# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1861.


### SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

### Sales at Auction To-Day.

By H Isenbeck & Co., at headlock, at No 6 Chartres street, damaged French shirts; also, broad hat bats.

By W Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at No. 148 Camp street, jewelry, watches, clocks &c.

### THE POOR AGAIN.

Some days ago we invited the attention of the municipal authorities to the more than ordinary ely destitute condition of the poor of New Orleans, but our suggestions thus far have failed to elicit with any response. It may be said we are in the midst of a demoralizing and that we have little time and the din of a momentous point of crisis to busy ourselves with the necessities of the impoverished wayfarers who seem amongst us. This would be a paltry plea for our unacceptability to suffering. We are men, as well as citizens, and we have clear and well defined duties to perform in our social, equally with our political, relations. It would be a burning disgrace that New Orleans should be unprovided with any asylum whatever for the relief of the indigent and infirm, were it not certain that, that such an institution is now in process of construction, and that that the Crescent City has until recently been comparatively exempt from that class of the population of large cities which is chiefly supported by eleemosynary contributions. We are now, however, exposed to a somewhat exceptional state of things. The depression in business has thrown out of employment a large number of the members of the working classes, and the list of the needy is greatly augmented by new comers who, in general, imagine New Orleans to be another El Dorado and repair hither from all quarters in the confident expectation of finding immediate occupation at a handsome rate of compensation.

That our city abounds with persons who are literally and absolutely destitute of clothing, food and shelter is indubitable, and any who desire evidence of the fact can obtain a perfect surfeit of it. The newspapers themselves record the proofs daily when they affirm that every night the cells of the various police stations are thronged to suffocation by the unfortunate poor, who seek even this repulsive home to protect them from the piercing wind and cold. It is to be remembered that these wretched nuisances of places to which vagrants and ordinaries are generally consigned, get nothing beyond the accommodation of the four walls of a lock up. Our municipal ordinances ignore the existence of pauperism, and make no provision for beggary. Nor was it ever contemplated to convert the several police stations into receptacles for homeless mendicants, and hence those who avail themselves of these places must be content to assign their weary limbs to rest after such hours that the bare planks, and to arise for work warmth as may be obtained from huddling together as closely as possible.

Now it seems to us that the authorities cannot justly shuffle the task of relieving the immediate wants of the poor upon individual benevolence. Such charities are in their nature precarious and casual, and moreover lack organized direction, and would be apt to prove frequently injudicious in their application and wasteful. Besides the city has no right to shift her duties and responsibilities upon others. Regularly constituted authorities do they belong. It is as much the proper and peculiar function of the Common Council to relieve pauperism in times like the present, as it is to adopt what ever measures may be deemed expedient for the promotion of public health. There are means of at least partially fulfilling this momentous object, with out incurring an extravagant expenditure. Let the Council appoint a joint committee to take the requisite steps for securing a temporary place for those who are positively without a home and let the place be fitted up in the simplest and homeliest manner with bedding and blankets. Let a soup house be established here during the day, where, at a certain hour, a meal of bread and soup may be dispensed to all who are compelled to solicit it. This would at all events accomplish two excellent purposes. It would avert the possibility of that dreadful misfortune—death from starvation—and of another calamity, perhaps more likely to occur—death from exposure.

There are doubtless, kind hearted and benevolent gentlemen among the members of the two boards composing the Common Council. Will not some of them investigate the subject we have been considering, and endeavor to devise some practical plan for succoring the unfortunate who swarm in our midst?

A despatch to the *Picayune* states that Mr M'Kibben, late of the custom house at Philadelphia, and brother of the member of Congress from California, has been appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Charleston, and that the revenue cutter Harriet Lane will be used as a custom house.

If this statement should prove correct, the President has certainly discovered a means of annoying and embarrassing South Carolina. But we fancy that it will not endure very long. A few hundred resolute men, well armed, would not find the work of boarding and seizing a revenue cutter excessingly difficult. If we know any thing of the temper of the people of South Carolina, they will not quietly suffer their custom dues to be filched from them by a Government whose sovereignty they have formally repudiated.

### Timby's Barometer.

The new barometer invented by T. R. Timby, Esq., and mentioned in These Richardson of this city, is already receiving support from the scientific and intelligent public which could hardly have been anticipated, considering the brief space of time since its first introduction to the public. That this unusual degree of favor is in consequence of the intrinsic value of the barometer itself is demonstrated by the high character of those who have spoken of it with favor.

Among the many flattering testimonials, the following from Hon F O J Smith, than whom few men in the country are more competent to appreciate whatever is valuable in scientific merchanism, will show the high estimation in which he holds Mr Timby's invention:

FOREST HOME NEAR PORTLAND, ME., Oct. 29, 1860.

MR TIMBY, ESQ.

*My Dear Sir*—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th inst., and your present of a beautiful barometer, and thermometer adjoined, in a short hand, for which please accept my thanks, and believe me that I feel the sincerest satisfaction to learn from your manufacturers agents here that you now have a reliable prospect of sharing satisfactorily of the pecuniary of your genius and perseverance displayed in the improvement you have made in the construction of an instrument of such universal utility as the *barometer*.

In the matter of safe and convenient *portability*, combined with cheapness, has prevented the great value of this instrument from becoming as much *in the multitude*, as it merits to be known.

In overcoming the deficiency you have got come the benefactor of both science and human industry everywhere where the use of the barometer is known.

And when the usefulness of the barometer shall have become known to the minds of men, *accurately* and *safely* to *families generally*, as its teachings are now studied, I doubt not will the seal of another hitherto closed volume of occult wisdom be broken and the powers of our race *practically* enforced towards that same rapid city which people man a little lower than the angels.

One after another these closed volumes are being opened to the view of the human benefactory, and our visions are taking in the beauties and wonders of creation, before unseen, in new forms of matter, in new laws of the natural intellects, and of which in new worlds of knowledge are successively reaching our planet and its destinies. Practically, scarcely any knowledge is of greater service to man than that which developes the laws of the atmosphere and its changes, which surround us, and every agency that puts this so wide nearer at its command is a blessing that cannot be long diagnosed or unappreciated.

In the doing towards this what you have done and are still doing, none will more earnestly desire your complete success than

Most truly,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS O. J. SMITH.

To this high testimonial we may be permitted to add that the barometer in question has been some time in our office, and has proved a valuable means of indicating the weather. To farmers in storing their agricultural products, and especially such as are liable to injury from damp, this barometer would be extremely precious, as attention to the indications might protect the farmer from considerable loss.

Mr. Richardson may be found at No. 20 Camp street.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes its Congressional news under the head—

FOREIGN NEWS.

DOINGS IN THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.—We learn by a telegraphic despatch to a gentleman of this city that the elections in Alabama have terminated in the choice of 58 separate Secessionists and 42 Co-operationists. Most of the latter are for secession on the 4th of March next.

FATHER KILLED BY HIS SON.—We learn from the Montgomery *Mail* that at Robinson's Springs, in Autauga county, a man named Jack Boemker while intoxicated, attempted to take the life of his wife by shooting at her. Failing to hit her with the shot, he drew his knife, and soon, a lad about 14 or 15 years old, picked up his gun and fired at his degraded father, killing him instantly, the ball taking effect in the head.

DEATH OF THE ASSAYER OF PHILADELPHIA.—John F. Watson, Assayer of Philadelphia, died on the 26th inst. at his residence in Germantown, after a brief illness. As the chief local historian of that city, Mr. Watson's name was familiar to many Englishmen.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### One Day Later from Europe.

**Arrival of the Australasian—Liverpool Cotton Market Steady—Breadstuffs Firm and Advancing.**

New York, January 3.—The Royal mail steamship Australasian, of the Cunard line, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

The Australasian left Liverpool Saturday, the 22d, and sailed off at Queenstown the evening of the 23d, whence she brings one day's later European news than we had by the North American at Portland.

**Liverpool Cotton Market.**

Liverpool, December 22.—The *sales* of Cotton in Liverpool to day Saturday amounted to 12,000 bales, including 4000 taken on speculation and for export. The market closed steady at yesterday's prices, as given in the weekly circulars.

**Liverpool Breadstuff Market.**

Liverpool, December 22.—The market for Breadstuffs rules firm, and prices for Wheat and Flour have an advancing tendency. Indian Corn is also advancing. Yellow is quoted at 33s6.

**Liverpool Provision Market.**

Liverpool, December 22.—Messrs Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, say Provisions rule steady. Without material change in prices.

**London Money Market.**

London, December 22.—The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £ 400,000 during the week. The Money market is slightly more stringent and the demand more active. Consols to-day closed at 92¾ to 92⅞ ex dividend.

**Havre Cotton Market.**

Havre, December 22.—The demand for Cotton has been active throughout the week, and the market closed firm at an advance of ½ to 2f. since Friday, the 14th.

New Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 98f New Orleans Bas at 90f.

**Paris Bourse.**

Paris, December 22.—The Bourse to day is in a very depressed condition.

**Steamships Arrived Out.**

The Cunard steamship Arabia had arrived out at Liverpool, from Boston, whence she sailed on the 31st ult.

**Illness of the King of Saxony.**

The King of Saxony is lying dangerously ill. The Government has been intimated to the Monarch.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

**Probable Explosion in the Senate.**

Washington, January 3. Political events are fast ripening here, and an explosion is soon expected by the public.

A proclamation, and not a special message, is expected from the President

**The Committee of Thirty-Three.**

The Committee of Thirty three have agreed upon, and will report a plan of adjustment of the present difficulties of the country.

**Post Office Contract Cancelled.**

The Post Office Department has cancelled the contract with the Isabelline steamers for the carriage of the mails from Charleston to Key West and Havana

**Activity at Charleston—Tenders of Volunteer Services.**

Washington, January 3. Latest accounts from Charleston say that a thousand negroes are engaged in the erection of fortifications at the mouth of Charleston harbor, which has been further obstructed by sunken vessels.

It is said, also, that Gov Pickens has been tendered the services of 10,000 volunteers from adjoining States.

**Artillery from the Interior.**

Charleston, January 3. Two Columbia Artillery companies, have arrived and proceeded to the harbor

**Warlike Preparations.**

Two hundred thousand pounds of powder have been ordered to one of the forts

**Lincoln's Cabinet.**

Washington, January 3. Mr Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has accepted the position as Secretary of State under Mr Lincoln.

**The President Conciliatory but Firm.**

New York, January 3.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that the President a policy towards the Secessionists will be conciliatory, but firm in the execution of the Federal laws.

**Important Naval Orders.**

New York, January 3. The steam sloop of war Brooklyn, and another vessel at New York, have been ordered to load the invoices on readiness for instant departure. Rumors of a recent gain confirmation that the forts at Charleston will be immediately reinforced.

**Additional from Europe By Steamship Australasian—Treaty Ratified with China—The Revolution in Hungary.**

New York, January 3.—The steamship Australasian from Liverpool the 23d, and Queenstown the 23d ult., brings the following items of additional intelligence:

**Specie to America.**

The Australasian brings nearly a million in specie

**Steamship Arrived Out.**

The United States mail steamship Arago, from New York, with advices thereto to December 8th, had arrived out at Southampton.

**Liverpool Flour Market.**

Liverpool, December 22.—Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co., report to-day's sales of the American markets at 27s6d to 28s6d.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

**Hungary.**

The political fermentation in Hungary continues on the increase

Count Teleki, a Hungarian refugee, had been arrested in Dresden, and surrendered to Austria.

**Great Britain.**

The Australasian brings intelligence of the death of Lord Dalhousie, which occurred at Dalhousie Castle on the 19th.

At Hutton, on the 20th, a terrible explosion occurred, by which 20 miners were killed.

**China.**

Peace ratifications had been exchanged between England, France and China.

France receives sixty millions of francs in indemnity.

The Chinese Government has consented to a compromise of the Roman Catholic question, the churches and cemeteries are to be restored to the Christians.

**Cochin China.**

A part of the French army at Pekin will be sent to Cochin China to attack the residence of the Emperor.

**Additional from Charleston — Fort Sumpter Besieged—Communications Cut Off.**

Washington, January 3 — Intelligence has been received here from Charleston to the effect that Fort Sumpter is besieged, and Major Anderson's communications entirely cut off

**Cincinnati Markets.**

Cincinnati, January 3.—Flour closed firm, with sales of 2000 bbls. at $4 40 to $4 75 for Superfine. The sales of Whisky included 1500 bbls at 14c per gallon. Pork closed buoyant at an advance of 25c since yesterday; the sales comprised 2500 bbls. at $15 to $15 25 for Mess. Lard is worth 9½ to 9¾c per lb. There were sales of Sugar at 5¾ to 7c per lb. The sales of molasses comprised 600 bbls., at 28c to 30c the gallon. 800 sacks Coffee were sold at 13c to 13¾c. for Rio.

**Steamboats Passing.**

Vicksburg, January 3.—The steamers Red Rover and Charm passed down at 6 o'clock, and the Isabella at 8 P. M. yesterday; the Tycoon at 7 this morning.

GEORGIA.—The election for delegates to the Georgia Convention took place yesterday. If the unusual excitement prevailed

*Hon. the Counties Stand.*—In eighty-four counties of Georgia, included in a list published on Tuesday, *forty-four* have nominated only Co-operation tickets, *fourteen* only immediate Secession tickets, and in *twenty-six* there are two tickets.

(From the New York Express.)

**The Happy Homes of England.**

Recent developments have not increased the appreciation of, the thinking people for the delights invariably supplied by the English peasantry in their homes; although every man's house is his castle. The London *Times* not long ago advanced that true condition of many of the poorer sort in England was to be remembered when Exeter Hall was commiserating the fate of American slaves. And on several occasions of late attention has been called to a state of things infinitely worse than is known outside of rare and exceptional cases anywhere in the South of this Union. A Frenchman, who resided several years in Great Britain, has just published a book, declaring that the cottages of the English laborers are the abodes of squalor and misery An English clergyman, at an agricultural banquet, had the courage to tell the squires, who were granting prizes to ploughmen, that they were using farm laborers hardly. One English journal pronounces the condition of the rural population is pitiable enough to fill the nation with horror and reproach, and the *Times* declines to waste a leader in the resolutions that was not touched, but his adversary was hit in the heart, and, of course, fell dead. For this the Prince and the three gentlemen were brought to trial before a court martial, and the public prosecutor demanded that, according to law, which is very severe against duels, they should be stripped of their military decorations, and all their privileges as nobles; also, to be condemned to eight years' imprisonment in a fortress. But the court taking into consideration that Prince de Gortschakoff had been severely wounded in several battles and been repeatedly wounded that two of the three gentlemen, de Schmck and de Nippa by name, are extremely young, and that the third, a Count Pourtales, named Chouvalow, tried to prevent the duel, only condemned the Prince and the two young men to be degraded from their functions, ranks, and titles of service in the ranks as simple soldiers until they should do something to merit indulgence Asto Major Chomotow, it sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in a fortress.

Rise Forces.—A remarkable ring has just been picked up in the Champs Elysees, and committed to the safe keeping of the police. This ring, which is quite new, is of very fine workmanship, which is quite new, is of very fine workmanship, which is quite new, is of very fine workmanship, and with the cypher V A in diamonds. Under the bezel is a tiny portrait of exquisite workmanship, representing the features of the celebrated restaurateur. The writers differ in their modes of expression but they all agree in one sentiment. That immoderate indulgence in the delicacies of the table is the propelling power of Rise Forces.—A remarkable ring has just been picked up in the Champs Elysees, and committed to the safe keeping of the police. This ring, which is quite new, is of very fine workmanship, which is quite new, is of very fine workmanship, and with the cypher V A in diamonds. Under the bezel is a tiny portrait of exquisite workmanship, representing the features of the celebrated restaurateur. The writers differ in their modes of expression but they all agree in one sentiment. That immoderate indulgence in the delicacies of the table is the propelling power of

*Stabbing Affair.*—Special officer Dalton arrested Daniel Keaney last evening on Old Levee street, on information received that he had stabbed and dangerously wounded a man named Thomas Melvin, on the night of the 31st of December, on Adeline street.

### RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE,
Friday, January 4, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Tensas and Bayou Macon, Robt. Watson, Jones, 5 P. M.
Vicksburg ..... Mary E. Keene, Richardson, 5 P. M.
Bayou Sara ..... Grosse Tete, McQuoid ..... 10 A. M.
Louisville ..... Fanny Bullitt, Smith ..... 5 P. M.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Mobile ..... Mail boat ..... 3½ P. M.
Covington ..... Pamlico, Hoffman ..... 10½ A. M.

BY BAR.

Florida Ports ..... Steamship Florida, Nelson ... 8 A. M.

During the forenoon of yesterday the sky was overcast with sombre, threatening clouds, and all the weather-wise predicted a snow-storm, but at noon the clouds disappeared, and old Sol came out in all his brilliancy, causing the afternoon to be as pleasant as could be desired.

Rushmore on the quay was unusually brisk, and a regular fleet of boats backed out with fine cargoes, among which we noticed the Laurel Hill for Port Adams, Miss., the Independence for Vicksburg, R. M. Bicknell, for Yazoo river, Woodford for Louisville, Vicksburg for Vicksburg, and the Rapides, Homer, Lecomte, Starlight and J. M. Sharp for Red river.

The arrivals were below the average. Among the latter was the Comet, from Lake Bistineau. She brought in 1382 bales of the staple, and a fair quota of passengers. Her officers report Lake Bistineau "on a stand," with 6½ feet of water on Mud Bar. Red river is rising slowly, with 8 feet on the falls.

Capt. Wm. V. Dorsiere sold at private sale, yesterday, one-half of the steamer Flora Temple to Mr. Hollis Jacobs. She is to commence her regular trips to upper Red river to-morrow, leaving at 5 P. M., under command of the veteran captain.

*The Memphis Enquirer* of the 1st inst. says:

The weather yesterday was clear and cool, but piercingly cold. After a bitter cold night, the sun rose out during the day, tempering the atmosphere and rendering active business operations of whatever description.

The river on the lower was exceedingly high, measuring five feet in the canal on Friday morning, and from yesterday being supplemented with dark last night, had declined full three inches.

We understand that the "indignant" party in Pittsburg have concluded to make no more forays on the Memphis Arsenal from the Alleghanies, but have Reverend O sage attack Commissioners J H Bradford and D A Jones.

Fall No 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 12, on Dauphine street, between Bienville and Conti streets, Commissioners J H Bradford and D A Jones.

Fall No 2—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 1, on Hunter street between Magazine and Camp streets, Commissioners J H Bradford, D A Jones and J N M Caudwell.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 9, on the Common road between Claiborne and Robertson streets, Commissioners John A Diamond, G Fourchy and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Tchoupitoulas street, No. 30, Commissioners W B Lanaghan, C Dreux and Charles Parcell.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 6, on Dauphine street, between Conti and Bienville streets, Commissioners Charles Cavaroche, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At a cooperage shop on Racquet street, between Bienville and Conti streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 4, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 5, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 10, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 11, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 7, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 8, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 3, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 2, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 1, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 13, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 14, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

SECOND DISTRICT.

FOURTH PRECINCT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 6, on Dauphine street, between Conti and Bienville streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

FIFTH PRECINCT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 4, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

SIXTH PRECINCT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 5, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

SEVENTH PRECINCT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 10, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

EIGHTH PRECINCT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 11, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

NINTH PRECINCT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 7, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

TENTH PRECINCT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 8, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 3, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

TWELFTH PRECINCT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 2, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 1, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 13, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.—Fall No 1—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 14, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

Fall No 2—At the house on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, Commissioners Jos Lafitte, Jr., Edward Chalaron and Jos Lafitte.

### A Couple of Puzzles.

Somebody—presumed to be Emerson—has been writing for the *Atlantic Monthly* some verses even more enigmatical than the famous pantheistic paradox which appeared in the same magazine, from the same pen, a year or two ago—"If the red slayer think he slay," &c. The following is the poem. Our readers will, perhaps, find it more difficult of solution than the arithmetical problem which has recently puzzled so many of them:

THE TEST.

MUSA LOQUITUR.

I hung my verses in the wind;
Time and tide their faults may find.
All were winnowed through and through;
Five lines lasted sound and true;
Five were smelted in a pot
Than the South more fierce and hot.
These the Siroc could not melt,
Fire their temper flaming felt,
And their meaning was more white
Than Jolly's meridian light.
Sunshine caused them no snow,
Nor Time unmake what past to know.
Have you any of these lines?
Which five thousand could survive?

A wicked wag, in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, unable to "find the Solution," proves himself Emerson's "Blue-Stocking" muse by perpetrating the following parody, which he calls a "paraphrase":

THE TEST.

MUSA LOQUITUR.

I hung my stockings in the wind;
Idle boys their holes may find.
All had been darned through and through;
Five pairs lasted: they were blue.
Five were washed out in a pot
Than Sapolio more hot.
These the washing could not clean,
Water made their look more mean.
And their darned out holes did grow
Big and bigger to the view
Moonshine—sunshine—gave the sun,
Nor darning hide what Time has done.
Have you any of these pairs?
Old blue stocking that survive?

A singular encounter took place not long since in the environs of the town of Starvogel, in the Caucasian Province of Russia, between two young lieutenants of the Russian army, Prince de Gortschakoff and Baron de Falkenhoff. They were charged with some affair of honor, and, after a few steps from each other, and measured pistols, both firing at a signal given by one of the three officers—who acting as seconds—and the other as a witness, Prince de Gortschakoff was not touched, but his adversary was hit in the heart, and, of course, fell dead. For this the Prince and the three gentlemen were brought to trial before a court martial, and the public prosecutor demanded that, according to law, which is very severe against duels, they should be stripped of their military decorations, and all their privileges as nobles; also, to be condemned to eight years' imprisonment in a fortress. But the court taking into consideration that Prince de Gortschakoff had been severely wounded in several battles and been repeatedly wounded that two of the three gentlemen, de Schmck and de Nippa by name, are extremely young, and that the third, a Count Pourtales, named Chouvalow, tried to prevent the duel, only condemned the Prince and the two young men to be degraded from their functions, ranks, and titles of service in the ranks as simple soldiers until they should do something to merit indulgence Asto Major Chomotow, it sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in a fortress.

Rise Forces.—A remarkable ring has just been picked up in the Champs Elysees, and committed to the safe keeping of the police. This ring, which is quite new, is of very fine workmanship, which is quite new, is of very fine workmanship, and with the cypher V A in diamonds. Under the bezel is a tiny portrait of exquisite workmanship, representing the features of the celebrated restaurateur. The writers differ in their modes of expression but they all agree in one sentiment. That immoderate indulgence in the delicacies of the table is the propelling power of Rise Forces.—A remarkable ring has just been picked up in the Champs Elysees, and committed to the safe keeping of the police. This ring, which is quite new, is of very fine workmanship, which is quite new, is of very fine workmanship, and with the cypher V A in diamonds. Under the bezel is a tiny portrait of exquisite workmanship, representing the features of the celebrated restaurateur. The writers differ in their modes of expression but they all agree in one sentiment. That immoderate indulgence in the delicacies of the table is the propelling power of

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