THE DAILY PICAYUNE IS PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEIMS, B. HARRY,
B. DUFOMBAS, B. MOREAU.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (one year, do.) $6 00
Payable invariably in advance.
In all cases the money must accompany the order, or the paper will not be delivered to the subscriber.

The New Orleans Daily Picayune.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Published on the first reasonable and same fixed price for each subsequent one. Advertisements inserted for less than one dollar in each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to a fixed number of square, strictly with the line of their text, and in extent to one square every other day.

No. 2027 Vol. 11—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 7696.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Monday Morning, Jan. 3, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

Street Beggars.

Simultaneously with the final re-appears in New Orleans the multitudinous hosts of street beggars. These pauperes upon public bounty, like the swallow, have their annual migration; and their alacrityand during the period of their disappearance, is little less mysterious than the habitation of the *Hirundo*. It is maintained by some naturalists that the swallow buries itself in the mud, whence it has been seen to emerge. The moralists that throng our streets would seem to have slept away the interval of their absence in almost as filthy a dormitory, if we may judge from their unclean and repulsive appearance. Unlike the swallow, however, these wanderers leave as during the summer. They ape the fashionable absenteeism of the day. New Orleans is a hot and dreary and not over healthy sojourn in July—besides the population is thin, and the harvest of sixpences hardly compensates the trouble of solicitation. So the army of whimsical aims seekers pass elsewhere—whither, we know not; but returns with untiring punctuality at that season of the year when the trade may be plied with a tolerable certainty of profitable returns.

We know of few pursuits which thriftless idleness and barefaced impudence can drive with more decided success than begging. The stork in trade required, calls for no expensive outfit. A suitof dilapidated garments, a genuially destitute and imporverished appearance, a child or a couple of them in the arms, and a peculiar compound of bad English, French and Italian constitute the entire capital. Thus provided our sturdy mendicant, male or female, takes to the streets, and by dint of persevering appeals, an ingeniously framed story, and a highly piteous look, contrives to extort a respectable daily stipend from the purses of the charitable. This male beggars are bad enough in conscience, but they are neither so numerous nor as misfortunate as the females. The latter sometimes harden his heart against the assumed distress of these impostors: but how to resist the skillful arts of the tattered women, who seemingly burthened with two or three little responsibilities (hired for the occasion) and provided with a long story of unmerited persecution and pitiable distress, or it may be furnished with a condemnatory supply of certificates attesting their former respect, ability and standing, assail the passer by at every step, and give him no respite, till they have seized his dole. Doubtless a cross examination would expose many of these artful tales, but ninety-nine persons in a hundred would infinitely prefer parting with a paltry sum, to standing in the open streets, challenge with a mendicant.

It is well known that in the capitals of Europe begging is a profession to which certain classes are regularly and carefully trained. The pupils in this precious school are systematically indoctrinated into the wiles, fraud, delusion and falsehood by whichthey are to gain a living. They are taught to feign blindness, lameness and other infirmities to fact wounds upon their persons and to keep them open, to assume a hideous and revolting appearance, and to employ every accessory that can possibly awake benevolence and stimulate active sympathy. Nothing but the zealous and long continued efforts of a judicious police has sufficed to keep down this infamous delusion. In London and Paris the municipal regulations touching mendicants have been rendered so stringent that the trade is in the decline, and the calling has ceased to be profitable. And as a natural consequence professional beggars are wending their way to the New World, where they rightly imagine they may glean a comfortable subsistence from the benevolent and the unwary. There is a wide field open to them in America, and they are preparing to turn it to the best account. Every year before forth fresh swarms until, if Every year witnesses a marked improvement in Mr. Cobb's population. At first meagre and impotent, it is now remarkably full and accurate, and embracest, moreover, a vast variety of information in connection with our city, such as cannot be obtained elsewhere. Such, for instance, as the streets and levee guide, a list of the cotton's public, the accounts of the city gov ernment, the reprint of the new Constitution, accounts of Insurance Companies, rates of insurance of the Chamber of Commerce, of levee dues, of the Post office, etc. In fact, every species of information relative to the city of New Orleans, may be found in this volume—The Directory for the present year is embellished with a large number of spirited lithographs, accompanied by brief biographical notices of most of our prominent citizens.

The typographical execution of the work is excellent, as might have been expected, when we state that the Directory was printed at the *Delta* office.

NEW COINAGE.—On the first day of the year 1853, the officers of U. S. Mint struck off various specimens of gold and silver coin, stamped with the figures indicating the new year. The impression is exceedingly firm and clear cut.

IMPORTANCE OF DATES.—The importance of being careful in regard to dates, is illustrated by the fact that no election for Congressmen was held at Boston (Mass.) on account, as the Cincinnati *Courant* says, of an informality in the warrant, in which the meeting was called for the "second Monday in December next," while the "next" itself was dated in December, thus making the election illegal until December, 1853.

HEALTH OF APALACHICOLA—*Cholera.*—The Albany (Ga.) *Patriot* learns by a letter from a gentleman in Apalachicola that the reports of cholera in that place have been much exaggerated. The letter is dated December 20th, and says: "There have been but twenty two deaths as yet from cholera, and but one for the last eight days." This information is taken from an accurate record of the cases. Other deaths have occurred from other causes. In the majority of deaths from cholera the cause has been traced to neglect, imprudence, intemperance or exposure.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that the negotiations for a treaty with Great Britain, relative to the fisheries, reciprocity in trade, &c., are nearly concluded between Minister Crampton and Secretary Everett, and that the former is quite sanguine that it will come from London. It is understood that the Hudson's Bay Company have managed to wring indirect pretended claims for pensioners, right in Oregon, which gave rise to considerable discussion some four years ago. Should this claim be guaranteed in the treaty, it is, says the *Herald*, highly probable that the latter will not be approved. Under any circumstances, the fishery of Hiram, Crampton and Everett will not resolve the question of the Senate during the present session.

"Bonny Bell," the authoress of "Jane Eyre," is to give more anything novel. It will be publisher of the Bible.

MOSS. PETIN.

We are glad to learn that this scientific Savant intends delivering a lecture on Wednesday evening at the Orleans Theatre, explanatory of his theory of the practicability of aerial navigation, and descriptive of the interesting phenomena witnessed by himself and his companions, during their excursion on Christmas day. Through the kindness of Mr. DAVIS, Mess. PETIN has been enabled to secure so vast and convenient a locale for this exposition. We understand that an immense painting will be exhibited, illustrating the structure of balloons and machinery by which he proposes to navigate the air, and that pamphlets in French and English, containing an account of his scheme, may be obtained at the door.

As Mess. PETIN has incurred serious losses, by the destruction of his balloon, and by the refusal of the authorities to allow him to use any of our public squares, after all his preparations for that purpose had been made; and as, moreover, the lecturer is a gentleman of profound scientific attainments, and high eloquent and learned, we trust the public will embrace this opportunity of attending his exposition. They will be instructed and amused, and will enjoy the consciousness of contributing something towards the relief of a meritorious though truly unfortunate gentleman.

THE WEATHER-WISE predicted all along that the intense cold of last winter would be followed by a corresponding season of remarkable mildness. We are in a fair way to attest the accuracy of these seers. The present winter has certainly thus far resembled anything rather than a season of frosts. Ice has not yet been seen. Fires have only been occasionally needed. Great coats and other extra wrappings of the outer man are rarely donned. In fact, the thermometer has not yet got below 40°. It will be a singular pendant to the history of the unparalleled cold of 1852, if the winter of 1853 should prove the warmest on record for a series of years.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.—The Board of Aldermen of New York city, as we learn from a telegraphic dispatch, have repassed the ordinance in favor of a railroad through Broadway, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor.

It appears, therefore, that the City Fathers of Gotham understand the wants of the people better than Mayor KINGSLAND.

STATE ELECTION.—The following are the official returns of the majorities for the Whig ticket in the parish of Caddo:

Bordelon	69
Ray	61
Ogden	47
Avery	46
McWhorter	15
Thorpe	51
Hodge (Senate)	109
Donelan (House)	83

Natchitoches.—The vote in the parish of Natchitoches was: Hebert 333, Bordelon 265; Farmer 331; Ray 261, Herron 332; Avery 262, Grenoaux 424; McWhorter 173; Morse 266; Ogden 256, Carrigan 333; Thorpe 262. For Senator, Brown, Democrat 253; Smith, Whig, 332. For Representatives, DeHussy, Dem., 319; Bartlett, Dem., 336; Bosley, Dem., 274; Prudhomme, Whig, 260; Clark, Whig, 260; Pinard, Whig, 259. Smith, Prudhomme, Pinard, Whigs, and Bartlett and DeHussy, Democrats, are elected.

St. Martin—Bordelon's majority is 124 The other same dates on the State ticket received about the same majority. THOS. C. NICHOLLS, Whig, elected Senator, and Messrs. Olivier, Thomas and Heard, Whigs, Representatives.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Bateman, clerk of the steamer St. Charles, for a late Shrieveport paper, also for a memorandum of the result of the late election in the Parish of DeSoto, which is as follows:

Hebert,	365;	Bordelon,	245
Farmer,	343;	Ray,	267
Herron,	343;	Avery,	297
Morse,	342;	Ogden,	297
Grenoaux,	362;	McWhorter,	283
Carrigan,	342;	Thorpe,	268
Williamson,	309;	Hodge,	381
Creswell,	190;	Caroth,	381

One Box remains to be heard from. The whole vote for Governor includes this Box, by adding to each the number of votes given at the Presidential election. Majority for Hebert Tax 140.

Further by the Canada.

A long discussion had taken place in the House of Commons, on a motion by Mr. Brown to produce papers relative to the application for a charter by the London, Liverpool and North American Screw Steamship Company. The motion was opposed by Mr. Harley, on the part of the government, and was eventually withdrawn.

In France the English and Belgian Ministers have formally presented their letters, accrediting them to the imperial court.

Rumors of a ministerial change are again rife. Generals Baraguay d'Hilliers and d'Hautpoul are expected to be made Marshals

The Emperor has set at liberty a great number of political prisoners, and an article has been published in the Moniteur, offering the imperial pardon to all exiles—except those guilty of the hideous crimes, who are suffering for their former disobedience to the government—upon their promising that they will abstain from similar conduct in future.

The ministry of the Empire have resolved not to sanction any more new railways in any part France until those now in course of construction are completed, or at all events, further advanced.

Prince Albert, of Saxony, is a rival to Louis Napoleon for the hand of the Princess Vasa. However, the intended alliance of the Emperor with the Neapolitan Princess is still currently spoken of in Paris.

However pacific the intentions of Louis Napoleon may be, the papers at Vienna are sounding the alarm that it is deeply laid plot has been formed for a revolution in Savoy—of course with the object of annexing that coveted territory to France. The Austrian ministerial organs go farther, and declare that even in Piedmont a very strong French party exists, which would be glad to form a more close union with France. The articles are exceedingly warlike, they declare that Radetski has demanded reinforcements in Italy, and that his demands will be acceded to.

Some of the newspaper correspondents at Vienna intimate that Prussia will eventually prevail in the wearisome controversy respecting the Customs Union. It is said that a simple trade treaty will be proposed in all the German States.

The Danish Committee had come to a resolution advising the Chambers not to pass any final decision as to the removal of the Danish commercial frontier to the Elder.

Madrid papers state that Senor Narvaez had had a long interview with the Queen, and it is thought that he will be called to power.

The law respecting the press of Belgium has passed the Chambers. Its provisions are very stringent.

The insurrection in China was spreading, and the troops of the Celestial Emperor have in several instances been defeated.

The Money Market in Paris is very unsettled, which, perhaps, causes the existing dullness and despondency in Havre, where there is but little doing in Rice.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.—We understand that the High Court of Errors and Appeal has just made a decision, which virtually sets at rest the question of the legality of the Planters Bank Bond.

An act was passed by the Legislature, March 4, 1848, appropriating to the payment of the interest on the Bonds issued by the State on account of the Planters Bank, according to their priority, the sinking fund then in the State Treasury, and which might thereafter come into the Treasury.

A mandamus was applied for, some two year ago, before the Circuit Court of Warren county, to compel the State Treasurer to pay such a coupon for interest. That Court refused the application, and on appeal to the High Court, the latter body decided that the Treasurer was not authorized to pay the Coupon, without the Auditors Warrant.

A second mandamus was in the meantime applied for, before the Circuit Court of Hinds County, to compel the Auditor to issue his warrant to the Treasurer for the amount of Coupons, and judgment was rendered. The Auditor appealed to the High Court: *and this tribunal now decides, that the Auditor shall issue his warrant for the Coupons of interest that are attached to the Bond, and falling due* March 1, 1841—or that all Coupons of that date, outstanding and unpaid, shall have privilege of payment over those due Sept. 1, 1841.

The judgment of the High Court is, we understand, final, and the Auditor is obliged on presentation of a certified copy of it and the bonds, to issue his warrants for the coupons of interest due March 1, 1841. These coupons amount to $45,000. The State is now using this sinking fund to pay its governmental expenses. The principle of this decision, we should suppose, will also compel the payment of the September 1841 coupons, other three of March are paid.

The decision has its great interest in the fact, that it settles, by a solemn decision of our highest court, the legality and constitutionality of these bonds. Had they not been constitutional, and legally binding on the State, the High Court would have dismissed the application.

The first half million of these bonds have no coupons attached. The decision, therefore, only applies to the interest on the last issued million and a half.—*Natchez Courier.*

☞ The Internal Improvement bills pending before the House of Delegates of Virginia, for appropriations amounting, in the aggregate, to $1,000,000, of which $6,250,000 is for railroads, (leaving one million only to the Covington and Ohio railroad); $3,125,000 to canals, navigation companies, etc., and $500,000 to macadam, plank roads, roads, and bridges. The remainder of the amount, and the variety of objects designed, will be likely to defeat all appropriation of money for this purpose at the present session, if, indeed, provision be made for similar objects have left out, may defeat the Treasury of the State applicable to further grants.

New Orleans, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1853.

To Monsieur G. Rendon,

SIR:—I took a sample of the sugar sent to me for examination by F. M. Lapied, Esq., through you from the Paradise Sugar Works on Plaquemines St James, to Professor Riddell's Chemical Laboratory and had it analyzed—the phenomena witnessed by the Riddells, myself and Professor Baton of New York and some others, desiere it to be a perfectly pure sugar-purer and better than any of the double refined loaf sugar of commerce. W. P. Riddell, A. M., who has paid great attention to the new and interesting science of Optical Chemistry, tested it by the agency of polarized light with Soleil's latest and most approved Saccharimeter just received from Paris. According to Professor McCulloh and the best authorities, Optical Chemistry furnishes the readiest, most searching and exact method of determining, not only the nature, but the quantity of pure sugar in any saccharine substance. Lapice's Paragon Sugar was found to give a rotation to the right of 1002; thus coming up to the standard of a perfectly pure *destroyerate* Sugar. It will be seen by referring to McCulloh's Report to Congress, that no refined loaf or any other Sugar, examined by him, ever came up to that standard of perfect purity. Some of Woolsey's double refined loaf reached 98d 34', but none 100d.

"Mr. Lapice is right in attributing the purity of his sugar to the speed with which it is manufactured directly from the fresh cane juice by what is called, *the first process*. He says that, in these days after the cane is put through the mill the sugar is manufactured, drained, dried and put up ready for market."

But he does not seem to be aware that his success in making a pure sugar, by what is technically called *the first process*, has a direct bearing on a very interesting question in science, and one of vast importance to the sugar interest of Louisiana. The question is "*whether there be any other than destroyerate sugar in healthy cane?*" Hary contends that there is not; and that molasses, glucose and the other products of the saccharine cane called inververate sugar, from its rotating polarised light to the left, are the products of decomposition, or the play of chemical affinities, occurring after the expression of the juice of the cane. In twenty minutes after grinding, chemical actions and reactions begin to occur, and the formation of uncrystallizable molasses, which is not sugar, thus commences. In view of this important fact, the new process adopted by many Louisiana planters, of immediately transforming the pure juice of the cane into sugar, by passing it into the solid form before chemical changes have time to occur, is the proper method of making it pure, and at the same time of getting the largest yield. The main practice of supplying the Bee with a greater or less amount of foreign fermenting matters contained in the sugar, undergoing decomposition, until they can be taken out by the process of defecating, is like slaughtering animals and leaving them in their blood and of fat until decomposition begins, looking to chemical and chemical agents to remove the putrescent matter, and curing the meat before decomposition has time to begin. The fact has been doubted, but science declares that pure cane sugar is as nutritious as any other food in the blood and flesh of animals. Hence when cane are out they should be treated with the same dispatch, to make good sugar, as that required to preserve the flesh of slaughtered animals. I do not tell sugar brokers that Louisiana sugar whether made by the new process or the old, is much better than that of Cuba and better climates. A little cold weather, a little more care in curing and preservation of all vital products after vitality is extinguished, whether it be that vital vegetable product known as cane sugar or that other vital animal product called flesh, which is converted into food for man. Very hot weather, owing to the rapid decomposition of vital matter, when life is extinguished, is an unfriendly ally to the making of good sugar and