The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1853.

Vol. 12—NEW SERIES. Whole No. 7033.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 5, 1853.

TEXAS.—Advices from Galveston have reached us by the mail of Tuesday, which we publish in our columns. The Texas Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER.—Some days ago we expressed a favorable opinion of certain propositions pending before the State Legislature, for the purpose of giving to the Recorders of New Orleans authority to try petty misdemeanors, and for the more effective suppression of Mock Auction establishments, and fictitious Intelligence Offices. We were led to believe at the time, that these measures were embraced in different bills, and as independent propositions they undoubtedly merit our approval. We have, however, looked at them, since they constitute various sections of the bill introduced by Mr. WILDER, amending the Consolidation act, forming part and parcel of that bill of abominations.

It seems that Mr. WILDER, with a view to doubts of rendering his bill as palatable as possible, has incorporated some really desirable and excellent features in the mass of monstrous provisions which make up the bulk of the act. Strip the bill of all that it contains of mere partisan trickery, and quite probably a residuum of some intrinsic value may remain. But we do object most strenuously to the attempt to foist upon the General Assembly a series of improper, injudicious and dangerous measures, by coupling them with one or two others that are needful and acceptable. We look upon the bill of Mr. WILDER as a medley of wisdom and folly, in which the latter largely predominates. The crime of which that may be found guilty, are thinly scattered amidst an enormous proportion of worthless chaff, on offensive materials.

We presume the intelligent citizens of New Orleans would be quite willing to confer upon the Recorders the power of trying summarily, cases of vagrancy and other insignificant offences, which at present encumber unnecessarily the dockets of the First District Court, and produce unavoidable but unfortunate delays in the administration of justice. If such enlargement of authority can be safely and discreetly managed, without imposing additional expenses upon our citizens, it would be a reform devoutly to be wished. But when it is gravely proposed to be done by a mere judicial power on the Recorders of our city, to give them the right to issue marriage licenses, to perform the marriage ceremony, to issue writs of seizure, the enlargement of jurisdiction is altogether disproportioned to the real functions and character of the office. What, then, are we to think of a bill which extends the powers and duties of the Recorders infinitely beyond even these limits, which enables them to appoint an additional number of clerks, and invests these subordinates with the authority of Justices of peace, which constitutes the Recorders ex officio Justices of the peace, and gives them a power of appointing a police or gensdarmerie, giving them the right to make and dismiss sbirri and amend, appoint and displace at their will and pleasure, which reduces the Mayor to little more than a cypher, and the Council to a complete nullity, which, in short, concentrates within the hands of four individuals, who, in every municipal sense, are never elected, or are merely used simply examining and commenting magistrates, an amount of absolute power without a parallel.

In this anti republican bill, this conglomerate of obnoxious provisions, this bold effort to vest in our Recorders a perfectly despotic and unlimited authority, the probable effect of which would be scarcely intelligible, but so it is. The party that is always clamorous for the diffusion of power, that is ever complaining of the tendency towards its usurpation, that boasts the peculiar guardianship of popular sovereignty, this is the party, under whose auspices this bill is the most monstrous conception for the perpetuation of party sway we have ever seen. It can have sprung from no other motive than is intended for no other purpose. Good it cannot possibly result from it. Confusion, arbitrary decrees, injury to the common welfare, the sacrifice of our interests to party resentments—these will and must serve from it. If however this project were not amenable to numerous and fatal objections, we might with propriety expostulate with the Legislature upon the unwisdom of inexpediency of tinkering and interfering with our city charter. Consolidation is scarcely a year old. The present municipal government has been hardly eleven months in operation. Our community are just becoming habituated to the new order of things. The resulting exertions of our Chief Magistrate have at length brought the Police to a point of efficiency and fidelity that is not surpassed in any other city. And now, that the machinery of this city government is beginning to operate freely and satisfactorily, comes a restless set of practical intermeddlers with their nostrums and patent remedies—political quack salvers, who, finding the patient in tolerable health, improving condition, propose to make him still better by disturbing the entire harmony of the system from such quackeries as the Lord Reformer on

[From the Phil. Bulletin.]

A SCENE.—Few persons in the community have any adequate conception of the frauds that exists in the courts and alleys of Philadelphia. Few know of the thousands who are paying tribute to our courts in our midst, and be ignorant of the Hydra the commonest necessaries of life. We witnessed a scene this morning which excited wonder and pity, and served to illustrate an idea of the legions of men who are suffering and striving in this great city. Tuesday is appointed by the Providence Society for giving out work to their employees, and for receiving and paying for the work already done. The office of the Society, in Penna street, was absolutely besieged during this morning by hundreds of women who were crowding into the building, scattered about the door and windows, and eagerly invading every point, back and front, which access to the office could be gained. The faces of all these females bore the marks of care and want; many were widows and most of them were destitute. The scarcity of employment during the winter season at the kinds of work in which they have been accustomed drives these poor creatures in swarms to the office of the Providence Society. For weeks in the dullest and most inclement season of the year, the association furnishes a certain portion of their food to those only who are in absolute want. The weekly allowance of work to each person is four coarse calico shirts, for which, for which they receive 12½ cents each. Experience with which work is solicited, even at the pittance received for it, is an evidence of the suffering condition of the applicants. A committee of gentlemen superintend the giving out and receiving of work, and thus avoiding an exposure which would be otherwise incurred. The object of the society is to discourage pauperism, and extend assistance only to persons who will labor for it. Most of the persons who apply for and receive work are foreigners who emigrated to this country in better their condition. This class of people, instead of going at once into the sparsely settled districts of the country, where labor is plenty, and wages good, are too fond of crowding into the most secluded quarters of our great cities, create the want of employment from which they suffer, and assist in spreading the direst moral cancer of pauperism.

BRANDY AND CIGARS.—During the calendar year the city of New York imported cigars to the amount of $1,876,744, and other parts, say 40 per cent, of the whole, would swell the total to $2,131,216. That city also imported, in 1852, French cognac and other brandies of the value of $1,494,613, which would be swelled at other parts, allowing New York figures to represent 60 per cent only of the whole, to $2,497,161. So much in value was brought into this country, and probably the quantity consumed entered the months of our citizens.

Such statistics as these and the following, which we give in a tabular form, make a bad show for the temperance cause, and yet we be lieve that cause has more active supporters now than ever before

Imports of Wines, Beer and Distilled Spirits, during the year ending June 30, 1852.

	Quantity.	Value.	Av. cost per gall.
Sparkling wine	44,648	$103,927	$0.47.93
Sherry wine	166,410	97,580	57.43
Port wine	91,746	24,563	26.29
Madeira wine	614,816	369,336	29.07
Claret wine	2,748,648	453,360	15.00
Other red wines	1,179,316	209,350	15.36
Other white wines	943,379	185,650	20.94
Brandy	2,751,610	1,792,728	65.14
Gin	407,201	264,386	64.92
Other spirits	158,477	39,949	27.51
Total of the above for the United States	9,162,295	1,646,864	71.13
Total of the above for the United States	10,748	67,924	61.22

BARNUM'S BEACON *Illustrated News* continues to improve. Some of the illustrations in the last number are very good. ALFRED E. BEACH, Esq., one of the proprietors, sailed, we perceive, in the British mail steamship *Arabia*, from New York for Liverpool. He is bearer of dispatches from the Department of State to London and Paris, and goes out also on business connected with the *Illustrated News*.

☞ GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE, probably next to WASHINGTON in our Revolutionary struggle, died in Georgia, and the place of his burial is not now known, it is said. The Congress of 1786, directed that a Monument should be erected to his memory. That direction has never yet been complied with.

WRECK OF FIRE.—The *schr Fred. Dyer* Captain Bradnell, which arrived at Charleston, on Friday last, from Newport, (Me) with a cargo of lime, addressed to Mr. T. S. Trott, was discovered to be on fire early on Saturday morning as soon as her hatches were hoisted to commence discharging. They were, however, immediately replaced, and every part closed up tight and the vessel was towed aground on a mud flat, opposite the city, where she has remained up to yesterday evening without any appearance that would indicate that the fire had extended in the hold.

☞ An Army Court Martial for the trial of Col. Gilbert Porter, adjourned from about two months since, and on Thursday, in Washington, Gen. Clogsdell, President, and a Colonel, one present. The charge will be brought against the court martial of Col. Porter.

CRISIS AT WASHINGTON.—We clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

The proceedings of Congress are of comparatively little interest at the present time. The staple of the Senate debates has been the Cuban question, the Monroe doctrine, and the alleged violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by Great Britain. Mr. Soulé's speech of Thursday will no doubt be much read, and will give much encouragement to the progressive wing of the democracy. But, after his speech, the idea of purchasing Cuba will be abandoned. But acquire it we shall, as he thinks and as all think, in time, and by some proper means. Mr. Soulé

A Model parallel has said that Cuba must be African or Spanish. The former alternative will not be tolerable to the United States. The Cubanos will be established in opposition to the policy that would give the island to the African race. The Cubanos may strike soon and achieve their own independence. Long continued wars with foreign powers may render it necessary for us to seize upon Cuba in self-defence. These and other occurrences may give us Cuba in the course of time—perhaps very soon, as Mr. Soulé says, and perhaps not for a quarter of a century.

While Cuba is then talked of as a future possession of the United States, Canada is overlayed upon the Senate, by Mr. Simonds and Mr. Hale, as a natural appendage to this Union.

They contend that, in commercial point of view, it is of more importance than Cuba, and that it will soon fall, like ripened fruit, into our lap.

The tone of the Senate speeches yesterday, was very hostile towards England. The declaration was made, by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that if England and colonized the "Bay Islands," she ought to be forced to abandon it, whether it was a violation of the Monroe doctrine or not. The Senators, generally, felt that it was a palpable violation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. The Senate committee, yesterday, assumed this alleged act as a fact, though the President had informed the committee that he had no information in regard to it. But the temper of the body was to day more composed. Mr. Mason said he would not declare, positively, that Great Britain had violated the treaty. Finally, the Senate directed the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report as to the facts of the alleged violation.

Gen. Case's resolutions as to the Monroe doctrine, Cuba, &c., are to be further debated. Gen Shields will speak as to the necessity of making preparations for a conflict with foreign powers. He has a project for the fortification of the chief points on the coast of the Atlantic, the Gulf, and of California.

The Pacific Rail Road Bill was further discussed to-day. It drags heavily. Dr. Gwin's bill cannot pass, and perhaps none, with the same object, can pass at this session. It is a great and difficult work, and longer considerations and deliberation may the better secure its final consummation. The select committee appointed to consider Gen. Rusk's project may strike out some feasible and acceptable plan.

The prospect of the passage of the French spoliation bill is improving. There is a strong feeling in its favor.

Mr. Edward Everett has been nominated by the Governor of the Massachusetts Legislature as Senator in Congress, and will doubtless be elected. The country may be congratulated upon such accession of talent and eloquence to the Senate.

The President has already taken measures to carry into effect the act authorizing him to employ Colt's Mills to execute a requisition status of Washington.

According to the Philadelphia *Ledger* the various letter writers and editors who are busy employed in concocting a platform for Gen. Pierce, have put forth about on dozen distinct and opposite statements touching his intentions. The *Ledger* classifies them as follows:

1. General Pierce finds great difficulty in forming a Cabinet, because he wishes to reconcile different views of the Democrats who will be recollected. 2. He is about to put *free soil* Mr Dix into the Cabinet, and balance him by accepting State-rights nullification General Jefferson Davis. 3. He is scrupulous, nullification Southern right State rightismen of the Southern wing of the Democratic party like not object to Davis, because he is from the South, though they would prefer to see a Northern man from the South, but they *will* swallow Dix, or any other *Free Soiler*. 4. One set of Old Federalists, or Whigs, insist that Mr. Pierce is a Old Federalist, or Hunkerism, and each clique says that the other *shall not* succeede. 5. All the "Old Federals" unite against having any scions of Young America in the Cabinet, and at the back yard, *Dixie do nothing else*. Probably this is all the good that they can do, and it is something. 6. The other half, Young America, is dead set against "Old Fogeyism" in general, and Cass and Buchanan in particular, and thinks of nothing else, excepting the harmony that will follow a Cass or Buchanan Cabinet. 7. The "Old Hunkers" of New York, headed by Dickinson, will tolerate no Presidential favor to the "Barnburners," but will insist on Cass, Dix, and a small number of members of the Senate, headed by Bright, or Houston, as aspirant to the Cabinet, will vote against the Nebraska bill at any rate. 8. In the midst of all these contradictory rumors, the New York Tribune, "Whig," and *other Papers*, recommends for the Cabinet as the choice from New York, Charles O'Conner, an old bachelor lawyer and nothing else, great in Court and Chambers, and nothing out of them, and who has been a Free Soil Democrat, "Whig" and "Democratic," but "just as it happens," recommends the "Compromise and the Union," which probably may put Mr. Pierce in mind of the Committee for a Cabinet, and the Herald in despair.

☞ The Centre of the Republic, according to a calculation made of the Times, is just west of the Ohio River, in Ohio. Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, calculated the centre. In 1760 the centre was near the line of York and Adams County, Pennsylvania. Then it passed into the edge of Virginia, bending toward the South—then ascended north into Pennsylvania, in 1840, it was a little east of Maryland, in 1850, and to-day it is west of the Ohio. Its course is said to be toward Dayton, and finally toward the mouth of the Missouri.

☞ F. W. S., the up-river correspondent of the Knickerbocker writes:

The other day, while reading a book, I heard a sound on the hurricane deck, like the roar of a company of dragoons. On looking out to the whole road for the distance of a quarter of a mile was literally crowded with jackasses, with their ample ears, and talk hobbled like a lion's following a single horseman, who rode solemnly in advance. Their approach was productive of great sport. Some of them had strayed away in the fields, who galloped up and down along the fence, neighing prodigiously.

I asked the conductor: How many asses have you? He replied, "Ninety and twenty five. Where do you take them?" To New Haven! The next day another troop as large pass by and on the next morrow, all going to New Haven. There are not, however, sent there to put to college, but are thence shipped to the West Indies. The exportation of asses from the country is immense! yet the race does not appear materially diminished. The trade has long been carried on at New Haven, and there is perhaps no place where they are in much credition, and at the same time so many long ears.

☞ We learn from the Boston papers that a fluid lamp has been invented within a few days, which is perfectly safe, even if broken. It is entirely original and quite simple in construction, and will cost but little more than ordinary glass lamps. When the bowl of the lamp, which is of glass, is formed, before it is cooled up, a burnished brass globe or vessel is inserted, and the glass is formed up around it. The tube of the lamp are then fastened to this brazen globe, instead of being fixed to the glass, as in the ordinary lamp. Thus a beautiful article is made, the glass of which may be broken to atoms, and yet not a drop of fluid spilled. The yellow brass, burnished to a dazzling brilliancy, shows with great effect through the glass case that surrounds it, giving additional beauty to the lamp, which thus combines all the neatness and cleanliness of the glass, with the strength and security of the metallic lamp.

☞ The Railway Undertakings in this country, now in actual progress, and to be pushed forward during this year, amount to 12,000 miles, costing three hundred millions of dollars. Of this amount of railway work on hand, it is also estimated that more than 5000 miles, or nearly one half, will be finished during the year, making a total of railroads open in the United States, of 18,000 miles. The amount of capital invested in those 18,000 miles of railroad cannot be less than $450,000,000.

☞ Mrs. H. B. Stowe, the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has received upwards of $30,000 in nine months on the copy right of her book. We wonder how much of it she will contribute for the emancipation of the "oppressed negroes of the South." She ought certainly to divide with "the poor negroes," after this handsome speculation on their distressing condition.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE AZTEC CHILDREN IN WASHINGTON.—Before the commencement of the proceedings, on the 27th, the Aztec children were brought into the Senate Chamber, and placed on the Secretary's table. The exhibitor of them addressed the crowd of Senators, and others, explaining their history, &c., and putting them through their evolutions. As he was leaving, he turned round at the door and said, it may not be out of place to say these children are on exhibition at Iron Hall.

DIMENSION OF HEAVEN.—A most singular calculation has been made by a correspondent of a Charlottesville (Va.) paper:

A Description Heaven—Revelation, xxi chap. 16 verse—And he measured the city with a reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal.

12,000 furlongs—7,920,000 feet, which, being cubed, is 496,793,088,000,000,000 cubical feet, the half of which we will reserve for the Throne of God and Court of Heaven, half of the balance for Streets, and the remainder divided by 6,000, the cubical feet in a room 16 feet square and 16 feet high, will be—38,221,853,000,000,000 rooms.

We will now suppose the world always did and always will contain 900,000,000 of inhabitants, and a generation will last 33 1-3 years—2,700 millions every century, and that the world will stand 300,000 years—7,700,000,000 persons. Then suppose there were, 11,250 worlds, equal to the number of inhabitants, and duration of years, then there would be a room 16 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 16 feet high for each person. And yet there would be room for Mormons, Jan. 26, 1853. F. S.

☞ The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has the following details of an affair noticed a few days ago under our telegraphic heads:

BRAVE AND HONTENT.—Quite an excitement has been created within the past twenty four hours by the arrest of a colored man named Richard Neal, who was taken on a charge of holding slaves to escape from their owners in Maryland. The facts of the case, so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: Neal was formerly a slave in the family of the Chestons, in Anne Arundel county, Md. He was manumitted by the family to whom he belonged, and subsequently married a female slave owned by Commodore Isaac Mayo, of the U. S. Navy. The estate of the Commodore, has adjacent to that of the Chestons'. After manumission Neal removed to Philadelphia, and made an exception to purchase his wife and children. We learn that before he succeeded in his effort, the wife ran away with her children and reached Baltimore, where the fugitives were recaptured and there sold to different persons, who carried them off to various places in the South.

Several persons in Philadelphia took an interest in Neal's case at that time, and the sum of $500 was raised by them, the wife and the children were purchased with the funds and the family were re united, and have been living in this city ever since. For the past three years Neal has been employed as a coachman by Townsend Sharpless. Yesterday morning, Neal was arrested by officer John Lamb, of Maryland, assisted by two police officers of this city. The authority upon which the arrest was made, was a requisition from Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, which had been complied with by the Hon. Bigler, and the officer was authorized to arrest Neal, and remove him to Maryland, after a hearing before a proper Judge or Alderman. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Kennedy, who heard the evidence as to the identity of the man, and gave him into custody of officer Lamb to be conveyed to Maryland.

The party, with the alleged culprit in charge, started in a chaise to the Baltimore depot, but reached there too late for the afternoon train; the prisoner was then taken in the chaise to Chester, where a halt was made, the Commodore and his friends intending to proceed to Baltimore in the night train. In the meanwhile, the friends of Neal had learned for the first time of his arrest, and after having procured a writ of habeas corpus, an officer was dispatched in pursuit of the party. At Chester, just as Neal was about being placed upon a car, the writ of habeas corpus was served upon Lamb, but he refused to recognize it, and insisted upon his right to proceed South with his prisoner. A mob was soon raised and the different individuals composing it, took sides as their feelings prompted. There was considerable pulling and tussling along about the depot, and even threats to shoot were indulged. Finally the cars started, leaving the entire party—prisoner, officers, friends and all behind.

The charge preferred against Neal by Commodore Mayo, is having visited Maryland and inducing quite a number of slaves to escape from their owners. We have been assured that Neal has not been absent from the service of Mr. Sharpless for a single day since he has been in his employ. The friends of the prisoner feel confident of being able to prove an alibi. Much feeling has been caused among them by the clandestine manner in which the arrest and removal were effected, and complaints are bitterly uttered at the course of the complainant in refusing to inform the friends of the prisoner his removal, and thus afford him an opportunity to defend himself.

Since the above was in type we have learned that the friends of the prisoner procured a second writ of habeas corpus before day light this morning, and started with it to Chester. Neal, who had spent the night in the lock-up at that place, was given into their hands in order to obtain writ, and he was brought back to the city. He reached here about noon. The second writ is returnable to the Supreme Court. Commodore Mayo accompanied Neal back to the city.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The National Intelligencer states that the Washington Monument has already attained a height of some 120 feet of its destined 500 feet, containing about six millions of cubic feet of solid masonry, and, by means derived from continued individual contributions, the work is going on as fast as would perhaps be prudent in such a structure.

THE FELONS BARRED COUNTY, KY.—THE HILLS AND EVANS.—From a private letter to a citizen of this place we learn that Hill is not in the prison yet, but is very near it. Hill is a tobacco barn in which some half a dozen on each side were engaged, and several killed and others wounded. Hill was arrested at Cincinnati, on account further states that the class respectively have argued a formal treaty of peace—obliting themselves to be quiet and peaceable. Little regard for the Murphys and Mays, who still refuse to treat. It is also stated that by the various battles assassinations, seiges, &c., among them, eight men have been killed, several crippled and maimed for life, and forty eight children lost fatherless. The quarrel commenced about the year 1845, and strange as all this may appear, it has occurred in a country which we know to be celebrated for the intelligence and general moral worth of its inhabitants—the native home of personages no less distinguished in Kentucky than McKee, Robertson, Owsley, and Letcher.—*Columbia Mo) Statesman.*

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.—Our lively contemporary of the Baton Rouge *Comet* hits the nail on the head in the following paragraph:

As we owe no allegiance to any party except the party of the people, we have and thought it necessary to vindicate our position by taking up the cudgel for the United States Senator, because the larger part of the members of the Legislature have enough manliness and independence to do their duty to their *parties*, to act in reference to it as in their judgment may seem right and proper. But we can't help thinking, however, that had some good acceptable man, a member of the dominant party, been elected to the United States Senate last year, in the stead of Mr. Benjamin, we should not have witnessed the disgraceful effort to oust that gentleman from his rights, and put some one else in his place; and had any one whipped the idea into your brain, that the election of Benjamin was illegal and unconstitutional, we opine he would have been recommended to the safe keeping of a certain Asylum located somewhere near Jackson.

But "Tweedledum" is not *exactly* "Tweedledee," and we presume that the "mighty difference" between them will admit of any action which "King Cancus" and the wants of the *party* may call for, wright or wrong.

☞ Madam Sontag has taken Castle Garden, New York, for three months—May, June and July—and will produce a series of operas in the best style. Castle Garden has been secured by the celebrated JULIEN, and his promenade concerts are to commence there in August, after the close of the opera season by Madam SONTAG.

EXCHANGING SHOTS.—At Hickman, Ky., on the 9th ult, a Mr. Watson and J. W. Butler, between whom a deadly hostility existed, met on the wharf-boat, when Watson drew a pistol, saying, "Damn you, I will kill you!" whereupon Butler fired, and missing Watson, ran off. Watson then fired and shot Butler in the leg.

SINGULAR FACT.—It is a very remarkable fact in the history of the United States, that none of the great names among the American elected Presidents, had children. No one who was ever elected, has had a son. Washington had no children; he held office eight years. John Adams had children; he was not re elected. Jefferson had no children; he was re elected, and held office eight years. Madison had no children; held the Presidency eight years.—Monroe had no son; held office eight years. John Quincy Adams had sons; he was not re elected. Jackson had no children; he was re elected. Van Buren had children; not re elected. Harrison died. Polk had no children. Taylor died. And now, among the great names without children, is the next elected President after Taylor, President Pierce, who, by an accident, is childless.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Hannibal Messenger gives the following account of a horrible affair which occurred at Paris, Ky., on the 25th ult.: A party of young men were amusing themselves in a barroom of the hotel, by pinning placards on the coats of each other, when a German baker in the party pinned a card on the coat of a young man named Carter, who immediately pulled out a bowie knife and cut the German three or four times in the back, chest and abdomen. It was thought the German would die in a few hours. As soon as the act was perpetrated, Carter left his companions and retired to bed, taking with him a loaded gun. After he had been in bed about half an hour, the Sheriff went to his room to arrest him, when he raised himself up, placed the muzzle of the gun under his chin and fired, taking off his chin and one side of his face, which is said to have presented a horrible sight. Carter was not expected to live at last accounts. It is supposed that remorse for the rash act he had done was the cause of his attempt at self-destruction.

DUEL EXPECTED.—Dr. Zanoni has addressed a note to the editors of the Atlas, requiring an immediate retraction of some comments made upon Signora Maberkia's singing. The doctor says he is an Italian officer, and defended his country in the wars of 1848 9, and will never see an Italian lady insulted with impunity. Col. Schonler declines making any explanations and even "holds to insult the jury," by hinting that the doctor tells several fibs in his communication. Col S. has named Captain Briggs, of Nantucket, as his "friend," and, as the challenged party, claims the choice of weapons, and directs other harpoons or inkstands, just as the doctor thinks best. Col. S. says he will meet the doctor on the Common, immediately after the adjournment of the legislature—admittance 50 cents.—*Boston Post.*

MORGAN GOTTS SALE.—The N. Y. *Mirror* says:—"Quite a *furore* has been excited during the past week, in the fashionable circles of our city, by the performances of our talented young countryman, Morgan Gottschalk. At the solicitation of a large number of his friends and admirers, Mr. Gottschalk is making arrangements for a grand concert, which will be given at Niblo's Saloon, a few days before his departure for New Orleans, where the friends and companions of his youth are preparing to give him a warm and enthusiastic welcome.

THE LITTLE RASCALS.—A newly married couple, yesterday, charmed by the joyous hilarity of a score of jaunties engaged in sliding down hill in Harvard street, stood for some time gazing at them. The young man, who was peculiarly inclined, had just ambitioned, "happy, happy, happy!" when a companion pulled him by the right ear. It was thrown by one of the "happy innocents," who ever so other way sent. This supposed them, and the young man, which they couple, from the sight of the sliders, which they pursued. It had the desired effect, and the happy pair retired, determined that the Boston Common should be their place of resort.

DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA.—Our thanks are due to the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., Astor House, and Stanford, No. 60 Camp street, for a copy of the immortal romance of Cervantes, in the original Spanish. The edition has been printed with extreme care, and as far as we have examined, is perfectly free from typographical errors, besides being published in very handsome style. There is no particular dialogue to interpret the genuine and racy idioms of the Castilian, would do well to study Don Quixote.

A SPANIS WIFE.—We heard of a feat of strength the other day, says the Louisville Journal, which almost surpasses belief. A party of men on a wager were lifting 56 pounds weight, when Mr. Robert N. Kern, an ornamental painter in this city, came by and laughed at the penny exhibition of unmanly strength of the competitors. The best man in the party held at arm's length but three fifty-sixes—two on one arm, and one on the other. Kern, without any apparent effort, held four on each arm extended, and afterwards held out on one arm nine 56's or 504 pounds. This greatly astonished the spectators one of whom wanted to know "what sort of a man he was." To this he replied that he was a Whig to the core, and a strong Whig, he might have added.

KIDNAPPING.—For several days previous to Sunday last, rumors were in circulation that a gang of kidnappers were prowling about the neighborhood, tampering with negroes and endeavoring to persuade them off. On Sunday, they were inspired with more boldness and impudence, and actually carried on their negociations in the public streets—a boy, to whom a proposition had been made communicated the fact to his master, when a scheme was set on foot by our citizens to ensnare them through the instrumentality of the boy, by his engaging to meet them that night. The scheme succeeded so far as the capture of one of the party, Alex. Williams, who has been recognized to answer before the 8th District Court in a bond of $2,000—in default of which he was committed. We learn that had a little more time been allowed our friends to mature their plans, two others named Pounds and Collins would have been secured.—*Covington Advocate.*

City Intelligence.

DISCHARGED.—P. Libbey was examined yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having, on the 17th January, assaulted and beaten Ellen Caldwell. The prosecutrix having failed to appear, the accused was discharged.

DISPOSED OF.—Oliver Hunt, whose arrest we have noticed, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of being a suspicious character, and also with having assaulted the policeman who conveyed him to prison. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Benjamin Sawyer, a salesman, was charged yesterday, before Recorder Genois, with a breach of trust, in appropriating to his own use the sum of $20, proceeds of a bill of exchange belonging to a slave named Maria, belonging to Mr. Morris, and the additional number of $100 in money, for the purpose of eventually purchasing her freedom.—The affidavit was made by Louis A. Morin.

LARCENY.—Hugh Kegl, John Kelly and John Thomas were arraigned before Recorder Genois, yesterday, charged by John Weal, with having stolen from him and sum of $144. The accused were all acquitted.

TRESPASS.—Mrs. Noalin, K. Kennedy, F. Rigaele and J. Carnavere charged yesterday before Recorder Winter, with having trespassed on premises of a house in St Paul street, belonging to Mr. Rucker esq. The case will be examined on Wednesday.

CONVERTING PROPERTY.—Thomas Ryan was committed yesterday by Recorder Winter for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having disposed improperly of a trunk.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—John Walsh, alias Morgan alias Long John, was sent yesterday by Recorder Winter, to the Workhouse for ninety days, for a lewd and indecent exposure before day light this morning, and startled with it to Chester. Neal, who had spent the night in the lock-up at that place, was given into their hands in order to obtain writ, and he was brought back to the city. He reached here about noon. The second writ is returnable to the Supreme Court. Commodore Mayo accompanied Neal back to the city.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The National Intelligencer states that the Washington Monument has already attained a height of some 120 feet of its destined 500 feet, containing about six millions of cubic feet of solid masonry, and, by means derived from continued individual contributions, the work is going on as fast as would perhaps be prudent in such a structure.

THE FELONS BARRED COUNTY, KY.—THE HILLS AND EVANS.—From a private letter to a citizen of this place we learn that Hill is not in the prison yet, but is very near it. Hill is a tobacco barn in which some half a dozen on each side were engaged, and several killed and others wounded. Hill was arrested at Cincinnati, on account further states that the class respectively have argued a formal treaty of peace—obliting themselves to be quiet and peaceable. Little regard for the Murphys and Mays, who still refuse to treat. It is also stated that by the various battles assassinations, seiges, &c., among them, eight men have been killed, several crippled and maimed for life, and forty eight children lost fatherless. The quarrel commenced about the year 1845, and strange as all this may appear, it has occurred in a country which we know to be celebrated for the intelligence and general moral worth of its inhabitants—the native home of personages no less distinguished in Kentucky than McKee, Robertson, Owsley, and Letcher.—*Columbia Mo) Statesman.*

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.—Our lively contemporary of the Baton Rouge *Comet* hits the nail on the head in the following paragraph:

As we owe no allegiance to any party except the party of the people, we have and thought it necessary to vindicate our position by taking up the cudgel for the United States Senator, because the larger part of the members of the Legislature have enough manliness and independence to do their duty to their *parties*, to act in reference to it as in their judgment may seem right and proper. But we can't help thinking, however, that had some good acceptable man, a member of the dominant party, been elected to the United States Senate last year, in the stead of Mr. Benjamin, we should not have witnessed the disgraceful effort to oust that gentleman from his rights, and put some one else in his place; and had any one whipped the idea into your brain, that the election of Benjamin was illegal and unconstitutional, we opine he would have been recommended to the safe keeping of a certain Asylum located somewhere near Jackson.

But "Tweedledum" is not *exactly* "Tweedledee," and we presume that the "mighty difference" between them will admit of any action which "King Cancus" and the wants of the *party* may call for, wright or wrong.

☞ Madam SONTAG has taken Castle Garden, New York, for three months—May, June and July—and will produce a series of operas in the best style. Castle Garden has been secured by the celebrated JULIEN, and his promenade concerts are to commence there in August, after the close of the opera season by Madam SONTAG.

EXCHANGING SHOTS.—At Hickman, Ky., on the 9th ult, a Mr. Watson and J. W. Butler, between whom a deadly hostility existed, met on the wharf-boat, when Watson drew a pistol, saying, "Damn you, I will kill you!" whereupon Butler fired, and missing Watson, ran off. Watson then fired and shot Butler in the leg.

SINGULAR FACT.—It is a very remarkable fact in the history of the United States, that none of the great names among the American elected Presidents, had children. No one who was ever elected, has had a son. Washington had no children; he held office eight years. John Adams had children; he was not re elected. Jefferson had no children; he was re elected, and held office eight years. Madison had no children; held the Presidency eight years.—Monroe had no son; held office eight years. John Quincy Adams had sons; he was not re elected. Jackson had no children; he was re elected. Van Buren had children; not re elected. Harrison died. Polk had no children. Taylor died. And now, among the great names without children, is the next elected President after Taylor, President Pierce, who, by an accident, is childless.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Hannibal Messenger gives the following account of a horrible affair which occurred at Paris, Ky., on the 25th ult.: A party of young men were amusing themselves in a barroom of the hotel, by pinning placards on the coats of each other, when a German baker in the party pinned a card on the coat of a young man named Carter, who immediately pulled out a bowie knife and cut the German three or four times in the back, chest and abdomen. It was thought the German would die in a few hours. As soon as the act was perpetrated, Carter left his companions and retired to bed, taking with him a loaded gun. After he had been in bed about half an hour, the Sheriff went to his room to arrest him, when he raised himself up, placed the muzzle of the gun under his chin and fired, taking off his chin and one side of his face, which is said to have presented a horrible sight. Carter was not expected to live at last accounts. It is supposed that remorse for the rash act he had done was the cause of his attempt at self-destruction.

DUEL EXPECTED.—Dr. Zanoni has addressed a note to the editors of the Atlas, requiring an immediate retraction of some comments made upon Signora Maberkia's singing. The doctor says he is an Italian officer, and defended his country in the wars of 1848 9, and will never see an Italian lady insulted with impunity. Col. Schonler declines making any explanations and even "holds to insult the jury," by hinting that the doctor tells several fibs in his communication. Col S. has named Captain Briggs, of Nantucket, as his "friend," and, as the challenged party, claims the choice of weapons, and directs other harpoons or inkstands, just as the doctor thinks best. Col. S. says he will meet the doctor on the Common, immediately after the adjournment of the legislature—admittance 50 cents.—*Boston Post.*

MORGAN GOTTS SALE.—The N. Y. *Mirror* says:—"Quite a *furore* has been excited during the past week, in the fashionable circles of our city, by the performances of our talented young countryman, Morgan Gottschalk. At the solicitation of a large number of his friends and admirers, Mr. Gottschalk is making arrangements for a grand concert, which will be given at Niblo's Saloon, a few days before his departure for New Orleans, where the friends and companions of his youth are preparing to give him a warm and enthusiastic welcome.

THE LITTLE RASCALS.—A newly married couple, yesterday, charmed by the joyous hilarity of a score of jaunties engaged in sliding down hill in Harvard street, stood for some time gazing at them. The young man, who was peculiarly inclined, had just ambitioned, "happy, happy, happy!" when a companion pulled him by the right ear. It was thrown by one of the "happy innocents," who ever so other way sent. This supposed them, and the young man, which they couple, from the sight of the sliders, which they pursued. It had the desired effect, and the happy pair retired, determined that the Boston Common should be their place of resort.

COMMERCIAL.

Office Bee.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1853.

The general market has undergone no important change since our last. In Cotton, the transactions have been to a fair extent, at former prices. Sugar and Molasses have been quiet and prices generally fully sustained. There is no particular change to advise in Breadstuffs. Provisions are lower, but for further particulars, we refer to the subjoined details. Intelligence from Europe have been due for the last day or two, and are anxiously looked for.

The weather since our last has been pleasant and favorable for cotton picking. The river is five feet below high water mark, and at a stand.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 28th ultimo, 68,239 bales, including in the same time by Lake Pontchartrain, 14,000 bales; Gleaner, 1,810; Mayro, 2,148; Gutenberg, 1,600; Sycamore, 1,615; Genes, 1,148; Tristan, 1,322; Barcelona, 797; New York, 8,322; Boston, 4,188; Philadelphia, 1,268; Baltimore, 387; Freedom, 331; together 38,737 bales, leaving making, in addition to stock of 14,468 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard and coastwise this day, a stock of 34,681 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1852	bales 9,736
Received last week	62,739
Received previously	1,042,648
	1,105,387
Exported last week	39,897
Exported previously	731,285
	771,182
Stock on hand not cleared	34,681
Our receipts for the week just closed upon a tolerably firm market, and on Saturday no change was perceptible, the sales of that day amounting to 1000 bales, at previous figures. On Monday, in Liverpool, advices from the 14th ult. were received, announcing a steady market in Liverpool, the quotation for Orleans Middling being 5¾d. The intelligence was looked upon as favorable, and accordingly with an active demand, the transactions reached 11,000 bales, at full prices. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the country fell off, and the sales of both days did not exceed 13,000 bales, at prices rather in favor of buyers. Yesterday again, the market wore a dull appearance, but at a few large bids were disposed of, the sales comprised 14,000 bales, without any quotation in print. To-day, the market was flat, and as buyers held off in anticipation of the Canada's steamer now past due, only 4,500 bales changed hands at prices in accordance with our quotations of Friday. We find from the total business of the week some up 45,500 bales, of which the principal portion has been taken for Europe and the North.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

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