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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27

The New Orleans Bee.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By H. Lemmon, Sache & Co., at 10 o'clock, at corner Royal and Toulouse streets, diamonds, jewelry, watches, &c.

By D. R. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, crockery, &c.

By C. E. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, all the valuable real estate in the Second and Third Districts and Carrollton, together with railroad stocks, belonging to the succession of François Jartoux.

The Sheriff will sell at auction, this day: 1st at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 22 Jefferson street, Second District, furniture and movable effects. 2d At 5 o'clock, P. M., on Conti street, over the corner of Old Levee, same District, one power press.

A SHINING LIGHT.

On Monday next, ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be inaugurated President of the United States. He will be the first Executive ever chosen purely sectional and geographical issues, and he will enter upon his functions as the ruler of a Confederacy already driven by secession of a goodly proportion of its territory. Mr. LINCOLN is called to a station of the highest responsibility at a most critical moment, and at a period signally unfortunate for a man of his intellectual calibre. The questions with which he will have to grapple require for their successful solution a profound wisdom, consummate statesmanship, keen sagacity, ardent patriotism, and the renunciation of all sinister and selfish motives. We would not unworthily engage the earnest attention of the loftiest and purest minds of the Republic. With no desire to disparage the individual to whom they will be entrusted, we may say that he has proved himself incompetent to their treatment.

Until ABRAHAM LINCOLN's departure from Springfield for Washington most persons had believed him to be a man of decided ability, of marked energy, homespun, perhaps, in language and manners, but quick in apprehension, and solid in argument. During his journey, which lasted some ten or twelve days, the President elect took occasion to break that uniform silence he had previously observed, and which many of his deluded admirers had mistaken for a wise and prudent reserve. Better would it have been for his reputation had he never unsealed his lips. His speeches are numerous, though brief. In not a single one of them can a trace of enlarged and comprehensive statesmanship be discovered. In style and structure they are beneath criticism—loose, disconnected, trivial, destitute of the slightest elevation of thought, inconsistent with each other, a drowsy succession of common places and platitudes. He started with deliberately bellicose intentions, although too deficient in courage to enunciate his views otherwise than by hypothesis and interrogatory. As he advanced along his route, we presume that even his dull brain could not fail to perceive that the narrow and bigoted theories he had contracted in Springfield, and to which a throng of patriots had doubtless pampered, were scarcely in harmony with popular opinion, and he had just the information enough to hold them in reserve. Changing his tone, therefore, from menacing coercion, he denied the existence of a crisis, and astounded the commercial and political world by declaring that it was all artificial that nobody was wronged, nobody hurt. We omit all reference to his wretched attempts at wit, and his frivolous and foolish jests, but it is impossible to overlook his persistent and repeated evasions of the momentous issues before the country, and the determination evinced to treat them as if they were unworthy more than passing consideration. The contrast between LINCOLN's speech at Indianapolis, where he talked of collecting the revenue in the Southern States, and of retaking the captured forts, and his harangues at Cincinnati, New York and other places, where he discovered that no national perturbation existed, all of its signal evidence of dismal weakness and infirmity.

And this is the man whom Black Republicanism has selected to govern what remains of the Federal Union. If he does not prove a disgrace to his party and a thorn in their side, we shall acknowledge that we have judged him wrongly. What he will do as President is hard to say. He has already shifted his views so often, has played the puppet at the behest of his wire pullers, and buffoon from his own native instincts so frequently, has apparently displayed so much feebleness and fickleness of purpose, that no prediction of his future course can be confidently hazarded. His own leanings are, doubtless, to the violent policy of the ultra Black Republican faction, but it is altogether probable he will be influenced and controlled by the dominant wishes of those he has called around him as official advisers. But whether they counsel conciliation and peace, or defiance and war, we apprehend that the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will not enhance the greatness, add to the glory, augment the dignity, or promote the prosperity of his country. If the reader will pardon us a vulgarism, we will venture the opinion that in every respect he will prove "a fizzle."

The consistency of some of the Black Republican sheets is occasionally quite amusing. The New York *World* abuses the Southern Congress for enacting an ordinance prohibiting the slave trade forever. It pretends that the design thus slavery is right underlies the action of the Southern States, and therefore that the slave trade should have been revived. If the Southern Congress had not passed the prohibitory ordinance, the *World* would have stigmatized its conduct as infamous. Curt the Black Republicans pretends publish something not quite so silly.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—The annexed dispatch was received by a prominent commercial house of this city, and communicated to the *Picayune* for publication. The editors of that paper say "it is from a most authoritative source, and can be implicitly relied on":

Washington, February 26.—The incoming Administration will not blockade the ports of the seceding States, nor will it attempt to collect duties in Southern ports.

It will also voluntarily surrender the forts and military posts still in the possession of the Federal Government, if they are not attacked before it comes into power, and the negotiations to that end are completed.

In the meantime, I fear the border States will accept any compromise offered to them, if it be such as to quiet their people.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. O'Brien, who has been appointed advertising and collecting agent for the Louisiana *Herald*. The *Herald* is the only paper published in Winnsboro', and is extensively circulated among the planters and residents of the parishes of Franklin, Madison, Catahoula, Caldwell, Jackson, &c., &c. We recommend it to the patronage of our friends. D. O'Brien, corner Canal and Exchange place, is the agent for this city.

The numerous admirers of J. P. Benjamin, Esq., will be pleased to learn the distinguished gentleman has been appointed by President Davis Attorney General of the Confederate States, and has accepted the appointment at much personal sacrifice.

BOSTON, February 25.—The Common Council of the city, last evening, passed resolutions, by a large majority, censuring Hon. Charles Sumner for his remarks in the Senate of the United States relative to the actions of Congress in the passage of the Crittenden Compromise.

N. NORMAN is Hot.—Mr. Lincoln's Columbus speech is thus practically answered in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

In the city full thirty per cent of the working population are idle. To realize the truth of this let every man note the dullness in his own peculiar trade or business, let him call to mind the large number of his friends, neighbors and fellow tradesmen who walk the streets day after day, with nothing to do. His experience in this respect will be the type of all. Let him go into the large manufacturing establishments, which at this time should be filled with busy hands, and observe the thinned ranks of the workmen and workwomen. From this cause the public street wears every day the appearance of a holiday, so many idle people are on that thoroughfare. Our hotels and mercantile warehouses, which by this time should be filled with the hum and activity of the "spring trade," are dull and almost lifeless. The building permits, which in February a year ago numbered hundreds, now scarcely reach a dozen. Is this a nation even civilized? The man who does not see it is blind, and the man who ignores it in the Legislature or in Congress commits a crime.

SINGULAR BLUNDER.—Miss Emily Bath a chiropodist, brought an action the other day, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Justice Byles, of London, against a person named Knight. She had been in the Sanatorium Hill, and practiced as a corn cutter. On the 28th of October last the defendant called at the plaintiff's lodging, and, partly in the presence of her husband, attested, among others of a similar nature, the following words, damages for which she now sought to recover: "What do you know of corn operations? You were only Mr. Hill's servant of all work. You are a fargot, a liar, and other very grave expressions. "Where did you get that watch and chain? She further complained that he had said to Mrs. Maxwell, her landlady, "She is a nasty, dirty fargot, and if you keep such a woman in your house you will lose your character." It was alleged by way of special damage, that her landlady had given her notice to quit, that she had been forced to leave her lodgings, and that customers had called at her former place of business and had been unable to find her. For the defendant it was urged that he was charged with the words complained of in a moment of irritation. The foreman of the jury, after a few minutes consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £20 damages; but a juryman rose in great haste, and addressing the Court, said, "My Lord, the foreman is wrong; he has not contented me. I do not agree." The learned Judge—Then, gentlemen, you must reconsider your verdict. The jury retired and eventually found for the plaintiff, with £20 damages.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Southern Congress — Public Lands — Permanent Constitution — Further Cabinet Appointments.

Montgomery, February 25.—During the sitting of the Congress to-day a resolution was adopted instructing a committee to inquire into the present condition of the public lands.

Mr. Rhett, of S. C., announced, on behalf of the committee of which he is chairman, that a permanent Constitution would be reported on Wednesday.

Secrecy was removed from the bill on postal affairs, also from the appointments of Messrs. Henry J. Ellet, of Miss., as Postmaster General; J. P. Benjamin, of La., as Attorney-General.

The Commissioners to Washington are Messrs. A. R. Roman, of La.; W. J. Crawford, of Ga., and John Forsyth, of Ala.

It is rumored that Mr. Mallory, of Florida, will be appointed Secretary of the Navy.

Shooting Affair in Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge, February 26.—Mr. Lafayette Caldwell, a member of the Board of Public Works, last night shot a young man by the name of Charles McMain. The wound inflicted is of a dangerous character. Mr. Caldwell was committed to jail, where is visited by numerous friends. He insists that he was assaulted in his house.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

Washington, February 26.—In the Senate yesterday was mainly occupied on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. The Chiriqui amendment was rejected—21 to 25.

The amendment was adopted repealing the act prohibiting the purchasing of patent articles by the Secretary of War.

In the House, Mr. Sherman in urging the necessity of concurring in the Senate amendment to the Tariff bill, said, on the advent of the present administration, the public debt amounted to $25,000,000, with $18,000,000 in the treasury. He added that the public debt now amounted to $90,000,000, and that the Government must have $80,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

Attempt to Shoot Lincoln.

Washington, February 26.—Proper authorities here received information of an attempted plan to shoot Mr. Lincoln at his inaugural.

The Peace Conference.

Washington, February 26.—The debate in the Peace Convention yesterday was very exciting. Once, Mr. Guthrie and some of his friends were so excited that they left the hall, and threatened not to participate in the proceedings, but subsequently returned.

Draft on Louisiana.

Washington, February 26.—Mr. King's draft on Mr. Guion, Assistant Treasurer of Louisiana, for $300,000, was dishonored, as Mr. Dix has been.

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, February 26.—In the House to-day, a joint resolution to amend the law was presented and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution was offered that a committee of five be appointed to visit the Military Academy, near Alexandria, and examine into complaints made against the institution.

An act was introduced to incorporate Jefferson College, in the parish of St. James.

Mr. Haynes presented a letter from the administrators of the Jackson Insane Asylum, showing Mr. Beggs's charge of corruption. Referred.

Mr. Adams, in behalf of the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably, by substitute, on the bill relative to the pilots, masters and wardens of the port of New Orleans.

An act was introduced to protect navigation in the parishes of Union and Claiborne.

Joint resolutions were introduced by commissioners of the Board of Public Works on construction of gunboats, was offered and made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. Adams introduced an act to better the regulation of steamboats and steamboat engineers. Referred.

The act relative to the registry of births and deaths passed. It applies only to New Orleans, and imposes heavy penalties for not registering. The register is only required to charge twenty five cents.

The bill appropriating $100,000 to put Forts St. Philip and Jackson in complete order was called up and discussed at considerable length, Messrs. Williamson and Phillips being warmly in favor of its passage.

Mr. Beggs offered an amendment, that the money be paid out of the collections of customs at New Orleans, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Beggs offered another amendment that $25,000 be added to the appropriation for Fort Pike. After an evening discussion the amendment was lost. The bill, however, passed by a unanimous vote.

An act providing for the sale of forfeited lands was referred back.

A vote taken on the Sheriffs bill abolishing the Board of Public Works resulted as follows: Yeas, 49, nays, 5.

After the passage of various relief bills, the House adjourned.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

Washington, February 26.—In the Senate to-day the House amendment to the Colorado Territory bill was disagreed to and agreed upon.

The bill providing for the organization of the Territorial Governments of Nevada and Dacotah passed.

The Volunteer bill reported by the House Military Committee, being considered. The amendment providing for the United States stations in Texas was struck out.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Diplomatic bill was agreed to.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill passed.

The amendment to the Army bill for $40,000 to protect emigrants was adopted.

In the House—Mr. Clark's motion to postpone the Volunteer bill till Thursday, which Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, said would kill it, prevailed by yeas, 120; nays, 74.

The report of the Committee of Thirty Three was taken up.

The Senate's amendments to the Post Route bill were agreed to and passed.

The Army bill then came up.

Later from California — Arrival of the Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, February 25.—The Overland Pony Express with advices from San Francisco to the 14th, passed here to day.

California Legislature.

The House of Representatives has adopted resolutions having Congress to measures for a Pacific railroad, for operating overland, and urging the Senate to concurrence.

There are indications that the Douglas and Breckinridge wings will act in unison.

The Republicans and Breckinridge members are still starving off the election of a United States Senator.

New York Markets.

New York, February 26.—The Cotton market to-day opened heavy, and at close the sales sum up 1,200 bales, at 31½c for Middling Uplands. The sales of Flour embraced 9000 bbls at $5 to $5.20 for Superfine State. Corn dull, and all quotations slightly shaded. Wheat, 10,000 bushels sold at 1.40 for Canadian. Lobsters demand an advance of 25c. Pork closed buoyant at an advance of 12½ to 25c per bbl.

Steamboats Passing Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, February 26.—The steamer Sod has passed down. The Bickerdyke at 1 PM. The Robert Ayres at 2 PM yesterday. The Wm. M. Morrison at 5, and the Mary E. Keene at 11 o'clock this morning.

Bit or Intelligence.

Louisville, February 26.—The Ohio river at this point, is 5 feet, with 3 feet water in the canal, by the gauge.

Says the New York *Express*: The town meetings held in the State on last week, in Montgomery county elected 7 Democratic and 4 Republican Supervisors, last year 3 Democrats and 7 Republicans. Chemung county, 5 Democrats and 3 Republicans, last year, 11 Republicans. These eleven towns in Chemung county, 7 Republicans, Fulton county, 2 Democrats and 5 Republicans—same as last year. Broome county elects 5 Democratic Supervisors. In Binghamton the average Democratic majority is 300. In Milldown the Democratic Supervisor is elected by 87 majority. The Republican Supervisor was elected last year by 30 majority.

Returns from other counties may show a somewhat different result, but give the people of New York a chance to vote on the Tribune's justice, and the will give 40,000 majority against them on the 4th March.

But we let the Philadelphia *Press* reply to the *Tribune*:

Where Boston sends a petition to Congress signed by three fourths of her solid Republicans in favor of a settlement, when Pennsylvania speaks the same language, with rare exceptions, and when New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, and even Ohio, through a majority of their Representatives in Congress and in the Peace Conference, do vocalize the same thing, the question will present itself to every patriot whether they can afford to do without our sister Southern States, but a majority of the men who elected them, not to speak of the Democracy, which, in spite of the refusal on the part of the ultra Republicans is daily driving into an enthusiastic reunion.

GREELEY HAPPY.—The *Tribune* thus gloats fleshy over the prospect of a failure of the Peace Congress:

We do not wish to congratulate the friends of the Union and the Constitution a moment too soon, but we will at least tell them that we are greatly cheered by the intelligence from Washington. Our fears seem now to be a fair probability that we may after all avoid the degradation, the shame, the ruin of a new compromise. Not that the efforts in behalf of such a compromise are abandoned, but the outside pressure by which they were supported has been withdrawn, not that all Republicans have grown and more faithfully sworn allegiance to Freedom and to Honor, and to their country, but that the higher spirits, those whose motto is "Faithful Forever," seem to be prevailing over the lower instincts with which they have so effectively made an unusually contested. It is possible that we may yet be defeated and disgraced, but there is better reason for hope than at any previous day since the meeting of Congress.

A DIGNIFIED VINDICATION OF NATIONAL HONOR.—The Augsburg *Gazette* affirms that the following extraordinary and apparently quite apocryphal opinion has been addressed by Marshal Pelissier to General Cialdini: "Sir—We state in your last proclamation that you have made a French general Lamoricierre, we protest against this. Knowing you as I know you, I know you to be perfectly incapable of such a thing. But your falsehood acquires so much the more gravity and absurdity if it applies itself to a general who is bravery itself. I do not wish my sword to be dishonored by such a comparison. Retract, sir, or I reserve to myself to do so with the tip of my boot if you persist in your lie. Pelissier to Cialdini."

The American's News.

We find in the Western papers a few additional items of intelligence by the America, which left Liverpool on the 9th instant:

A portion of the Sardinian troops had arrived at Perugia.

Disturbances had taken place at Nolu, Koll and Ancelligen.

The steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th.

The ship Sarah Bell, wrecked at Wexford, had been in collision with the ship Henry Clay.

The America brings £34,565 specie on freight.

In Parliament, Lord Palmerston stated that instructions had been sent to the Government of Canada not to give up Anderson without express orders from the Imperial Government, and there was, therefore, no chance of his being surrendered without the point being fully considered. It is said that a habeas corpus writ would be obeyed in Canada, but it could not be executed immediately, as the St. Lawrence river was blocked up with ice, and it was impossible to take Anderson through American territory.

He said that he believed the case according to the treaty was quite clear, and that the claim of the United States must be established, by showing that Anderson was guilty of murder according to the laws of England. No English jury would convict Anderson of murder, and the claim was not likely to be substantiated.

The new Indian loan of £3,000,000 was all awarded at and above 98¾ per cent, which was the minimum fixed by Government. The total bids reached £13,000,000. A prospectus is issued of a Jamaica cotton growing company. The Bank of England had agreed to the Government's proposition for redeeming the allowance to the national debt; the payment is reduced £56,000 per annum.

The telegraph cable from Otranto to Corfu has been safely submerged.

FRANCE.—The Paris *Moniteur* announces the annexation of Monaco to France.

PRUSSIA.—In the Chamber of Deputies an amendment to the address of the King was passed, expressing the wish that Prussia might be placed at the head of the German Federation. After a debate, in which the Ministers opposed this proposition, it was rejected by a very large majority.

TURKEY.—A late Constantinople dispatch says that the Porte continues to refuse his consent to the prolongation of the French occupation of Syria.

DENMARK.—The Danish journals officially declare that the statement that the European powers had urged Denmark to make concessions, and would not recognize a blockade by Denmark, to be a pure invention.

Strong columns of Sardinian troops were marching through Umbria to Naples. A portion of them had arrived at Perugia.

The Judge and the Mummy.

Less than a hundred years ago, an antiquary returning from Grand Cairo, brought a mummy home with him presumed to be at least three thousand six hundred years old. Our savant, tired of the diligences in which he had been traveling from Marseilles, took a barge at Fontainebleau, which landed him safe and sound at Port St Bernard. Eager to see his family, he had his effects loaded on a litter, but left his precious mummy in the bottom of the boat. The custom house officer, on boarding it, discovered a box of strange shape and aspect. Suspecting it contained contraband goods, he had it opened. What a spectacle! A swaddled in linen bandages from head to foot! No doubt this was a wretched victim strangled by a patients lover or grasping heir. The customary of police was instantly sent for, and made his appearance, flanked by two surgeons as skillful as himself in archeology. The crime was recognized, a report of it, made by the Judge transported to the Morgue, that the friends might come and identify it. It is presumed that none of them made their appearance.

Our learned traveler, however, in taking an inventory of his effects the next day, lethought himself of his greatest curiosity. He flew to the boat, when the learned commissary and the mummy of the law seized him and took him before the magistrate.

"Alas! my fine fellow," cried the judge, "we go out you."

"Will your honor favor me with the reason of this extraordinary proceeding?"

"It remains for you, sir, to explain the circumstances of the murder you have committed."

"Murder!"

"That is the word, sir.

"The murder that I have committed" cried the savant, aghast.

"Or at least the crime in which you were an accomplice."

"Good heavens! your worship is dreaming."

"Ah! I'm dreaming, am I? No, sir, you'll find me wide awake, to your cost. The eye of justice never closes. Did not my vigilant officers discover the body of your victim, strangled and shut up in a box? Here's the report of the discovery, duly sealed, signed and attested, sir."

"Is that all?" said the antiquary, with a hearty laugh.

"Hardened ruffian!" cried the judge. "Do you indulge in levity with the shadow of a crime so black hanging over your head? Look me in the face, and answer the questions I shall put. By whom was that young girl placed in the box in which she was discovered?"

"By myself, sir.

"Mr. Clerk, please take down his confession, and the magistrate. Who swathed her with linen bandages from head to foot?"

"I did, your honor.

"Write down, Mr. Clerk, that he admits his horrid crime.

"The expression is rather strong, sir."

"The deed is heinous.—How old was this unfortunate girl?

"About nineteen years."

"Of what country?

"Memphis, I think.

"Fancy importing girl such a distance to murder her! When did her death take place?

"Three thousand hundred years ago.

"Prisoner! how dare you indulge in this mis placed levity!

"I am not joking, sir I assure you the deceased lived in the reign of one of the Pharaohs," insisted the antiquary.

"I'll put the handcuffs on you, rascal.

"Your honor, said the prisoner, sternly, "this pleasantry has been carried too far. And allow me to say, sir, that you are the most marvelous ignoramus man that ever sat upon the public bench. Where were you brought up, that you haven't even suspected that for two days you have been holding an inquest on the pretended murder of an Egyptian mummy?

"A mummy!"

"Of course, sir, and if you had conducted your examination properly, you would know that you are addressing Count de la Pipe, a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

"My lord, said the judge, "I beg a thousand pardons. I hope your lordship will forget.

"I will forget every thing. Give me my mummy, and try in future to obtain experts who will come a little nearer than three or four thousand years in guessing at the date of a person's death.

The police magistrate, very much mortified at his blunder, gave up the mummy, but he never heard the last of the story.

Mr. McElrath on Mr. Greeley.

The *Century*, which is now under the able direction of Mr Thomas McElrath, to whom the *Tribune* is indebted for its financial prosperity, quotes and comments upon the opposing notices of Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley. Mr Greeley preferring the principles of his party to fifty Unions, Mr. Weed the Union to fifty parties.

The *Century* does not affect to doubt the patriotism of Mr. Greeley, but explains, as follows, why it never rises to a higher level than partisanship.

"The truth is, Mr Greeley's fixed, steady contemplation of a single point only, instead of embracing the whole range of any subject, disqualified him altogether for the duties of a great statesman, and renders him an unsafe counselor. With him Republicanism is only one thing at a time—now it may be temperance, now tariff, now anti-slavery—each in its turn paramount, but any grand system of politics or political economy, with checks, balances and compensations, he has not yet grasped. Hence it is that he has never been influential, either in Congress or at Albany, except when he has been acting with his party in the minority. His neutral inclinations seem always to run in opposition to the majority, and he has been so frequently mortified at the very unmeaning support thus vouchsafed to him, that he has at last arrived at the conclusion that he is safest in the company of those with whom he is acting witness the triumph of their principles.

From Punch.

WORSE AND WORSE.—What's the difference between a man with a sore throat and a Mauritius cheroot? Why, the one is a man ill, and the other's a Man iller.

Don't frown, reader, please. The cold weather has really frozen up our flow of wit, and this is the first symptom of its having begun to thaw.

THE CHINESE CAMPAIGN.

(To Sir Edgar Lees.)

I give thee all I can no more,
Though poor the offering be;
My heart and hand all the store
That I can give to thee.

TRUTHFUL CHARITY.—Great absorbents are small reflectors.

DINNER AND TEA TRAITS.—You never hear one woman invite another to dinner out of pity, any more than you ever hear one man ask another to come and take tea with him. No; it would seem that women's hearts melted and softened by the tea cup, and that men's souls flew open to each other with the table cloth. Who is there to explain it? It takes several knives and forks to dig into a man's secret, but one teaspoon will unlock a woman's breast at any time.

THE NAKED TRUTH.—He who travels through life in the hope of jumping into the *chaussure* of another, mostly goes on a boot less errand.

"YOU GIVE ME QUITE A TURN," as the thief remarked when he was put upon the treadmill.

FOR TEA-PARTIES.—Which history of England is the greatest favorite with procrastinators, ladies? Lord Macaulay's, because it begins "I purpose."

APPLICATION OF CHLOROFORM IN NEURALGIA.—The Edinburgh *Medical Journal* contains an account, by Dr. Little, of his successful mode of applying chloroform in neuralgia, &c.

Dr. Little's mode of application is, to take a piece of lint a little less in size than the watch-glass to be used—which need not be more than two inches in diameter—and place it on the hollow side of the glass, pouring on it a few drops of chloroform sufficient to saturate it, and then applying it as close to the part affected, keeping the edge of the glass closely applied to the skin, by covering it with the hand, for the purpose of keeping it in position, as well as of assisting the evaporation of the chloroform. This is done from five to ten minutes, according to the amount of irritation wished for. The patient, during this time, will complain of the gradual increase of burning sensation—does so severe as that produced by a mustard sinapism which reaches its hight in five minutes, and then abates, but does not entirely disappear for more than ten minutes. To insure the full operation of the remedy, it is necessary that the watch glass be rather concave, that it be closely applied to the skin, and that the hand applied over it be sensibly warm. The immediate effect on the application is to remove all local pain in neuralgia.

A WOLF CHASE ON THE ICE.—While James Graham, our wide-awake Sheriff, was out with a party skating on the river, a few days since, he observed, as he was gliding swiftly along over the smooth ice in advance of his companions, a large wolf crossing the river just a few rods ahead of him, when he immediately gave chase. The frightened brute turned down the stream, finding his pursuer would cut him off before he could possibly reach the opposite bank, and ran as fast as he could, which was not at his greatest pace, owing to the smoothness of the ice. The Sheriff, intent on his game, bent his whole energies to accelerating his pace, keeping his eye on the gaunt creature before him, and being a superior skater, he gained upon him at every stroke, but, when within almost reach of the animal, he happened to cast his eye ahead, and there within a half dozen yards was an open stretch of water of several rods in width, into which the wolf sprang, followed, of course, by the Sheriff, who was unable to check his momentum soon enough to avoid the disaster. Finding himself "in for it," he laid hold of the growling, snapping brute, thereby bouyed himself up until his comrades arrived, when he was pulled out, and the cause of his cold bath forthwith killed.—*St. Joseph Traveler.*

AN AFFECTIONATE WIFE.—A little circumstance, says the Troy *Arena*, has just come to us through a friend of the parties, which we are tempted to make public. It is as follows:

A couple, very well known in this city, are at present in Washington, where they came to avoid the scandal of a judicial divorce, and a friend has been employed by the husband to negotiate the matter. The latest mission was in reference to a valuable ring given to the wife before marriage by the husband. "What," said the indignant wife, "do you venture to charge yourself with such a mission to me? Can you believe that I can ever part with the gift which alone recalls to me the days when my husband loved me! No! The ring is my only souvenir of happiness forever departed! The all just here she wept! But I now possess of a once fond husband." The friend insisted The lady supplicated—grew obstinate—threatened to submit to a judicial divorce sooner than part with the ring. The husband, at last confessed that—*she had sold it six months before!*

GARIBALDI AND THE SWORD OF LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE.—The sword of La Tour d'Auvergne, the celebrated French grenadier, having been presented to Garibaldi by the provisional government of Palermo, he received the following letter of thanks:

"Caprera, January 2. I have received the sword of La Tour d'Auvergne, that sword which the Italians have long since devoted to the bravest man of the French army: to the bravest man of an army that trampled under its gigantic steps and buried in the dust the thrones and the pride of Europe. The honor supposes all that the aspirations of a military man, of any man, can dream. I accept it, not only with all the gratitude I am capable of feeling, but in accepting it I feel the weight of thy humanitarian France for oppressed nationalities. The mimetics of the great reformer that are to consecrate the fraternity of peoples pertains still to France."

PASSENGER TRAFFIC BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The usual yearly statistics of the passenger traffic between France and England have just been published by the French consulate-general. It appears that the number of passengers arrived at or leaving the French ports, taking arrivals and departures together, were as follows, in the year 1860: Boulogne, 102,824 passengers; Calais, 74,856; other ports, 5,820; total, 183,500. Compared with the year 1859 the numbers had been, at Boulogne, 95,520 passengers; Calais, 62,311; other ports, 4,668; total, 162,499. In passengers there is thus an increase of 7,000 at Boulogne, or 14½ per cent; at Calais, of 7,541 passengers, or 11 per cent; at the other ports, of 1,152 passengers, or 19 per cent; and on the whole increase of 20,981 passengers, or 13 per cent. The total number of passengers between British and Belgian ports amounted to 275,22 in 1860.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Varieties Theatre—Jean Beate—"Kean the Dark"—Beaux St. Charles Theatre—"The Great American Sea Serpent"—"The Circus."

Academy of Music—Troupe in Japan—"Ibrahim Pasha"—Songs, dances, &c.

Spalding and Rogers's Museum. Immense collection of attractions.

Vannuchi's Museum—Scotch Giantess—Temple of Art.

The Common Council.—There was no quorum of the Board of Aldermen last evening. In the lower Board there was a quorum present and Pleasant Bassewitz occupied the chair. A message from the Mayor approving of the resolution relating to generals in attendance on the 22d inst., was received at the commencement of the meeting. Another message from the Mayor was read vetoing the amendment to the Budget appropriating $40,000 for the cutting of Magnolia and Claiborne canals, on the grounds that the city was too poor, and that the canals would be of no benefit to any but the same evil. The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $100,00. Reports from the Controller and Street Commissioner were received and referred. The Surveyor's monthly report of fees was reported upon the shed roads, describing them as very bad order. The Third District Drainage Commissioner made their report in regard to drainage in the 3d and 4th districts. A petition from Caption R. Prentiss, and others, for a public square in the vicinity of the residence of the Father of Washington's birthday, to be expended for payment of military music, was referred to the Finance Committee.

An resolution from I N Marks, Esq., President of the Firemen's Charitable Association, inviting the members of the Common to participate in the parade of the Fire Department on Monday next, the 4th of March, was read and accepted. Discussion of Mr. Kennedy's report of the Finance Committee, the Budget for 1861 was recommitted to that committee for reconsideration. Mr. Hope stated that the expenses of the year ending on the last day of the year 1860 had been $1,000 less than the estimate. The ordinance vacating the Market houses on the corners where negro ordinances were referred back to the Police Committee. The resolution passed by the upper Board authorizing the Controller to fund certain claims against the city, payable in Parish and City Districts, was adopted, with an amendment making the term one year instead of three. A resolution was read for an appropriation $40,000 from the M Honan fund, to be divided equally among the 5 Parishes for the purpose of fitting out a schoolhouse with slate roofs. The Board then adjourned.

A Man Stabbed by a Woman.—At half past six o'clock last evening a compositor named Tom McCarty was dangerously stabbed by a lady named Hoffman, Jersey or Jenny Parker, in a disreputable house in Gravier street, near the corner of Franklin street, kept by one Charley Hicks, a well known and generally known as the "Short hair Boy." The origin of their difficulty, as we learn it, was that McCarty had a quarrel in the morning with Jenny's paramour, Jack Tate, who would not fight him, and McCarty determined to take up the insult and average it himself. McCarty was rather intoxicated and sitting in the coffee house when Jenny rushed in and stabbed him twice under the region of the heart and once in the right breast. Stung by the pain and bid herself in a stable next to the Pelican truck house, on Baronne street, and McCarty was sent to the Hospital. Officers J. S. Maurice and Sam Flynn soon caught Jenny, and Kit was also arrested as an accessory, but afterwards released. Charley Hicks was likewise jugged for insulting the police.

False Pretences.—Samuel Steward was arrested on board of the steamer Switzerland, at the Slaughter landing, last evening, at the request of W. S. Burgess, who charges him with having obtained from the latter gentleman his money by means of false pretences.

Cut his Throat.—About five o'clock last evening, on Dauphine street, between Marais and Villere two mulattoes, whose names we did not learn, quarrelled about a game of dominoes, and, from coming to blows, one of them cut the other's throat with a knife or razor, afterwards running off and making good his escape. The wounded man, not having been so severely cut, also went away.

Trial of Jack Holmes for Murder—The Jury Acquit Him Without Leaving Their Seats.—Jack Henry, the young man who shot and killed the notorious Jim Porter, on Dryades street, was arraigned for trial yesterday before the bar of the Criminal Court, Judge Hunt presiding. After the usual formalities, Samuel Benning represented the State, and Charles B. Dreux, Esq., appeared for the prisoner. The jury were drawn as follows: V. W. Parker, J. M. Brooks, Jr., James Lynch, John Henry, Walter Smith, William Alexander, J. H. Allen, John Roper, Hugh McCulloch, Avy. Vogel, M. A. Cabouche, and L. D. Montamat. The principal witnesses to the facts of the killing were sworn on behalf of the State, as follows: James Conners, Charles Rowe, John Ryan, Dr. J. Alexander and others. In vine. The testimony of these persons was clear in showing a case of justifiable homicide, Porter having been advancing on Henry with a knife, against a solemn warning, when he was shot. The State's counsel found he had no grounds upon which to ask for a conviction, and gave up the case, leaving the jury to render such a verdict as they chose to do. Mr. Dreux, for the prisoner, summed up the case without any remarks, and Judge Hunt then charged the jury, who retired, and rendered a verdict of not guilty, without leaving their seats. The Court ordered the Sheriff to discharge the prisoner, and Henry then left the courtroom after bowing his thanks to the Court and jury.

Recorder Emerson's Court.—Pedro Rolle, malaun, in default of giving bond, is held for examination on the 14th March, the prosecutor, Edward J. Natoss, No. 66 St. Charles street, makes the following representations: On the 16th inst. he left the store on Saturday and Sunday last, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and in the morning, while he was in his store on St. Charles street, Bellemaison went to him, and endeavored by violence and threats to extort the sum of one thousand dollars from him, and on his refusing, Bellemaison left the store, and when whenever he met him, provided he did not comply with his demand. Last Saturday evening a gentleman's pocket was picked of a gold watch whilst in the Ruby Saloon, Magazine street, and Bellemaison, by the Chief of Police, and yesterday those active officers, Smith and Farrell, arrested the thief, one J. R. Lawrence. He was arraigned yesterday morning, and will have to give bond in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance before Recorder Emerson.

Charley Reeves was arraigned yesterday morning, in the matter of the check stealing transaction, on the affidavit of special officer Farrell. The allegations are that on the 22d instant, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Reeves forcibly and feloniously carried away from the pocket of Col. Mackin a pocket-book containing two bank checks, one for $200 and the other for $50, and one memorandum piece, the property of said Col. Mackin. The accused was remanded to prison in default of giving bail of $500 to await examination on the 18th March. P. O'Brien, who is interested in the second check for $50 and Bolivar streets, was charged in the First District police court with having inflicted brutal violence on Margaret Cone, of Johnson street, near Gravier. She avers in her affidavit that on the 16th instant O'Brien went to her house, and there assaulted and beat her violently on the face and body, and injured her so severely that she has since been confined to her bed. Sent to jail to await an investigation on the 14th proximo. John Cordy and Peter O'Neal were arraigned in the Second Police court, charged with having assaulted and beaten Mr. Dickson, who alleges that on Monday last, while asleep in his boarding-house, at the corner of Magazine and Calliope streets, some person or persons (whom he believes to be the accused) abstracted from his pantaloons pockets the sum of $18 in gold and $5 in silver. Remanded to await inquiry on the 4th March.

Second District Recorder's Court—Acting Recorder Fremaux.—Vincent Diberio was sent before the Criminal Court for trial on the charge of breaking and threatening his wife, Christina. Rose McCormick, colored girl, was arraigned for stealing Stephen Joyce's Wm. Books, f. m. c., was held for examination, charged with assaulting Eliza Bolding. Louis Gerard was held to answer for striking officer Ferdinand Smith. Patrick Mahoney was fined $25 for shooting and threatening to kill A. Saggot. Lizzie McGowan, f. w. c., was fined $10 for insulting officer E. Fortier. Victor Amouly, for threatening the life of Mary Thompson, had to furnish bonds in $100 to keep the peace for six months. The eight parties arrested as thieves by the Chief and his specials in a gambling house, and charged by him with vagrancy, were examined and discharged, as he had no evidence to prove the charge, although it is well believed by the police. Charles Beck, alias Monroe, arrested for insulting officer E. Fortier, was discharged. Wm. Farrell, Thomas Collins and Henry Wenner, charged with vagrancy by Sergeant V. Leclerc, were sent to the Workhouse for six months.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE,
Wednesday, February 27, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Attakapas.....T