THE DAILY BEE.
C. H. WHITMAN & Co. Proprietors.
S. DUTREMBLE, Editor. H. PLANT, M. DONOVAN.
Daily paper, (one year in advance) $15
Country paper, semi-weekly 5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. A subscriber receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber until he shall give notice and pay for the paper, unless the notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New-Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1859.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,894.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18.

USELESS COMPLAINTS.

Some of the political organs express unfeigned astonishment at the failure of the Democratic Caucus held at Washington to agree on a plan of retrenchment, and of opposition to an increase of revenue. The meeting of the 9th instant was the third attempt of the Democratic members of Congress to harmonize on the Tariff question. Like the two previous efforts, it resulted in an abortion. Although it was the most numerously attended of the different assemblages, not more than seventy members were present, or about half the entire Democratic delegations to both Houses. The Pennsylvanians kept aloof entirely, declaring that as they were in favor of an unqualified adoption of the Tariff, they would not commit themselves to any scheme of retrenchment; while several of those who attended the Caucus expressed themselves strongly in behalf of increased duties. The extreme Southern men alone stood up manfully for the present Tariff, and were uncompromising in their hostility to any change. So clearly, however, were they in the minority that their organ, the Washington *States*, despairs of success. It declares that the protectionists of Pennsylvania have achieved a decisive victory, and the Democracy are still further debauched by the embrace of another odious heresy. It is impossible, adds that journal, to intercept the result in Congress. The only chance was to bring the disciplina of party to bear upon the recusant members; but the Caucus has been so bunglingly managed as to recoil against its patrons. We repeat the prediction of a revision of the Tariff in the interests of the protectionists, and of an increase of taxation by the party which professes a peculiar aversion to imposing burdens upon the people.

There is no doubt of the apostacy of a portion of the Democratic party on the Tariff question; but it is painful to hear the complaints of the party organs, as if the fact had been utterly unknown to them. For the last ten years even, politician has been aware that Pennsylvania, with all her professions of attachment to Democratic tenets, has never surrendered the principle of a protective tariff; but, on the contrary, has usually repudiated every one of her representatives who ventured to vote with the orthodox members of the party on this point. With Pennsylvania, there are Congressmen from other Northern States who are committed to the Tariff—so that the Democrats have rarely been able to command a majority in the National Legislature in reference to this particular issue.

It is not, however, the Tariff alone which divides and distracts the Democracy, as the *States* will know—else why its lugubrious interrogatory the other day, "Have we a Democratic party amongst us?" and its negative response. We should be pleased to learn upon what fundamental policy the party is a unit? Is it on Cuba, or on territorial expansion, or on filibusterism, or on the Pacific railroad, or on the Union, or on internal improvements, or on slavery? Wherein does it agree? "Gentle shepherd tell us where."

One of these days the organs of the party in all directions will awake to the conviction that the Democratic party has ceased to exist as a national and homogeneous organization. That there is such a party in the South is true, and that there are Democrats everywhere is undeniable, but Democracy, as understood in the days of JACKSON and POLK, is no longer a power in the land.

FINE MUSIC IN STORE.—We take pleasure in announcing the arrival amongst us of the far-famed musical director of Jullien's concerts, M. Musard, together with the intrepid and indefatigable *impresario*, B. ULLMAN, and their agent, our old friend BOCCOR. These caterers for a music-loving public reached our city yesterday morning, with a view of preparing for the first of their grand concerts, which will take place on Wednesday evening next, 23d inst. M. Musard is expected in a day or two, and are composed of a number of very superior artistes, among whom we may mention Mme. LABORDE, M'lle POINSOT, Signora GUIONI, Mme. BERKEL; the far-famed basso Herr FORNES; the baryytone Signor FLORENZA; the tenors TAMAGO and LORINI; ANSCHUTZ, the great leader of the orchestra, with twenty of the *élite* of his musicians, and GRENVIS SATLER, the celebrated pianist. With such appliances and aids to boot, our citizens may expect a series of musical entertainments of a very high order.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY SOCIETY.—It should not be forgotten by our citizens that the celebration of the tenth anniversary of this society takes place at Odd Fellows' Hall to-night. Composed of a number of intelligent young gentlemen engaged in the active pursuits of business during the day, the society has for years held weekly meetings, at which poems, essays, recitations and debates have been delivered and carried on with great spirit and vigor. The exercises to-night, we understand, will be of a most brilliant and interesting character.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."—A. & E. EZEKIEL, No. 7 Exchange Place, have received No. 11 of this capital publication. Think of 16 pages of choice piano music for 10 cents!

THE MOBILE FIREMEN.—By a correspondence published in the Mobile papers we perceive that the officers of the New Orleans Fire Department have extended an invitation to their brethren in Mobile to unite with them in the celebration of their anniversary on the 4th March, by a supply of the Chief Engineer in Mobile is as follows:

MOBILE, February 14, 1859.

To I. N. Marks, Esq., President; John F. Gilmer, Chief Engineer; James Biggs, Chairman; and Gentlemen of the Committee of New Orleans Fire Department:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d ult., inviting myself, assistants and the officers and members of the Mobile Fire Department to join with the celebration of your coming anniversary on the 4th of March next, and should have replied at an earlier date, but preferred waiting the return of our Board of Officers in reference to the same. Trusting that the course I have pursued will meet with your approval, I now arise you of the acceptance of your invitation.

Washington Fire Company No. 8 having accepted an invitation from the City Council to occupy their engine house, will visit New Orleans as a company, in number about thirty men. Delegates from other companies will increase the number to about one hundred men.

Due notice will be given of the time of our leaving Mobile. Very respectfully,

JOHN F. JEWETT,
Chief Engineer M. F. D.

General Intelligence.

The telegraph announces that Mrs. Hartung, on trial at Albany for poisoning her husband, has found "guilty;" but adds: "She is young and handsome, and her case has excited the greatest sympathy."

"Whatever is done! Who believes a young and handsome woman" is ever going to be hanged in New York?

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "The English man-of-war on board of which Mr. Francis Key wrote the undying lines of the "Star-Spangled Banner," while a prisoner on her decks, and while she, among others, was engaged in the attack upon Baltimore, is now permanently moored in this port.

The Portuguese residents of New York, not to yielose the title of Portuguese, Scotchmen, French or Italian "nationalities," are going into the militia business, and have organized the first Portuguese company ever heard of in the United States.

Mrs. Anna Cooper, (*née* Harris) now a resident of Cincinnati, and a dweller in the immediate vicinity for several years, but formerly of New Jersey, claims to be a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Drake, who died in England in 1672, or thereabouts, and left an immense estate worth some $80,000,000, which, after passing through several generations, has at last been unable to find one of the family upon whom to bestow itself.

At a late *soirée* at Count de Kiesslef's, a new Polish waltz was introduced, in which each gentleman holds a glass filled with champagne, and the grand point is to go round the room without spilling the wine. Some young Russians displayed great address in performing this difficult feat.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Boston, February 8.—A desperate attempt was made to break jail at East Cambridge yesterday morning. A prisoner named Warmore threw black pepper into the eyes of his turnkey, who was engaged in distributing breakfast to two other prisoners, after which he rushed up and grabbed the keys, and undertook to draw him into his cell. The turnkey, however, recovered himself sufficiently to draw his revolver, and fired two balls into the culprit, who, for still retained his hold, choking the turnkey pretty severely. Assistance soon after arrived, when the prisoner was secured, and the ball fired by the turnkey extracted. The wound, upon examination, was found not to be a dangerous one.

TENNESSEE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—Richmond, Va., February 16.—The Whig State Convention met here this morning. Ex-Governor Pratt was chosen President. The Committee on Nominations reported for Governor, L. D. Campbell, of Hardin. The nomination was loudly cheered, and the report was adopted. The remaining nominations will be made to-morrow. The Convention is composed of highly respectable men, and most enthusiastic in evincing.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN'S MAILS.

MORPHY AND HARRWITZ.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The European mails brought by the steamship Indian to Portland have arrived in this city.

The English papers announce that another match at chess between Paul Morphy and M. Harrwitz is in contemplation.

Mr. Morphy has also undertaken to play twenty games of chess simultaneously without seeing the boards or men.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

Advance in Cotton—Decline in Consols.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., February 17.—The steamship Prince Albert, of the Galway line, arrived at this port this evening.

She left Galway on Saturday, the 5th inst., and brings seven days later news from Liverpool than we had by the America at Halifax.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 62,000 bales.

The sales on speculation were 7500 bales, and the sales for exportation were 2500.

All qualities of Cotton have slightly advanced since the sailing of the America.

Middling Orleans and Middling Mobile have advanced 1-16d. Fair Uplands have advanced 3-16d., and Middling Uplands have advanced ¼d.

The market closed quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans 7¾d.; Middling Orleans 6 13-16d.; Fair Uplands 6¾d.; Middling Uplands 6 9-16d.

HEAVY DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, February 5.—The continued unfavorable news from the continent have had an unusually depressing effect upon the funds, and transactions for a few days past show a want of confidence.

Consols have declined during the week ¾ per cent.

The closing quotation of Consols for money is 94¼.

TELEGRAPH INTERRUPTED.

LOUISVILLE, February 17, 10 P. M.—The communication over the Eastern Telegraph lines is interrupted by breaks in the lines or by storms, and we are unable to get any further details of the Prince Albert's news.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—In the Senate yesterday, the House amendments to the bill granting lands for the purposes of establishing agricultural colleges was concurred in.

The Senate also concurred in the passage of the House bill for the relief of the widow of Commodore Porter.

The amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill for transferring the Indian Bureau from the Department of the Interior to the War Department was rejected.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—*Senate.*—The Senate yesterday discussed the day ratified the treaty with the Dacotah Indians, which secures to the United States another extensive tract of land.

The President's nomination of Mr. Potter as Collector at Toledo—the discussion upon which created so much excitement in the Senate a few weeks since—was rejected today by the Senate.

The open sessions of the Senate during the last two days have been mostly occupied by speeches from Messrs. Crittenden and Thompson, of Kentucky, in opposition to the bill for the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution asking for information respecting the Mr. Butterfield's contract for carrying the mails on the road between St. Louis, Memphis and California.

The resolution was adopted.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, February 17.—The Senate to-day, in accordance with a resolution made yesterday, appointed Messrs. Moore, Tucker, Heard, Chew and Sterling a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed by the House in relation to the Apportionment bill, for the purpose of agreeing upon some basis of action which shall be acceptable to both Houses.

The House concurred in the action of the Senate by the appointment of a conference committee.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Harper, Byams, Lashbrook, Keary, Allen, Lawrence, Fuller, Phillips and Cunningham to confer with the Senate committee upon the Apportionment bill.

A motion was afterwards made to reconsider these appointments and elect a committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The House then elected Messrs. Gray, Allen, Randall, Lawrason, Claiborne, Harper, Phillips, Taylor and Pierce as the Committee of Conference.

The House then took a recess of one hour.

A MISSION FOR HUMANITY.

MOBILE, February 17.—The bark Ottawa, Captain Gordon, sailed yesterday from this port ostensibly for Cuba, but intending to touch at the Island of St. Thomas, but it has been ascertained that her real destination is the South-ern coast of Africa, for the purpose of rescuing some 1800 Africans from barbarism, and transporting them to civilized Cuba.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF COAL.

PITTSBURG, February 17.—Thirteen tug boats, with 91 barges of coal, which detained here for want of water, went down the river to-day with 693,000 bushels of coal.

THE OREGON SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—Mr. Lane drew the seat for the long term as Senator from Oregon, instead of Mr. Smith, as previously reported.

MARINE DISASTER.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The ship Golden Cross, bound from Liverpool for New Orleans, put back to Belfast, Ireland, on the 2d ult., having been seriously damaged in a severe storm.

DEATH OF JUDGE MOORE.

VICKSBURG, February 17.—Judge John Moore, an eminent citizen of this place, died yesterday evening, at his Issaquena plantation.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, February 17.—The steamer Adriatic passed down at 9 o'clock last night. The Nebraska passed down at 4, the Yazoo Belle soon after 4, and the E. H. Fairchild at 8 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, February 17.—The steamer J. C. Swon passed down at 7 o'clock this evening.

FIRE AT BROWNSVILLE.

MEMPHIS, February 17.—A destructive fire occurred at Brownsville, in this State, on Tuesday, by which twelve buildings were consumed.

The loss is estimated at $30,000.

There was but slight insurance on the property.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The Flour market is buoyant. Sales to-day at $5 40 to $5 50 for State and Southern.

Lard closed dull at previous quotations. Whisky steady at 27½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Flour steady—quotations unchanged.

The leading articles remain unchanged, and the market generally is dull.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—The river at this point is rising rapidly to-day, with eleven feet of water in the canal and eight feet on the falls.

The river has risen over two feet during the last twenty-four hours.

PITTSBURGH, February 17.—The river at this point is rising rapidly, with fourteen feet of water in the channel.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—*Senate.*—A communication was received from the Secretary of War, furnishing information respecting the claims of British subjects to proprietory rights in Oregon and Washington Territories.

On the resolution coming up to permit Lieut. Maury and Professor Bache to accept medals from the King of Sardinia, Messrs. Crittenden and Shields expressed their opinion that no Sovereign better deserved the sympathy of the American people than the King of Sardinia. He was the hope of Italy. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territories, reported adversely against the petition of Messrs. O'Reilly, Speed and Shafder, who asked the Senate to construct a telegraph line to the Pacific.

Mr. Seward asked the Senate to take up his resolution offered some days since to permit Messrs. Lane and Macarthy, claimants for the seats of the Indiana Senators, to have a place on the floor of the Senate chamber, and argue their cases.

Mr. Bayard spoke against the proposal, and contended that the Legislature of Indiana was guilty of disrespect to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Seward replied that all Mr. Bayard had asserted did not change the nature of the case. He considered that by all the rules of parliamentary usage the claimants had a right to be heard. He moved, therefore, to postpone the consideration of the report until his resolution should be discussed as preliminary. The hour of one o'clock arriving, the tariff resolution of Mr. Bigler came up as the special order.

Mr. Clingman took the floor and made a lengthy speech in opposition to Mr. Bigler's protection views.

He expressed his views against an increase of duty and in favor of railroad iron being admitted free. He considered the present tariff sufficient, if the useless expenditures of the government were curtailed.

Mr. Simmons followed Mr. Clingman, expressing himself in favor of ad valorem duties on values regulated by law and not by the importer.

The subject was then postponed for the Cuba bill, against which Mr. Pool made a strong speech, and Mr. Green an elaborate address in its favor. Adjourned.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the Nebraska contested election case.

After some debate, the whole subject was, on motion of Mr. J. Cochrane, laid on the table by six majority.

Mr. Stephens, from the Committee on Territories, reported back, without amendment, the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union. He said there could be no question but that there was a sufficient population in Oregon to admit her into the Union under the existing law and compact. There must be at least sixty thousand, and in his opinion there was above one hundred thousand population in that Territory according to the ratio of increase.

Much discussion followed, when the bill was made the special order for Saturday.

During the evening session a number of speeches were made, after which the House adjourned.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, February 7th, 1859.

To the Editor of the Texas Republican:

In order that the stockholders in this company may more clearly understand its true position, and in order to correct misstatements made by the editor of the Harrison *Flag* in his last issue, I beg leave to lay before you some additional facts in relation to the controversy between the old and new Southern Pacific railroad companies. Col. Todd, the Vice-President, and myself, at the request of the President, Dr. Fowlkes, left New Orleans, and reached this place on Monday, the 10th day of January. The object of our mission being to obtain a statement of the accounts of our creditors, in order that we might be prepared on the ensuing Saturday, the 15th instant, to meet the terms of the award. On Tuesday, the 11th instant, I had an interview with Mr. J. Marshall, chairman of the Committee of Arbitration, and told him the object of our visit, and asked him to present to us, as soon as possible, an account of the debts claimed, in order that we might examine them at once, so as to be able to act understandingly in the whole matter. I also stated to him my entire willingness and anxiety to appear before the committee at any and all times, and to give them information relative to stock issues and every other matter connected with the business of the company.

Mr. Marshall informed me that he had made repeated applications at the office of the new company, but had not been able to obtain such lists, and that he would again apply for the same. I stated distinctly to Mr. Marshall that we were desirous of avoiding any delay in the settlement of the claims of our creditors. On the 13th and 14th instants I again saw Mr. Marshall, who informed me that he had not received any of the accounts asked for. On the 15th instant, the day appointed under the award for the first payment, I was again informed by Mr. Marshall that the accounts had not yet been furnished to him, as he had so repeatedly requested.

Mr. Marshall stated that he had, at some previous time, called at the office of the new company, with Mr. G. G. Gregg, who was also a member of the Committee of Arbitration, and earnestly requested a copy of the different accounts of our creditors, and the items of each. On the evening of the 12th instant P. Gorin, of Kentucky, Dr. Edward Jeremiah Morton, of Virginia, James Crutcher, of Kentucky, and Gen. R. V. Richardson, of Tennessee (these gentlemen being representatives of the stockholders of those three other States) arrived here, stating that Dr. Fowlkes, the President of the company, would be here on Saturday, the 15th instant, unless unavoidably detained by some accident.

Dr. Fowlkes had placed in the hands of these gentlemen about $22,000 dollars, to divide the necessary risk to be incurred in the transportation of the money, intending to bring the balance of the funds himself. On the evening of the 15th, Dr. Fowlkes not having arrived, in consequence of being detained by fog on the river, the Committee of Arbitration, still not having received the items of each account, as claimed in the general list of 237,000 dollars, requested that we would give them substantial evidence of our ability and disposition to comply with the award. The new company, consisting of some of our stockholders, agents and directors, united in the making of three notes, at 30, 60 and 90 days, amounting in the aggregate to about $61,000, which, with the cash, $22,600, were exhibited to the committee, as an evidence of our good faith and desire to settle with our creditors. We had been strongly urged that several parties who joined in these notes were irresponsible, but the fact has been withheld that the unlimited property of two or three of the signers represented more than half a million of dollars. The notes were given at these dates in order that, if Dr. Fowlkes should be prevented from reaching Marshall at all by any river casualty, such as explosion, fire, or otherwise, that they, the makers, might be able to meet their notes at maturity; as it was distinctly stated that the notes must be met under any circumstances. Dr. Fowlkes rather lose their whole interest in the road than that their notes should go to protest.

The committee, however, in order to exercise caution on the part of some of these signers to the aforesaid notes; but when rightly considered, it should be the strongest proof we evidenced that these notes should not be considered a mere matter of form, but given with the intention of promptly meeting them at maturity, in case they passed into the hands of the creditors of the old company. The tender of $22,600 in cash, consisting of coin, bank-notes and certificates of deposit, with the above-named notes, was considered by the committee as excepting us from any forfeiture under the award. We took all this upon the ground which we still maintain, that we were not compelled to make any tender until the actual amount of the bona fide claims had been definitely and reported upon by the committee. We, however, made the tender to the committee, in the presence of some of the creditors, in order that our creditors and the public might be satisfied with our good faith. On Sunday night, the 16th instant, Dr. Fowlkes, the President, arrived, bringing his funds with him. In consequence of the numerous efforts made by our opponents to prevent our receiving the money from our stockholders or capitalists by declarations, that even if the whole of the money was raised and the debts of the company were paid, in consequence of the declarations contained in a widely circulated pamphlet, written by some of the officers in the new company, which plainly intimated that the road would not be given up under any circumstances, and in consequence of the declaration of Mr. Marshall, the chairman of the committee, that he had received a letter to the end, stockholders, at their different conventions, had plainly signified to the President their wishes that no payment should be made on *account* of the award, but that the whole amount ascertained to be due should be paid at the same time, and then, only upon surrender of the road, our President, therefore, rightly considered all the funds placed in his hands by the stockholders as a trust fund to be used, unless the conditions upon which it was so placed in his hands were complied with.

A large amount of forfeited stock, to the amount of $190,000, was sold for good paper; said paper to be used only on the same conditions. A further amount of $322,000 of surrendered and forfeited stock had also been arranged for, which, had our propositions been accepted, and the road been delivered into our hands, would have entirely freed the company from debt. As per following recapitulations:

Debts taken up and arranged as a part of the 237,000 dollars claimed, coin, bank-notes, bank and individual sight-checks $180,000
Stock sold for good paper 190,000
Amount further arranged, if all the different parties had been adjusted, and the road surrendered 122,000
Making a total of $502,000

Which would have entirely relieved the company from all its debts and creditors. A contract had also been made by the President, (who acted by authority of the Board of Directors) with good and responsible parties for the construction of an additional fifty miles of the road in the year 1859. It must be remembered, however, that the use of the money and the paper, and the fulfilment of the contract depended entirely upon the removal of the difficulties, and getting possession of the road.

We return to the Committee of Arbitration. I understand that the impression of a majority of the committee was that they were not compelled to look into the justness of the claims, and that the whole amount of $317,000 should be considered to be the amount due, and to be paid under the award. But upon reflection and consideration of the arguments offered by other members of the committee, that it was their duty to judge of the bona fide character of each claim, they decided that the individual claims should be submitted to us for investigation, and for the purpose of allowing us to introduce offsets, or make corrections of errors, if any should be discovered. By mutual agreement between the two companies, a committee of two persons from each company was appointed by the Committee of Arbitration—the committee on the part of the new company to present their individual claims, and the committee on the part of the old company to examine the same, and adjust calculations of interest and footings of the accounts, and also to annex to such claims an account of the sum or sums with which these parties might be debited on the books of the old company, and which had not been credited in the accounts rendered. This committee of four persons were not to be considered as an auditing committee, with power to decide upon the merits or validity of the claims presented, but merely as competent clerks to place the accounts before the Committee of Arbitration in an intelligible and business-like form.

All the claims presented were examined and returned to the Committee of Arbitration, to be finally decided upon by them after hearing the objections of our President and his counsel.

By the direction of our President, in order to enable him to know how, when and why to make his objections, I called upon W. R. P. Ward, late Engineer, to render a full and detailed account of moneys received and expended by him, and also upon E. A. Blanch, late Chief Engineer, for his accounts as such officer. Notwithstanding several requests, repeatedly made, and written applications to them, they declined complying; they have not furnished either to this company or to the Committee of Arbitration the particulars so asked for, even to the present time. On Thursday, the 27th inst., I appeared before the Committee of Arbitration in person, and stated to them the utter impossibility of ascertaining the true amount of the Bank fee indebtedness of our company without the accounts, with the proper vouchers of those gentlemen, being submitted to us. Mr. Marshall, the chairman of the committee, replied the reasonableness of the request, but stated their inability to compel the production of those accounts, and said they would be pleased to get along without them as they best could.

On Friday, the 28th inst., the committee made an award.

Below as approved by them $238,298 90
Debts considered good, but not coming under the award 20,496 95
Debts due Yerger and Anderson 25,436 22
A note was appended to said award, which, in substance, stated that the amount of $40,000 of debts paid by the new company under the sale, under the deed of trust, was not included in the above amount.

The award was delivered to our President at ten minutes before the hour of one o'clock the same afternoon, and requesting him to file any written objections which he might have the time remaining for ten o'clock. At the hour of ten the next morning, the President with his counsel attended, having filed objections to most of the accounts, which were referred to the committee that morning previous to their meeting. The President stated that upon receipt of the award, he had sent his agents, stating that he could be able to prove that some accounts were charged twice over. The committee at once admitted that a portion of the $40,000 above alluded to had been charged in other accounts, and that their attention had been called to the same by Mr. Grant, and that they had discovered errors, as pointed out by him, to the amount of $32,000. Further errors in the propriety of the award were also proven, to wit, in the claim of R. Wickham, for the amount of his account as rendered to this company, acknowledged the receipt of the above $12,000, but charges the company with discount at 3 *per cent. a month*, brokerage and commissions amounting to some ninety dollars, thereby making the company to pay interest on the above loan of $1200 at the rate of *nearly 40 per cent. per annum.*

I have confined myself in the above statements to a simple declaration of facts as I know them to exist, leaving the stockholders and the public to draw such inferences and form such conclusions as the circumstances of the case and their judgment may justify.

In order that the stockholders and the public may be satisfied on the subject of stock issued, I annex the following letter addressed to the President by the Secretary and a very competent accountant in reference to the same. EDWIN FORT,

Assistant Vice-President S. P. R. R. Co.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., Marshall, Texas, February 4, 1859.

Dr. J. Fowlkes, President:

DEAR SIR—We have been for many months engaged in making through and searching examinations of the issue of stock by this company. In this examination we have traced out upwards of fifteen thousand certificates of stock, being nearly the whole number of issues, and have found the stock-books of the company correct, with the exception of slight clerical errors; and we have not found the slightest evidence of over issues, or issue of spurious stock.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. C. WILDER, Sec. S. P. R. R. Co.
A. T. SMITH, Accountant.

Faustin the First.

A short sketch of the life of Soulouque, or Faustin the First, the fallen Emperor, may not be uninteresting to our readers:

Soulouque, or Faustin the First, was born a slave upon one of the plantations of the island, then in possession of the French.—After the revolution he served in various capacities in the Republican army, and finally attained the rank of General. Some fifteen years since he was chosen President of the Republic by the union or compromise of two political parties, which had struggled in vain to elect their favorite chief, being regarded by them as a harmless and inoffensive person. They soon found they had been most grievously mistaken; for no sooner did he find himself in possession of the supreme power, than he murdered or drove from the land all those whose influence he feared, (among whom were many who had contributed to his elevation,) and proclaimed himself Emperor, under the name of Faustin the First. Soon after followed the ceremony of his coronation, with a pasteboard crown ornamented with false jewels, borrowed from a negro merchant of Port-au-Prince, who, at the time of our visit to that port, had been unable to obtain restitution of either the crown or its value.

The following anecdote illustrates both his vanity and his superstition. During a violent thunder-storm, a lofty palm tree in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince was struck by lightning. Among the scattered and blackened fragments of the palm tree such accidentally was one bearing some faint resemblance to the human form. This the wise and pious ruler of the land at once pronounced to be image of the Virgin Mary, who had taken this method (somewhat singular, it must be confessed) of bestowing her countenance and approbation upon the new Emperor, and believing that he forthwith directed the Archbishop of Port-au-Prince to order a procession to the sacred spot, which modest request was wisely refused by the ecclesiastic.

For fifteen years and upwards has this ignorant and vulgar savage governed a population of two hundred thousand souls, with absolute and despotic power. During this time property has not been safe from his avarice, nor his passions restrained by any fear of him in his turn he will probably fall before the sword of his successful rival, who will probably proclaim himself Emperor of Haiti, and, in consequence, immediately, had in his turn be overthrown and assassinated by his successor. Truly the highest glory of this changing world is at best a shadow.

Religious Opinions of Mr. Calhoun and of his Biographer, R. M. Cralle, Esq.

MEADOWGROVE, Dec. 19, 1858.

My Dear Sir: I observed in your reply to the inquiry contained in your favor of the 9th instant, received a day or two since—notonly in respect to you, but in justice to the memory of Mr. Calhoun—that, on one or two other subjects, has been often and grossly misrepresented. He was never connected with, or (to use his own phrase) in fellowship or belonged to any of the denominations of the so-called Christian church. His understanding was too exalted, too clear, too intellectually refined, to yield a blind obedience to the miserable dogmas of the present popular creeds. He looked to God and his Bible, and there he perhaps wicked men, for his faith; nor did he trust the mighty interests of the future to the preposterous and pleasant inventions of priests, conventions, or other religious caucuses. He thought for himself, determined for himself, acted for himself; and, in doubtless, he received his reward in death, or rendered any responsibility by seeking shelter behind any mental intercessor. He certainly never consulted his wife in reference to his private prayers, purchased at two cents a piece—nor on the imputed righteousness of his Lord and Master—nor on the doctrine of an original election and predestination to heaven—nor on "justification by faith only"—the most awful delusion that ever took possession of the human mind—nor on irresistible grace, and the final perseverance of the Saints, viz: ourselves—that sweet yet deadly morsel in the mouth of a sinner, upon which we should be invulnerability resulting from being soused, heels over head, in a horse-pond, somewhat after the manner of the immortal Achilles, the poet of Troy.

To all these inventions—inventions that have entered the throne of the Christian orb—he bowed in silence; but his head and his heart were far from them. He looked to the Scriptures alone for the Creator, as put down in the Bible for both faith and of life; and never have I seen a man who, in moral infirmity, so seldom violated them. I might, indeed, use the language employed by the biographer of Charles James Fox, and there were many points of strong resemblance between the distinguished statesmen in respect to this whole subject: "Though Mr. Fox was no formal religionist, yet the sentence of the Deity, as in other cases, making was the predominant sensation of his heart. If religion consist in doing to others as we would do they should do unto us; if it have any connection with a holy endeavor to preserve peace on earth and good will among all men—then will we venture to say that Mr. Fox, wherever he may be, is a religious man, was, in fact, one of the most religious men of the age."

This language is eminently descriptive of the religious character of Mr. Calhoun. He made no outward show of the conventional sanctity; no pretended religious exercises; but the essential property of the inner man, not the outward laudry of the face, knees, hands and tongue. But, notwithstanding the identity of his views in this respect, he was misunderstood and misrepresented in detailed statements of W. R. D. Ward, late Sub-Treasurer, and E. A. Blanch, late Chief Engineer. To illustrate this, let us take the Sub-Treasurer, and E. A. Blanch, late Chief Engineer. To illustrate this, let us take the statement of the Sub-Treasurer, as put out in April, 1857. At that time Maj. Blanch had rendered an account of every dollar of debt due in Texas, amounting to about $21,500, which was paid him in cash at New Orleans. This amount, however, did not include some $10,000 of debts previously reported by Maj. Blanch to the New York office, which he presumed would be still very much due. We find by reference to the New Orleans books that the construction account of the road was charged with the sum of $159,175 87, exclusive of the cost of the iron, and not a dollar is charged to this account that is unjustly chargeable to construction account. If we take the total amount of debts in Texas incurred since the 1st of April, 1857, at $376,000, it would make the total of $534,175 87. From this amount is to be deducted, and which should not properly go into the construction account, the amount of the actual expense for the construction of the road, the sum of $113,323, made up of amounts allowed for relinquishments, contracts, purchases to save the charter, exchange of stock into money, debts, &c., and a further deduction of $46,000, expended for freight of iron, cost of locomotive, &c., leaving the sum of $376,852 87 as the actual cost of grading and providing the last ten miles of the road, exclusive of the cost of the iron, and making a cost of over $37,000 a mile.

Presuming that our stockholders and the public are not unacquainted with the nature of the proposition made by our President to the new company, I will briefly restate the nature of the proposition.

First, To suspend the payment of half of Brown's debt, admitting its justice, until ownership be determined by judicial mandate.

Second, The suspension for individual adjustment, claims of W. P. Hill and others.

Third, To add to committee's approved list of $1,834,000 the sum of $23,455 87, being a total of $1,61,419 96, as the amount to be paid on claims on first list; and the parties not so paid to receive Mr. Ward's.

Fourth, To pay $50,000 in cash upon that amount, half the remainder on the 15th of March, balance on the 15th of April.

Fifth, To refer the claims of Hill and others to the Hon. Judge Frazer for proof and final decision, and whatever may be found due, to be paid in four months from his decision.

Sixth, To pay off all judgments and all small debts due in Texas, to progress with the road, buying cars, locomotives and iron, to complete the road promptly to Marshall.

Seventh, To remove all prior liens, and pledge road, and property, and franchises for payment, with power of sale on default, sixty days after maturity of last payment in New Orleans.

Eighth, The new company to deliver the road in trust to G. G. Gregg, J. Marshall, Dr. Evans, Dr. Adams and S. R. Perry, to be delivered up to us upon the payment of the above, or upon failure by us to pay as per seventh article in our proposition.

Ninth, To give the following endorsements:

R. V. Richardson	$12,000
F. Gorin	12,000
J. M. Morton	10,000
T. H. Wiley	10,000
C. S. Todd	10,000

Tenth, To reserve the right in thirty days after the last week or New Orleans acceptances, approved by McIlroy & Bradford, and Scott, Williams & Co., having not over eight months to run to pay the company, at current rates of discount in that market.

Eleventh, To avoid all trouble, delay, and compromise the debts to Hill, Sec. at half, and include the half in the last two payments.

As an evidence of the manner in which some of the claims were swelled up and presented to the Committee of Arbitration, I give the following facts: Messrs. W. T. Scott and M. J. Hall were authorized by the Board of Directors to pay, or raise funds to pay, the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, it appears, by their accounts rendered, that this guaranteed cash furnished their note or acceptance for six hundred and twenty-five dollars. They charged 12 per cent. interest from the day the notes were dated, instead of charging interest from the *maturity* of the notes. Mr. Wickland, in his account as rendered to this company, acknowledges the receipt of the above $1200, but charges the company with discount at 3 *per cent. a month*, brokerage and commissions amounting to some ninety dollars, thereby making the company to pay interest on the above loan of $1200 at the rate of *nearly 40 per cent. per annum.*

I have confined myself in the above statements to a simple declaration of facts as I know them to exist, leaving the stockholders and the public to draw such inferences and form such conclusions as the circumstances of the case and their judgment may justify.

In order that the stockholders and the public may be satisfied on the subject of stock issued, I annex the following letter addressed to the President by the Secretary and a very competent accountant in reference to the same. EDWIN FORT,

Assistant Vice-President S. P. R. R. Co.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., Marshall, Texas, February 4, 1859.

Dr. J. Fowlkes, President:

DEAR SIR—We have been for many months engaged in making through and searching examinations of the issue of stock by this company. In this examination we have traced out upwards of fifteen thousand certificates of stock, being nearly the whole number of issues, and have found the stock-books of the company correct, with the exception of slight clerical errors; and we have not found the slightest evidence of over issues, or issue of spurious stock.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. C. WILDER, Sec. S. P. R. R. Co.
A. T. SMITH, Accountant.

Wood's Sewing Machine

Makes equally as good work on the finest fabric as on the heaviest cloth, on either of which for beauty and durability it is superior to hand work. We have the exclusive agency of those who wish machines to sew Wood's Machine. They are the best for family use, because adapted to all kinds of work. They are the best for manufacturers, because they make such beautiful and strong work. They are the best for tailors, because they do better work than their hands.

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman owning a plantation near New Orleans. "Your two Wood's Patent Sewing Machines have been in almost constant use since I bought them, and with the best of practical results. In less than three weeks the two operators on them finished a complete suit of clothes for each of my two hundred and ten plantation hands, and I find the time saved in making them one season has more than paid their cost."

The editor of the Zanesville (Ohio) *Courier* says: "There has never been a Sewing Machine in this city that has given such unbounded satisfaction to all who have used it as the Wood's Patent. We have examined these, and must confess our admiration of their simplicity and durability, and can, with perfect confidence, offer an examination of all other Sewing Machines, pronounceable to be the best, and recommend it to our readers who wish a Sewing Machine, as we are sure it will give them entire satisfaction."

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febl8 1m

Union Hall, Fourth District,
(JACKSON STREET.)

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, February 18th, at 7½ o'clock, PROF. O. S. FOWLER will deliver his last lecture but two, as above. Subject: "MATRIMONY AND WOMAN."

Admission, Twenty-five Cents.

On Saturday night—Subject: "SEXUALITY."—To gentlemen only. febl8 1t

Dramatic Readings.

MISS ELOISA BRIDGES WILL deliver a series of Dramatic and Poetical Readings, at Union Hall, Fourth District, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d, and THURSDAY, the 24th instant.

Dickens, recitation will include the "Widow Bedott" and "Rawsabs," in costume, together with the popular poem of "Nothing to Wear." febl7td

Benevolent Association of the Sons of Levitikus.

A MEETING of this Association will be held on SUNDAY, February