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NO. 90 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE GENERAL COUNCIL, FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL, AND BOARD OF LIQUIDATORS.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 5, 1852.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston

☞ For Legislative matter see supplement.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Our cotemporary of the *Bulletin* suggests that the Whig members of the Legislature, prior to the adjournment of that body, should take some steps in reference to the representation of that party in the Whig National Convention. We concur entirely in this suggestion. It is hardly necessary to urge the propriety of appointing delegates, as the Whig party of Louisiana has never merged its identity in any of the recently formed combinations which have been created in the South by the questions of slavery and the Union. Both political parties in our State remain almost wholly unaffected by these extraneous issues. Each possesses its distinct and homogeneous existence. There can been nothing in our State at all resembling that union of parties which has measurably occurred elsewhere. As respects the Whigs, they are willing to stand by their ancient and time-honored landmarks, to maintain the organization which led them to victory last fall, and to support in good faith and with their utmost exertions any sound, national Whig, who shall be perfectly irreproachable on Southern questions. It is probable, and indeed almost morally certain, that none other will be nominated, and we may, therefore, safely pledge in advance the suffrages of the Whigs of Louisiana to the candidates of the National Convention.

With respect to the best mode of appointing delegates, we deem the presence in Baton Rouge of a large number of Whig members of the General Assembly representing considerably over one half the parishes of the State, a fortunate circumstance, as it will enable the party to hold a State Convention, while many of the parishes will be spared the necessity of sending delegates. We would propose therefore, that the Whigs of the Legislature should come a day early in March, for the meeting of the Convention, that the parishes already represented by Whigs should empower their Senators and Representatives to act as delegates to the Convention, and that those not thus represented, should nominate as many delegates as they are entitled to members of the General Assembly. In this way, the State Convention would be composed of delegates from every parish and would be enabled to press unitedly and authoritatively the preferences of the Whig party of Louisiana. The Convention will of course appoint delegates to the National Convention—as many for the State at large, and a delegate for each Congressional district.

This is a subject which we urge upon the attention of our Whig friends in Baton Rouge. The National Convention will probably assemble in about two months. We perceive that already a large number of State have appointed delegates. It is important for the welfare of the Whigs, and the South, that that Convention should speak the sentiments of the party from every section of the Union. It is of vital moment for Southern Whigs to take part in its deliberations, for though undoubtedly many of the Northern delegates will discountenance any nomination that fails to give entire satisfaction to the South, yet there may be in a minority, unless sustained by Southern votes. Nobly as the Whigs generally have rallied around the standard of the Compromise and the Union, the party is not yet wholly free from that taint of sectionism, which has polluted public opinion so deeply in the North. By a full representation of the South in a National Convention, we shall secure an unexceptionable candidate for the Presidency, and probably secure the adoption of resolutions of a catholic and national character that will gratify every true patriot, from whatever quarter of the Republic he may hail.

REPORT ON THE PENITENTIARY.

We have before us the report of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Penitentiary addressed to the Governor. They state that the prison is in more prosperous condition than it has been at any previous time, if we decide by comparison. It contains two hundred and forty-five. At the commencement of the year 1851 the number of convicts was 240, and now at the close of the year there are 295 and they are constantly increasing. Though temporary accommodations have been made for the accommodation of the surplus number, they are neither comfortable nor convenient for use. The Report recommends that another cell room be built of the same size and capacity as the present. The policy of confining more than one prisoner in each cell is deemed unwise and unsafe.

During the past year the Lessees have conducted the affairs of the Penitentiary with prudence and skill. The convicts have generally enjoyed good health, and have made few complaints, and even these were found, on investigation, to be groundless and unreasonable. The report of the Clerk of the Penitentiary shows that at the commencement of the year there were in the prison 240 convicts, received during the year 55, discharged 40, pardoned by the President of the United States 1, died during the year 8, escaped 1, remaining in prison 295.

The profits of the Penitentiary during the year 1851 was $12,639 67, of which sum four thousand dollars are to be paid into the State Treasury, agreeably to the terms of the lease, leaving the balance of profits to the Lessees of $8,639 67, upon a business, as appears upon their books, of more than $215,000. The annexed statistics show the particulars of the profits and expenditures

PROFITS ARISING FROM THE Hanging and Rope Factory.	$ c25 11
Cotton and Wool	31,996 00
Founder, and Finishing Shop.	6,917 60
Shoemakers do do	401 96
Brick Yard	6,194 44
Merchandize Account	3,931 12
	$49,068 83

EXPENDITURES SAME TIME	
Expense Account	19,217 46
Pay officers and guard	9,247 41
Provision account	9,197 18
Clothing	1,906 25
Hospital	24 69
Interest and Insurance	2,502 28
Commission on sales	9,333 11
	$40,429 16
Nett profits	$12,639 67

The Directors recommend for Executive clemency, MARTIN MALONE, JOHN CROWLEY, and DENNIS SCULLY, in consequence of their good conduct. VINCENT D CRANTIC, who was sentenced in 1849 to three years confinement, for forgery, is recommended for commutation to the remainder of his term, on his conduct in saving the life of one of the officers of the prison. Accompanying the report of the Directors, are those of the Physician, Chaplain and Clerk—The first calls attention to the absence of proper accommodations for insane convicts. From that of the second, it would appear that the moral condition of the prisoners has been carefully attended to. From the report of the Clerk, we learn that of the inmates of the Penitentiary, 2 are white females and 173 white males, 12 are colored females and 54 colored males

Upon the whole the institution seems to be conducted with skill, good order and proper humanity. Under the careful management of the Lessees, instead of being a burden to the State, it has proved a source of revenue, besides giving handsome profits to the party who has taken charge of it

☞ When Mr. WEBSTER was announced as a candidate for the Presidency, we spoke highly of him. Now that Mr FILLMORE has consented to be put in nomination, we say something in his favor, which we pour out in the ear of the *Courier*, with uplifted eyes and clasped hands, and a look of intense wonderment, exclaims "What consistency!"

Good neighbor *Courier*, refer back to the very article in which we bestowed so much eulogy on Mr WEBSTER. Refresh your memory by another perusal of it, and you will forthwith be lower in that identical article, we distinctly say, that Mr FILLMORE was our first choice. Following at that time that he would decline becoming a candidate, we declared that Mr WEBSTER was probably the second choice of Louisiana and expressed our entire willingness to support him—and now where is the inconsistency?

MR BOULANGER'S CONCERT—The gifted artist appears once more in New Orleans public for the first time since his return from a tour of Europe. We notice two beautiful pieces in his programme, to which we refer our readers, should its musical compositions of a high order. Among the performances by Mr Boulanger, we notice two beautiful airs, "Bellini's Sonnambula," "Polkadie dreams," and other pieces of equal excellence. Mr Boulanger will be assisted by the splendid Orchestra of the French Theatre

CITIZENS' BANK—We learn from Baton Rouge, that the veto of Governor WALKER on the Citizens' Bank, which was so long and so hotly contested in the Senate on Tuesday, was, on motion of Mr Benjamin, laid on the table subject to call—there being four Senators absent.

☞ The attention of persons desirous of making investment in real estate is called to the sale by J. L. Chapman & Co. successors, to be made at 12 o'clock This Day, at Banks' Arcade, consisting of a lot of ground on St Paul street, he account of the heirs of the late Mr Dorsey. A fine story double front dwelling on Bartholomew street, and three lots of ground in Carrollton, for account of the succession of Andrew Kershaw.

For particulars we refer to their advertisement under head of auction sales.

LARGE SALE OF BRANDY GOODS—The particular attention of Dry Goods buyers is called to the extensive sale of spring goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at 57 Gravier street, by auction, by Bonneval, Jr.

THE AMERICA'S NEWS.

The Halifax correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* furnishes that paper with the annexed full summary of the accounts by the *America*:

January 24, midnight.

The royal mail steamer America arrived at her dock about half an hour agoe, having encountered for the last ten days a series of severe gales. She brings twenty six passengers, eighteen of whom are for Boston. She left Liverpool on the 10th instant. Subjoined are the principal items of intelligence brought by her.

The West India royal steamer Amazon, Capt. Simons, which sailed from Southampton with the mails and passengers on the 2d inst., was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour on the morning of the 4th January, one hundred and twenty miles to the southwest of the Scilly Islands. The conflagration lasted only about twenty minutes, when the ship was completely enveloped, having burned to the water's edge, exploded and sunk. Forty one passengers and sixty nine of the crew perished in the catastrophe. Among them were Capt. Simons, the four officers, surgeon, and Mr Elliott Warburton, the celebrated author of the "Crescent and the Cross." Many of the sufferers, from the appalling rapidity with which the flames spread, were either burnt or suffocated in their berths. As soon as all efforts to subdue the flames had failed, an attempt was made to launch the boats; but, owing to the consternation that prevailed, a desperate rush was made for them before they could be got into the water, and two were swamped alongside, with every soul on board. Two others, containing nine passengers and thirty nine seamen, succeeded in getting clear of the burning wreck, and were picked up some hours afterward by an English and a Dutch vessel, and the survivors landed respectively at Plymouth and Brest. The loss is immense, for the ship was new, and richly freighted. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

Intelligence had also reached Liverpool the day before the America sailed, of the loss of the American ship Columbus, Capt. McOwan, on the 7th instant, off Waterford. Two lady passengers, two steerage passengers, and eight of the crew, perished. The captain and officers, and the remainder of the crew, were saved.

FRANCE—France continued steadfast and tranquil. The President gave a grand banquet at the Tuileries on the 2d, to four hundred of the delegates of the Departments. By a decree of the Minister of the Interior, the republican motto is to be erased from the public buildings, and the ancient historical name restored

States in the Paris and Lyons Railway were eagerly sought after, since the disposition made of the stock by the Minister of Public Works.

The latest advices note a rumor which prevailed in Paris on the 9th, of a marked coolness between the President and the British Minister, in relation to Belgium; and Galignani's Messenger had announced that Lord Normanby would leave the city the day for England, and not return. This report had caused the funds a great among all parties, and contributed to a fall of one per cent in the funds.

It was announced at Paris that a further delay of ten days would take place before the prohibition of the new constitution would be made. The Senate, it was generally accorded—one opinion preferring that the President intended liberalizing, and another restricting the legitimate guarantee of the constitution.

Considerable preparations had been made in the Constitution of the Senate. The President had determined to resist family influence and political intrigue, by filling up the blanks that remained with names connoting the public confidence and respect. In the meantime the prefect of Paris continued to be left in regard to that matter, as well as to the new Constitution, and the public funds had greatly fluctuated, but closed firmly on the 9th.

Italy—The Neapolitan State trials had proceeded to the seventh day, but the public were kept out of sear shot of the prisoners, and no notes were allowed to be taken. It was thought the prosecution in France would hasten the fate of the accused, who were expected to be sent to the galleys for life.

Kossuth—Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope announces that a very severe skirmish had taken place on the 6th of November, between large bodies of the rebel Hottentots and Caffirs, and a detachment of British troops, in which the latter had been compelled to retire with the loss of one Colonel, three other officers and seven men. Reinforcements had sailed from England for the Cape, on the receipt of the news.

Another severe reverse had been sustained by the English troops at Lagos on the Coast of Africa, in which the chief, Gadamosi, and the native king, for slave dealing. The latter, consisting of 200 officers and men, was expelled with considerable loss

A dissolution of the English Cabinet appeared inevitable. A Cabinet Council was held on the 9th, after which Lord John Russell proceeded to Windsor, to confer with the Queen. It was admitted on all hands that the Whig Government could not hold together much longer, and many believed it would fall before the period of convening the Parliament had arrived.

The Duke of Cumberland, and Sir James Graham, the practical trade leaders, had arrived in London, and the former paid a visit to her Majesty.

The Customs Reform Committee from Liverpool had an address with Lord John Russell, who promised that the subject of their complaint would receive the immediate attention of the Government. At the same time a deputation of Spanish Bondholders opposed to recognition, had an interview with the Foreign Secretary.

Baron Kimsey, of the Hungarian committee in London, died of a broken heart, caused by some remarks of a correspondent of the Daily News.

Latest by Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—11 a. m.—The Times says the attempt to strengthen the Ministry, by the alliance with Sir Robert Peelites, had signally failed, and that the Prime Minister would meet Parliament without seeking any further addition to his strength, pounded he was not compelled to retire at once. The marriage of the Marquis of Lansdowne had tendered his resignation as Lord President of the Council, and holds office only until a successor is appointed.

COTTON MARKET, Friday, 12 M.—Estimated sales to day 6000 bales, at full rates.

BREADSTUFFS—Cotton manumate since the Arc departure, with a firm tone in favor of buyers. Sales of the week 47,940 bales, of which speculators took 2,000, and exporters 4700. Fair Upland 3¾, Mobile and Orleans 3¾d.

Flour firm at last quotations, without business. Indian Corn had advanced, with an improving demand.

In Wheat the demand was active, at full rates. Beef, Pork, Bacon, Shoulders, Hams and lard, were steady. Lard had met with a partial advance of 6d

The demand for Sugar was limited, and at lower rates. In London a decline of 6d. had taken place.

Coffee was inactive, but prices were maintained. The London market was quiet.

Tea was inactive for private use. Congou was had dearer. In London the market was inactive.

The demand for Molasses was limited, at a slight reduction in price.

Rice was neglected. Tallow in improved request. Linseed Cake steady. Oil transactions were almost suspended. 300 bbls Turpentine were sold at 7s. Common American Rosin was inquired for. Yellow, moderate in value and demanded.

TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—Business had shown great activity since the Arctic's departure, and prices of the leading fabrics had advanced. The stock of cotton in spinners hands was low, but the majority were averse to lay one rapidly, from an impression that the value will not rise.

The London market presents no new features Stocks are firm, but not very active. Consols closed on the 9th January at 97¼ a 97½ for money and account. Bank Stock 216 to 216½.

There had been no change whatever in American Stocks and rather an inactive market.

From Hollingshead, Foley & Co's Circular, Jan. 9, 1852.

The stock in port proved to be 62,000 bales more than appeared by our weekly circulars, partly arising from the export having been 32,000 less than reported, as stated in our circular of the 26th instant, and which difference should have been added to the stock instead of consumption. There has been a fair demand for cotton at steady prices, throughout the year, particularly during the last six days, in which period there has been a steady and regular business going forward, of some 1000 bales per day, in addition to fair sales to the trade, making about 6000 bales per day for the quantity taken out of the market. This, however, has already been sufficient to sustain prices, and the market has consequently been heavy, and entirely without animation American descriptions, however, are but little changed in value since Friday last, although certainly 1 16 a penny per pound lower than at the close of last month for the middling and common qualities. The sales of the week amount to 47,940 Bales, of which 2670 American and 1290 Surat were taken on speculation, with 4990 American, 300 Egyptian, and 450 Surat for export, leaving for home trade 39,310 Bales. The business to-day amounts to 6000 bales.

ADDITIONAL NEWS ITEMS.

FRANCE—Another report states that the absence from France of the British Minister will not be extended beyond a few days

Several prisoners have been liberated from St. Pelagie, and it is stated that 900 of the prisoners recently arrested on political grounds were removed on Saturday morning from the forts of Bicetre and Ivry, to be conveyed to Havre. Hence they were to proceed to Cherbourgue Brest, with a view to their transportation to Cayenne.

GERMANY—The German papers announce that great sensations had been caused at Vienna, by the receipt of the intelligence that Don Juan Infante, second son of Don Carlos, had runaway from his wife with an English governess. The wife is sister of the Duke of Modena.

The *Parnon Hall* of Hamburg, contains the following from Berlin: The affray between Germany and Denmark is terminated, although the treaty between Denmark and the great German powers has not been signed. In consequence of this arrangement, the German troops will evacuate Holstein in the course of this month, but a body of Austrian troops will remain provisionally at Hamburg, and in the neighborhood. This measure will have the effect to secure the execution of the conditions imposed on Denmark, among which the convocation of the Provisional States of Schleswig and Holstein is the most important.

By an imperial decree issued at Vienna, the last day of the year, the constitution of the 4th of March is formally abrogated, as being much abused by municipal authorities. Municipal deputies are to be employed in the different provinces

The German Diet, in its sitting of the 19th ult., decided on the suppression of the federal fleet. Austria had proposed to form the German navy into three divisions, to be commanded respectively by Austrian, Prussian and German officers of the Austrians, Prussians and Germans. The latter proposal was rejected, and this arrangement, when the above final regulation was adopted. Prussia has declared her resolution not to undertake the support of the fleet for one month.

The King of Denmark is suffering from indisposition.

The Austrian Lloyd's boasts that it was Prince Schwartzenberg who actually dismembered Austria.

Rumor of a ministerial crisis prevailed at Berlin. It is said that Manteuffel will resign the Presidency, or that Von Homer will quit the Cabinet.

The Prussian Gazette of the 6th, says, Rebecchi Mufat, the bravest son of Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, has surrendered unconditionally to the Russians, and is now a prisoner at Tiflis.

Prince Woronzoff, son of the commander in chief, and Governor of Bess Arabia, received from the young chief, the possession of the fort of Wenech Prija, and his numerous detachments of soldiers.

THE GRIFFIN WAR—There is news from the Cape to the 2d of December, by the brow steamer Harbinger. Bad as were the previous accounts from the seat of war, those by the Harbinger are still worse. Led on by the Hottentots, the enemy continues to make predatory incursions on the Colonists, stealing their cattle, burning their farmsteads, and murdering the inhabitants, wherever they can secure them. As yet no check whatever has been given to these marauders by Sir Harry Smith, and more troops must be sent out before any effectual step can be put to their inroads. After the affair at Water Bluff, an attempt was made to expel a number of the enemy who were supposed to be lurking about. This was met by a desperate resistance and a loss on our side unparalleled during the war. Lieut. Col. Fordyce, Lieut. Carey Gordon, of the 74th Highlanders, and Capt. Devenish, of the levies, fell. The Col. did not survive his wound more than ten minutes. His last words were "what will become of my poor regiment." The whole Colony deplores the loss of this noble officer. Addresses of condolence have been presented to the officer in command of the 74th. After this the weather having become very severe, Gen. Somerset with drew his troops to the camp at Blinkwater.

The next movement was to be a combined one of the two divisions under Somerset and McKinnon across the Kye, against Kreis, the principal Chief in Caffir land. The force was to consist of 2000 cavalry and 3000 infantry. They were to move on the 9d ult., for the Usuman. Their operations, it was expected, would occupy a month. Up to the last date from Natal everything was quiet, and the draft ordinance for constituting a parliament at the Cape had been received with great satisfaction. A large meeting was held at which an humble address was drafted to be presented to her Majesty, praying that the main principles of the Constitution may not be altered, but carried into effect without delay. Within half an hour 400 signatures were attached to it. Lieut. Pym, by the advice of the Russian Geographers, has abandoned his projects of crossing Siberia, in search of Sir John Franklin.

Parody made in the America for Boston—Mrs. Bassnal and maid, Mr. Wood, Moore, Moore, Coffey, Hamilton, James, Liveridge, Richardson, Stanscliel, Moler, Perry, Wilson, Babcock, Lapoint, Kaine, Lindsay, Scott.

Marine Disasters.

LOWESTOFT, January 8.—The Arthur, of Jersey, lost on Mucharts for New York on the 11th December, and was struck by a sea, which tore the main sheets, carried away bulwarks, &c. and was obliged to bear up before the strong westerly gales. The master was injured in the head by the main boom.

FATAL DEFEAT—The fine American ship Senator, from London for New York, with over 300 passengers on board, appeared off here on the 14th, and three small ships have been lost within the month on the 13th November. The Harbor Master in Sandy Hook.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—The Howard, for New York, has put back with loss of sails. Jan. 9—The ship Adelaide, off Elizabeth City, from Charleston, was fallen in with on the 5th, long. 74, lat. 36, dismasted, and in a sinking condition. The crew, four passengers, were taken off by ship South Carolina, from Charleston, and landed at Liverpool.

WATERFORD Jan. 7—The Columbus, McOwan, (of New York) from New Orleans for Liverpool, went ashore last night on the Saltees, and is entirely in the hurricane, on the Eastern side, and has gone to pieces; four passengers, (two ladies and two steerage) with eight of the crew saved. The remainder, twenty in number, including the master, and mate, are lost and mate saved.

PLYMOUTH, January 7—The wreck of the Gilmour Williams, of Bristol, which was dismasted on 25th November, was taken in with lat. 46 N., long. 26 W., by H. M. S. Tweed.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Citizens' Bank Bill—Consolidation Bill

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 4.

The Democrats held a caucus last night, at which they determined to introduce, this morning, a substitute for the Citizens' Bank bill, which was vetoed by the Governor. It meets the views of the friends of the measure, and will pass both Houses without serious opposition.

Consolidation bill in the Senate today. Amendments brought up in committee from second Municipality and Lafayette all accepted.—*Tri Bulle.*

VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR—On the 23d ult., the Legislature of Virginia re elected the Hon H. M. T. Hunter, one of the Senators of the U. States, for six years, from the expiration of his present term. The vote stand, for Hunter 106, all others 43.

☞ SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION—It seems that the Southern Rights party in Alabama is not disposed to be left behind in the Democracy. The Alabama *Journal* of last Saturday publishes the following call, signed by fifty unions, many of which we recognize as those of such acknowledged intelligent gentlemen

Southern Rights Convention—We, the undersigned, being opposed to the reorganization of old National party, with a view to the organization of Union parties at the South, believe it due to the South and to her best interests that there should exist a distinct Southern party organization, formed for the purpose preserving and perpetuating her own peculiar institutions. Entertaining this opinion, we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights Clubs of the State, and all the people of the State holding like opinions, to assemble in their respective Counties, on the 4th day of March next, for the purpose of determining the future policy of the Southern Rights party

T. Tucker, myre, of Barbour, G. W. Gayle of Dallas, E. S. Gill, of Macon, G. W. Hardy of Dallas, J. W. Jackson, of Barbour, R. W. Henderson, of Butler, D. F. Anthony, Jonathan Davis, of Mobile, H. W. Hilliard, of Montgomery, R. E. Llewellen, of Barbour, C. C. Bowers, of Mobile, Jno. Gill Shorter, of Barbour, J. Hardy, of Dallas, Gabriel Duval of Montgomery, James B. Clanton, of Dallas, Jefferson Rolle, of Montgomery, G. W. Williamson, of Dallas, Wm. Offutt, of Dallas, James Y. Brame, of Montgomery, G. W. Lowndes, of Lowndes, T. J. Mulder, John Bragg, of Mobile, Henry Wm. Marks, C. L. Merriwether, W. T. Tennison, Reuben C. Brown, W. S. Cameron, A. B. Vickers, Junius W. Smith, Oliver Reed, R. C. Pettus, Benjamin Hooper, T. J. Gardner, of Montgomery, W. R. Haygood, S. D. Moore of Lowndes, A. McLeod, J. C. Wise, of Barbour, Burgess Barbour, of Lowndes, Wm. Wood, J. A. Elmore, E. T. Taylor, E. D. Nesbit, Wm. Fox, of Montgomery, W. Mason, James Tolbert, of Bibb, J. J. Gilmer, of Talladega, Thos. Williamson, James R. Dulard, of Montgomery.

Montgomery, Jan. 19, 1852.

☞ A singular question has, for some weeks, been discussed before a Select Committee of the House of Representatives of Congress. Dr. Morton applied to Congress for a reward of twenty thousand dollars for having discovered the use and application of chloroform, as an alleviation of pain. Dr. Charles F. Jackson interposed and claimed the discovery, and has shown that he communicated the principle to Dr Morton, who made the application of it. The question before the Committee is, which is entitled to the merit of the introduction of this agent, so useful to mankind. After that decision, it will then be a question whether Congress has any right to grant any reward for it.

A COMPLIMENT FROM AN OPPONENT.—Gen. Cass, in his recent speech in the Senate upon the subject of our foreign relations, bore testimony to the correctness of the course pursued by the present administration. This compliment is richly deserved, and does credit to the candor of a distinguished political opponent:

"I must express my *gratification*, in looking over the papers, at the *ground taken by Mr. Crittenden in his communications with the French and Spanish Ministers*. He had down the true doctrine, the doctrine for which we have *always contended*; and I trust the *Administration will firmly adhere to it*. They will meet, I am sure, with the general concurrence of the country. This is precisely one of those questions before which *party disputes should be hushed*, and which appeal to the hearts of the whole American people."

LADIES CARVING AT DINNER.—Why does at some leader of the Bloomer movement not put an end to this barbarous custom? What a sight, to see a delicate little creature, or worse, perhaps, a "blue woman," in all the glory of her beauty and bedizzlement, rise up with knife and fork in hand, as if she was going to act the part of Judith, and begin hewing away at a great piece of beef. For the husband does not think it necessary to take the sore laborious dish on himself sometimes the lady grows so hot and flustered as the housewife in the "Writer's Tale," her face o' fire with labor. Gentlemen feel bound to offer their services, and become her substitutes in that unseemly warfare. Why don't they take the business on themselves at once? or, rather, why don't they give it to the servants, who have nothing better to do, and who have eaten their share of the dinner? A side table is the proper place for carving. Indeed it is used for that purpose in some great houses. Why not in all? It is favorable for additional means of keeping the dishes hot, nobody at the dinner table is inconvenienced: and the lady of the house is not made a spectacle of, and a subject for sympathetic condolencies. None would regret the reformation, but epicures who keep on the watch for titbits, to the disadvantage of the honest diners, and whom it would be a pleasure to see reduced from shocking objects at the hostess, into dependents on the pleasure of the

Leigh Hunt.

HOME—A home! it is the bright blessed, adorable phantom which sits highest on the sunny horizon that gindeth life! When shall it be reached? When shall it cease to be a glittering day dream, and become fully and fairly yours.

It is not the house, though that may have its charms, nor the fields, carefully tilled, and strewed with yours own foot-paths, nor the trees, though their shadow be to you like that of a great rock in a weary land, nor yet is it the fireside, with its sweet blaze play, nor the pictures which tell you of loved ones; nor the cherished books; but, more by far than all these—it is the Presence! The Love of your wandering are there, the stay of your confidence is there, the end of your worldly faith is there, and adoring is all, and moulding your hand in passionate flow, in the century of the conviction that there, at least, you are believed, that there you are independent, that there your soul may meet over with gentlest forgiveness, that there your tone blow will be smiled away, that there you may unbosom your soul, fearless of harsh, unsympathizing ears, and that there you may be entirely and joyfully—yourself!

There may be those of course model—and I have seen such even in the disguise of woman—who will reckon these feelings paling sentiment, and pity them!—as they have need of pity.

That image by the fireside—calm, loving, joyful, is there still; it goes not, therefore, by spirit tones, become my wish, and every will. Keep it there, unerring.

The flickering through the screen, yellow and warm as a harvest sun. It is in its best age, and that age is ripeness.—*Reveries of a Bachelor.*

COMMERCIAL.

The Harbor.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1852.

The only steamboat that has passed this place during the last 24 hours, is the Hannibal, bound for New Orleans, at half past 4 this morning.

The river here is now at a stand.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 3, 1852.

The Senate met at ten o'clock. Owing to the absence of Gen. Planche then, Martin was called to the chair. On motion to go into the election of President pro tem., Gen. Martin received 14 votes and Mr. Phillips 14. There being no choice the election was postponed.

A memorial from Baring Brothers was presented in relation to protested Bonds of the Municipalities and Composs of Charity Hospital Bonds. Referred to Finance committee.

The supplemental Consolidation Bill, to include Lafayette, was introduced by Mr. Gardere and referred to the Lafayette committee, with instructions to report to-morrow. The consolidation of the Citizens' Bank bill was postponed, to enable a new bill to be introduced. The Senate passed the bill "concerning pledges," and then adjourned.

The House met at 10—41 members present. Petitions introduced to grant pensions to volunteers, and many local objects. Also, by Mr. Augustin from the Orphans of Third Municipality, Mr. Ramsey from the Female Orphan Asylum, and Mr. Sohnson from Col. H V. Parlonge.

Resolutions introduced by M. Mundy:

Whereas, It is the true policy of all governments, that the administration of the laws which govern a people should be administered with the least possible expense, and that where many offices are created, with high salaries and large fees, is vested high station to be raised to support them, and thereby eat out the hard earnings of the people, and indirectly create and support a species of aristocracy that is not congenial to a free people.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the special Committee on Retrenchment be requested to inquire into the propriety and expediency of dropping off all useless offices, and condensing and simplifying the duties of those of the laws, into as few hands as possible, and curtailing the salaries and fees of all offices in this State, and report to this House by bill or otherwise.

Mr. McCutchon—Instructing the Finance Committee to report on the expediency of building a house at Baton Rouge for the Governor.

The Judiciary Committee, through the Chairman, reported a large number of local bills. Of a general nature, the following:

An act concerning the emancipation of slaves in this State.

An act for the relief of persons who have irregularly paid taxes to the late Register of Land Office.

An act conferring upon Justices of the Peace power to issue writs of injunction in certain cases

An act authorizing Justices of the Peace to bail in all bailable cases legally brought before them, was taken up and passed.

An act to cede to the Government a tract of land for a lighthouse, was taken up and passed.

NOTICES OF BILLS

An act to amend an act relative to harbor masters and pilots.

An act to authorize the Sheriff of Orleans to serve processes in the Parish of Jefferson

BILLS INTRODUCED

An act to increase the salary of the District Attorney of the First District

An act to authorize the inspection of Bagging and Rope

BILLS PASSED

An act to admit the published statutes and digests of other states in evidence

An act to punish white persons for betting with colored people.

The Auditor's report was presented and ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

MISTAKE OF A BOA CONSTRICTOR.

If the following story had appeared in a paper less veracious than Dickens' *Household Words*, we should experience more difficulty in swallowing it than his snakeship did with the blanket, but we suppose it must be true, tough as it is to digest.

One of the "Chips" in the Household Words relates to what is called a "zoological problem" of operation being no other than the probable late of a Boa Constrictor escaped from the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens, which has swallowed a large rough, railway blanket wrapped, instead of a rabbit, for its prey. The rabbits were put into the cage on the evening of October 3d, and the blanket was introduced as a contribution to its nocturnal amusement. During the course of the night, the watchman, as usual, entered the cage on his round. Walking round, and holding up his lantern to the different cases, he perceived the boa constrictor, "napper" in hand, leaping about the cage in a very disturbed manner, but on turning from the rabbit to their proprietor, he was not a little dismay on perceiving that the serpent had secured one corner of the thick, rough blanket to prefer one, and was drawing it into his distended throat! It was thought vain to endeavor to get the blanket back after "matters had gone so far, and it was hoped that the serpent would disgorge it of its own accord. If it should not, it was the opinion of Mr. Mitchell, the Secretary of the Zoological Society, that the serpent has no palate, and consequently, it will be unable to eat it, and at one of the rabbits, but will be obliged to digest it. Since this event, the serpent has never shown any signs of having discovered its blunder, or any disposition to disgorge his bed ding. The thing is, of course, quite indigestible, and the serpent's stomach, "these bellocks" hides, his wight would have been an extraordinary of decomposition, but as to this coarse piece of manufacture, what hope can his friends have? The serpent lies torpid, and it is said, has a good meal; drinks more water than he drinks in general, and purgatives, with full reliance on his wonderful powers of the peculiar constitution. The blanket can be seen to have moved several feet down his body. Will he manage it somehow, or will he die? Thus the problem. The London Leader, of November 22d, states that the boa has thrown up the blanket, after having lay in his body five weeks and one day. It is conjectured that the serpent swallowed it in a mistake, supposing the corner of the blanket to be a rabbit which had been furnished for its weekly meal. It remained in many hours to swallow, and many more to get rid of the extraordinary vinand.

ENGLISH LUXURIOUSNESS.—Few of us have any definite idea of the amount of wealth and splendor that surrounds many of the English nobles in their princely residences. An intelligent American writing from England, describes some of these things:

The Earl of Spencer's homestead, about sixty miles from London, comprises ten thousand acres, tastefully divided into parks, meadows, pastures, woods and gardens. This library, called the finest private library in the world, contains fifty thousand volumes. Extensive and elegant stables, green houses, and conservatories, game keepers' house, game keeper's lodge, and farm houses without number, go to complete the establishment. Hundreds of fine cattle graze in the parks about the house.

The Duke of Richmond's home farm, at Goodwood, sixty miles from London, consists of twenty three thousand acres, or over thirty five square miles. And this is in crowded England, which has a population of 16,000,000, and sh of 50,000 square miles, just 32,000,000 of acres, giving, very nearly, two acres and a half acres to each inhabitant. The residence of the Duke is a complete palace. One extensive hall is covered with fine statues and pictures in the richest and most costly tapestry. The dishes and plates upon the tables are all of porcelain, and cost from five to twenty five guineas a piece. Twenty five race horses stand in the stable, each valued at from $5,000 to $10,000 of a special groom. A grotto near the house, the Duke's special pet, years in adorning. An aviary is supplied with almost every variety of rare and elegant birds. Large herds of cattle, sheep and deer, are spread over the numerous lawns.

The Duke of Devonshire's place at Chats worth, is said to excel in magnificence, any other in the kingdom. The income of the Duke is one million of dollars a year, and he is said to spend it all. In the grounds about his house, are kept four hundred head of cattle, and four hundred deer. The kitchen garden contains twelve acres, and is filled with almost every species of fruit and vegetable. A vast aboriginal conservatory with the establishment. Is designed to contain a sample of every tree that grows. There is also a glass conservatory 387 feet in length, 119 feet in breadth, 67 in height, covered by 76,800 square feet of glass, and warmed by seven miles of pipe conveying hot water. One plant was obtained from India by a special messenger, and is valued at $10,000. One of the fountains near the house plays 276 feet high, and to be the highest jet in the world. Chatsworth contains 3500 acres, but the Duke owns 96,000 acres in the county of Derbyshire. Within, the entire is one vast scene of paintings, sculpture, mosaic work, carved wainscoting, and the elegancies and luxuries within the reach of almost boundless wealth and highly refined taste.

City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening will be performed for the last time, a new comic opera by Limnander, called "Les Saltimbanques." It is said to be a production of great musical merit, and has been highly successful in Paris.

LARCENY—K. Busch complained before Recorder Genoux yesterday, that a drayman whom he had employed to take two trunks and a carpet bag from a steamboat down to St. Peter street, (Pontalba building) afternoon of a month ago, absconded with the property, valuable of their contents, were found yesterday in the second Municipality. A man named Edward McKeon was arrested as the absconding party.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY AFFAIRS.—Not a single case worth noticing came up before Recorder Caldwell yesterday.

POLICE DIFFICULTY.—Some of the members of the First Municipality police got into a difficulty yesterday afternoon of a much unpleasant character, which was not quelched for several hours.

CHEESE—500 boxes Gruyere Cheese, for sale by H. SOEL & GUIRAUD, 163 Royal st.

28 Parlogan cognac, 28 chaldis & Gin, landing ex ship Orleans, for sale by H. SOEL & GUIRAUD, 163 Royal st.

EMPTY BOTTLES—100 baskets, for sale by H. SOEL & GUIRAUD, 163 Royal st.

PAPER HANGINGS—25 boxes, for sale by H. SOEL & GUIRAUD, 163 Royal st.

ONIONS—25 chaldrons, for sale by H. SOEL & GUIRAUD, 163 Royal st.

YELLOW SAUSAGES—100 kegs, for sale by HENRY VALETON, 30 St Louis st.

HAVANA SUGAR—200 boxes and hogsheads, and brown, for sale by B ne VIBERS & CO, 98 Gravier st.

ALMONDS—100 boxes just received, for sale by B ne VIBERS & CO, 98 Gravier st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Harbor.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1852.

COTTON—The market was quite active yesterday, and the sales reached nearly 1,000 bales. Prices unchanged.

TOBACCO—A low opening but was sold on private terms, and 18 bbls. at 8¼ a 10¼c p. lb.

SUGAR—Supply small, and sales limited to 200 bbls. at steady prices. On plantation, a crop of 200 bbls. prime was sold at 7½c—actual tare—delivered during this month.

MOLASSES—About 200 bbls. were disposed of at 20 @ 21c for fair to choice lots.

FLOUR—Very light supply, and barely 300 bbls. sold, including 100 unbranded St. Louis at $3 50, and 200 superfine Ohio, at $4 10 @ bbl. from the boat.

CORN AND OATS—Sales 1,000 sacks Corn at 62