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The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1856.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the lines of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Augusta. The mail due the day before came through.

A GOOD SIGN.

Pennsylvania, of all the Northern States, has usually exhibited the strongest disposition to respect and maintain the constitutional guarantees which protect Southern property. During the intense excitement which followed the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Keystone State faltered somewhat from her patriotic conservatism; but we rejoice to perceive that now that this agitation is partially subsiding, she is getting right again. The recent proceedings of her Legislature confirm this opinion. A petition was presented to the House, a few days ago, by Josiah Patton, of Montour, praying the passage of an act granting to Southern men the right of transit through the State with their slaves. The mover of the petition said that the signer is an old-line Whig, a disciple of the Sage of Ashland, and that the right of transit for slave property through the State is secured to the citizens of the Southern States by the law of nations and the Constitution of the United States. Opposition was made to the reception of the petition, but by a vote of 69 to 37 it was received and referred to the judiciary committee.

A report was made in due season by the majority of the Committee. It takes the ground that no legislation is necessary, because under the Federal Constitution the right of slaveholders to pass through the States with their slaves is recognized, and no State law should be so construed as to impair or destroy that right. The following is the language of the Committee: "Our Southern "brethren are protected in their property by "a stronger bulwark than an act of the "Pennsylvania Legislature; and your Com- "mittee cannot consent to disgrace our Com- "monwealth in the eyes of the civilized world, "by assuming to give that which she has not, "her the power nor the inclination to take "away. The Committee ask to be discharged "from the further consideration of the sub- "ject." The report was adopted, and the Committee discharged.

Another evidence of returning common sense and justice on the part of the Legislature may be found in the fact that a resolution offered, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire "if further legislation is not needed to protect the personal liberty of citizens from the arbitrary proceedings of Judges of the United States exercising jurisdiction in Pennsylvania," has been laid upon the table by a vote of 31 to 14. The object of this resolution was to assail, and injure Judge KANE for his honorable and manly conduct in the PASSMORE WILLIAMSON case. But it failed most signally. The Presbyterian journals of the North are furious at the conduct of the Pennsylvania Legislature, but every right-minded citizen approves it, regarding it as an auspicious sign of a better and nobler sentiment than has hitherto prevailed.

Let us hope that the example of the Keystone State will be followed by other Commonwealths of the North. Such an expression of opinion is truly valuable, and will greatly tend to repress agitation.

THE JACKSON MONUMENT.—The inauguration of CLARK MILLS' equestrian statute of JACKSON on Saturday next, will probably be one of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in New Orleans. The programme shows the extensive preparations made for the occasion, and unlike many other manifestoes, we believe the reality will exceed the promise. There is, we presume, not a society or association in our city but will be largely represented in the procession. Masons, Odd Fellows, S. W. M's, firemen, Militia, the various benevolent fraternities that exist amongst us—all will unite in rendering appropriate honor to the day. While thousands of citizens unconnected with any association are determined to turn out and swell the ranks of the cortege. The military will no doubt make a fine display, and if the weather is propitious, the spectacle will be perfectly splendid.

We are indebted to the publishers for the February number of Putnam's Magazine and Household Words. We have already noticed them.

THE SCHOOL FELLOW.—Messrs. DIX & Edwards, publishers, have our thanks for the February number of this interesting and valuable little periodical.

MAJOR JONES'S COURTSHIP.—Peterson, publisher, has our thanks for a new edition of this laughter-moving story. It is enriched by a number of new and comic illustrations.

Senator BENJAMIN has our thanks for interesting public documents.

HAMINGTON'S PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.—On Monday next, at Armory Hall, Mr. Hamington will open to the public his celebrated Diorama Panorama of the Russian War, from the commencement to the bombardment of Sebastopol, and the fall of the Malakoff. The exhibition, we are told, is of the most interesting and impressive character. There will be a day performance every Wednesday and Saturday for the accommodation of ladies and children. See advertisement.

Bishop SPALDING.—We are pleased to announce another lecture by this gifted orator in Odd Fellows' Hall to-night. As his subject is one of universal interest we expect the crowd to be even greater than at his previous lectures.

DOUGLAS FOR PRESIDENT.—The *South Carolinian* learns from a source on which it relies, that there is no doubt in the world that the friends of Judge Douglas, notwithstanding a long-cherished desire to keep him back for a term or two, have now come to the conclusion that it has become, under all circumstances, expedient to bring him forward for the next Presidency.

George Law, in a letter to Lewis Parker, in answer to a remark by a journal, that he had plenty of money and would freely spend it to secure the American nomination for the Presidency, says very distinctly and very emphatically that he will give money for no such purpose. What he had some sufficient to earn, he thinks he has been enough to keep, for more useful and honorable, and worthy purposes than to spend it in attempts to corrupt the elective franchise.

At a New Year's ball at Buffalo, (N. Y.) a tree was prepared laden with various gifts as a prize for the couple who should waltz the longest. Some fifty couples entered the list, commencing at a quarter past nine. At twelve o'clock all but three had "gin out," and soon after one of the three ladies fainted, creating some sensation. George Grossman and his sister won the prize, having waltzed for three consecutive hours, traveling in that time a distance of five and a half miles.

In the present European war Russia has had a large share of American sympathies, but we are shocked at the accounts of its inhumanities. The recent arrival informs us that the Emperor Alexander II. has ordered a special court to be formed at Kieff for trying captured Poles and Hungarians. The former are to be punished by death, the latter delivered to the Austrians for execution. So many Polish and Hungarian prisoners are taken in Kieff, that no fewer than four judges, ten secretaries, and executioners innumerable, are constantly employed in their condemnation. The blood of these men will arise like that of martyrs, and at heavy up on the head, heart and arm of the Russian Emperor.

Governor GORMAN, in his late message to the Minnesota Legislature, estimates the population of the Territory at 75,000. He announces that the President has given him notice that the three tribes of Indians now residing in the Territory cannot be disturbed, and sent further West. All the tribes are peaceable and friendly. Nearly every village in the Territory has a school for the education of small children, and the villages and settlements of learning in St. Paul are in a flourishing condition. The Territorial University, located at St. Anthony, has not progressed since last year for want of funds. Twenty thousand acres of land, partly agricultural and partly pine, have been chosen for school purposes already. The Governor suggests the necessity of a government road from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, above St. Anthony, and of a military road to reach Fort Ridgely, the Sioux agency, and the new fort at Pembina, from some point below Lake Pepin.

A despatch from Buffalo, of the 29th ult, says:

"Edward Ryan and King, the alleged robbers of the Mail from the American Express Company, were arraigned before the Supreme Court here this morning. They put in the plea of not guilty, and were remanded back to jail.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1856.

Mr. A. E. Marshall, of Kentucky, yesterday presented a resolution to the House, expressing an opinion that the prosecution of party nominees has a tendency to retard an organization, and that therefore it is the duty of the different parties to withdraw such nominations.

Mr. H., in the course of some remarks, said that he was ready to accede to one of two propositions: First, that the Democrats should name an American as the candidate for whom they and the Americans shall vote; or the Americans shall name a Democrat for whom both shall cast their votes.

This proposition brought about a discussion of some interest. Mr. Atkinson, of Virginia, expressed his astonishment that the Democratic members of the House, being in a minority, should have made a caucus nomination, and made a nomination for a reason. He thought they had done wrong. He thought that all parties and individuals are blameable, and he took his share of it. He knew that the House had scarcely made an effort to elect a Speaker as yet.

Mr. Dodd, of Georgia, followed in reply to Mr. Hillman, and in defense of the course the Democrats had taken. If asked the reason for his upholding the course of the Democrats in caucus in the House, Mr. C. said it was this, that he regarded the organization of the Democratic party as essential to the best interests of the country, and as of *more importance than the election of any man as Speaker of this House.*

Mr. Whitney, of New York, took occasion to declare that he could not support the proposition of Mr. Marshall, though belonging to the same political organization. He stood here an *American*—a representative of the American sentiment and party of this country, and he could not and would not fairly let his position by agreeing to coalesce in electing a Speaker with the Administration party, in order to place one of that party in the Chair.

Other gentlemen took part in the debate, which resulted in a widening of the gulf that divides the Democratic and American parties.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, on the following morning moved a resolution to elect a Speaker by the plurality vote. A motion to lay this upon the table failed by a tie vote, 106 to 106, and ayes and noes being called upon ordering the main question, it was ordered 108 to 102. The ayes and noes then being ordered upon the resolution, which was lost, ayes 106, noes 110.

These proceedings, though told in a brief space, occupied the whole day, and kept the House in a state of anxious excitement, on account of the uncertainty of the final result, the vote being so very close.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, who is opposed to the adoption of the plurality plan of electing a Speaker, thought it is the rule by which he himself and every member in the House were elected, voted against tabling the resolution, and in favor of having it referred to the proper House committee, but against the adoption of the resolution; and this having failed, the House still remains in its unorganized state, and is on Monday next to proceed to vote for Speaker.

It has been intimated that the Senate would adopt a resolution to adjourn for a month or so, and that in case the House should disagree, the President would then exercise the authority given him by the constitution, but never yet exercised, of adjourning the two Houses. But what would be gained? Probably every member would upon going home, and addressing his constituents, be instructed to stand by their colors, pursued, and would thereupon return fortified in his present attitude, and of course more unyielding than ever on the subject, and therefore come from this course. No, the administration party have the government and its responsibilities on their hands, and if they wish to carry it on, let them adopt a plan by which all the co-ordinate branches may go on. Six years ago the same party united the House in a day, by which the government is in your hands, gentlemen, and when you want money, you will adopt some means of organization for raising it, and not leave it, having no responsibility, we care not when it is organized, or whether it is at all." Our positions are now shifted.

MAISON ROUGE.

[From the N. Y. Herald of the 30th.]

Washington Progress—Indians—The Steppes.

We had a tumultuous arrivals yesterday from Nicaragua and New Granada. The *Star of the West* brought news from Nicaragua to the 15th inst., and the Panama line from Chagena on the 15th. The *Star of the West* brings us six hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold, and in addition to this the Panama steamer. Peace still reigns within the borders of Nicaragua, and many false reports that have been flying about this country as to the stability of the government are authoritatively denied. Gen. Walker's army has received large reinforcements. Col. Hornsby—Walker's right hand man, and a brave officer—has been made General of Brigade, and we direct attention to a letter concerning him which will be found in another part of this paper. Mr. Schlessinger, who eluded the "vigilance" of Mr. McKeon, has been appointed Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel. Captain Kerrigan has arrived, and is said to relish the field of Mars better than his seat as a member of the New York Common Council. Captain Kerrigan will be a better soldier than statesman.

Yankee enterprise had already laid off the suburbs of Granada in town lots, and business was quite lively. We publish a remarkable document from Rafael Carrera, the Captain-General of Guatemala, to Mr. Marshall. He has the glad to find that peace has been restored to Nicaragua. This politeness on the part of one who is supposed to be a bitter enemy of the party in power in Nicaragua looks a good deal like humbug. But the amiable Carrera will find it difficult to humbug us. They understand that sort of thing much better than he does. The present government of Nicaragua has now been in existence for nearly two years. It is fully established, and the beneficial effects of peace are already apparent. With North American enterprise, steamboats, railroads, energy, industry, perseverance and money, Central America will yet be one of the Powers of the earth. The mine is rich enough to pay for working it.

From New Granada the accounts are cheering. Our readers will remember that the Garay treaty, concerning the right of steamships between Carthagena and New York. She is owned by a company of New York merchants, who are engaged in the coasting business. Upon the revenues in New Granada, the trade of which republic has long been monopolized by English merchants, whose profits are immense. We publish a letter about Mr. Rust, our correspondents at Carthagena, Santa Martha and Bogota.

The remarkable events now transpiring in Central and South America cannot but lead to most important results to us and to the States which have recently seceded from a powerful infusion of North American energy. In New Granada we see a company of New York merchants quietly revolutionizing the entire commerce of a Republic by a railway chartered by the New York Legislature connects the Atlantic and Pacific, with its terminal points on either side of the globe. In Nicaragua, the North American takes a military stand; and, under authority of the native government, pursues a peace and tranquility in a State impoverished and weakened by internal dissensions.—But the arts of peace are not neglected.—Business men have returned to their avocations, and trade is once more profitable, because it is secure. The State is congratulated by its sister republics, and has, by the aid of a handfull of determined North Americans—led by a man whose ability is undoubted, and whose motives we have no right to impugn—taken a position which would have seemed impossible six months ago.

While the Cabinets are exchanging despatches, writing long diatribes about treaties, and routine and red tape, and old fogy diplomacy, the people seem to have taken matters into their own hands, and commenced to carry the Monroe doctrine into effect. All these demonstrations on the liberty border are the result of the natural disposition of Young America to extend the area of free institutions, and all the Cabinets, treaties, Ministers, Congresses and indictments cannot stop it. The effects of Marcy, Cushing, McKeon & Co., to prevent people from colonizing Nicaragua and New Granada, are about as dignified and effective as the labors of Dame Partington, who attempted to stop the progress of the Atlantic ocean with a broom. Like the good old lady, they only make themselves exceedingly absurd, but, unlike her, they have not yet found it out.

The following are the particulars of the attack on Horace Greeley by Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, of which mention was made by the telegraph a few days ago:

Washington correspondence, Jan. 29, 1856.

Hon. Horace Greeley was twice assaulted this afternoon by Mr. Rust, representative from Arkansas. The first attack was made in the House. Greeley was walking down in front of the Capitol, immediately after the House adjourned. He had got about half way down when the Capitol Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, Mr. Rust stepped up to him, and calling him aside, and inquiring if he was Mr. Greeley. Mr. Greeley replied in the affirmative. Mr. Greeley replied, "That depends upon circumstances." Mr. Rust then struck him a blow on the right cheek, and followed it up by a second. The affair was sudden. Mr. Greeley had his hands in his great coat pockets, and could make no resistance. He said, "Who is this man, Rust? don't know him!" Mr. Rust answered, "Damn you, you'll know me after this." Mr. Rust walked on, and Mr. Greeley went into the door keeper's room, and from there to the National Hotel. When near the steps, Mr. Rust met him, and exclaimed, "Do you know me now?" Mr. Greeley said, "I do Rust, Mr. Rust, I believe." Mr. Rust then raised a cane and struck at Mr. Greeley's head. Mr. Greeley warded off the blow from his head, but received it on his left arm, which was pretty badly bruised. Several gentlemen rushed in, and the assault was stopped.

Later Mr. Greeley, about eight o'clock, in the evening, was writing at his table, with his hat upon the board round his head and arm. No bones were broken. The affair was investigated by the sergeant-at-arms of the House, and by the proper officer about Mr. Rust's propositions, published in Monday's *Tribune*.

Mesers from.—We take the following from Tuesday's *Tribune*:

FIRE.—The fine residence of John A. M. Baillo, on Government street, was burnt down on Saturday night. The fire was discovered at 10 o'clock. It was a large wooden building, and from the difficulty of procuring water in that part of the city, the firemen were unable to get it under control before five of the furniture was saved. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary. We learn that both the house and furniture were insured.

The Grand Jury, on Tuesday evening, after the fire, found a true bill against Mr. Gardner, charging him with the murder of Mr. Ellis. The prisoner was brought into Court on Wednesday morning, and arraigned on the charge. The plea of a not guilty was entered, when Mr. Gardner's counsel moved that the trial be postponed for a few days, as he was not prepared for it. The motion was granted, and the trial was fixed for Monday next. The prisoner was then remanded back to jail.

By Telegraph.

[Reported for the New Orleans Bee.]

(By the National Line.)

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 6.—No quorum in either House to-day, and there will be no attempt to get one until Monday.

[THE SOUTHERN LEGISLATURE.—The phraseology used in the note concerning the Southern Legislature, in our issue of the 5th, is correct. The line was evidently thrown out when reported in the morning, and the error was in the telegraph office. We regret to have to report the fact of its having afterwards got out of order.—EDS.]

The curious limb which camels are from the pen of the lamented Thomas Hood. Most bards find it sufficiently difficult to obtain one rhyming word at the end of a line, but Hood secured three, with an ease which is as graceful as it is surprising:

A Mountain and a Camel.

Even is come; and from the dark part, hark
The signal of the setting sun—one gun!
And mix is setting from the chimes, prime time
To go and see the Drury Lane Dido shine;
Or hear Othello's jealousy doubt spout out.
Or Macbeth raving at that shade-inside blade,
Swearing it has not gone, when Duncan's blood
Or else is sun Danvers with undesirable ride-a
Four horses, as no other mare can span;
Or the small Olympic pay, at spit,
Laughing at Liston while you quiz his pits.

Anon night comes, and with her wings brings things
Such as with her poetic tongue, Young sung;
The gas us blazes with its bright white light,
And parasitic watchman prowl, howl, growl
About the streets and take up Pall Mall Sal,
Who, trusting to her mighty jobe, robs John.

Now thieves to enter for your cash, quash crash,
Pass sleeper Charley, in a deep sleepy swoop,
But frightened by Policeman B. 2 Sue—
And while they're going, whisper low, "no go!"
Now cares, while lights in their beds, scowls leads,
And sleepers waking, grumble, drat that cat!
Who in the gamer came'wards, on mice intends
To have a feline feast, and reverence to shrill ill will.
Now bells of Bashas, of a price size, rise
In shrieked screams, and with a roar gone poor
George or Charles, or Billy, ugly sally!
But surmounted in a night-dress rose, ghost grand'd,
Appears of one of her old lords, and cries, "Hand!
And this she hears—what hath it mean'st—Ann's beaus
And his from Her. Mr. Hyde, (urbo, Mr.)
Who rises from his threads, and a stout shout out, (woe
That upwards goes, shows Boss knows those bows'

LIGHT WEIGHT IN FLOUR.—The Cincinnati and Pittsburg Boards of Trade have recently joined issue upon a point which may be of some interest to those engaged in the flour trade. It seems that a Pittsburg dealer ordered through his agent at Cincinnati a lot of flour of a particular kind of flour. The flour was duly examined by the Inspector in Ohio, pronounced "all right," and delivered to the agent, by whom it was shipped to Pittsburg. There it was re-inspected, and being found deficient in weight from three to ten pounds per barrel, the purchaser sought redress from the seller, and the latter having refused to refund for the short weight, the matter was submitted to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, when it was decided that no reclamation could be allowed, for the reason that as the defendants only guaranteed the inspection in Cincinnati, their responsibility ended as soon as the terms of sale were complied with, or the inspection and delivery of the flour in that city. The plaintiff then laid his point before the Committee of Appeals, which resulted in the decision of the Chamber being confirmed.

The matter was finally laid before the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, where it was referred to a committee for deliberation. That committee have submitted a report upon the subject, which is a common-sense way of taking the position taken by the Cincinnati Board of Trade and its Committee of Appeals, to be opposed by the ground-work of all fair dealing. The decision at Cincinnati appears to have been based entirely upon the ground that there is no express duty defined to, or required from a flour inspector in Ohio, by law, otherwise than that of judging of the quality of flour, the matter of weight being disregarded. If such is the case, then the Pittsburg committee contend—and very justly—that then the question as to the quantity is left to the buyer and seller, and must be determined by the settled rules of trade; and the quantity of flour in a barrel being fixed by a general law of the United States at 196 pounds, if a purchaser buy a barrel of flour, he is, in the absence of any special contract, entitled to 196 pounds. The argument is unanswerable, and thus it is that the law in Ohio requiring an inspector to weigh or determine the quantity of flour in a barrel, and 196 pounds the legal established amount necessary to constitute a barrel, and with unquestioned evidence as to the deficiency in weight, the committee were bound to consider that the seller in relation thereto, and that their decision upon such technical points against the plaintiff's recovery is unjust and unfair and contrary to equity between buyer and seller. It appears that as the law regulating the inspection of flour in Ohio now stands, the buyer and seller weighs, may be practised with impunity, the purchaser being left without any mode of redress. And this evil is a very serious one in view of the fact that since the prices of breadstuffs have been advanced, false tares and deficient weight in flour have been notoriously common.—*Baltimore American.*

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—No. 43.—The Heirs of General Lafayette vs. Edward C. Carter et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in these cases, with costs.

Payment of Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It may not, perhaps, be generally known that during the present unorganized condition of the House of Representatives no money can be drawn from the United States Treasury for the payment of the salaries of its members. Many have been in this condition of affairs, A. J. Glossbrenner, Esq., the Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House, and who is still acting in that capacity, having been applied to by members of Congress for money to meet their pressing necessities, procured funds from some of the Pennsylvania banks on his own responsibility, paying it out to them and taking their receipts for the same. The bankers of Washington, aside from the banks themselves, have not been applied to. Mr. Glossbrenner owns dollar; but the banks have liberally. This course of the Sergeant-at-Arms has relieved the difficulty of depriving some of the brokers on the Avenue of many a good fat shave, and causes much complaint among them.

There is now due to members, on account of per diem and mileage, about $290,000, of which, it is said, Mr. Glossbrenner has paid to them about $80,000.

City Intelligence.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—The new Biblical drama, Ema, with the tableaux by Mr. Keller and troupe, will be repeated this evening at the Gaiety theatre.

At the St. Charles, the splendid vocalist, Miss Louisa Pyne, has a benefit, for which the Opera of the Bengal Tiger will be performed. A full house and a rapturous sight is announced as the last of the engagement of the Opera Troupe. The distinguished artiste, Mr. Wallace, J. E. Murdoch, is engaged at this theatre, and will appear in a round of Shakspearean characters during the next two weeks.

The grand opera of Moses in Egypt will be given at the Orleans to-night. The occasion is the benefit of Mr. Dulno.

At Vansuchi's Museum, 107 St. Charles street, the Infant Prodigy, Mons. Adonis, and the French Magician are still holding forth. There is also to be seen here an unequaled collection of Wax-work Figures, Dissolving Views, Cosmoramas, &c.

Col. Wood will be at 18 St. Charles street, with the Giant Woman, the Bearded Lady and Child, and the Swiss Warbler, but for a few days longer.

CRACKS.—Horace M. Smith's company will again visit the Creole portion of our city, as will be seen by advertisement under the head of amusements. We understand he has made great additions to his company since performing in the same place some few weeks since. This company has been highly spoken of wherever it has been, and has delighted audiences.

This company is a genuine Creole circus, the canvas and all the equipments being made by the mechanics of New Orleans, and we bespeak for them a full house and overflowing. The performances are citizens, and on Saturday the young folks will have a chance to laugh and grow fat, as there will be a day performance at 2 o'clock. The occasion will be a good finale to the pleasures of the day, and the inauguration of the Jackson monument.

FIRE.—Justice Court.—*Hon. D. Augustin.*—The case of Joseph Savoisy vs. Bellanger & Co. was tried yesterday. The defendants were lessees of the little plat of ground on Royal street, in the rear of the Cathedral, known as St. Anthony's Square, and subleased it to the plaintiff for a pleasure garden. When the city ordered the encampment of the garden in 1853, the plaintiff was put to considerable expenses to make a new fence and complete other improvements; just as his plants and shrubbery had become valuable,—Bellanger & Co. re-leased the garden to their book keeper, who occupied the plaintiff's premises as a restaurant, when he refused to give up the occupancy to him. An injunction was after wards put on from one of the Courts, ordering him to relinquish possession of the place, which he did, and thereby became alleged, he sustained damages to the amount of upwards of $4,000. The jury yesterday returned a verdict of $1,500 for plaintiff.

FANCY DISPOSIT CUCTOR.—*Hon. J. B. Robertson.*—The following slaves have been emancipated in this Court during the last two or three days: Jim (a mulatto) Joseph Adams (ordered to leave the State); Lawrence, slave of Brunet; Pauline, property of Mrs. Dr. Cenas; Francoise Mat, slave of Mrs. Cenas; property of Ambroise Lacy; Alexis, property of G. Estiers; Amanda, Jean Baptiste, Augusta, Alexandrine, Elizabeth, Virginia, Mary of Mrs. L. Gaudet; Julien, slave of Mr. St. Cyr; Arthemise, property of Joseph Dauphine; Lucille, property of Mr. Jacquinet; Mary, Harriet, Daniel and Lucy, slaves of Mrs. Garidel.

PASSES.—We are gratified to learn that the concerts which this gifted songstress and her troupe have lately been giving at Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg and Jackson, have been highly successful, and they are now on their way back to New Orleans, and will give the first of a series of concerts, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday evening next.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—St. Valentine's day (the 14th) is almost at hand and the windows of the confectioners and other shops begin to exhibit a brave array of the tempting missives (Vide the "Book of Valentine") with which the votaries of the Princess Queen of the "high shrine" express to their respective mistresses their boiling devotion. Some of the specimens which we have seen are very pretty, and by the way, never hesitated in the bounds into the realms of poetry, but contented themselves with the simple expression of their sentiments and natural verses on this day, to, we are glad to say, with a great deal more originality than usual. The "Book of Valentine" which contains the best and most original verses which contains and there are only in the hands of the publishers, and will be ready some time next week.

AN UNFAVORABLE APPEARANCE.—W. H. Rogers, who keeps a livery stable on Carondelet square, was yesterday morning arrested before Recorder Bright on a charge of having stolen a horse and buggy from a man named Hall, on the previous day. The plaintiff in the case stated that he had hired the horse and buggy from the defendant, and that on the following morning, when he went to the stable to get them, he found that the horse had been taken out, and that the defendant was not to be found. He had since found the horse in the possession of a man named Bell, who stated that he had purchased it from the defendant. The latter, however, stated that he had sold the horse to Bell, but that the latter had not paid him for it, and that he had taken it back. The case was finally settled by the defendant paying the plaintiff $50, and the latter withdrawing the charge. The defendant was then discharged.

A PRETTY SIGHT.—On the 22nd District of the city, during the progress of the late fire, a number of persons were engaged in the vicinity of the conflagration in removing their furniture, &c., from their houses, and in the course of the day a number of these articles were deposited in the vacant lot on the corner of Prytania and Josephine streets, where they remained until the fire was extinguished, when they were taken away by their owners. Among the articles thus deposited was a handsome piano, which was discovered on the following morning, standing in the middle of the lot, with a large sheet of canvas spread over it, to protect it from the weather. The piano was in perfect tune, and the effect of the music, as it floated on the morning air, was very pleasing to the ear of the passer-by.

STEALING FROM A SHIP.—Alexander Scott, charged with stealing a piece of calico from a boy of the ship Hudson, lying at the levee, was brought before Recorder Bright, and was yesterday sent by Recorder Bright to prison to await trial before the First District Court, the charge having been satisfactorily proven.

PLUNDER.—Officer Place, of the police, on yesterday evening discovered three suspicious looking characters on the levee, and on their approach, they attempted to arrest them they ran, but when they got as far as Gravier street, they threw down their burden and took to their heels. It turned out that the bags contained 361 pounds of sugar, which had been stolen from the Levee.

Other Longer, the same night, got in charge of two white men, who had in their possession a lot of clothes and other articles from the residence of Mr. Saunders on Camp street. The thieves escaped but they had to deposit the goods, which was discovered and also returned to the owner.

MOONRAKING.—Still another change in the weather. Yesterday morning it snowed, then became warmer, and there were unmistakeable evidences of a thaw. The day was quite pleasant, but at evening the sky, which was overspread since morning with clouds, began to weep a drizzly rain, which continued through the night. The change, however, was a great improvement on the bitter cold since Sunday.

CARVING KNIFE.—An Irishman named Bowie-Knife, was yesterday brought by Recorder Bright to the workhouse for sixty days as a vagrant. He was arrested on property he had in his possession was a bowie-knife.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAYS.—James Sidons, the keeper of a grocery store at the Mobile railroad depot, was fined $50 by Recorder Bright, at the corner of Magazine and Thalia streets, were both yesterday convicted of two charges of selling intoxicating liquor on sundays. They were held in bonds to answer.

ROBBERY BY A CYPRIAN.—A pleasure, named Walden, who has been frequenting the house of Mrs. Smith, on Gravier street, was yesterday arrested on a charge of having stolen some time since of $460 in a house of ill-fame in Gravier street, from a gentleman named Kelly, the female who is supposed to have committed the robbery, was also yesterday arrested, and sent to prison to await examination.

LICENSES, CHECKS, GINGHAM, MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.—The attention of buyers is called to the sale of Licenses, Checks, Ginghams, Madras Handkerchiefs, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at N. Peychaud & Co.'s auction room, No. 26 Old Levee street.

Terms liberal at sale

CHARLES LEVY,
SURGEON, PEDICURE,
No. 198 Royal Street,
TRADES CORNS, BUNIONS, NAILS and NAILS which have entered the flesh, without the least pain, and in a few minutes, after which the patient may wear his shoes. Price $1 per operation, or $5 by subscription. According to the terms of subscription, the first are examined from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., at the residence of Mr. LEVY. He will call on ladies. I was informed that there are in New Orleans Pedicures who charge from $5 to $10. Corns I have been residing in the city for the last ten years, and have not met with one who could cure them radically. I accept the Corns at the following barbarous rates: have now upwards of 200 subscribers. My operations are of such a nature that the patient is kept entirely out of all pain whatever. CHARLES LEVY.
198 Royal street, between St. Peter and Orleans streets.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE LECTURES.

BISHOP SPALDING, of Louisville, will deliver his Third Lecture THIS EVENING, Thursday, Feb. 7th, at 7½ o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall.
Subject—LITERATURE, ART and INVENTION, as elements of Modern Civilization.
Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the Bookstores and at the door of the Hall.
C. D. ELDER,
feb7-1t Rec. Secy.

Wanted.

SEVERAL good Seamstresses, speaking French and English. Apply at No. 122 Canal street, between Bourgundy and Rampart. feb7-6t

P. CAZAUX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. ROUMIER,)
No. 45 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville streets.

OFFERS for sale the following articles:
600 baskets common Anisette;
200 do do superfine do;
200 do superfine do;
200 do superfine do;
200 do do do;
100 boxes Marsechino No. 6;
50 do do No. 4;
50 do do No. 5;
100 do Curaco No. 6;
50 do do No. 5;
50 do green Liquor;
50 do Jamaica Brandy;
50 do Stonebow's Bitters;
50 do Gooley's Bitters;
50 do Boehm's Bitters;
50 do Peppermint;
100 do Abeynth, Imitation;
100 do Abeynth, Superfine; do;
50 do Sherry Bounce;
50 do Shaker do;
100 boxes extra sup. Liquors, No. 10;
100 do do do No. 9;
100 do do do No. 10;
100 do surfine do No. 7;
100 do superfine do No. 8;
50 do do do No. 2;
20 bbls. Wild Sherry;
20 bbls. White and Rose Anisette, &c., &c. &c.
feb7

Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

WARM WATER BRANCH,
February 1st, 1856.

THE annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, 3d March next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, at the office No. 32 Carondelet street.
feb1 1mtaw S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

VALENTINES!
FRESCANT AND TASTEFUL ASSORTMENTS!
AT
NORMAN'S,
No. 5 Exchange Alley, LE CAMP STORE.

VALENTINES, BOXES, and ENVELOPS, for the approaching Valentine season, new and beautiful designs, just received. Also, a large assortment of design all other Valentines.
N. B.—The stock is entirely new and original, and admirably adapted to the various trade of character.

SENTIMENTAL AND HUMOROUS,
to suit all cases.
All orders delivered in the city, or mailed, free of charge.
feb7 THE ST. CHARLES BOOK-STORE,
feb6 4t Under the St. Charles Hotel.

10-4 Blankets! 10-4 Blankets!
3 CASES superior Mottled 10-4 Bed Blankets;
2 bales negro gray Blankets. Just received and for sale by O. H. BRAHAM,
feb6 1w 96 Gravier st

LANDING from ship Gyrus—10 pipes of Cognac Brandy, 3 star, 4 star and 5 star brand, 6 eighth do do do; 6 qr do 5th proof do do; 6 eighth do 1st proof, old. For sale by
feb6 E. CHESSMAN.

LANDING from ship Livingston, from Havre—30 cases Holland Cheese, of 15 Cheese in each case. For sale by J. H. CURRIE,
feb6 28 Toulouse st

GOSHEN CHEESE—Landing ex steamer Chalmette, 25 boxes New York Goshen Cheese, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGEBODY,
feb6 13 and 15 St. Louis st.

SPRING MATTRILLS.
DUREL & CINTZ.
No. 12 Royal street.
HAVE received, per the steamships from North, a full assortment of MATTRILLS, of the best cut and finish, which they offer at prices ranging from 5 to 8 per cent under last season.
feb6 DUREL & KUNTZ, 98 Royal street, between Bienville and Conti.

Steamboat Supplies.
FOR sale by RICHARD, ALLSOP & CO., 25 Chartres street, a superior lot of Cotton Duck, Cotton Sail Twine, which has been used but little.
feb6

DOUBLE HEAD AND SPANISH PLAYING CARDS. Landing and for sale by E J HART & CO,
feb6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

BREWERY.—A large assortment, Hops, malt, powders, &c. For sale by E J HART & CO,
feb6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.—3000 bushels Barley Malt; 150 bales fresh Hops, for sale by
feb6 E J HART & CO,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

O. H. VIETTEN,
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 26 Poydras st.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Presses, Types, Inks, Cards, Card Boards, and General Printing Materials, for sale on the most favorable terms. jan6-ly

DUPPER & IRBY,
Corner Royal and Conti streets,
HAVE on hand the following articles from Europe:
80 boxes extra fine Cordials;
25 boxes Copenhagen Cherry Cordials;
50 boxes Curaco Cordials;
50 boxes genuine Holland Curaçoa, white and red;
50 do superior Maraschino;
100 baskets Champagne;
50 boxes very superior Rhenish Wines;
20 do do Sparkling Moselle;
25 do Muscat Frontignan, very superior quality;
500 boxes Claret and White Wines, different brands;
25 dozens Brandy, old;
50 boxes fruits in juice, Strawberries, Raspberries;
3 large assortment of Preserved Fruits;
Green and Preserved Ginger, Angelica, &c.;
French Beans, Mushrooms, Capes;
Truffled Beans and Mushrooms, Salmon, &c.;
Eel, French Lobster, &c.;
English Pickles and Sauces;
English Mustard, Table Mustard;
English Cheese, Chester, Stilton, and Gloster;
Gruyere, Parmesan, Roquefort, Pine Apple and Limburg;
Westphalia Hams; Nants chocolate in cakes and paste;
Dried Prunes, new Figs, currants, &c. jan6

FOURTH IN JUNE, CHERRY BOUNCE, ALMONDS and Cherries, for sale by DUPPER & IRBY, 26 Orondelet, fine Bordeaux.
50 boxes fruits in juice, assorted;
10 do Nants cranberries in juice;
40 baskets Anglais cherry brandy;
30 baskets Curaçoa, Bottoms, 1851 and 1850;
60 casks ordinary claret;
45 bbls Haut Sauterne white wine.
To arrive per ship Jacques, from Marseilles—
30 boxes Lasgadec almonds;
30 boxes vermouth, 25 do shaynth.

In store—
Olive oil, brand Jas Pagnini, in boxes and bottles, 12 bot. each, and 6 bot. each, in tin cases, in bottles and boxes; imperial macaroni and cocoine; vermouth, Noilly Fils; superior Provençaux nonpareil capers, in 2 oz. and 4 oz. bottles; Provençaux olives, in all qualities; 2, 3 and 4 gallon demijohns; labels for Bordeaux, claret and white wines.
In Custombouse stores—
Rochelle brandy, 4th proof;
4, Sutton's do do
3, Sutton's do 1st proof, 1851 and 1850;
Olive oil in boxes, brand James Pagnini;
For sale by
jan3 DUPPER & IRBY, 26 Orondelet.

PRESERVES.—To arrive per ship Anne Perkins Capt. Weis, from Bordeaux—
300 bf boxes capers in oil;
300 bf do pasta prunes;
160 bf and qr boxes chatterings, truffled sausage, and game pies. For sale by
jan3 FAURIES & NORMAN,
23 & 25 Royal street.

FRESH! FRESH!
THE undersigned informs the public and his friends and custom