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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,010.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged at the rate of one dollar the line of their length, and the number of insertions must be marked on the margin of every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No exceptions to subscriptions will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, but the option rests with the proprietors.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their immediate business, and they will be charged extra for every THIS Name for sale.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions required will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The Governor has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held in the Third Judicial District of the State, composed of the parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, Livingston, St. Helena, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Points Coupee, Avoyelles, Tensas, Concordia, Lafayette, Vermilion, St. Mary, St. Martin and St. Landry, on the 1st Monday (4th) of April, for an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge *Abeniem*, whose term of office then expires.

There are but two candidates whose names are before the people for this important office: Hon. John E. King, of Opelousas, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Hon. Alexis Voorhies, of St. Martin, son of the retiring judge. The latter is supported in the Baton Rouge *Advocate* as the *Democratic nominee*," and in one of our city papers, by way of eminence, as "the nominee of the anti-Slidell wing of the Democracy." Mr. King is announced also in the Government paper at Baton Rouge, but simply as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, without any reference to party or to politics. This is right and as it should be. Mr. King has been called upon by many members of the bar in the parishes constituting the District, and by those who best know him, and can best appreciate his fitness and qualifications for the high office to which he is named; and he has consented to become a candidate and to run on independent ground. We need scarcely add that we approve the position of Mr. King, and shall ever contribute our feeble efforts to separate the judiciary from the belittling and blighting influence of party.

The only question for the voters to propound is: "Who is best qualified to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and to discharge with ability and impartiality its important duties?" Without intending the slightest disparagement of Judge Voorhies, we must say that Mr. King possesses very decided advantages in regard to talent, legal learning, practical law knowledge at the bar, and experience in public affairs and public life. He has for several years devoted himself exclusively and laboriously to the study and practice of his profession. He served in the Legislature of 1856-7, and as a member of the Judiciary Committee, as well as in the debates of the House, manifested abilities of no ordinary character. In 1853 Mr. King was again a Representative, and was chosen Speaker of the House. He presided with dignity and with signal tact, readiness and talent over the deliberations of that body, and it is remarkable that the legislative business was conducted with far more than usual harmony, order and dispatch.

Mr. King is admirably adapted to judicial station, and would be a decided acquisition to the Supreme Bench. Dignified and affable in his demeanor and intercourse with men; firm and unbending in his principles and integrity, logical and practical and luminous in the discussion of legal questions, he would be likely to arrive at just conclusions in cases before the Court, and be prepared to decide the law and the facts correctly, and to pronounce upright and satisfactory judgments. He is in the prime of life, and of a ripe age for judicial duty—not too young for mature experience, nor old for long continued labor.

His habits are industrious, and his capacity for the acquisition of knowledge such as to endow him with the qualifications most appreciated in the holder of judicial station. We have said thus much of Mr. King because we know him, and because we approve and applaud his independent position. The district in which he is a candidate is thoroughly Democratic, and Mr. King is high in the estimation in which Mr. Kine is held that his success would not greatly surprise us. At all events he will receive a flattering demonstration of the respect and regard entertained for him by the people of the district.

Baronne Street Infirmary.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Drs. Wilson & Davis. They have established an infirmary at No. 8 Baronne street, near Canal, for the treatment of various diseases, but especially for those of the eye, ear and lungs. A reference to the advertisement itself will enable those interested to obtain more particular information. The gentlemen connected with the enterprise are reputed to be skilful and experienced practitioners.

At St. Louis, a few days ago, a man named Hamilton shot his wife with a horse pistol, wounding her dangerously, after which he discharged the contents of another pistol into his body. The wife may recover; the husband will probably die. Cause of the outrage, jealousy.

A Fiery-Rate Charge.—Look at the advertisement headed "Important to Jewelers." Mr. Louis Muhl, who for the last thirty years has been established in our city as one of the principal jewelers and watchmakers, offers to dispose of his entire business, stock, custom, &c., on highly favorable terms. This is an opportunity that rarely presents itself. An enterprising and industrious person, having command of some capital, would probably be enabled in a few years to amass a competence by the business.

The McDonogh Estate.—*Property situated in the country.*—Catalogues, in French and English, of the property of the McDonogh estate, accruing to the city of Baltimore, and situated in the country, have been published, and are ready to be delivered at the auctioneer's office, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley.

Real Estate and Slave.—J. L. Carman, auctioneer, will sell, at 12 o'clock, This Day, at Banks's Arcade, valuable real estate and a slave, for account of the succession of the late Jacob Heifer, and for a partition among the heirs. For further particulars they refer to the advertisements under the head of "Auction Sales."

Our Musical Friend.—No. 15 of this cheap and useful publication has been received by A. & E. Kendel, No. 7 Exchange Place.

Edinburgh Review.—We are indebted to Leonard Scott & Co., through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, for the January number of the Edinburgh Review. Its contents are as follows:

Helps's Spanish Conquest in America; Life Assurance; The Church Rate Question; The Roman Catacombs; The Hudson Bay Territory; Lord Liverpool's Administration; Library of the British Museum; Life and Organization; Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. Francis Goulay, who, with nearly all the members of his household, was assaulted by his son Francis, in N. York in October last, while in a frenzy, has so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to attend service on Sunday last. A large piece of his skull was removed by the surgeon. His face is under partial paralysis from the results of the wound.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Griffin, sailed from her wharf, foot of Delord street, on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York and Havana, carrying the United States mail, and $364,500 in specie for New York, $230,277 in specie for Havana, and a large freight of assorted merchandise, together with the following passengers:

For New York.—J. A Calvert, Miss and lady, A Meehan, Mrs H W Seymour, Miss Mary Mann and four children, R M Batt and servant, Mrs Lucas Christ, Alf Mumford, Mrs Leland, Charles Sadler, Wm Wirt Webb, A Dent, and 56 steerage.

For Havana.—Captain John Graham, J Hall, W M Franklin, Jose Manuel, Felix de Forcino, Charles Richards, B Fernandez, S F Searcy, Cocoa (mate) Wm Cash, Venedo Castro, and 10 steerage.

For California.—Mrs Major Foster and nurse, G H Jones, Mr and Mrs Haviland, S G Kreager, Thos F de Silva, Dennis ——, Mr and Mrs Jno Mc Cahill, Mrs Warren, Mrs Bandby and son, Mr Daniel, J F Boyer, lady and two children, Baldwin, Mrs Gosling and three children, Mr Verbraun and child, Dr Morris, C H Webber, and 56 steerage.

The Bal-Fated Steamer Home Carolina.—The Baltimore Steam Packet Company have made a contract with a firm to raise the ill-fated steamer North Carolina. This firm are making active preparations for the speedy performance of their contract, and will, it is expected, commence operations some time the ensuing week.

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The Bullion Movement.—The steamship Empire City, Capt. Griffin, sailed from her wharf, foot of Delord street, on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York and Havana, carrying the United States mail, and $364,500 in specie for New York, $230,277 in specie for Havana, and a large freight of assorted merchandise, together with the following passengers:

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Important Decision.

We find in the Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 13th instant, a compilation of interesting and valuable statistics relative to the State of Louisiana. They were prepared with considerable labor by Senator Hyams, and may be doubted be relied on for exactitude. The tables are too voluminous to be reproduced in our columns, but the general results merit attention.

In the city of New Orleans the total population is 138,377. Of this aggregate 116,257 are white, 12,774 slaves, and 8,376 free persons of color. The value of the property is $99,356,736, and the assessment thereon is $468,554. The number of voters in the parish is 17,332; and the apportionment of representation gives us 20. The number of educable children is 21,899, and the amount of school money $87,596.

In the whole State the white population is 215,007; slaves, 303,800; free persons of color, 18,154—aggregate population, 546,971. Total value of property, $378,604,334. Total assessment, $1,398,598. Total representation in the House, 98. Number of educable children, 76,612. School fund, $306,448.

After New Orleans, the most populous parish in the State is St. Landry, which contains 25,901 souls. The least populous is St. Bernard, which has only 3321 inhabitants. The wealthiest parish is Rapides, the assessed value of its property being $14,054,863. The poorest is Winn, her property being assessed at only $767,210. St. Landry has the largest number of voters—2136; and Claiborne the next largest, viz: 1825. St. Charles has the smallest number, viz: 223. St. Landry has the largest number of educable children, viz: 3321, and Tensas the smallest, viz: 243.

Northern Testimony.

The following article appeared in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a Black Republican organ. The views are somewhat extraordinary for that source, and are, in many respects, similar to the conclusions of that comprehensive little volume, "Cotton is King:"

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

A LITTLE PLAIN TALK ABOUT THE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE.

A paragraph in the telegraphic news from Washington, the other day, informs the public that Senator Seward has introduced his bill to abolish the *African slave trade*.

About two hundred millions of dollars having already been expended, and some thousands of gallant lives sacrificed, in *fruitless* efforts to do this very thing, the same may proposed by Senator Seward. It may well be questioned whether the *experiment* is worth continuing.

The efficiency of legislation in preventing any given evil depends very much upon the relations existing between the *law-making* power and the subjects which operate to produce the evil to be remedied.

Let us therefore inquire for a moment to ascertain what relations exist between slave legislation and the *causes* of the African slave trade; and we may perhaps discover the reason of the lamentable failure of the most legislative efforts of civilized nations for its suppression.

Why does these trade exist? Simply because the civilized world demands the products of slave labor and will not do without them. To a very considerable extent, it is a question of revenue. Nearly all the rice and half the coffee drinkers of the world were to abandon the use of that beverage to-morrow, the slave trade would be reduced to decrease in twenty to forty per cent. within the next two years. But whilst fifty millions or more white philanthropists are in the daily use of their accustomed drink, the less conscientious planter of the raw material in Brazil will resort to every effort, legitimate or illegitimate, to supply the demand; and the price of coffee in New York and Liverpool will determine the amount of risk he is willing to incur in a venture to the coast of Africa for negroes. If coffee will bring him twenty cents a pound, he will be willing to lose four cargoes of negroes out of every five in search for, and if it only brings ten cents, he cannot afford to risk so much.

When the political philosophers and philanthropists of France thought that "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" required the abolition of slavery in their West India possessions, they had certainly taken a short view of things—first, that the proposed emancipation of the slaves wouldn't have the slightest effect upon the consumption of the people for sugar; and second, that they could no longer expect a supply of that article from those French West India Islands. They, therefore, immediately and very wisely set about encouraging the cultivation of the sugar beet in France. Now the French manufacture a great deal more sugar than all the sugar they consume—but it is not at all improbable that if every sugar beet seed there were destroyed to-day, they would be *negotiating* along the coast of Africa, within the reach of the slave traffic, would commence suffering the consequences within the next twelve months.

It is said that the price of sugar is greatly advanced in the South. *Why is this?* It is not because the people in the South love *slavery*, but because they love *money*. Slaves make money for them, and they can make it more profitably than any other labor. Here is an *increased demand for the products of their labor.*

Nineteen-twentieths, perhaps, of all the cotton manufactured and used throughout the civilized and half civilized world is *produced by the slave*. There are a great many other people, then, besides slaveholders, who are pecuniarily interested in *making negroes pick cotton*. The slaveholder is simply the agent for the consumer in the matter of material. The manufacturer, in his turn, is the factor of the jobbers and retail dry goods merchants, and they in turn make it money by selling to the individual consumers.—Hence the interests of all these classes combine to make it *profitable* for the slaveholder to hold slaves and to increase their number.

Now if there is any *legitimate* way for legislation to counteract the influence of these combined causes, there is no doubt that in that way their effects could be reached. In other words, if *legislation* can be properly invoked and *efficiently exercised to prevent the consumption of the products of slave labor, to discourage their manufacture and to curtail and finally abolish all commerce in them*, then the *manacles* and *evils* connected with slavery are subject to legislative control.

The soundness of the position is recognised in the very cardinal idea of the colonization scheme. That great philanthropic enterprise looks to the development of the resources of Africa by free American labor, and the consequent supply of the demand of the world for tropical products by this free labor—and that, as a necessary result, slave labor will lose in the competition, and thus eventually be abandoned.

But although that scheme has been represented by the highest intellects of the country, and has been administered with equal ability and liberality, its results have been unlooked for inadequate and unsatisfactory. Why? *Because the whole system is based upon an erroneous estimate of the character and abilities of the native African.*

God Almighty seems to have made that individual morally, physically and sentimentally *nearer to the white man* than civilization has yet been unable to *correct the mistake!* The enlightened descendants of the brave Anglo-Saxon stock of men, who commenced fighting for the rights of conquering themselves, and of enjoying the proceeds of their own labor, some six hundred years ago, have been guilty of the error of supposing that what is now so perfectly apparent to them in civil polity, can be equally so, *by the taking*, to any other portion of the human family! Herein the negro whose crude ideas have never yet attained the a b c's of the political alphabet, *is to be put at once to the reading of the Federalist*, and the expected success in carrying on a Government in accordance with its principles!

This may be all very beautiful in theory, but on the score of practicability and its practical success. The Liberian Republic, therefore, may not be very confidently looked to, either as an instrumentality to counteract the commercial and physical causes that contribute to the perpetuation of slavery, or to *abolish* the African slave trade.

What hope is there, then, of control or limit to this execrable traffic? In the first place, let the world no longer satisfy itself by this miserable, hypocritical cant about cotton slavery and the negroes. *We are all engaged in the slave trade.* We are all responsible for it. The man whom the law of civilized nations condemns to the gallows as a pirate, is encouraged by the civilized world to do this very thing. Mr. Seward encourages him, when legislating to protect the manufacturing interests of Massachusetts and the commercial interests of New York.

Let slavery cease to be profitable, as a question for politicians to make capital out of—let its true relations, *physical and commercial* as well as moral and political, be clearly understood and appreciated, and then, but never till then, will its difficulties be solved, and its abuses corrected. H.

Dayton, Ohio, January 15, 1859.

Washington, March 16.—The *Union* of this morning, in an authoritative article on our Mexican and Central American relations, says there is not the least reason to believe from any thing yet transpired that either the Provisional or British Government meditates any interference in the political concerns of Mexico, and it is known that Capt. Turner, the American commanding officer, had entered into an arrangement with the French and British commanders that the naval officers of the nations shall not together, should occasion be manifest, extend protection to their respective citizens. It appears further that the Government does not take the ground that the forces disembarked can claim any European nation from going into a war with Mexico, whatever cause might exist. It is understood, however, to be the intent that the Spanish-American States shall not again be reduced to European dominion, but does not contemplate that those Governments may commit such wrongs as they please against European powers, without being responsible to those powers for their fortunes. It is also understood that it has not the remotest idea of attempting to reconquer those States. The United States has no ambition to own more or terrify in Central America. There is no question under the Monroe doctrine that they have to meet which is that the Powers of Europe already made and existing with their colonies shall not be violated, and that such Powers shall not establish any new fiefs not in operation of commercial marts, and which will be conceded by any one power, apparently to the detriment of another. Our Government is not disposed to be the censor of the proceedings of other Governments, but will not allow a violation of the Monroe doctrine by the establishment of fiefs, or the dismemberment of the States into new nationalities. The general principles have been submitted to the Government of the United States and approved by it.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.—The Mo. have Indian Expedition.—Two Battles with the Comanches.—Reinforcement of our Troops.

St. Louis, March 21.—The overland California mail has arrived here, with dates from San Francisco to the 26th ultimo, threedays later than our previous advices.

The expedition of 300 men which left San Francisco on the 18th ultimo for Lower California, to punish the Mohave Indians for their attack on the American troops on the Colorado, had arrived at its destination and was making favorable progress on the campaign, although they had been unable to draw the Indians into any decisive engagement.

There had been copious rains throughout the gold districts of the State, and the miners were doing well.

Business at San Francisco was quiet and the market was generally unchanged.

The Comanches Indian War.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) Democrat publishes a dispatch stating that a fight had occurred near Fort Arbuckle (?) between a detachment of fifty United States troops, reinforced by fifty Washita Indians, under Lieut. Powell, and a large party of Comanche Indians. The latter were driven back. Two Comanches and two soldiers were wounded.

Another battle is reported to have taken place between fifty United States troops under Lieut. Stanley and the Comanche Indians, in which eight of the Indians and one of our soldiers were killed.

Capt. Carr, with fifty men, had left Leavenworth for the seat of war.

The Comanches numbered upwards of three thousand warriors, and another battle was daily anticipated.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 21.—Senor Maia, the representative of the Juarez Government in Mexico, left Washington to-day for New Orleans, on his way to Vera Cruz.

The trial of Paul. E. Sickles, for the murder of F. Barton Key, is to commence on the 28th instant.

Gen. George P. Morris, senior editor and proprietor of the *New Yorker Journal*, has been appointed Consul to Havre.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

Hartford, Ct., March 21.—There is a great freshet in the Connecticut river. The water is now twenty-four feet above low water mark, and still rising.

The lower part of the city nearest the river is all under water.

The lower floors of the stores on Water and Bridge streets, and above Bridge street, are under water, and great damage has been done in that section of the city, as also at Dutch Point, in the southern part of the city.

The water is about ten feet above the ground floor of Colt's great pistol works, below Little River, but the broad levee which surrounds those works entirely protects them.

At Springfield, Mass., the river is twenty feet above low water mark, and all the meadow lands between Springfield and Hartford are overflown.

No loss of life has occurred so far as has been ascertained.

EXTENSIVE CREVASSES ABOVE VICKSBURG—NEW BREAKS IN THE LEVEE.

Vicksburg, March 21.—The steamer Vicksburg, from Memphis, reports the water at a stand at many points above here.

The crevasse previously reported at Canmack's Landing and at Brunswick are very large, and the water is rushing through rapidly.

There are two small crevasses near Ashton, and one at Carolina Landing, all on the left bank, or Mississippi side.

Passengers by the Victoria report that the levee is broken at McNeil's place; at Cochoma; at Mrs. Trowbridge's; at Mr. Archer's; at Prentiss's, and at a place near Greenville.

The water has fallen eight inches at Providence.

The new levees at Point Lookout and at Haggaman are pronounced to be perfectly secure.

No breaks are reported on the Louisiana side of the river.

At Tennessee Landing the river has fallen seven inches during the last twenty-four hours, caused probably by numerous crevasses below.

CALL FOR EXTRA SESSION.

The President has decided not to call an extra session of Congress, unless some urgent contingency beside that of the Post-office deficiency arises.

The Cabinet fully concur in this decision.

A SUSPECTED SLAVER RELEASED.

New Haven, Ct., March 21.—The bark Lawrence, which was libelled and seized by the U. S. Marshal at this port, on the suspicion of her being engaged in the slave trade, has been released, the proof against her being insufficient to warrant her being condemned.

OUTBREAK IN VENEZUELA.

New York, March 21.—Later advices from Venezuela have been received by an arrival at this port, in which it is stated that riots of disturbances had taken place in the interior of that country.

A serious outbreak had occurred at Coro, of so threatening and formidable a character as to render it necessary to send for troops from Porto Cabello to aid in quelling the revolt.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE.

Savannah, Ga., (via Baltimore and Louisville) March 21.—A letter received in this city from the Portmaster at Apalachicola says the American bark E. A. Rawlins has been seized by the British Consul at the Havana, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade.

The Portmaster reports that the bark was taken prize in St. Joseph's Bay.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY ACCIDENT—FIVE KILLED AND THIRTEEN WOUNDED.

Detroit, Mich., March 21.—By the accident which occurred on the Great Western Railroad near Hamilton, on Friday night, five persons were killed and thirteen wounded.

The whole train, with the exception of the last car, was plunged into a chasm fifty feet deep, which had been washed out by the heavy rains, carrying away the track for some distance.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, none of the killed or injured passengers are from the South. All whose names and places of residence have been ascertained reside north of the Ohio river.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, March 21.—The New York weekly bank statement showed an increase in loans over the previous week of $1,352,000, and an increase in deposits of $754,000.

The amount of specie in the banks has increased during the week $487,000.

The decrease in circulation, as compared with the previous week, is $103,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, March 21.—The Cotton market closed firm. There was an active demand during the day, and the sales amount to 6000 bales. Middling Uplands 12½c.

The Flour market closed firm. Sales to-day 14,000 barrels at previous prices.

Corn closed firm, with sales to-day of 36,000 bushels.

Oats closed dull, with moderate sales at 50 to 53c.

Bacon closed firm—sides 10½ to 9½c., shoulders 7c.

Pork closed dull at $17 75 to $18 35.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

Louisville, March 21.—The Ohio River at this point is rising rapidly, with eleven feet of water in the canal, and still three feet falls. It has risen two feet since Saturday.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

St. Louis, March 21.—The steamer Alex Scott and the Republic arrived here from New Orleans on Saturday.

The Imperial left here for New Orleans on saturday.

The Post-Office Department.—*Extra Session.*—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes as follows:

The exhibits of the affairs of the Post-office Department, which has just been completed, and laid before the President, has had the effect to determine him in favor of an extra session of Congress, at the earliest convenient day. The deficiency in the revenues of the Department for the present fiscal year was estimated at three millions eight hundred dollars, and that sum was provided for in the Post-office Appropriation bill which failed. But the deficiency is found to be now ascertained to be six millions at least. It is stated by some who are well acquainted with the subject, that the deficiency will amount to seven millions. From the commencement of the late session to the date of the exhibit every report from the Department has increased the amount of the deficiency in its revenue. The whole year's cost of the establishment cannot be less than twenty millions, and will probably be more. At Home, if we go on with increasing postal arrangements in the far interior, where the cost of transporting every letter that is mailed is reckoned at from six to ten dollars, The defeated Appropriation Bill covered twenty millions, and it would have left a large deficit, as now ascertained.

The overland mail to California and the mail line to Utah, and other mail routes in the wilderness, cost two or three millions, are of no proportionate benefit. No one would trust a letter of any importance by the overland route, which it can be safely and more conveniently sent by Panama and Tehuantepec.

It is now rendered certain that the mail service to such routes and contractors be left unpaid, unless the President assumes unconstitutional power, or calls a special session of Congress. He is in favor of the latter course, though the Cabinet were all vehemently opposed to it as late as Saturday. They thought that Congress would, if called, only come to the conclusion and quarrel with the Administration, and persecute the political objects of the opposition, and that they would perhaps be more ready to do any thing than to attend to the business for the accomplishment of which they were called.

Several Democratic members have been desired an early decision of the question of an extra session, as it will affect their own future position, and it is understood that the Postmaster-General has informed them that he was in favor of calling Congress together on the 1st of August, at which time he said the contingency would have arisen to make it necessary to call it. He further stated that the question would be up for discussion in the Cabinet to-morrow, it has been for several days past, and that they would then come to a conclusion. The Postmaster-General, it is said, has been urging the Secretary of Agriculture to call Congress together for that purpose, in his opinion, the time to do so. In addition to the reasons for calling Congress together on account of the deficiency in the Post-office Department, it is said that the Secretary of the Treasury is also in favor of an extra session, on account of the financial embarrassments of the country, and the consequent depression of the revenue from customs. The general prevailing idea is that Congress will be called together in August.

Washington, March 16.—A complaint has been lodged at the State Department against the British Consul at Galveston. In November, the American ship Thomas Watson, of New York, cleared with a cargo of cotton for Liverpool. The Consul refused to certify to the bill of health given by the Collector of that port, in consequence of which she was detained five days, and narrowly escaped shipwreck. The allegation is that the Consul was actuated by a feeling of petty malice and revenge, owing to the detachment of the British schooner Commerce, by the owners of the Watson, for damage done in port during a norther by the former, which vessel was consigned to the British Consul. The owners of the ship Watson have preferred a claim of $10,000 against the British Government.

It is ascertained that the Post-Office Department will, at the end of the present fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, be four and a half million dollars in arrears. It was decided unanimously that an extra session of Congress is necessary, but the time of its meeting was not fixed upon. That question will be decided in a day or two, and it is believed that Congress will be called to meet about the middle of August.

The Grand Jury of Washington have found a true bill of indictment against the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York. The jury have not yet decided respecting Mr. Butterworth's complicity in the homicide of Key.

The Making of Carpets.—There are two characteristic processes in making a carpet—one adopted for the more costly varieties, and the other for those of lesser cost. In the case of the former, there is a frame in which the foundation of the carpet is stretched, and into and between the meshes of this foundation are introduced little tufts and threads of worsted, so disposed in color as to produce any desired pattern. A peculiar kind of knot fastens each little tuft; and the arrangement of the front surface, according as it is looped, or cut, or sheared, produces the velvet, plush, or other kinds of figured carpeting. The other or cheaper kinds are produced rather by the ordinary process of weaving, in which a shuttle, or set of shuttles, thrown in the colored weft threads among the warp—peculiar adaptations of the shuttle and of a double warp being employed according to the particular kind to be produced. In tapestry and in the real Turkey carpet, the manufacture bears some resemblance to hand-making, inasmuch as the fabric or foundation of the carpet is made by the same slow and patient handwork as that of the decorative surface, the warp threads being previously arranged, and the rest worked in by hand.

In all these carpets, either warp or separate thread is dyed of one color throughout, so that there must be as many separate yarns as colors in the carpet. How one of the ingenious novelties in carpet-making is to apply to it a principle which produces beautiful results in cottons and silks, viz: printing in the colors before weaving, so that each simple thread may have a parti-colored pattern of its own. This pattern requires a very nice adjustment, so that when the various threads are interlaced, each may show the right color at the right spot. A later novelty is the application of the power-loom to weaving, with the printing process in connection. The yarn is subjected to the printing machine in the form of a warp, and is afterwards woven in the power-loom.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of cotton which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the foot of Common street, First District, by D. H. Murphy, auctioneer.

The Sheriff sells, TO-DAY, at his warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, household furniture, &c. Sale to begin at 10½ o'clock, A. M. See advertisement.

MARRIED,

On the 10th instant at the St. Louis Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Moenhaut, Mr. J. TURCOTTE to Miss MARIE CORALIE PEPIN, both of this city.

On Saturday, the 19th instant, by the Rev. W. J. Powell, at St. Augustin's Church, Miss MARY MADELINE AIMEE MERIDIER to FREDERIC ANTHONY RASCH, Esq., both of this city.

DIED,

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., LOUIS MAITRE-JEAN, aged 78 years.

The Veterans of 1814-15, his friends, those of V. C. Payan, and also those of his son, Denis Maitre-Jean, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 266 Magazine street, between Bartholomew and Erato.

☞ Neither the owners of the schooner Mary Jane, nor the undersigned, will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the Captain or crew.

New Orleans, March 21st, 1859.
CABALLERO & RASUALDO.
mh22

Baronne Street Infirmary.

DR. J. WILSON,
Of London, Paris, and other cities of Europe and
DR. DAVIS,
Of New Orleans,

HAVE established an INFIRMARY at No. 8 Baronne street, near Canal, where they can be consulted confidentially for the examination and treatment of every species of Venereal Disease. They will also give special attention to diseases of the

EYE, EAR, LUNGS,

And other Organic Diseases, including those peculiar to the female sex.

Dr. Wilson having made these special branches his entire study for the last thirteen years, and had an extensive practice in foreign countries, is enabled to perform some of the most remarkable cures in a short space of time. The most favorable and inveterate cases of Syphilis treated and cured upon the new and recently discovered principles of King's College Hospital, London. Sit operations and surgeons, therefore, are of no ordinary kind, and which will be considered available in his practice.

Dr. Davis having had the same successful practice in this city, trusts he may, without impropriety, assure the public that his reputation shall be sustained.

We solicit all those cases which have proved in trouble, or others baffled the skill of other physicians, as our combined experience in the treatment of all such cases feels prove satisfactory.

Persons may be treated at a distance by giving a description of their disease in writing, and addressing WILSON & DAVIS,
mh22-6m lp 8 Baronne street.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Bitters meet with great favor as remedies for diseases of the stomach, and all other diseases arising from a disordered digestive system; and as the ingredients of which they are compostable, it is more safe than the ordinary preparations offered to the public, while its pleasant odor, on the system renders it vastly popular with those who use it. Dr. Hostetter's reputation is widespread, and his name with which he prepares his medicine secures it always safe and reliable. The Bitters are most agreeable in flavor, and as a tonic and alterative they are highly popular. It is a genuine and truly valuable article for any of the above diseases, and we sincerely trust that our readers may test its excellence.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. See advertisement. mh21-dly

Cause and Effect.

CAUSES.	*EFFECTS.*
YOUTH	Nausea, Indigestion, Flatulency, Physical Depression, Nervous Inability, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Confused Ideas, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Sleeplessness, Mental Depression, Determination of Blood to the Head.
AND ITS WANT	
OF	
EXPERIENCE.	

To strike a balance, those who are suffering must take

WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR.

Nothing else will save them.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 161 Chartres street,
General Agents.

Who will suffer from foul humors, sores, or diseases of the skin, when such certain remedies as McLane's Vermifuge Compound and Worm Fruit, and McLane's Vegetable Cathartic Liniment can be so easily obtained? The Cordial will purify the blood thoroughly, and the Liniment will serve any sore. See the advertisement. mh22 lf

Holloway's Ointment.—Sore leg and all ulcers, scrofula and tumors of the throat, dissolved and swiftly under the operation of the Ointment, and the Pills, by their gentle aperient action, carry off the humors which feed the disease.

"Corruption Blazing all within" can be rooted out and expunged from the system, by the use of "THERMEAR" Nos. 1, 2 or 3. Yes who suffer from early indiscretion, should send for a treatment to read "Human Frailty or Physiological Researches." Sent by Dr. BARROW, Bowling Green, N. Y. Price $5 each. Sent free of postage.

☞ Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

B. FRADEL,
66.....St. Charles st.....66

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!

TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

HAVING received a large assortment of FINE CUTLERY, such as low and black horn Pocket Knives, English Knives with several blades, shell and horn work, fine and common Razors, table, office and carving Knives, plain and extra fine Kitchen and Butcher Knives, Cork Screws, a full supply of Razors, guaranteed, as well as of cutlery in general.

Having received likewise a stock of Athletic and Sporting Goods, for sale at manufacturers' prices. Would do well to visit the establishment before purchasing elsewhere. He is the agent for the most celebrated German manufactories.

Sword Canes, Pistols and Magazine arms.

HOVIL & MEAD,
Wholesale Agents for the South.
mh21 6t 111 and 113 Chartres street.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Bitters meet with great favor as remedies for diseases of the stomach, and all other diseases arising from a disordered digestive system; and as the ingredients of which they are compostable, it is more safe than the ordinary preparations offered to the public, while its pleasant odor, on the system renders it vastly popular with those who use it. Dr. Hostetter's reputation is widespread, and his name with which he prepares his medicine secures it always safe and reliable. The Bitters are most agreeable in flavor, and as a tonic and alterative they are highly popular. It is a genuine and truly valuable article for any of the above diseases, and we sincerely trust that our readers may test its excellence.

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The case of C. Hall, charged with having in his possession counterfeit coin with intent to defraud, was continued till to-morrow.

Incorrigible.—Philip Wagner was held to bail yesterday to answer to a charge of assault and battery on J. Evard, while the latter was discharging his duties as two lads, Thomas Connorry and Edward Ward, were sent to prison to await hearing on the charge of having stolen the money drawer, containing $10, from the box store of Ernest Poulez, on Ursulines street.

Charges of assault and battery were made respectively against Miss McGowan, George Smith, and Peter Lintaur and John Hedgecost. The accused were required to give assurances of their presence for examination.

Porter Fox, f. m. c., was committed to the First District Court for trial on a charge of having stolen a gold watch in the Station-house of Lieut. Stanley, and thereby forfeited his bond.

Recorder Summers's Court.—Amelia Noble, charged with harboring a runaway slave, the property of Mr. Lindsay, was held for examination this morning.

John Fraser, slave of Mr. Collins, was committed to prison for the recent theft of negro fire lashes, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Stone Theft.—Henry Weber was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen from the store of D'Arcy, corner of Chartres and Canal streets, a lot of hats, which were found by search warrant in a house on Old Levee street. Weber, who is quite a young man, is said to have stolen the hats or sold them for his own benefit while employed in the store of Mr. D'Arcy.

Bitten by a Rat.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, of 116 Howard street, was bitten by a rat in the palm of the hand, about 12 o'clock Sunday night. The wound was painful but nothing serious is apprehended. We know of a gentleman of this city who was bitten by a rat on the lips, which he had greased on account of their being chapped, were glazed together, and who, on awaking, found that the large rat had bitten through both lips. Take care of greased lips.

Escaped.—Anthony Barrett, Henry Petrie, Wm. Ames and Chas. Wood, escaped from the House of Refuge. They were dressed in gray common pants and roundabouts.

The Burning of the Ship Rose Vinton.—The case of the two mates of the bark Vinton, recently arrived from Alexandria, La., charged with the burning of the ship on the high se