The Daily Bee

Friday Morning, March 18, 1853.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday

LEGISLATURE.

With the present sun, the Legislature of Louisiana entered upon the fifteenth day of sixty days, during which an amount of business was transacted, which for hasteless magnitude and momentous influence upon the welfare of the State, has scarcely ever been equalled. Three hundred and thirty-one acts, the result of consultation, during the period of twenty-four days, upon the great project of consolidating the city of New Orleans was carried through and completed; the preliminary measures for calling a Convention to form a new Constitution; a series of acts was adopted, enabling corporations to be organized for promoting the work of internal improvement, and providing for the appropriation of lands for railroads and other enterprises of public utility, and a large amount of general legislation was accomplished. The curious reader has only to glance over the list of bills and resolutions which we append to the volume of the laws of 1852, to be convinced of the labor, industry, zeal and perseverance of the Legislature of that year.

This was a New Legislature. In did not repudiate or make a claim to retrenchment and reform—it did not seek to throw dust in the eyes of the people by flourishing appeals to Democratic sentiments and sympathy. It simply professed to look candidly in view the vital interests of the State, and was pledged to fulfill its duties conscientiously and manfully. That this pledge was amply redeemed is attested by its acts, and their wholesome and beneficial results—by the growing prosperity and greatness of our city—by the increased and increasing value of property—by the healthful stimulus which public enterprise has received—by every evidence of progress that surrounds us.

A Democratic Legislature was chosen at the late election. Under the disheartening effect of a national discomfiture, the Whigs of Louisiana permitted the State election to go by default. Democracy carried every thing, and both branches of the General Assembly amongst the rest. That party has unimpaired control over the Legislature, and is of course, responsible for the acts of that body. It has now been sixty-two days in session—a longer term than that during which its predecessor perfected a vast amount of business. What has this sol a vast amount of legislation performed? What general measures of importance and usefulness has it passed? Where are the proofs of its diligence, its economy of the public funds, its energy, its sagacity, its vaunted claims to the confidence of the community? We call for the evidence. Let its organs and adherents inform us what single measure has been completed within the two months that the session has been for lastest. The journal of both branches chronicles nothing but protracted discussion, adjournments for want of a quorum, and the habitual absence of more than one-third of the members. Instead of activity, we see indolence. Instead of zeal, indifference; instead of enlightened ability and forecast, ignorance, recklessness and inexperience; instead of patriotism and comprehensive views, a mousing, selfish and partisan scheming. But one idea appears to animate the majority in the Legislature, and that is to ride out the session as long as possible, that they may not surrender the convenience of a daily dole of four dollars. Beyond an instinctive and unreasoning grasp upon the abundantly provided coffer of the State, with a manifest determination to continue the session until the utter emptiness of the treasury disposes them of their *per diem*, the members seem destitute of all other ideas.

We are making no mere political onslaught on the Legislature. Such is neither our taste nor habit. We are only giving expression to opinions that we hear universally uttered in all directions and by all parties. Democrats unite with Whigs in bitterly censuring the prerogatives and idleness of the General Assembly. The renewal of the restriction of a sixty days' session appears to have inspired the Legislature with the notion of sitting half a year. They look upon the unlimited term assigned them, as a sort of endless holiday, which, school boy like, they are resolved to enjoy. Apparently they imagine that they have been sent to Baton Rouge to play, not to work, save at remote intervals and by brief spells, just to see how they like it.

If the present Legislature does not give the people of Louisiana a surfeit of democratic capacity for administering the affairs of the State, their patience and digestion must be alike trial-proof. If the tax-payers of the community are content to witness the progress of the session of the insance, in order to identify one hundred and twenty-nine gentlemen who are doing nothing at Baton Rouge, but squabbling over petty projects, and adjourning from day to day, we are grievously mistaken. The Legislature is putting its hands into the half-empty strong-box of the State, and extracting therefrom for every day's sitting—Sundays, holidays and forced adjourments, all being included in the count. The Treasury must be replenished, and the citizens at large will be constrained to make good the deficit occasioned by these improvident spendthrifts

So we go!

ST PATRICK'S DAY.—The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, a day cherished by every loving and faithful son of Erin, was celebrated yesterday in a becoming manner. Religious ceremonies having been observed in the morning at the Cathedral, a procession was formed, composed of the Shamrock Benevolent Society, the St. Michael's Benevolent Burial Society, the Irish American Association, the St. Joseph's Charitable Society, and the Father Mathew's Temperance Societies. Shortly after the procession had been put in motion, a violent rain set in, which continued to descend without intermission until late in the afternoon. The members, however, nothing daunted, traversed the entire line as marked out, reaching from one end of the city to the other. When we saw the procession every man was drenched to the skin, and we were pained to see so fine and manly a display marred by such horrible weather. Please law or other, it invariably rains, blows or sleets on St. Patrick's Day.

☞ We again call the attention of the stockholders of the Citizen's Bank to the advertisement in another column, requesting them to call at the banking house. The document referred to will remain open for their signatures only to day and to-morrow.

A NIGHT IN CHARLESTON, BY STEPHEN.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for a copy of this humorous publication.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. PAUL E. THEARD, of the House of Representatives, for copies of various bills now before that body.

THE WEATHER yesterday was strictly characteristic of the month which proverbially comes in like a lamb, and goes out like a lion. The vernal equinox is approaching, and is heralded by storms of wind and rain, and alternations of temperature equally sudden and dangerous. Yesterday was a lovely sample of the season. The weather was most dreary and wretched. Nowhere there was none, and the sky looked like a huge enamored pewter platter, while the rain poured down literally without intermission. We may expect many such days before the advent of the full glorious summer. Spring in Louisiana is not the gentle and lovely period experienced elsewhere. Such indeed, is our autumn; but our spring is boisterous, inclement and rude. It seems freighted with the gloom and desolation of winter, rather than the nascent and half developed beauties which preclude summer in other climes. When summer comes, it rushes upon us as a bound, in all the majesty of its glow and radiance. It is not ushered in, or preceded by those delicious days, during which nature revives from the torpor of winter, and sheds perfume and beauty over her creations. Spring in Louisiana is to be short lived and tempestuous.

☞ The *Mobile Register* says: The case of the United States vs. O. S. Beers, set for yes, terday, was postponed on account of the indisposition of J. A. Campbell, Esq., one of the counsel. A. Phillips, Esq., appeared for the Government, under authority of a telegraphic despatch from the Postoffice Department at Washington. We understand that suit was instituted yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court in behalf of the Government against O. S. Beers and his sureties for the amount of forfeitures in the hand.

EDUCATION OF IDIOTS.—We attended, yesterday, an examination of several idiotic children, who have been, for some months past, under the tuition of Mr. H. Schmidt, of Cora Bowers, and were highly gratified at the result. Very decided progress had been made in developing the moral faculties of the pupils, and in a way sufficient to convince us that an important degree of intellectual and moral cultivation can be attained in the case of the unfortunate class who are afflicted with the infirmity of mind. We shall have more to say upon the subject hereafter.

[Mail. Amer.

CREDIT SALE WITHOUT REMOVAL OF AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, SCRAW HATS, &c.—We are requested to call the attention of the city and country trade to the sale of Sumner Clothing, Straw Hats, &c., which will take place without reserve, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 1, St. Charles st. Cole's Exchange Rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms liberal at sale.

CLOTHING SALE OF DAMAGED AND SECOND RATE GOODS.—The attention of dealers is called to the Clothing Sale of damaged and second Day Goods to take place THIS DAY, 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at 8 Perdido & Co's Auction Rooms, 18 Old Levee, Portage Exchange, corner Bienville street.

Louisiana Legislature.

COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. FILLMORE. JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

W. evans, R. is ordered to be the delegation of Mr. Fillmore shortly to visit the State, and whereas he has, during his Administration, at the position of personal and home friendships, faithfully secured the laws of Congress, and nobly guarded the rights and honorable name of the Nation, and the carelessness of speculators, thereby entering their *ne plus ultra* statesmen and the *imperial and just Executive*; and whereas, the State of Louisiana, ever foremost, is her patriotic devotion to the Constitution of the United States, is by its love for peace, and its love of profit, stand ready to up for its defence; therefore, as an expression of our personal friendship and high appreciation of the services and impartial manner in which h has exercised the high trust

1. Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of *Representatives* of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That should Millard Fillmore visit the South during the session of the legislature of the State of Louisiana, he is hereby cordially invited and requested to visit Baton Rouge, to partake of the hospitalities of our State, and receive the salutations of his numerous friends, without distinction of party.

2. Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Fillmore, and to ascertain, if possible, at what time it will suit his convenience to visit our capital.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The young friends of Ireland, in New York, we see it stated, have after a warm discussion, resolved not to invite Thos. F. Meagher, Esq., the young Irish patriot exile, to their dinner on St. Patrick's day. Richard O'Gorman and John H. Dillon are also included in the resolution. The vote stood 10 to 6. The minority revolted against these proceedings, and have set on foot a new society, called the "Republican Friends of Ireland." It is also said that an important correspondence has lately taken place between Archbishop Hughes and Mr. T. F. Meagher, in relation to the young Irish orator's course in this country. This, it is intimated, had something to do with the refusal to invite him. We may now expect, says the Baltimore *Sun*, that this correspondence will soon be published by Mr Meagher himself perhaps, if it does not come out otherwise.

A geological curiosity was found a short time ago, while the workmen were penetrating a ledge of limestone rock on the line of the Pacific railroad. It consists of large globes or balls, constituted of several layers, and quite ponderous, some of them ten inches in diameter, and almost as round as a common ball. Dr Buist, the naturalist, has furnished the following explanation of them:

The large balls found on the Pacific railroad and resembling very much a petrified melon, do not resemble any petrifaction whatever, but consist of concentric rings of silex and lime. The outer ring of the ball of which I am in possession is very thin, only one-fourth of an inch, and the next is very heavy, being made some of lime and some carbonate of lime, and so do very likely the inner layers, the whole bearing unequivocally the effects of a high temperature. No reliable opinion as to the origin of these balls can be formed without a close examination of the locality where they are found, and thorough chemical analysis of the inner mine.

A serious row occurred on the 5th instant, in the sinn house at York, Pa. Mrs. Horah, the keeper, undertook to raise some damage in the lodgings of a portion of the paupers, she was attacked and severely beaten by them, and on one of the male inmates coming to her rescue, they turned upon him and his friends, when a desperate fight ensued. Thirteen of the offenders were subsequently arrested and committed to jail, and some 30 or 40 others discharged from the establishment. The riot, it is believed, was a premeditated affair, as the rioters were supplied with fresh cut clubs.

According to Mr. De Bow, the revenue of Japan amounts to $100,000,000 annually. The standing army of the empire, in time of peace, is 120,000 men. The population is about 50,000,000. It is estimated that the trade of Japan with this country if she opens her ports, will be worth more than $200,000,000 annually to us.

A select committee of the Wisconsin Legislature have recommended the removal from office of Judge Levi Hubbell, for high crimes and misdemeanors. The charges against him involve a most extraordinary amount of moral turpitude.

Mrs. Bostwick, the accomplished vocalist, is at Montgomery, giving musical entertainments.

The plan of making a short canal across the Isthmus of Darien, is without warm advocates in England. The route is 30 miles in length, from Port Escrosses to the Gulf of San Miguel by the way of the river Savannah. A dividing ridge is crossed by transverse valleys, and the cutting would be about 150 feet. The canal would be without locks. The harbors at both ends are good.

The English papers state that in Mr. Kean's new rendering of *Macbeth*, through the means of costume and architectural decorations, his success has been remarkable. The Weird sisters are made more shadowy by the intervention of gauze. At the banquet, harpers are introduced playing in a gallery, the face of Banquo is made luminous. His second appearance takes place within a column made transparent for the purpose. The whole arrangement was grand and picturesque.

It is stated that an amendment to the appropriation bill was passed by Congress, giving to all officers, marines, and sailors serving on the coasts of Mexico and California, during the war, double pay while in the Pacific. This act embraces the period between May, 1846, and September, 1850. An act was already in force granting this extra pay from September, 1850, to February, 1853. Thus the double pay extends from May, 1846, to February, 1853—a space of six years.

A fire broke out at Montgomery on Saturday night, which for a time threatened the destruction of the whole square between Montgomery and Washington streets. Fortunately this was prevented by the exertions of the firemen.

Joseph Noale, who murdered Geo. T. Sharp, in Dallas county, Ala., on the 14th ult., was arrested on Saturday, at the residence of his brother, in Dooly County, Ga.

We have the particulars of a desperate and fatal affray which occurred at Monticello, Jasper county, Mississippi, on 1st March. The parties engaged were citizens of that place and three brothers by the name of Slaughter of the same county. The Slaughters made their first attack upon Wyatt B. Smith, Esq., striking at him several times with a bowie knife. Failing in their attempt, they started for home, but meeting a gentleman named Leverett, Justice of the Peace in Monticello, they again drew their pistols and told him they intended to kill him. At that moment Mr. Thomas J Bartlett interfered and attempted to prevent the spilling of blood The Slaughters then turned upon him, and with the ball yet rising one of his ears. Several persons had by this time joined the parties, among whom were Messrs. G. T. Bartlett, Davis Lane, H. A. Dickinson, and R. J. Loyall. The affray ended by Thomas R. Slaughter being shot down, and shortly after expiring, his brother Isaac disorderly if not fatally wounded. The latter was set to pieces with a bowie knife. It is not known precisely who killed the Slaughters, as many persons being engaged in the fracas.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A severe snow storm accompanied by lightning occurred in a part of Maine on the 13th ult. A correspondent of the Gardiner (Me.) *Fountain*, writing from Bass Harbor, Mt. Desert, describes the storm as it appeared there, as awful and sublime. A thunder cloud passed over the place, which, for terrific appearance, exceeded anything ever witnessed there. The correspondent adds:

The lightning was of a purple color, and sometimes appeared like balls of fire, coming in through windows and doors, and down the chimney, while the darkness troubled and shook to their very foundations.

Mrs E. Holden was near a window, winding up a clock, a ball of fire came in through the window and struck her hand, which benumbed her hand and arm. She then, with all in the house, retreated into the back room, a rushing sound, in the room from which they had retired, resembled a volume of fire, whirling round and producing a crashing noise. A similar appearance of fire was seen, and crashing noises were heard in a large number of the houses. Some, who heard the noise, say that it sounded like breaking glass.

Capt Maurice Rich had his light extinguished; and his wife was injured. He got his wife on to a bed, and found a match; at this instant another flash came and ignited the match, and threw him several feet backwards. John L. Martin received so severe a shock that he could not speak for a long time.

A great many persons were slightly injured Some were struck in the feet, some in the eye; while others were electrified; some powerfully, and some lightly. But what was very singular, not a person was killed or seriously injured, or a building damaged; but a cloister of trees, within a few rods of two dwelling houses, were torn up by the roots. The electric fluid came down among them, taking them out by the roots, with stones and earth, and throwing all in every direction. Some were left hanging by their roots from the tops of the adjacent standing trees, some up, some down.

The lightning, after entering the earth to the depth of several feet fled for 4 space some eight or ten feet in diameter, divided into four different directions. One course which took led through the open land, making a chasm to the depth of several feet, and continued its march unobstructed by the trees, stones ground, or any other substance, to the distance of one mile, tearing, overturning, and throwing out jonks of frozen earth, stones, roots, trees, water, ice or clothing four by four feet wide, and from one to one and a half feet deep. Some of the stones were of a size that no human power could move, and of fallen on a house, it would have crushed it to atoms, and in another into ten thousand fragments.

I understand that in Southwest Harbor and Tremont, there were 13 dwelling houses struck, and fifty-seven rent in pieces; one had every board torn from her, and one man was knocked down, but not killed.

☞ If you ever feel like committing suicide, just take a cool ramp and shave yourself. We guarantee that will fix you effectual. If it is not, try a good rope and one of your fingers last, and one knife will do.

The Late Duel.

We mentioned yesterday the visit paid by the Legislature of Virginia to the eclectic ship *Kanawha*. In the course of Hon. Mr. Scarbo, by means of a model, representing the engines of the ship, produced unanimity and great hearty demonstrations of the gentlemanly qualities of the new motor. Having finished the mechanical description, he continued:

"One of the great advantages of this invention, and, in point of humanity, the greatest, is, that there can be no explosions under any circumstances. By its adoption we will hear of no more heartrending accidents, which now so frequently occur. Long-continued applause.) And, in a commercial point of view, its advantages cannot be sufficiently estimated. This ship under your feet will carry coal enough in circumnavigate the globe. Five hundred tons of ship hose will be sufficient for this purpose. I can go to China and back without taking in coal there! You can go from the United States to Australia, and thence to England, without coaling in Australia! [Applause.] This vessel consumed four tons and a quarter only in twenty-four hours during her late trip. This, gentlemen is not theory—it is practice. [Applause.] Anthracite is the best fuel for this engine, because we only require a slow, radiating heat; and I predict that when this new motor shall have been introduced, England will cease to import for her coal. British vessels will not do this trade, instead of on the other side of the Atlantic. [Renewed applause and hot contiuued.] Our mountains of anthracite coal are inexhaustible. The whole world may come here for their fuel. Under our present steam system, we cannot carry coal enough to cross the Pacific without intermediate coal stations. Fast steamers cannot exist on their own earnings, so great is the expense of the present system. Not only have they to pay for the coal, but also for handling it; and altogether nearly sixty persons are employed in one of these large steam vessels in connection with the machinery. In a vessel upon this principle, not more than twelve men certainly would be required. [Applause.] A single fireman on duty at a time here suffices, whereas in the ocean steamer a heavy gang of firemen are necessary. I view this machine as of great importance, in connection with the great internal improvements of your State, which you are now engaged in carrying out. You have only to complete your railway communications, in connection with the West, and continue the same to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk, where you have an excellent harbor, to get a vent for your great agricultural produce, and send it to the countries on the other side of the Atlantic. I say, complete your internal communications, and Virginia, with her immense mineral and agricultural resources, will become the great, if not the greatest, State of the Union. [Excessive applause, and long continued.]

"Steam lines, if constructed at once would not pay, whereas railroads would yield immediate profits, although the trade is not so great as it will be. I must again call upon you to look at the new motive power. Remember the great internal improvements, and you will find that it has an important bearing upon them." [Applause.]

Captain Ericsson now said that he would be very happy to reply to any questions in relation to this new motive power. Several interrogatories were propounded by several gentlemen present, and he answered them with exceeding clearness and distinctness. He said, among other things, that the maximum pressure is twelve pounds to the square inch, and that the temperature necessary to be added to the air in order to produce this pressure, is only three hundred and eighty four degrees. The amount of heat lost by the process of transfer amounts to only one eighth of the whole. The saving could be carried still further; but it would not greatly enhance the value of the invention; as now only one fourth enough to circumnavigate the globe, and that is sufficient.—[Long continued applause.] As to speed, in constructing this machine one inch only was contemplated, as that was sufficient to render the enterprise commercially profitable. A year ago he was ridiculed for undertaking to make a vessel of fourteen feet in diameter; and now there are houses in New York ready to cast and bore cylinders twenty feet in diameter, at their own risk! Such are the improvements in the age. We have here at one hound produced a cylinder of three times the area of those of Collins steamers while, formerly, by adding an inch or two, we thought we did great things. [Laughter.] With reference to locomotive engines, Captain Ericsson said he could now build one that would run 70 miles per hour, without coaling in Australia! [Applause.] This vessel consumed four tons and a quarter only in twenty-four hours during her late trip. This, gentlemen is not theory—it is practice. [Applause.] Anthracite is the best fuel for this engine, because we only require a slow, radiating heat; and I predict that when this new motive power shall have been introduced, England will cease to import for her coal. British vessels will not do this trade, instead of on the other side of the Atlantic. [Renewed applause and hot continued.] Our mountains of anthracite coal are inexhaustible. The whole world may come here for their fuel. Under our present steam system, we cannot carry coal enough to cross the Pacific without intermediate coal stations. Fast steamers cannot exist on their own earnings, so great is the expense of the present system. Not only have they to pay for the coal, but also for handling it; and altogether nearly sixty persons are employed in one of these large steam vessels in connection with the machinery. In a vessel upon this principle, not more than twelve men certainly would be required. [Applause.] A single fireman on duty at a time here suffices, whereas in the ocean steamer a heavy gang of firemen are necessary. I view this machine as of great importance, in connection with the great internal improvements of your State, which you are now engaged in carrying out. You have only to complete your railway communications, in connection with the West, and continue the same to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk, where you have an excellent harbor, to get a vent for your great agricultural produce, and send it to the countries on the other side of the Atlantic. I say, complete your internal communications, and Virginia, with her immense mineral and agricultural resources, will become the great, if not the greatest, State of the Union. [Excessive applause, and long continued.]

Kossuth.

Kossuth.—The following is a copy of the the proclamation which, in his name, was addressed to the Hungarians in Italy:

"*To the Hungarian Soldiers Quartered in Italy*—Gallant countrymen! It is with indignation I learn that you have been made the tools of the 16th of February 6th at Milan, an appeal has been circulated there in my name, calling on you to join in that abortive movement.

"Soldiers! that document is not genuine. I have not approved of an insurrection in Italy for the present moment. I must again call upon you to take a part in it.

"Once the time will come—and come it shall, undoubtedly—when I, in the name of our country, will desire you, whereso ever you may be, to unite with the people around the banner of liberty. That is a sacred duty. Our enemy is the same every where, and the people's cause is one and the same; alike as there is but one God, one honor, and one liberty.

"But this I only shall do at the right time. The present time is not the right one.

"Of one thing you may rest assured, and that is, that I never shall play with your blood a wanton play.

"Wheresoever I shall say to you 'Ye brares! the time is at hand!' I will tell you this, not ther from London, nor from any distant safe place, but from head qu rters. In person will I lead you on, and claim the first share in your glorious dangers"

"Never shall I invite you to risk any danger in which I myself do not share.

"And as no one can be present in two places at once, so also I will not, from my head quarters, put myself at the head of your heroic ranks, because duty will call on me to do that in our own dear country, where I shall have to fight for freedom and right in Hungary, while you will be fighting for it in Italy, my appeal will reach you by the hand of a gallant Hungarian commander, whom I shall charge to lead you on to the field of glory—fighting forward home to join the banner which I shall hold there.

"Of one you may rest assured. Until then be prepared—but wait. Don't play your blood wantonly. The Fatherland, the world, is needing it.

"For freedom and Fatherland!

"London, Feb. 15, 1853.

L. KOSSUTH."

THE MAHOMEDAN NEGRO.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, writing from Wilmington, N. C., gives the following account of this singular old man:

I know the old man well, and beg leave to correct a few errors, which have crept into the paper concerning him. Uncle Moreau, (not Moore) or "the Prince," as he is called about the town, from the vague rumors that he is the son of an African King, is the servant of Hon. Jamie Owen, who purchased him out of benevolent feelings from a harsh negro trader, many years ago. He is now eighty six years of age. He is not a Mahomedan now, but a very sincere and devout Christian a member of the Presbyterian church. He has no copy of the Koran at present, but a few friends procured him, after he became a Christian, a copy of the Bible in Arabic, in which he daily reads many chapters, and which he translates with great aptness and force for his visitors. He writes the language yet with much clearness and beauty. He is very reserved upon the subject of his early history, and is singularly averse to the thought of returning to Africa. His manners are quite courtly and graceful, and no one is more respected here than the "old Mahomedan slave."

HOLIDAY CUSTOMS OF NORWAY.—The following interesting paragraph is from a late number of Household Words:

At Christmas, and all other Norwegian towns, there is a delicate Christmas way of offering to a lady a brooch, or a pair of ear-rings, in a trust of hay. The man shall go to the gentleman's nearest is pushed open, and there is thrown into the house a truss of hay or straw, a sheaf of corn, or bag of chaff. In some part of this bottle of hay, enveloped, there is a needle which is to be hunted for. A friend of mine received from her betrothed, according to this Christmas custom, an ounce of the finest Havre berry, packed in a small box, which, on being opened, revealed a second parcel, with a loving motto on the cover. And so on, parcel within parcel, motto within motto, till the end of this paper hunt—which was at length discovered to be in a piece of minute jewelry, was arrived at."

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The Little Rock (Ark.) Whig, of the 3d instant, states that the following nominations had been received by the postmaster of that city. The intelligence is startling, if true:

"The Commanche Indians have made an attack on Fort Arbuckle; and it is presumed there will be considerable of a fight."

J. H. Rex, P. M., at Van Buren."

SWALLOWING WHOLE.—Dennis Ryan, a rab driver, was brought before Recorder Winter yesterday on the charge of having attempted to extort money from Mr. Bode and three other strangers, by charging double fare, and endeavoring to retain their beverage. He is committed for trial before the First District Court.

LARCENY.—Michael McDonald was arrested on Wednesday night, on the Levee, on the charge of having stolen $175 from David Burke. The case has not been examined as yet.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—Thomas Wilson, Richard Cook and Peter Cook were brought up yesterday before Recorder Winter, on the charge of having on the 5th instant, swindled one Mr. Lyons out of $50. The transaction occurred at the corner of Levee and Gravier streets, and was effected precisely in the manner which has so many times of late years been recently duped. The ingenious trend to take charge of the stranger and induce him to bid, and the latter, in order to make a large profit, was of course present. The examination will take place on Tuesday next.

ASSAULT.—Peter Delait complained yesterday to Recorder Genella that he had been assaulted in the Vegetable Market by two individuals whose names he does not know, and beaten to a pulp. He point out.

BREACH OF TRUST.—John Cummings made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genella to the effect that on the 15th instant he contracted to unload, as a steward on board the steamer Fashion, half a barrel of beef and thirty-four pounds of pork, the worth $11 40, which he failed to deliver the same to Mr. Wilson at the Balize and to collect said amount of $11 40 of Wilson, and when he better that said steward has collected the money, and has appropriated the same to his own use. A warrant was granted.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lorse*—Fletcher Coyle was tried yesterday on the charge of having a gaming house, and also of keeping a banking game. It will be remembered that the case came up around the 20th October last in a room on Canal street over Morgan's Restaurant, in the act of dealing Faro. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

In the case of John Lavana, charged with an assault and battery on the person of Mr. Bell on the 15th May last, a verdict of guilty was rendered.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of C. Rolland, charged with arson.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—F. Brisani made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genella, charging Constantin Rolland, the keeper of an Intelligence Office in St. Philip street, with swindling. From his statement, it appears that Rolland presented to prosecutor a situation for him to proceed to Galveston, the applicant to pay him $25 to restore the money. He has neither done one nor the other and hence the charge.

RESISTING A WATCH.—Joseph Whitman appeared yesterday before Recorder Genella, and charged Charles Thue, with a breach of trust. He states that on the 5th instant he engaged to the accused a watch worth $18 for the purpose of having it repaired, and has now ascertained that Thue has disposed of the watch. A warrant was issued.

GUTTING.—Thos. Murphy was arrested in Religious street, on Wednesday night, charged with having assaulted and cut Samuel Perry. The examination of the case was deferred.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Mobile	Orleans, Hales
Donaldsonville	Mary Foley, Delferes
Covington	Louisa, Dupuis
Bayou Sara	Ben Wilson,
Bayou Sara	Swan,
Mobile	Mobile, Carnes
Louisville	A. L Shotwell, Elliott
Red River	F. P Kimball, Kimball
Red River	F. P Kimball, Kimball
Red River	Rapid, Hall
Red River	Ben Bolt, Davis, Clark
Red River	Shreveport, Talbot
Red River	Alexandria, Bowman
Cumberland River	E Howard, Southern
Ohio	Memphis, Richmond, Thomas
Ohio	Boone County, Thomas
Wheeling	Troy, Gormley
Ohio River	Ben Franklin, Brownell
Cincinnati	Fleet, Gormley
Cincinnati	Hero, Stevens, Whitman
Cincinnati	E. H. Wheeler, Wheeler
Louisville	Mary Ellen, Zahner
Louisville	Mary Ellen, Quarrier

A LADY who has a long experience in managing children, wishes a situation as Governess and Music (piano and singing,) written to Italian situation in the city or country. Address A. M. D.

LAUNCH AND BAY, 18 and 20 Gravier st

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.)

[By the Southern Line.]

Baton Rouge, 17th March.

The Senate on motion adopted unanimously the resolutions proposed yesterday, in honor of Millard Fillmore.

The House indulged the Senate, that it had convened in the resolution appointing John Randolph Grymes, Alexander Dan Bliss for him, the funeral of Hon. Isaac Johnson.

The business of said committee were appointed, and the deceased paid testimonies at 10 o'clock, A. M.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

— SEE OFFICE

THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, 1853.

The Cotton market continues active, and to-days sales amounted to 7,000 bales, at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LIVERPOOL AND MIDDLING.

Inferior	5—3½	Fair	11—0
Ordinary	5 3½	Fully Fair	11—0
Middling	5 3½	Good Fair	0—
Good Ordinary	5 3½	Good and Fine	0—
Middling	5 3½		

There was some demand for flour in the morning, but the rain subsequently checked business. Sales of 600 bbls. at $4 81½ for Fair. Of Molasses, the sales were said at a range of 17@20c for inferior, fermenting and choice rebuilted.

The Flour market is heavy, and in consequence of the rain, the business was light. We quote Ohio $4. St. Louis $4 31; Extra brands $4 12@$4 50. Of Corn, 600 sacks were sold at a range of 30@45c ₱ bushel.

There was not much doing in Provisions to-day. Pork in small quantities, at $15 12@$16. Of Beef, 200 tierces Prime Mess were taken yesterday at $13 50—

We notice sales of 70 casks Bacon in bulk, at 7½c for Sides, and 6c for Shoulders.

Whiskey is in fair demand, at 21c ₱ gallon for rectified.

Of Coffee, 300 sacks were sold at 9½@9¾c.

A cargo of 1,300 sacks Lime was sold $1 30 ₱ cask.

Exchange is somewhat firmer. Sterling, 10@¼ 10 3-16. Paris, 5.25@5.18¾. Bills on New York at 60 days, ¼@¾ ₱ cent discount. Checks, par@¼ ₱ cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	10@¼ 10 3-16 ₱ c.
Paris, 60 days	5.25@5.18¾ ₱ f.
New York, sixty days bills	¼@¾ ₱ cent dis
Do. Checks	par@¼ ₱ cent dis
Boston, sixty days	¼@¾ ₱ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	¼@¾ ₱ cent dis
Drafts at the sight	¼@¾ ₱ cent dis

Freights are firm. Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d. A vessel was taken for Havre, at 1⅝c.

☞ The condition of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the digestive organs are in a perfect state of order. Nine-tenths of the diseases to which we are subject originate in the stomach. Take three-fourths of strained sustenance, and the remaining fourth is the solitary fact. Dr. Levin's tonic and skill are endorsed by some of the first professional men of Europe and of this country, as the best remedy for all diseases of the digestive organs. Its operation is continually proclaiming, intending to go. We for now put it to the test, and find it to be all that is claimed for it by those who have used it. Sold at the Depot, 76 and 78 Magazine st. Also, at the Amphitheatre adjoining to accommodate, but we understand, we have none, in quality does not exist. Where White; 100 bbls do do; 50 quarter pipes Edmond Richelieu Cognac.

N. V. TOYER, Sec'y.

mh18 62 Magazine st.

LANDING ex ship Granada, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—150 packets prime red Claret.

mh18 H. VALETON, 90 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Wertemburg from Havre, and for sale by the undersigned—

100 baskets Champagne wine, brand Jenny Lind in quarts and pints; 50 boxes Hennessy Cognac brandy in quarts and pints.

mh18 HENRY VALETON, 90 St. Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—150 baskets, Crown and C. Star brand, landing ex ship Old England, for sale by J. & J. TAYLOR,

mr 18 31 Old Levee.

DEMIJOHNS—600 demijohns, 5 and 6 gallons, landing ex ship Old England, for sale by

PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.

mr 16 97 St. Louis st.

No. 55 Royal Street.

GILDING BY FIRE—GALVANIZING BY MERCURY PROCESS—NEW MODE OF BRONZING—SILVER PLATING; GOLD AND SILVER POWDER.

M. D. GAST, for many years Foreman in the most celebrated houses of Paris, among which the Count Demidoff, Duc de Trente & Duval, has acquired such skill in his art as a gilder, as will enable him to undertake the execution of any work entrusted to his line of business. He will repair and renovate Chandeliers, Lamps, Lustres, Waiters, Girandoles, Vases, Coaches, &c.

The many improvements he has made in the color e of a long practice as well as his own individual researches, enable him to produce a description of the gilt that his work will be of the most perfect finish, and his prices more moderate than those of any other establishment.

REFERENCES:

P. MALLARD & CO., Royal street.

HYDE & GOODRICH, Chartres street.

HERRICK, Royal street.

ALEXIS d'AVY, Royal street.

PARRY, Exchange Alley.

mr16 1y

MISS ROBERT.

No. 185, corner of Royal and Toulouse sts

BEGS leave to call the attention of the city and country, that she has received by late arrivals, an assortment of straw Bonnets of all styles, many hair Bonnets, a choice collection of Crepe Capotes of the latest style; Rose Caps, Bonnet and Hair Caps, Ivy Wreaths, Flowers for Weddings, Mantillas, Ribbons, artificial Flowers, Embroideries, &c. The above Goods have been selected in the Paris Market. The opening will take place on

MONDAY, March 21st.

Mrs. Robert will do all in her power to deserve the patronage of ladies. Her prices are moderate.

mr17

Harry Brandt,

A HAY BORER, and other kinds of hand fans white, of a few white hats on the forehead, scabbed and bridled, has entered the pale of the Confederacy, and is now in the act of being sold at auction by the undersigned, who has given him his marching orders.

ALEXANDRE LARTIGUES,

Ursuline st., eight blocks below Chartres st.

mr17 2t

Important Rumor.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The Little Rock (Ark.) Whig, of the 3d instant, states that the following nominations had been received by the postmaster of that city. The intelligence is startling, if true:

"The Commanche Indians have made an attack on Fort Arbuckle; and it is presumed there will be considerable of a fight."

J. H. Rex, P. M., at Van Buren."

SWALLOWING WHOLE.—Dennis Ryan, a rab driver, was brought before Recorder Winter yesterday on the charge of having attempted to extort money from Mr. Bode and three other strangers, by charging double fare, and endeavoring to retain their beverage. He is committed for trial before the First District Court.

LARCENY.—Michael McDonald was arrested on Wednesday night, on the Levee, on the charge of having stolen $175 from David Burke. The case has not been examined as yet.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—Thomas Wilson, Richard Cook and Peter Cook were brought up yesterday before Recorder Winter, on the charge of having on the 5th instant, swindled one Mr. Lyons out of $50. The transaction occurred at the corner of Levee and Gravier streets, and was effected precisely in the manner which has so many times of late years been recently duped. The ingenious trend to take charge of the stranger and induce him to bid, and the latter, in order to make a large profit, was of course present. The examination will take place on Tuesday next.

ASSAULT.—Peter Delait complained yesterday to Recorder Genella that he had been assaulted in the Vegetable Market by two individuals whose names he does not know, and beaten to a pulp. He point out.

BREACH OF TRUST.—John Cummings made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genella to the effect that on the 15th instant he contracted to unload, as a steward on board the steamer Fashion, half a barrel of beef and thirty-four pounds of pork, the worth $11 40, which he failed to deliver the same to Mr. Wilson at the Balize and to collect said amount of $11 40 of Wilson, and when he better that said steward has collected the money, and has appropriated the same to his own use. A warrant was granted.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lorse*—Fletcher Coyle was tried yesterday on the charge of having a gaming house, and also of keeping a banking game. It will be remembered that the case came up around the 20th October last in a room on Canal street over Morgan's Restaurant, in the act of dealing Faro. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

In the case of John Lavana, charged with an assault and battery on the person of Mr. Bell on the 15th May last, a verdict of guilty was rendered.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of C. Rolland, charged with arson.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—F. Brisani made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genella, charging Constantin Rolland, the keeper of an Intelligence Office in St. Philip street, with swindling. From his statement, it appears that Rolland presented to prosecutor a situation for him to proceed to Galveston, the applicant to pay him $25 to restore the money. He has neither done one nor the other and hence the charge.

RESISTING A WATCH.—Joseph Whitman appeared yesterday before Recorder Genella, and charged Charles Thue, with a breach of trust. He states that on the 5th instant he engaged to the accused a watch worth $18 for the purpose of having it repaired, and has now ascertained that Thue has disposed of the watch. A