# The New-Orleans Bee.

No 1374 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol XXIX—Whole No. 6425.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3. 1851

G. F. WARNE, Proprietor NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, Parish, Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, Jan. 3, 1851.


## ENTERPRISE.

It is said to be a characteristic feature of the Saxon race that it cares nothing for the past and every thing for the present and future. Yesterday is a buried and forgotten epoch, while to-day is a living reality and to-morrow a period certain to arrive, and therefore to be provided for heedfully. This is a peculiarity that makes the Saxon and all of kindred blood energetic, practical and enterprising. As he never broods and maunders over the events of the past, he is the more ready to meet with unfaltering resolution the exigencies of the present. He is therefore the man of progress and improvement. He has none of that over-refined reverence for musty antiquity, old fashions, and hackneyed modes of thought, that are apt to keep others stationary, or at best rambling slowly along a beaten track. He marches with the age, and often strives to get ahead of it. Hence of all nations in the world, those of Saxon origin have contributed most largely and essentially to the physical improvement of mankind, to the enhancement of comfort, the increase of wealth, and perhaps least of all nations, to spiritual and metaphysical investigation.

Such being the predominant qualities of the Saxon mind, we may well marvel at ever beholding him supine, inactive and careless of the future. He never in fact can become so, without the presence of extraneous and antagonistical causes; and to come to the point, it is precisely such obstacles which have hitherto demoralized him in New Orleans, converting him into an automaton, when he ought to have been overflowing with life and vigor, and rendering him utterly apathetic under circumstances which would otherwise have called forth all the mental power and hardy spirit of adventure for which he is remarkable. Nothing but the anomalous position of the American resident of New Orleans—a denizen and not a native—toiling to amass wealth, but having no permanent interest in the soil—willing to make a fortune here, but most reluctant to spend it—looking upon our city as an admirable locality for bold and successful speculation, but miserable enough for the charms and pleasures of domestic life—believing too that the natural advantages of New Orleans would be such as to secure to him an ample share of her commerce, and of course to be idle in him to invest its resources with a view of augmenting and extending trade—nothing but this has kept the Anti-saxon, with his strong infusion of Saxon go-a-headiveness, in the back ground, and prevented him from emulating his brethren every where else, who are spanning the country with railroads, and excavating it with canals.

These ebbs and hindrances to action are not however, now happily disappearing. The New Orleans merchant has learned to associate the idea of home with the land in which the best days of his youth and manhood are passed, in which his children are born and educated, and where he finds enlightened, intellectual and refined society. He has learned by experience that the transitory bird of passage wins no fortune here, that to succeed he must acquire public confidence, and this can only be obtained by mixing habitually with the citizens and becoming thoroughly known to them. Above all, he has been sternly admonished by the progressive decline of business that are over confident reliance on the natural gifts of New Orleans has been one of the chief causes of her injury; that the indomitable zeal and energy of the West is gradually creating artificial channels for its products, and that if he would have New Orleans thrive and prosper in the same ratio, which she marked her progress some ten or fifteen years ago, he must co-operate with patriotism and public spirit in those improvements, which are deemed vitally important to her commerce. We believe that these considerations begin to impress themselves strongly and enduringly on the minds of our citizens, and to stimulate them to the necessity of laboring in common towards the grand object of replacing New Orleans on the pinnacle of her former prosperity.

We think we see cheering evidences of the speedy success of sundry projects for bettering our condition, which have been recently started. The impulse was given in the ardor with which the Tehuantepec railroad scheme was pushed, and in the entire facility with which the shares were subscribed, that were deemed essential to the commencement of the undertaking. The next, and even more immediately important project—the Jackson railroad—is in good hands, and will be speedily put into a practical form by men who, are resolved to carry it into effect with all desirable promptitude. When this admirable enterprise is once fairly launched, those who know anything of the American people may be satisfied that it will not stop until it reaches the Ohio, sending forth its several branches and ramifications and connecting the West and South-west by direct and indissoluble bonds with our city. With the Jackson railroad, Tehuantepec, the Attakapas railroad and direct trade with Europe, New Orleans will flourish once more like the green bay tree.

A Pleasing Incident.—On Wednesday we received a visit from a number of the Orphan Boys of the Asylum, in the Third Municipality, who came to wish us a happy New Year and to tender their thanks for such little assistance as we were enabled to render to the Institution by frequent notices of the Ladies' Fair, which was lately held for the benefit of the Asylum. The incident is a pleasing one and will be gratefully cherished. To have our humble exertions noticed in this agreeable manner is flattering in the extreme.

The Orphan's Fair.—The Fair at the Armory Hall for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum, will close to-night. The weather has once more become fine, and we trust that a crowd will the congregated to-night to give the Orphans a closing bumper. The most amusing incident this evening will be the disposal of the utensil articles at auction. Bachelors will be chained fully in a stock of babies clothing, and Benedicts may take as many chances as they choose in the portrait of the blooming Margaret.

The Contested Election in Mobile.—The *Advertiser* of Tuesday, says: The argument in the case before Judge Bragg was concluded yesterday—John A. Campbell, Esq., for the contestants and Judge Hopkins for Mr. Langdon. Mr. Stewart, who was associated with Judge Hopkins, having been engaged on Saturday and yesterday in an important case in another Court, both the opening and concluding arguments on the part of Mr. Langdon devolved on Judge Hopkins. The argument being concluded, Judge Bragg remarked that he would take time to make known his decision. The question, our readers are aware, is whether or not Court shall order a peremptory mandamus to the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council, compelling them to reconsider and revise the decision heretofore made by them.

New Books.—We are indebted to Harper & Brothers, through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street for the following new publications:

*The Luttrells*; or the two marriages, a capital story from the pen of F. Williams, author of Shakspeare and his friends.

*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* for December. This splendid periodical improves with every successive number. The December is contains an immense amount of elegant literature, useful and valuable matter, got up in superior style. Goldsmith's Doctrine Vitale—a most exquisite short poem in our language—published with superb illustrations.

Louis Philippe, a Commission Merchant.—The London Times, of Nov. 22d, has the following:—"The firm of Lehman & Co.—to commence a political history with a modest avordium—carried on business in St. Mildred's court, in the Poultry. Their dealings were those of "commission agents," a trade which, like that in the "marine stores," may include an indefinite variety of transactions. The partners were the ulterior Lehman, a Frenchman of the name of Coste, and a third individual, who in his proper capacity was no less a personage than Lieut. General de Ramigny, chief aid-de-camp to the late King of the French. In the course of business the firm became bankrupt, and incurred the usual liability of rendering a public account of its dealings.—For this purpose the partners were duly summoned to appear. Gen. de Ramigny, alleging his inability to procure passports from the prefect of police, has never obeyed the citation, but Lehman has been subjected to close examination, and in his depositions is contained the following story:—

Within a few weeks after the dethroned monarch had established himself, for the second time in life, at a country house in Surrey, he commenced the manufacture of schemes for repairing his fortunes, and recovering his kingdom. With these views his chief aid-de-camp, General de Ramigny, was directed, in company with a fugitive bankrupt, named Stephen Charles Lakeman, to constitute a mercantile firm. The objects of this firm are described as "purely political," but their commission in point of fact, was that of negotiating a loan with Messrs. Baring to the amount of £800,000 on the landed property of the house of Orleans in France. This money, when raised, was to be applied to the purchase of the debts of the French civil list, on account of the Royal family, it being specially provided and determined that no debt should be purchased at a less advantageous rate than 40 per cent. discount.—Such was the object to be attained by the house of Lakeman, De Ramigny & Co., in May, 1848. A short time afterwards the co-partnership was modified by the introduction of Chale into the concern, and a second commission was given to the establishment as thus amended.—They were "to receive goods and consignments from French manufactures and tradesmen, advancing them money on account of such consignment, so as to gain their sympathy for the Royal family of France."

Circulars were accordingly despatched to certain French houses; a place of business was taken, "the General attended daily at the office," and customers, when they offered themselves, were introduced in the presence of Lakeman & Co., to the ex King at Claremont. What success attended the "political" objects of the firm did not transpire, but in its mercantile character it was so far from prosperous as to be reduced to the necessities we have described, and it was upon the appearance in the balance-sheet of a certain claim against the Orleans family that Lakeman, the only partner within reach, was driven to the explanations detailed above."

In reference to the foregoing narrative, Mr. Parkinson, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, has addressed a letter to the "Times," in which he says:—"The statement made by Mr. Lakeman in his examination, as to his having been in communication with King Louis Philippe, is entirely false, his Majesty having informed me in June last that he (Lakeman) was unable upon him in a commission referred to, that until then he was entirely ignorant even of the name of Lakeman and that he had never authorized him and Gen. Ramigny, either verbally or in writing, to act in any way to enter upon the transactions alluded to by Mr. Lakeman, and his Majesty instructed me to defend any action that might be commenced against him for the commission examined but none has been brought."

The Times, of Thursday, contains a letter, in reply to the above, from Messrs. Nicholson and Parker, solicitors for Mr. Lakeman. It is addressed to Mr. Parkinson, and contains the following passage: "We have this day had an opportunity of discussing with Mr. Lakeman, and examining, as far as the time has permitted, the documentary evidence which we consider necessary to refute the extraordinary and unfounded assertion contained in the above mentioned letter to the Times, and said to have emanated from the late King of the French, a short time before his death. We are about to collect, with as little delay as possible, the evidence in proof of the accuracy of our client's statement; and we shall have no hesitation in forwarding it to the same, when we shall consider it necessary for our client's justification an avowal of the error, into which you have been led.

Washington, Dec. 24.

Senate.—Mr. Bradbury's resolution relative to removals from office was taken up and postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Gwinn called up the bill to ascertain and settle the claims of California, and offered a substitute which was considered and agreed to, the bill was then passed.

The Senate then went into Executive session and adjourned.

House.—Mr. Caldwell, of Ky., had leave to introduce a resolution that nothing in the bounty and bill passed last session shall be so construed as to prevent the sale or transfer of any certificate or grant prior to the location of the same or the issue of a patent therefor.

Mr. Robinson informed Mr. C. that the select committee recently raised were now ready to report in favor of such a provision.

Objections were made to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Caldwell moved to suspend the rules; and the yeas and nays were ordered, but without calling them the House adjourned till Thursday.

Washington, Dec. 23

The present appalling steamboat disasters, attended as they were with great loss of life, will induce Congress to turn their attention to the various projects before them for the safety of enactments, for the better security of the lives of passengers in vessels propelled by steam.—The bill reported in the Senate, last year, on this subject, has been taken up and is now committed. The projects for Rail Roads, and other national highways across the continent to the Pacific, are the subject of much conversation among the members. There have been two reports in favor of Mr. Whitney's project; which is, to make a Rail Road near three thousand miles in length; the government granting for the purpose, ten miles of land on either side of the route, but to receive ten cents an acre for it. Mr. Benton's project is to make a rail, plank, and common road of 1,000 miles in length, with two branches, one 300 miles to Santa Fe, and another of 600 miles to Oregon, the government to grant for the object 150,000,000 acres, on the route.

The policy of furnishing the vessels of our navy with auxiliary steam power, is strongly recommended by the Navy Department, in pursuance of the policy adopted by the British Admiralty.

The invention of screw propellers, which can be easily shipped and unshipped, is of recent American origin. Some of the old ships, such as the "Constellation," the "United States," and the "Constitution," are not, on account of their age, worth the expense of repairs, to be again fitted out, but on the score of their memorable achievements, are to be preserved as Receiving Ships, at the yards where they were launched.

The Cotton statistics contained in the appendix to the report of Mr. Corwin are highly interesting and important. Cotton, as has been well said, renders the South the magazine of the world's industry and prosperity. It is the strong bond of peace between the principal powers of the world.

The statistical tables exhibit a remarkable increase in the importation and consumption of the United States. Six hundred thousand bales of Sherry were imported in the three years ending the 30th of June, 1850. In the three previous years, the quantity was but 116,000 gallons. Of Madeira there was imported, during the last fiscal year, 303,215 gallons, three times the quantity ever imported, in any previous year. The increase is chiefly owing to the change from specific to ad valorem duties; meanwhile, the price of native grapes begins to furnish a considerable supply of wines in the South and West.

Some of the wines made on the Ohio have found their way to this city, and sell at high prices. California promises to be a growing country, when the gold gives out. North Carolina has, according to a report from Mr. Weller, of Halifax County, a vast revenue in her native grape, the scuppernong. By the way, while at the house of a friend in Virginia a month or two ago, I tasted scuppernong wine, twenty-three years in bottle. It was highly esteemed for its flavor and associations. It was procured in North Carolina by President Monroe, when he made his Southern tour, in company with Calhoun and General Gaines. This anecdote was rendered the more vivid by the portraits on the walls—one of which was an admirable and life like picture of Mr. Calhoun by Jarvis, another of Mr. Monroe, by Vandencomes—and a remarkable portrait of Mr. Jefferson, by Sully.

The world has been dazzled lately by promises of new and cheap processes for producing light, in competition with the beams of the sun. The American invention turns out to be a humbug; but we are now promised with a voltaic light from an English invention. So much attention has been and is devoted to the subject, that some great improvements in the present processes may be the result. Dr. Franklin undertook to solve the problem for the Parisians, by proposing the more general use of day-light, but he is too short to allow of a resort to that source alone.—*Charleston Courier.*

Naval.—Commander Upshur has been ordered to the command of the sloop of war John Adams, in place of Commander Powell, detached at his own request.

We learn that about two hundred of the crew of the frigate Brandywine, upon her reaching the harbor of New York, went over her sides, and have been by order of the Secretary of the Navy treated as deserters.

The U. S. ship Marion was at Whampoa, China, on the 25th Sept. last.

Alabama.—In the second Congressional district, in which Mr. Hilliard refuses to run as a candidate, Hon. James Abercrombie will be probably selected as the Whig nominee.

Disunion Patriotism.—*Fifteen Hundred Dollars worth.*—We learn from the Eufaula (Ala.) *Shield* that at a meeting of the Fire-eaters of Barbour county a few days since, it was agreed to raise by voluntary subscription the sum of *fifteen hundred dollars*, for the purpose of employing a couple of political missionaries to go out into the highways and hedges to enlighten the people on the subject of disunion—The sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars was raised on the spot—one patriot subscribing five hundred dollars. So the people may prepare themselves shortly to receive the hired missionaries of the Eufaula Disunion Association. The Shield does not inform us what two gentlemen have been selected to enlighten the people to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars, but we hope not long to remain in the dark.

Although the proposition was agreed to by the Association, it was not entirely unanimous. One of the members opposed in a very pointed and candid speech, which is thus reported by the Shield:

Mr. President—You are wrong sir! The people have been read to—they have been written to—they have been talked to—and they been preached to, sir—until they don't care a d—n, sir!

At the conclusion of which the speaker sat down amidst the tremendous applause of the meeting.

There is a truth in that short speech, after all.

☞ The following translation of one of Goethe's finest ballads was made by a young girl in Louisville. It is remarkable for its extreme and almost literal fidelity. The piece is the opening of the opera "Die Fischerinn." It is sung by the fisherman's daughter on a quiet dark evening, while she is awaiting the arrival of her father and lover. The Eri-king is a mischievous being in the mythology of the ancient Germans.

That the German reader may form a correct idea of the accuracy of this version, we subjoin the first couplet in the original. It is rendered nearly word for word in the translation.

Wer reitet so spat durch Nacht und Wind?
Es ist der Vater mit seinem Kind.
Er hat den Knaben wohl in dem Arm;
Er fasst ihn sicher, er hält ihn warm.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE ERL-KING.

Who rides so late through the night-winds wild,
It is the father with his child!
He has the boy clasped well in his arm,
He grasps him closely—he holds him warm.

"My son, why hide'st thou thy face from me?"
"Dost thou not, father, the erl-king see?
The Erl-king with his crown and train?"
"My son, 'tis but a long cave for the plain."

"Thou dear sweet child, come go with me!
For thee many pleasures I'll play with thee;
Such flowers as blooming along yon shore,
My mother has gotten grandma'm store."

"My father, my father, and dost thou not hear
The Erl-king's promise to me in my ear?"
"Be quiet, be quiet, my darling child!
Thou hearest the rustling of leaves in the wild."

"Art thou willing, sweet boy, to go with me?
My daughters shall tend to thee nicely each over thee,
My daughters do their round dance by night,
And well rocking and dancing has ere sing thee."

"My father, my father, and seest thou not
The Erl-king's daughter so plain to be spied?"
"My son, what else thee with it must!
It is the old willows that look so grey."

"I love thee, thy beauty has charmed me so,
That wantest or not, with me thou shalt go."
"My father! my father, now grabbe me sure!
My father, the Erl-king has done me harm!"

The father shudders, he rides away on,
He holds in his arms the moaning son;
He who had with grief to his gate he sped—
There in his arms the child was dead.

C. B

A Tragical Affair.—We learn from the Marion (Ala.) Commonwealth, that, on the night of the 21th instant, a man by the name of R. J. Morse was shot and instantly killed by Mrs. Sarah Ann Sullman, the wife of John G. Sullman, who is by trade a painter. Morse was a carpenter, and leaves a wife and four children. Mr. Sullman resided in a small house near the walls of the new Female Seminary building, now in the course of erection in Marion.—Morse had been at work on the new building. Mr. Sullman was absent, attending, we are informed, a meeting of the Old Fellows' Lodge, while his wife and three small children were left at home by themselves. The report of the gun aroused the neighbors—who, upon repairing to the spot, found the gun of Mrs. Sullman lying on the floor, with one barrel empty, a hole through a pane of glass and Morse on the outside dead, with a shocking wound over the right eye, his face blackened with powder and his brains literally "blown out."

A jury was instantly organized by the Intendant of the town, H. C. Lea, Esq., who, after carefully investigating the circumstances, came unanimously to the conclusion that the accused came to his death by a gunshot wound from a double-barrel gun, fired by Mrs Sullman. Subsequently, however, the regular coroner arrived, summoned another jury, had Sullman and his wife arrested, and was going into a second investigation when the Commonwealth's agent so proves.

It is truly a tragical affair, and it pains us deeply to record it. Mrs Sullman we know well. She is a small and very delicate female, and we are sure that she must have believed her honor, and perhaps her life, in great peril, before she could have been induced to take a life even into her hands. So fearfully alarmed was she, that she fled from the house in her night clothes, after firing the gun, leaving her children where they were found and cared for by her at the neighbor's, where she had taken refuge.

We learn from a private source that great excitement prevailed the next day, and that public opinion fully justified Mrs. Sullman.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

The Chances of Marriage.—This subject is always interesting, and marriage statistics are curious as well as instructive. In England this class of statistics are "got up" with official accuracy. From the "Register General of England" it appears that a lady's chance of getting married is as nine to one between the ages of 20 and 25. Before 20 her chances are but one-fifth, and from 20 to 25 one-third of that maximum chance. Men marry later than women, and by a great majority of marriages are agreed upon while both parties are under 25. And the marriageable season is emphatically between twenty and twenty-five—the feelings, the affections, and the impulses are at that period less selfish and speculative. But let either pass over twenty-five—let them experience one or two disappointments of the heart—let them become ambitious of wealth, or of "position," and matrimony becomes a secondary object—it is then a "business transaction," and in which there is little or no heart and both parties are frequently "cheated"

Many contract marriages to a later period than twenty-five, out of twenty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-three single persons who were married in 1849, there was only one spinster above sixty years old, while there was twelve bachelors.

A widower selects a more steady age than a bachelor; while a widow prefers that her "second husband" shall be younger than herself.

It is a statistical fact that of widows above fifty, who contract a second marriage, more than three-fourths are united to men under fifty. The number of marriages in which widows are principals, is about nine per cent of the whole annual number, and those in which the bridegrooms are widowers, about fourteen per cent of the whole. Although bachelors are warned to be careful of the fascinations of the "widow," it appears by the statistics before us that more widows found widowers to their liking than bachelors, which illustrates the truth of the saying, that "sympathy makes friends."—*Cin. Gazette.*

The Force upon Matter Exercised by Mind.—It is reported in the scientific world, that a very beautiful, and if we consider it, a very wonderful experiment has been tried, or discovery made in Europe, and verified by the savans of Berlin and Paris. It is this. The needle of a galvanometer, or machinery to measure galvanism, has been moved, many degrees, by the mere action of the human will! For example: the operator, standing near wills the needle to move one way or the other, moving a greater or less number of degrees, according to the strength of his will.

From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer.

They tell a laughable story of the late Indian sub-agent at Fort Snelling, and an excellent officer, to this effect: That when the Major first met the Indians at Fort Snelling he introduced himself to their acquaintance as follows: "Tell them, Mr. Prescott, (interpreter) that I am their father—that I am Major Murphy, the Big Potato." Mr. Prescott accordingly said to the Indians, "This is your father, *Mondo Tonka*," (big potato.) The Indians grunted out an admiring *ugh!* and shook the Major very cordially by the hand. When Major McLean, Murphy's successor, was introduced to the Indians, Mr. Prescott was not instructed to inform the Indians what McLean's name was; but they taking it for granted that he too must be one of the Potato family, sent up supply their necessities, called him: probably with reference to his personal contrast to Major Murphy—their "father *Mondo Christian*," (small potato,) and the Sioux, in Dakota, now uniformly call him the "small potato."

Homicides.—Christmas did not pass off in Memphis without one or two unfortunate occurrences. A party of negroes had very improperly been collected at a wagon-yard in South Memphis; and the result of the festivities was, one negro killed, and another dying—both the property of Colonel Samuel Brown.—The negroes implicated are now on a preliminary trial.

A white man knocked a lady in the street—was arrested—and will, we hope, be severely punished.

Beautiful Figures.—I now take my pen in hand to write to you, to inform you that I got here as safe as I could in a mail two days after I left you and all the rest of my fellow passengers crammed into a stage-waggon, minus the glasswhere were as thick as leaves in a corn-field, and the jouncing of the carriage made me as sick as death, yet I managed by the blessings of heaven, entirely preserved, and and am as hearty as a buck. I have bought me a new suit of clothes which set me slick as a whistle, and sure a gun; if you should see me, you would grin like a panther. The gentleman I live with is as sour as a crab, and as crabbed as a sea-trout; but to make some amends for his ill nature, his wife is as pleasant as a basket of chips; and then his daughters are as lively as peas on a hot shovel, though, to tell the truth, one of them is as homely as a chest of carpenter's tools. I know I will not like him for he is as snappish as a mad turtle, if I let a customer go out of the shop without trading. He says a merchant's clerk should have a tongue as slick as grease, and be able to lie without blushing; and should be as limber as a weasel, and as full of bows, when a lady comes in, as a dog full of fleas. When he tells the women how cheap the articles cost him, he winks like a toad under a currant bush.

On Sunday, I went to hear Mr. S. preach, who, boss says, is the only man that knows how to preach the gospel; though I thought he was no more up to our parson than chalk is to cheese.

Monday was muster day; but I was busy as a bee, and so I didn't train; but if I had, I should have been as wet as a drowned rat, for it rained all day like Jebu. Those who did train looked as sour as bonny clabber; but they had to go, so they were in for it, as the good said when saw a man a comin'.

Mr. Linchpin, teamster, is waitin for this, and I must break off as short as a goat's tail.—*Knickerbocker.*

Toronto, Canada, Dec. 21.

The Inspector General Hancks left here for Washington, this morning, for the purpose of negotiating on the reciprocity question. It is stated by the opposition journals, and not denied by the Government, that the finance minister is preparing a tariff of differential duties in favor of the St. Lawrence, with a view of retaliating on Congress, if they continue to refuse reciprocity.

Self-imposed Taxation.—Mr. G. R. Porter in a communication to the British Association, shows that the working classes of the United Kingdom expend annually on three articles of luxury, the use of which, he presumes might advantageously be dispensed with, viz., spirits, beer, and tobacco, the following sums respectively, £24,091,458, £25,383,165, and £7,538,967, making a total of £57,053,930. "A man," says he, "which must appear perfectly fabulous until the reasonableness of the result be shown by means of calculations adopted and formed on good authority."

Aboriginal Remains.—A recent flood on the river Dan, in North Carolina, by washing away the embankments, has disclosed numerous skeletons of human beings, pieces of earthenware, Indian utensils &c, which seems to have been suddenly buried by some catastrophe, not unlike an avalanche of earth from an eminence. Some of the skeletons are found in a sitting posture, and are nearly perfect. A variety of curiosities are found in connection with them. There seems to be no doubt that they are the bones of Indians, traces of whose encampments on the banks of the Dan are visible; but how they came to be buried in the condition found, is a mystery.

Something new in Exchange.—A Frenchman, unacquainted with business, once received a draft payable in three days sight, at a certain bank. The first day he presented himself at the counter, and taking the draft from his pocket-book, extended it before the eyes of the paying teller, and to his astonishment said, "you see that *once*," and folding the draft he walked away. The next morning he appeared again, and going through the same form, said "you see that *twice*." The third day he appeared again and said, "you see him *three* time. By gar you will pay him."

Young Giant.—Among the passengers by the steamer Admiral, arrived at Boston from St John, N., on Friday, was a young man, aged 19, a native of Newfoundland, but for some time past a resident of Nova Scotia. He is 7 feet four and a half inches high, fifty-six inches in circumference around the breast, and weighs 336 pounds.

## City Intelligence.

United States District Court.—*Judge McCaleb.*—The Counsel of General Lopez, and others charged with having been engaged in the Cuba expedition, on Monday, yesterday the following additional pleas in abatement:

1. Because the grand jurors who found the bill were not designated according to law.

2. Because the grand jury was not drawn from a box or deposit of names so placed and preserved therein as directed by law.

3. Nor from such a number of names as by law required.

4. Nor by such persons as required by law.

5. Because the mode and manner appointed by the District Court for designating the names of the jurors, and for procuring their attendance, and for drawing therefrom the grand jurors who reported the bill of indictment, was directed by an order of court, and not by a rule of court, and no direction was given as to what part or which parish of the district the jurors should come from.

6. Because the number of names drawn from the respective boxes were not a sufficient number to constitute a true return, the number being twenty-three instead of twenty-four names.

7. Because the box from which said jurors' names were drawn was not locked and closed, and the keys thereof kept as by law required.

8. Because the grand jurors who reported the bill of indictment were not the same persons who were sworn in and returned as grand jurors, as appears on the subject on which said indictment purposes to be founded.

9. Because other persons interposed their agency and assistance in finding said indictment than those to whom the subject-matter was given in charge.

If Because a paper writing was delivered to the grand jurors who were sworn in, and received the matter of said indictment in charge from the court, were sworn and empaneled on the 16th day of June, 1850, and then retired, fifteen in number, for consultation, and that on the 18th J. W. Zacharie as foreman of said grand jury returned into court, and in open session presented to the court and to the petit jury in the said court, the following words, to wit: "A true bill," which paper writing is in the words and figures following, to wit: [Here follows the indictment.]

And the defendants pray that they have said the four quarters of the globe under contribution for every variety of CHOICE AND RARE COMESTIBLES. d&C 15t.

## SUNDRIES.

**MED STORE.**
*Between that two markets.*
JOS. N. ROBERT & CO.
Ruffin Successors of Paul Alaridge & Co.)

HAVE RECEIVED, per several arrivals, the following articles, which they will sell at a large reduction of prices:

Merinos of all hues, cameleon silk;
Gros de Naples and Berlin, 3/4, 4-4, and 6-4;
Assorted Mousseline de Laine;
Cashmere for ladies dresses;
Black and Fancy Alpacas;
Black Bombazine and Bombazette;
Silk and Satin for mantelettas;
Fashionable Longcloth and Casimere;
Plaid, white, red, and other colors;
Black and Blue Lasting; Curtain Damask;
Fine and Common Blankets, 3 to 10 points;
White, Striped, and plain Muslin;
Swiss, Plain, and embroidered muslin;
Assorted Prints and Calicoes;
Sheeting and Shirting Cotton, 3 to 12-4
Kentucky Jeans and Thread;
Black, Blue, and Grey Satinetts;
Assorted Silk and Satin Cravats;
Silk, Cashmere, and Tartan Shawls;
Scotch Cashmere.
Linen-Cambric and Cotton-Cambric Hand'fs;
Plain and Striped Velvet; Linen and Cotton Listedoes;
Check and Ticking for mattresses.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas;

—FOR PLANTERS—

Lowell Cotton, 3-4 and 4-4, Kersey and Lindsey;
Blue Mottmack Prints; white and brown mottoe;
Russia and Collette Patent Thread;
Clothing, hats, shoes, and Bagging.

Also—To close a consignment, a lot of Cotton Ducks, No. 2 to 10, which they will sell at the Northern Manufacturers' prices.

d27 JOS. N. ROBERT & CO.

**FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**

GOURLETS, Connoisseurs and Amateurs of Good-Living are respectfully requested to call at LORRILHE & CO'S establishment, corner of Customhouse and Royal streets, and examine their choice and extensive stock of EDIBLES, WINES, &c., of which the following is a synopsis:

WINES.

Best Claret, of Haut Brion de Larieu, Grand-Larose, de Balguerie, Chateau-Lamour, Chollet; White Wines of Sauterne, Barsac, &c.; best Champagne, of *Cordon Rouge Lanson*, de Bouzi, Jackesson, &c.; Madeira, Old Port, Sherry, Muscatel de Lisbon, Frontignac, Alicante, Malaga, Rhenish and Burgundy, &c., &c.

CORDIALS.

Viz: Anisette, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Dantzick Brandy, Parfait-Amour, Garus, Vanilla, Eau Verte, Absinthe, Kirsch, Gingnoel, Bitters, Old Cognac, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Scotch Whisky, Bourbon, Monongahela, Peach Brandy, &c., &c.

EDIBLES.

Viz: Cheese of all sorts and countries, Pates de Foie Gras, Truffles, Lobsters, Sardines, Anchovies, Sausages, Westphalia Hams, Stuffed Olives, Sauces, Pickles, Essences, Spices, Mushrooms, Truffled Game, Honey Cakes from Paris, and Havana cigars, Rice-in, Chocolate, Smyrna Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Dates, Raisins, Preserved ladies, a splendid assortment of fresh and fine Fruits in juice, &c. &c.

Finally, LORRILHE & Co. may say that they have said the four quarters of the globe under contribution for every variety of CHOICE AND RARE COMESTIBLES. d&C 15t.

**Notice.**

MRS. ZIMMER, well known in the city by the name of Mrs. Hamilton, has the honor respectfully to inform the public that she has just received from the Grocer of New South every 3 y, to give instruction in the Piano and Harp to some pupils—Apply at 214 Canal st.

j3 1w

FOR SALE—An excellent first rate Piano, cheap for cash. Apply at the counting and keeping the rate week. The piano may be seen at the residence of the subscriber, in the upper piano of the Bayou road.

d&6 tf

**34 Chartres Street.**

CLYMPE

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies that he has just received per ship Arcadia from Havre the balance of his new and elegant assortment of fancy embroidered capes and chemisettes, embroidered collars and sleeves, fancy embroidered handkerchiefs, for sale as above, consisting of rich Valenciennes flounces, aurora and brussels point laces, black and colored velvets, crapes, gauzes, gauze ribbons, a large assortment of corsets, and a variety of fashionable articles for ladies and children, laces and flowers ornaments for balls and theatres.

—ALSO—

A large variety of articles for new year gifts for ladies, perfumery, fancy and toilet soaps, pocket books, portemonnaies, watches and jewelry, a large assortment of canes, fancy and plain, and a variety of other articles, all of which he will offer for sale at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves at 34 Chartres street.

d30 1m

**Mare Cognac—Grand Cabard.**

MICHEL VALETTE, Cognac Distiller and Proprietor of a new Cognac Yard, No. 32 Royal street, third door from the Exchange, respectfully informs the public that he has just received per Arcadia from Havre, a choice assortment of Cognac Brandies, in pipes, hogsheads, quarters, eighths, and octaves, which he will offer for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

d30

**Coal Coal!**

A GOOD Coal to the Poor Office remain empty. Yard No. 77, Customhouse street, first door from the Levee. Constantly supplied with Coal of the first quality, English, American and Anthracite Coal in quantities to suit purchasers.

d30 1m BOWLES, MOORE & CO.

COAL—2,000 tons English Channel Coal, just received. Coal Your wife wants double for the parlor, call soon, if you wish to be accommodated.

d16 1y City Coal Yard, 77 Customhouse st.

**KIRSCH, ABSYNTH, AND GRUYERE CHEESE.**

For sale—landing ex ship Oxenbridge, from Havre—

60 cases, Absynth, brand of E Penod.
12 " Kirsch, "
60 " Absynth, " Verein & Lecoultre.
12 " Kirsch, "
40 " Absynth, " C T Berger.
12 " Kirsch, "
6 " White Absynth, E Penod.
4 barrels real Gruyere Cheese.

d22 100 Levee st. CUZEAN, 32 Dumaine st.

CHAMPAGN—Landing ex ship Arcadia, from Havre, 600 cases Champagn Wine in half-bot tles, and of the best growth, for sale by

d28 A. CUZEIN, 32 Dumaine st.

SWISS KIRSCH AND ABSYNTH—150 cases St Absynth of Penod; 100 cases do do of Duplex Pere and Fils; 100 cases do do of Verein & Lecoultre, in store and entitled to drawback, for sale by B. NOEL & GUIRAUD.

d24

CLARET—500 cases St Julien, Medoc, 200 do Leoville; 100 do Chateau Margaux; 200 do Haut Pauterne white Wine; Haut Brion do for sale by

d24 B. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

WINE IN CASKS—500 qrcs. St Julien, St Emilion, Lafitte and 400 bbls White Wine, Haut sauterne, in store and for sale by

d24 B. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

COGNAC—60 half pipes, quarter and eighth Cognac of a Bonnot; 30 quarter do La Rochelle Cognac; 20 Couvoisier, 20 Dupuy, quarter and eighths, Bordeaux Cognac, at the Cheapside store for sale by B. NOEL & GUIRAUD.

d24

GRUYERE CHEESE—50 large Cheese for sale by B. NOEL & GIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

d24

**To Confectioners.**

VICTOR THEBIT,
No. 149 *Chartres street*,

HAS received by the last arrivals from Havre, a large assortment of Confectioners' articles, such as rich flags, Rolls, Boxes of all sizes and forms, both Paintings and Mirrors, Vallees, Baskets filled with Bonbons, &c. &c., which he will sell at the lowest price and on liberal terms. d10 90t

LANDING—from ship Mount Washington, from Bordeaux—

Prunes in brandy, 10 cases;
Cherries do 7 do;
Brandy, 50 quarter pipes, A Camus;
do 50 octaves do do;
Claret, 36 casks, Pauillac Medoc;
do 12 do St Julien.
Garlick, 8 casks.
Sardines, 84 cases, whole, half and quarter boxes, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.

d16 17 & 19 St Louis st.

CLARET—21 casks Claret of Devru Moreau, 15 do half do, do; 55 casks do do; 36 do. St Julien and Medoc; 36 do. do. Pauillac and Medoc; 10 do cases St Julien and Medoc; 380 Cbs. Latour Chs. Margaux, Chs. Lafitte, Leoville, Beycheville and Larose, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

d30 17 and 19 St Louis street

RHENISH WINE—84 cases Rhenish white wine Hof Steichenner, 1846, 40 cases Rhenish wine of Deidesheimer, 1846, 10 cases Rhenish white wine of Johannesberger, for sale by

d30 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 & 19 St Louis

WHITE WINE—55 half casks white wine, Haut Sauterne, for sale by

d30 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 & 19 St. Louis.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Landing ex ship Emperor, from Havre,

10 tons genuine Gruyere Cheese, made in 1850, for sale by N. FRED'KEVT.

d30 12 Toulouse st.

SARDINES IN OIL—6000 half, qr., and whole boxes Sardines, in oil, from the well known brand of B. Guillouz, and landing ex ship Emperor, from Havre, for sale by

d30 AUG. MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

ANGER'S GRIGNOLET—175 baskets containing 6 and 12 bottles genuine Anger's Grignolet, for sale by [4m] AUG. MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

CORKS—15 bales regular Corks, of 15,000 each, for sale by

d30 AUG. MOLIER 90 St Louis st.

SWEET MEATS—24 boxes preserved fruits and 12 bbls jelly and paste, received by ex brig Adams Gray, for sale by

d30 DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

SECOND HAND CORN SACKS—100 in good order, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,

d30 34 Old Levee.

SUGAR CANES, for Plants—3 bbls of a superior quality, for planting, just received per Adams Gray, and for sale by

d30 DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

GREEN GRAPES—300 kegs Malaga grapes, perfectly sound, and for sale by

d30 DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old