she feels in common with the other commercial nations in the world—namely, a desire to have the free and uninterrupted right to use the canal or road whenever it is made.

These evidences of the good faith of Great Britain fully justify the belief that she is sincerely disposed to carry out all her engagements with this country in regard to Central American questions. — *Washington Constitution, May 19.*

A Sketch of Morphy.

An English writer, who witnessed Paul Morphy's match with the players of St. James's Chess Club, London, on the 26th ult., records his impressions as follows:

Mr. Morphy is a man of small stature, and rather juvenile appearance, but his head is exceedingly well formed, his eye bright, and his countenance speaks of the rare evidence of a fine nervous organization, and quick intelligence. He seems to play perfectly at his ease, generally making his moves with rapidity, although sometimes stopping and seeming to give the move in hand a good deal of careful consideration. We endeavored to ascertain whether, like other great players, he had any favorite move or leading idea in his play, and there did seem to be a tendency on the part of those in which he obtained the first move. But as this happened only in two cases out of the five he played with the other three necessarily influenced by the opening of his opponent. Speaking generally, his style of play seems to be rapid and impetuous, and his *coup d'œil* so perfect that he can master at one glance all the exigencies of the board. More than once the course of the play his opponents had to call for time, and he would then sit with most good humored courtesy, chatting in the interim with whoever chanced to stand near him.

The great secret of his success, over and above great practical skill as a chess player, appears to be his power of the rapidly power and tenacity of his memory. We have seen men who could balance ten dinner plates, or ride six horses at once, but in these cases the act was at best but imperfectly done. Mr. Morphy's case is different. He plays the most intricate and reflective of known games, and plays it with a skill and power of the best known players, and the only advantage he has is the prestige of his wonderful name. This prestige is a very considerable effect in producing caution on the part of all his opponents. The games took place in the elegant and capacious smoking room of the St. James's Restaurant, and all the players to which Mr. Morphy was opposed worshiped the full-grown genius of the place. We observed, however, that he did not smoke—an important fact for the advocates of the counterblast. Any one required a particularly clear head it would be a man who, single handed, undertook to play chess against five of the best players in London, and Mr. Morphy, we understand, he would appear to deny himself his cigar in order to secure the necessary amount of cerebral lucidity.

The Late Dr. Lardner.

Yesterday we announced the decease of Rev. Dr. Dionysius Lardner, LL. D., an eminent savant of Great Britain, whose writings are well known in this country, and whose lectures on scientific topics, in this city and throughout the Union, made him familiarly known to a large portion of the people. The place and exact date of his death are not mentioned, but he has long resided in Paris, and he probably died there about the 5th of May. He was born in Dublin, April 3d, 1793, and educated at Trinity College, in his city, where he devoted himself to mathematics. On his graduation he married a Miss Flood, daughter of the distinguished advocate. She brought him a fortune of $500,000 and bore him two sons; but after the birth of the second her conduct led to a separation, and some years afterwards he obtained a divorce. He was married a second time, to Miss Spicer, daughter of Lieut. Col. Spicer, R. A., who bore him two daughters. One of his sons, by his first wife, drowned himself in the Serpentine, in 1836.

Lardner, for many years after his graduation, and was for a time chaplain of Trinity College, but he soon abandoned the church. Being a man of fine taste, he delighted in literature. He went to Cambridge, where he remained for ten years, during which time he published various compilations. In 1827 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the London University. While residing in London he edited the Cabinet Cyclopædia, embracing a series of popular treatises. He also wrote frequently for various periodicals. From 1830 to 1840 he was constantly employed on various railway companies in scientific surveys.

In the latter part of the year 1839 Dr. Lardner, who was singularly fond of a lion, left the wife of Capt. Heavyside, whose guest he was. She became enamored also of him, and they eloped to Paris, and afterwards to America. The scandal was immense; but it probably drew crowds to his scientific lectures. Capt. Heavyside did not kill his young guest, as he had threatened to do; but sued for damages, and recovered £8000. After his death Mrs. Heavyside became Dr. Lardner's third wife. He died in Philadelphia, where he remained seven months in 1840-'41, and afterwards visited other cities of the Union, and returning there in 1842. He was in the United States altogether about four years, and on his return to Paris afterwards published in two large volumes.

In 1845 he returned to Europe—making Paris his place of residence. He has written industriously on scientific subjects ever since. He has often been charged with declaring that it would be impossible to cross the Atlantic in a steamship, which he has been denied. All that he said was that he did not think it could be done so as to prove commercially a profitable undertaking. Enormous sums required by Atlantic steamers from Government, he was not far from right.

City Intelligence.

THE AMERICAN FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH.—This system of telegraph, of which Messrs. John M. Gamewell & Co. are the proprietors, has been in successful operation now for seven years in the city of Boston, and for less periods in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is proposed to put it into operation in New Orleans.

The wires and other electrical means of communication used are of course not dissimilar to those now in general requisition for conveying the dispatches which are published in our newspapers. Indeed, in the police communication, the wire by which a policeman may avail himself to get assistance from the Chief of Police to the nearest station-house, is the same in every time, and by a means which a child could understand, there is also the common telegraph printing; the calls or signals being thus spelled out from a policeman to the Chief of Police in telegraphic alphabet such as the latter or some other police officer may be present. We observed, however, that the dots and smoke—an important fact for the advocates of the counterblast. Any one required a particularly clear head it would be a man who, single handed, undertook to play chess against five of the best players in London, and Mr. Morphy, we understand, he would appear to deny himself his cigar in order to secure the necessary amount of cerebral lucidity.

Having thus fairly described the police alarm, we adopt the following description at hand of the fire alarm, supposing a central office to be at the City Hall, and Station 5, District 2, to be located at the Parish Prison:

"Suppose a fire is discovered at the Parish Prison, the person first seeing it would unlock the Signal Box, and turn a crank; instantly Station 5, District 2, is recorded in the Central Office, and the man on duty there presses one finger on a key numbered 2, and *instantly* the church or other bells ring twice and pause a few moments, and then twice and pause again, and so on until the whole city is alarmed; at the *same time* with the other hand he taps on another key five times, and *instantly* a very small bell in each Signal Station is struck five taps; then a slight pause, and again five taps and a pause, as long as the large bells are rung. The firemen and citizens are aroused by hearing the large bells sound twice, with intervals, which points out a fire in District 2. They step to the first corner of the street, and listening at the Signal Station a moment, hear five taps upon the little bell, which points out Station 5, in District 2, already designated by the large bells; and thus in less than *one* minute from the discovery of the fire—perhaps where it would not be visible outside of the building for a length of time—the whole city is informed that the prison is on fire. The importance of the time thus saved is not easily overrated. Especial advantage is gained by the *specific* nature of the Alarm, often concentrating the Fire Department at the scene of danger before the flames burst out of the building.

"The system is so arranged that either *one* or *all* the Alarm bells are rung—thus calling out a proportion only, or the entire department, as may be desired."

Mr. Gamewell has courteously consented to explain the models to ladies who will be gratified by the intelligent, and the sighing, between the hours of 10 and 12, at the Lyceum Hall.

DAMAGES AWARDED.—Judge Eggleston yesterday awarded $1000 damages to John Murphy and wife against B. Sadler, for insinuating that the Murphy had set fire to a store, which they rented of the defendant, on Chartres street, and which was burned while Murphy and family were out one Sunday evening, thereby causing the arrest and imprisonment of the accused. Plaintiff's counsel were Hunt and Denegre, Regs.

THE OBSTINATE BEE LYNENG.—There was a fair attendance at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening to hear the oratorio of Esther, given for the benefit of the Ladies' Orleans Bible Society. The choruses were good, and some of the solos excellent.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—Wm. Smith and George Davis were yesterday sentenced on a charge of larceny. Smith is one year and Davis six months in the Penitentiary.

Wm. Kine, for larceny, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury reported "Not a true bill" in favor of Cesar Poynot, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon.

NOTICE.

THE children of the late Mr. Michael Carroll, who died at the Mineral del Monte, in Mexico, about six months ago, or any person who might give information about their abode, or of their fate at that time, or a short time previous, the charge of the younger children, thus placed for education in some asylum at New Orleans, are hereby requested to address themselves to Thomas R. Au d, Director of the Real del Monte Mines, Mineral del monte, as executor appointed to Carroll's testament; it being of interest to his children that they should apply to the said executor at the latest within one year after this date, as after the expiration of this term the inheritance, in conformity with the decision of the testator, will have to be dedicated to charitable purposes.

New Orleans, 27th May, 1859. my28 1t

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, in Rayne, the following interest coupons of the Planters' Consolidated Association:

Series D Nos. 81 98 to 100		Together with eighteen coupons of $15 each, matured on the 31st of December, 1858.
" 141	to 150	
" 804	to 856	

A liberal reward will be paid for the above or the same to

JUAN F. DE RIANA,
41 Bienville street.

my 28 1t

Office Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, May 27, 1859.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, Mr. Charles Cassier was unanimously elected Secretary, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Louis Lessasier.

JOHN PEMBERTON,
President.

my 28 10t

Note Lost.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for a Promissory Note for $2 3, drawn by Mr. F. Overton to the order of J. Vidot, dated May 23d, 1859, and payable sixty days after date. Said note was lost immediately after being paid by Mr. Oliver. A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for the delivery of the same to Mr. OLIVER, on st. Philip street, corner of Derbigny. my28 3t1m

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST on Saturday, 14th instant, between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., of two Hundred and Fifty Dollars of the bills of Branch Louisiana State Bank—$250 in five dollar bills and $500 in ten dollar bills—packages as done up by the bank. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the above to Messrs E. Rochemont & Co. No. 110 St. Louis street, or to Peter Ross, boiler, corner of Ninth and Naylor streets. my 28 3t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THIS partnership of Commission under the style of PELANNE BROS is this day dissolved, as per act before Joseph Isbony, notary public. The Pierre Pelanne alone will continue the liquidation.

RAYMOND PELANNE,
PIERRE PELANNE.

New Orleans, May 16, 1859.

The undersigned having purchased the contents and the whole establishment at Nos 60 and 62 Philip street, will carry on the business on the same business in the iron work business generally.

my27 10t PIERRE PELANNE.

GAS FITTING, &c.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general that he will continue the business of the late firm of OFHMIHEN & LOEFFLER, old No. 142, now No. 136 Chartres street, in his name and for his account. Thanking them for the attention paid to the late firm, he hopes to be patronized by the same. He will use his best and earnestly call the attention of gas fitters, building proprietors and others to his stock of gas fixtures, to the large stock on hand and constantly receiving, such as Chandeliers, Pendants, Hall and Mantel Lights, Brackets, Pendants, Gas Burners, Globes, Shades, &c., Iron and Composition Pipes and Fittings, &c. &c. from the best American, French and English manufacturers; feeling assured that he can be known in the South that it possesses greater facilities for securing orders than any other house.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and you will find it to your satisfaction.

CHARLES LOEFFLER.

NOTICE

All accounts of the late firm of OFHMIHEN & LOEFFLER will have to be settled by me, as receipt of the endorsement of the late firm.

CHARLES LOEFFLER,
New Orleans May 11th, 1859. my13 1m

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
SHIPPED INSURANCE COMPANY
of New Orleans.

Office, corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Shipped Insurance Company makes the following statement of premiums received for the year ending April 30th, 1859.

Amount of premiums received	$106,497 27
Amount of unterminated risks April 30th, 1858	18,440 00
	$119,937 27
Premiums on fire risks	$96,438 48
" marine do	38,134 21
" river do	12,469 58
	$119,937 27
Loss premiums on risks not terminated	$21,068 00
Less return premiums	800 00
	$21,297 60
Amount of earned premiums for the year ending as above	$98,009 67
Losses paid during the same period, viz:	
On fire risks	$6,168 00
On marine risks	4,408 85
On river risks	1,820 20
	$10,997 05
Filters per cent.	
Returned to parties	
Net amount of losses	$13,329 13
Reinsurance	4,769 97
Expenses less interest	9,225 92
	$26,416 02
Net profits	$42,812 10
The Company have the following assets:	
Stock notes	$175,000 00
Loans secured by mortgage on real estate worth double the amount	70,781 06
Insured notes	4,540 12
Bills receivable at short date	2,487 50
Premium notes in course of collection	22,108 75
Cash on hand	39,842 90
	$314,760 33

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that, on the fourth day of May, 1859, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Jules Dolhonde, President, and John Pennell, Secretary of the Shipped Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, Presidents.
JULES DOLHONDE, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of May, 1859.

ARTHUR BAUCHER,
Third Justice of the Peace
for the Parishes.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a dividend of 28 per cent. to the insured, for which scrip will be issued on the 1st proximo, and a dividend of 25 per cent to the stockholders on the capital stock of the Company, according to the 19th Section of the Charter of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of June next.

Holders of scrip (upon which interest is due and payable since the 1st inst.) are requested to call and receive the same.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
JULES DOLHONDE, Secretary.

New Orleans, May 11th, 1859. my13 1m

NOTICE.

THE power of attorney given by us to Mr. John R. Holland, by act dated 16th April, 1859, before John Henry Holland, notary, is revoked this day revoked.

FELIX GOOST
B. JOHNSON

New Orleans 24th May, 1859. my27 1w

Wanted

To purchase, several PLAYES, from 10 to 35 years old, for Steamboat Cabin and House. Apply to J. B. HER