THE DAILY BEE.
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S. DUVERGER, M. DUPONT.
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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1856.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5.

THE ELECTION OF BANKS.

Well, BANKS is elected Speaker—not by the vote of the Southern Know-Nothings, as a contemporary unjustly charges, but partly by the numerical strength of the Black Republicans in the House of Representatives, and partly by the absurd and indefensible conduct of the Democrats, who first accordably repudiated the concurrence of the Americans, by adopting a resolution of an opprobrious and insulting character respecting them, and then, while complaining that the Americans refused to vote for their candidate, deliberately declined repeating the obnoxious thing. We presume that, had every National American in the House sustained the Democratic nominee, he would have been chosen; but we opine that it was rather a stretch of effrontery on the part of the Democrats virtually to assail the former as enemies of their country, and propagandists of incendiary doctrines, and then to require them to help make a Democratic Speaker. The responsibility of the election of BANKS will doubtless be placed by the country where it properly belongs.

But, whichever party may be vulnerable to censure for this result, the election of NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Prescotter, is a fixed fact. We regret it, in common with every citizen who loves his country, who deprecates the continued agitation of slavery, and views it as baneful to the continuance of the harmony and paternal feeling which should distinguish every portion of the Union. But we do not regard this event with that ineffable horror which seems to have taken possession of some minds. No convulsion of nature will follow the portentous occurrence. It is quite probable that the sun will shine and the wind will blow as heretofore, and that the seasons will follow each other with their wonted regularity. Nor do we think that the union of the States will be precipitately dismembered, or the any of the Southern States will feel themselves impelled by duty to march as army into Washington, and break up the House of Representatives. In sober truth and seriousness, the protracted struggle which preceded this election has demonstrated the excessive difficulty, if not utter impossibility of carrying the empty clamor of debate into practical aggression upon the South. The Freesoilers have a bare plurality in the House, and can accomplish nothing against the united strength of the Democrats and Americans. The two latter, though differing from each doctrinal points, will continue to oppose every effort of the Abolitionists to oppress and harrass the South.

Mr. BANKS is Speaker, but in that capacity his power is exceedingly limited. He can, to be sure, shape his committees to please the faction which exalted him, and he can sometimes, by the authority of his office, bulldoze unjust and unfair decisions on points of order, recognize a favorite speaker instead of an opponent, and indulge in other means of petty annoyance. But there his power to inflict evil ends. He cannot control in any manner the legislation of the House. He cannot prevent the House from recommitting or rejecting reports. He cannot deter one Member from voting against and defeating a measure he may deem improper. He has not even the vote upon sectional questions, save in the rare event of a tie. But for the exultation which his election will create amongst the wooly-headed tribe of negrophilists and fanatics, it would really matter little; and as the record clearly proves that he is the choice of a minority of all the delegations, and cannot rely upon a preponderance of his party, we are justified in the conclusion that he will not be able, after all, to do a vast amount of harm. Nor are we absolutely destitute of the hope that the circumstances attending his election may teach him wisdom and moderation. Nothing is more common than examples of men who are furious and ultra in their political creed so long as they are office-seekers, but wax conservative and temperate as soon as they become office-holders. Thus may it be with Mr. BANKS. But should it be otherwise, the majority are against him, and will admonish him of the necessity of circumspection, or reduce him to a cypher.

A FIERCE COLD SNAP.—Our extraordinary winter has been marked by another unexpected advent of cold weather. On Sunday morning a sudden change from warmth to chilliness was experienced. Throughout the day the cold became more intense, and late at night the wind blew with fierce severity from the North, while ice rapidly accumulated in the gutters. Yesterday morning was the coldest day, certainly since 1852, and probably, with the exception of the memorable 19th January of that year, the coldest day felt in New Orleans in thirty years. We don't know to what degree the mercury in the thermometer fell at an early hour of before sunrise. But we do know that at 9 A. M., in a sheltered situation, it descended as low as 22. As the cold was considerably sharper just at daylight, we have no doubt the mercury must have fallen to at least 18. This sort of Lapland weather is something entirely novel here. Fancy in the streets of New Orleans the gutters frozen so hard that the ice supports a man's weight, and then recall to your recollection that we are in latitude 29½, or only six degrees from the torrid zone. Torrid quoth! We think geographers have erred in locating us, and that we are somewhere in the neighborhood of Spitzbergen, or Hudson's Bay.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—S. FOGARTIES, No. 72 Royal street, has an extensive and beautiful assortment of watches, clocks and jewelry of every kind, all of which he guarantees. See advertisement.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Princess* for late Vicksburg, Natchez and Baton Rouge papers.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—Our thanks are due J. C. MORGAN, of Exchange Place, for the February number of Putnam. It is full of interest and variety.

OUR CORSIN.—MORGAN has sent us a charming story entitled "Our Cousin Veronica." It is from the pen of Mrs. Wormeley, the author of "Annabel," and is a novel of character, and local description is exceedingly clever.

The Pressure of Water.

Many practical mistakes, some of them of a disastrous character, (says the *New Church Herald*) result from not understanding a few simple principles in regard to the pressure of water. The particles of water move over each other with the greatest possible facility, and hence results that simple law that the pressure resulting from action upon any portion of a confined body of water, is equal in every direction.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* relates a story showing that a friend of his up in Westchester, not understanding this principle of the science of Hydrostatics subjected himself to considerable inconvenience a short time ago. He says:

"A friend of mine in the country, desiring to secure a good supply of rain water, constructed a tank twenty feet square under a corner of his house. In the top of this tank he placed an iron pipe which reached up 30 feet to a gutter under the roof of his house, intending to fill his tank thereby, and when full, the water from the roof would flow off by another pipe.

"After a good heavy rain, he found his tank had not only been filled, but had burst. He reconstructed it of stronger plank, but it no sooner filled than it burst a second time, although the tank was under ground, with two or three feet of earth upon it. Recollecting that the third time he found it altogether strong enough to hold most full of water without leaking a drop, until he inserted this pipe, and attempted to fill that also. Then the tank burst, although the pipe was only one inch in diameter, and being thirty feet in length, contained only about fifteen or sixteen pounds weight in water.

"He was puzzled on finding that this comparatively small amount of water being perpendicularly on the water in the tank, burst a tank of strong plank, hooped round by strong bands of iron. He is puzzled still, and before he builds another tank, he would like to know how strong he must make it, to resist "the mysterious power" exercised by this perpendicular pipe of one inch diameter by thirty feet in length, when filled also with water, although said pipe, when full, contains only about two gallons. Is other than what expansive power is produced on the water in the tank by reason of the contents of this pipe bearing on the water in the tank when both are full?"

An attempt was made a few days since to murder Barbour, the principal witness against the Irish filibusters in Cincinnati. He was shot at from Taft & Wise's board-yard. The bullet passed directly in front of his forehead, going through the brim of his wide-awake hat, then through the hat near the crown, and through the hat on the opposite side. It just cut the hair, which lay thickly over his forehead, and must have lodged only a hair's breadth of drawing blood. Barbour went immediately over to the board-yard whence the shot appeared to come, but found no parents, nor no trace of the perpetrators, but yet hopes the contrary.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP FASHION.

The U. S. steamship *Fashion* left Punta Rassa on January 24th, and arrived here yesterday morning.

The U. S. steamer *Rangar* arrived there from Tampa Bay on January 28th, and she was to leave for Fort Desaussaye, in a day or two, with one company of troops, in command of Captain Allen, for the purpose of scouting in the vicinity of Desaussaye.

Major Arnold, who is in command of Fort Desaussaye, sent out a party, consisting of one teamster and five men, (privates,) and one mule team, for the purpose of cutting pine poles. After they had loaded the wagon and were returning, when about four miles from the fort, they were attacked by a party of Indians, (number not known,) and all killed or taken prisoners except one man, who was badly wounded and made his escape. The mules were all killed.

On the arrival of the wounded man at Fort Desaussaye, Major Arnold immediately despatched a party in pursuit of the Indians, and if possible rescue the men that were supposed to have been taken prisoners. Up to the time of the *Fashion* leaving, nothing had been heard from Fort Desaussaye in regard to the missing men.

It was supposed that the express rider between Fort Myers and that post had been cut off, as nothing had been heard of him for several days. Lieut. Thomas had been sent from Fort Myers with a party of twenty-two men under his command, to reconnoitre the country between that Fort and Fort Desaussaye. Lieut. Small, who had just returned from a beating expedition, volunteered to accompany him in his perilous expedition.

Colonel Harney has mustered in several volunteer companies, for the purpose of defending the frontier settlements. Preparations are being made for an active campaign against the Indians, and it is now the fixed determination of the government to force them to leave the country.

It seems to be the intention of the Indians to attack and cut off all small parties that are met with in the woods, and it is not considered safe to send out less than fifty men, or they will be attacked. Lieut. Benson had just returned to Fort Myers from an expedition to Charlotte Harbor, and had seen no Indians.

The *Fashion* arrived at Pensacola on the 1st February. The sloop-of-war *Falmouth* went to sea on the bar just ahead of here.

The U. S. frigate *Potomac* was off Pensacola on Friday last, bound in. U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth* arrived and anchored off the Navy Yard on the same day.

Lord John Russell's Letter.

The following is the letter of Lord John Russell, to which reference is made in the Senate's proceedings of the 24th ult. It was communicated by the President in compliance with a resolution of the Senate:

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MR. CRAMPTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 19, 1853.

SIR—In reading of the affairs of the Mosquito, I must, in the first place, refer you to a despatch of Lord Malmesbury of the 16th July, 1852, upon this subject.

It is evident that your Great Britain first assumed the protection and defense of the Mosquito Indians, the position of all parties has changed:

1st. Spain, instead of exercising absolute sovereignty over Central America and prohibiting all commerce on the coasts under her sway, has entirely lost her dominion over the country from Cape Horn to Darien.

2d. The Mosquito Indians, instead of governing their own tribe according to their own customs, furnish a name and title to European and American, who carry on trade at Greytown and along the coast of Mosquito according to the usages of civilized life.

3d. Great Britain, instead of having an interest in the defense of the Mosquito Indians, of Central America, and of the interior, for the sake of rescuing part of the territory of Central America from Spanish control and obtaining an authority for her commerce, has no other interest in Mosquito than that which is Berth from an humane regard for her old connection with the Indian nation of Mosquito.

Her Majesty's government has for several years endeavored to suit her engagements to the altered circumstances of the case, but every proposal that has been made with this view had encountered some insuperable obstacle. The contentions in Central America between Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras, the absence of any authority with which any permanent agreement could be made, unfounded jealousies of Great Britain, and various other circumstances have prevented a settlement of this vexatious question.

In conformity with the opinions stated in Lord Malmesbury's despatch of July 16th, Lord Malmesbury's successor, Mr. Hamilton, has already referred you, I have to state that the Committee of government of Greytown are in fact the real power that exercises authority in that part of Central America. To her Majesty's government it would be a matter of indifference whether that authority was exercised in the name of Greytown itself; but it is desirable that what is apparent should be made to conform as far as possible with what is real. What is apparent is that the King of Mosquito exercises sovereignty over Greytown; what is real is that he had no authority there whatever, but that a committee of Englishmen and Americans carry on the government at that port.

What her Majesty's government, therefore, would consider a good and final arrangement would be—

1st. That Greytown should be a free and independent port, connected with Mosquito by such relations of friendship and alliance as may be agreed upon.

2d. That indemnification or advantages equivalent to those laid down in the project of convention of the 30th of April, 1852, shall be assured to Mosquito in return for its right to draw from it its present position in regard to Greytown.

3d. That Great Britain and the United States, as guarantees of Greytown, should be ready to act in concert to defend the independence of the free city or port of Greytown from whatever quarter it might be attacked.

What is essential and of immediate importance is, that the authorities of Greytown should be made to understand either unqualified independence, with an engagement to defend Mosquito, or a qualified independence, owing allegiance and support to Mosquito.

For the purpose, some person qualified to treat should proceed at once to Greytown.—Whether a naval officer of Her Majesty or a civil one would be the fitter person to be entrusted with this mission, I must leave you to decide. It would be desirable, if the Government of the United States should concur in these views, that a new convention, in the place of the unaccepted project of agreement of April, 1852, should be prepared and concluded, and that a person similarly qualified should be sent by this Government at the same time and for the same object.

I have only further to say that the indemnity to Mosquito might possibly not be made in money, but in greater security for a certain fixed territory within which the free port of Greytown, assisted by her Majesty's ships of war, might manage to defend the Mosquito nation.

The Governor-General of Canada and the authorities in other of her Majesty's North American possessions have made from time to time agreements somewhat similar. The President of the United States has frequently made conventions with Indians to the like effect.

The peculiarity of this case is, that certain neighboring States deny altogether the independence of Mosquito, and the Mosquito nation are liable every day to be attacked upon their territory. We can make no complete provision against this danger. Whatever we do all that honor and humanity require is in behalf of the Mosquito nation; but we intend to adhere strictly to the treaty of Washington of the 19th April, 1850, and not assume any sovereignty, either direct or indirect, in Central America.

J. RUSSELL.

Memorandum in Mr. Everett's handwriting.—Mr. Crampton authorized to communicate this to Congress in any way I thought proper.

Charitable Bequest of the late Baron Rothschild.

From the Washington Union.

We make the following extracts from an interesting letter which we received from a correspondent residing at Frankfort-on-the Main:

I have seen a list of yearly distributions made for the account of Baron Rothschild, from which it appears that not less than 1,000 Christian families had profited by his bounty. The weekly "distribution" for his account amounted to at least 50,000 florins per year, and probably an equal sum was paid abroad for the relief of the indigent. Besides these gifts, he contributed to all public institutions of charity, as well as for art, literature, and the like.

While his liberality towards his fellow-citizens afforded them a constant relief, his own personal habits were extraordinary charge. With such great wealth, he favored with the friendship and esteem of sovereigns, loaded with honors and distinctions—Baron Rothschild never forgot the origin of so exalted a position. The humble cottage in the dark and narrow street (called the "Street of the Jews") in which he and his brothers were born, was visited by him daily during the lifetime of his mother, who could never be persuaded to exchange that humble habitation for any of the sumptuous palaces offered to her by the love and veneration of her sons.

The fortune left by Baron Amschel Mayer von Rothschild is estimated at over sixty millions of florins; that left by Baron Salomon at seventeen millions, and by Baron Solomon at forty-eight millions of florins.

The will of Baron Rothschild was made in 1848. Among other items of the will are the following:

	Florins.
To establish a "foundation" for the poor of Frankfort, to keep up the weekly distribution of alms at the "Old Rothschild" house, in the street of the Jews, &c.	1,100,000
To Jewish charitable institutions,	30,000
For interest on 30,000 florins, (three per cent,)	2,400
For Jewish hospitals,	20,000
Towards new buildings for encouraging Jewish trades,	10,000
For various Christian charitable institutions,	20,000
To pay for Jewish burials in his dwelling, (at 500 florins,) the interest,	20,000
The most princely gift, was the gift then made of this property, to the foundation of alms at the "Rothschild" house in the street of the Jews. This consisted in the annual benefit to the poor of Frankfort,	30,000

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Jan. 29, 1856.

I take to-day another opportunity of communicating you some news that perhaps may prove to be of interest to you.

Private letters received by the English steamer yesterday from St. Thomas, tell us that the cholera is still raging in Porto Rico up to the 15th inst., 3276 cases were reported, of which 1800 died; and since that time the epidemic has been increasing. Therefore business in the Antilles, especially at St. Thomas, is very dull. Hostilities between the Emperor of Hayti and Porto Rico are to commence on the 1st of March, and we shall hear of an attempted landing of the negroes in the latter island.

There is nothing doing here in freights, on account of the absence of shipping. French vessels have been paid in the last few days 6f. from Hayti to Havre, and 50f. or £2 7s. 6d. are offered for Cork, Cowes, or Falmouth and a market, but without success.

Two American men-of-war—one fine frigate and a steamer—entered our harbor a few days ago; and one can see now five Spanish, two English, three French, and two American ships of the navy lying near each other. You have probably heard of a German navy, too. Prussia once bought a fine frigate of Mexico, at the great auction in 1851, at Bremerhaven, where the German fleet was sold under the hammer—the old Danish Gefion, taken at Eckernfurde, and now called *Eckernfurde*. This vessel of war is reported to be cruising now in the Gulf of Mexico to pay a visit to Havana, and the German residents, especially Prussians, are from day to day looking forward to its arrival, that the black eagle may join the French and American eagles and the Spanish lion. The purpose of the Gefion's coming here is not merely a trip for exercising the crew, but a political object, for King "Otequer" may be disposed to take the island of St. Bartholomew, belonging to Sweden, on account of the report's alliance with the two great Western Powers.

Here in Havana there is no news of any importance. Rachel is still here, re-establishing her health, taking occasionally a ride with a young marquis, her favorite of the hour. A great many foreigners, especially Yankees, are à la plane every night, and we don't know what to admire more, the silver tint of your nation or the golden hue of our Spanish dollars here.

Rackeed you will find the last market report.

N. B.—A fact that may be of some interest for the traveling public, is, that now no hotel, no restaurant, no public place anywhere accepts American money, otherwise than with a loss of 20 per ct.; so that an American dollar is worth here only 80 cts., whilst a Mexican or Spanish dollar is worth 100 cts.

Market Report of L. A. Gogel & Co.

HAVANA, January 26th, 1856.

SUGAR.—The strong North wind during the present week having retained at out-ports the coasting vessels, by which the principal portion of our crop is brought to market, receipts have been very much curtailed, and as transactions have continued animated, the few arrivals by land have been quickly absorbed at former high prices. Spanish houses remain eager buyers of all classes, whereas foreign parties are doing but a limited business. Holders keep very firm in their pretensions, and quotations rule unaltered, as follows, viz.:

White, inferior to florete, 11½ to 13½ reals—32s 6d to 35s 6d; yellow, inferior to florete, 9½ to 11½ reals—26s to 32s 11d; brown, D. S., No. 11 à 12, 8½ to 9 reals—23s 10d to 25s 6d; brown, No. 8 à 9, 6 to 8½ reals—24s 11d to 28s 3d, all 7 per cent. premium free on board; and a ½ of a real per arroba between these rates for special kinds as to color and dryness.

The stock may be estimated to-day at 18,000 to 19,000 boxes, chiefly second hands. Since the 1st instant, the shipments hence and from Matanzas do not exceed 16,600 boxes, against upward of 23,000 boxes to same date last year.

Muscovadoes continue in good demand at out-ports, and must be quoted as follows:

Common to good ordinary, 7½ to 8; fair to good, 8½ to 9 reals; prime to choice, 9½ to 10 reals.

MOLASSES, under active request and very scanty arrivals, keeps firm at 7½ to 7¾ reals for clayed, and 8 to 8½ for Muscovadoes; this latter quality nominal.

FREIGHTS exceedingly dull, and ship-masters are more inclined to accept lower rates; one American bark of 600 hhds taken for molasses to Cork at £3 12s 6d, and another similar one for Muscovadoes at Cienfuegos, to load for Falmouth, at £4. Coastwise, we hear of nothing being done, partial shipments at very low freights accepted.

Cowes, Cork, or Falmouth and a market, £3 10s to £3 15s; Mediterranean, £3 10s to £4 Sea-coastwise.

United States, 50 to 75 cents per box sugar; $3 to $4 per hhd sugar; $1 50 to $2 50 per hhd molasses.

EXCHANGE shows another decline since our last, and quotations are to-day:

London 4 ¾ to 5 per cent. premium; Paris at 5 to 5¼ per cent. discount.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29th.—The Senate was not in session.

In the House, Mr. Underwood offered a resolution providing that every member shall be voted for in rotation—if no Speaker be elected in that way, then the selection shall be made from the two having the highest number of votes—the member nor personal explanation to be in order during the vote. leas by unanimous consent. He said, would not press the resolution until to-morrow.

Mr. Crawford gave notice that he would to-morrow, offer a resolution to elect a Speaker, by the concurrence of the Constitution for the election of President—namely: by the States each casting one vote.

Mr. A. K. Marshall offered a resolution suggesting that it is the duty of each party to withdraw their nominations. After debate, the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Steward submitted a resolution declaring that, with the concurrence of the Senate, if no Speaker was elected by the 5th of February, the House would adjourn until the 18th of May. This was laid on the table.

The House voted for Speaker with the following result: Banks 99, Orr 69, Fuller 34, scattering 8.

Mr. Whitney offered a resolution, leaving a blank therein to be filled by the name of the person receiving a majority of the votes as Speaker. Before the question was put on this resolution, a debate sprang up on the question of Know-Nothingism, in the course of which Mr. Letcher declared Fillmore a bitter, unqualified enemy. The resolution was then laid on the table by a vote of 143 to 49, and the House adjourned.

The New Steamship Persia.

The new iron steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard line, has arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde, under the command of Captain Judkins, of the *Arabia*. The *Persia's* speed from Greenock to Liverpool, averaged sixteen knots an hour. She left the Clough Light, Clyde, at 4 56 P. M., Wednesday the 9th, and reached Liverpool, 203 miles, in 10 hours and 43 minutes.

The *Persia* exceeds, by 1,200 tons, the internal capacity of the largest of the present Cunarders. Her chief proportions are:

Length from figure-head to taffrail, 390 feet.
Length in the water, 360 feet.
Breadth of hull, 45 feet.
Breadth over all, 71 feet.
Depth, 32 feet.
Burden, 3600 tons.

According to the government rule of admeasurement, her power is equal to that of 2,400 horses; according to the plan laid down in Earl Hardwicke's bill, 1,200 horses; and according to James Watts's old established rule, of 32,000 lbs. per horse, she would work up 4,000 or 5,000 horses. She has seven air-tight compartments; separate sleeping accommodations for 300 passengers; and a clear promenade from stern to stern, along the roof of the deckhouse. The weight of iron in the *Persia* when launched, was 2,900 tons, and with the engines, 1,400 tons of coal, and full cargo will be 5,400 tons, with which she will draw 23 feet of water. Her accommodation is for 1,200 tons measurement of goods. Steam being the sole motive agent, she is but lightly rigged with three masts. Sets are made that she will accomplish the trip between Europe and America, in seven days.—She will sail from Liverpool about a month hence.

So says the *Mirror*. We believe, however, that the *Persia* was announced to sail on the 30th Jan. If so she is due, and has not made a brilliant passage.

Louisiana Bonds.

The *Natchitoches Chronicle* says:

The negress Elizabeth, belonging to Madam Lemée, charged with poisoning her mistress a lot of cotton of her mistress, last Oct., was tried on Tuesday last, before Justices Hyams and Payne and ten freeholders, found guilty and sentenced to death.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 1st has the following:

On night before last, a man well known to this community, as a blood-thirsty and turbulent fellow, who when intoxicated becomes dangerous to every citizen, shot at, and then stabbed one of the United States gaolers for no other reason than that his jailor's name is of a wild-beast. Mr. Windsell Bates has outraged everything like decency and order in society long enough, and if justice is spared out to this heartless individual, he will be placed by the justice of the country, for a term of years at least, where he may indulge the amiable instincts that disturb his peace in comfortable solitude. There has been a warrant, we understand, in the hands of one of the officers of this city, for about three days, for the arrest of this man, and yet he is at large attempting further commitment of crime, of a more heinous character than that for which the warrant was issued.

The Concordia *Intelligencer* of Saturday last has the following:

On Thursday last week, about nine o'clock at night, as a steady, industrious tailor in Mr. Bernard's establishment on the corner of Hightoot and Bayou, the name of McGrier, unadvisedly went to the boarding-house at the corner of the same street, to a female, who presented to take his life with a hatchet and a bowie-knife or dagger. His right arm raised to ward off the blow of the hatchet was very nearly cut off, one of his ears cut off, the fingers were nearly severed by the contrived repeated blows, and he received a wound of his breast, apparently from the dagger, which has left him in a most precarious condition.

By Telegraph.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

(By the National Line.)

SOUTHERN LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, Feb. 4.—Both Houses is in session to-day, there being no quorum in either.

P. S.—Since the above dispatch was written, the Senate succeeded in getting a quorum, and proceeded to dispose of some resolutions from the Vermont Legislature. A resolution signed by Mr. Byrd, to take no cognizance of them, prevailed. Nothing else of importance done.

Gov. Wickliffe has appointed Samuel Jimson Administrator of the Charity Hospital, vice W. B. Mills, resigned.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Flour—State 6f 87 a 6f 62; Southern 6f 87½. Whisky 24c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—Flour has declined under the influence of the steamer's news, and is probably sold at over $6 50. Sugar 8 to 9c. Molasses 40 a 45c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Another Second Freshet.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4th, 11 A. M.—All prospects of a speedy resumption of navigation have vanished with the coming of Jack Frost. The thermometer now stands at ten degrees below zero.

Second Despatch, 3 P. M.—Our thermometer now stands 18 degrees below zero, snug.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4th.—Flour—State 6f 75; Ohio 6f 81; Southern 6f 81½. Meas Pork has declined, and is quoted at $16 50. Whisky 26c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Flour 6f 75. Meas Pork $14 a $14 50. Whisky 24½c. a 24½.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 4th.—The Tennessee passed this port at 9 o'clock; the *Cumberland* at 10 this morning, and the Fulton at 2, P. M.

New York, Feb. 4th, 4 P. M.—Cotton improving; sales to-day 4000 bales. New Orleans Middling 8c. Rio Coffee 11½c. Sugar 8½c.

[By the Southern Line.]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—The ship *Valparaiso*, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was wrecked on Riding Rocks, near Nassau. The vessel is a total wreck. Seventeen hundred bales of cotton were saved. No lives were lost.

City Intelligence.

ANTEBELLUM TO-NIGHT.—"Amelia" will be repeated at the Gaiety to-night, owing to the impossibility of getting the new drama of Uncle Tom ready prepared. This will be the nineteenth night of its performance.

At the Orleans, the amusing comedy, in five acts, entitled "Le Fond du Panier" will be played; after which the last grand musical ball of the season at this establishment will take place.

The Ethiopian Opera Troupe perform "Cinderella" for the sixth time, at the St. Charles Theatre. To-morrow night "Incognito" will be played, for Mr. Harrison's benefit.

There will also be the usual number of Mardi Gras balls, chief of which will be those at the Orleans, the Odd Fellows' Hall, Masonic Hall, St. Charles Theatre, Pelican Theatre and Union Hall, Fourth District.

MARDI GRAS.—To-day is the time-honored Catholic festival of Shrove Tuesday, (Mardi Gras) the last day of the Carnival. In other parts of the country, the day is called Pancake Tuesday, from the custom generally falling into desuetude, before the march of new people, customs and religion. Still no general return to the primitive simplicity of manners, among the younger portion of our population. This evening, we observe a large number of masks will be in the streets, and if the fine weather and weather prove no bar, the holiday will doubtless be celebrated in a creditable manner.

CITY HOSPITALITY.—The following is a list of the number of strangers in the cemeteries of the city for the week ending Sunday morning:

Charity Hospital,	10
Cypress Grove, No. 1,	3
" " 2,	1
Protestant,	1
Lafayette,	3
Odd Fellows' Rest,	1
Greenwood,	1
Catholic, No. 1,	6
" " 2,	1
St. Vincent de Paul,	32
St. Joseph's Asylum,	1
Hebrew, Dauphine street,	0
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge,	0
St. Patrick's,	11
Total,	69

Considering the population of New Orleans, (especially with the large number of strangers in the city at the present time, this report shows that we are now enjoying a remarkably healthy period. The interments for the past three months have not, exceeded an average of 90 per week, a continued state of salubrity which has not been equalled since the past 12 years. Of the deaths during the past week 81 were of white and 28 of colored persons.

JACKSON.—Our last advices from Jackson have received the well known artist, Charles F. Fisher, a lithographic portrait of General Jackson in the prime of his manhood, and in the full vigor of his powers. The portrait of Old Hickory, the dress in which he appears and all the surroundings, are historically correct. General Jackson is seen standing with the twenty-four pound battery manned by Lafitte's men, on the day of the forty-five days' bombardment of Fort Bienvenue on the right. The face of the hero is much younger than in the usual portraits, as at that time he was but about forty-five years of age. Sold at Norman's bookstore, under the St. Charles Hotel.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The Board of Administrators for the Charity Hospital yesterday elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year:

Dr. Chaille, President; Dr. Hen. F. B. Robertson, Vice President; Dr. Wooters vs. Mrs. Ellen Feeney occupied the whole of the Cloth and Oil Silk Fair, which has been open for a lot of land at the corner of Bayou Bienvenue and Gentilly streets, valued at $10,000. This property formerly belonged to the wife of the plaintiff, who was married to the defendant in separated in 1854, after living with her fourteen years. Several years after, the defendant married another woman, and at once disposed of her property to certain parties, and in course of time it came into the possession of the plaintiff. The defendant contended that she was made white his wife was insane, and that she never received any other than a pretended consideration for the property. He therefore claimed possession of the said property.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. M. M. Roy, Judge.*—Yesterday morning, the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony was yesterday given in the case of Charles Hoefner vs. his wife, Julia Hoefner, on the ground of adultery. The ground for the judgment was adultery on the part of the defendant.

DUEL—*Bath Parties Badly Wounded.*—The body Schoolmaster, Mr. Ferdinand Schoolmaster, was found by one of the most desperate duels which have for some time occurred in this neighborhood. On Saturday morning, about half past three, one of the Pontchartrain Railroad, by the Mobile steamer, two men named Quarles and Dorsey, were seen to leave the steamer, accompanied by their seconds and surgeons. They immediately started up the shore of the lake, and after a short walk, they came to a halt by his antagonist's bail; at the second, Quarles was shot through the ear; at the third, Dorsey received a wound in the breast. The fourth round of shots was fired without any effect. Bell had thus far escaped without a scratch. At the fifth fire, he received a ball in the hip, and his adversary in the shoulder. The wounded men were then taken to a house at Milneburg, and on Sunday evening were carried on board the steamer and went back to Mobile. The origin of the difficulty is said to be this—Bell had married Quarles' sister, and had treated her very badly; Quarles went to his brother-in-law's house to call him to account for his conduct, when an affray ensued, in which Bell was beaten quickly and severely. Bell fled to this city, but was arrested here and taken back, but Quarles declined prosecuting him, consequently he was released.

MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.—A poor drunken wretch, named Gaspard Reinert, living in the Fourth Market, on Dauphin street, was found dead on Sunday morning, in a state of complete stupefaction, in a gin shop in Harmony street, very much intoxicated, and was found lying on the banquette, not far off, in the same condition, day light, actually frozen to death! The poor wretch had probably fallen down in his drunken stupor and gone to sleep, from which sleep he never woke again. It may seem improbable that a man could have frozen to death in our climate, but we assure our readers that it did so, and from a staggering cold obstinacy or last night, it would have taken but a few hours for a sober man to have been perished, if lying exposed on a cold, sloppy sidewalk. The deceased was thirty-three years of age, and a native of Germany. He was a cooper by trade, and leaves a family.

A NICE YOUNG MAN.—J. B. Silver, a printer, was yesterday brought before Recorder Bangsr for having shown his valor by attacking a poor Perdido street woman, named Ellen Charles, with a dirk knife, on Sunday night. The dirk knife, which he had been found on his person, he was sent before the First District Court, under bonds of $300, to be tried for carrying concealed weapons. Mr. Silver is the "quiet young man" whose alleged "thrashing," by a party of Americans, the Daily Delta lately raised such a lion out of about. A very quiet young man and good citizen—going about armed with deadly weapons, and beating defenceless females.

REPREHENSIBLE.—Mr. B. Gonzales yesterday complained to Recorder Bangs that one Augustin, who has a cottage and pig sties in the old cemetery, persists in the habit of keeping about his place, feeding and rooting all the day and night long, a lot of human remains, (bones, skulls, &c.) from the cemetery, which have become so shameless in their content, from long sufference, that their presence is insufferable, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the offending Augustin.

ASSAULTS.—There was quite a large number of assaults in the city yesterday, (Sunday,) the most heinous of which the following were the chief: Charles Weber, for scratching the face of Francis Gaudin, on Sunday, in Gravier street; Louis Rose for beleaguering and chasing F. Gaudin, in the same street; Jean Baptiste Bernard, the life of Catherine Johnson, of 122 Dauphin street; Eugene Collet and wife for blackening Bertrand Coutelier, in a Madison street tenement-house; Constantine Alexander for assaulting Collins; a night watch Christopher Bailey for knocking down in Madison Theatre, a chance referee in St. Peter street. Some of the parties gang fought and others were sent to prison.

BURGLARY.—Three villains on Saturday night broke into the cellar of the city treasurer by means, it is supposed, of false keys, and succeeded in carrying about $800 in loose change, which was in a drawer in the office. There is no clue to the robber.

SALE OF DAGUERREOTYPES.—The attention of dealers is called to the sale of the package super to take place at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, by L. A. Levy, Jr., auctioneer.

Dupre Sunwards, Fair Ground, Gentilly road.—The attractive Sunwards will be held this day, (Tuesday,) commencing at half past 2 o'clock. Dancing will be continued until 10 o'clock, when the Ethiopian Serenaders will take the stand.

BEFALL OF CALOMEL.—The public generally are cautioned against purchasing the pretended Vegetable Pills, Calomel, and that the lives of children are endangered by the use of Calomel, which is sold under the delusive mental name, may be easily administered when in the form of Lozenges or Candies of any description, and the public are hereby cautioned against the use of the dangerous, humbug Calomel very often fatal to an infant, and the use of which in any form, should not be depended on as a remedy for Worms, and it is now more generally resorted to by physicians as it will in most cases, if given in the form of Lozenges or Candies, or in the use of the unscrupulous with which it is now generally and widely resorted to by the public, and which is sold under the delusive mental name of "Worm Lozenges." Parents should be very careful in purchasing Lozenges, Candies, &c., for children, and should be satisfied with the purchaser, and remember the name, "Calomel" is a poison, and should be kept out of the reach of children. Sold by the proprietor, Dr. Lozier, 120 Chartres street, and by all druggists.

Sold by J. WEBER & CO.

BRANDY.—Pure Cognac Brandy, 1 Barrel, Hogshead, Barrel and Half Barrel, for sale by Thomas Hunter, No. 2 & 4 Old Carondelet street, P.O.

Commercial Advertisements.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, who has recently received further supplies of the most approved Medicines, and has commenced to devote his whole time to the duties of his profession, offers his services to the public, in the treatment of all cases of general debility, nervous complaints, gravel, and dropsy, arising from small indiscretions, both in the tropics and England, as attested by hundreds of certificates in our possession.

THE ARTICLE IS MANUFACTURED for no quackery in London, and is recommended perfectly free from injurious or injurious ingredients.

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Just received by late arrivals from Europe:
REGULATING CLOCKS for jewelers and offices;
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ALSO—
A splendid assortment of ladies and gentlemen's watches;
Gold Chains, Locnitses and others;
MEETRIC APPARATUS AND TELEGRAPH, cylinder pin of various colours, for light, microscopes, &c.
SELF-LIGHTERS (Moderateur) LAMPS and appendages.
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AT
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VALENTINES, BOXES, and ENVELOPES, for the approaching Valentine season, new and beautiful, excelling in artistic finish and elegance of design all other Valentines.
N. B. Gent