THE DAILY BEE.
Daily paper, (cash paid in advance)
Weekly paper, (cash paid in advance)
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The New Orleans Bee.

Rates of Advertising
Six lines, or less, first insertion, $1 00
Every subsequent insertion, 50
Business Cards, per annum, $10 00
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square for each insertion.
Other Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.
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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,007.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17.

MARINE LOSSES.

The subject of marine insurance is beginning to be considerably mooted in commercial circles. It appears from a statement made in the New York *Courier and Enquirer* that the marine losses alone of the year 1858 were little less than ten millions of dollars. The official reports of the local offices in New York show upwards of six millions of dollars, and the losses paid by agencies will increase that amount to nearly four millions. If New York alone in a single year pays ten millions of dollars insurance for marine losses, it is more than probable that the aggregate sum paid by other cities exceed that amount so that we have the enormous figure of twenty millions of dollars to represent the marine risks actually paid by the various insurance companies in the Union in one year.

A cursory examination of the annual statements of the insurance companies here or elsewhere will convince every one that, as a general rule, by far the largest proportion of losses incurred is on marine risks. For instance, take the very latest exposition, that of the Louisiana Mutual Company, published in our columns, and it will be seen that while the amount paid for losses by fire does not reach twenty thousand dollars, the river losses are within a fraction of seventy-one thousand, and the marine losses are upwards of one hundred and forty-one thousand dollars—or half as much again as the other two combined. It is, therefore, obvious and indisputable that insurance on sea steamers and sailing vessels is far more hazardous than on any other description of property; and that while losses by fire average five per cent. of premiums paid in, and losses by river navigation are less than ten per cent., marine losses exceed twenty-five per cent. of the premiums.

Surely where there is so much additional risk, every measure of precaution against loss should be taken which human prudence can devise. We speak not of higher rates of insurance. This is a matter which concerns the companies themselves. They are presumed to understand their own interests, and to gauge the rate of premium by the amount of peril. But we conceive that Congress should so far intervene in the question as to provide some effectual means for preventing so enormous a drain upon the capital of the country. The principle to be observed is that insurance offices of unexcepted only on vessels that are entirely seaworthy, and commanded by professional navigators of approved nautical skill, experience and integrity. It is suggested that the risks of losses might be greatly lessened by the creation, under a law of Congress, of a Board of Examiners into the capacity and qualifications of masters and mates. Such a law has been in force for some years in Great Britain, and its leading provisions are thus stated by the *Courier and Enquirer*:

By the Act of August 10th, 1854, an examination shall be instituted for persons who intend to become masters or mates of foreign going ships, or of home trade, passenger ships, or who wish to procure certificates of competency; and the local Marine Boards shall provide for the examinations at their respective ports, and may appoint, and from time to time remove and reappoint, examiners to conduct the same, and may regulate the same; and any members of the local Marine Board of the place where the examination is held may be present, and assist at any such examination. [Sec. 131.] The Board of Trade may from time to time lay down rules as to the conduct of the examinations, and as to the qualifications of the applicants, and such rules shall be strictly adhered to by all examiners; and no examiner shall be appointed unless he produces a certificate of qualification, to be from time to time granted or renewed by the Board of Trade: and the sanction of the Board of Trade shall be necessary, so far as regards the number of examiners to be appointed, and the amount of their remuneration; and the Board of Trade may at any time depute any of its officers to be present and assist at any examination; and if it appears to the Board of Trade that the examinations for any two or more ports can be conducted without inconvenience by the same examiner, it may remove and authorize the local Marine Boards of such ports to act together as one Board, in providing for and regulating examinations and appointing and removing examiners for such ports. [Sec. 132.]

When it is borne in mind that a single act of carelessness may send a ship loaded with a precious cargo to the bottom, or that fraudulent collusion, nearly always evading detection, may pridoud the unwary owner and ensuring an immense amount of capital, and involving large losses on insurance companies, it will be conceded that some specific legislation is needed by which the professional fitness and honesty of navigators may be satisfactorily ascertained. If this is not done, insurance companies will be compelled, in self-defense, largely to increase their rates on marine risks, and on routes where navigation is particularly dangerous, to make them so high as virtually to compel owners to underwrite their own vessels.

McDONOGH ESTATE.—The property of the McDonogh estate accruing to the city of Baltimore, and situated in the Second and Third Districts, will be sold to-day by N. Vignié, auctioneer, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel. The property is very valuable, and will be sold at a long credit. It comprises:

Second District.—A choice residence lot, with one-story frame buildings, fronting on the corner of Rampart and Bienville and Basin and Bienville.

Two building lots on Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Two lots, with frame buildings thereon, on Conti street, between Bourbon and Burgundy streets.

A spacious lot of ground, with a blacksmith shop thereon, on Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

Two good three-story brick buildings on Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

Three good two-story brick buildings at the corner of Chartres and Jefferson streets.

Lot and one-story building on Royal, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

Lot and buildings on Villeré, between Bayou Road and Ursulines streets.

A lot on St. Ann street, opposite the Tremé Market.

All of that large tract of land known as Allard plantation, fronting both on the Park and the Metairie road.

Two hundred choice lots of ground, well located, in Suburb Tremé, comprising whole squares.

Third District.—Seven valuable building lots at the corner of Moreau and Elysian Fields streets.

Two valuable lots of ground, with brick and frame buildings, being the corner of Levee and Spain streets.

Two valuable lots of ground, with the two-story brick buildings thereon, at the corner of Levee and Elysian Fields streets.

Five choice lots of ground, with buildings thereon, at the corner of Victory and St. Ferdinand streets.

A very valuable lot fronting on Levee street, between Closet and Montegut streets, with a right to the batture.

One lot of ground on Elysian Fields street, between Grand and Urquhart streets.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, through J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place, for the following new works:

The Planter's Daughter—a Tale of Louisiana. This is a romance of which the critics speak very favorably.

The Lady of Alharme, or the Poison Goblet—a tale full of startling incident and romantic adventure, by George Lippard..

TEETH EXTRACTED GRATIS AND WITHOUT PAIN. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Dr. RAFAEL PALMAR, a skillful dentist from Brazil, proposes to pass through the principal streets of our city on horseback, and will stop at the public squares, markets, &c., where he will extract teeth from all persons desiring his services, *gratuitously*, and without inflicting any pain. We are requested by him to state that his motive in pursuing this course is purely one of humanity. Dr. PALMAR possesses likewise an odontalgic balm which, he assures us, is an infallible and instantaneous remedy for toothache.

BALL OF THE SONS OF LOUISIANA.—The managers are entitled to our thanks for invitations to the third of the series of fancy dress and mask balls given by the Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana, which will take place on Saturday evening next, 19th instant.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—We are indebted to the officers for a pamphlet containing the sixth annual report of the Young Men's Christian Association of New Orleans; with the address of the Rev. Dr. Palmer; the new Constitution, list of officers, standing and special committees, and detailed report of the Relief Committee on the epidemic of 1858. We shall merely remark that we rejoice to notice the prosperity of this truly worthy association. The contents of the pamphlet may possibly invite our attention hereafter.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

PORTLAND, ME., March 11.—The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool, with dates to the 23d ult., arrived at 5 o'clock this morning. She reports having been detained by head winds and of having passed the Canada, from Boston for Halifax and Liverpool, yesterday, and the City of Manchester, from New York for Liverpool. The North Britons mails were forwarded by this evening's train for Boston, and will be due at New York at midnight. Most of her advices have been anticipated by the Arabia.

The papers by the North Briton bring some additional items of interest. Paris letters state that Prince Napoleon was received by an immense deputation of Italians on the 20th. He made a speech on Italian affairs, in which he sympathized with their most ardent wishes. The French Minister of War has contracted for ten millions of rations of dried vegetables. A second division of the French troops was under orders to march from Algiers to France.

It is rumored that Gen. Lamoricière had offered his services to the Emperor in case of hostilities. All the active battalions in garrison at Paris are to be increased, making each regiment 1500 strong. Prince Napoleon is reported as incessantly instigating the Emperor to war.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Chamber of Deputies had granted extraordinary credits for strengthening the fortifications at Mahon, Ferrol and other places. The Italian exiles left Cadiz on the 14th, on board an American frigate, name not mentioned. One hundred Deputies at the Cortez had declared in favor of free trade to corn and cotton.

ITALY.—The Duchess of Parma had signed the treaty with Austria authorizing the latter power to occupy all the ports in her dominions with troops in case of hostilities. Trade at Milan was completely stagnated. Large numbers of troops, deserters from the Austrian army, had crossed the Piedmontese frontiers. It is asserted that the official dispatches from Cardinal Antonelli to the Cabinet at Vienna declared that no reception can be accorded to any representation from foreign governments at all referring to the domestic Government of the State as such.

SARDINIA.—The Senate adopted a bill for the loan of 5,000,000 of francs by a vote of 59 to 7.

AUSTRIA.—Austria is steadily preparing for the defense of her Italian possessions. The garrison at Venice is fully prepared to march at short notice. There is great activity in the arsenal at Venice, where hospital and army bakeries had been established. Gun-boats had been stationed at the mouth of the river Po, and the garrison at Ferrara reinforced.

A Thousand Dollar Husband.

A curious case came before the Supreme Court yesterday, which sheds incidental light upon the matrimonial brokerage business in this city. A suit is brought by Robert G. Nellis against Jacob Cruse and his wife for $1000 commission in getting a husband for the woman, which husband is the defendant George. Four years ago, Mrs. Cruse was a lady widow, in search of a partner. She was in excellent health, of good bodily vigor, ample fortune, and of an amorous and affectionate disposition. She wanted a husband, and told Nellis that if he would introduce her to the proper man for such a relation, she would give him a thousand dollars. Nellis accepted the commission, and brought up John Cummings, of Canajoharie, in this State. Cummings was on probation for a week, but did not suit. Nellis started for the country again, and succeeded in capturing a military man, known as Major Freeman, All the way from Saratoga county—Freeman had a long siege of courtship, but the twain failed to unite, and Freeman is a free man still. The third effort is manifestally the grand trial; if that fails, abandon hope. Nellis made a third essay, and this time induced the defendant Crouse, a kinsman of his own by the way, to undertake the difficult task of suiting a widow. Fortune and the widow smiled upon Crouse, and a year ago the happy man was completed by marriage. Nellis asserts that by his introduction of Crouse the widow got the much-desired husband, and that he or they (Nellis) owe him $1000 commission, as promised but never paid. The complaint is certainly a strange one; but the defense is still more singular. The promise does not appear to be denied; the service is apparent, for there is the husband and husband's husband; but the ex-widow's counsel argues that the claim is against public policy, and that no such system of brokerage is recognized in common law, as it is in Roman Catholic countries. The case created considerable excitement yesterday, and strenuous efforts were made to keep it out of the newspapers, on the ground that it ought not to say any thing about it. Judge Davies, before whom the case was brought, has taken the matter under his arm, and we give a decision hereafter.—*N. Y. Tribune, 9th.*

Our thanks are due the Hon. MILES TAYLOR for many interesting public documents.

Grattan's book on America, recently published in London, says Daniel Webster was "ponderous rather than powerful," and that "in elegance of style and diction he was inferior to Everett in fluency and quickness, to Judge Story in bold persuasiveness, to Clay in sententious and antithetical terseness, to Calhoun in fervor and command of language, to Preston."

THE POSTMASTER GENERALSHIP.—The Washington *Union*, of the 10th instant, says:

The President nominated to the Senate yesterday, for the office of Postmaster-General, made vacant by the death of the lamented Governor Brown, Joseph Holt, Esq., of Kentucky, his present able head of the United States Patent Office. The appointment was promptly confirmed by the Senate, and Mr. Holt will doubtless enter at once upon the performance of the duties of his new office. He brings to their discharge talents of the highest order and a large experience in the business of practical life.

We copy the following from the Baton Rouge *Advocate* of Tuesday:

EDITORS OF THE ADVOCATE.—Our city has just now a full delegation of the editorial fraternity. Col. J. B. Breckinridge, of the New Orleans *Courier*, Warner, of the Alexandria *Democrat*, Dennis, of the Public Banner, Guzman, of the *Central Organ*, Dr. Bard, of the Ouachita *Register*, Braudrit, of the Iberville *Gazette*, and probably others whom we have not had the pleasure of meeting.

The Editorial Convention met at 2 o'clock in the office of the Editorial Superintendent of Public Education, and organized by electing Col. Warner President, and Mr. Guzman Secretary. A committee was appointed to report business and to draft resolutions for the Governor's office. None but business concerning the pecuniary interests of the fraternity will be submitted to the convention. Editors present are invited to participate in the deliberations.

DROWNED.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of Monday has the following:

Mr. John Roan, engineer of the show-boat Banjo, was drowned while the boat was at our landing on Saturday night. It appears that Mr. Roan was coming down a pair of steep steps, leading from the hurricane deck, when he missed his footing, fell overboard, and was not seen afterwards. Col. Wood, of the Banjo, offered a reward of fifty dollars for his body, which he has reserved for Sunday evening and decently interred, under the direction of Col. Louis Hernandez, after the Coroner's inquest. It was supposed that Mr. Roan had with him some $350. The amount was not found on his person. His watch is in the hands of Col. Hernandez. Cincinnati papers please copy, as the deceased was a native of Ohio.

TERRIBLE MURDER IN NEW YORK.—A murderous affray, says the *Times* of the 9th inst., occurred at No. 47 Oliver street, at an early hour last evening, in which a Chinaman named Charles Appo stabbed a Mrs. Fletcher in the neck with a dirk-knife, severing the carotid artery, and causing almost instant death. A Mrs. Gaffney, a widow, was also dangerously stabbed in the arm. The origin of the difficulty was a quarrel between Appo and his wife—who is an Irish woman—prompted, as is supposed, by jealousy. Four or five women endeavored to separate and to interpose on behalf of his wife, when a general fight began, and in the *mêlée* Appo drew his knife and stabbed the two women above named. He then escaped from the premises, and was found by police officers Bailey and Young concealed under a bed in a house at the corner of James and Cherry streets. He was locked up in the Fourth Ward Stationhouse, from the wounded woman was carried to the Hospital.

AN INCIDENT IN AUTHORSHIP.—The want of an international copy-right law exposes writers, on both sides of the Atlantic, not only to the loss of the profits of authorship, but also of its honors. The following is one in point: In 1853, a work written by Rev. J. Banvard, entitled "Priscilla, or Trials for the Truth, as Illustrated in the Life of the Puritans and the Baptists," was published in Boston. One object of the book was to illustrate the trials and persecutions of the Baptists in the early history of the Colony of Massachusetts. To render the book attractive, the historical facts were strung upon a thread of fiction.

The following year the historical chapters of the work appeared in a London publication, called the *Gospel Messenger*, as original matter. From the *Messenger* the chapters were copied into the *Tennessee Baptist*, a weekly paper, under charge of Rev. J. R. Graves. Subsequently Mr. Graves published them in book form, adding his own name as editor. The plagiarism was detected, and caused considerable discussion in the Southern and Western papers, but the matter did not end here. Mr. Banvard's work experienced a new transformation in the shape of a London work, entitled "Perils and Adventures of Priscilla Bates, an Historical Tale," and the London *Messenger* gave it a most flattering review. The tale was the original Boston "Priscilla" has been dissected by two London publishers and reconstructed into two independent works, without the slightest recognition of either the authorship or literal origin of the book they have thus printed.

BAY STATE GLEANINGS.—An inquisitive individual of Lisbonard, Cortravall, has been at some time past busy inquiring about a strange apparitional form say to loo of ruggbiss, which he had been collecting for three years and a half, in order to create the smallest of a ghost; it consists of hat, handkerchief, body, waistcoat, trousers, tipper, gaiters and shoes. The remainder of rais that was required to complete the suit was six hundred and sixteen; and the individual, when then ground opposed sudden like, died of the hobgobbin described in the travels of Parry and Ross. The figger or ben is composed of the pieces of bones in question, and the hat of the rais, and is a very curious part of the dead, containing about six hundred tails—and those none of the shortest.

News Items.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Hon. R. H. Gillet, who has been long connected with the law department of the Government, has published an argument to show that the revenue of the Post-Office establishment can be applied after June next to pay for transporting the mails, and other expenses of the Department, notwithstanding the failure of the Appropriation bill

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says the vacant office of Commissioner of Patents has been offered to Mr. Hughes, ex-member of Congress from Indiana, and Governor Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has resigned, and will return to California. Colonel Mix, Chief Clerk of the Indian Department, is spoken of as his successor.

The *Herald's* correspondent says the Senate yesterday confirmed the following appointments: C. W. Bradley and A. E. Roberts, residing in China, as Commissioners, under the China treaty, to settle claims; Mr. McDuffey, of California, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; H. V. King, Postmaster at Middletown, Penn.

BOSTON, March 11.—A diabolical attempt was made this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to set fire to the State House by firing a large bin filled with shavings in the basement. When the alarm was given, and during the confusion, two suspicious looking persons attempted to force their way into the cook-room assigned for members. The smoke filled the whole house. The Senate took a recess, and the House suspended business for a short time. Both Houses were filled with spectators and members at the time, and the excitement was very great. The fire was extinguished without much damage.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: The statement being made up at the Post-Office Department as to its condition will be completed by Monday, and the President will then determine as to the necessity of a called session, which will be as early as July, should it be determined on, although the President will not adopt any expedient in the way of issuing certificates to contractors, as has been suggested. An existing law obliges the Department to issue certificates of service to contractors at the close of each quarter, and it is upon these certificates the Treasury pays the money. This obviates any necessity for the course suggested; but the large deficiency already existing may induce a called session, and it looks now as if such would be the result.

The Senate confirmed the following appointments: Mr. Downey, Collector at San Pedro, California; Peter Wilson, Receiver of Public Moneys at Nebraska; O. Everts, Register of Land Office at Hudson, Michigan; E. Warner, Receiver at Marquette, Michigan; L. L. Brown, United States Attorney for Nebraska; H. E. McCulloch, Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas; M. P. Deady, Judge for Oregon; and A. H. Bodfield, Indian Agent for Michigan.

MADISON, WIS., March 10.—The Legislative committee, consisting of three Republicans and two Democrats, appointed at the request of Ex-Governor Bashford to investigate charges of corruption preferred against him in connection with the disposition of the land grant to La Crosse Railroad Company, made a unanimous report fully exonerating him and justifying his official conduct as being highly honorable, and, in the opinion of committee, directed solely by the promotion of the best interests of the State.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Yesterday afternoon, Gen. Wheat, of Nicaragua notoriety, and Col. Canty, of Costa Rica, measured arms outside of Delmonico's for the amusement of one or two hundred lookers on. The General broke his cane over the Colonel's head, giving a severe cut, but nothing dangerous resulted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BAD WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was rainy and quite disagreeable, partaking somewhat of a chilly character. It rained pattered down all day, just hard enough to bring umbrellas into requisition, and keep the fair sex in doors.

THE OTTER VICTIM.—The man Kelly, whom we reported to have fallen Tuesday noon from a huge block of marble which was being hoisted in the construction of the new Customhouse, on which he was at the time of the accident, in company with a fellow workman named Newton, has not instantly killed, but since died of the severe injuries received. This makes the third victim in the past two days in the past fortnight.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NOTE BROKERS IN CASES OF FORGERY.—Judge Paul Ev. Lecompte, of the District Court, yesterday decided the case of Sere vs. Faures and Clay, the latter being called in as a party to the suit, as a note broker, a note drawn in 1857 by H. A. Lee, in favor of Minor Kenner or order, for $2500, purporting to be endorsed by Kenner and John C. P. Wederstrandt. It appearing before the tribunal that the signatures of Kenner and Wederstrandt were forgeries, the note was protested for non-payment. Plaintiff sued to recover of Faures the sum he paid on the note—$2000 40. Faures alleges that he sold the note for a $50 at, and is too liable, further averring that he got the note from J. F. Clay, who had the same for discount, and calling the latter in warranty. Clay, in answer, contends that Faures well knew that he (Clay) did not own the note, but was merely selling the same in his capacity of broker. The evidence is clear as to the forgery, and as Lee, who had been agent for Kenner and Wederstrandt, absconded, inference is clear that he was the forger. Judge Paul decides that every public bill or note broker impliedly warrants the genuineness of the paper he sells. He therefore orders that Faures and Clay jointly bear the loss; that Sere surrender the note to Faures, recovering of him $2088 40, with interest, and costs; and that Clay $1042 20, with interest, and that the costs be jointly borne by Clay and Faures.

FORFEITURE FROM JUDICIARY.—J. C. Clark was arrested yesterday before Recorder Denon on a charge of being a fugitive from justice from the parish of Jefferson. He was confined in jail there on charges of carrying concealed weapons, and on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery committed some months ago on the steamer Kate Howard, when several thousand dollars worth of watches were stolen from a jeweler who was passenger. He was arrested by warrant from the parish of Jefferson, where he will be sent back for trial.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The business of this court yesterday was unimportant.

RECORDER SCHMEIDER'S COURT.—E. A. Lenton was yesterday fined $25 for getting drunk, disturbing the peace, and resisting the officer, by savagely threatening his life with a dirk.

Alex. F. Hutchison was fined $20 for very nearly parallel conduct.

John Barr, who charged James L. White and wife with disturbing the peace, and insulting his family, found the tables of accusation turned against him, and was fined $5 for his conduct.

RECORDER WHITE'S COURT.—Wm. Schmidt, charged with having in his possession a stolen watch when arrested by officer Oscar Segot, was examined yesterday, and the charge being proved, he was committed for trial for larceny before the First District Court.

Mrs. Foley, of St. Philip street, was held under bonds to keep the peace on account of having beaten Elizabeth Laban, and, she alleged, had threatened her life. Mrs. Foley, Frederick Causail and Pierre Boulas were also held under bonds not to break the peace.

The charge of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill, made by B. Antoine against Pierre Bosnigod and wife, was inquired into and dismissed, the charge not being substantiated; also, the charge of breach of trust made by Jose Gonzales against Charles Orphen, the prosecutor not appearing.

Young Men in the Old World and the New

Prominent among the striking contrasts between the Old World and the New may be named the marked difference there is in the opportunities each presents for young men to attain office and distinction. In the United States, from the commencement of the revolutionary struggle to our own times, young men have generally taken the lead. Washington, Warren, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jay, Story, and a host of other eminent persons, were young men when they took prominent positions in the public service, and most of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was but 24 years of age at the time; one was 20 years old; four of them were 31, and three others, including Jefferson, were but 33. Massachusetts has had several Governors who were but 30 years of age, and the leading public men of the State at the present time are under 45. The Speaker of the popular branch of the Legislature is only 32.

In England the rule is, no doubt, under 40 years of age in the public service in any department. Of 658 members of the British Parliament less than fifty are under 40 years of age, and it has recently been stated that so far as an opinion can be formed on the subject, there are not ten young men in the House of Commons who give promise of great ability. Gladstone and Disraeli are regarded as rising men—men of promise. The first named is 49 and the last 55. They have been in public life about twenty years, and both have rare talents for politics. Amongst all the Privy Councillors of the British Queen there is not one man under 30, and only seven under 40, leaving 223 right honorable gentlemen upwards of 40. Of the whole number (231) 131 are upwards of sixty years of age. Nearly one-half of the 100 Councillors under sixty are noblemen who attained the rank at the natural consequence of their birth, so that there are only about fifty men who have obtained by particular service the rank of Privy Councillors before they were sixty years old.

In the English Church, or the British Navy, Army, Law, or Civil service, young men rarely attain eminence. At the present time the youngest Archbishop is a man of seventy, the youngest Bishop is a man of forty-two, and of the thirty-five other Bishops, there are but five under fifty. In the Army there are but three general officers who have obtained that rank under thirty years' service; the youngest has been in the service twenty-three years. In the Navy of Great Britain, there are but four with the rank of "Knight Commander of the Bath" under forty years old. The majority of officers of the British Navy do not attain the Admiralship until after forty years' service; the most rapid promotion known is the case of a young man who obtained that rank after thirty years' service.

The youngest Judge of the United Kingdom appointed to the Queen's Bench in Ireland, at the age of 38; Chief Justice Cockburn was chosen at 52, and the other Judges are chosen from men whose years elapsed before they reached the bench. In view of the above statements, that nearly all the prominent public stations in both Britain and America are open to young men, we wonder, therefore, that we continually hear complaints made in the British journals that old men, and men of middle age, have all the offices, and are generally entered for the public service.—*Boston Transcript.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Advance in Cotton—Decline in Consols—War Rumors More Threatening—The Pope Asks the Withdrawal of Foreign Troops—Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The steamship City of Washington, Captain Petrie, of the New York and Liverpool line, arrived at this port this morning.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 2d instant, and brings four days later news than we had by the Arabia at Halifax.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—The sales of Cotton during the three business days since the sailing of the Arabia amount to 32,000 bales. The sales to speculators were 8000 bales, and for exportation 3000 bales. All qualities have advanced ¼ to 3-16d. on the quotations of last Friday. The market closed firm and active. Middling Orleans 7¼d.; Middling Uplands 6 13 16d.; Strict Middling Orleans 7¾d.

CONSOLS DECLINED.

LONDON, March 2.—The funds are somewhat depressed by the unfavorable rumors from the Continent. Consols for money were quoted yesterday at 95¾, but after the regular official hours, a further decline of ¼ was experienced. Consols for money closing at 95¼—a decline of ¼ on the closing quotations by the Arabia.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts are very favorable.

There was a good demand for yarns and all kinds of manufactured goods, and prices had slightly advanced.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Richardson, Spence & Co report that the Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed steady at the quotations by the Arabia.

The same authority reports that the Liverpool provision market closed quiet, with little variation in prices.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—The political advices from the Continent are of an unfavorable character.

The latest reports sent out by the Arabia, representing warlike rumors to be more threatening, are confirmed.

France and Austria are continuing their preparations for hostilities on a large scale.

The Pope has invited the French and Austrian Governments to withdraw their troops from the Roman States.

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Changes in the British Cabinet—The War Fever in Germany—The British Parliament—The Reform Bill—Later from India—Heavy Cotton Market Declined—Commercial Intelligence—Arrived Out.

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BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Richardson, Spence & Co report that the Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed steady at the quotations by the Arabia.

The same authority reports that the Liverpool provision market closed quiet, with little variation in prices.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—The political advices from the Continent are of an unfavorable character.

The latest reports sent out by the Arabia, representing warlike rumors to be more threatening, are confirmed.

France and Austria are continuing their preparations for hostilities on a large scale.

The Pope has invited the French and Austrian Governments to withdraw their troops from the Roman States.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 16.—The following bills were called up in the Senate last night:

Mr. Adams called up the bill authorizing John Henry Ehrman, of New Orleans, to adopt Pauline Pellot, which was passed.

Mr. Chew called up the bill incorporating the Creole Fire Company No 8—which was passed.

Mr. Ducros called up the bill to reclaim the swamp lands in the parish of St. John Baptist, which was passed.

Mr. Hyams called up the bill supplementary to an act for draining, levesing and reclaiming lands in certain portions of Orleans and Jefferson parishes. Passed.

Mr. Kidd called up the bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, under article 63 of the Constitution of the State. The bill was lost.

Mr. Laidlaw called up the bill to incorporate the Washington Fire Company No. 20, of New Orleans, which was passed.

Mr. Locoul called up the bill to reclaim lands in the parish of St. John the Baptist, on the left bank of the Mississippi—which was passed.

Mr. Pellerin called up the bill for the better protection of securities of the bonds of administrators, curators and executors—which was passed.

Mr. St. Paul called up the bill for the prevention and punishment of persons for selling liquor to slaves in New Orleans, and also the bill to prevent the transaction of business under fictitious names—which were passed.

Mr. Shadborne called up the bill relative to auction duos on the stocks, bonds, insurance and scrips of the Gocher, Sabine and Galveston Bay Railroad and Lumber Company.

Mr. Withers called up the bill for the relief of the New Orleans School of Medicine—which was passed.

The Senate also passed the following bills:

A bill providing for the contingent expenses.

A bill to emancipate certain children of Daniel Clark, Jr., of New Orleans.

A bill graduate and to reduce the price of public lands which are subject to overflow.

A bill authorizing the Governor to issue writs of election for members of Congress in certain cases.

A bill to provide for the payment of certain outstanding warrants.

A bill to create the Central Stem Mississippi Railroad.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

BATON ROUGE, March 16.—The Governor has approved the bill chartering Dolbear's Commercial College in New Orleans.

The same authority reports that the Governor has vetoed the bill under consideration in the Senate.

The Senate insists upon its amendments, and a committee of conference has been appointed.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

BATON ROUGE, March 16.—In the House to day the bill relative to the Sheriff's Fees in cases of difficulty between the State Auditor and Treasurer was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of State to furnish the bonds of several swamp land commissioners.

The bill setting aside half the proceeds of swamp lands for school purposes was killed.

The bill relative to the notaries of New Orleans was passed.

The House refused concurrence in the Senate amendment allowing $3000 to pay the expenses incurred by the Treasurer in the suits instituted to compel him to pay the Auditor's warrants.

The bill to improve the Irish Bayou, in the parish of Orleans, was passed.

STATE NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—The river at this point is rising, with nine feet of water in the canal and twenty feet in the channel.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The river at this point is falling slowly.

The Missouri river is slowly rising.

The Mississippi is open for boats to Lake Pepin, and is rising at Rock Island.

The Missouri river is falling, but is in good boating order.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The Flour market generally was dull at the quotations of yesterday. Sales of 1000 barrels.

Western Mess Pork $17 75 to $18.

Liver Complaint.

Th's dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of *Dr. McLane's Liver Pills* solved the difficulty, and presented to the world the remedy for a disease that has long been a great calamity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:

"Congestion Rising all within" gives the sensation of a "FIREBRAND" Nos. 1, 2 or 3. You who suffer from the above complaint should delay not a moment to read "Human Frailty or Physiological Research." Sold by Dr. SANFORD, 167 Prince street, New York, and by all druggists. Send postage.

Sold also, in New Orleans, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 181 Chartres street.

☞ Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. Genuine. Beware of John Duncan & Sons.

Lost,
ON Saturday, going from Gravier, through St. Charles and Royal, to Esplanade, or in Royal street omnibus, an iron nail KEY. The finder will be duly rewarded by leaving it at this office. mh15 It

TOBACCO.

La Belle Creole 10s and 8s.
ESSENCE DE MIEL.

THESE extra fine and celebrated 10s and 8s are always on hand, and for sale by
PATTON, SMITH & PUTNAM.
mh16tf corner Tchoupitoulas and Gravier sts

A. STURTEVANT & BYERSFORD,
NO. 67 CHARTRES STREET,
Between Conti and Bienville streets.

BEG to inform their friends and buyers in general that they have received by the latest arrivals from Havre and Liverpool, the balance of their spring importations, and they offer for sale, among other articles, the following:

Jaconets and Cambrics; Ginghams; blue and fancy Gatineaux; black Marlins; white, plain and fancy Piques; Cambrics; Lawns; Swiss Muslins; and Jaconet Bishop Handkerchiefs; blue and white Linen Handkerchiefs; and a great quantity of other articles suitable for the trade.

Prices low and terms of sale liberal. feb17

A. STURTEVANT & BYERSFORD,
No. 67 Chartres street.

Rose, Jaconet, Cambric and Lonsdale muslins, 10 cts per yard; excellent CHALLIE, of the beautiful Wamsutta Cambric, for Dresses, 12½ cts per yard; Black Silk Poplin, 50 cts per yard; Black Silk Poplin, 62½ cts per yard; Black Silk Poplin, 75 cts per yard; Black Silk Poplin, 87½ cts per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $1 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $1 12½ per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $1 25 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $1 50 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $1 75 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $2 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $2 25 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $2 50 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $2 75 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $3 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $3 25 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $3 50 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $3 75 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $4 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $4 25 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $4 50 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $4 75 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $5 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $5 25 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $5 50 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $5 75 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $6 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $6 25 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $6 50 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $6 75 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $7 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $7 25 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $7 50 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $7 75 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $8 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $8 25 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $8 50 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $8 75 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $9 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $9 25 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $9 50 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $9 75 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $10 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $10 25 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $10 50 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $10 75 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $11 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $11 25 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $11 50 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $11 75 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $12 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $12 25 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $12 50 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $12 75 per yard; Black Silk Poplin, $13 per