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THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 7th, 1855.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

One of the greatest misfortunes under which this State labors, may be said with entire justice to be rash and hasty legislation. Statutes are manufactured with the rapidity with which newspapers are printed, by the most improved steam presses, or with the velocity with which telegraphic communication can be transmitted from one point of the Union to the other. Parliamentary forms devised by statesmen, to secure deliberation to legislative measures, and to impart maturity to them, are rejected and dispensed with, because they interpose obstacles to the execution of crude schemes of fevered fancy and impulsive innovators. The uncultivated Intellect of this populous tribe of men, in a mood of phrensy or caprice, gives birth to crude ideas which are hastily enacted into law, and the result has been a system of legislation replete with arbitrary rules, discordant provisions, and conflicting principles. Laws free from all obscurity have been made obscure by this legislative experimenting, and the concatenation of statutes upon statute. The confusion, embarrassment, and inconvenience, which have been the happy creations of legislators are inextricable, and have created protracted and expensive litigation among the people. If ever a people could be made capable of discriminating between experiment and salutary change, between innovation and reform, it is our own; for but few have ever had the benefit of a more varied experience. These experiments have been carried on for such a series of years, by men who are incapable of framing a statute in clear and good Anglo Saxon, that the volumes containing them constitute more than an Iliad, and the most laboring pedant, or plodding scholar could not digest them into methodical order, or reconcile their contradictory enactments.

The fundamental error committed by our modern innovators consists in not preparing with due circumspection and meditation the plans of reform which they attempt to execute. They never dream of examining with care the laws which are in force, and which they propose to modify, to see what are the vices and defects which call for the remedial, and what supplementary amendments are necessary, but without any knowledge of the anterior law, they boldly and rashly bring forward a bill to correct some conjectural defect, or to supply some imaginary omission in the law, which is good, or perfect as it stands. They dash traitorously at the career of experimental legislation as a reckless innovation, knowing and caring little about existing laws, or the consequences which are likely to emanate from their acts. In truth they are not aware of the effects of the changes proposed to them, or whether they are in harmony or conflict with antecedent legislation. We are well apprised of the motives which occasion this incessant tampering with the law. They are such as are unworthy of legislators, and merit the hatred and reprobation of the people. They are founded on no enlarged philanthropic principle, or profound acquaintance with the elements of jurisprudence or legislation, calm and continued meditation or intimate and comprehensive knowledge of the springs of humanity, but every change is prompted either by the caprice, egotism, zeal, or lust of dominion, for the sake of change, or the idiosyncrasy, or whim, or passion of the unlettered representative who originates it.

If an intricate petitioner should lose a law suit through its own ignorance, he proposes a change in the law so that he may succeed in a second trial. A son to whom the parent has made an advancement for his establishment in life is complaining to the Legislature of the mine of the parent to collate, and he moves a resolution in the Legislature, the object of which is to repeal or modify the law relative to collations. Another individual has lost a criminal case because the Judge recapitulated the evidence and charged the jury truly in his opinion, and he proposes a statute to the Legislature to the prejudice of the accused, and on the instigation of the Lee statute a law is enacted depriving the Judge of this power. The Supreme Court reverses two verdicts of juries, and the party who suffers by it or his counsel, besieges the Legislative body to take away from the Court the power to review the finding of juries. Such in a few words are usually the incentives to local changes which are wrought every year by that manufactory of bad laws and unintelligible jargon—the Louisiana Legislature.

Each representative aims to establish a law to fit his own case, or the case of a constituent, and sees but pause to consider the effect on the community, or the public being to benefit himself. All special and precipitate legislation is obnoxious, as it never fails to supersede a long retinue of evils.

The body of our jurisprudence is debauched and marred by its principles of the most venerable antiquity, and consecrated by the wisdom of ages, are assailed and subverted; long established principles are assailed, and thousands of superfluous statutes are accumulated, one upon other, until all the efforts of industry and talent are baffled in endeavoring to ascertain the law which is to govern a given case. Our Courts are made the authorized interpreters of this monstrous jargon, and compel litigants their will to make that intelligible, which has no meaning at all, and was not intended by its authors.

It has always appeared to us that much of our legal reform has commenced in the wrong way. The great edifice of jurisprudence should not be repaired like an ordinary building, by a serious or hypocritical show of work here and there. In the latter instance, the architect can remove the decayed and mouldering pile and replace them with new and sound ones; but not so with the former. Partial repairs without a comprehensive survey and exploration of the entire edifice, will render the beauty and symmetry of the edifice a nullity. It must be symmetrical, consistent and harmonious in its materials and proportions. The *tout ensemble* must be free of all incongruities and irregularities. An harmonious combination can only be effected by a complete examination of all its parts, before any particular department can be touched.

The laborious class of society is generally inert and passive, and wishes for nothing except to be protected by government, and to be let alone. It rarely interferes actively in the affairs of State, and is patient under suffering until it becomes intolerable. Political experiments know this, and therefore it is a most rare case that they make experiments of their wild theories and mesmeric social dogmas. They suppose the people capable of bearing any weight of suffering, and diminished to resist any exercise of authority, how unjust and oppressive soever it may be. But it would be well to reflect, that human patience can be exhausted, and that there is a limit beyond which endurance ceases to be bearable; and when the people do rise to defend themselves against wanton and long continued aggression, their oppressors are apt to lament their own folly and injustice.

In casting our eye over the mesmeric reports of our legislative proceedings, which, we suppose of Baton Rouge permit us to see, we have been astonished at the boldness and precipitation with which resolutions and bills are introduced for the amendment and repeal of laws, instead of taking up some particular branch of the law, and revising and amending it, mooted topics are seized upon, and modified or repealed without any reference to that branch of the law as a whole. Each member considers himself capable of acting the part of a reformer, without the slightest knowledge of any one department of jurisprudence or the true principles of legislation. They would frame a statute to suit each occasion as it arises, as it is erected to meet the exigency of the moment, no principle of general application can be derived from it. Every law made *pro re nata* is liable to objection, because of its being solely applicable to isolated emergencies, and not fitted upon comprehensive philosophical principles.

But as long as the people will send incompetent delegates to the capitol to make laws to govern, nothing better can be expected. Every patriot must indulge the hope that November next will witness a complete change in talent, intelligence and reputation of our Legislature.

The Weather has taken a new phase, and the now warm with a moist atmosphere, the thirdsown rain. We trust the portent will not fail, for thus far the winter has been remarkably dry, and consequent drought. In many parts of Louisiana it has not experienced so dry a winter. The cisterns are all empty, and the whole city has for some weeks been consuming river water. The planters in the interior complain bitterly of the pernicious effect of the drought on vegetation.

☞ Our acknowledgements are due Senator Benjamin for the ship and interesting report of Mr. Pin Schoolcraft through that partially on board of omnibus ships.

Beautiful Magazine.—We are indebted to B. Drew, No. 91 Canal street, for the February number of Harper, such a capital item may it is full of excellent articles, admirably illustrated.

Steamer Hoodman Burn.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that on the 25th ult. the steamer Hoodman, which on her way from New Orleans, struck a snag about half way between Cairo and St. Louis, and who so almost damaged that her officers could achieve no distance, left the river and proceeded to the island of Cairo, Illinois, for the purpose of their effects. The snag successfully sank, other part of the vessel had been removed. The Hoodman was insured for $15,000 in St. Louis, and those was insured on her cargo to the amount of $15,000 in New Orleans.

☞ The German Company have been playing Shakespeare's "Richard the Third." The *Deutsche Zeitung* says that this version is by Oettelpp, and is decidedly the very worst that exists. The dialogue is stilted, the verses are jawbreaking in their monotonous, and the rhymes most lame and impotent. We are rather surprised at this; the only language in which Shakespeare has been rendered with anything like a Shakespearian fidelity, is the German. The genius of that tongue, assimilates so closely to the English in flexibility is so vast, and its richness so inexhaustible, that the great Bard in a Teutonic garb, powers almost as wonderful and sublime as in his dress of native English. But it must be acknowledged that no nation on earth has studied Shakespeare so long and devotedly, and interpreted his thoughts so truly as the German.—Even the critics of England—the Campbells, Coleridges and Hazlitts—whose enlightened labors presenting scenes have enabled the world to discern new beauties in the poet, drew their inspirations from the many-sided and profound philosophical views of a Schlegel, a Schlegel, and an Ulrici. Thus the Germans are not only the most judicious critics, but the best translators of Shakespeare. They understand him, enjoy and relish him quite as much in their magnificent translations as we do in the original. And we may add by the way, that the student of Shakespeare who understands German, will be perfectly amused and enraptured at the literal fidelity with which he has been rendered in poetry nearly as noble in expression, while it is identical in meaning. Schlegel's translation of "Macbeth," is so superb a production, that we do not hesitate to place it by the side of its great archetype.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Jan. 26, 1855.

A movement has been made in the Legislature of New York having in view the disbanding of all the military companies in that State, composed of foreigners and commanded by foreigners. We do not want German Teazers, Irish Green Jackets, Prussian Blues, Scotch Highlanders, nor Chinese Sepays. In his remarks in support of his resolutions, Mr. Cooper yesterday referred to the practice now prevalent in the larger cities of organizing so uniter companies and battalions composed wholly of foreigners, bearing foreign names, wearing foreign uniforms, and parading under foreign colors; and said that when, by the liberal character of our institutions and the blessings and advantages of which our laws confer, the subjects of other Governments were invited to our shores, it was never intended they should enter into separate organizations, civil or military, or cultivate an *esprit du corps* amongst themselves calculated to leave them foreigners in feeling and in habit, though they might be as loyal, and strong, allegiance to our laws; and such organizations of naturalized citizens, odd and fantastic in their strange dress, and uttering under strange fancy, would never be tolerated by the mass of the American people.—No one, he said, would complain even if they should not feel that the spirit of foreign and place dear to their hearts in the land they have left. All that was asked of them was, that, having been received as adopted children, they should not conduct themselves as rivals or enemies. It may be allowed that they are none the less attached to our institutions; but it must be apparent that these separate organizations are calculated to excite jealousy.

In the New York Senate Mr. Brooks has brought up the question of the immigration of this country of paupers and felons, sent here by the authorities of the kingdoms from which they have fled. The following resolution has been submitted by him:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration be requested to communicate to the Senate, as early as practicable, the facts in their possession as to the number and character of foreign criminals and paupers arriving from time to time at the port of New York; also what rules and regulations are adopted by the board, if any, as to this class of immigrants, and all information as to the countries from which they are sent, the agents of foreign Governments in their transportation, and the pecuniary consideration given to the State statutes in making provision for their support and disposal.

There is trouble in the Iowa Legislature in regard to the election which lately took place in that body, of a United States Senator and State Judges. The facts of the case are thus stated by the Albany Evening Journal:

"Previous to Friday, the 18th inst., both Houses had resolved upon a joint convention on that day, to elect a United States Senator and five Judges. Soon after assembling on the 5th, the Senate sent a committee to the House to inform that body that the Senate was ready to direct a convention for the purposes named. The House immediately informed the Senate of its readiness to concur, and that body in the assembly chamber. At 10 o'clock the joint convention was organized, and, after several ballots, no choice was effected. The joint convention adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At 2 o'clock, the Senators were again formally received by the House, had several unsuccessful ballotings for Senator, and also for Judges, and the convention adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock next morning—Saturday, the 6th.

On the 6th, each House met in its own chamber. In the Senate, immediately after the reading of the journal, a motion to adjourn was carried, 16 to 13.

On the same morning the House met at 9 o'clock, and soon after ten a committee was appointed to inform the Senate that the House was ready to go into joint convention. When the message was delivered the Senate that body had just adjourned.

The minority of the Senate, however, proceeded to the Assembly chamber, to meet in convention, according to the adjournment of the previous evening—the President of the Senate (who is also ex-officio President of the joint convention) taking the chair, and having decided that it was entirely competent for the joint convention to adjourn from day to day.—He, accordingly, put the question, and declared meeting, and the Speaker of the House presided until a president pro tem. was chosen. His power to do so, as also the very existence of the convention, was denied by the minority of the House. But they were met by a record of adjournment, the decision of the President of the Senate, that the convention was a full quorum, and the acquiescence of four of the minority. And, after the election of a President pro tem., and the withdrawal of the minority of the House, the joint convention proceeded to elect a United States Senator, with the following result: Harmon 22, Grant, 1, Hess, 2, McKay, 1. Judges were also elected, and then the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Senate have since passed a resolution, 17 to 13, declaring that they did not go into convention with the House to elect a U. S. Senator, and declaring the election void.

Mr. Hunter's whig, it will be recollected, was elected by this joint convention, and will undoubtedly claim his seat in the Senate next December.

The Sentinel of this city informs us that sundry packages of the presents sent to the President by the Emperor of Japan in return for those forwarded from hence by the Commodore, were delivered by the Japanese Ambassadors, which made herself at Washington, with them being sundry packages of presents for officers of the expedition, which, under the law, must be deposited, at least temporarily, in the State Department—that is, until Congress may give them leave to accept them. The contents of the packages are said to be pike, swords, writing tables, delicate and fragile ornaments, vases, bowls of glass and other materials, umbrellas mats, belts, jars, cabinets, flower box, lacquered ware, &c. Among those from Japan, stone from Lion Choo, agricultural implements, Japan shine (marked from Bindda) hermetically sealed, samples of sugar cane, seven dogs, two birds, seed wheat from the Cape of Good Hope, &c. We hear that the dogs are of a breed which leads us to the conjecture of the empire keep, as they are very costly. In the time of Charles II a similar imperial present of dogs was sent to Rome by the Emperor of Japan, from which the celebrated Kamperp breed of King Charles spaniels sprang. Those sent to the President by Commodore Perry are much like the King Charles breed of the present day, though considerably larger.

The Army Appropriation bill being under consideration in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Shields, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported some amendments. The first author, gives the President to appoint three suitable persons as commissioners to proceed to the Indian country, and enter into negotiations, and conclude treaties of amity with such Indian tribes as may be disposed to preserve friendly relations with the United States, and to extend to such tribes the most positive assurances of protection and security so long as they strictly adhere to their treaty obligations. The commissioners are to report to the President, and to such military commanders as he shall direct, the names of the tribes who may thus be satisfied to protection and security; and also such tribes as continue refractory, and refuse to enter into amicable negotiations, and who persist in maintaining an attitude of hostility to the United States.

The next amendment proposed was a preamble, declaring that the peace and security of the frontiers of the United States and of their routes of emigration, demand the prompt and effective chastisement of outrages recently committed by the Sioux, and other separate tribes of Indians on both sides of the Rocky mountains, and that it is eminently desirable that such demonstration of the power of the United States shall be made in the accomplishment of that object, as will not only effect a speedy termination of present hostilities, but insure the future good behavior of the lawless tribes generally, as well as of those now actively hostile. And then followed another, authorizing the President, in addition to the employment of any military force which may be disposable, to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding one thousand, when he sends, for whose organization provision is then to be made, and any number of friendly Indians, not exceeding in all five hundred, who they offer their services to be employed as rangers, scouts, hunters, and guides. The service of these Indians is to be for eighteen months.

Mr. Cass opposed employing friendly Indians.

Mr. Shields explained, that they were only to be employed as rangers and guides. He spoke the superiority of mounted rangers over the foot, as there were inclosures numbers of Indians assembling with hostile intentions along Western and Southwestern borders.

No much opposition was made to the employment of Indians, that that portion of the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Hunter was opposed raising volunteers, preferring an increase of the regular force.

Mr. Houston obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

The Senate have been engaged to-day upon private bills, and especially upon the bill of indemnity to Mexico, reported by Mr. Soulé. Amendments which made herself to Mexico during the last war, in the city of Tampico, where she was attacked and taken by a British force.

MAISON ROUGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

By the National Line.

Senate Legislature.

There was a large meeting here last evening, at which resolutions were passed requesting Senator Lacy to resign, and as his refusal to do so, to contest his right to hold his seat in the Senate, as his residence is in New Orleans.

Nothing of importance was done in either branch to-day.

The New Mexican Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 6.—A new treaty with Mexico, embracing the same as the one recently negotiated with Santa Anna, on the principle that "free ships make free goods," has been sent to the Senate, by the President, for ratification.

Congressional.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The proceedings of both branches of the National Legislature to-day, were of an unimportant character.

Re-Election of Senator Seward.

New York, Feb. 5.—Hon. Wm H Seward was to-day re-elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th March next, by a majority of seventeen in the Senate, and sixty-nine in the House.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, Feb. 6.—The weather is moderating but navigation is still suspended both above and below this city.

Cincinnati, Feb. 6.—It has been snowing here nearly all day.

Pittsburg, Feb. 6.—The thermometer here today indicated the temperature of the air at six degrees below zero.

Vicksburg, Feb. 6.—The steamer Alton, bound for New Orleans, passed here at noon to-day. The Mississippi is still rising.

Expected Resumption of Navigation.

Louisville, Feb. 6—Night.—The weather is yet moderating, and a speedy resumption of navigation is expected.

Cincinnati, Feb. 6—Night.—Flour has advanced, the sales made to-day having been at $8 @ 8 06 per barrel. Sales of Whisky at 31 @ 32 cents per gallon, and of Lard at 8½ cents per pound. Business is still very dull.

The Mississippi.

St. Louis, Feb. 6—The weather to-day is very mild, and the ice in the river is thawing. The gauge above the city gave us this afternoon, and the present prospect is in favor of a speedy resumption of navigation.

New York Markets.

New York, Feb. 6—Our Cotton market is less firm to day, there are more sellers than buyers, but there is as yet no quotable decline. Flour is unchanged; we still quote Ohio $8 75 @ 10½, $ bbl. Corn remains at $1 $ bushel for Western mixed.—Old Moss Pork is selling at $18 50, and new at $14 25 $ bbl. We quote Lard in kegs at 14½ @ 15¾, and in bbls. at 16c $ lb. Sales of Rio Coffee at 10c.

Arrival of the Union.

New York, Feb. 5—The steamship Union, from Havre via Cowes, has arrived at this port with intelligence of some interest, although for the most part anticipated to date. The particulars have, however, one important significance, as well where additional and now as where only modifying what has already been received.

The Russian Naval Force.

It is now ascertained that the Russians have only two available vessels of war at Sebastopol.

The Re-Invasion of the Dobrudscha.

The particulars of the reported re-invasion of the Dobrudscha by the Russians, show that it was an affair of very little moment. The previous account had greatly exaggerated it, although every thing made it appear that it was more than a mere attempt to create such a diversion as should prevent the departure of other troops from the Crimea.

As it is, it amounts to little or nothing.

Peace Not Probable.

Among the important items brought by the Union is a report to the effect that the Cabinet of Vienna has intimated to England and France the conditions upon which it would be willing to remain from the present nonintervention, and that under the circumstances, Austria is preparing for war, and will place her armies at the disposal of the Allies, if requested. This report seems perfectly reliable, and, at all events, is generally credited.

Sentiment in Wisconsin.

We have telegraphic despatches here to day, announcing that Mr. Bashford has been unanimously selected to the U. States Senate from Wisconsin.

Fugitive Slave Excitement.

We have also intelligence from Wisconsin, that the Supreme Court of that State has issued a writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Booth and Rycraft, who had been committed for rescuing a runaway slave apprehended under the fugitive slave law.

Great excitement has been created by the decision. The Abolitionists were greatly exhilirated in consequence, and the Democrats were in a rage. Meetings are assembling throughout the Federal authorities, and counseling resistance to any attempt to the purpose of defeating the execution of the laws, were passed.—*St. Picayune.*

TEXAS

By the arrival of the steamship *Charles Morgan*, we have received our Texas files to the 3d inst., inclusive. The *News* of the 3d says:

For olio of interior papers, received by the last two mails, are remarkably uninteresting so far as home is concerned. However, we congratulate our readers on the falling off in one respect—the number of affays and murders. Perhaps it is because we have become so used to recording deeds of bloodshed, that minor items attract little attention, or our country enterprises, in view of such exciting intelligence, have not given their usual attention to local matters which, it less important, are read with more pleasure.

Shelby, the Murderer.—The fate of this noted criminal has at last been determined. It will be remembered that at the last term of the Galveston District Court, he was convicted of the murder of Simeon Bateman and Matthew Jest, near Virginia Point, on Galveston Bay, in the fall of 1854. After ten years had elapsed, he was arrested in Galveston, and Mr. Bateman, arrested and brought here for trial. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which only met here in January, and yesterday the decision was rendered by Judge Lipscomb, Judges Hemphill and Wheeler concurring, confirming the decision below. The case now goes back to the District Court, which will not meet till June next, when sentence will be pronounced, and the guilty man will be hung at such time as Judge Mower may then designate. It must probably in two or three weeks, as he will have been allowed so long a time after the final decision against him, before that court meets.

On Thursday night, says the *Journal*, an attempt was made to fire the frame building in the rear of the Iron House, owned by Capt. J. Moore, but fortunately it was discovered in time to prevent any damage. This is the second effort which has been made to destroy this building by fire, and we be to the malicious fiend who made the attempt, if he is caught.

Santa Fe.—The San Antonio Texan publishes a letter from Santa Fe, December 21st, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

Santa Fe is pretty lively just now; there are a good many strangers in the city, from the States by stage arrivals, as well as from up and down the Rio Grande. The Legislature is in session, and has been for about thirty days, pitching their session just half through according to the time for which the members can sit and get pay. I hear of nothing important done, though it is said that one of the Mexican members is about to bring in a bill abolishing the Constitution of the United States of America! He comes from down near the Mesilla Valley. (By the by, I hear a rumor that the Mexicans down in that famous locality have "struck" an American Flag by pulling it to the ground and raising the Mexican National Tri color; and that troops from Fort Fillmore have gone over there to raise the flag and pull down the usurper. So you see we have "*on dits*" here also.) The Legislature is composed entirely of Mexicans, with the exception of, I believe, five Americans. The officers are all Mexicans. The language used is the Spanish. I yesterday dropped into the House of Representatives and found the Speaker, Benito Pino, of this county, descended from his rostrum and thundering away on some measure concerning most particularly the county of Don Ana.

The Supreme Court of the Territory convenes in session to-morrow. The learned trio of the Bench—Judges Davenport, Bracenus and Benedict—are all here. They are fine gentlemen, and will do the woolsack honor. They have not a heavy docket to dispose of I learn. The District Attorney is also on the ground, having arrived in the Texas stage on Thursday evening. He is said to be a talented lawyer, and a fine speaker, a gentleman and a scholar, and will therefore do his duty fully and to the satisfaction of all.

Proposed Mediation of the United States Discouraged.

The proposed mediation of the United States has excited much less attention than might have been supposed. The following editorial appears to express pretty nearly the public feeling:

[From the London Daily Timer.]

* * * The arguments by which the advocates of mediation seek to move their countrymen to adopt their views, appear to be mainly addressed to the nation's sense of its own importance. The changes are assiduously rung on the undeniable truth, that the North American republic having great commercial interests to protect in all waters, cannot afford to stand aloof from the contest of both and Pyrenees, who, and been contracted of rescuing a runaway slave apprehended under the fugitive slave law.

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[From the London Daily Timer.]

* * * The arguments by which the advocates of mediation seek to move their countrymen to adopt their views, appear to be mainly addressed to the nation's sense of its own importance. The changes are assiduously rung on the undeniable truth, that the North American republic having great commercial interests to protect in all waters, cannot afford to stand aloof from the contest of both and Pyrenees, and that the North American republic has now attained to such a degree of consequence and power as entitles it to claim to be admitted into these councils on a footing of perfect equality with the proudest and most influential States.

"The citizens of the United States may rest assured that they will meet with no disposition in Europe to resist claims so natural and reasonable. Above all, no opposition to them will be offered in England. * * * On the other hand, the citizens of the United States will allow that such offers of mediation may be declined in any special case, and no disrespect be implied by such declination. It is free as the one party to offer its friendly services; it is equally free to the other not to accept them. They may be declined, because, after mutual explanations, it may appear that the mediator and the belligerent are not agreed as to the nature of the quarrel or the principles at issue. Such a difference of opinion would render it impossible for the one free State to recognize an arbitral jurisdiction in the other; and yet the most perfect mutual respect and amity might exist between them.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, January 6.—The American demonstration to convoy the ships of the United States from the payment of the Sound does in future, is likely to lead to more serious consequences than was at first anticipated. Fears are beginning to be felt in certain high quarters, of Brother Jonathan fulfilling his threat of sending a squadron of ships of war to convoy their merchant vessels through the Sound without paying the toll, and steps are taken in a quiet manner to meet the emergency. Some guns are being shipped, and a vessel lying anchored for many years on the ramparts of the citadel, has been taken to Elsinore, and mounted there, so as to command any ships passing the Sound, while the garrison has been increased by a couple of hundred artillerymen.

A New Native War in South Africa.—Dates from the Cape of Good Hope to Novem ber 7th, state that a very palaver is to be held between the Tinna Vaal country—The Bloemfontein Gazette of October 26 reports that intelligence had reached that town two days before, and a bachelor of Commerce their General Pretorius, who had been hunting beyond Sempene Berg, had all been murdered. Intelligence to hand also reached Bloemfontein from Pretorius that seven powerful native tribes on the north-east had risen, that twenty-three persons, including wives and children, had been murdered by the native, and that the village of Sempene Berg had been cut off.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pelican Theatre.—The musical bagatelle, "The Swiss Cottage," the farce "Tulsby, the Tiler," and the comedy "Used Up" are to be played to-night at the Pelican Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. Thomas Placide, Miss Robertson, and Mr. Rosenthal are to appear, the former in the Swiss Cottage and the latter in the last two pieces. Of course there will be a crowded house.

By Charles Trayer.—Miles C. French and Frances, of the Havel Troupe, have a benefit at the St Charles to-night. The very young musical of "The Cooper," the ballet of "A Duel," and the popular piece, "La Maja de Seville," are to be presented. We expect to see the graceful and accomplished artists who are the beneficiaries greeted by a large house.

—DIED—

Charity Hospital.—At a meeting of the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital, held on the 5th inst, the following named persons were elected officers to service for the ensuing year:—John Pemberton, Vice President; Dr. Baldwin, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. S. Choppin, House Surgeon; Dr. E. Carter, Assistant House Surgeon; Louis O. Hoard, Chief Clerk; Sy. Vanderlinden, Assistant Clerk; Thomas Tosse, Apothecary; J. A. Lanauville, Assistant Apothecary; Mark Walton, Hospital Commissioner; R. S. Dunn, Attorney.

THE COUNCIL.

The Board of Aldermen assembled last evening at the usual hour. Mr. Caldwell presided. Eight members were present.

A communication was read from the City Surveyor, correcting and complaining of several errors and omissions relative to his department, in the City Budget—chiefly reductions on his estimates—asserting that his estimates were as low as they could be made; and recommending several public improvements, which was laid on the table, subject to call.

A communication from certain stall holders in Drydade's Market, praying that they may be allowed to remain on the right side of the Market, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from a city Ducr praying for reciprocate the money paid by him in defending himself in the prosecution of his official duty, was referred to the Police Committee.

Two communications from tax payers and property holders in Commonstreet, were referred to the appropriate committees.

Two unimportant reports were read from the Committee on Police, which were adopted.

The same committee report that they did not concur in a resolution passed by the lower Board, recommending an increase in the police of the Third District. Adopted.

A report from the Committee on Fire concurred in the resolutions from the other Board recommending the appointment of a chief and a Assistants, with the amendment, that they be elected on 4th February, instead of 4th March. Adopted.

A resolution to extend the contract of Messrs. Paradise, Lawrence, & Co., for erecting wharf dues, was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of amending the city ordinances, that 25 instead of 15 cents per square or minparel type be paid in future for the publication of the Annual Statement of Taxes and the tables.

A resolution authorizing the payment of $350 to F. Wills, for 79 days services as Recorder in the the Third District during the absence of Recorder Seacomb, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the payment of $800 to R. J. Kerr, for similar services during the same time in the Second Ward, was also adopted.

After a short discussion, a resolution recommending that $11 10 be paid to Mr. Hoffman for lighting the Carrollton Canal, was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor in order to accommodate small store keepers during the prevalence of short times, have be paid in quarterly instalments, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr Bailey offered a resolution recommending that the police force be reduced on and after the first of May next to 150 men, consisting of one chief, two captains and four night watches, and attempt to explain the object of the resolution, which could not take effect till the next Council had assembled, and was cut short by the call of the roll. The resolution was lost, 4 to 4, the negative votes being cast by Messrs. Bailey, Bell, Kennedy and Wilson.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Highway Robbery.—Henry Lear, George Fenton and Patrick Fitzpatrick were arrested by the Fourth District police, on Monday, on the complaint of Charles Overton, who stated that on Sunday afternoon, on the corner of St. David and Washington streets, Lear, caught him by the collar, stating that he was a police officer, and robbed him of $32 in silver.—Fenton and Fitzpatrick were charged with aiding Lear. They were all remanded for examination.

Sale of Irish Linens, Diaper & Muslins, Laces, &c.—Without Reserve.—We call the attention of the trade to the ex. without reserve, of Irish Linens, Swiss Muslins and Dry Goods, which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Bische and Lonsdale's auction room, No. 57 Charles street.

☞ The attention of salt coasters is called to the sale of seven hundred and twenty-five sacks, which take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the New Re la, shed road side, by Murphy & Nevins.

—DIED—

On Monday night, on his plantation, in the parish of Jefferson, FIRMIN CAVALIER, aged 19 years.—The friends and acquaintances of the family are especially requested, without further notice, to attend the funeral this day, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Widow Fre. Laurent, on Constance street, between Estelle and Edward.

A Card.

In the case of the State vs. F. Y. Carlisle, reported in the Delta of Sunday morning, the reporting of that paper has so grossly misstated the facts of the case, and so unfairly represented my conduct, that I owe it to myself and the public to make a correction of the report.

In the first place, it was not stated in said report, that the mortgages and notes referred to were not given for goods or liquors purchased by the payment of the checks given by me. I stated on my examination, that Carlisle took the notes for the purpose of getting them cashed at as low a rate per cent. Discount, and after paying said checks he was to hand the balance over to me, to assist in paying other obligations coming due on the 25 & July 1854. It was not to be supposed that the checks would be presented at the bank for payment sooner as the holder had agreed to raise the money for the purpose of payment itself.

Again it was stated by me that I had reason to believe that Carlisle would negotiate said notes at one-half the face, or a share only, for the purpose of getting them back into his possession.

In my examination I answered that my whole indebtedness to Carlisle was $2,164 70, of which I running a note of $1 8 and assured on certain data. I further stated that I believed Mr. Carlisle retained the vouchers for the $1,800 of the bonds given up the one due in 6 months, which would have been at 18 cent to pay my whole indebtedness, except $64 89 which I offered to pay him. This he declined.

The testimony, which was uncontradicted, then proved that at the time he received the mortgage notes for $5,100, I owed him but $3,164 70, which, with the amount, that they be signed on 4th February, instead of 4th March. Adopted.

A resolution to extend the contract of Messrs. Paradise, Lawrence, & Co., for erecting wharf dues, was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of amending the city ordinances, that 25 instead of 15 cents per square or minparel type be paid in future for the publication of the Annual Statement of Taxes and the tables.

Whether these facts constitute a *corpus delicti* of the moral conducted his case, is a question for the Recorder's and not a criminal proceeding.

Henry L. Sherman.

New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1855.

The Delta, in its report, has omitted to insert this.

☞ Needs and not the quantity of labor, but never has labor sufficiently been in the present time, for a time, and the demand for it, which has prevent, for the present time, the dark as well as bright side, the public, back of the industry, whether the student, merchants, was referred to the Mechanics, but there is Mortimer's Bitter Cordial, a balm to arrest the intellectual, and to those so afflicted is invaluable.

For sale, in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

JOS. HARRIGAN & CO.,
No. 151 Chartres street.

☞ "Stop that Spasmodic Cough ?" We can, with the utmost confidence, bear testimony to the great and valuable remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Consumption, DR. DAVIS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND CODLIVER OIL. Because in his opinion the Council could not do the number of cases of Colds, Coughs, &c., for the year. Three vote for and three against the Clerk.

A discussion on the proposed amendments to the new City Charter, which was left unfinished last night, by adjourning to Monday, when the meeting is resumed, adjourning to Monday is prevented, the meeting is resumed and easy and the unfortunate sufferer is now restored from a state of total debility to a champion to a healthy and remarkable ex. ence. Sold by J. WRIGHT, No. 155 Chartres.

Only Agents in New Orleans.

☞ Child Lost.—THE CHILD of the undersigned, named VICTOR HALLIGAN