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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1859.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 12.

TOUCHING SPIRITUALISM.

The papers have recently made public several prominent examples of the renunciation of modern spiritualism by persons who had for years been ardent believers in its doctrines. Messrs. Hardinge, Hayden, Britain, and others have united in forswearing spiritualism on various grounds—some affirming that its teachings are evil and tend to evil; others declaring that it is composed of a slight modicum of truth with a copious admixture of falsehood and delusion, while others again denounce it as a stupendous deception from beginning to end. We think the cause of spiritualism will be greatly injured by these assaults, since they are not made by foes and skeptics, but by individuals who have long enjoyed celebrity as among the most gifted of the expounders of this new doctrine.

We are not much surprised at the incipient decline of spiritualism. It has seemingly accomplished its end in the good order of Providence, and will probably wane and perish by degrees. It has doubtless been productive of some benefit, measurably qualifying a vast amount of harm directly traceable to its influence; the chief good derived from spiritualism is the conviction of man's immortality. The current notion of a resurrection of the dead at some unknown and remote period gives place to the more definite idea of eternal life continued without interruption beyond the grave. There are in the world an astonishing number of skeptics. Some, immersed in mundane cares and pursuits, have rarely, if ever, given the subject a thought; others have reflected as mere naturalists, and in the false pride of self-derived intelligence, have denied revelation and demanded proof of imperishable existence. The incredulity of these classes has been sadly shaken by the developments of spiritualism—for after abstracting the most liberal per centage for imposture and hallucination, there still remains indisputable evidence of the possibility of communication from disembodied spirits. Hence spiritualism so far has had its uses. It may possibly, too, have awakened some callous and dormant consciences, and initiated reform in certain minds so constituted as to be enabled to profit by its teachings.

But we believe most sincerely that the harm it does outweighs this adventitious and occasional good. In the first place its tendency is to unsettle one's thoughts; to unfit the mind for its ordinary train of reflection, and the body for its wonted pursuits. It absorbs and monopolizes the feelings and imagination, and thus acts as an unhealthy stimulant. Hence the not unfrequent cases of insanity superinduced in feeble intellects, and excitable brains by the so-called revelations of spiritualism. Again, the communications vouchsafed are often trivial, commonly contradictory, sometimes outrageously false, absurd and preposterous. Where one remarkable truth has been verified, or one prophecy fulfilled by spiritual mediums, a hundred barefaced inventions have been written or rapped out. The literature of spiritualism is for the most part the filmsiest, weakest, and veriest trash we have ever seen. Whatever is made to talk like a freshman at college, and CALHOUN sentimentalizes like a school-girl of sixteen; while SWEDENBORG and LORD BACON indulge in milk and water and namby-pamby *ad nauseam*. If this were all, however, spiritualism might be safely consigned to ridicule and ultimate neglect. But the doctrine is amenable to graver charges. More than one half the Spiritualists throughout the land are deniers of divine revelation, and profane the sanctity of the Word of God. In place of the religion taught by the Scriptures they offer us a sort of bastard system of Pantheism. They ignore human depravity, and believe in universal and inevitable salvation. The only difference between a very good man and a very great scoundrel is that of swifter or slower progression. Their faith is the most convenient imaginable, and is the legitimate parent of passional attraction, Free Love, and other monstrous tenets—the spawn of mingled infidelity and immorality.

Furthermore, there is strong reason to believe—judging by internal evidence—that when Spiritual communications are real and not fictitious, they most commonly emanate from evil beings. Truth and purity are not taught from these sources, but doctrines are disseminated which inculcate hatred to religion, and the violation of the received canons of ethics. One of those who have recanted Spiritualism avers that for years he was in daily communication with a spirit presumed to be that of his revered mother, yet he is now convinced, from a careful investigation of all its admonitions, that he was haunted by a demon. In short, it is everywhere a system which, even amidst some apparent gleams of truth, propagates as many falsehoods as the father of lies himself? Is it not better for honest and simple folks to renounce this dangerous field of speculation, and to confine their researches to legitimate and innocent modes of inquiry? If the silly women and sillier men who practice spiritualism would read their Bibles, and commit to life those divine precepts which bid us love God supremely, and our neighbor as ourself, they will discover a more effectual solace against calamity, a more inexhaustible fountain of happiness, and a better grounded faith in their Creator and his love, than any which can be supplied by the doubtful and perilous intercourse with disembodied souls. We say this much in candor and sincerity, believing, as we do, that Spiritualism is not all collusion or self deception, but that its developments are like GRATIAN's conversation—a grain of wheat to a bushel of chaff, and when searched out, hardly worth the finding.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—In consequence of the crowded attendance on Monday evening, Dr. Hale has decided upon giving one more illustrate lecture, which will take place Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. The lecture of Monday evening was the most brilliant and successful of the course. A large number of the experiments were of the highest order, including such remarkable phenomena as the complete transformation of character and change of sex. For instance, two of the gentleman subjects were metamorphosed into Miss Jones and Miss Johnson, to whom were introduced two others. After much earnest conversation, a regular courtship followed, and Mesdemoiselles Jones and Johnson, with downcast eyes and blushing cheeks, consented to make their lovers happy, and submitted to their enraptured embraces. One of the subjects was forthwith transmogrified into a parson, and proceeded to unite the loving couples, performing the ceremony with a solemnity of visage and seriousness of speech which were irresistibly comic. Finally the new-married pairs promenaded their brides up and down the platform, presenting them to the ladies, and wearing the aspect of transcendent bliss. In the midst of their billing and cooing they were suddenly recalled to consciousness by Dr. Hale, and were of course for a moment utterly confused and embarrassed.

Other experiments of the most mirth-provoking kind were performed. A community of Shakers displayed the most grotesque and side-splitting antics. The subjects were converted into Rumford's band of negro minstrels, and each provided with an imaginary instrument, went through the motions of an overture and a Virginia breakdown in splendid style. Two of the subjects were effectually cured of a taste for fighting. A bloody duel was fought, in which both parties were seriously wounded. Finally, four gentlemen were made Egyptian mummies, and became as rigid as marble statues, in which condition they were placed in different parts of the lecture-room, and subjected to the examination of the audience. In short, Dr. Hale achieved a complete triumph, and gave such universal satisfaction that we doubt not his future exhibitions will be very generally patronized. All who desire to be greatly amused and unaffectedly astonished should witness his lecture Friday evening.

DEBOW'S REVIEW.—Professor George H. Stueckrath, connected with the editorial and business departments of the *Review*, and who has been making a tour through the Southern States in the service, has returned to New Orleans, where he will remain for some weeks at the St. Charles Hotel.

The office of the *Review* is at No. 50 Camp street, over the Bank of James Robb, Esq., Prof. J. D. B. DeBow having *permanently* resumed his residence here.

The *Review* has now entered upon its 26th volume, and it will be a favorable time for new subscribers to record their names. The work has been greatly enlarged and improved, and its circulation much extended.

Prof. S. will call upon the citizens for subscriptions. Advertisements and communications to him will be addressed Prof. G. H. Stueckrath, St. Charles Hotel.

FIRE IN SHREVEPORT.—On the 2d inst. the building known as the City Hotel, together with the Castle coffee-house and several adjacent structures, were consumed by fire in the town of Shreveport. There was no insurance on the buildings.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the Africa.

HEAVY FAILURE.

LIVERPOOL, December 25.—Messrs. Metcalf & Co., distillers in Westham, near London, have suspended.

Their liabilities are reported to be £67,000.

LIEUT.-HIGGINS ARRESTED.

Lieut. Higgins, of the United States Navy, has been arrested in London, for an assault on Alderman Solomons.

THE IRISH PILIBUSTER MOVEMENT—A YOUNG LADY ARRESTED.

The investigation into the recent seditionary movement in Ireland is progressing privately.

The parties arrested in the county of Cork are being examined, probably by the authorities.

A young woman near Clonmel has been arrested for writing seditious letters.

RIOT IN WOOLWICH.

There have been some riotous demonstrations between the military and the militia at Woolwich, but thus far no serious consequences have resulted therefrom.

TELEGRAPH CABLE SUSPENDED.

The electric submarine cable between Malta and Cagliari has been disabled, and communication entirely suspended.

MONTALEMBERT'S TRIAL.

The result of Count Montalembert's appeal is considered a triumph against the government, because the accused is not now liable to exile, under the new law exiling all who are suspected of hostility to the government.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

LIVERPOOL, December 25.—The death of Hippolyte Begnault, an eminent journalist of Paris, is announced.

A NEW CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Société Industrielle will soon commence operations with sixty millions francs, forty millions of which have already been paid in.

This enterprise has no connection with the Credit Mobilier.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, December 23.—The sales of Cotton for two days are estimated to 3,500 bales, at a decline of from 1 to 2 francs.

The market has a downward tendency, and holders are pressing sales.

MORPHY'S GAMES WITH ANDERSSEN—CHESS CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

NEW YORK, January 11.—A Paris letter says that the match at chess between Morphy and Anderssen commenced on the 20th of December—the winner of the first seven games to be declared the victor. No money is staked by the contestants.

Morphy's friends offer to bet ten to one on the result.

The first game, Morphy having the first move, was a long one. After the seventy-second move Morphy resigned.

The second game was drawn. The third and fourth games were won by Paul Morphy.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—*Senate.*—The French Spoliation bill was up for consideration in the Senate.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, resumed his argument upon the subject in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Ivan introduced a bill for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, gave notice that he would call up the Homestead bill at the earliest day.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the correspondence relative to the outrages committed on our citizens on the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases.

The Pacific Railroad bill was also up for consideration.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—*Senate.*—Crittenden replied to Davis, of Mississippi, in favor of the French Spoliation bill.

The bill finally passed the Senate by a vote of 26 against 25.

The bill making appropriations for the Military Academy also passed, when the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Indian Appropriation bill, as amended passed, when the House adjourned.

House.—In Committee of the Whole the Indian appropriation bill was so amended as not to allow arms to be given the Washington and Oregon Indians.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the President's annual message to Congress.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS—THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

In the House, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted to the following effect:

"Whereas it has been announced that the Courts of France and England have given notice to our government that the cession of the island of Cuba to the United States will not be tolerated, even with the consent of Spain—

"Resolved, That the President be requested, communicate to this House the correspondence between the governments of France and England and our government relative to the cession of Cuba to the United States.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—*House.*—The resolution disapproving the action of Commodore Paulding in the seizure of the Walker expedition, was called up from last session and discussed.

House.—A substitute was offered for the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, tendering thanks to Commodore Paulding for his interference with Walker.

The substitute expressing disapproval of his conduct was adopted by a vote of 99 yeas against 85 nays. The report of the committee was then laid on the table.

AN APPROPRIATION FOR CUBA.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Senator Slidell introduced a bill in the Senate making an appropriation of $20,000,000 to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation and purchase.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COLONIZATION.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The Mexican and Central American Colonization Association have added Arizona to their places of settlement.

It is understood that the enterprise is supported by prominent Southern and New York men.

The association has already purchased some grants of land, and are negotiating for others.

Gen. Henningsen, the chief engineer of the enterprise, will probably take out a large body of men during the ensuing spring and summer.

THE TEHUANTEPEC PASSENGERS.

The passengers who left New Orleans via the Tehuantepec route, on the 12th ultimo, failed to make the connection at Acapulco, on account of the boisterous weather.

The Tehuantepec mails were put on board the Pacific Mail Company's steamer with great difficulty by the use of boats.

RAILROAD STRIKE.

CHICAGO, January 10.—The employés of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad made a strike to-day, refusing to do any thing more until they were paid up.

They have received no pay for six months past.

The train from Chicago to-day was stopped at Joliet station, and the passengers were compelled to return.

The train for St. Louis was stopped at Springfield. There is great excitement along the line of the road.

ANOTHER FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 10.—A large portion of James Island was swept by incendiary works and property were destroyed by fire this morning.

There was only $18,000 insurance on the property.

VESSEL IN DISTRESS.

SAVANNAH, January 10.—The Muskingum brig Indian Queen, from Rio de Janeiro for New York, arrived at Nassau on the 30th of December in distress.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 11.—Almost the entire block of buildings at the corner of Lake and Jefferson streets was destroyed by fire last night.

The loss is estimated at $40,000. There was an insurance on the property of $25,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The steamship City of Manchester, which left Liverpool on the 22d ult., has arrived at this port.

Her advices have been anticipated by the Africa.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

PORTLAND, ME., January 11.—The Legislature of this State on Tuesday for a fifth time elected William P. Fessenden to the United States Senate.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The Flour market closed buoyant; sales-to-day of 9,000 barrels at $4 50 to $4 75 for superfine. Corn has an advancing tendency; sales at 80c. Eastern Mess Pork, old, $17 38 to $17 56. Whisky, 26c.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Linseed Oil 64 to 65c. Tallow 9½ to 10½c.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,000 bales. The market closed dull at previous quotations.

Sugar firm at 7¼ to 7¾ for Orleans.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Cotton closed with a declining tendency. The sales of the day were 1,200 bales, at previous quotations.

Flour is active, and closed with an advancing tendency. The sales to-day were 15,000 barrels.

Sugar steady—Orleans 7 to 7¾c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Flour unchanged. Whisky has an advancing tendency—sales to-day at 22½c.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Evening—Flour firm—Sales to-day 1600 barrels at $4 50 to $4 90 for superfine. Whisky—Sales to-day of 500 barrels at 22½c. Lard in tierces 11c.—Molasses 34½ to 35c. for Orleans. Sugar firm, prices ranging from 6¾ to 7½c. Coffee unchanged.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Flour is active; sales to-day 1500 bbls. at $4 75 to $4 85.—Whisky has advanced 2c.; sales at 23½c.—Western Mess Pork—Sales of 800 bbls. at $17. Molasses—Sales of 300 bbls. at 34½ to 35c.—Sugar closed buoyant; sales of 100 hhds. at 6¾ to 7½c. Coffee quiet; prices unchanged.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The New York bank statement shows an increase of loans of $654,000, increase of specie, $1,279,000, increase of circulation, $78,000, and an increase of deposits of $3,143,000.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1859.

Senate.—The Senate met in the old hall, from which the desks had been removed, and a supply of easier chairs provided for the Senators. The galleries and floor were densely crowded, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, it being understood that the Vice President, Mr. Crittenden and others would speak before the Senate proceeded to the new house.

Mr. Davis submitted the report of the committee stating that the new chamber was ready for their occupancy.

Mr. Crittenden moved the adoption of the report. The parting from this chamber, he thought, had about it much of solemnity. Many associations—many of them pleasant and proud ones—bound them to it. It has been the scene of great events. Questions relating to American Constitutional law—questions of great national import; questions of peace and of war, had been debated in this chamber. Great men had been the actors within these walls. He had seen there men whose name and fame had not been surpassed in Greece or Roman history.

Here he had seen Clay and Webster, Calhoun, Lee, Wright and others. They seem to have left on these very walls the impress of their force. This majestic dome yet seems to echo their voices. There are others, too, whom he would not designate, for they had not yet fulfilled their political services, but whose names are in no danger of being forgotten.

When Senators removed to the new chamber they would carry with them the inspiration of their illustrious predecessors. They would leave behind them no iota of the patriotism or attachment to the Constitution. These, our household gods, are carried with us. The new hall will be the scene of the past. There they will ever remain, the Senate of the United States, the great preservative body of this great nation, concerning the sovereignty of the States and the integrity of the Union.

Vice-President Breckinridge then addressed the Senate, giving a historical sketch of the Congress at the various seats of government until its location at Washington. Then he narrated the incidents of the burning of the Capitol by the British army, the assembling thereafter of Congress in Blodget's Hotel, on the site now occupied by the General Post-Office, and finally the assembling in 1819 in the present building.

He then went into an interesting comparison of the character of the Senate in the early days of the government and now. Then it was almost wholly an executive body. Much of the business was transacted with closed doors. The President often took part in the debates, and it was not for many years that galleries were furnished for spectators. Now, the President often took part in the debates, and it was not for many years that galleries were furnished for spectators. Now, the President-elect took his seat in the chair, and the Senate proceeded in procession to the new hall.

House.—After preliminary business of little interest, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill was read through by sections, and the proceedings dull and uninteresting.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the St. Charles: Telfourd's great tragedy of Ion, by Miss Avonia Jones, and the farce of Your Life's in Danger, by Thirling Brown.

At the Varieties: The Road to Ruin, a Garland Pas de Trois, with the farce of Conjugal Lesson.

At the Ethiopian: Great acts—equestrian, acrobatic and gymnastic—with the Living Skeleton in the Museum.

At Spalding & Rogers': Ethiopian Minstrels offer an exceedingly rich entertainment.

At Vannuchi's Museum: The Mozart Minstrels, Lizzie the large Laura the petite, Gen. Littlefinger, the dwarf, and the Wax Works.

CITY COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—There was a regular meeting of the Board last evening—the President, Mr. Nixon, in the chair, and Aldermen Conway, Forstall, Delabarre and Howell present.

A message from the lower Board asked concurrence in some resolutions which were adopted without discussion.

A resolution fixing the consolidated loan tax for 1859 at 84 cents for $100 worth of property of real estate was adopted.

A resolution relative to the 2½ cents tax for the payment of railroad bonds issued by the city.

The other business was unimportant, and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—The Board met last evening—Mr. Waldo in the chair, and all members present.

The Chair stated that it was his opinion, according to section 117 of the city charter, that the ordinance fixing the rate of the consolidated loan tax had been legally fixed.

The members concurring in this opinion, nothing was done but the reading of the Secretary of communications and petitions.

Communications from the Controller, referring to sundry adjudicated contracts, and proposals received by him for certain other contracts, were read and referred.

The Treasurer's reports for the past two weeks exhibit the following balances, to wit: At the end of the last week, $17,185 13; the previous week, $2,024 20.

Messrs. Lewis and Ferguson, upper Board informing of their concurrence in sundry resolutions.

A number of petitions were read by their titles and referred appropriately.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, transmitting a report made by the Coast Survey upon the true meridian of New Orleans. The report was accepted.

The Boards then adjourned.

LOUIS ROCHELLE VS. LOUIS FRANÇOIS HEZEAU.—The plaintiff in this case, son of the defendant's concubine, alleges that the property acquired by the defendant in his own name, as well as that acquired by his concubine in her own name, constituted community property, and that in point of fact a partnership existed between defendant and his concubine, the plaintiff's mother.

Judge Morgan, of the Second District Court, gave his decision in the case Monday morning, as follows:

The plaintiff claims one half of the property which figures in the inventory taken of his mother's succession, and one half of all the property, of whatsoever nature, which may stand in the name of the defendant Hezeau, in his own right, upon the ground that his mother carried on a lucrative business with Hezeau for many years, and he alleges that it was from the profit derived from their mutual labor that Hezeau acquired a considerable property. He contends that one half of the property acquired by Hezeau belonged to his mother, and that he is entitled to it as her heir.

The plaintiff's mother lived with Hezeau as his concubine for many years, and the plaintiff is the fruit of their illicit intercourse.

Although the action on the part of the plaintiff seems to be based on the ground of a partnership in business between Louise Rochelle and Hezeau, it is evident that in reality the claim is founded on the community of acquets and gains which he thinks existed between his mother and Hezeau. This, I think, is clearly shown by the fact that he only claims one half of the property mentioned as his mother's; although he has shown no contract of partnership between the parties, nor does he her only heir—thereby admitting that the other half belongs not to him.

I have several times had occasion to examine this question of community between a man and his concubine, and my conclusions have always been the same. I have never been satisfied that the cases where a contrary view has been taken cannot be carried beyond the principle of illicit gains, without violating the spirit, meaning and even the very letter of our law upon this one of the most vital subjects which our code regulates the social relations of our society. For, to my mind, it is perfectly clear that the community of acquets and gains based upon concubinage is not marriage, and from marriage alone—that it is this contract which establishes it, and that it cannot exist without it. My decision is based in favor of the wife, who, in the eye of our law, is the co-laborer with her husband, and who, in the mass of cases, is the only one who can realize the profits as well as the work of her husband. It is held out to her as an inducement to be industrious and economical, and to the incentive to economy and thrift, and is even an inducement to matrimony. It is a law which relates to the rights of society, to the married state, and refers in no manner to the relation of man and his concubine—a relation which is necessarily opposed to marriage, and which society views with abomination, and which the law reprobates and punishes in the severest civil manner. It prohibits donations between concubines, except in an insignificant amount; it interferes with natural inheritance, so far as children born from such a connection are concerned, according to descent, except in exceptional cases, and where particular steps expressly pointed out by the law are taken; and, with all the opinions of society, it stigmatizes the child born of such a connection. Can it then be that, notwithstanding all these as well as many other indications which the law imposes upon persons who live in this relation, and that the same law, the moment the relations are terminated, establishes a partnership of acquets and gains between parties who have thus violated public opinion in its tendernest point, and lived in manner which is reprobated by the law itself? Is it true that community of property exists in the shape of acquets and gains between concubines as well as between married persons? Do the laws regulating the civil rights of married women apply in like manner to concubines? I think it safe to answer these questions in the negative. To answer them in the affirmative would be to say that community of property would exist between a man and his concubine when the man had a wife, as was the case for a long period with the defendant. The bare statement of such a proposition shows its absurdity.

But in the case at bar, independent of the considerations which have just been mentioned, there is another and controlling reason why the plaintiff cannot recover all he asks, and which disguishes the case from those which have been adjudicated upon. It is this: That it is evident from the conduct of the concubines they had no idea of the existence of any community between them. They seemed to have divided the profits of their common labor and skill when the profits were made, and according to their respective merits. This is shown by their respective actions in buying property in their individual names.

The decision ordered, &c., that there be judgment in favor of the petitioner, declaring him to be entitled to one-half of the property mentioned in the inventory of the succession of Rochelle—without prejudice, however, to his right to claim a larger proportion, if say he have. It is further ordered that, as to the defendant Hezeau, there be judgment in his (Hezeau's) favor. The plaintiff to pay the costs.

Counsel for plaintiff, G. LeGardeur and H. R. Grandmont; for defendant, C. Dufour and L. Eyma.

FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Shaw.*—Frank Schaefer and Wm. Engle, charged with assault and battery, were dismissed by nol. pros. yesterday.

Thos. Ferguson and Jules Fregnoni were tried for assault and battery, and acquitted.

John Gryer and N. Eisenlong were tried and found guilty of separate cases of assault and battery, and recommended to mercy.

John Kelly was tried and found guilty of assault and battery.

EMCOMBS SUMMONS'S COURT.—The case of Hugh McGovern against John McGovern, charged with stabbing with intent to murder John Harper; in Corduroy alley, on the afternoon of Christmas day, was concluded yesterday. John was discharged, but the evidence was very strong against Hugh, and so the latter was committed for trial before the First District Court, without the privilege of bail.

Ricardo Rinavalts was similarly disposed of on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to murder Antonio Madiara, the evening of the 27th ultimo, corner of Julia and Rampart streets.

Rinavalts claimed the witness, vagrancy and breaches of the peace were disposed of by the parties being either fined small sums or confined for short terms.

Lecture Lone's Course.—Officer Marcour was arrested in court yesterday for striking Joseph Vial in court, and gave bail to answer. Marcour then charged Oscar Follet (Vial's brother-in-law) with beating and threatening him with a pistol on Monday evening last, and Follet was sent after bail to answer the charge of beating Maurice Rallet on Monday night. Wm. Ross was sent after on the charge of cutting the carpenter of the ship Digby in the wrist, and beating the second mate.

There was nothing of importance in either the Second District or Fourth District Recorders' Courts.

CHILD DAMNOUSLY BURNED.—A child of Dr. Oliphant (who resides on St. Andrew street, between Apollo and Nayades) was very seriously burnt about the head and face yesterday morning. It had been playing with matches and in a bedroom and set the bed on fire, and being only two years old, was severely burned before it could be rescued.

INQUEST.—The Coroner yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of a man named Joseph English, who was reported on the book of the First District police station as having been lying dead for several days in Thomas Murphy's yard, on New Levee street, between Thalia and Hunter. As soon as the Coroner was informed that the body was still unburied yesterday morning, he proceeded to hold an inquest, which resulted in ascertaining that the deceased had been ill for several months, and had at last died of general debility.

THE PROPOSED TERRITORIES.—"Dacotah" is the western half of what was Minnesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn through the middle of the Territory from north to south. The eastern part became the State of Minnesota; the western part was organized into a new Territory, and named "Arizona" is a combination of the south part of New Mexico with that Mesilla Valley strip of land which we purchased from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local government.

"Nevada" is the western half of Utah, lying between Salt Lake and California.

"Laramie" means the western part of Nebraska, in which the fort of that name is situated.

"Pike's Peak" is in the Rocky mountain chain, in the western part of Kansas, which it is proposed to cut off for the new Territory.

"Superior," or "Ontonagon," is the peninsula between Lake Superior and Michigan, part of which now belongs to Michigan and part to Wisconsin.—*Washington States.*

BALTIMORE.—As an evidence that Baltimore is no longer a village, the Wilmington *Herald* extracts from the *American's* statement the following statistics, by which it will be seen that the trade of the city during the past year amounted to not less than one hundred and eight millions of dollars:

Boots and shoes, $3,650,000; books and paper, 3,000,000; cabinet ware, clothing, 6,500,000; copper, 2,000,000; cotton, 2,925,000; coffee, 3,950,000; drugs, paints, &c., 1,500,000; dry goods, 30,000,000; fish, 1,500,000; fruit, 280,000; flour, 5,256,000; grain, 5,300,000; guano, 1,000,000; hardware, 5,000,000; iron, 2,500,000; leather, 1,800,000; live stock, 4,174,000; molasses, 1,500,000; molasses, 900,000; naval stores, 258,000; oysters, 4,000,000; provisions, 5,000,000; piano fortes, 275,000; salt, 1,000,000; tobacco, and cigars, 4,980,000; vessels built, 365,000; whisky, 1,670,000; wool, 375,000. Total, $108,000,000.

THE DAILY BEE, JANUARY 12, 1859.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,664.—In the matter of the City of New Orleans praying for the opening of Royal (late Conti-extended) street, from Louisa to Desirée streets.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, duly appointed and sworn as Commissioners of assessment and damages in the above entitled case, do hereby notify whomsoever it may concern, that we have this day deposited with the Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans a copy of the estimate or assessment made by us for the opening of said Royal (late Conti-extended) street, from Louisa to Desirée streets; and that the said report of assessment and estimate will be presented to the said Second District Court of New Orleans for confirmation on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1859.

New Orleans, December 23rd, 1858.
(Signed) G. DE FERIET,
" A. BOZEL,
" DAVID STICKNEY.
dec 23 20 jan 5 8 10 11 12 13

Union Bank of Louisiana.

(New Orleans, 4th January, 1859.)

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, payable on and after the 10th instant.

GEO. E. FERRIT, Cashier.

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held, in conformity with the charter, on MONDAY, the 17th day of January, 1859, and an election for fifteen Directors on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 5 St. Peter street.

HENRY F. FLANDERS,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of Mr. Louis Commagere, the late commercial firm of Genius, Commagere & Co. is this day dissolved.

The surviving partners of the late firm, Pierre Louis, of Bordeaux, and S. D. Grattan, of New Orleans, will continue the same line of business, under the firm of S. D. GRATIAN & CO., in New Orleans, and of P. LONGIN & CO., in Bordeaux.

Mr. JOHN JACOB HERR has the general power of the house.

P. LONGIN,
S. D. GRATIAN.

New Orleans, 1st January, 1859. jan1

BY mutual consent, we have changed, from this date, the style of our firm, PAUL JOUR FILS & Co., established in this city since the 1st day of February, 1849, into PAUL JOUR, *FANET & CO.*

PAUL JOUR FILS,
CLEMENT FANET.

New Orleans, January 1st, 1859.

In reference to the above, we shall continue the same business as heretofore, under our new style.

PAUL JOUR, FANET & CO.
27 St. Louis street.

New Orleans, January 1st, 1859. jan1

ARRIVED AT LAST!

UFFORD'S
CELEBRATED SMOKE CONSUMING
PATENT OIL LAMP!

AN economical Lamp, with the illuminating power of gas or camphene, with none of their disadvantages. We have tried this lamp to our entire satisfaction, and may safely recommend it to those who prefer the midnight oil. No person who has once tried one of these lamps would be willing to give it for ten times its cost, if it could not be replaced. As a reading or sewing lamp we have never seen its equal. It gives a light equal to four or five ordinary lamps. The sooting of the lamp, that is so annoying to all, while it burns the poorest oil, grease, lard, or fat, producing a soft yet brilliant light, which, with the addition of reflectors, will cast upon the table, book, or work, adapting it especially to the convenience of persons reading, writing or sewing, or at any sedentary work. We have found it answering well to what is claimed for it.

157 Poydras street, New Orleans.

The Company continue to insure against the perils of the Sea, River, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WALKER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John R. Shaw, S. L. Levy, E. K. Converse,
Jas. Robertson, Jos. Hernandez, J. Villarubia, jr.
J. F. Harrison, Lafayette Foster, Alex. J. Dyer,
Joseph Roy, Jr., Thos. Fairbairn, Jr., Jos. A. Sharp,
Jos. A. Brownson, J. G. Goodrich, John H. Redmond,
W. C. Templeton, John Kemp, A. G. Sennett,
Jos. Hernandez, Jr., Jas. H. Lewis, Jas. Dick,
Jos. A. Brownson, A. E. May, W. T. Lanier,
L. D. C. Wood, Perry Hubert, Jas. I. Bard,
Jas. Robertson, Jr., Robert Gibbs, Robert Gibbs,
L. C. Jary, Thompson Greenfield,

New Orleans, January 11, 1859. jan11-1y

Balls, Soirees and Weddings.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
16 and 18 Chartres street.

JUST received per ship Golden Eagle, from Havre, a splendid assortment of goods suitable for the season, viz:

Organdy and muslin dresses, 2 skirts and 2 flounces.
Barege and tarlatane dresses, 2 skirts and 2 flounces.
Grenadine and silk muslin dresses, 2 skirts and 2 flounces.
Sconces; Swiss muslin and tarlatan;
Embroidered muslin and tarlatan;
Ribbons and wristbands; embroidered belts;
Lace and tulle wedding veils;
Embroidered muslin and colored thread hose;
Fans and glove trimmings; white and col'd cravats;
Plain and embroidered aprons, for dresses;
Black lace and Valenciennes;
Ladies' linen cambric chemises;
Plain s'ks, s'ri colors, Gros Grains, all colors.

ALSO—

An extensive assortment of fancy, household and plain goods. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the above before going elsewhere.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
16 and 18 Chartres street.

Havana Cigars and Produce.

PURCHASERS will always find a good assortment of Havana cigars, at the Havana Tobacco Factory, Nicotiana, Valor de la Rosa, Cervantes, Conde Rico, Mar Pacifico, Regocos, Figaro, Perfecto, Regalias, Wilfred Rose, Cabinet, Trescos, Trescos No. 2, Trescos No. 3, Regalias, Lopezes, of all brands, &c.

Also, 400 bales LEAF TOBACCO

Just arrived, per schooner Major Barbour, from Havana, 8 puros do do, per Peter Bryant.

For sale by T. GUMA,
Corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas street.

New Orleans.

Grocery for Sale.

A GROCERY situated at the corner of Love and Tchoupitoulas streets, on moderate terms.

Terms cash. jan11 3t

SMOKERS

ARE respectfully invited by the undersigned to call and examine the 8cs Havana Tobacco imported directly by his house, a part of which is put in Cassimbouse stores, and the other consigned to Mr. Barrada, corner of Chartres and Conti streets, for consumption, where Mr. Le Gras will attend, which are generally a favorite brand.

T. QUETIL.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
742 BROADWAY, N. Y.

jan12 1y 1sep

BALL DRESSES.

EVENING DRESSES.

JUST received by Bethea Thayer and Golden Eagle, from Paris—A beautiful assortment of BALL DRESSES, to which we invite the ladies.

jan10 6t 130 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

ENGLISH BAREGES.

WE have opened a choice selection of these goods, in plain figures, checks, stripes and double fronts. C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.

jan10 6t 130 Canal street.

JUST OPENED.

EMBROIDERED Velvet Cloaks, Embroidered Taffetas Mantles, at C. A. BARRIERE & BRO'S.

THEODOR DANZIGER,
Nos. 238 and 230, cor. Royal and St. Philip,

Brandy Cordials, Liquors, (Cover Street,) Wines.

WILL sell off all his Winter Stock at reduced prices, comprising Woolens, Silks and Velvets, to make room for Spring Goods, which will be received, cheap Silk and Evening Dresses, Tarlatans, Ribbons, Flowers and real Jonvin Gloves.

jan10 1m 238 Royal street.

The Cheapest and Best Light Yet,
MADE FROM KITCHEN GREASE OR COMMON LARD

THE justly celebrated FRANKLIN SMOKE-CONSUMING, PORTABLE LAMP, made in the U. S. patent, is a modern SOLAR, at one-quarter the cost, holding less than a half pint, and burns ten hours or more, producing a beautiful light, superior even to wax gas, requiring but little cleaning, and only once a month they settled with soap. Price, $1 50 each.

A liberal discount to those who buy by the dozen.

ADAMS & BILLS, Sole Agent,
No. 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

LUXIMON ROY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

WILL treat all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Deafness, Cataract and Blindness cured where there is not an irreparable destruction of the organic structure. Doctor ROY is a member of the medical societies of Paris, London and BORDEAUX. His extensive experience as a Physician and Surgeon, in the treatment of diseases of the Great Valley of the Mississippi, enhanced by medical and surgical practice in the hospitals of Europe, as well as in the armies and navies of nearly all the civilized nations of the world, entitles him to treat all diseases of the human system.

All charges will be moderate and reasonable; advice and consultation gratuitous.

☞ Office, 5—new number—Canal street, in Professor Moal's Paleontological Rooms. dec31

BOOTS, SHOES AND HAT