THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. E. WESTON & CO.
E. A. THOMPSON, } EDITORS.
C. DUVERGE, } EDITORS.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Paper, commercially 5
In all cases, the paper will be sent, unless a special writing before they are to be stopped at the office. Any person sending the paper regularly for a month or quarter, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 22, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Rieder & Lenormant, at 10 o'clock, at 66 Chartres street, ingrain carpetings, hoop skirts and dry goods.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 22 Customhouse street, gallery.

By Chas. E. Fordsell, at Algiers, corner of Gamelin and Peterson streets, household furniture, shotgun and books, &c.

THE GAMBLING BILL.

Right gladly do we hail the co-operation of our brethren of the press, in exposing and condemning the iniquitous measure for licensing gambling-houses, recently introduced into the Legislature. It were greatly to be desired that every journal in New Orleans would raise its every-day voice in earnest and indignant protest against this measure, and would thus prove to the General Assembly of the State that, although black-legs and sportsmen may favor it, and a few honest but ignorant persons may be misled into its advocacy, the great mass of our citizens would witness the adoption of so pernicious a project with feelings of just resentment and regret.

What is styled, by courtesy, an argument in behalf of licensing gaming consists of sophisms as transparent as water. We are told for instance that the Legislature should regulate gambling, because the vice cannot be extirpated. Admirable logic! Let us extend the principle. The State authorities cannot suppress drunkenness. Suppose they pass a law permitting every one at his pleasure to swell red-eye and rot-gut to the point of beastly intoxication upon payment of a license. Secondrels will seduce females into concubinage, and plunge happy households into misery and guilt. Tax the miscreants so that they may pay roundly for their licentious pleasures—so much for defiling the chastity of a maiden, and so much for corrupting the virtue of a wife; but let tax theft; confer the privilege of pocket picking for such an amount of petty larceny for so many dollars; of grand larceny and burglary for a larger sum. In short, set the faculty of law at work, and let them collate, classify, and appraise crime. No doubt the State would derive a splendid revenue from this system of assessment, but whether society and sound morals would be advanced by the practice is rather questionable. Yet if it be judicious and reasonable to lay a tax on one species of iniquity, it must be equally so to legalize all upon payment into the public treasury of a specified amount.

It is argued that gambling is even now fearfully prevalent, and that in gilded palaces of ruin in our principal thoroughfares, the foul vice is nightly practiced. We believe these assertions to be greatly exaggerated, but admitting for the sake of argument that they are strictly true, what do they prove? Have we not laws adequate to the purpose of putting down these dens of infamy? The statutes lying since passed by the Legislature are amply sufficient to effect that object—only they are not enforced. The police will not give information they are accused of being in the pay of these gambling hells." Is this so? Then who are to blame except the honest citizens of New Orleans who will not take the trouble to inaugurate municipal reforms by doing their full duty at the polls? Because bad men will rush blindly into the excitement of play; and, because gamblers, availing themselves of the criminal apathy of our civil authorities, eagerly pander to their unhallowed passion, should the Legislature solemnly decree that the gaming table should be made public that the thousands of young men now midwived of the dangerous fascination, should be perpetually subjected to it? What right has the Legislature, upon any pretext whatever, to wink at vices, or sanction those seductive allurements which have time out of mind, scrped the young, the gentle, the harmless, and the unsuspicious of every lovely attribute of goodness filled their hearts with bitterness and desolation, ruined them in reputation and purse, and made them first victims, and then decoys for others?

As for the supplement that to license a few gigantic gambling monopolists would be to diminish the practice, it is hardly worth refuting. Nothing can be more certain than that the moment the State directly or indirectly lends its countenance to gambling, the vice will spread like a gangrene. Men who would not now indulge because they either respect the law or dread discovery, would then find a ready excuse in the permissive statute of the State. We have seen these things before, and remember vividly the period when the license law was in force, when the merchant and his clerk raked alike their money at the faro bank, and the mechanic and the laborer, attracted by the terrible fascination, threw regularly the hard earnings of their toil into the insatiate gulf.

But it is unnecessary to pursue the discussion much farther, as we are well satisfied that a majority of the General Assembly will reject the wicked and censurable project. If an argument based upon duty and morality would prevail, the unquestionable fact that the passage of such a law would render us a spectacle of shame and contempt in the eyes of every other community, in the estimation of every other commercial character, and throw well founded suspicion on our credit, should be sufficient to ensure its defeat.

New Post Office Stamp.—The Philadelphia Press mentions a newly invented post office stamp, which, if adopted, will be found of great utility in general correspondence. The peculiarity of the new stamp consists in its leaving its impression not only upon the envelope containing a letter, but upon every fold of the letter itself. This is effected by means of a steel die, the letters and figures upon which are formed by a series of fine points which pierce the envelope and its contents in such a manner as to impart, ineffaceably, the name of the post-office and the date upon which the letter is mailed. Since the general introduction of the use of envelopes much inconvenience has been suffered from the want of such an invention. In numerous instances, as every business man knows, letters containing orders are received in which the name of the post town and the date are entirely omitted, and upon which the postmaster is unexpectedly impressed to be the mark has been so imperfectly impressed as to be unintelligible. For this reason post dates on envelopes are not received in court as evidence, and very properly so, from the fact that wrong envelopes could be easily substituted to make out a case. With the new steel pointed stamp, however, all these disadvantages are effectively obviated, as nothing short of the destruction of the letter itself can obliterate the date on which it is mailed, and the name of the office from which it is sent. Such an invention has been long needed.

Harper's Weekly.—The number of the 18th inst., of Harper's Weekly is remarkably rich and shining not only a continuation of the "Woman in White" and the "New Partner of Clingnest & Co.," but the commencement of a new serial by Charles Dickens, and another by Miss Braddon—both of them stories of merit. Harper's Weekly may be had at Eskiel's, No. 7 Exchange Place.

All the Year Round.—The February number of Dickens's new periodical has been received at Eskiel's, No. 7 Exchange Place.

New Music.—We are indebted to the skillful composer and pianist, D. Delcroix, through Sourdes & Chassaignac, No. 78 Chartres street, for a very spirited and carefully arranged "Turkish Patrol" for the piano. We recommend it to the attention of practiced pianists.

Selling at Prime Cost.—It will be seen by the announcement also where that Haggarty & Brothers, No. 126 Canal street, are now offering their extensive stock of seasonable dry goods at actual cost. A fine-cut opportunity is now presented for obtaining every description of merchandise at uncommonly low rates.

We are indebted to the Hon. T. G. Davidson for interesting public documents.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of carpets, shirts, dry goods, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Rieder & Lenormant's auction rooms, No. 66 Chartres street.

A Destructive Fire occurred in Elizabeth City, N. C., a few days ago, by which forty houses were consumed.

A Man Comes to Life at His own Funeral.—The Louisville Democrat says:

We are informed of a curious circumstance that took place last week up town. Saturday the papers contained an obituary notice of the death of a Mr. Morris, and an invitation to his friends to attend his funeral from the corner of Market and Brook streets. Saturday morning the hearse and carriages were at the door. The body of the dead man had been clothed in the finest linen and laid out in a coffin. Numbers of friends had assembled. Suddenly the man in the coffin gave signs of life. Rumor states that he kicked the coffin lid off. At any rate he was carried from a death by burial alive, and in doing work. It is said that he took breakfast on Friday, and was thereby enabled to inform us that he was greatly refreshed.

The New York Evening Post of Saturday says:

The funeral of Mr. Barton, in accordance with his request, was strictly private. A report was in circulation on that it would take place from St. Thomas's Church yesterday afternoon, and a large number of people assembled there in consequence. It is unnecessary to say that the announcement was premature. The funeral took place from the residence of the deceased, at 11 o'clock, and was only attended by his family and intimate friends.

The Office, 83 Chartres street.

THE STORM ON THE RIVER.

The storm which passed over the city between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday occasioned considerable damage amongst the vessels at the levee.

The steamer John Walsh broke loose from her moorings at the foot of Girod street and drifted down to post 17. Third District, where she ran afoul of the British ship Lady Sale, striking her on the bow, which caused her to slew around and come in contact with the jib boom of the British ship Sardinian, which broke off her mizzen mast close to the deck. The L. S. sustained considerable other damage, her figure-head and cut-water being knocked to one side.

The steamer Eclipse broke loose and drifted down some distance, coming in contact with the shipping. She had her bow stove in, also the stern of her cabin, and the starboard wheel-house was considerably damaged.

The steamer Atlantic had her chimneys blown down, and her starboard guards were badly stove. Her damage will probably amount to about $3,000.

The steamer City of Memphis had her chimneys blown overboard, her hurricane roof and starboard guard stove in, and was otherwise damaged. The damage sustained by her will probably amount to $2500.

The steamer Flying Cloud's chimneys were blown off into the river. She was not damaged much otherwise—probably $1500.

The steamer Scotland had her hurricane roof stove on the starboard side. Damage, $300 or $400.

The steamer Hy Chouteau had her starboard guard damaged by the falling of the Flying Cloud's chimneys.

The steamer Emerald had her chimneys over much for defiling the chastity of a maiden, and so much for corrupting the virtue of a wife; but to slew around and come in contact with the Algerine, and also stove in the greater part of her cabin. The Relief's chimneys were knocked down by those of the Algerine, but she sustained no other damage.

The ship Creole was blown loose from post 12, First District, and drifted to Slaughter-house Point. She lost her chain and anchor, chain capstan and mast, stove bulwarks, and sustained other damage.

It is rumored that the engineer of the steamer Relief was killed, and that three men were blown off the Eclipse and drowned.

Hon. Edward Everett.

Edward Everett's position is the subject of a clause in the Cincinnati Gazette and the New York Tribune for his truthful and manly letter to the Philadelphia Constitutional Union Meeting, on the 4th inst. If, says the New York Express, these journals suppose that these patriotic sentiments, the motive for which is too transparent to be concealed for a moment, can injure the distinguished object of their attack, they labor somewhat overvalue their own importance as they do the cause that of one of the most patriotic and disinterested men in the country. Mr. Everett gives offense to Republicans by the following sentiment in his admirable letter:

If fully concur in the opinion that the present state of public affairs is of a very critical character. Of the two great parties which now divide the country, the Republican is of necessity purely sectional and the Democratic, by the force of circumstances, rapidly becoming so. The former party does not expect to control a single electoral vote at the approaching election, beyond its sectional limits; the latter, though possessing strong elements in the south, is sure of carrying any one of them. I have no belief that a single election, decided on a purely sectional basis, would cause a separation of the States, but it would be impolitic to conceal from that the Union cannot long subsist after the elections have permanently assigned that character. On the contrary, the hostile feelings already by disorderly acts between the two sections of the country will become more and more intense, till some disastrous occurrence—in itself perhaps a slight one—will bring on the catastrophe.

Feeling the force of the truths so well expressed of the two political parties, those of whom they are uttered, instead of meeting the facts presented, represent them as untrue. But whereas are they untrue? Did not the result of the election in 1856 demonstrate their correctness? Is the south a Southern State where there has been an effective Republican organization, or likely to be one, in 1860? Everybody knows this to be true, and the fact set forth by Mr. Everett is obvious as the sun at noonday. Why then not see it, and meet it by adopting intervening contingencies to ultimate results?

The Pope and His Temporal Rule.

The Galignani, of January 30, publishes the following translation of the principal part of the Encyclical Letter of Pius IX. After expressing his gratitude for the sympathy expressed by all the Archbishops, Bishops, and other dignities of the Church for the sufferings he has recently gone through in consequence of political events, His Holiness goes on to say:

Recently, as many of you are already aware, the Paris journal called the Moniteur, published a letter from the Emperor of the French, replying to a letter from us, in which we earnestly entreated his imperial Majesty to protect with his powerful patronage, and the Congress of Paris, the integrity and inviolability of the temporal power of the Holy See, and to repeat it from a committed himself. In his letter, all the latter certain counsel which he had before proposed us, on the subject of the provinces which had rebelled against our Pontifical rule, the exalted Emperor advised us to relinquish the possession of those same provinces, considering such a renunciation as the only remedy for the present disturbed state of affairs. Each of you, venerable brethren, perfectly understands that the receipt of the letter of the day of our high charge did not allow us to keep silence after receiving that letter. Without any delay we hastened to reply to the same Emperor, and in the most critical liberty of our mind we declared to him, openly and clearly, that we could not, in any way, adhere to his counsel, because it carried with it insurmountable difficulties on account of our dignity and that of the Holy See, and also on account of the sacred character and the rights of that same See, which do not belong to the dynasty of any royal family, but to all Catholics. At the same time we declared to him that we could not cede what is not ours, and that we could perfectly comprehend that the victory which would be given to the revolted inhabitants of the Romish States, simultaneously with the ruin of the Romish world, would also entail the consummation of sacrilegious attempts on the part of the native and foreign perturbators of the other provinces; when they should witness the success obtained by the rebels. And what would things not come to in this same Emperor that we could not abdicate the above mentioned provinces of our Pontifical dominion without violating the solemn oaths which we have sworn, without committing a heinous crime against God and injury in the rest of our States; without inflicting injury on all Catholics, and lastly, without weakening the right not only of the princes of Italy, who have been unjustly robbed of their states, but also of all the princes of the Christian world, who could not see with indifference the introduction of certain pernicious principles. We did not omit to observe to his Majesty that the Union cannot long subsist after the elections have permanently assigned that character. On the contrary, the hostile feelings already by disorderly acts between the two sections of the country will become more and more intense, till some disastrous occurrence—in itself perhaps a slight one—will bring on the catastrophe.

Feeling the force of the truths so well expressed of the two political parties, those of whom they are uttered, instead of meeting the facts presented, represent them as untrue. But whereas are they untrue? Did not the result of the election in 1856 demonstrate their correctness? Is the south a Southern State where there has been an effective Republican organization, or likely to be one, in 1860? Everybody knows this to be true, and the fact set forth by Mr. Everett is obvious as the sun at noonday. Why then not see it, and meet it by adopting intervening contingencies to ultimate results?

The Pope and His Temporal Rule.

The Galignani, of January 30, publishes the following translation of the principal part of the Encyclical Letter of Pius IX. After expressing his gratitude for the sympathy expressed by all the Archbishops, Bishops, and other dignities of the Church for the sufferings he has recently gone through in consequence of political events, His Holiness goes on to say:

Recently, as many of you are already aware, the Paris journal called the Moniteur, published a letter from the Emperor of the French, replying to a letter from us, in which we earnestly entreated his imperial Majesty to protect with his powerful patronage, and the Congress of Paris, the integrity and inviolability of the temporal power of the Holy See, and to repeat it from a committed himself. In his letter, all the latter certain counsel which he had before proposed us, on the subject of the provinces which had rebelled against our Pontifical rule, the exalted Emperor advised us to relinquish the possession of those same provinces, considering such a renunciation as the only remedy for the present disturbed state of affairs. Each of you, venerable brethren, perfectly understands that the receipt of the letter of the day of our high charge did not allow us to keep silence after receiving that letter. Without any delay we hastened to reply to the same Emperor, and in the most critical liberty of our mind we declared to him, openly and clearly, that we could not, in any way, adhere to his counsel, because it carried with it insurmountable difficulties on account of our dignity and that of the Holy See, and also on account of the sacred character and the rights of that same See, which do not belong to the dynasty of any royal family, but to all Catholics. At the same time we declared to him that we could not cede what is not ours, and that we could perfectly comprehend that the victory which would be given to the revolted inhabitants of the Romish States, simultaneously with the ruin of the Romish world, would also entail the consummation of sacrilegious attempts on the part of the native and foreign perturbators of the other provinces; when they should witness the success obtained by the rebels. And what would things not come to in this same Emperor that we could not abdicate the above mentioned provinces of our Pontifical dominion without violating the solemn oaths which we have sworn, without committing a heinous crime against God and injury in the rest of our States; without inflicting injury on all Catholics, and lastly, without weakening the right not only of the princes of Italy, who have been unjustly robbed of their states, but also of all the princes of the Christian world, who could not see with indifference the introduction of certain pernicious principles. We did not omit to observe to his Majesty that the Union cannot long subsist after the elections have permanently assigned that character. On the contrary, the hostile feelings already by disorderly acts between the two sections of the country will become more and more intense, till some disastrous occurrence—in itself perhaps a slight one—will bring on the catastrophe.

Feeling the force of the truths so well expressed of the two political parties, those of whom they are uttered, instead of meeting the facts presented, represent them as untrue. But whereas are they untrue? Did not the result of the election in 1856 demonstrate their correctness? Is the south a Southern State where there has been an effective Republican organization, or likely to be one, in 1860? Everybody knows this to be true, and the fact set forth by Mr. Everett is obvious as the sun at noonday. Why then not see it, and meet it by adopting intervening contingencies to ultimate results?

Burglary.—Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night, the residence of Mr. Wm. Hall, on Bayou St. John, was entered by burglars, and robbed of a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold spectacles, and a small amount of money. The thieves entered the house by the back door, which they broke open.

Buffalo, February 16.—The census of the city of Buffalo, taken during the month of January, 1860, shows the number of inhabitants to be 81,129, an increase during the year of 4,129. Total loss of population by the fire of December 30, 1858, 1,000. Total loss of population by the fire of December 30, 1858, 1,000. Total loss of population by the fire of December 30, 1858, 1,000.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

New York, February 16.—Last night detective Bennet, by a warrant issued by Justice Waldron, of Buffalo, arrested a young man named Harry Lazarus, who stands charged with seducing Miss Laudrigan, of that city, under promise of marriage.

The Tribune says that Vanderbilt's proposition to the Pacific Mail Company is understood to include the sale of his Pacific steamers to the Mail Company for a specific sum, of which $600,000 was to be paid in Pacific mail stock, which was to be retained by Mr. V. for two years, the Commodore to do the Atlantic service in the line and the Pacific Mail Company the service of the Pacific at a pro rata agreed upon. The spare boats in the Pacific were to be employed in running along the coast of South America.

The cause of the great rise in the Pacific mail stock is generally spoken of as the division of the California trade and mails between the transacting lines on the basis of 70 per cent for the Pacific service to the Pacific Mail Company, and 30 per cent to the Atlantic service.

The opposition is to be managed by Marshal O. Roberts. A sufficient steam fleet is to be furnished to both parties for tri weekly trips each week, but the details of such a settlement, and even a concurrence in the preliminary overture of the kind, was denied by Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends up to a late hour in the city.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last night a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to look after special legislation on the subject of public education in this city. The committee were instructed to exert their energies to secure in any act that may be passed to extort authority to cause the reading of a portion of the Bible at the daily meeting of each school under the jurisdiction of the Board.

Benjamin Rush Floyd, brother of the Secretary of War, suddenly died of heart complaint at the Lafayette House last evening. He was in excellent health a few moments before he died.

St. Louis, February 16.—According to the official returns of the Assessors the population of the Territory of Kansas is 69,950.

Washington, February 16.—The Committee on Elections to-day took up the contested election case of the Third Congressional District of New York. Mr. Williamson, the contestant, made a statement, to which Mr. Sickles replied, asking for further time to put in his points. He taken his ground that in consequence of the failure of Mr. Williamson to serve him with notice of the contestant is out of the court, and cannot be heard on the merits of the case.

Mr. Williamson replied that owing to the failure of the State canvassers to make such a declaration as contemplated by the act of Congress, there was no sitting member to notify, and by virtue of the action of that body, there was no way left for him to compel the attendance of witnesses under the act. The case was then postponed until Tuesday next. The committee will ask for the appointment of a commission to take testimony, so that the case may be decided on its merits.

Two hundred and fifty six bills and resolutions, merely for the purpose of reference, were introduced in the House to-day, a larger number than ever before introduced in a single day. There were 65 yesterday under the call of the States. No previous opportunity had been presented for the political budgets.

Augustus Wattles, formerly one of the editors of the Herald of Freedom, and an old friend of John Brown, arrived here to-day, and during the week will give his testimony before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Hammond, Harvard and Hamlin, on the part of the Senate, and Keitt, Frain, Garnett, Adrian and Webster, on the part of the House, have been appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of Mills's equestrian statue of Washington, on the 22d instant.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, ratified the treaty between the United States and Paraguay, and also confirmed the nomination of Gen. Whitney as Collector of the port of Boston.

Judge Douglas, in response to a note from Fernando Wood, denies the truth of the newspaper statement that the latter, on the former's war in New York, pledged his entire delegation to him in the Charleston Convention.

New York, February 16.—Stephen Whitney, the wealthiest citizen in New York, except Mr. Astor, died to-day.

An Havana correspondent says that two steamers, named the Marquis de la Habana and Dencornata, are about to sail for Congo river. They belong to Marley, Bustamante & Co., and have been fitted up openly and without any molestation from the authorities. If they succeed, the number of steam slavers will be increased forthwith. Besides these, some four or five Spanish and American vessels are being got ready for the same destination.

Boston, February 16.—The shoemakers of Lynn, Natick, Haverhill, Marblehead, and other towns have been holding meetings preliminary to a strike for higher wages. The movement is said to embrace about 15,000 hands in all the shoe manufacturing towns throughout Massachusetts. At a large and enthusiastic meeting held in Lynn last night, it was voted to strike on the 23d of February.

Mines Breed, of Lynn, a large shoe manufacturer, has failed. Liabilities $70,000.

Augusta, Ga., February 16.—Andrew Rogers, hailing from Helena, Ark., was arrested here to-day on a charge of abducting free negroes and selling them into slavery. He was committed to Macon in charge of some policemen.

Texas.—We have Galveston papers to the 13th inst., but they contain little of interest. Gen. Duff Green is in Houston. The Post says:

We understand that his visit to our State, after an absence of fourteen years, was based for the purpose of getting certain railroad charters, with a view to enable him to consummate his great enterprise of a continuous railway to the Pacific through Texas and Mexico. The latter has devoted many years to this enterprise, and we understand his correspondence with various parties in England and Mexico gives him encouragement for ultimate success. The Texas Legislature of Texas has passed at its recent session an amendment to the Sabine and Rio Grande Railroad charter, starting at Burkville on the Sabine, near the parallel of 31 degrees, the ultimate destination being Mazatlan.

A new charter has also been passed, called the Texas and Mexican Railroad Company, to commence on or near Corpus Christi Bay, and to cross the Rio Grande somewhere below Eagle Pass, with a view to proceed to some port on the Gulf of California.

Bailie Peyton has been making a speech at Gallatin, in Tennessee, in which he ridicules the appeal of the Southern delegates to the North Americans to come to them, and in the following style: "This wooing was gentle and coaxing, and clothed with honeyed phrases of affection, the sincerity of which he was inclined to doubt, and illustrated his idea with an anecdote of John Randolph, which he recently heard related by a member of Congress:

Randolph, when a young man, fell in love with a beautiful widow lady. (Very much the present condition of the Democratic party.) Before leaving the world, he desired to obtain forgiveness of his enemies, and sent for Mr. Calhoun, who had formerly quarrelled with great violence; was quite penitent, and begged his forgiveness in the most eloquent and affectionate terms, which Mr. Calhoun was but too happy to grant, and supposing he had made his peace with a fearful adversary, shook hands most cordially and took his leave, but as he reached the door, to his amazement he heard the shrill voice of Randolph, crying, 'Calhoun, Calhoun! if I get well, remember, that all this goes for nothing!'"

Sporting Incident—A Noble Pack.—Some weeks ago a friend in Glynn favored us with a feat of his fine pack of dogs, which pursued a wounded buck some eight or ten miles, across wide rivers and through marshes, and were found, some thirty hours after the chase commenced, quietly lying around their game, one returning the old fellow the kindness and preventing the rest—though all were in a starving condition—from touching it with their teeth.

On a subsequent hunt, during the excessively cold snap in January, these faithful creatures disappeared from the hunters in a similar manner, and, after days of search, were given up for lost. About a week after, they were found on the old scent, which had come to light. It is contained in the following extract:

"We have at last heard of our noble pack of hounds, which disappeared so mysteriously in the marsh, near the dead buck. We suppose they had run down and caught it in the extensive marsh they got into after swimming several creeks. I believe it is the only instance on record of one of the dogs returning to the property of Dr. Troup, one belonging to Dr. Wilson, and four were ours—running down a buck in an extensive marsh, swimming several creeks and catching it literally on its own ground at last, and lying by it until all perished in the cold.

"It rivals the famous chase related by Col. Hawker, the celebrated English sportsman, of seven dogs of his stag hounds who were found dead on the wall, two with broken limbs on the inside, and the rest disabled on the outer wall of the Park, the buck had been let out, run off, and was found inside with both legs broken in the Spirit of the Times should record the chase on one of our Sea Islands in Glynn county, Georgia."—Savannah Republican.

A Wealthy Peer.—When the present Marquis of Bute attains his majority, he will be one of the richest noblemen of the British peerage, and equal to the Westminsters, Buccleuchs, and Breadalbanes. The following is a brief enumeration of the estates in British possession of the Marquis's ward, and the titles which he holds them: In England, estates in the counties of Essex and Cambridge, derived through the North family; a large estate in Bedfordshire, derived through the Earl of Bute, a large portion of which still remains; a large estate in Durham, derived through the Cleverings, an heiress of which family married the last Viscount Windsor. The collieries on this estate yield a large yearly revenue. In Wales, his vast Glamorganshire estates, derived through the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, and their representatives, the Windsors, Viscounts Windsor. In Scotland, nearly the whole Isle of Bute (tripled in its annual return since the last thirty years) derived through a branch of the world-renowned house of Stuart, hereditary sheriffs, afterwards Earls of Bute; large estates in the counties of Ayr and Wigtown, derived through the Crichtons, Earls of Dumfries; and Barons Crichton, and their families, which they by marriage represented; also, some estates in Cambrose.

Deceitfulness of the Heart.—Deceit is one of the prime elements of the natural heart. It is morbid to of deceit than any other object; we sometimes call the sea deceitful. At evening the sea appears perfectly calm, or there is a gentle ripple on the waters, and the wind blows fair or gently; during the night a storm may come on, and the treacherous waves are like mountain billows, covering the ship. But the heart is deceitful "above all things;" more treacherous than the treacherous sea. The clouds are often very deceitful. Sometimes, in a time of drought, they promise rain; but they turn out to be clouds without rain, and the farmer is disappointed. Sometimes the clouds appear calm and settled, but before the morning torrents of rain are falling. But the heart is deceitful "above all things." Many animals are deceitful. The serpent is more subtle than any beast of the field; sometimes it will appear quite harmless, but suddenly it will put on its deadly sting, and give a mortal wound. But the natural heart is more deceitful than a serpent—"above all things." It is deceitful in two ways—in display ing sinners and itself.—McCheyne.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mardi-Gras.—The severe storm which prevailed yesterday seriously interrupted the masquerading and out-door fun. In the morning, before the rain commenced, the youngsters, anxious to get all the sport possible out of a single day, were running about in their masks and paper-soled dresses, and not a few were well sprinkled with bags of flour, which they dispensed to those they passed with "a hand that knew no stint," and an indifference to the social grade of the objects of their liberality, thoroughly harmonizing with "the genius of our republican institutions." The four companies who by no means the most pleasing feature of the carnival, and might be easily dispensed with, particularly in a community where all are not so willing to view such frivolities in a jocular manner.

When the rain closed off the "children of a larger growth" made their appearance in the streets, a few in carriages, cabs, and even wagons, but most of them on foot. Many of the maskers were undoubtedly persons of respectability, who kept up the custom of the day in all its primitive integrity, but far too many were of the most degraded classes of both sexes, who seized with avidity upon a pretext for strolling about the city, playing pranks, drinking in coffee-houses, and conducting themselves in a riotous manner in the disturbance of all decent and peaceful citizens. The police were on the alert, and arrested a number of them. They were marching parties through the streets, and the Mayor's office was crowded with culprits. Those who would pervert and scandalize the general license, and the time may come when the public peace and good morals will require the abolishment of masquerading on Mardi-Gras.

The last arrest of Mardi-Gras was the procession of the Mistik Krewe of Comus at night. Royal, Canal, and St. Charles streets, on the line of route, were densely thronged with gentlemen, ladies and children, anxiously waiting to see the grave and jocular personations of the Mistik Krewe proceeding in solemn march through the streets. At last they came along—behind their time, as usual—with a fine band of music and well lighted by torches and colored lights. Their representations were in part clever and part mediocre, though, on the whole, rather more than those of last year. The various characters are not worth while a description, especially from being of that nature to more easily pass muster with the accompaniments of torchlight, music and a crowd, than when reduced to sober description in print. Their tableaux on the stage of the Varieties Theatre were very great.

Torpedoes reigned triumphantly throughout our city last night, every bedroom being crowded with pop-mercs, tripping it to the enlivening strains of the waltz and dance, while at each of the theatres there were impromptu balls and the revelry was continued to a late hour. A number of private soirees and revelries. The streets were full of people, some in fancy costumes, strolling about aimlessly or going to balls, while not a few of them had become disgustingly intoxicated, their minds even more disgusted than their stomachs, and were apparently endeavoring to ascertain how many separate and distinct noises the human throat was capable of producing.

Amusements This Evening.—At the Varieties—Bonfet of M. W. H. Briggs—"The Marble Heart" and "Wild Cherry Cordial."

At the St. Charles—Rural Troupe—The performances of "M. Deschalumeaux" and "Simon's Mishaps."

At the Amphitheatre—Mazuk Juvenile Comedians—"Cherry and Fair Star" and "The Loan of a Lover."

At the Opera—"Dragon de Villars."

At Armory Hall—The "Bunyan Tableaux."

At Vanmunde's Museum—The "American Giantess." Was Statuary and other curiosities.

At Odd Fellows' Hall—Military and Mask Ball of the Continental Guards.

The Common Council.—The Board of Aldermen adjourned for want of a quorum yesterday evening. The Board of Assistant Aldermen convened as usual.

A message was received from the Mayor relative to the round stone paving of Orleans street. Referred.

The Controller's communication, advising the Board of various adjudications, was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $24,720.

The Surveyor reported several petitions for street paving as having been duly published as ready to be acted upon by the Board.

The resolution of the upper Board, appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of Maipomene Canal was laid on the table subject to call.

The resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the detection of the person who shot Frank Voss was concurred in.

The resignation of J. F. Barnett from the Third District Public School Board was received and accepted.

A resolution appropriating $1000 for celebrating Washington's Birthday was laid over.

Mr. Fairwood's resolutions providing for the election of four members from among the Council to act with the Surveyor in building the new State Capitol and fireproof Courthouse in this city, were unanimously adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Washington's Birthday.—The Orleans Battalion and the Washington Artillery each fired the anniversal salute at sunbown last evening, and will give it at sunrise and sunset today, in honor of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The Louisiana Legion, under Gen. Pelloy, consisting of three companies of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, two companies of the Chasseurs a Pied, the Jefferson Guards, and the Yagers, will parade at the Place d'Armes, at half-past ten o'clock. The First Brigade, commanded by Gen. Tracy, and consisting of the Washington Artillery, Continentals, City Guards, Louisiana Grays, and Orleans Rifles, will parade at his at Lafayette Square, about ten o'clock, and then march down to the Place d'Armes, where the whole division is to be inspected and reviewed at eleven o'clock.

Disastrous Storm—Damage Estimated at $30,000.—One of the severest storms of rain ever known in this locality, swept over New Orleans yesterday, about noon, causing considerable damage, principally to the steamboats at the levee. From ten o'clock in the morning the wind rose southerly, and about half-past eleven o'clock it commenced raining very hard. Shortly after came the wind suddenly veered to the northwest, and a perfect squall burst upon us with unbearable effects. Three negro deck-hands were washing on board the steamer Sallie Robinson, along the gangway, when the squall blew them into the river, but they were rescued by the crew of the steamer Fair Play. The Jno. Walsh had one of her chimneys blown down, pasted her bowsers, and drove out into the stream, unloading which, and perhaps considerably cracked and strained, one of the shafts jumped out of the box and came adrift. The Eclipse was cut loose from her moorings and drifted down among the Third District shipping, but was brought up again. One of the chimneys of the Pocahontas is falling, destroyed the whole forward part of the boat. Other disasters among the steamboats of a more or less serious character occurred, but we have not time to enumerate them. The damage done to the steamboats and shipping amounts to not less than $30,000.

On land the storm also gave an exhibition of its power. A large portion of the stannah brick wall of the Merchants' Cotton Press, on Gravier street, fell out into the street. Very fortunately, no one happened to be near enough at the time to be caught beneath the ruins or injured by flying bricks. An unfinished frame residence on Jackson street, between Camp and Magazine streets, owned by Dr. Dinkins, was blown down. Mr. Kane, twenty-eight by one hundred and eight feet in size, and partly roofed in the ground. There were six carpenters at work inside, but as the building commenced to shiver and sway, they all succeeded in jumping out and none were hurt. The brick store of Mr. Adam Gisse's tannery, at the corner of New Levee and Pleasure streets, fell out, but no person was injured. We have heard of other accidents, but could not learn them to the truth.

Fire and Incendiarism.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, Lieut. Simon, of the Third District police, while on his nightly rounds with one of his officers, noticed considerable smoke in the streets, and traced it up, found it to proceed from a small one story dwelling on Frenchmen street, between Love and Craps streets, owned by James Phillips, and occupied by J. N. Camp, a steamboat captain, his wife and son. On trying the front door, they found it opened by the mere turning of the knob, and entering the hall, they found a fire, immediately underneath the stairway, which was blazing fiercely. They gave the alarm, which was taken up by the bells, but the blaze being confined to the house, the bell-ringers entered the locality, and rang for the Second District, which came down early in the morning, and reaching the scene. The house was completely destroyed, only the side walls being left; and if it had been constructed of wood, a disastrous conflagration must have certainly ensued, as but very little water could be obtained in the neighborhood for some time.

About three o'clock, when the fire was being gotten under, Mr. Camp came round and stated that he had left the house with his wife on Sunday evening to visit the sister-in-law, on Union street, and also being unwell, they had stayed longer than they intended, and on coming home a few minutes before of his house being on fire. He said he had locked up the house on leaving it, and drew from his pocket the key of the front door. In reply to questions he stated that his furniture had cost him, when new, about $1000, and was insured for $500. He did not know whether it was insured or not, but he had asked his friend, Mr. Aubert, a few days before, to insure it in the Hope Company for $700. As his furniture was insured for $200 in the Hope Company and an inventory taken on the spot, during the fire, only amounted to $200, the policy should prove proper to arrest Mr. Camp on the charge of arson, which they did. This action was neither dictated nor authorized by the Fire Agent of the Underwriters who was on the ground, as intimated by one of our correspondents in the evening edition of yesterday. Mr. Camp was remanded yesterday by Recorder Long to await an examination.

Performance at the German Theatre.—A brilliant performance will take place this evening at the German Theatre, on Poydras street, in honor of Washington's birthday. Miss Augusta Boetzner, dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, will recite a prologue written for the occasion by Charles S. Zander, of the German Gazette. After which will be performed a play entitled "Frederick the Great and his Court, or the Order of the King." The whole to conclude with a magnificent tableau of Washington crossing the Delaware. All our German fellow-citizens will be in attendance.

Reckless Use of Firearms.—A young man named Michael O'Brien, who has been employed in a horse shoer up town, on being discharged on Monday evening from his situation, drew a pistol and fired it off in the hall, to the great danger of the persons assembled. He then threatened the proprietor and proprietress with fearful personal consequences to themselves, but before he could carry out his promises he was arrested, and Recorder Setzmore fined him $25 yesterday.

Breach of Trust.—Simon Patscher was committed for trial yesterday before the Criminal Court by Recorder Summers, to be tried for a breach of trust in pocketing forty dollars which had been entrusted him by John Webber to purchase rye flour with.

Mayhem.—Lawrence Morris was held to answer yesterday by Recorder Summers, in bonds of $1000, to answer the charge of taking a bite of Richard Fennell's nose on Monday, at the corner of Gaiennie and New Levee streets.

Wild Cats.—Jno. Cleary was remanded for examination yesterday by Recorder Summers. He had been arrested by special officer Boylan and Stewart on St. Charles street for carrying about $797 in Michigan State wortbless bills, which he was trying to dispose of.

Embezzlement.—Frederick Alberwald was committed for trial yesterday before the Criminal Court on a charge of appropriating to himself a watch which he had given him for repairs by Charles Bass.

DIED.

On the 19th inst. on her plantation in the parish of Assumption, Mrs. WILLIAM ANTONIO VELA.

Great Clearing Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS, AT COST!

—OF—

HAGGERTY BROS.,

Direct Importers,

128.....CANAL STREET,.....128

TOURO BUILDINGS.

Having determined to bring this season's business to an unusually early close, we would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to our elaborate stock

—OF—

SEASONABLE FRESH GOODS,

All of which we are positively decided on selling out at once.

AT ACTUAL PRIME COST,

And respectfully request an examination of our stock and prices on the part of purchasers.

HAGGERTY BROS.,

fe22 3 1m 128 Canal st.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

IN LIQUIDATION.

The subscriber, wishing to retire from business, will sell at very low prices the stock of HARDWARE, by wholesale and retail, at No. 7 Old Levee street, Canal, in front of the New Customhouse. V. BAUDE.

N. B.—The premises for rent, and will be immediately vacated. Also, a second-hand Horse Power, suitable for a small establishment, for sale cheap. Terms very liberal. fe22 7 1m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of