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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31 1860

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.
The Carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 12½ cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.
H. K. Rogers & Co. at 10 o'clock, 45 and 47 Old Levee, a very assortment of dry goods. Also, at 10½ o'clock, at same place, some slightly damaged, also, nettings, mats, rugs and fans.
By R. D. Sohier, at 11½ o'clock, on the Levee, between Toulouse and Conti, oranges, lemons, filberts, etc.
By N. Vignie, at 10½ o'clock, at corner Burgundy and Hospital streets, wearing apparel, watch, gun, etc.
By E. Rogers & Co. at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 45 and 47 Old Levee, French drap d'ete.

UNDERSIGNED SALE OF DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AND BANK FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER.—We are requested to draw public attention to an advertisement of N. Algiere, auctioneer, of valuable vacant and improved lots of ground in the First and Fourth Districts. These which are located in Jefferson City, fronting on the Carrollton Railroad, are suitable for healthy and delightful residences. Eight fine attractive lots in the best part of Boulevard, opposite the immediate vicinity of the public square, market and Parish Church. Also, a very valuable tract of land above Carrollton, well timbered, and fronting both on the river and Lake Pontchartrain. For particulars see Algiere's advertisement.

Amusements this Evening.—At the Varieties—"Our American Cousin."
At the St. Charles—"Fortunius" and "Jenny Lind."
At the Opera—"La Traviata."
At the Orleans—"Martha."
At the Amphitheatre—"The fairy extravagnaza of The Sprite of the Silver Shower" and a number of equestrian and acrobatic feats.

DOUGLAS AND THE SOUTH.

On the 23d inst., in the United States Senate, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill for the protection of each State and Territory against invasion by the authorities or inhabitants of any other State or Territory, and for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies or combinations in any State or Territory, with intent to invade, assail or molest the government, inhabitants or institutions of any other State or Territory. Senator DOUGLAS proceeded to explain his reasons for presenting the motion, and to set forth in general terms his views respecting the policy and obligations of Black Republicanism. The Washington *States*, speaking of this effort, remarks: We but give utterance to the opinions expressed by persons eminently well qualified to judge, when we state that the distinguished Democratic Senator not only sustained, but augmented his world-renowned reputation as a debater and statesman. No patriot in the Union can fail to be grateful to him for his withering exposition of the contrivers of the Black Republican conflict—when it is considered that the destinies of the nation are completely involved in the result of that conflict.

Mr. DOUGLAS's speech is an able vindication of the South, and an unanswerable exposition of Black Republican treason and iniquity. Its force, power, and strength of argument are acknowledged by the enemies of the distinguished Senator, but their curse with impotent malice to secure it down, qualifying it as a bid for Southern support. If Senator DOUGLAS had desired to win the approbation of the fire-eaters and disunionists, he might very easily have attained that object. He had only to follow the Southern Democracy in their circumvolutions and gyrations, to instantaneously transport himself from a non-interventionist of 1854 to an advocate of intervention and a slave-code for the Territories in 1860, to keep pace with TOOMBS and STEPHENS, and BENJAMIN, and the rest of the Southern supporters of the Administration in their onward march, leaving behind them the safe, salutary and conservative principles of the Cincinnati platform. All that Mr. DOUGLAS had to do was to swear by JAMES BUCHANAN and the new light interpretations of Democracy, and he would have made an infinitely more effectual bid for the South, than is contained in his recent speech. Moreover, he would have been spared wistful persecution, much obloquy and slander, and the personal enmity and malice of most of the Southern Administration organs. It is clear enough that had Senator DOUGLAS cared to sacrifice his manliness and consistency with a view of securing the good will of the South, he might long ago have effected the object, simply by continuing in the devious and erratic path of Southern democracy.

The course of Senator DOUGLAS proves incontrovertibly that he possesses the rare courage of independence. He has not scruples to maintain his ideas of faith, in spite of Southern reproaches and denunciations. He has stuck manfully and consistently to the recognized doctrines of the Democratic party, leaving it to place hunters, office-seekers to fly off at a tangent. And these are the reasons why DOUGLAS is so popular beyond the rigorous boundary lines of party. It is so rare and refreshing in these days of time-serving sycophancy to behold a bold and honest statesman, careless of expediency, and aiming solely at what is right, scorning to flatter the Administration and follow it in its errors, and yet maintaining honesty and perseveringly the same opinions and tenets which he held years ago. In spite of the foes which surround him, and are perpetually snarling and snapping at his heels, a statesman who loves his country better than he does his party, and truth and consistency more than power and place, that is its wonder DOUGLAS should be cherished and admired just as warmly by his friends as he is hated and reviled by his foes. He is of the stuff of which the CLAYS and JACKSONS were moulded—and like them he will do what he deems is right, regardless of the consequences. His display of broad, catholic conservatism, his love of the Union, his freedom from the belittling influences of sectional faith have induced even his old opponents among the Whigs and Americans to look at him with favor if the unanimous of the South must swallow a Democrat, they cannot naturally prefer one who has shown that political ties are fragile restraints when truth and honor present their claims. DOUGLAS is one who will command the respect even of those who may dissent from many of his views. He has character, vigor of volition, strength of mind and irresistible power of resolve. We truly and conscientiously believe he would, as well as our foremost men in our domestic relations, elevate our country in the scale of nations, and enhance her dignity and strength, both at home and abroad. We are very far from agreeing with DOUGLAS in all of his opinions. We could point out many national men who would be preferable to the Southern Opposition, but if the South must support a Democrat, there is no doubt but that the cause of the Democracy whom the Opposition would be more willing to support.

The weather is once more genial, balmy and beautiful—just such weather as renders May in more hyperbolic latitudes perfectly delightful.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due Harper & Brothers, publishers, through THOS. L. WHITE, No 105 Canal street, for the following works:

Self Help by Samuel Smiles. This excellent volume contains a series of five dissertations on character and conduct, exemplifying forcibly the wholesome axiom, "Heaven helps those who help themselves." It is full of anecdote, and abounds in good, sound, practical thought and counsel.

An Appeal to the People in behalf of their rights as authorized interpreters of the Bible. By Catharine E. Beecher. There is a vast deal of good sense, and acceptable and rational theology in this volume. Its object is to establish a proper theory of religious duties and obligations, and its freedom from all sectarian spirit, entire candor, good sense and fine piety will recommend it to all thinking and earnest minds.

BOOK OF POPULAR SONGS.—We are indebted to the publisher, G. G. Evans, Philadelphia, for the "Book of Popular Songs," being a compendium of the best sentimental, comic, negro, Irish, Scotch, national, patriotic, military, naval, social, convivial and pathetic songs, ballads and melodies. A most entertaining and pleasant volume.

THE SPIRIT LAMP.—This is the title of a new weekly paper, published by Wallace A. Brice, Philadelphia, which the first number has just laid on our table. It is devoted to the diffusion and explanation of modern spiritualism, and will no doubt give satisfaction to the numerous champions of the doctrine.

TO A MUSICAL FRIEND.—No 60 of this capital cheap publication has been received by Ludwig, No 7 Exchange Place.

CUCAMELLA CREAM.—This preparation is destined to supersede *cold cream*. It revives the capillary circumvolute circulation and preserves the elasticity of the derma. In plain words, it keeps the complexion florid and the skin smooth. Nothing in its composition is calculated to injure the tissues, for it is only made of calcined egg shells.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following: "When the workmen were tearing down the Madison House, on the corner of Cathy and Tileston streets, in Boston, belonging to the heirs of the late Deacon Hiler, they found a well-worn volume of the late Cotton Mather's discourses on The Flood, published in 1713. The work is in a good state of preservation, and almost every page relates some marvelous story that taxes human credulity to a great extent. The house named above was a noted place of meeting for the Sons of Liberty just before the Revolution."

DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large credit sale of dry goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms Over $200, 60 days' credit.

HATTING.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large credit sale of hatting to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms Over $200, 60 days' credit.

Office, 83 Chartres street.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,588.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP FULTON.

Austrian Intrigue in Italy—Another Pamphlet on the Pope—Revolutionary Movement in Italy—The Suez Canal Project.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The steamship Fulton, of the Havre and Southampton line, has arrived at this port, with advice from Southampton of the 11th inst.

Her commercial advices have been fully anticipated by the Nova Scotian, at Portland.

The Fulton's mails for the South were forwarded by the early morning train.

Advices from Italy state that the Pope had addressed another appeal for protection to all the Catholic powers except Sardinia.

Grave charges were rife against Austria, to the effect that she was engaged in a disguised intervention in Italian affairs, and direct convocation of the Villafranca and Zurich treaties.

Le Nord, the Russian organ, stigmatizes the conduct of Austria as dishonorable and seriously endangering the continuance of peace.

Active preparations are being made in France for the completion of the Suez canal, notwithstanding the protest of the Turkish Government.

A new pamphlet against the temporal power of the Pope has made its appearance in the Legations and in Tuscany.

In none of the papal provinces serious revolutionary manifestations have been made, but no general outbreak had followed.

Important from Washington.

The Black Republican Caucus—No Nomination for Speaker—Kansas to be Enlarged or Kept Out.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Black Republican members of Congress held a caucus at seven o'clock Saturday, according to previous announcement.

Much excitement prevailed. The meeting is represented as having been a very stormy one.

After an exciting discussion upon the present position of the party, Mr. Sherman withdrew his name as a candidate for the Speakership.

The caucus, however, could not agree upon a candidate, and no nomination was made, but it was thought the Republicans would unite upon Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey.

There has been a great deal of railroading to-day among the Republicans, as also among conservative members of Congress, but nothing definite has been arrived at by either party as to who shall be their candidate for Speaker.

ANNEXATION TO KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent states, on what he considers good authority, that a plan has been agreed upon among the Democratic leaders of the Senate to extend the western line of Kansas to the summit of the Rocky mountains, and to extend the northern line to the Platte river, the portion of which is now Utah Territory. The measure is to be introduced by an amendment in the House bill for the admission of Kansas as a State. It is said it will be forced on the amendment, the Senate will vote to exclude Kansas from the Union until the next session of Congress.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY

NEW YORK, January 30.—The steamship Empire City arrived at this port on the 29th.

Her news is of an unimportant character, and was anticipated by the Mobile Taylor, at New Orleans.

CALIFORNIA COURIER EXPRESS.

NEW YORK, January 29.—A courier express is about to be established between the two terminus of the San Francisco Telegraph line, by Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell. They will continue to make the run between the two points in ten days.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The store situated on the corner of Natal and Fulton streets, occupied by Messrs. Wyndoop, Hallock & Co., printers, was discovered this morning, together with the *Ledger* press room of Mr. Robert Bonner.

The loss of the former amounts to $75,000, which was covered by insurance.

The extensive drug store of Messrs. Ward, Clowe & Co., situated on Courtlandt street, was also destroyed by fire.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 30.—Francis Michael, a porter on board the steamship Marion, was sentenced last Saturday to be hung on the 23d of March, for attempting to rape a slave in leaving the State on board of the said steamship.

CONGRESSIONAL.

ANOTHER EXCITING SESSION

Pennington Adopted by the Republicans—The House still Unorganized.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—In the Senate to-day nothing important transpired.

The House met to-day under considerable excitement, owing to the fact becoming generally known that the Black Republicans had determined to concentrate their vote on Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey.

The Democrats and South Americans, after an active canvass, determined to support Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, as their candidate for Speaker, as being less objectionable to either party than any member that they could unite upon.

Under the belief that a Speaker would be elected to-day, the galleries of the House were densely crowded with spectators at an early hour, and in addition to the usual attendants took places upon the floor of the House, depriving members of their seats. A motion having been made to exclude the ladies and other unauthorized persons entirely from the floor of the House, a flippant discussion arose, which soon paled the greater portion of the day and very much delayed the business of the session.

The floor was finally cleared of spectators, and the House proceeded to the fourth ballot for Speaker, which resulted in the largest vote of the session, although the Republican candidate, Mr. Pennington, came to nearer being elected than did any other candidate. Sherman during his contest for the Speakership, their vote still falling three short of an election.

The fourteenth ballot resulted as follows: The whole number of votes cast was 231, necessary to a choice 116. Pennington, of New Jersey, received 115, Smith, of North Carolina, 115, scattering 6.

The announcement of the ballot created great excitement in the galleries, as well as on the floor. Mr. Smith gained one upon his previous vote, and the vote for Pennington was larger than that of any previous ballot.

After order had been restored two more ballots were taken without effecting an election, the vote being nearly the same as that of the fourteenth ballot.

There being no prospect of an election, the House adjourned.

THE PARAGUAY TREATY

NEW YORK, January 30.—Don Jose Gergen arrived in the city today. He comes for the purpose of exchanging ratifications upon the treaty recently concluded between the United States and Paraguay, known as the Bowlind treaty. He also wishes to adjustate upon the questions of indemnity to the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company.

DEATHS

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—Mr. Henry D. Gilpin, formerly United States District Attorney General, died in this city.

PRINCETON, January 30.—Mr. Joseph A. Alexander, Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, died last night. He was a man of great talent, and ranked as one of the best teachers of the Seminary.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—Col. Ely Moore, Register of the Land Office at Lecompton, Kansas, died at that place on the 26th instant.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LAFAYETTE, Ala., January 30.—The Ohio river is still falling, with six feet six inches of water in the canal.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The sales of Cotton today amounted to 700 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 11¼ to 11⅜. Potashes closed dull. Cuba sugars are quiet. Muscovado Sugar closed at 7¼ to 7⅜c. New Orleans Fair Refining Sugar is quoted at 8⅝c per lb. The Flour market closed dull, the sales amounted to 6000 barrels. Wheat is quoted at $4 20 to $4 30. Oats closed dull at 44 to 45c per bushel. Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at $17 50; the market closed quiet.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—Flour closed busy at $5 30 to $5 50. Provisions closed busy and firm. Meat is quoted at fifty cents per bushel; the market closed with an advancing tendency. Oats closed firm at 45 cents per bushel. Barley declined three cents.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, January 30.—The steamers Magnolia and J. M. Sharpe passed down at 5, and the Judah Thursday 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The South Winter passed down at 2, the John J. Roe and Planter at 9, and the H. R. W. Hill at 11 o'clock last night. The Alabama and the Edward and John Walsh passed down at 3, the Diana at 4, and the Hesperian at 6 o'clock this morning.

FAITH IN HUMAN NATURE.—The Cafe Foy is a celebrated Paris restaurant. It has, or had, a sanitary rule never to sell luck or ask the explanation from any individual leaving the establishment without paying. The doctrine was, if the gentleman is honest and forgetful, he will rectify the omission in the next day. If the omission is a swindle, it is better to suffer the loss than provoke publicity, and, perhaps, implacable resentment. For five years an individual had breakfasted regularly at the Cafe Foy, and as regularly had acquitted his each morning's indebtedness. For five years the omission of a sou was taken of it. He went on in the same way for a week, but as he was an *habitue* of no long standing it vacated no suspicion. The waiter finally asked the proprietor if he should remind the gentleman of his delinquency. "By no means, was the reply. "If he has been punctual in his payments for five years, and if he is less so now, it is, perhaps, that he is in want of money. At any rate, do not let him suppose, by a look or word, or any want of attention, that his recent irregularity has been noticed." At the end of eight months the gentleman disappeared, leaving his bill unsettled. It was put down to profit and loss, and in five years more had passed from the recollection of the master of the house. Not long ago he received, from a distant port, a shipment of genuine Mocha, worth about a thousand dollars, and a draft upon a Paris banker for one thousand one hundred francs, the approximate amount of two hundred and fifty breakfasts. The latter was a reimbursement—the former a "recognition of an act of delicacy, rare in any station of life."

The Atchinson *Register* has the following:

Mr. Thomas Royster, residing on the plantation of Mrs. Henshaw, at Berwick's Bay, was dangerously stabbed on Monday night last by a negro, supposed to be from one of the steamships lying there, and belonging to the Southern Steamship Company. It appears Mr. Royster, who is overseeing on Mrs. Henshaw's plantation, found the negro on the premises, and after ordering him off, upon his refusal to go, attempted to compel him and probably scratch him, whereupon the negro drew a knife and plunged it into Mr. Royster's side, near the breast, inflicting a severe wound. It is believed, however, that Mr. R is now out of danger. Three of the negroes on board of the steamer have been arrested, and are now in jail awaiting their trial, the result of which we will lay before our readers after its close.

Meaning's Last Hours and Death.

A writer in the London *Times* gives the following interesting particulars:

"Only on Monday last, December 26, Lord Macaulay had entertained his family at a Christmas party. It is true that for some years he had suffered from an affection of the heart, and three weeks ago he had a return of threatening symptoms. But he appeared to rally again: the symptoms, although serious, were not alarming; and at the Christmas party on Monday last he was only as far unlike himself as to be rather silent. If Sidney Smith had been there he would not have had to complain, as he once did, that he longed for some 'brilliant flashes of silence;' and yet, in spite of Lord Macaulay's quietness, his friends in parting with him that night little thought that in less than eight and forty hours he would be no more for this world. On Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock, he died in a fainting fit, without the least pain.

The above allusion to the clerical wit gives interest to the following anecdote which has long been current:

"Macaulay once spent a week at a country vicarage as the guest of Sidney Smith. Well, and how did you get on with him?" asked a friend. "Get on—I did not set on at all, said the wit. 'He talked all day, and I have no doubt he talked all night; but I went to bed quiet and, thank God, slept soundly, only when I got up in the morning I found Macaulay had got at it still. I took my revenge, however, in my own way, for when he was leaving I went to the door of his chaise, and after bidding him good bye, said, *I admit it!*' 'Admit what?' he exclaimed. 'That you are the greatest man in England.'"

Lord Jeffrey, the renowned editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, writing from London to his friend Lord Cockburn, who afterwards became his biographer, says:

"Macaulay is marvellous person. He made the very best speech that has been made this season on India, a few nights ago, to a House of less than fifty. The speaker, who is a severe judge, says he rather thinks it the best speech he ever heard."

The speaker on this occasion was Charles Manners Sutton, afterwards Lord Canterbury, who seemed usually buried in his newspaper, if not in a ball dozen, but was observed to pay marked attention to Macaulay. "Even the *speaker listened!*" said another writer, referring to the same splendid oration.

The universal criticism on his parliamentary efforts is just and discriminating:

MACAULAY AND MACINTOSH.

Admirable speaker as he was, however, one may venture to doubt about Mr. Macaulay's qualifications as a debater. With all the stores of information, and all the flow of language, he could never trust himself to speak without elaborate preparation; his presence as an orator was not overpowering, and his voice was not particularly good. His hand was set stiff upon his shoulder, and his feet were planted immovable on the ground. One hand was fixed behind him across his back, the other in the rapid attitude, with only a slight movement of the right hand, he poured forth his sentences. His speeches were what he said of Sir James Macintosh were spoken essays; only that Macaulay's essays, unlike those of Sir James, were written as a highly theoretical style.

Tom Moore, relating a conversation at the breakfast table of Rogers, in one of the journals edited by Lord John Russell, says:

"In the course of conversation Campbell quoted a line—

'Ye shores and rivers, whose sweet murmurs pour,'

and looking over at me, said significantly, 'You ought to know that line.' I pleaded not guilty upon which he said, 'It is a poem that appeared in the *Times*, which every one attributes to you.' But I again declared that I did not even remember it. Macaulay then broke silence, and said to our general surprise, 'That is mine, to which we all expressed a wish to have it recalled to our memories, and he repeated the whole of it. I then remembered having been much struck with it at the time, and said that there was another verse in it, which was the part of William Bankes's candidateship for Cambridge, which so much amused me when it appeared, and showed such power in that style of composition, that I wrote up to Barnes about it, and advised him by all means to recite that based as an ode. 'That was mine also,' said Macaulay, thus discovering to me a new power in addition to that varied store of talent which we had already known him to possess."

Horace Binney Dunn.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Col. C. M. Godfrey, United States Marshal, situated on Springhill road, beyond West Wall Hotel, took fire Monday about 2 P. M., and was entirely consumed. Col. Godfrey was down town at the time, but by the active assistance of persons in the neighborhood, and others who happened to be passing, some of the furniture was saved, but a great deal of it was damaged with the house.—*Mobile Tribune, 29th.*

A Musical Prodigy.

We take the following from the Charleston *Courier*:

In our issue of Friday we published the remarks of the Savannah *Express* on the musical performance of the boy Tom, the slave of Perry H. Oliver, Esq. Some may have supposed that the boy's performance was exaggerated, or highly colored, and that the tableau he praises exhibited did not quite justify the admiration and wonder expressed in that article. But we can assure all who entertained this opinion that the musician is an extraordinary genius.

Through the courtesy of his owner we were permitted, with a company of ladies and gentlemen, to enjoy the sounds drawn from the piano by this untutored child. He placed several pieces, some of which were exceedingly difficult, others short and simple, and all with equal facility and correctness. He strikes the keys with all the confidence of one largely gifted with the musical faculty, who had devoted many years to the cultivation of his talent. His manipulation is most graceful, his touch is now exquisitely delicate, and then all the strength of his body seems to flow into the hands, and he strikes the instrument with impassioned vehemence.

In his execution he not only reproduces the music with perfect fidelity, giving every note its sound, but the style of the performer is likewise exactly imitated. Several of our most distinguished musicians performed in *Tom's* hearing long and complex operatic pieces, and the Heaven-taught boy immediately thereafter without committing a single mistake.

We might conclude that this boy's talent consisted in a remarkable development of the faculties of memory and imitation, did he not evince himself to be the possessor of a genius by the manner in which he composes. He sits down to the piano, and which by the key, he frequently changes more wild. In fact, as the New York press said, he has a perfect mastery over the instrument, and the merest touch of a fantastic fop a whole medley of lively tunes, or a plaintive air, or a wild melody, or a sweet melodious air, or a lively air, he pleases