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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

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OFFICE, 26 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 5.

TRAVELERS' TALES.

Veracious travelers are as rare as black swans. Sojourners in foreign lands seldom see clearly what is passing around them, for their optics are distorted by home prejudices. Of travelers there is one class which is wickedly mendacious; and another in which honesty and truth vainly strive to pierce through the dense clouds of preconceived ideas. To the first of these classes belong the gross and libelous investigos of a HAMILTON, a TROLLOPE, and a MARRYAT; the second includes the more intelligent, but erroneous opinions promulgated by Lord CARLISLE, Mr. DICKENS, and others of that ilk. Take an observant and educated man from the midst of English society; habituated to its formalities and conventionalities; a loyal subject of the Queen and a fervent admirer of monarchical institutions; a sturdy JOHN BULL wrapped up in the conceit of the perfection of his own government and the defectiveness of all others, and send him to America. It matters little how liberal may be his politics, how enlarged his education, he is certain to look at us from an unfavorable stand-point, and even unconsciously to depreciate our virtues and exaggerate our failings. Unless his mind is of a profoundly philosophic cast, thus enabling him to throw aside personal bias of every kind in forming his judgment, we may anticipate a verdict of general condemnation. We have had a thousand European visitors amongst us, yet with the exception of MICHEL CHEVALIER, DE TOCQUEVILLE, and perhaps ANDREW—all Frenchmen—scarcely one has been able to perceive any real and solid good in our institutions, our polity and our people.

Lord CARLISLE comes under the category of those who mistunderstand and misrepresent us, less from malice than incurable obliquity of perception. At a recent lecture before the Philosophic and Literary Society of Hull, England, he read extracts from his book on America, which were followed by the annexed extemporaneous charge against our country:

Now that I am not speaking from the book or from the printed page, but to living men and women, and in the presence to the audience hour, I must permit myself to say that almost every thing that I have heard or read concerning the United States since the period of my visit has not, on the whole, tended to an increase of my admiration of their public proceedings, or to more favorable and sanguine anticipations of their coming destiny. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, I cannot but feel that many of the failures and drawbacks at which I ventured to hint, have come out, as the time wears on, with greater frequency and with deeper shade. The bitterness and intensity of classes; the jealousy and hatred of the respective geographical divisions; the spirit of political self-seeking and corruption; the lowering of the standard of commercial operations; the high-handed rufflanism of the outlying districts; the lust of territorial aggrandisement; the disturbance of the more polished, refined and upright portion of the citizens to take any prominent part in public affairs; the absence of fair play in the deliberations of the Congress, and of dignity and independence on the judicial bench; but above all, the intensity and ferocity which gather round every face on the portentous question of slavery appear to me to have assumed more terrifying, increasing, and menacing proportions. In a state of things I certainly cannot feel more inclined to see my countrymen exchange the form of government, the institutions, the laws and society which they possess for those of the great American republic.

There is a certain modicum of truth in this, but it is like a stray sunbeam finding its way into a darkened room—just sufficient to throw a dim and deceptive light on surrounding objects. Lord CARLISLE, judging from the surface of things, concludes that we are on the highway to ruin; but he fails to discover the myriad evidences of our progress, our prosperity, our moral and material advancement. He beholds the license of the times, but sees not the freedom and independence from which it springs; he dwells upon our geographical divisions, but does not observe our constant extension in spite of these differences; he manifests alarm at the portentous question of slavery, but has studied us too superficially to know that this periodically recurring agitation is never permitted to proceed beyond the limit of safety; he laments commercial looseness and dishonesty, as if a perfect code of ethics were confined to England alone, and men were not everywhere the same. Thus he continues throughout his catalogue of complaints, summoning evils, but withholding every good that mitigates and tempers them—making no mention of our free press, our exemption from wholesale pauperism, the unrivaled facilities we present to the poor laborer, the admirable mechanism of our republic, as powerful and beneficent in the extremities as it is in the centre, the health and material comfort which characterize the people, our comparative freedom from the necessity of exhausting and perpetual labor, and a thousand other facts which conclusively demonstrate the superiority of American institutions to those of Europe. Unfortunately the Democratic aspect of our country is usually that first manifested to the traveler. He sees the repulsive elements on the surface, and never thinks of enquiring if there lie any thing attractive beneath. He judges us by the dross beneath his eye, and not by the sterling ore which he will not trouble himself to extract. We are condemned upon wholesale and sweeping conclusions without the warrant of carefully ascertained facts; and as his premises are scanty and insufficient, his deductions inevitably abound in error.

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DRAMATIC, POETICAL AND MASONIC READINGS. It will be seen by the notice elsewhere that Miss ELOISE BRIDGES will give her fourth and last reading in Masonic Hall, on Saturday evening, February 12. On this occasion Miss BRIDGES will recite an ode to the memory of LOPEZ, and the Widow Bedot—the latter in costume. This lady's admirable recitations have won unqualified panegyrics from the press in all directions. Her last appearance will no doubt attract another crowded audience.

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MERCHANT MARINE.—The capital of the hitherto only known as the Bank of James River, is to be increased from $600,000 to $1,000,000. The books of subscription are open, and installments to be paid in the subscription of twenty-five per cent. per month, during four months. See advertisement.

The mysterious nature of the fruit trade is explained in the case of a vessel just arrived at New Haven from Messina. The cask a cargo of 600,000 lemons, of which that island, but much duty on 400,000, the rest being worthless.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—Miss EMA PEARSON, daughter of Mrs. Maria Pearson, of Gaiborne, Ala., was so badly burned on the 23d ultimo, that she died on Monday morning following. We have been unable to gather the full particulars, but have heard that her clothes were ignited accidentally from the fireplace, and before assistance could be rendered she was hopelessly injured. She was between eleven and twelve years of age. The accident occurred about two miles from Claiborne.

A New York correspondent of a Buffalo paper has it "from undoubted authority that Charles Dickens, who is now on his way to this city, has made positive arrangements with Sumner to write a series of papers, running through a period of six months, for the *Ledger*."

The terms of twenty members of the U. S. Senate commence on the 4th of March next. In the order of sightseas of these elections have already taken place. In the present Congress these Senatorial seats are filled by thirteen Democrats, three Republicans and two Americans. In the next they will be filled by twelve Democrats and six Republicans.

The successors of Mr. Wright, of New Jersey, (Dem.) and Gen. Shields, of Minnesota, (Rep.) are not yet elected.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PAEZ IN VENEZUELA.—Letters from Cumana, dated December 19, announce the arrival of General Paez and his associates at that port. The health of the party was good. He was carried from on board ship by the American sailors, who claimed that honor, upon the mattress used by him during the voyage. General Paez expected to leave for Laguayra in a few days, so as to reach Carracoas by Christmas day.

Andersen, in bearing generous testimony to Morphy's powers, says he is too strong for any living player to hope to win more than a game in a match and there. He never makes a mistake, but as soon as his adversary commits the slightest blunder, his game is gone. If a player makes a move "approximative ment" correct, but not "exactement" the right move, Morphy is dead certain to win. Andersen has also given his opinion that Morphy would have beaten all the three great triumvirate—Philidor, La Bourdonnais and McDonnel.

Mr. H. Florence Geralds, late editor of the Delhi *Gazette* and Lahore *Chronicle*, who has lectured on the India question in Canada, is about to proceed from this city to New Orleans, where he has engaged to address an American audience on the same subject. So says the New York *Tribune*.

NAVAL.—Dispatches were received at the Navy Department Tuesday morning from Commander Davis, of the St. Mary's, and Lieut. Maury, of the Dolphin, Captain Lieut. Maury, of the Dolphin, dated Guaymas, December 14. Commander Davis writes that order at present exists in Guaymas and in Sonora.—Gandara, not thinking himself safe at Mazatlan, had gone to San Blas, and the prospect of his return was remote. At Mazatlan matters were in a wretched condition. The city was in a state of anarchy and misrule. Our commerce suffers very much from the portentous question of slavery appear to me to have assumed more terrifying, increasing, and menacing proportions. In a state of things I certainly cannot feel more inclined to see my countrymen exchange the form of government, the institutions, the laws and society which they possess for those of the great American republic.

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By Telegraph.

[PRESENTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FRAUD IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Corruption in Pennsylvania Elections.

THE HIGHEST OFFICIALS IMPLICATED.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The committee appointed by the House to examine into the charges of corruption in the Navy Department, of which Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, is chairman, commenced taking testimony today, and elicited some facts which have created a sensation in official quarters.

The testimony already before the committee proves that the most flagrant frauds have been committed in the Navy Department.

The most recent disclosure relates to the agency established for the purpose of supplying the navy with coal.

The testimony in this case proves that large sums of money were raised by means of the corrupt influences and contracts of this agency, and used in Pennsylvania to influence the elections last year, by corrupting the voters, and for other corrupt purposes—and this, as is alleged, under the immediate direction of J. Glancey Jones and James Buchanan.

J. Glancey Jones is implicated in other equally flagrant transactions of a corrupt nature.

OUR NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—It is reported that Gen. Lamar, our Nicaraguan Minister, has been guilty of gross misconduct in connection with his mission to Central America. The report is discredited by the government.

OUR MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—It is reported and generally believed that Judge Roosevelt, of New York, will receive the appointment of Minister to England, to succeed Mr. Dallas.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The Senate today, in Executive session, confirmed Judge McCandless as United States Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Judge Irwin.

The Senate also confirmed S. W. Black as Governor of the Territory of Nebraska.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—*House.*—In the House, the Committee on Military Affairs decided adversely to the recommendation of the President, to establish military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua.

Senate.—In the Senate, the Committee on Territories reported adversely to the territorial organization of Jefferson Territory, which includes the Pike's Peak country.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—*Senate.*—The Senate to-day passed the bill appropriating $60,000 for the relief of the captain and crew of the brig General Armstrong.

THE TEN MILLION LOAN.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Three and a half million of the new loan of ten millions of dollars was paid into the Treasury to-day.

A BANK ROBBERY—ONE OF THE BANK CLERKS KILLED.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—The Branch Union Bank at Jackson, Tenn., was robbed last night of a large amount of specie and paper, and one of the bank clerks was murdered by the robbers.

No clue has yet been obtained as to the identity or whereabouts of the perpetrators.

SECRETARY COBB'S REPLY TO CONGRESS.

THE EXIGENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—In the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution of the House yesterday, he says that if the appropriations of the present session of Congress reach the amount at which they have been estimated, a large deficit will exist, which must be provided for in some way before the close of the session.

He reiterates the previously expressed sentiments that the public debt ought not to be increased by additional loans, and advises a modification of the tariff.

The Secretary says that $500,000 of Treasury notes have been redeemed within the year, and that $17,750,000 will be due by the end of June next, which will add to the estimated deficiency.

NEW YORK MARKETS—HEAVY DECLINE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The Cotton market is unsettled. The sales to-day were 1300 bales at a decline of ⅛c. on Cotton in store. Cotton in transit has declined ⅛ @ ¼c. Quotations are nominal. Flour closed dull. The sales to-day were 10,500 barrels at previous quotations. Mixed Corn 86 to 87c. Mess Pork—Eastern $18 to $18.25. Lard dull at 13½ @ 12¾. Whisky buoyant at 28½ to 29c. Coffee firm—sales to-day 5500 bags at previous quotations. Molasses steady at 41 to 42c. Tallow 11½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—The Flour market is dull. Quotations are nominal. Superfine $5 25 to $5 30.

Whisky has advanced ½ to ¾c. Sales to-day 1800 bbls. at 26c.

Mess Pork—Sales of 300 bbls. Western at $18 75 to $19. Bacon closed buoyant; sales of 600 bbls. at 8 to 7¾ and 9½c.—all for the New Orleans market.

Lard quiet—sales of 300 bbls. at 11½c. Sugar has advanced ¼c; the market is unsettled. Molasses—Sales of 200 bbls. at 37½ to 38c. Coffee firm at 11½ to 12½c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—Wheat has a declining tendency. Red Wheat $1 18 to $1 20; White $1 25 to $1 30. Corn—Sales full—70 to 82c. Oats 74 to 75c. Mess Pork firm at $19. Lard in kegs 13c. Hemp $1 12 for choice. Tobacco quiet at $4 50 to $4 70 and $4 80@—and $5 25 to $5 50 second shipping.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, February 4.—The river at this point is again rising with 7 feet 7 inches of water in the canal, and 5 feet 7 inches on the falls.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—The Mississippi at this point is nearly stationary, with nine feet of water in the channel from here to Cairo.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—The steamer J. J. Roe arrived here from New Orleans yesterday, and the Champion has left for New Orleans.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, February 4.—The steamer T. C. Twichell passed here at 9 o'clock last night. The Wm. M. Morrison passed down at 10 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Princess passed down at 5, the Ohio Belle at 6, and the South American at 7 o'clock this morning.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—*Senate*—Mr. Gwin rising to a privileged question, said he desired to say that he ought not yesterday to have expressed the opinion that the legislation in reference to the Pacific Railroad was a farce, for which expression he was then called to order by Mr. Bell, whose remarks he misapprehended at the time, and was betrayed into an asperity for which the floor of the Senate was not the theatre.

He now gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote on the bill, which he hoped to revive with such modifications as would meet the views of the Senate and the country.

Mr. Seward presented the petition of certain citizens of New York, setting forth that the cities of New York and Brooklyn desire to institute of defense against foreign invasion, and praying for an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of defensive works.

Mr. Douglas, in presenting a petition, took occasion to mention that had he been present on the occasion, he would have voted to admit the Senatorial claimants from Indiana to the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Chandler presented the credentials of Mr. Bringham, of Michigan, Mr. Stuart's successor.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution that such articles on the free list as would tend, if taxed, to relieve the financial wants of the Treasury, be transferred to the tariff schedule. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate here took up the private calendar.

Some few private bills were passed, and previous to the adjournment Mr. Foot called up the resolution in regard to the action of Com. Paulding in order to obtain the floor for to-morrow. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Phelps, of Michigan, by direction of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House, at the earliest practicable time, the actual and probable receipts from customs and public lands for this and the next fiscal year, and whether said receipts will meet the public expenses.

Mr. Houston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, said they had been engaged in examining the charges preferred against Thomas Irwin, District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and that pending said investigation they had been informed that Judge Irwin has to-day resigned his office. The committee therefore ask for further instructions from the House.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Stephens introduced bills for the establishment of territorial governments of Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson Territories. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Crow gave notice that when the Arizona bill should be called up, he would offer an amendment, which was read, setting forth that whereas the Territory acquired from Mexico, of which Arizona is a part, was, at the time of the purchase, free by law from African slavery, and as such has been since established therein, therefore nothing contained in this act shall be held or taken to authorize African slavery in said Territory, which shall remain free from slavery as when acquired from Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Moorse, of Maine, a resolution was adopted calling on the President to furnish copies of the instructions to our African squadron, and those given by the British government to their forces on the same coast. Also, information as to the number of slavers and suspected slavers captured, and other matters pertaining thereto, since the ratification of the treaty of Washington.

The House reconsidered the vote of yesterday, by which the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was defeated.

The question was then taken and the bill was passed—yeas 91, nays 88.

Reports on private bills were made by the standing committees.

The balance of the day was spent in the consideration of private bills. Adjourned.

Russia.

The *Abeille du Nord*, of St. Petersburg, publishes the following article on the political situation of Europe:

The agitation in Italy, as well as the attacks in the French journals against Austria, have given rise to discussions on the possibility of a war in Europe. These reports are chiefly propagated by persons who find alarming intelligence necessary to stock jobbing purposes. At the present moment there is no real motive for a war between the principal European powers. The Italian question is not yet in a condition to render war indispensable to either Austria or Sardinian States. The organization of the Danubian Principalities has been effected by a convention forming part of the treaty of Paris of 1856, and its violation by either Turkey or Austria would be fatal to both. As for Great Britain, since the present Ministers have been in office she has evinced in all questions of foreign policy a degree of disinterestedness and impartiality quite unusual for a long time past. The present British Cabinet has hitherto gained universally obtained from all interference with foreign politics; and this free of bondent has given universal satisfaction abroad. It is true that the Cabinet has many weighty affairs in hand, the settlement of which requires its utmost attention. Now, this disposition of the English Ministry with respect to questions of foreign policy is, we think, a sufficient guarantee that England will not lightly enter upon a war, and that she would even be inclined to make concessions rather than to expend some tens of millions. If we turn to Prussia we see that during the war of 1853-56 she showed a decided aversion of wars, either without an object or solely to serve the ambitious views of some particular power. As for Austria she did not declare war in 1855, when she had four allies on her side; and now that some of these late friends might very probably assume a hostile attitude. Austrian policy would necessarily look out for some other issue. France has not yet had breathing time after the late war. Russia, on her side, being occupied with internal reforms, is not inclined to extend interference with questions of foreign policy. We therefore see no probability that the existing relations of European powers will be disturbed, unless by unforeseen events, such as political revolutions, accompanied by great commotions.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At Placide's Varieties: Secrets Worth Knowing, a Pas de Deux, and Living Too Fast.

At the St. Charles: The Ravels and their troupe. First night of Jocko, the Brazilian Ape; second night of Katy, the Vivandiere; with light rope performances.

At the Amphitheatre: Mlle. Loyale, Kate Ormond, and the musicalities of the arena, with the new horse Hiram. The great snakes and Alex. Montarg in the Museum.

At Vannuchi's Museum: The celebrated Pete Morris, the world renowning bearded child, the wonderful Lizzie Harris and her sister, &c.

At the Orleans Theatre: The opera of The Huguenots, in which Miles. Lafranque and Cordier will sing.

OWN OR THE "HEALL SHOWA." Just now there is a good deal of idle talk about the "small shows" in the city. Being in an investigating mood yesterday we stepped into one of them, at No. 86 St. Charles street, and there we found that it was saw "the elephant," in the shape of an extraordinarily large, amiable and pleasant-looking lady, called Madame Josephine Clofullia. In her way she is a great curiosity, and we had to confess that she could not be included in the class of "small shows." She is a lady of fine talent, in addition to the *weighty* attractions of the Madame, the institution has a very laughable and amusing lecture, and a Spanish or Italian negro melodist and dancer. While we were present there was considerable of an audience, coming and going at times, and we had to be highly entertained, we did not see how they were not crowded to the quarter's" worth.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—The following sentences were delivered yesterday: O. Hoiard, ex-policeman, found guilty of false imprisonment, was sentenced to six months in the Parish Prison. Henry J. Camest, convicted of larceny, three months in the Penitentiary. Frank George, for burglary, three years in the Penitentiary.

The District Attorney (on motion of Counselor O'Neal) was ordered to show cause, on the 11th instant, why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted in the case of Allen Conaly, convicted of keeping a grog-shop without license.

The Grand Jury reported true bills against the following parties: Antoine Ramos, for larceny; Salvador Morphy, for larceny; Jacob Bruner, for keeping and publishing a true a forged order; Peter Kline, for assaulting and resisting an officer, and—Lefebvre, for obtaining money under false pretences.

Bernard Burke, charged with a female person in custody. The Grand Jury ignored the charges against John Glean, for entering a house with intent to commit breaking, and against J. J. Bellongue, for shooting with intent to murder.

RECORDER BURKE'S COURT.—Capt. G. M. Brammer, master of Matchotches packet, was arraigned on the charge of being a fugitive from justice—the affidavit being made against him by Mr. Thos. Wilson, of Whitfield, late a steamboat agent in Poydras street. The prosecutor stated that he had procured the arrest because Brammer, of Matchotches had told him, within the last fifteen days, that he was looking for Brammer, who was under accusation of larceny, assault and battery, and firing into a house with intent to kill. The prosecutor stated, also, that Brammer had, by false representations, separably injured him. Several witnesses, neighbors of Brammer, testified that the Sheriff could easily have procured the arrest of the accused, if he, in the parish, and that the accusation of perjury against him had been dismissed. The latter part of the evidence was objected to the same effect, and further, that he would not believe the prosecutor on oath. The case was argued by counsel on both sides, and the Recorder finally concluded to detain the accused, to await orders from Natchitoches, on the grounds of the charge of larceny, and might then thus eluded the accusations against him.

Patrick McGovern, who was arrested for cutting at John Orton with a butcher's knife, at the Pittsburg Hotel, was discharged at Orton's request. Philip Ford, in default of bail, was committed to prison for trial in the First District Court on the charge of having assaulted Nicholas Miller with a dangerous weapon, on the night of Thursday last. Peter Swalin and John Whalen were fined $5 each for trotting their loaded teams on Choupitoulas street. Mr. Williams was fined $25 for landing a flatboat load of flour at post 23, in defiance of the warning of Henry Hubbell, Assistant Wharfinger. Michael O'Hara, for indecent conduct towards a drunken woman, on Commerce street, was fined $5, and the woman was fined $5 for forbidden use. Joe Bush was fined $5 for emptying a cart-load of nuisance on the Levee.

John Roach was committed for trial in the First District Court on the charge of stealing a horse and cart belonging to L. M. Foster. Tom Ward, charged with robbing John O'Brien was sent to the Workhouse for six months as a dangerous and suspicious character. Edward Murphy, charged with larceny, and Charles Hayes, charged with assault and battery, were dismissed. G. M. Brammer, whose case is noticed above, was discharged on the charge of being the author of special officer McNeil to Natchitoches, in order that he (the accused) might meet any charges against him, give bail, and return to New Orleans to finish his business.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Patrick Kelly, in default of $500 bail, was sent to prison for examination on the 9th inst., on the charge of having assaulted J. S. Winn, on the steamboat landing, Thursday last. James Philips, mate of the steamboat R. W. Powell, gave bail to answer the charge of manslaughter, two weeks, on the steamboat, last Thursday. Jack Brinckles also gave $500 bail to answer for an assault and battery upon William Lehman, on the steamboat landing. Mrs. Bouvard gave bail to answer the charge of unlawfully renting a room to the slave Joseph, of Judge James Harrison & Co. Blumenen Keon, of Orleans street, was held to answer for interfering with deputy Constable Brown, in the execution of his duty, at the corner of Villere and St. Ann streets. Mary White and Mrs. Crane, of Derbigny street, were sent to the Workhouse as vagrant.

HARRIS CORPUS CASE.—Captain G. M. Brammer, who was yesterday examined before Recorder Summers on the charge of being a fugitive from justice, was sent to the parish of Natchitoches, and who was placed in the custody of special officer McNeil to be taken to Natchitoches, (at the request of the latter) on a requisition, issued by Judge Howell, of the Sixth District Court, on an application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Brammer, pending a hearing between the opposing counsel, the case was disposed of by admitting Captain Brammer to bail for his appearance at the next term of Court in the parish of Natchitoches. The arrangement seemed to be satisfactory to both parties.

ANCONIA DRAINING MACHINE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The Fourth District draining machine was on Thursday evening destroyed by fire. The City Council, on Tuesday evening last, took away the contract from Mr. Scheibler, par, on the ground that he had neglected to repair an accident to the machine in proper time, and when the fire occurred the machine was in the care of the city. An overflow of the District may now be reasonably looked for.

FELON APPREHENDED.—Rufus D. Hunt, formerly Chief of Police of the First District, has just been appointed one of the special police by Mayor Guitt. We know the re-lieutenant, and regard him as one of the most efficient of his profession in the city.

MARINE DISASTER.—*Boston, January 28.*—The ship Rosalie, from New Orleans, has gone ashore on Cohasset rocks and bilged. The crew were saved.

The ship Washington, for Mobile, is ashore in Nantucket roads, but will come off at high water it is supposed.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A dispatch from New York of the 26th ult. says:

The Harbor boat to-day ran into the City barge, containing the physicians bound on their visits to the City Hospital. Several inlaid and nine persons, all supposed to have been physicians, were drowned.

DAWSON & CO.,
(*Formerly* St. Charles *street*)
HATTERS,
Have just received a large and choice assortment of Hats, on which they are particularly invited to call. Their stock is now complete in every department, and they will sell cheap for cash. Country hats, on the wholesale, will be sold at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves, at the Corner of Canal and Bienville streets.
jan 31 1m

Bank of James Habb,
JANUARY 28, 1859.
Agreeably to the rules of the Commissioner of Banks, at a meeting held on the 17th instant, the Name of the Bank will be changed to that of the MERCHANTS' BANK, on the 1st of February next, and the capital increased from $600,000 to $1,000,000. The books of subscription to the increase of capital are now open, and by resolution of the Board of Directors, of this date, the installments will be payable as follows:
Twenty-five per cent.....1st February inst.
Twenty-five per cent.....1st March next.
Twenty-five per cent.....1st April next.
Twenty-five per cent.....1st May next.
The present shareholders have the privilege of subscribing two-thirds in addition to their present shares for sixty days from 17th instant, but a provisional subscription will be received for those shares not taken by the present stockholders.
feb6 1m WM. S. MOUNT, Cashier.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans,
CITY HALL, New Orleans, Feb. 4, 1859.
OFFICIAL.—Notice is hereby given that, according to the 8th Section of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved the 23d February, 1852, and of the 5th Section of the Act supplementary thereto and providing for the incorporation of the city of Lafayette with the city of New Orleans, approved on the same day—
Sealed proposals will be received for the sale to the city of 200 Bonds of $1000 each, of the Bonds issued according to the foregoing acts, until the 11th of March, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M.
Proposals to be addressed to O. DUFOUR, Secretary, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds."
—CONSOLIDATED—
Hon. Gerard Stith, Mayor. A. Landry, Chairman.
Thos. Theard, Comptroller. J. Hagloni, Chairman.
Adam Gilfoy, Treasurer. C. DUFOUR, Secretary.
feb6 1m&11

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT, February 4, 1859.
THE stockholders of the Commercial are notified that a special election for Directors will be held at the office, No. 26 Dryades street, near Common, on MONDAY NEXT, the 14th inst., from the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.
feb6 8aw 1m&d S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

NEW AND SPLENDID FURNITURE
Just Received from New York, Boston and Charleston.
J. P. KUNTZ,
86.....NO. 87, PETER STREET.....85
FURNITURE DEALER,
ANNOUNCES to the public that he has just received a large and fine lot of furniture, of every description, which he will sell cheap for cash.
feb6 1m

To the Ladies.
DIEKARFS are very often followed by the loss of that chest of all ornaments—the Complexion. Nothing can restore the blooming tint of health so much as GAUDIN'S INVIGORATING AND NUTRITIVE POMATUM. Prepared only by Madame Jules Gaudin.
Not giving the system a sound and healthy tone, in cures of Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, general nervous or physical weakness, its operation is most beneficial, indeed; none of the most circuitous cases that have come under our observation, have been entirely cured by this great agent. As a tonic, Hostetter's Bitters are most delightful, especially before meals.
For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
jan31 9t 4dc 21 and 161 Chartres street.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c., are becoming very prevalent among our citizens. We would advise all who may be afflicted with these complaints to call at the Drug store of Jos. Hall, McLane's Transcontinental Cordial. It is just the remedy to remove all diseases of the Liver and Stomach. Try it. See advertisement. feb6 2w 8aw 4dw

Who Are the Blessedest?
Let the Dyspeptic, who suffers physically and mentally sorrow. But though he has drunk the bitter cup of suffering, relief can be found in the Oriental Bitters; they are "a cure for all his woes."
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 161 Chartres street.
jan17 6m 1m

Holloway's Ointment.—The family destitute of this preparation is literally without the only safe and certain means of curing ulcerous sores, old wounds, and painful swellings complicated or common to us all. feb6 8d Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Self-Inflicted Diseases are Withheld from the system by the use of THIRSON'S, 1, 2 and 3 Dollar Specifics. Be sure to read in the Pamphlet "Human Frailty, or Physiological Incontinence." Prepared by the Dr. Thirson, 14 Bowery, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists. feb6 1m

BOW, 167 Prince street, New York; sent free of postage to any part of the Union.
feb6 4dw 1m J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 161 Chartres street.

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

THE undersigned, agent for the French Specifics, has received per ship Rock of Lisbon, from Havre, the following:
1500 flasks Pelletier's Rencontre Dragees;
100 do do Rencontre Powder;
1000 do Vatel's Pills;
2000 do Dr. Delabarre's Toothing Syrup;
50 boxes Pelletier's Rhubarb;
500 ounces Pelletier's Sulphate of Quinine;
100 kegs Mineral Sulphate Syrup;
1000 do Amberjet's Lactucarium Syrup;
500 bottles F. Gage's anti-Gastrous;
1000 do Dupont's do do.
EDOUARD GUILLOT,
feb6 4dw 148 Royal street.

To Stationers, Merchants, &c.