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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1861.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,920.

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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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By G. Lemonnier, Roche & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Chartres street, 100 Campeachy hats, white shirts and fancy clothing.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, between Poydras and Girod streets, damaged flour; also at 10 o'clock, damaged flour.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, sale continued of jewelry and watches, at the corner of Royal and Toulouse streets.

By R. B. Sykes, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, between Girod and Poydras streets, flour and corn meal.

By H. P. Morgan, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, between Grand and Lafayette streets, flour, at 10½ o'clock, on the Levee, head of Lafayette street, hay, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, head of Girod street, hay.

The Sheriff will sell at auction, this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on Cross street, between Canal and Common, First District, one black horse; and at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, the slave Eliza Salaude.

THE TARIFF ORDINANCE.

The tariff system adopted by the Southern Congress appears to give satisfaction to nobody. This is not very astonishing, for we are yet to hear of a law providing for duties on imports which was not a subject of complaint. When people have to pay money, directly or indirectly, for the support of the Government, they are never ready to pick flaws in the specific legislation by which they are mulcted. Still we must acknowledge that in the case of the particular tariff act under consideration, most of the objections urged against it are not without a foundation in truth. This is so obvious that even our cotemporary of the *Delta*, in general most indulgent towards the doings of the Southern Congress, takes formal exception to several of the provisions of the tariff.

In a previous article we pointed out several serious defects in the ordinance, which are calculated to impair its operation and greatly to embarrass and inconvenience the community. Haste and lack of mature consideration we deem to characterize it. The complaint is universal that it has been ordered to go into effect too soon—that sufficient time has not been allowed the merchants to prepare for it by transferring their orders to Europe for such articles as *extent purchase* may be imported here at less cost than similar products of Northern industry. The dealers who happen to have large stocks of Northern goods on hand will enjoy a marked advantage over those whose supplies are small, and who will be compelled immediately to augment their under the system of duties about to be enforced. It may be appreciated that certain descriptions of trade of which New Orleans has hitherto enjoyed almost a monopoly, will decline. For instance, why should Arkansas continue to make purchases of goods in Louisiana, when the same articles can be procured in Memphis at lower prices? If Southern shoes pay twenty or thirty per cent duty in New Orleans, and pay nothing in Memphis, it is perfectly clear that the latter will wrest from us the major part of this particular branch of commerce, and it is equally certain that we must lose some of our best customers. We are willing to concede that any tariff whatever would to some extent prejudice the business of New Orleans, and that it is impossible to sustain the Government of the Southern Confederacy unless those who expect to live under it are disposed to submit to some sacrifices. But a wise statesmanship will impose these with great discretion, and in so graduated a manner as to materially diminish their burden.

Of the difficulty of enforcing the tariff on the river Mississippi we have already spoken. Either implicit trust must be reposed in the honesty and incorruptibility of the captain of every boat laden with dutiable articles, or it will become requisite to place inspectors on board of every steamer from Pittsburgh to Rocky, Cliffs and Missouri, the moment she enters the waters of Mississippi and Louisiana. The incentives to smuggling along a route so difficult to protect, and offering so many facilities for successful contraband, will prove well nigh irresistible.

We are in hopes that the present system will be of short duration, and will soon be superseded by one of a more general character, framed in a more uniform manner, and designed to secure precisely the lowest amount of revenue compatible with an economical administration of the Government. It has been suggested that a rate of ten per cent. would probably fulfill this object. This would be a ratio of taxation which the consumers would cheerfully endure. We perceive that the Southern Congress contemplates other sources of revenue than are derived exclusively from duties on imports, since an act has passed that body one of the sections of which directs an export duty of one eighth of a cent per pound on cotton exported after the 1st of August next. This would be equivalent to a tax of about fifty six cents per bale, and presuming that the States of the Southern Confederacy export some three millions of bales per annum, would produce an income of about one million seven hundred thousand dollars. The duty is very small, and will fall chiefly, if not entirely on the foreign purchaser. It will not, however, apply to any considerable portion of the present crop, as little or none of it will remain in market when the act goes into effect.

THE DUTIES CONSISTENCY.—Our readers know that the New York *Tribune* is hot for coercion, deaf against compromise, and furious against the seceding States. To show the inconsistent and unnecessary of this same *Tribune*, it is only necessary to go back to the middle of December, and to extract from its columns the above well editorial passage distinctly affirming the right of secession. It appeared on the 17th of that month.

We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our view of this matter (the right of secession) to tell us frankly whether they do or do not agree with Mr. Jefferson a statement in the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive their *just powers from the consent of the governed*, and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, &c. &c. We have never heard this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. And yet we do not see how, if it was *sound in the British empire in the colonies of colonists in 1776*, *we do not see why it would not justify the secession of three millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861*?

MASONIC ELECTIC.—We are indebted to R. Cocorn, No. 1 Hyacinth, 120 Tchoupitoulas street, and No. 1 Poydras street, for copies of this interesting and instructive periodical. The Masonic Review is edited by several distinguished Masons, and is issued monthly at the low price of one dollar per annum. It contains articles of interest to the craft. The Masonic is a great labor work.

The Washington City correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphed to that paper on the evening of the 20th ultimo that "intelligence from the most trustworthy Union delegates to the Virginia Convention states emphatically that Indiana Congress shall adopt some plan of conciliation before adjournment, their State will secede, despite all efforts to prevent such a disastrous course.

DUTIES ON NORTHERN GOODS.—Collector Coppens, of Charleston, has received from the Secretary of the Treasury the following dispatch, explanatory of the operation of the Tariff act:

MONTGOMERY, February 22.
W. F. COPPENS, Collector, Charleston, S. C.:
Goods imported in any of the United States which are in use at this Confederacy, are exempt from duty without relation to the time of import, if the goods were really purchased on or before the 23d instant.
C. G. MEMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Southern newspapers are in the habit of quoting largely from the Springfield (Illinois) *Journal* as the organ of the President elect. Any thing particularly extra seems to pop up in the South, and in the set exclamatory manner. In a late leader, the editor of the *Journal* says, "to protect the South in their clearly defined, constitutional rights, we are willing to use force. Illinois in their defense will cheerfully yield her quota of men, property and life, should such necessity ever arise."

Aye—we are all willing of any honorable adjustment of existing national differences. We are also in favor of supporting the Constitution and maintaining the Union, and enforcing the laws, and we will stand by Mr Lincoln in the discharge of his duties.

Will our Southern exchanges give this an airing? *Mobile Commercial.*

With much pleasure, especially as you are one among the very limited number of Black Republican sheets which suffer their readers occasionally to behold the Southern side of the question.

Says the Louisville *Courier* of the 25th of February:

We have seen a letter from Hon. J. P. Benjamin to a gentleman in this city, announcing his intention to depart from the established rule of his life so far as to participate for the first time one or more of the more prominent of those who have given publicity to the infamous calumny in relation to the conduct of Major Anderson. He was studying for his profession in New Orleans at the time at which he was said to have been personally appealing against a disposition of the secessionists had at his door.

A MILLIONAIRE.—It is said that Robert J. Walker has at last become a millionaire, by the decision made in the Supreme Court, involving the title to a quicksilver mine in California, estimated to be worth ten millions of dollars. Mr. Walker is the proprietor of one-fifth of this valuable mine, and was offered net long ago $2,000,000 for it, provided the company could get a favorable decision. That decision has now been given, and Mr. Walker, to use his own words, "is begger in the morning and boss by noon, he is a millionaire."

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Five Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Canadian—Advance in Bank Rates—Another Decline in Cotton.

Portland, February 28—The steamship Canadian, Capt. Graham, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Line, arrived at this port this morning.

The Canadian sailed from Liverpool on Thursday, the 14th, and called off at Londonderry Friday evening, the 15th, whence she brings five days' later intelligence from Europe than before received.

Included therein is the weekly report of the Liverpool Cotton market for the week ending with Friday, the 15th, forwarded by telegraph to Londonderry.

Steamships Arrived Out.

The Canadian mail steamship North Briton, from Portland, whence she sailed on the 2d instant, arrived out at Liverpool on the 11th.

The Hamburg American packet Teutonia, from New York, arrived off Cowes the 5th instant.

Liverpool Cotton Market—The Week by Circular Reports.

Liverpool, February 15—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool Cotton market, the week just ended, amounted to 32,000 bales, including 3000 taken on speculation and 2000 for export.

The week's business closed very dull. Holders are pressing their stocks on the market. The middling and lower grades have declined ¼d. since Friday, the 8th.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. say the business in Cotton is very dull. They quote a decline of ¼d on the middling and ¼d. on the lower qualities, and report the market as having closed with a downward tendency.

The sales today, Friday, were confined to 1000 bales, including 1000 taken by speculators. The prices still show a downward tendency.

The Brokers circular quotes Fair Orleans at 7¾d., and Middling Orleans at 7¼d.

The stock of Cotton in Liverpool is uncumbering, while the consumption is largely declining. Such were the rumors a short time since at Manchester.

Manchester Trade.

The recent advices from Manchester are of an unfavorable character.

The market for both manufactured goods and yarns closed very dull at a slight decline on all qualities.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, February 14—Breadstuffs are dull and declining.

Provisions are quiet.

London Money Market.

London, February 14—Consols to day closed at 93¼ to 92.

The Bank of England has advanced its rates to 8 per cent.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL NEWS.

Capitulation of the Fortress of Gaeta.

The Fortress of Gaeta has capitulated to the Sardinian forces. The Royal family retired on a French steamer.

The garrison are prisoners of war till the city of Messina, in Sicily, also surrenders.

Sale of the Steamship Adriatic.

New York, February 28—The United States mail steamship Adriatic, of the Havre and Southampton line, has been sold for $190,000.

News from Washington.

The President's Course.

Washington, February 28—The select committee of five on the President's course in reviewing the South Carolina commission, reported yesterday. The majority report, signed by Messrs Dawes, of Massachusetts, Howard, of Ohio, and Reynolds, of New York, says it cannot understand why the President assumed to hold an official communication with South Carolina, for, under the principles of his annual message, the Commissioners could not be regarded otherwise than engaged in a revolutionary effort to subvert the Government, and it was the plain duty of the President to enforce the laws against any individual known or suspected of complicity in treasonable movements.

The majority of the committee cannot see any circumstance justifying the President in entertaining diplomatic intercourse with South Carolina, except on the assumption that South Carolina was an independent power, and that President, by officially recognizing, involved to some extent negotiation with a rebellious State.

Mr. John Cochrane's minority report defends Mr. Buchanan, and denies the official recognition of the Commissioners from South Carolina. He attributes censure to party feeling.

The Report of the Committee of Thirty-Three.

The resolutions of the Committee of Thirty Three, which will be considered to day, say that all attempts to obtain the return of fugitives are in derogation of Constitutional obligation.

That no power outside of the slave States has a right to interfere with slavery.

That all mobs and hindrances to return fugitives should be discountenanced.

That there is no conflicting elements in society, nor any sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union.

That faithful observance to Constitutional obligations by all States is essential to the peace of the country.

That it is the duty of the Government to enforce the Federal laws, to protect Federal property and preserve the Union of the States.

That each State has a guaranteed secure to the citizens of other States, receiving them, the same protection as afforded its own citizens.

Each State is requested to enact laws to prevent and punish any attempt at lawless invasion in any other State or Territory.

That the President request the Governors of all the States to communicate these resolutions to their Legislatures.

Lincoln and the Authorities of Washington.

Washington February 28—The city authorities took leave of Mr Buchanan yesterday, receiving a pleasant reply.

Subsequently they called on Lincoln, who warmly welcomed them, saying that much of the bad feelings existing between the North and South were through a misunderstanding. He never had other than kind feelings towards his fellow citizens, and hoped they would be better pleased when they knew one another better, as he had no intention to withhold any of their rights.

Preparing for Sea.

Norfolk, February 28—The United States frigate of war Germantown is getting ready to go to sea.

The New Plan of Adjustment.

Washington, February 28—Leading border State members of the Peace Conference express satisfaction with Franklin's plan of adjustment, and think their States can be held in the Union.

Mr Crittenden is confident that Virginia will acquiesce.

Fort Sumter.

Washington, February 28—Late advices received from Charleston state that President Jeff Davis had a long interview with Major Anderson, and rumor subsequently says there will be no fighting at Fort Sumter.

Gen. Twiggs Declines to Join the Southern Army.

A member of Twiggs's staff says that Gen. Twiggs has declined to enter into the service of the State of Georgia or of the Southern Confederacy.

The Fugitive Anderson.

Washington, February 28—The Senate is in executive session on the case of the fugitive slave Anderson.

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, February 28—In the House, to day, Mr Herron, of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably upon the act relative to the fees of the Justices of the Peace in New Orleans, and the acts amending two articles of the Civil Code.

The bill forming a new parish out of Union, Jackson and Claiborne was reported favorably upon, but the House refused to make it the order of the day for Saturday.

The Committee on Printing reported against any law contrary to the present law of public printing.

Mr Lindsay, from the Committee of Finance, reported unfavorably on the bill authorizing the city of New Orleans to invest the McDonogh fund for city funds.

The same member presented a letter from A. H. Osborne, of Brooklyn, New York, asking that New Jersey and the Southern District of New York be included in the invitation to the Western border States to join the Southern Confederacy. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr Ewing's joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Saturday was tabled.

The resolution removing the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works being the order of the day, was taken up and laid over till Tuesday.

Many local bills were referred.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

Washington, February 27—In the House a motion to reconsider the vote whereby Mr Corwin's amendments to the Constitution failed yesterday to receive a two thirds vote, was carried by 128 against 62.

Amid great confusion the amendment was adopted by 132 against 65.

The result gave rise to tremendous applause from the Republican and Democratic sides and the galleries.

The Post Office Appropriation bill came up and was displaced at one o'clock by the report of the Select Committee.

Mr Hale objected to the resolutions going to a third reading. They were made the special order for half past twelve to morrow.

Mr Wilson's amendment to the Post Office bill was carried by 71 against 19.

On motion of Mr. Gwinn, the amendment was reduced to a million by 59 to 14.

Invitation to Critcenden and Johnson.

Cincinnati, February 28—The City Council have invited Messrs Critcenden and Johnson to accept the hospitalities of the city on their return from Congress.

The Doctrine of Secession.

Washington, February 28—The select committee of five, in the report of a resolution on the doctrine of secession, assert that it is the duty of the centralizing powers of the Government to enforce the laws in every part of the country with military, if civil authority is insufficient.

Messrs. Cochrane and Branch dissented from the report.

Stricken from the Army Roll.

Washington, February 28—Gen. Twiggs has been stricken from the army roll as a coward and traitor.

Abstraction of Books.

Washington, February 28—The select committee on the abstraction of books by members of Congress report they regard the entire charge groundless.

The House has concurred in the Senate's amendment stopping the mails in the seceding States.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Oregon and Washington War Debt bill was concurred in.

Mr. Stanton ineffectually endeavored to get the Volunteer bill up.

The House's Post Office Appropriation bill, as amended, passed.

REPUBLICAN DISSENSIONS.—We have recently seen, says the *National Intelligencer*, repeated intimations of an apprehended division in the ranks of the Republican party, growing out of considerations attaching partly to the *personnel* of the incoming Cabinet, and partly to the policy that shall preside over the conduct of the Administration in regard to the seceding States. As our relations to the successful party are not such as to afford us the opportunity of obtaining any personal knowledge of such reported dissensions, we cite, for the information of our readers, the subjoined statements made on this subject by the intelligent and well informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *American*, who, in a letter under date of the 18th instant, writes as follows:

While there have been no additional givings out as to the construction of the Cabinet, no doubt is entertained that the Democratic wing of the Republican party will concentrate their strength upon Mr Chase, as the representative man of their interest, and of those who are undisciplined to any compromise or concession. Mr. Lincoln will be compelled to meet a conflict of policy among his own political friends at the very threshold here, and to decide precisely between the opposing sentiments. They are now divided into distinct organizations, one being for a moderate and conservative and the other for a radical course. As the administration of government is in its very nature conservative, it is almost impossible that Mr. Lincoln should adopt any other policy, after he shall have informed himself of the actual state of public affairs, which he could not necessarily appreciate at a remote distance from the capital, and surrounded by influences such an atmosphere more or less affected with local prejudice or partisan sentiment.

Maryland.

A State Convention, irregular, but in which most of the counties of Maryland were represented, was in session at Baltimore on Monday and Tuesday last. The Hon. E. F. Chambers, of Kent county, presided, and Jas. T. Bagbold, J. C. Groome, David M. Perine, John G. Hume, Andrew Resch, and Henry G. S. Key, each representing one of the Congressional districts of the State, acted as Vice Presidents.

The object of the Convention was to take into consideration the position of Maryland in reference to the present national difficulties, and its deliberations resulted in the adoption of an address and a series of resolutions, of which the Baltimore *American* gives the following summary

The action proposed is simply to wait. The resolutions assert that a full and fair expression of the popular will is most likely to be had by the adoption of the recent recommendation of the Governor, and that it is now asserted that the Governor will by proclamation authorize such a movement, in the event of a failure upon the part of Congress and the Peace Conference to adopt any satisfactory plan of compromise. The Convention approves that purpose, and adjourned until the 12th of March, to await the Governor's action, unless, intermediately, the State of Virginia shall secede, when the Convention is to be immediately reassembled at the call of its President. If the Governor declines to call a Sovereign Convention previous to the 12th proximo, then the Convention will at once recommend to the people the propriety of the selection of delegates to such a Convention.

The tone of the address, as well as the purport of the resolutions, is conservative, and free from any aspersion of the motives of those differing from the sentiment represented in the Convention. Practically, whilst the Convention dissents from the policy which has been pursued by Governor Hicks, and refused to place himself in antagonism with him, the action of the body is substantial admission that the people of the State are not now, and have not at any previous time been, prepared to adopt a course so extreme as the assembling of a Sovereign Convention."

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, February 27—At 10 o'clock last night, as Mr Van Wyck, M. C. from Orange county, N. Y., was returning alone from the room of Hon Preston King, on Capitol Hill, he was assaulted by three assassins, whose object appeared to take his life. As Mr Van Wyck was approached by one of the villains, who, when pistol alongside, made a desperate lunge at the breast with a knife. The blade penetrated Mr. Van Wyck's overcoat and undercoat, and also passed through a triple folded copy of the Globe and nearly through a pocket memorandum book. It was a most fearful blow, and but for the copy of the Globe and memorandum book would have been fatal. Mr Van Wyck immediately turned and struck his assailant down.

At the same moment a second assailant came up and struck at Mr Van Wyck with a knife, a blow from which he was severed in his left hand while warding off and at the same time Mr Van Wyck knocked down his second assailant with his right hand. Immediately thereafter Mr Van Wyck was recognized by one who passed out, and fired at his first assailant, who fled, but Mr Van Wyck, at this moment, was himself knocked down by a second blow from a third assassin, which struck him on the back of the head. The wounds then made off with their probably wounded companion. After the assassins had retreated Mr Van Wyck recovered his composure and managed to return to his rooms at the National. It is thought Mr. Van Wyck is not seriously injured, although he is obliged to keep his bed.

More than twenty hours were occupied by the Secretary of the Treasury in opening bids for the eight million loan. There were 100 bidders. The average amount offered on the bid for was a fraction over 20 cents.

Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, has declined the Sardinian mission.

Mr Hutchinson, of the Senate this morning, and received a cordial greeting.

WASHINGTON, February 28—Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning as soon as it was known that Lincoln had arrived on the early train. It was universally fully sought to conceal the facts, especially from the newspaper press, his appearance here being a most unfortunate one in few political friends in confidence. He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction, without any formality, and immediately driven to Willard's Hotel.

He was yesterday advised to come hither without delay.

Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this P. M., and the Mayor of Washington was to make a welcome address, but Lincoln has thus spoiled the programme. About 10 o'clock Mr. Seward, accompanied by Mr. Seward, paid his respects to President Buchanan, spending a few minutes in general conversation. Senator Bigler and Representative Covington were also in the room of Mr. Buchanan when he entered, and were accordingly introduced to the President elect. Mr. Lincoln afterwards returned to his hotel.

Presidential Party at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 23—A very large crowd greeted the arrival of the train bringing the Presidential party at York. Mr Wood announced from the rear platform that Mr. Lincoln was not on board, leaving some direct to Washington. Mr Wood then introduced Robert Lincoln, who happened to stand beside him, and very much to the latter's astonishment.

At 11 40 the train passed the Maryland boundary. The committee from Baltimore joined the party at Harrisburg, consisting of W. G. Snethen, W. S. Marshall, L. Blumenberg, D. Jenkins, J. W. F. Gwinn, J. M. Farmer and F. S. Corkran, the latter on behalf of the electoral college. All of them feel very indignant in the want of confidence in the citizens of Baltimore, as evinced by Mr. Lincoln's course, though it is understood he was opposed to it, but overruled by other parties, who have assumed control of his movements. The crowd looked up at the Calvert street depot, and on the arrival of the train greeted it with groans of learning that Lincoln was not on board.

Arrangements had been made here for securing the safe and respectful transit of Mr Lincoln through the city. The police force were out, and fully equipped, and the leading men were anxious that no indignity should have been manifested. The apprehension entertained was that certain disreputable parties who had attached themselves to the Republican organization here, and who were expected to make a demonstration, would have assumed the leading in the matter of some disgraceful, if not actual disturbance, otherwise there was no reason to apprehend any thing unpleasant here.

SKATING IN SNOW.—In Montreal the skating pond is roofed over, so as to prevent its being covered with snow. It is lighted at night, and the band of the Canadian Rifles generally attends. The ladies frequent it, wearing short dresses, looped up so as to be out of the way, and Turkish trowsers.

NEW YORK, February 23—The bids for the United States eight million loan amounted to $1,000,000 at 20 15 100 to 100 per cent.

The steamer New York left to day for Brement and Southampton, with 21 cabin and 70 steerage passengers.

The New York banks bid for $2,500,000 of the loan at 20 per cent. It is understood to be rejected. The remainder of the Keitchum Son & Co. for $2,841,000 at 20 15 100 per cent. was accepted. There was a Boston bid for $100,000, a portion of which also was rejected. The average of the awards is 20 [illegible] per cent.

A SNEEZE—Lord Dundreary has created a great deal of amusement all over the country on account of the immense importance he puts upon a sneeze. It would seem from the following chemical and other allusions that he has foundation for its importance, for Pliny says that *to sneeze is the right* and derived from *into, to the, it*, and means a place of burial, the grave. Tiberius, otherwise a sour man, would perform this rite of blessing most punctually to others, and expect the same from others to himself. Aristotle has a problem, "Why sneezing *from noon to midnight was good, but from night to noon unlucky*." St Austin tells us that the ancients were accustomed to go to bed again if they sneezed while they put on their shoes. When Themistocles sacrificed in his gallery, before the battle of Xeres, one of the soothsayers sneezed, and Euphrantides, the soothsayer, presaged the victory of the Greeks and the overthrow of the Persians. When the Greeks were consulting concerning their retreat in the time of Cyrus the Younger, it chanced that one of them sneezed, at the noise whereof the rest of the soldiers called upon God as their preserver. Trade tells us that when the King of Mesopotamia sneezes, acclamations are made in all parts of his dominions. The Siamese wish long life to persons sneezing. And the Persians look upon sneezing as a happy omen, especially when repeated often.

RESUSCITATION AND DIARRHEA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for the consumption and diarrhea to be obtained at No. 127 St. Ann street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening—Varieties Theatre—"Jeanie Deans" "Thirty-Three next Birthday"—Dauce.

St. Charles Theatre—"The Pet of the Petticoats"—"Margot, the Poultry Dealer."

Academy of Music—"Twenty with Japan"—"Downfall of Africa"—Solos, dances, &c.

Spalding and Rogers's Museum—Immense collection of curiosities

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

Found $500,000.—Yesterday morning a large pocket-book was found on the levee. It contained valuable papers, deed, wills, &c., in the Spanish language, supposed to be worth $500,000. These documents are Mexican, and were owned the property of Don Augustin Maria Aguirre, of Mexico, a gentleman recently arrived in this city. The Chief of Police, through special officer Farrell, found the owner and returned to him the pocket-book.

The Coroner's Quarterly Report.—The Coroner's last quarterly report to February 28th shows 176 cases of inquest. Of these cases, 97 were subjects, by birth, of the United States, 20 of Ireland, 18 of Germany and 6 of France. The ages varied from 2 days to 100 years.

Fire—A fire broke out at the corner of Canal and Bienville streets last evening in a kitchen of the house of Mrs. Gallagher, on Rampart street, near Poydras. The kitchen only was destroyed.

Larceny—Last night Mary Curran was arrested for having stolen some of the stock of Messrs. Macon and Bonneval, Baronne street. She was locked up in the First District.

First District Court—Judge T. G. Hunt.—Catherine Kernon, accused of larceny, was discharged by nol. pros.

The following informations were filed by District Attorney E. M. Reputado: Against John Conlon, for murder; Charles Williams, Francis Hahn and William White, for robbery; Stephen Rees and Leonard Rossman, for trading with a slave, and against Joseph Kilbourne, Joseph Roth, Martha Roth, Joseph Barnett and Jacob ——, for malicious mischief.

Theodore Lotz was tried for larceny, and acquitted.

Ignatius Santa Cruz alias Payneto Verdo, for larceny, and convicted. Mr. Rousseau, for the prisoner, moved for a new trial.

John Cousins pleaded guilty of carrying concealed weapons, and was sentenced to five days' imprisonment and $50 fine. John Dillahan pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sentenced to five days' imprisonment and $10 fine. Tim Hanlon had been twice open to justice on a similar plea, and was sentenced to one week's imprisonment and $50 fine.

The charge against Charles McCarty, alias Anderson, of being a dangerous and suspicious character, and threats with intent to kill, and Patrick Dickens, charged with assault and battery, were dismissed, there being no further evidence against them.

George D. Wolf was tried for harboring runaway slaves and was convicted.

Recorder Blanchet's Court—George Carlink and Antoine Gaudin were tried for stealing a horse, the property of Mr. Jos. Bonnet, and battery upon him by Chas. Prat, of Drysdale's Market. J. H. Rose, of H. Bares, assigned for the assault and battery upon Prat. The case was dismissed.

Xavier Fabre were prosecuted by Mr. Rousseau, for the crime of sodomy. The case was dismissed. The Recorder ordered the prisoner into custody, to be tried for the crime of rape, committed on Mrs. Mary Ann Fabre, his wife, on the 22d inst. Fabre was committed to the parish prison on the ground, as the Recorder was perfectly morose at his conduct.

Mrs. Bernard Carlisle, of the political prisoner, was discharged, the Recorder being satisfied that she had been imprisoned through mistake.

Mr. Charles Rousseau, counsel for the prisoner, moved for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, returnable to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Rousseau moved for a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Bernard Carlisle, which was granted, returnable to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Rousseau moved for a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Bernard Carlisle, which was granted, returnable to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—Those who have experienced the invigorating effects of this celebrated vegetable preparation upon the system, the stomach, liver, bowels, and nervous system, will be glad to learn that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as a preventive against the prevalence of Fever and Ague during the coming season, is fast growing into general use in the West. A course of this invigorating medicine, prior to the season, is recommended as a safeguard against the disease, which is prevalent in the West, and which is fast spreading in the East. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. feb27 6tds

DIED.

At her residence, 115 Carondelet street, on the 28th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE CASTANIE, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, aged 76 years.

At his residence, 115 Carondelet street, on the 28th instant, Mr. CASTANIE, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, aged 76 years.

Young Men's Benevolent Association.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Benevolent Association will be held at the Hall, corner of Carondelet and Julia streets, on MONDAY, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. By order of the President.
JOHN A. BRADY, Recording Secretary.

Wanted.

A SITUATION as Wet Nurse, by a German woman speaking English, having a child. Apply in Royal street, No. 44.

Wanted.

YOUNG MAN about 18 years of age, speaking English, German and French, to assist in the Grocery business. Apply to J. ALBERT, 3 Chartres street.

Wanted.

A GOOD WASHERWOMAN and IRONER. A German woman preferred. Apply in Royal street, No. 44.

Bank Certificate Lost.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of Stock of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, issued to the undersigned, for 100 shares, has been made to the Bank, and a duplicate certificate has been issued in lieu thereof. CHARLES A. DE CORDOVA.

COGNAC—Landing ex ship Rosalie, from Bordeaux, 1 quarter pipe Cognac, brand Hy. Seguin. CHAUDET & NEF, 147 and 149 Royal st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—Landing ex ship Rosalie, from Bordeaux, 1 case Champagne Wine, brand Hy. Seguin. CHAUDET & NEF, 147 and 149 Royal st.

CHARITABLE NOTICE—Any person knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Peter Stewart, a native of Scotland, will confer a favor by addressing HORNSBY & BROTHER, Commercial Place.

CHERRIES—Landing ex ship Rosalie, from Bordeaux, 1 quarter pipe Cherries, brand Hy. Seguin. CHAUDET & NEF, 147 and 149 Royal st.

CHERRIES—Landing ex ship Rosalie, from Bordeaux, 1 quarter pipe Cherries, brand Hy. Seguin. CHAUDET & NEF, 147 and 149 Royal st.

BRANDIES—BRANDIES—100 packages in bond, of the following favorite brands: Grand Dupuy, Sancy & co. Extra GUC, Rabiers, A. Belgrande, Arzac Belgrande, Gelot, Falleron, Gibon, Hennessy & Co. For sale by S. FLANNAN, 40 Old Levee st.

Choice Havana Cigars.

100,000 Intitulidos.
100,000 Regalias, Partagas, Cabanas, Cabargas and Designios.
600,000 Media Regalias, Montelinas, Torros, Flor de Cuba, Cuesta Abajo, Perfecciones, Minas, Secundos, Rio Hondo, &c.
100,000 Flor de Cabanas, Cabanas and Trabucos, Figaro, Flor de Vega, Llaga Simonna, &c.
100,000 Conchas and Operas, Be Flor Ultra, Tip Top, Hermosos, &c.
200,000 Regalias Intitulados, Regalias Londres, Regalias de Lujo, Millars and Regalia Choice of various brands. In store and for sale, at the lowest market rates, by GUMA & MASICH, No. 59 Tchoupitoulas street.

IN CUSTOMHOUSE STORES.—150 baskets Pignolo Nutty, Fras & Co; 100 do fruits in juice, Lubarie. For sale by BLANCHARD & GIRAUD, 71 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Alice Provost, from Bordeaux—50 barrels red wine, 1 do white wine. For sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 10 and 12 St. Louis st.

CIRCLE RICE—Landing ex steamer Empire Parish, 50 cases Circle Rice, for sale by FRED. AVET, New Stand at Old Levee st.

MEXICAN TOBACCO—Just received from Tampico, from Vera Cruz, 5 bales Mexican Tobacco, for sale by J. & J. TARIDS, 4 Old Levee st.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS—Cosme Londres, 5,000 Regalia Britanicas, 5,000 Conchas, 5,000 Venus Medium Regalia, 20,000 Superior Regalia, 20,000 Especiales, Candelas, Bouquets, Sidonias, Cervantes, Imperiales, Regalias Elegante, Small Regalias and Regalia Del Rey, in store and for sale by CARALLERO & RASCALDIS, 15 Old Levee st. feb22 Between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

HAVANA CIGARS—Regalias Medias Reales and Conchas de Fronteras, Flor de Rivas and Intitulados brands, landing ex steamship Habana, from Havana; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 94 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

HAVANA SUGAR—50 boxes superior White sugar, 50 do do do Muscovado, 100 do Clayed sugar, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 94 Customhouse st. feb21

LARD—Landing ex steamer Empire Parish, 10 tierces Lard, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 94 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

SHERRY WINE—100 Quarters of dire Importation, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 94 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

HAVANA SUGARS—622 boxes white, yellow and brown Sugar, landing ex brig A. A. Chapman, from Havana, and for sale by J. FLANNAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

TO ARRIVE, per ship Fanny Fisher, from Marseilles—600 kegs Anchovies, Nicoise Fruit Co., Tomatoes, do Must d'Olt; 50 do Olives, Nicoise Fruit Co.; 100 do Capers, Nicoise Fruit Co.; 2 kegs Olives; 100 do pickles; 25 do stuffed olives; 20 barrels green olives; 50 cases Bologna sausage; 100 cases fancy Groceries; 100 cases Macaroni; 100 cases Vermicelli; 100 cases Flower water. DENTZ & CO.

PORTER—100 barrels choice chestnuts daily expected. feb28

CAPERS, per ship Stephen Hallett, from Marseilles, 600 kegs Capers, Nicoise Fruit Co., Tomatoes, do Must d'Olt; 50 do Olives, Nicoise Fruit Co.; 100 do Capers, Nicoise Fruit Co.; 2 kegs Olives; 100 do pickles; 25 do stuffed olives; 20 barrels green olives; 50 cases Bologna sausage; 100 cases fancy Groceries; 100 cases Macaroni; 100 cases Vermicelli; 100 cases Flower water. DENTZ & CO.

PORTER—100 barrels choice chestnuts daily expected. feb28

LANDING ex ship Rosalie, from Bordeaux, and for sale by CHAUDET & NEF, 147 and 149 Royal st.

20 quarter pipes Cognac, 1825, Lamonde Brothers.
10 quarter pipes Cognac, 1825, Lamonde Brothers.
50 pipes, 12 bottles, Cognac, Chateau Margaux.
25 half bottles Claret, Haut Brion.
25 half bottles Claret, Chateau Yquem.
21 half boxes each, Truffles.
336 baskets Champagne.

50 baskets, of 20 sacks each, Corks, No. 1.
1 do do do No. 1.
1 package, of 22 do No. 1.
1 bale of Sacks of 1000 demijohn Corks.
20 do do do 2 dozen Corks.
1 do 15 do
1 do 5 do very fine short Cor