The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, April 5, 1853.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday, with dates from New York to the 30th, Washington to the 29th and Charleston to the 31st ult.

SESSION AT BATON ROUGE.

The Baton Rouge papers are somewhat better posted up in regard to the doings of the General Assembly, than the journals of our city. The former are published on the spot, and the Editors enjoy abundant opportunities of watching closely the proceedings of both branches, of noting their short-comings and remarking the spirit which animates them. We have commented more than once upon the extraordinary indolence and ineptitude for business that characterise the present Legislature. There is no doubt some ability among the members, but it is rendered very nearly useless by the utter lack of experience, and the absence of that practical sense, energy, tact and popularity which confer influence, and enable their possessor to accomplish important objects. The *Gazette* of Baton Rouge, in a more recent review of the proceedings of the Legislature, illustrates these views by a number of exceedingly pertinent queries. Since the opening of the session, asks our cotemporary, what have the two Rouges done? Take away the Swamp Land Bill, (then which we know of no more objectionable one,) the incorporation of the seven *Railroad-Bills*, and the passage of the census Bill, and what, we repeat, have they done? The first weeks were spent in a disgusting attempt to oust Mr BENJAMIN, legally and justly elected to the United States Senate, from his seat, or rather to prevent his taking it. And this effort scouted out of both Houses by an overwhelming vote, except the sole we have noticed, their time has been spent in merely drawing their four dollars a day. What has become of the Judiciary system of which so much was said—so many reproaches heaped up against its present inefficiency, upon which so many harangues were made? After a week's debate in each House, it remains precisely as it was before—undergoing change—nothing altered. What has become of the Bank tax system so much talked about before the election for the Convention and this Assembly? so far as any practical results are concerned, it is as far from completion now as when the session opened.

The *Sentinel*, it is true, has passed a general Free Banking Bill, after a good deal of trouble, but the committee from the House have reported one entirely different, and hereon will rise a discussion more violent and virulent than any which has preceded it. Two weeks hence and nothing will then have been done upon that subject.

What has become of the Registry Law, the passage of which is imposed by the Constitution? It remains untouched, upon the Speaker's table, and thus the plain requirements of the instrument under which the Legislature holds its session, will be entirely neglected.

What has become of the establishment of a Board of Public Works, also required by the Constitution? This mandate too has been passed idly by, and in its stead, and indeed in no very face, another organization has been established, entirely at variance with the intentions and even letter of the Constitution, and certainly in as outrageous disregard for the will and rights of the people.

What has become of the amendments to the Constitution? Absolutely nothing. And why? For the simple reason that since the report of the committee on the subject, several additional months, there has never been a sufficient number of members present to act upon them.

Here is a formidable catalogue of sins of omission. The *Gazette* might have continued its expose, by citing what the Legislature has done, as well as what it has left undone. To be sure, the list would be meagre enough, but on it would be here found protection to land forestalment, the tax to clerks of their Recorders with pleasure and irresponsible power over the police organization of the city of New Orleans—a measure which the Legislature adopted, not from the slightest motion of public good, nor because it was sought for by a single voter in the city, but purely and entirely as a measure of party, but purely and entirely as a measure of party consequence to the continued ascendancy of the Democratic party in New Orleans, and because to this momentous object all such trifling considerations as expediency right, justice, and good government were completely subsidiary.

But a day of reckoning will come, and the people will not be a second time cajoled and duped by Locofoco professions.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. VICTOR BERTHE for a copy of the Free Banking Bill with its amendments, as it passed the Senate.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

We learn with pleasure that the Stockholders of this Company are in many instances, paying up all their installments at once. Wherever this can be conveniently done, it should be attended to. The Stockholder obtains the advantage of a liberal discount, and the Company is enabled by a timely supply of funds to push forward the enterprise with increased energy and rapidity.

MR. MEAGHER'S LECTURE.—We have every reason to believe that the vast Hall of the Odd Fellows will be crowded to night, to its utmost capacity, to listen to the lecture to be delivered by the gifted patriot and eloquent orator, T. F. Meagher. The subject chosen for this lecture, is "Australia." A country which now attracts a more than ordinary share of attention.

CITIZENS' BANK.—We understand that the Citizens' Bank has received a large portion ov $763,777 77 of the $800,000 of State Bonds, which the institution engaged to return to the State Treasury to be cancelled. The remainder of the Bonds are on the way and will be received by one of the next steamers.

THE RACES.—The Races over the Metairie Course commence to day with a sweepstake for two-year olds, mile heats $300 subscription. For this there are seven entries.

The second race is a sweepstake for three year olds, one mile heats, for which there are six entries. The Course is now in tip top order, and the weather promises to be glorious—neither too warm nor too cool. There is every prospect therefore of an excellent day's sport.

☞ DINNER TO MOREAU GOTTSCHALK.—We had the pleasure yesterday of attending a dinner given by the friends of MOREAU GOTTSCHALK, in honor of the return of this distinguished artist to his native city. The entertainment which was got up in most luxuriant style, took place at the Perfect Union Lodge, in Rampart street. Mr. Chs. Rousseau presided, and was assisted by Messrs. O. Fistie, Jr., and A. Schreiber, as Vice Presidents. The guest of the occasion sat on the right hand of the President. After the main portion of the dinner had been discussed, the President proposed the health of LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK, whereupon Mr. Placide Canonge delivered a beautiful and appropriate piece of poetry composed for the occasion, and which will be found entire on our French side. The reading of this elegant composition was interrupted by frequent shouts of applause, and its conclusion, the great artist rose and expressed in a very neat and florid manner his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. We were compelled to leave before the real gayety of the evening had commenced, but we understand that the entertainment was kept up until a late hour, much to the pleasure of the numerous company present. The number of persons that sat down to dinner was about eighty, comprising many of our well known and most respected citizens.

☞ THE INFANT DRUMMER.—This little musical prodigy is about to leave our city for the West, after a successful and brilliant exhibition of his powers amongst us. We take pleasure in recommending him to the attention of the citizens of the various places he may visit.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new publications

Harper's Monthly Magazine, for April—a splendid number, full of interest and value, and enriched with capital illustrations.

Clara Moreland, or Life in the Far South West—a novel replete with interest and exciting adventure, from the pen of Emerson Bennett.

Putnam's Monthly Magazine—a remarkably good number.

To J. B. STEEL we are indebted for the following

Analysis of Dramatic and Oratorical Expression, developing the associative relations of the elements of the voice and gesture, and the adaptation of the English language in its orthoepical, syntactical and rhetorical structure, to voice and gesticulatory delineation. By J. A. Fowler. This appears to be a well arranged and carefully systematized work.

The Apalachian Primer and First and Second Reader—very good books for little children.

☞ We are responsibly invited to call the attention of buyers to the extensive sale of old Bourbon Whiskey, which takes place THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the splendid store of Messrs. Morphy & Hewlett, 104 Magazine street.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of dealers is called to the sale of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the store of Thornton & Co., 30 Magazine street, and Chartres corner Bienville, by Freeman & Co., Auctioneer's. Sale positive without reserve.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

NAMES.	1st Precinct.	2d Precinct.	3d Precinct.	4th Precinct.	5th Precinct.	6th Precinct.	7th Precinct.
CHIEF JUSTICE.							
C. Roselius	153	999	194	997	573	498	268 2177
T. Slidell	194	114	983	150	201	199	375 1516
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.							
1st District.							
A. M. Buchanan				992	984	366	262
T. H. Kennedy				200	238	978	785
G. Schmidt				12	17	16	44
E. Fenner				13	39	22	94
2d District.							
Strawbridge	85	80	60	124			969
Miles Taylor	305	154	300	864			905
J. C. Beaty	8	9	7	17			39
A. M. Gaines	96	106	77	108			411
Albert Dudley	3	6	10	12			31
Edward Rawle	94	18	17	65			124

SECOND DISTRICT.

NAMES.	8th Precinct.	9th Precinct.	10th Precinct.	11th Precinct.	12th Precinct.	13th Precinct.	14th Precinct.	Total
CHIEF JUSTICE.								
Thos. Slidell	566	107	93	251	462	910	207	1597
C. Roselius	336	150	129	155	121	207	49	1296
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.								
1st District.								
A. M. Buchanan	159	174	135	167	308	155	293	1396
T. H. Kennedy	384	116	74	124	95	173	48	908
G. Schmidt	17	8	10	10	14	28	8	98
Robt. Preaux	52	7	41	75	51	103	40	369

THIRD DISTRICT.

NAMES.	15th Precinct.	16th Precinct.	17th Precinct.	18th Precinct.	19th Precinct.	20th Precinct.	21st Precinct.	Total.
CHIEF JUSTICE.								
Thomas Slidell	256	112	71	193	99	171	51	883
C. Roselius	152	57	15	121	31	124	53	553
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.								
1st District.								
A. M. Buchanan	138	113	6	175	19	197	81	838
T. H. Kennedy	220	90	19	117	43	151	14	567
G. Schmidt	7	1	5	9	4	8	2	36
Robt. Preaux	53	7	8	31	8	25	11	143

Total majority—Slidell, 31
Buchanan, 295

Democratic Reverence for the People.

The following letter will put the public in possession of a fact, of which we were heretofore ignorant. The latter was not intended for publication, but we inquire it is time to employ another method of laying the circumstances to which it refers. It is demonstrated beyond denial or disproof, that the Democratic Legislature of Louisiana did not dare to submit their infamous bill relative to the Police of New Orleans, to the verdict of the citizens. The bill was converted for the measure of party purposes, and its object for the measure of party purposes, and its object having been effected, it would have been signally repudiated. Such is the Democratic love for the people!

BATON ROUGE, April 4, 1853.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BEE.

Gentlemen—In looking over your paper of the 31st I notice in your editorial remarks, that you allude to the passage about a week ago, of the bill to amend the City Charter by the present Legislature. I have not seen that your paper, nor any other in New Orleans has taken any notice of a *proviso* which was proposed to the bill on its final passage in the Senate on which you were invited to vote. I therefore *invite* the attention of your readers—the Democratic *all* voting yes.

The proviso was that proposed by Dr. Taylor, a Senator from St. Charles and Jefferson, requiring the bill to be submitted to the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans, and not to become a law unless it obtained a majority voted in that election. The war rarely a very fair proposition. A Whig Legislature last year submitted the New Charter to the vote of the people, but a party proviso was attached to it, that it should be refused by a minimum party vote, to submit the bill with the amendments to the charter to the same test. I think the good people of New Orleans should be informed through the public prints of the real aim of the Democratic majority in this Legislature, and why rise to a matter so much concerning them, and with this view, I put you in possession of the facts.

Respectfully,

☞ We learn with sincere regret that BENJAMIN VAN OSBERN, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of New Orleans, was unfortunately drowned a short time ago by the capsizing of a skiff, in which he was proceeding to dress'em, from the opposite side of the river. Mr. VAN OSBERN had a host of friends in our city, who will mourn his melancholy and premature fate.

Extra Session of the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

Mr Hunter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, at its next annual session, the average prices annually of bar iron, merchantable, manufactured by rolling; bar iron, merchantable, manufactured by hammering; bar iron, hammered, manufactured by rolling; bar iron, rolled; railroad iron, manufactured by rolling, and pig iron, for the last ten years preceding 1853, in the foreign market of producers of imports. Also, the average price, annually, of the same descriptions of iron at New York and Pittsburg, for the same period, together with the charges for freights, insurance and commissions.

Mr Hunter explained his object in offering the resolution. It was, he said, with a view of ascertaining whether the present tariff system of duties operated oppressively upon the consumers of iron, by fixing a price beyond which no charges should be made. Having all the information upon this subject at their session, they could legislate understandingly.

Mr Broadhead expressed his regret that the Senator did not support such a proposal concerning sugar, wherein he voted to exempt raw sugar from duty.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr Shields, it was resolved that there be paid to Robert Beale, late sergeant at arms, out of the contingent fund, his salary up to the end of the present fiscal year.

Mr Walker offered a resolution, proposing that the Senate meet hereafter at ten o'clock in the morning, saying that the Senate must now just as the Cabinet come out of session; and it was necessary for Senators to transact business with the heads of Departments, which they could not now do for the reason stated.

Objections were made to the consideration of the resolution.

The Senate ordered the purchase of a thousand copies of Ringgold's maps of the survey of the Pacific, and then went into an executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

A Washington letter in the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* says:

The Treaty with Great Britain for the mutual conveyance of the letters of the two countries, country to hold real estate in the other, is a very important measure. It met with some opposition yesterday, but it may be ratified to day, or postponed until next session. The treaty would, it is believed, bring a considerable amount of British capital into this country for investment. Real estate, indeed, all over the United States, will increase in value, together with the increase of population and of facilities of communication.

The prompt appointment of Mr. Slidell as minister to Central America, shows that the administration is quite as willing as the British government is, to settle all the differences between those States, and thus to secure the speedy construction of the contemplated Nicaragua Canal, upon the scale originally intended.

A report was current in Washington that the Japan expedition is at once to be countermanded, as useless and inexpedient at the present time. Useless, because wholly inefficient to compel Japan to open her ports, and there is no reason to believe she will listen to more polite arguments than force—and inexpedient at the present time, when the state of Europe may at any moment require all our small navy for the protection of our commerce.

The exploration of Behring's Straits, is also to be postponed. The administration is to be practical in its character, and so far as the President is concerned, nothing will be undertaken without full means to reasonably insure success We trust both of these reports are unfounded.

THE GARDINER.—On the 28th ult., the investigation was resumed. Captain Hunter was further examined relative to the visit to Lagunillas. He testified that the roads were so shockingly bad there that steam engines large as those used for original using a mine could not be carried into the place even in pieces. But having superintended the construction of steam engines, and being acquainted with the country, he was satisfied, upon cross examination that parts might be so constructed as to be carried there upon the backs of mules.

Jacob Sanchez, of Navarro, one of the wealthiest land proprietors in Mexico was called for the purpose of proving the signature of the Governor of New Leon, certifying to the signatures and seals of the Judges of Mexico to papers filed by Dr Gardiner to be forgeries. Mr. Bowen was sworn as interpreter, but before anything of consequence was testified, the defence raised an objection that the prosecution had no right, upon this trial, to offer evidence that these papers were forgeries. The point was debated until the hour of adjournment.

☞ In the Circuit Court at Washington, Major Tochman moved the Court to order an execution against the sureties of Col. Bomford in the Kosciusko case, as directed by the Supreme Court. The defendants asked for a delay of the order for three weeks.

The Court said that the Supreme Court had left them no discretion but to direct the order which they did, in accordance with the prayer of Major Tochman. The sum is $60,000, exclusive of interest, and the order would be entered for the sum of Major Tochman, besides $6,000 for the expenses and costs delayed by him.

THE FRANKLIN'S NEWS.

The steamer *Franklin*, from Havre, via *Cowes*, arrived at New York, on the evening of the 30th ult., with dates from Liverpool to the 15th inst.:

The American reached the Mersey on the 14th. The propeller *Andes*, when three days out, sprung a leak and put back. She was discharging a part of her cargo to repair.

ENGLAND.—An explosion occurred at a colliery in Monmouth on the 12th, killing twelve persons.

FRANCE.—A republican assembly occurred at Paris on the 14th, at which nearly 20,000 men were congregated and marched in procession at the funeral of Madame Raspail, the wife of the celebrated State prisoner of that name. A detachment of cavalry and an immense police force were present, and prevented any speeches over the grave.

ITALY.—The town of Cremona had been placed in a state of siege, in consequence of a sentinel being killed.

It is stated that Massini escaped on board an English frigate. He is supposed to be secreted somewhere in Piedmont.

AUSTRIA.—An American lady had been arrested at Heidelberg, charged with having revolutionary pamphlets in her possession. She was direct from America.

Marshal Haynau, of infamous memory, died at Vienna on the 14th inst.

SWITZERLAND.—Switzerland was still greatly agitated in consequence of Austrian measures, and it was feared some collisions would take place.

INDIA.—The Overland Indian mail had arrived at London, with Calcutta dates of February 5th, Bombay February 12th, and China January 12th.

The new revolution in Ava is confirmed. The King of Burmah had been deposed by his brother. The English Ambassador had set out for the Capitol.

Commerce in India was active.

The Australia mail packet Australian had put back for the fourth time leaky. She sprung a leak in the bay of Biscay, and was only saved from foundering by the constant exertions of the crew and passengers at the pumps.

CHINA.—Advices from China state that the rebellion was making rapid headway.

Trade was generally inactive, but large sales of Teas had been made at an advance in greens and Congous.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices to January 10th state that the yield of gold was greater than ever. At the various diggings 100,000 men were working, averaging each 10 ounces per week.

Trade was brisk and prices sustained, except for Flour.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A flying machine called the Aeroport, invented by Mr. Porter, is now exhibiting in Washington City, the *Republic* says:

To see this miniature, sylphlike vessel, with its gay and airy saloon filled with automaton passengers, looking out at the windows, actually elevated in the atmosphere, and paddling its way in any direction by steam power, according to the dictates of its own helm, tends to strengthen the hope that the untiring projector of this means of mid navigation may succeed in bringing it to a practical result. Mr Porter appears to be sanguine on the subject, and the principle can be constructed, capable of making an trips to California and back in a week, carrying a hundred passengers, at a cost of one hundred dollars a berth, realizing a snug profit on the investment. Experiments upon a large scale will, however, be at prove the practical utility of this model of navigation.

The maiden name of the late Mrs FILLMORE was Abigail Powers, she being the youngest child of the late Rev. Samuel Powers. She was married to Mr. FILLMORE in 1826, and has left a son and daughter to mourn her loss.

Advices from Antigua state that a boat containing seven of the crew of the ship *Golden Grove*, recently burnt at sea, had arrived at that port. Much anxiety had been felt as to their safety.

It is scarcely fair, says an English print, to repeat the very delicate inuendoes respecting the condition of the Empress Eugenie. Physiologists may perhaps be able to explain the circumstance, but to an unbelieving public it does seem odd that, at the present moment, the Princess of Britain, Spain, Portugal, Greece and France, should exhibit symptoms so remarkably similar.

We learn from the St. Landry *Whig*, that on Monday, the 28th inst., the negro man Ben, who stabbed his master, Mr. Rosemond Dupuet, on the night of the 3d instant, near Monteville, and tried to kill his overseer, Mr. Peter, Day, Hi. Bell and F. C. Kaufman, and ten freeholders, and was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 8th April.

A catfish was caught in the river Mississippi a few days ago, which weighed 114 pounds!

A singular incident occurred in our city on Tuesday, (says the Macon *Journal and Messenger*,) about 11 o'clock, A. M. It had been noticed for several days past, that the South eastern wall of the First Baptist Church had bulged near the ground, and on Friday morning last, a portion of it, about ten feet in height and width, fell into the alley on which it is located. No serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the building, and the wall was being re built. Yesterday morning, however, the danger became evident, the appearance of the crack at the end of the building had retired from them, and the workmen from their labor on the wall.

A considerable number of people were present watching the result, when the entire end, with about twenty feet of the front and back walls and roof, tumbled to the ground. No personal injury was sustained by any one. A valuable stock of Groceries in the lower story, owned by T. C. Dempsey, is under the ruins. Eight rooms, in the second and third stories, with valuable furniture, generally belonging to the occupants, are destroyed. The accident is probably owing to the long continued rains, and the nature of the soil formerly a pond on which this end of the building was located. It has been erected about 25 years.

We see by the tone of the Catholic and Protestant press in the city of New York, that the appearance of Father Gavazzi, as a lecturer upon the practices of the Church of Rome, is to lead to a good deal of agitation, and, perhaps, to something bordering upon excitement. He delivered the first of his course of lectures on the 28th ult., to a crowded audience.

Miss Greenfield, the "Black Swan," was to give a concert at Metropolitan Hall, last Thursday evening.

The executive committee of the American Tract Society, has completed the appropriation of $20,000 for operations in foreign countries.

Jack Stevens, the alleged Portsmouth, (Va.,) bank robber, and some half dozen other robbers, arrived in Philadelphia, on Friday evening, and on officer Mickle attempting to arrest him he deliberately fired a pistol at him, inflicting a severe wound on the hand. Two other officers, however, immediately secured him, although he made use of a knife in the struggle. In default of $50,000 bail, to answer for assault with intent to kill, he was committed.

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler is fast recovering from his recent illness.

Carson Emmons, awaiting sentence in the Philadelphia prison for the murder of Christopher Sochan, has confessed that the murder was perpetrated by his accomplice, Cayle, while he was with him, precisely as testified to on the trial.

The particulars of the recent outrage on the American flag by a Spanish vessel appears to be as follows: Capt. Sterling, of the schooner *Manchester*, of Baltimore, which arrived at New York on the 25th ult., from Kingston, reports that on the 13th inst., off the island of Cuba, and about twenty miles east of San Antonio, he was boarded by twelve armed men, under the command of a negro second lieutenant, from a Spanish cruiser of twelve guns, who took possession of the vessel in spite of his remonstrances, and carried her inside the reef there. They then demanded the schooner's papers, which the captain had to take on board the cruiser for examination. They also broke open the hatches, and took out about a third of the schooner's cargo, consisting of boiling nay, ammunition or guns on board, put it back again. This was done after the papers were examined and found correct. After detaining her twenty-four hours, anchored close under their guns, the schooner was allowed to proceed and get out of the reef the best way she could. This, however, was not allowed, until Capt. S. had promised to pay a demand of thirty dollars for safely piloting him inside the reef. The only excuse given for this wanton injustice, was their suspicion of her being bound to Cuba with arms for the revolutionists.

Spring, the condemned murderer, is said to be now perfectly prostrated, and can with difficulty partake of enough food to sustain life He still persists in his innocence, and alleges that his son knows where the stolen gold is. It is also said that the son has stated within a day or two that his father sometime since went to the store of Mr. Maroney, for the purpose of killing Mrs. M.

The arrangements for the internal management of the Crystal Palace exhibition are very nearly completed. The general superintendence has been confined to Captain Dupont and Captain Davis of the Navy.

Bowen & McNamee have sold their marble dry goods establishment to a new banking concern. The price is said to be $295,000. Four years since the same property was purchased for $75,000!

Later notices from Australia do not confirm the report of a falling off in the yield of gold; on the contrary, the excitement was increasing. The produce was about £1,600,000 per month. Two Government escorts, bringing 40,000 ounces had just arrived at Sydney. A vessel, the Memnor, had just sailed for London with 44,700 ounces.

The newly New York commissioners sent in on the 30th ult., Wm. Wicker Raymond, Postmaster at West Point, which was unanimously confirmed, and Bicknell, Navy Agent at New York, which was referred. Mr Bicknell's and Belknap's nominations were sent in, and the confirmations were of course interrupted.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A frightful accident befel the passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the 27th ult., at a point 76 miles West of Cumberland, part of the train ran off at a curve on a high embankment, and the two hindmost cars containing some forty persons, were precipitated down the slope. By this catastrophe, Mr. Daniel Holt, of the firm of Holt & Maltby, one of the most esteemed and enterprising citizens of Baltimore, and four other persons were instantly killed, and several others injured—two or more fatally and others seriously.

The passenger train which left Mr. Holt dead, was composed of the mail car, a second class passenger car, and a baggage car. The latter, which was literally shattered, was the only one which remained on the track. The mail car was thrown down the embankment, and the second car, in which Mr. Holt was riding, was precipitated down the slope, and rolled over and over. The mail car was literally shattered to fragments, and the second car was broken in two. The baggage car was thrown down the embankment, alternately on the ceiling, side and floor.]

☞ The Emperor Louis Napoleon has recently nominated eighteen new Senators of France. The Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says:

The Peerage of Louis Philippe furnishes two of the new Senators, M. Lebrun and the Marquis de Laplace. Their selection has been looked upon as a good one, although it has taken the public by surprise. M. de Boissy is only distinguished by the ultra and execrative liberal antecedents of his political career, and by the fact that he was the intimate friend and boon companion of the famous Count Guerriol, to whom Byron has given immortal notoriety, and who now figures in the most brilliant circles of Paris as the husband of Mme. de Boissy. After wanting almost forty years, Capt. Dore, of the French Navy, (of whom you probably never heard before,) has at last got his promotion to the rank and station he was so long in obtaining, and obtained the reward of his fidelity to Napoleon I., after final defeat in 1815. Finding it impossible to escape to England, he remained with the Exciles at Brandon that was blockading the port of Rochefort. Napoleon was about to trust himself to Capt. Dore's protection, when he was induced to land in the disguise of a common sailor he was to navigate alone, to run the fallen Emperor through the British fleet. Napoleon refused, and Capt. Dore, say the official journals, prevented the execution of this edict, and the Emperor was constrained to give himself up to the Commander of the Bellerophon. For this proof of devotion to the cause of the fallen monarch, Capt. Dore was dismissed from the navy by Louis XVIII., and was only restored to favor by Louis Napoleon III. It is good policy on the part of the Emperor not to forget such service. It is by no means impossible that before the close of the session he may have need of similar devotion for himself.

A NORTH PENNSYLVANIAN.—The following closing passage of Mr. EDWARDS's fine speech in the Senate, on the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, is one of the most polished and beautiful pieces of eloquence we have met with for a long time. It sounds like those patriotic and burning invocations that from the lips of Clay and Webster were wont to awaken responsive echoes throughout the Republic:

"In our views of the glorious future that awaits our country, and the, we are too apt, perhaps, to turn our thoughts to its geographical extension as the measure and the index of progress, rather than to the correctness of their views, to a certain extent. It is necessary to the formation of the highest qualities of national character, that there should be confined to no extensive scale. They cannot be formed and exhibited within the bounds of a petty State. Neither, Sir, does this call for a vast territory, with the idea of collision with other powers, although it may, perhaps, by natural association, suggest it. But I think the true extent of territory, either for a great confederation is necessary, we shall not, in the natural order of things, have as much of it, and as rapidly, as the best interests of the country or the cause of liberty require.

"In the meantime, if we wish a real, solid, substantial growth, a growth which cannot by possibility be arrested, we must confine our legislative powers. we shall have it in twenty five years to our hearts' content; not by the geographical accession of territory, but by the particular development of the resources of Mexico, but by the simple, peaceful increase of our population. Have you considered, Mr. President, that this population, at the present rate of increase, will be multiplied on the sixth day of creation: 'Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth,' that this great law, in the natural course of events, will be fulfilled, and wrapped up in that—will give us, aided by foreign emigration, another American of living men equal to that which we now possess! Yes, Sir, so far as living men are concerned, it will give us all that the arm of Omnipotence could give us, if it should call up from the depths of the Pacific and join to our western border another America as populous as ours. And if, by any strange event, we are not to endeavor to extend our jurisdiction from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn, and take into the Union every State, every Government, and all those islands, that have been or may be settled by Anglo-Saxons, including your own, than you will have at the end of twenty-five years by the simple law of increase, and by immigration from Europe

"Sir, I shall not live to see it. My children may. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) is all human probabilities, will live to see it; and I sometimes think it more likely than he is impress his views of public policy upon its progress millions, and to receive from them in return the honors and rewards due to the successful pioneer and statesman. No insurance can either the honor or stable.

On Sunday, a fire was discovered in the Branch Cotton Press, on Tchoupitoulas street, but fortunately it was extinguished before much damage was done

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—At about half past 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a frame building on Levee street, between Toulouse and Conti, which resulted in the destruction of three frame dwelling houses on the immediate vicinity. The building was owned by a Mr. Richardson. Why the fire was set in light, the sparks were carried about two squares, and fell on the Star Planing Mills on Hercules street, owned by Mr. Geo. Benton. That extensive establishment, together with all the lumber it contained, the Tuscumbia Lumber Yard, which adjoined it, were, with the exception of a few piles of boards, entirely consumed. But the buildings were not burned, for leaving Hercules street, they caught fire to the gallery of a large double three story brick building belonging to Mr. W. Peyton, which with a two story house belonging to Mr E H Hayden, and another belonging Mr. Greer, were utterly destroyed. Several smaller buildings were also burned, and as the wind was high, it is marvel that the firemen arrested the further progress of the flames. The loss is between $30,000 and $40,000, partly covered by insurance.

CHILD'S ROOF FOUND.—The body of an infant, apparently born dead, was found on Sunday night, by Client Boulton, in front of a clergyman on Conti st. The body was wrapped up in a towel and a man's shirt. Who left it where it was, could not be ascertained.

PLANES.—Jean Polo, who keeps a carpenter shop on St. Philip street, between Burgundy and Dauphine, which had been stolen from him about a month ago, in the ship of Andre Wolfe, a rival tradesman. Jean Polo, named Andre's arrest, and feeling assured that the goods were plain against him, asked that he be dealt with according to law.

FOUR LEGS.—Three young men who went out hunting on Sunday, finding no other game, made a general and promiscuous slaughter of a nursery of thirty chickens which were held by their owners at enormous prices, in the second precincts of the olden Third. The young sportsmen were arrested, and it is thought that their day's gaming will prove a dear one.

FOUND DEAD.—A slave woman whose owner is said to reside on Common street, was yesterday found dead on Jackson street, Fourth District, near the Episcopal church. An inquest was held on the body, by Coroner Ader, and a verdict in accordance with existing facts was rendered.

CHILD RUN OVER.—James Woolfe, driver of cart No. 2, was arrested on Tuesday evening, in the Fourth District, on Levee street on a charge of having accidentally driven and seriously injured a child that was playing on the street.

ARSON.—Patrick O'Lane was yesterday arraigned before the Recorder and remanded for examination on the 8th inst, on a charge of being accessory to the burning of

INQUEST.—An inquest was yesterday held on the body of a man, name unknown, found floating in the river near the foot of Verdier street. Verdict "Drowned." The deceased appeared to be about 60 years of age. His hair was gray and he had on coarse pantaloons and a blue coat.

SERIOUS FIGHT.—Some of the dock hands on board of the steamboat Josiah Lawrence, got into a fight yesterday afternoon, and one of the men was thrown out across the abutment with a knife that his life is supposed to have been taken. He is arrested and taken to the Police Station House. One other man, named James R. J. Smith was too badly beaten to be arrested, and was carried home in a carriage. The fight is said to have been caused by some inexplicable provocation on a boy by one of the hands of the boat.

STABBING.—A man named Gaspar Shea, was arrested by officer Mickle, on Tuesday evening, in Richard's house, who had been arrested in pursuit for the offence.

FIGHTING.—Another pitched fight was gotten up yesterday at the corner of Bienville and Commandeur streets, between certain parties under unnatural influence, and which resulted in the usual number of bloody noses, &c.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A serious affray occurred on Friday night, between Mr. Hodgkins, a merchant of Bolivar county, Miss., and Mr. Wm. Lee, a planter of the same county, which resulted in the death of the latter. The parties had been on bad terms for some time, and had had several quarrels. On the night in question, Mr. Lee was passing the store of Mr. Hodgkins, when the latter fired upon him with a double barrelled gun, loaded with buckshot, killing him instantly. Mr. Hodgkins has since surrendered himself to the authorities.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

By the National Line.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

BATON ROUGE, April 4.

Both Houses met this morning at 10 o'clock. No quorum. They consequently adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock A. M.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

At the meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 31 of March, 1853, at which more than three-fourths of the stock was represented, the following preamble and amendments to the Charter of said Company were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Charter under which this Company is at present organized has been found defective in many of its provisions, affecting the general welfare of the Stockholders.

We the undersigned Stockholders in the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, at a called meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, held at the Office of the Company, in the city of New Orleans, in accordance with a requisition of Stockholders owning one fifth of the capital stock, and to our number of the Board of Directors of the Company, dated 28th Jan, 1853, "to take into consideration the propriety and policy of amending its Charter, and instructing its capital stock;" do hereby agree to and ordain the following amendments as a part of the Charter, and have affixed to our signatures a statement of the number of shares, and the amount of our subscriptions to said Company.

SEC. 1. That so much of it section 3d of said Charter, as fixes the capital stock of said Company, and the amount and number of its shares, be, and is hereby amended, and that the capital stock of the same shall be increased to six million of dollars, (\$6,000,000) divided into ten hundred and forty thousand shares of twenty five dollars each, to which end subscriptions may be received until the said capital shall have been made up, under the rules and regulations prescribed in the 8th section of the original act of incorporation, *provided* that the Board of Directors shall not call for more than three instalments of each 10 per cent. during any one year.

SEC. 2. That the words "to or near Thibodeaux" as they occur in the preamble of the Charter of said Company and "through and near Thibodeaux" in the second section of the same, and they are hereby stricken out, and the words "to the Bayou Lafourche" be substituted in lieu thereof in both sections, so that the line may be established as to adopt a more direct line of location if deemed advisable.

SEC. 3. The term of Directors to be elected on the third Monday of June 1853, as provided for in the sixth Section of the Charter of said Company, shall endure only until the first Monday of February 1854. Each subsequent Board of Directors shall be annually elected on the first Monday succeeding the third Monday of January, and shall continue in office until the first Monday of February of the following year, when the stipulations as to the failure to elect Directors, contained in the sixth section of the original Charter.

SEC. 4. All meetings of Stockholders called for the purpose of increasing or diminishing the capital stock of the Company, or for any of the purposes enumerated in the fifth Section of the Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to amend an Act for the organization of works of public improvement, and utility" shall be computed of persons holding, in their own right, or as agents for others the majority of the capital stock of the Company, of which *three fourths* shall be required in order to make valid, and binding any act or resolution of the meeting of Stockholders, the vote of a majority of the Stockholders present, and represented at such meetings, shall be sufficient for any act, except where still a majority of all the Stock were present and represented, *provided*, that if at any meeting of the Stockholders called for any of the purposes aforesaid, a majority in action fails with Section of Act of the Legislature above recited, a majority of stock should not be represented, then the Board of Directors shall at the next annual 11th March, 1853.

By order,
E. ROUSSEAU,
Cashier.

CHILD LOST

STRAYED or stolen from the house of Mr. Hall Planter Hilton, on the Bayou Road, a small black and white Newfoundland dog, answering to the name of Leo. Any person bringing him to the above address will be handsomely rewarded.

ap5 2t

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5th, 1853.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are notified that the Banking House and vaults will be closed against the acceptance of cash and its discharge on the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until 10th March, 1853.

By order,
F. ROUSSEAU,
ap5 5 Cashier.

Notice to Contractors.

New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Rail Road.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Company No 45, Camondelet street, corner of Bienville street, until the 1st of April next, for the construction of the Road from the City of New Orleans to the line of the State of Mississippi, including the Bridges and Culverts.

Plans and profiles will be ready for examination at the office, in New Orleans, and information can be had on the ground of the Assistant Engineers at Jackson and Pearl River.

JAMES CLARKE, Chief Engineer.

New Orleans, 5th March, 1853. mh26 1m

STOLEN

BETWEEN Canal and Bienville on Friday morning, the 1st April, sealed Envelopes containing Bank Bills on Chartres street, under the St. Louis Exchange, and addressed to Messrs. Hyde & Goddard, for the sum of $600. I will give a reward of one half of the above amount