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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1856.

Subscription by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NEGRESS MAIL sailed yesterday from beyond Mobile. A large number of back papers were received, including no less than seven dates from New York.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's message is short and sensible—so short as scarcely to render a synopsis necessary, and, for the most part, so sensible that we trust every citizen will read it. What the Governor says of the outrages on the ballot-box in New Orleans, though couched in strong language, and rather indiscriminate in denunciation, is not destitute of a foundation in truth. It were a crime to declare that the sanctity of the ballot-box is a sine qua non of republican liberty, and that the destruction of the ballot-box by force, or its perversion and desecration by fraud, are evils of the highest magnitude, fraught with peril to the perpetuity of free institutions. Upon which of the two parties the anathema of the community should rest, is another question. The message commits the entire subject to the wisdom and patriotism of the Legislature. We presume the General Assembly will endeavor to meet the issue by proper enactments. We would suggest, on the one hand, a special and stringent law providing for the severe punishment of any party or parties convicted of breaking a ballot-box; and, on the other, an equally sharply defined act for the prevention and punishment of frauds in elections. There can be little doubt that a judiciously framed Registry Law, such as the Constitution commands the Legislature to adopt, would avert future outrages, and prove the most effectual safeguard against fraud.

The message is in favor of trying the Quarantine system some time longer, on an economical scale. This is the only recommendation in the document to which we are wholly unable to subscribe. The Quarantine law has proved pernicious and nugatory, embarrassing and fettering commerce, without excluding the epidemic from our shores. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that unless maintained with extreme rigor, at all practicable points, and at prodigious expense, the Quarantine degenerates into a mere nullity, and a positive nuisance. The idea of keeping it up "on an economical footing" is therefore absurd. If continued at all, it should be applied in such a manner as confidently to test its value, and this cannot be established save upon the most enlarged and expensive basis. We hope, on the ground, that the Legislature will repeal the law, and all mischievous enactment.

The suspension of appropriations for the Swamp Land Board of Commissioners is censured by the message, with apparent reason. That the Commissioners failed to do their duty, were extravagant, exhibited undue favoritism, and wasted much of the fund is probably true. Why did not the Legislature apply the proper remedy by removal of the incompetent or faithless officers in the manner pointed out by the Constitution? Why indeed? Because an important State election was to be held, and the party must not be injured by premature exposures of official reflections. The Governor should have expressed himself in less mincing phraseology than he has chosen.

We are glad to perceive that the finances of the State are in a sound condition, the receipts into the treasury during the past year exceeding the expenditures some six hundred thousand dollars.

The remarks of the message in relation to the State Penitentiary are well timed. Last year the executive vetoed the bill renewing the lease of that institution, whereupon the Legislature passed a joint resolution extending the lease to May, 1856. This was retained by the Governor, and will be returned to the Legislature with his objections. Meanwhile, Gov. Hebert renewed the possession and administration of the Penitentiary, which has been efficiently conducted, in spite of the necessity of contracting loans occasioned by the failure of the General Assembly to provide means for the maintenance of the convicts, and the supply of raw materials for the manufactories. Yet this experiment, made under so adverse circumstances, has convinced the Governor that the Penitentiary is best placed under the management of the State. We think so, too.

The Militia of the State are recommended to the fostering care of the General Assembly. The State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind merits kind consideration. It has abundantly established its usefulness, and is one of the most philanthropic institutions in the State. The Charity Hospital of New Orleans has cancelled its debts, met its expenses from its own means, and now possesses a surplus of twenty thousand dollars.

The message takes a firm and decided ground in favor of the execution of the Public Printing at the Capital. The remarks on this head are worthy of consideration by the Legislature.

The reflections contained in the message on the progress of Northern fanaticism are conceived in a spirit to which public sentiment will heartily respond.

THE WEATHER.—This is a trite theme, but really the weather is so extraordinary as to merit special notice. To our hyperborean friends who at the North and West are coated into an icicle, it may seem rather pleasant and comfortable for the denizens of the Crescent City to shiver during thirty days under a temperature either barely above, or positively below freezing point; but to the solid denizens themselves such a succession of cold spells is utterly unexampled, and particularly disagreeable. We have to bear in mind that we are within six degrees of the torrid zone, the fact that since Christmas we have enjoyed but two intervals—each of a few hours—of moderate weather, must appear rather surprising. The old Creoles, whose heads are silvered by the frosts of age, are literally astounded at the continued cold. It is something to which their experience offers no parallel. Cold weather, they say, is common enough during a New Orleans winter; and by "cold weather," be it understood, they mean a range of the thermometer from thirty two to forty-five. But never before do they remember that the thermometer has never heretofore exceeded a week in duration. Yet for thirty days we children of the sun have been visited by almost uninterrupted frosts. The ice remains undisturbed in the streets—the portion melted by the sun during day is again solidified at night. Blue noses and features pinched by cold rob our Creole beauties of half their charms. People go about muffled in furs like Siberians, and as heat and cold are relative terms, New Orleans may be truly said to be Siberia to them. No wonder that antique relic "the oldest inhabitant," shakes his head, and hints that the axis of the earth has been disturbed, or that we are slowly drifting to the Northern Pole.

We wonder if this prolonged cold will ever cease. If one could wallow naked in December's snow, by thinking on fantastic summer's sun," we would bid old Hyems gather together his fiercest blasts, and map our fingers at their howling; but as we haven't yet learned so completely to control matter by mind, we content ourselves with patience and cold, and pray for their speedy disappearance.

LOSS OF THE BARQ SAMUEL J. PETERS.—The ship *James Hovey*, Capt. Robbins, from Waldoboro', Me., arrived last evening, having on board Capt. Smith, three seamen, and a boy belonging to the brig *Samuel J. Peters*, which vessel cleared at the Custom-house on the 16th inst. for Havana with a full cargo of lard and provisions; went to sea on the 18th, and at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, came in collision with the ship *James Hovey*, (a dense fog prevailing at the time) and was sunk in three minutes! The *Hovey* struck her amid ships, and went completely over her. Alex'r. Hanson, the mate, and five men were drowned.

The *Hovey* lay by the scene of the disaster until noon, when the weather became clear, but not a vestige of the vessel could be seen. The *Hovey* sustained damage by the collision to the amount, it is supposed, of $4,000.

The *Samuel J. Peters* was built at Baltimore about two years since, was owned by Messrs. R. DeVisser & Co., of this city, and was in every respect a splendid vessel of her class, and was valued at $14,000.

The *Peters* was insured in the Sun Mutual Insurance office, and the cargo in the Orleans Insurance office.

FANNY FERN—into Mrs. Sarah Payson Willis—was married a few days ago to Mr. JAMES PARTON, of New York. Fanny is the biographer of Horace Greeley, and has considerable talent. A correspondent says that a new issue of Fern Leaves may be shortly expected. It is thought they will make more noise in the world than the first.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1856. Our thanks are due the publication agency, Richards, C. A., Boston, Gamaliel J. H. Stark, No. 69 Canal street, for a copy of this valuable repository of useful knowledge.

SUPERBOND MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I entered this session which marks at once the close of a long and laborious term of the ministration of my official relations to the State, a fitting one to tender you a cordial greeting to the first delegation assembled to represent my fellow-citizens of the people for the high trust which they confided to me and which I am now about to surrender. I belong to the unpretentious class of Democrats, who, tempered by the indulgence which is due to the imperfections of human nature, have hitherto always adhered to and endeavored to advance the best interests.

It is with deep mortification that I am compelled, by an imperative sense of duty, to call your attention to certain features of the political history of our State during the past year. It is almost needless for me to say that I refer to the scenes of intimidation, violence and bloodshed which marked the late general elections in the city of New Orleans. The facts are too recent, too public, too notorious, to require that I should describe them anew, and display them before you in all their hideous deformity. It is my humble opinion, the Legislature would disregard its plainest and most obvious duties to the honor of the State and of our republican institutions, if it did not exert its utmost powers to prevent the repetition of outrages which tarnish our national character and sink us to the level of the anarchic Republics of Spanish America. The evil must be crushed at once and before it has taken root, by the most potent and energetic means. Before the late general elections, no one would have admitted even the possibility that a bloody thirsty mob could have attempted to overawe any portion of the people of this State, in the exercise of their most valuable rights.—But what would then have been denied, even as a possibility, is now an historical fact. These great public crimes were not only committed, some in midday light and in the presence of hundreds of persons; but they have thus far escaped punishment. The question is—Shall a repetition of them take place?—which invites the further question—If the corporation of New Orleans is unable or unwilling to protect the citizens of the State, living within its limits, in the exercise of their political franchises, is it not the imperative duty of the State to extend that protection? I shall not stop to inquire what class of citizens have suffered from these acts of violence. Their effects reach beyond their immediate objects. Crime is so disingenuous and cowardly, that assassination of a political opponent at the polls, will soon become the assassin of any other of his fellow-citizens. The banded ruffians who drove one class of our citizens from the ballot-box two months ago, may this year or the next, deprive another class of their franchise, if their interests or the interests of their employers should require it. I commit the entire subject to your wisdom and patriotism. It is the most important in its nature and general bearings which can engage your attention.

During the past summer, our fellow-citizens, in common with those of several of our sister States, were subjected to the desolating visitation of the yellow fever, raging in New Orleans and spreading from there to the most remote parts of our territory. The system of Quarantine established under the law passed by the last Legislature could not, it is clear, affect in any manner the course or spread of the disease. But the question of utility to prevent the introduction from abroad of that or any other malignant and contagious epidemics, such as small-pox, Chagres and ship fever, is by no means determined by the experience of the last year. The expense of establishing and organizing the system have already been defrayed: it will remain for you to decide whether it should be continued upon an economical footing, and with such modifications as experience may have indicated and the freedom of commerce may require, or whether it should be abolished altogether. I do not think it proper that I shall claim to say, that I have endeavored to discharge the duties which have devolved upon me with a view to the advancement of their best interests.

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Turning from the consideration of these unpleasant topics, I am gratified to have it in my power to state, that at the commencement of the term of office of my distinguished successor and of your Legislative session, the condition of the State is one in which the elements of prosperity largely predominated. The agitation of the Internal Improvements undertaken during the first year of my administration, have been steadily advancing to completion, and have realized in part some of the advantages which were expected of them. The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad has been pushed beyond the limits of the State. The New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad now unites Algiers with Tigerville, over a distance of eighty miles. In two months, at the most, it will meet tide-water navigation on Bayou Boeuf, by which its usefulness and the value of its stock will be very considerably increased. I have no official information concerning the progress of the Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad; but I am assured that several sections of that line have been placed under contract, and are being vigorously prosecuted. When these works shall have been completed, it will be easy to perfect, at a comparatively small expense, the means of cheap and rapid intercommunication throughout the State, and to place every portion of our territory in convenient proximity to the capital and the metropolis.

The refusal of the last Legislature to pass the necessary appropriations for the Swamp Land Board of the Commissioners to enter on duties during the past year to complete the works already contracted for or commenced. It is not for me to inquire into the motives which prompted the Legislature to adopt this course of action. If the Commissioners had forfeited their confidence, the remedy was at hand, clearly pointed out by the 97th Article of the Constitution. If the system was obnoxious to them, it was competent for them to have the Board pointed out by the Constitution, and to alter or amend it. But, I cannot withhold the expression of my conviction, that the suspension of that branch of the public service has resulted in material injury to the prosperity and advancement of the general interests of the State. Besides the loss of time—of a most favorable season for the completion of works of drainage—the works already done, which were but in part, and the system, to be strengthened and consolidated by every new step taken in the same system, have, in many places, suffered from their invasion.

There has been some difference of opinion as to the mode of appointing the Commissioners. I, for one, was made a bitter foe of the Legislature to render these officers elective. The policy or expediency of such a change is, to say the least, very doubtful. In those large parts of Parishes of the State which stand in most need of the attention of the Commissioners, are precisely the very parts where the voters are in the least numerous. Can it be doubted a moment, that if the Commissioners of the Board of Swamp Lands depended upon the suffrages of the people for their election, they would apply the funds to those portions of their respective Districts which were the most populous and not to those in which they were most necessary? The temptation would be too strong to be resisted. It is probable results would be, that instead of increasing the capacity of the State to receive the emigration of the Northern States, the institution has met its expenses with its own funds, and has in its coffers a handsome surplus of twenty thousand dollars.

A subject which has elicited much interest from past Legislatures and their constituencies, and which will, doubtless, claim your serious attention, is that of the Public Printing. The importance of requiring that all laws, and whatever charges are contained in the law relative to Public Printing, should be printed as well as published at the seat of government, is too evident to need a lengthy comment. Indeed some of the provisions of that Act (see Sect. 7, p. 294—Acts of 1835) cannot be otherwise complied with. The consolidation, and even the necessarily strict and faithful adherence to the law, so as to adapt its workings to the wants and convenience of the public service and the State government, becomes more apparent, in view of the decision lately made by the people, giving permanence to the establishment of the seat of government at Baton Rouge.

The wild spirit of fanaticism which has, for many years, disturbed the repose of the country, has steadily increased in power and influence. It controls the councils of several States, nullifies the laws of Congress enacted for the protection of the rights of property, and resists the execution of them even to the shedding of blood. It has grown so powerful that it now aspires to control the Federal Legislature. The fact can no longer be concealed, however much it may be regretted. The slave holding States are warned in time; they should be prepared for the issue. If it must come, the sooner the better. The time for concessions on our part and compromises has past. If the Union cannot be maintained upon the just and wholesome principles of the Constitution, concessions and compromises will only retard its dissolution, not save it.—They have had, thus far, no other result than to encourage attack and to increase the numbers of the abolitionists. I would, if I were permitted, be premature to suggest practical measures of resistance or retaliation. The present session of Congress will develop fully the plans of that party. Your own action must depend, in a great measure, upon the course which they shall pursue. The responsibility will be upon them, and they have forced us, in defense of our most sacred rights, of our honor, and of our very existence, to resort to extreme remedies.

P. O. HEBERT.

MLLE PARODI.—This young lady is a discriminating critic, who is now giving a series of concerts in Mobile, Intends, we are glad to learn, to give one more concert in this city next week. Her concert night next, she is to give our friends of Baton Rouge an opportunity of hearing her.

DECREASE IN POPULATION.—Portsmouth, Va., on the breaking out of the recent pestilence contained a population of 14,000, of which 1,200 at least have died, and about 4,800 are among the missing—i. e., have not returned. The population of Norfolk at the same period was 18,000, of which 2,700 have died, and there are still nearly 6,000 not returned. A desolation, all things considered, far exceeding in its result the great plague of London.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. FILLMORE.—Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney-General for the United States, in the course of a legal argument recently made before the U. S. Supreme Court, paid Mr. Fillmore a very high compliment.

Mr. Cushing paid this tribute as due to one who had left in his own office marks of the highest integrity and ability. Coming from these evidences of ability and character were made most apparent in the records of the Attorney-General's office.

We beg leave to remind our readers of Geo. Palfrey's auction sale THIS DAY, of English Cracknell Biscuits, Scotch Herrings and fresh Salmon, just received, and well assorted grocery will also be sold. All without limit or reserve—by order of Court—for succession of Robert Morrison. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 27 Camp street.

Telegraphic Items.

UTICA, Jan. 14.—At 7 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the store No. 56 Genesee street, in this city, which, with its contents, were wholly consumed. The flames communicated to Thurber & Seward's bookstore, C. A. Yates's wholesale clothing store, Wescott & Hammond's hat and fur store, and an adjoining building known as the New York store. A large amount of goods was saved, but the aggregate loss cannot be less than $75,000.—The store where the fire broke out was filled with the stock of P. V. Kellogg & Co., wholesale clothing dealers, and goods of W. C. Wilcox, dry goods merchant, which firms had just taken possession of the building only a few hours before the fire broke out. Mr. Wilcox's loss is about $35,000. All the property destroyed was insured, but to what extent is not yet known.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—The store on Main street, occupied by Mr. Sutia, dealer in daguerrian materials, and Messrs. Pratt & Allen, hardware merchants, together with the store adjoining, occupied by Messrs. Mavin, Clark & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, were consumed by fire this morning. Mr. Butt's loss is about $12,000, insured for $6,000; loss of Messrs. Pratt & Allen, $22,000, insured for $15,000; Mavin, Clark & Co.'s loss, $70,000, insurance $50,000. The shoe store of Randell & Co., in the vicinity, was damaged to the extent of about $5,000.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—A violent snow storm has raged here since Saturday night, and still continues. The snow lies at an average depth of about two feet six inches. The roads, as far as heard from, are passable.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14.—Snow to the depth of twelve inches has fallen here since Saturday night. The railroads are yet in working order.

Further by the Steamer.

Galignani's *Messenger* says that the Piedmontese government is preparing additional forces for a new campaign. The Minister of War is said to have given orders for a corps of ten thousand men to be got ready without delay.

Dates from Constantinople to the 17th bring intelligence of the breaking of the Crimean Submarine Telegraph line by stormy weather, which still continued.

Four merchant vessels had been thrown on the Crimean coast, and three hundred lives had been lost by shipwreck at the mouth of the Danube.

Several English gun-boats were still cruising in the Sea of Azoff, destroying the Russian fisheries.

Gen. Williams and the other prisoners taken on the fall of Kars by the Russians, have been released.

Omar Pacha has defeated the Circassians on the Kuban.

Gen. Schwartzenberg has arrived at Bucharest, and is expected to assume the command of the Austrian forces.

The Russians, on taking possession of Kars, found there three hundred persons wounded, and two hundred and fifty corpses.

The retrograde movement of Omer Pacha toward Redoubt Kale, had been condemned.

The quarrel at Kertch between the Allies and Ottoman troops and the Turks had ceased.

At the Paris Bourse on the 9th the news from Kertch took place, because on the 10th a more cordial tone had been spread upon it.

By Telegraph.

Transcribed for the New Orleans Bee.

By the National Line.

Louisiana Legislature.

THIRD DAY.

SENATE.—The President decided that the members whose seats are contested are not entitled to a vote. This decision was appealed from, but was sustained.

An act giving the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in New Orleans for a Marine Hospital, passed both Houses; as did also an appropriation bill for the contingent expenses of the Legislature, to the amount of $1,000.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brice, of New Orleans, asked and obtained leave of the House to enter a protest against the territory laid before the Committee on Contested Elections, affecting the seats of himself and Mr. Shields. His protest was afterwards embodied in a resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Simmons, was laid on the table.

A joint resolution appointing Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, for the counting the votes for the last election for State officers, was adopted.

A resolution granting the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives to Parodi for a concert on Tuesday evening next, also passed.

Notice of numerous bills were presented, after which the House adjourned until tomorrow, at 11 o'clock.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

[By the National Line.]

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Royal mail steamship *Africa* has arrived, bringing three days later advices than those of the *America*.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON.—The market is dull, but prices are unchanged, although some circulars report a decline of ¼d. to ½d. The sales for three days previous to the sailing of the steamer amounted to 18,000 bales, of which exporters took 1,000 and speculators 1,000.

FLOUR.—In Flour, there is an improved demand, with an advance of 6d.

CORN.—White Corn remains steady at our quotations. Yellow is firm, with an upward tendency.

WHEAT.—The demand is better, and we notice an advance of 1d. over our last quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions are generally unchanged. Pork, Beef and Bacon are quiet, with but little doing. Lard is quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

There is a still further decline in Consols, and our last quotation is at 86¾.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Affairs are generally unchanged. We have nothing of importance from the Crimea or Asia, and the diplomatic operations are as doubtful and uncertain as before.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1856.

If we do not "live and learn," those who live here at the present time and attend the sessions of the House, will at least see new things, new customs, and new usages.—Giving to the Clerk all due credit,—and much is due to him for performing his duty as well as he has—one is at liberty to say that the condition of that body, without a head, as nearly resembles chaos, or "a school broke loose," as one thing can well resemble another. "In the course of the present chaotic state of the House," says the *National Intelligencer*, "some members have been seen stamping during the roll-call, to explain their votes. It is true, it adds variety to the matter, of whatever character, a great many things are said, but it will scarcely be allowable as a custom after the House shall have been organized." To such an extent has this practice prevailed, that it took about two hours on Friday to get through a single roll-call, so many were there to seize the occasion, and even take advantage, necessarily, of the allotted ten minutes in "defining their positions," making "personal explanations," or seeking opportunities for "explaining or defending some own against such attacks.

In all large assemblies of men, as well as of boys, disorder is inevitable without authority to compel them to preserve order. Men take liberties in crowds, and do things of which they would be ashamed among a few. Boys, in a school room, cannot be indulge in smoking very freely outside of the bar of the House, but within the Hall, a practice of long standing, which, if not sanctioned, at least its immemorial custom, as it is a breach of good manners, respect for the Chair, and a violation of the rules of the galleries, into whose faces their smoke directly ascends. I asked a gentleman from Maryland, who was a member here in 1825 and for years after, if it was not a fact that persons smoke within the walls of the Hall when he was a member? His reply was, "No, sir, and I think it would be considered such a thing. I verily believe he would have been driven out for his want of good manners. The practice is shocking, and outrages all propriety."

The House made but little progress in voting for the Speaker, on Friday. It was supposed that after their attempt to exhaust each other on Wednesday and Wednesday morning, the members would come to Thursday to reasperate, they would go quietly to voting on Friday; but so far from this, there was but a single vote for Speaker taken—that upon Banks and Mr. Richardson 70, Fuller 32, Pennington 7, scattering 6.

After this vote was given, Mr. Lindley, of Missouri, left the Hall, and made the remarks which had been made by his colleague (Mr. Caruthers), justifying his having voted for Fuller, and his determination to vote for Fuller, until he and his colleague having been elected as *Whigs*.

He regarded Mr. F. as conservative as any member of the House, and cons der of those who supported him, and those who were scattering their votes, as the only men who were battling against the establishment of sectional parties.

Mr. Zollickoffer said that, of the three principal candidates for Speaker, Mr. F. was the only one who had frankly and fully answered the questions that had been put to him, while Mr. Richardson had declined answering, as had also Mr. Banks.

Mr. Fuller proposed to revert to a great fundamental principle of our government—that candidates for office should frankly and fully answer the political questions the voters had a right to ask touching the principles involved in the election.

Mr. Z. then offered the following resolution, to-wit: *Resolved*, That in conformity with the fundamental principles of a great republican government, and the duty of all the United States of America, it is the duty of all candidates for political positions frankly and fully to state their opinions upon important questions of the day, which are called for necessarily when interrogated by the body of electors, whose votes they are seeking. A very long debate followed, in which it was charged the offering of this resolution and the taking of the ayes and noes upon it; but it was finally carried—155 to 38.

It was during the taking of the ayes and noes upon this resolution that so many ten minute speeches were made as to prevent the roll-call to about four hours. Under this resolution, interrogatories were yesterday propounded to Mr. Richardson. Mr. Banks, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Pennington, each of whom replied, except the latter, who respectfully declined, as he had not received any notice to the proceeding, having voted against the resolution.

For the replies of Mr. R. B. and Mr. F., I refer you to the *Globe*; as also for the interrogatories. Each gentleman replied in a manner perfectly satisfactory to those who had been dissatisfied with their votes, but that neither, as far as one can judge, either gained or lost a single supporter.

Some curious and pointed questions propounded seeming to members to border upon the absurd, Mr. Kennett, of Missouri, rose and said that the Republicans had put inquiries of the candidates whether they believed in a *neutral state*; and should they suggest that they should be further interrogated whether they believed that was a slave state or a free state? This proposition hit the House in its ticklish spot, and brought forth a shower of boisterous laughter, putting every body, save one member, in good humor, but having quite a contrary effect upon him. This was Mr. Barksdale.—I think—from Mississippi, who had just read some interrogatories which he wished to put to Mr. Banks touching his connection with abolitionists, and his belief as to the equality of the white and black races, &c., &c. Mr. K. supposing that Mr. Kennett's inquiry was intended to ridicule his own interrogatories, and annoyed at the merriment of the House, came across the Hall to the visible table, and read and broke back into a very excited and angry tirade, declaring that if Mr. K. intended to cast ridicule upon the interrogatories he had just read, he threw back the ridicule with scorn for it and its author—or words to that effect. His manner was extremely violent, and his voice loud and threatening. Cries of order! order! order! arose in every part of the Hall, and members gathered round Mr. B. to dissuade or restrain him. Mr. K. came and said he had no apology to make to the member from Mississippi, none whatever. He feared not his threatening manner. But he would say to the House that he had said what he did in a jocular spirit, though he intended no insult thereby to the House. He thought that some of the interrogatories propounded to the subject of Americanism sanctioned a little jocularity. Here the momentary *emeute* ceased.

After the candidates had responded, a vote was taken for Speaker, with the usual results, and the House adjourned.

For such that can be perceived, the election of a Speaker is now as far off as it was the first week of the session; the prospect of an election is even less bright than it then appeared to be, and yet six weeks of the session have passed away.

The impression is gaining ground that Frank Pierce will be nominated for President by the Cincinnati Convention; and, that, unless some means are found by which to unite the conservatives into a national party, to remove the sectional contest between them, he will be elected.

It is probable, indeed almost certain, that the republicans of the North will run their own candidate, who will not, of course, be supported by the Americans of the Northern States; and they to do it the best position of the American party cannot or will not unite and act together? By doing this, it will be in their power to elect their candidate to the Presidency; by failing to do it, they must be broken up and scattered. Northern Americans will never support Pierce, because he is upon the Georgia platform, or at least, the platform adopted by the American Convention which met in Richmond, with Mr. Pierce's friends in it, while nearly, and of which distinguished Judge Benjamin was President. While the Northern Democrats will be in a state of agitation and excitement, the Whigs will be quiet, and, if they can, will, by a judicious course, so shape their organization of Northern Whigs, as to make it a rallying point for the conservatives of the North, and, by a continuous adherence to the principles of the Constitution, and a faithful application of the laws, by public politicians in personal and party promotion, and in births to the Health, the institutions of slavery, and the prosperity of the Union.

What *American* is not willing to utter the declaration—to say that the abolition of the property question must cease, because it is in opposition to the interests of the whole country, subversive of Constitutional rights, and should exist longer to the disgrace of all parts of our glorious country, and calculated to weaken, if not finally to sever, the bonds of Union, and break up the fragments the most splendid republic that ever existed on the face of the earth? Let them *all* say this, and they, in a great measure, obviate the injury of sectional parties.

MARION BOUGE.

City Intelligence.

THE BALL LAST NIGHT AT THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—The grand dance given last night at the St. Louis Hotel, was the most brilliant affair of the season. Upwards of five hundred persons were in attendance, including the elite of the city, with the infirm and fairer Sex. Gentlemen have not spare, no fairy, no public hall in this city, at which there was a greater display of luxury and taste and elegant toilets. Quite a number of the ladies were present, among whom we noticed the Rochelleau, Governor Wickliffe, Col. Bragg, U. S. A., Lt. Hood, Gen. Pierce, Gen. Quitman, Judge Cage, Judge Cage, and others.

At 12 o'clock the company repaired to the two spacious dining halls of the Hotel, and sat down to a most sumptuous banquet, that had been prepared by the proprietor, Mr. Bouchard, and his lady, who, by the getting up of the ball, and the manner in which it was conducted, and the manner in which it was conducted, and the manner in which it was conducted