The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 4.

EXPOSED TO A CROSS FIRE,

Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, of New York, delivered a speech a few evenings ago before a tolerably numerous assemblage of gentlemen who, despite the multitudinous changes which have of late years characterized politics and politicians, are still not ashamed to style themselves "Old Line Whigs." The address was undoubtedly a sensible and patriotic production, abounding in sound opinions, correct sentiments and faithful and earnest counsel. The gist of this excellent effort was an endeavor to unite the friends of good government and salutary reform in a compact conservative organization, for the purpose, if possible, of re-establishing a national party by which the government may be wrested from the hands of incapable or unworthy rulers. Gov. HUNT thinks there is a fair prospect of the success of such a movement arising out of the subsidence of those irritating topics of controversy which have hitherto created sectional issues, and divided parties by geographical lines. Should, however, such union be rendered impossible by exclusive views and extreme requirements, then he advises the Whigs to be true to their country, faithful to their cherished principles, and ready to obey the voice of duty, whithersoever it may lead.

One might naturally suppose that teachings such as these—so indisputably honest and pure, and so calm and judicious—would scarcely provoke censure from any but blatant demagogues, or eager spoilsmen. It so happens, nevertheless, that Governor HUNT's views are denounced by both the Black Republican and the Democratic parties. Neither of these delectable organizations is at all disposed to behold its actual or possible grasp of power jeoparded by the unexpected appearance of a third party, bent upon evicting dishonesty and incompetence wherever they may be found. The Black Republicans are particularly confident of victory in the Presidential contest of 1860, and are hence highly indignant that their glowing prospects should be dimmed by the opposition of a prudent knot of Utopian dreamers, who will insist upon excluding the negro from the general politics of the country. The Democrats—especially they of the South—are not at all hopeless of securing a further lease of power, provided they can bring up every slave State in solid column to vote for the candidate of the Charleston Convention, whoever he may be, and consequently they turn a cold shoulder upon all who propose to revive a party which in former years not unfrequently worsted them even in their strongholds. As the organ of the Black Republicans, the New York *Tribune* visits Governor HUNT with qualified censure, accusing him of placing directly into the hands of the slave Democracy, by promoting the success of that party by stimulating the organization of a third and of uniting or unwittingly helping to perpetuate the reign of traitors which he professes to condemn. On the other hand, the *Journal of Commerce*, as a Democratic exponent, dissents in like from Governor HUNT's ideas, and proclaims its intense hostility to the project of a union of the opposition. For example

The result which must attend such a fusion imbecile as is recommended by Governor HUNT, Mr. Hunter knows perfectly well, is not a question. This respectable statesman will aim a fling at the old Whig organization together with the more active Democrats, knowing that it will be a disposition of the party are simply committing suicide and in their task assist a union of the opposition, they are only wasting their energies and strength, and are doing the work of making their mark in the great struggle of 1860. We charge nothing for this opinion but we tell them that the idea of a union of the opposition is a fatal one which is to give them the Presidential and danger of any prominent share in the fight is simply ridiculous. The chances of such a union, at least in any form, must be the result, although it seems, as the saying is, the strips, whom the old Whigs and the Americans will be obliged to supply if we refer from the union which it is to make to do with latter.

It is a fact to witness Black Republicans and Democrats alike carried in deprecating the revival of the Whig party. With moral terror they see in some of their adherents by this proposed reorganization—both fully convinced that old line Whiggery is affording it essential aid and comfort. We believe, however, in simple truth that the Democrats are the more frightened of the two. They know that Whiggery, being essentially national, instinctively clings to that party which apparently most discourages sectionalism; and although the Democrats are undoubtedly tainted with anti-slavery, they are not like the Black Republicans, avowedly based upon the Abolition principle. Southward, of course, the proposition of Gov. HUNT will meet with no favor, for if Democracy gained ground upon the unanimous South in the next Presidential election, it may at once hang its harp upon the willow. A revival of the Whig party might possibly endanger Democratic ascendency in Kentucky, Tennessee, and one or two other States, and this would be quite enough to ruin the chances of the gentleman whom the Convention at Charleston may think fit to nominate. Now if the Whigs throughout the country are strong, sanguine and resolute enough to resist these potential adverse influences, all we can say is that they will demonstrate the existence within themselves of elements of indescribable vitality, and will deserve success, if they fail to achieve it.

DEATH OF LOUAS MCKNIGHT.—On Saturday evening that well known and much respected citizen of New Orleans, LOUAS MCKNIGHT, died suddenly, while riding out in a carriage with his wife and sister. His death was presumed to be occasioned by disease of the heart. Mr. McKNIGHT was a gentleman of fine ability, who had filled many offices of honor in the Councils of the city and federal Government. His sudden and untimely demise is very generally lamented.

Dr. BODENHAMER.—This distinguished practitioner, who, during the past winter, has been sojourning in our city, performing numerous cures in the class of diseases for the relief of which he is so celebrated, will positively leave for the North early in May. As the treatment of affections of the lower bowel requires some time for its completion, we earnestly advise all who contemplate placing themselves under the professional care of Dr. Bodenhamer to do so without delay, as otherwise he may be unable to perfect their cure previous to his departure. Dr. B. may be consulted at his rooms, corner Canal and Carondelet streets, above the Crescent City Bank.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON.—By reference to the advertisement in another column it will be seen that this extraordinary youth, whose marvelous performances on the piano have delighted and astonished European artists, will arrive in our city about the middle of the present month, with a view of giving one or more musical entertainments. Young NAPOLEON will be assisted by several artists of celebrity.

Charles Dickens having offered his services as mediator in the Yates, Thackeray, Garrick club quarrel, the whole affair will probably be settled without public trial. In his note to Mr. Thackeray, Dickens says, "Can any conference be held between me, as representing Mr. Yates, and an appointed friend of yours, as representing you, with the hope and purpose of some quiet accommodation of this deplorable matter, which will satisfy the feelings of all concerned."

WRECK OF A BRITISH MAN OF WAR.—*Great Suffering and Loss of Life.*—A passenger on the steamship Karnak, which arrived in New York on the 20th ult., from Havana, brings an account of the loss of the British man of war Jassour, which sailed from Jamaica on the 1st of March. It appears that the intelligence of the disaster had not been made public before the closing of the mails for New York; but that the news arrived from a port on the south side of the island a short time before the sailing of the Karnak, and the passenger accidentally came into possession of the main facts. On the night of the 4th the man-of-war struck upon a hidden rock to the northward of Jamaica. The pumps were immediately manned and kept working till daylight, when it was discovered that the water was rapidly gaining, and that it would be impossible to keep her up. In this emergency a raft was constructed, upon which the officers and men, sixty in number, took refuge, carrying two boats and such provisions as they were able to secure from the wreck.

A heavy gale soon set in, and two hours afterwards ten men were washed overboard and drowned. The captain then took the smaller boat, with nineteen men, leaving the larger one to the mate and the remaining twenty-nine. With the determination that each should make the best of his way to land, they shoved off from the raft and were soon separated. The smaller boat was driven to a port on the coast of Cuba, after the most horrible suffering of its occupants by cold, hunger and exhaustion. The entire party, however, survived.

The mate of the larger boat, however, is unfortunate. It is highly probable that the boat was swamped and the two men lost, but their efforts

ARRIVAL OF THE COATZACOALCOS.

The Louisiana Tehuantepeck Company's new steamer Coatzacoalcos, Capt. Wilson, from New York 23d ult., via Havana 28th ult., arrived at the Southwest Pass on Friday evening, and during the night, on her way up the river, ran ashore about twenty miles below the city, where she still remained last evening.

The purser reports that on the passage from New York to Havana the Coatzacoalcos experienced very heavy weather. He also reports that a gale was blowing at Havana from the 20th to the 28th.

The Coatzacoalcos brings a large cargo of assorted merchandise, and the following passengers:

FROM NEW YORK—G Schmidt, E M Lee, C C Mullen, Mrs Chas Johnson.

FROM HAVANA—Mr and Mrs F Nail, Mr and Mrs Hunt, Mr and Mrs I. Smith, Mrs West, F Clemenson, C W West, T Chaney, J Young, A N Lamotte, E Marsolo, J Herrara, H S Ilsley, H Van Sleek, F Hall, C P Marsden.

TELEGRAPHIC.

COTTON AT MACON.—*Macon, Ga.*, April 2.—The receipts of cotton at this place during the month of March amount to 3250 bales. The present stock of cotton here is 13,650 bales.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR DISPATCHES.—*Washington*, April 2.—Further inquiry confirms the belief that there is nothing reliable in the reports which have been circulated announcing that hostilities had commenced in Europe.

The report that the President has received official dispatches to that effect is not entitled to credit.

The latest intelligence from London, by the Persia, received at Liverpool on Saturday morning, the 19th ult., was of a more pacific nature, and the sudden advance of the funds at London and Paris confirms the reports sent by telegraph on the arrival of the Persia.

Reports in regard to Government dispatches of a different nature rest entirely upon rumor.

TEXAS.

By the steamship Mexico we have received Texas papers to the 31st ult. They contain little of importance. The only items of interest we can find are the following:

THE FRONTIER.—A Belknap correspondent informs the Dallas *Herald* that great excitement exists on the frontier, and that the Lower Indian Reserve, twelve miles east of Belknap, is to be broken up and utterly *demolished* by the whites of the different frontier counties.

A gentleman just from Belknap informs the *Herald* that there were some seven hundred men assembled in Pleasant Valley, near Lovings, that they were confident of reinforcements that will swell their number to twelve or fifteen hundred, and that as soon as all had assembled they would descend upon the Reserve.

A party of citizens of Jack county under command of Captain R. L. Ham, pursued and killed two Indians that had been discovered near where Cameron and Mason counties met, a few days last spring. The parties publish a statement of the facts in the Bird-ville *Union*. At their camp were found upwards of one hundred pounds of dried beef, a fresh calf skin with arrow holes in it, and two beef hides apparently fresh, taken from a beef about the camp, and a flour sack with the brand "Columbus Mill, Dallas county." It appears that the tribe to which they belonged was not entertained.

The San Antonio *Herald* learns that on the 16th a party of Indians appeared on the waters of the Cow House and Noland's creeks, twenty miles above Belton, killed a Mr. Riggs and wife, and captured his two children, also a Mr. Pierce, had drove off his seven three and four hundred head of horses. A party started in pursuit the next evening, but were not strong enough to venture on an attack. The mutilated by the children who had been dropped by the Indians, were recovered. The children say the Indians spoke English.

The *Herald* understands that Gen. Twiggs has issued an order for the establishment of a new post to be garrisoned by Company H, 1st Infantry, at Comanche Creek, on the road to El Paso. This point is about fifty miles west of Fort Lancaster. It has been occupied for some time past by a detachment under Lieut. Sherburne, 1st Infantry, and is a station of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Company.

From the Rio Grande,

The steamship Arizona brings us files of Brownsville papers to the 23d ult. We find the following in the *Flag*:

We have advices from Monterey to the 20th instant, and from Victoria and Tampico of corresponding dates. From these we learn that there is no truth whatever in the report so liberally put in circulation as to the success of the Reactionists. In fact, the contrary seems to be the true state of the case.

A friend in Monterey, writing us on print to business, at the close of his letter, gives the following item of news:

"In taking this letter to the post-office I was surprised by the ringing of bells, caused by the arrival of cheering news. Guanajuato has been taken by the Liberals. It seems that after the taking of Leon by our troops, they purposed marching upon Guanajuato, but while preparing for this movement, were surprised to find that those of Guanajuato were coming on them. They met, and after three days fighting between Leon and Guanajuato, the latter place was taken by the Liberals, under Zaragoza and Quiroga—having entirely defeated the enemy, and taken possession of all the artillery, ammunition, &c. This is the latest news. The fighting was said to have been desperate, covering a distance of fifteen leagues between the two cities. This victory will place those of San Luis Potosi in a critical situation, unless they can unite with their friends at Morelia. This will show how the Liberals progress without the aid of the North.

The Governor of Zacatecas has sent Vidaurri $12,000 to place his forces.

From Tampico we have but little of interest. Senor Iturrine was energetically making up the executive office, while the former Governor, Garza, was at the head of the troops of the State, intending to march with 3000 troops upon the city of Mexico, as stated.

The *Flag* of the 23d ult. says:

Our dates from Tampico reach to the 12th instant, and correspondingly from Victoria at another of which places do we find any thing of moment. Ex Governor Garza had left Tampico with 300 men for Vera Cruz, with a view of aiding that city in its defense against Miramon. He will remain in case he is needed, otherwise he will return immediately and march to the interior.

Colonel Garcia was still occupying his position of observation at his old quarters. It is said that he has his forces under the strictest discipline, and that he had shot one of his captains on conviction of treason.

Table Etiquette Five Hundred Years Ago

Five hundred years ago, when the battles of Cressy and Poictiers had just been fought—ere printing had been invented in America discovered, and before Chaucer had written his Canterbury Tales—at that time some philanthropic individual, whose name has passed away into the darkness of ages was noticed with the idea of writing a *Book of Curtesye*, for what would be called in the present day the "Gentleman's Pocket Companion."

This curious manuscript was found in after centuries and incorporated with the Sloane manuscripts, which now belong to the British Museum. A few years since it was hauled out from its dusty obscurity, and printed exclusively for the members of a club of literary antiquarians. But few copies were printed, so that the one we have in our possession may be considered almost as good as a manuscript.

The work is divided into three parts, and contains in all some eight hundred and fifty lines. The first part treats of behavior at table, the second treats principally of the moral obligations, while the third gives special directions as to the duties of the different offices around a great man's house. Where we have to use the words of the old author we shall modernize them as much as possible.—*New York Evening Post.*

"Whoso will learn of curtesye (saith the old writer) may find it in this book, whether he be gentleman, yeoman, or knave. When thou come to a lord's gate thou must leave thy weapon with the porter at the gate, and ask leave to speak with those within, after which thou must be patient.

"For if he be of high degree
Then him fain to come to thee;
If he be gentleman of kin,
The porter will send thee in.

"Take off thy gloves and thy hood at the hall door, and if the company be at meat, salute the steward, counsellor and treasurer, then bow without noise to the gentlemen sitting at the right and left of the hall. Stand before the screen until the marshal or usher bid thee sit at table, when act quietly and decently.

"Pare thy bread in two, the upper crust from the under. Cut the upper portion into four quarters, and eat them together as if whole. Cut the lower crust in three, turn it down, and lay it before thy trencher. Sit upright, nor touch bread and wine, drink or eat, until thy mess of meat is offered thee, lest man say then art a glutton. Keep thy nails clean, lest thy neighbor be disgusted.

"Bite not thy bread and lay it down,
That is no courtesye to use in town;
But break as much as thou will eat,
The remnant for the poor thou shall let.

"Eat in peace and avoid disputes and games:

"Let never thy cheek be made too great
With morsel of bread that thou shalt eat,
As spry mouth men say he makes
That brese and fesil in his cheek takes.

"Do not laugh or spitek with thy mouth full, nor sup thy pottage noisily. Let not thy spoon stand in thy dish, nor lay it on thy dish side, but cleanse it. Boil not the cloth with thy fingers. Wipe thy mouth ere drinking. Call not for a dish that has been taken from the board. Spit not on the board, nor play with thy dog.

From the direction relative to cleaning the nose at table, it seems pocket-handkerchiefs and napkins were not in fashion, as the diner is directed to wipe his fingers in his tippet or his skirt:

"Cleanse not thy teeth at meat sitting,
With knife nor straw, stick nor wand,
Whilst thou hold meat in thy mouth before
To drink, that is unhonest cheer;
And also physic forbids it,
And says thou may be choked by that bit;
If it go thy wrong throat into,
And stop thy wind, thou art undone.

"Don't tell scandalous tales at table; don't stroke the cat. Avoid fouling the board cloth with thy knife. Blow not on thy meat, nor eat with thy knife. Wipe not thy teeth with the board cloth. Lean not on thine elbow, nor dip thy thumb into thy drink. Dip not thy fish or meat into the salt cellar. Spit not in the basin, where then washest after meat, nor spit like a vagabond at any time."

AGENTLEMENT OF A BRAVE DEED.—Mr. Mason, Collector of the port of Baltimore,

has received from the State Department two handsome telescopes, which the British Government desire to present, with their warmest thanks, to Capt. Caldwell and Mr. R. Barclay, chief mate, of the ship Flora McDonald, of that port, for rescuing the crew of the British vessel Jane Black, of Limerick, in the month of May last. The telescopes are accompanied by a copy of the following note from the British Minister to our Secretary of State:

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION, Washington, March 13, 1859.

SIR: In the month of October last the crew of the British vessel Jane Black, of Limerick, were rescued from the sinking wreck of their ship by a boat from the American vessel Flora McDonald, of Baltimore, and dispatched to their relief by Capt. Caldwell, and commanded by his chief mate, Mr. R. Barclay.

In recognition of this humane action, Her Majesty's Government desire to present, with their warmest thanks, to Capt. Caldwell and Mr. Barclay, the telescopes which I have the honor to transmit to you in a separate packet.

Her Majesty's Government solicit your good offices in forwarding these testimonials of national gratitude to their respective destinations.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your most obedient, humble servant, NAPIER.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

Extravagance and Corruption.

Referring to a remark made by Mr. TEN EYCK, United States Senator elect from New Jersey, that among the reforms he would energetically support would be "an economical and honest use of the public money," the New York *Times* remarks with great truth:

In this phrase Mr. Ten Eyck struck the key-note of the hour. He has touched the public pulse where it is most sensative. The question how to deal with extravagance and peculation, is one fraught with the gravest political consequences. Remove the ministry of parties and candidates, Mr. Ten Eyck does not over estimate its magnitude in the present temper of the country it is no common place topic, but quick with moment on our import.

There is one concession which the mass of the people will claim at the hands of the National Nominating Conventions next year, in such earnest tones that the demand may be safely be disregarded. They will insist that the Presidential candidates shall stand clear of corruption and extravagance. On these points their record is open to all. The general mind of the country is thoroughly imbued with the conviction that corruption, peculation and official robbery have become the order of the day. No denial on the part of those implicated, but which is washing reports from committees of congressmen can shake that conviction. It has reached all men in every grade of society. Each succeeding year finds it deeper by accumulating proofs. The venality of politicians is proverbial. So general and pervading has corruption become that no station is too high to be stained by its influence.

The scandalous spectacle thus presented to the people has at length excited the popular mind. Twenty years the great body of the voters in Government in Indian Reserved are the masses from the Halls of Congress, debase those in power, and deterred from the possibility of participating in public plunder, their countenance of open, indent also corruption is not of the question, and any party which would succeed in the contest of 1860 must present a candidate not only innocent but above suspicion. On this point, quite as much as upon any other, the election is destined to turn.

There will be a strong temptation to disregard the will of the people in this particular. Politicians, such as usually compose the leading conventions, will be tempted to nominate candidates capable of being a fulcrum by sinister appliances. On the contrary, it is precisely such that they prefer. Their own personal interest appears to be best promoted by the selection of men not to be easily and rigidly upright. In case of spoils, they look for dividends. Their position is very different from that of the old struggle, in which, and for which, the leaders of the party had to choose a candidate with quite other views. Not unfrequently they are permitted to have their way, and to attain at their ends.

But there are signs which indicate that the present time is unfavorable to the aspirations of such men. The people are excited and awake. The business of speculation has cooled, or rather it has come, and many traders must fail. Professional politicians cannot overlook the consideration that it is one thing to nominate, but quite another to elect. In the latter operation, daylight lies in the forehead. The Whig, the masses is requisite; and the masses are in humor to act as beasts of burden. They must at least see reason to believe that they are voting for honest candidates.

SALE OF PICTURES.—At a recent sale of pictures in New York good prices were obtained. The following list will show the estimation in which the different artists are held:

Winterhalter's famed painting, "Fortunée," the gem of the collection, was sold to Wm. H. Webb for $3,350. Verbeckhoven's "Mother" was sold to J. Lenox for $1,500; Meissonier's "Moors of Bassora" brought $2,200; Meissonier's "Speaking Lectures," $1,150; Cavaro's "View of Lake Geneva," $250; Lebreton's "Tribute to Ceres," $400; a rejection of Gignoux's "Dunes, Swampy," sold to a purchaser's "Wheat Party," $400; Muller's "Primavera," $400; Grosse's "Creation," and "Nativity," each $400; Cross's "Prome theus," $270; Miglioretti's "Winter Scene," $150; Landseaden by Cassear, $300; Autumn Scene, by Miglioretti, $300; Hart's "Lake on the Hills," $225; Gignoux's "Moonlight on the Sagua River," $200; Le Poitevin's "Fruit," $200; Lambrette's "Love Merchant," $250; Hirschacher's "Convent," $250; Holbrook's "Bread of Life," "Landscape and Cattle, by Hinck ley, $200; "Rabbits at Play," by Hayes, each $200.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE METEORIC RACES.—The race on Saturday was for the great poststake, $1000 subscription, four mile heats, and was won by the Virginian nag *Planet* in two straight heats. The day was beautiful and breezy pleasant, and judging by the enthusiasm which apparently prevailed throughout the very large assemblage, the race was considered to be an important one. The ladies not only filled their own stand, but that of the members of the Club, so numerous were they, and it is very easy to imagine how brilliantly they presided over the exciting scene. Like the day before, the winner did not seem to be the favorite among the betters, but the Virginian was very quickly, and stood up to the old State like Trojans. The betting was spirited, and much have reached to a heavy amount in the ring.

There were five horses in the race—Planet, Bonnie Lassie, Lizzie Melbourne, La Variété and Glycera. During the first heat Planet showed his superiority, though Bonnie Lassie and Variété made an exceedingly close in their struggle to leave him behind. Lizzie Melbourne came in fourth, though not very close, and Glycera was distanced. In the second heat, Bonnie's sudd n slipped forward in the first round, which must have been a strong disadvantage to her.

The second heat was beautifully contested between Planet, Variété and Bonnie—and in taking the lead alternately, but at the last half mile Planet took and held it to the end in great gallantry. Bonnie Lassie came out last, and Lizzie, who had been overlooked in the distance behind, suddenly brushed up, and came out almost even with Bonnie, which, to us, looked like "good bottom." The following is the summary of the race. 1 heat to 1 track was thick, but dry, and not in good order for fast running:

	First Heat	Second Heat
First mile	1:49	1:51
Second mile	1:54	1:57
Third mile	1:54	1:57
Fourth mile	1:47	1:50
	7:46	7:55

In connection with the subject of the races, we may mention that the cheapest and most convenient way of attending them is via the Carrollton and Lake Railroad. The regular trains leave the Baronne street depot every hour, and extra trains at ½ and 2½ P. M.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Varieties. Our American Cousin, with new scenery and dresses.

At the St. Charles Theatre The Havel troupe, who are drawing crowded houses nightly.

At the Amphitheatre The March Children will present Our American Cousin.

At Armory Hall: Dr. Beale's grand illuminated panoramas.

At Vanhuchi's Museum. A fine collection of the most wonderful objects.

At the Orleans Theatre The one act opera of Gilles le Ravisseur, with a comedy and vaudeville. *En passant*, we must mention that our industrious and well deserving friend, Lamothe, the business agent of the theatre, is to have a benefit in the course of a week or two, and we announce the coming event in order that his numerous friends may, meantime, do what lays in their power to see that he has a substantial appreciation of his faithful and long service.

PROF. VEGAN'S CHILDREN'S BALL, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Friday night, though not as crowded and brilliant as on former occasions, was much more so than could reasonably have been anticipated—since the weather was very much in opposition to any assemblage of the kind. The fact, however, that the large saloon was so well filled as to have more than satisfied any other entre *de danse* than the Professor, (acknowledged as he has been to the most immense success with his children's balls) is a proof that he has well established himself in the good graces of this community, and that he will draw well in spite of all disadvantages. The little ones occupied the floor until about midnight with their fairy dances, when they gave way to the elders, who had a very pleasant time

STILL AT WORK.—We learn that the new steam fire engine "John Adams" is still at work upon the smoking cotton at the Planters' Press, and has been ever since she arrived at the spot early on Friday morning, when the fire broke out—throwing, almost constantly, four streams of water. There being several hundred thousand dollars' worth of cotton still remaining on the spot, it will be seen that the Jack Adams has already conclusively demonstrated her large usefulness as a fire extinguisher. In fact, it may be said, she is "worth her weight in gold." She does not belong to the regular Firemen's Charitable Association, but is, we learn, the private property of her builders and the fire-wardens, Captain Younes and John Adams.

THE WEATHER during the past week has been alternately warm, cool, windy, cloudy, rainy, and bright; and yesterday it was almost as forbidding in character as it had been for ever so many Sabbaths past. Perhaps the clerk of the weather believes that the dar is blessed enough, and that we can well afford to dispense with the addition of bright sabbaths, for the good things which belong to the "day of rest." If he be a philosopher of that kind, and he acting upon principle, we respect, and have nothing more to say against him.

THE CANAL BANK COUNTERFEITS.—There still exists a good deal of excitement and trouble concerning the Canal Bank counterfeit tens which have been recently discovered about in the community. So good are they, that no doubt a considerable amount has been put in circulation. On Saturday, there was quite a crowd in front of the Canal Bank on Royal street, drawn together by the fact that a number of persons were taking their tens to the Bank to get them proved or to exchange them for specie. Many who went in with, as they thought, ten dollars came out with their bill as satisfied by the cashier as to make it a worthless piece of paper.

THE BALLOON did not go up yesterday afternoon, on account of the bad weather; but it was announced that "her highness" would be kept inflated, and that the ascension would take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock from Congo Square, if the weather be good, if not, on Tuesday afternoon.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—The following named parties were up Saturday, held to answer on bail: Thomas Kearney and Hugh Sherry, charged with severely beating Robert Devine at the corner of Thalia and Hercules streets, on the night of the 29th ult.; Mrs. Wiggins, charged with beating and bruising Ellen Talbot with a broom handle about the head, arms and body, on Vine street, on the 29th ult.; the owner of wagon No. 82, charged with not having a certificate. The owner of wagon No. 185 was fined $5 for furious driving. W. A. Tompkins, a well grown youth, was examined on the charge of stealing a coal from No. 90 Chartres street. The charge was not substantiated, but, as there was strong evidence as to his being somewhat in the vagrant business, he was sent to the Work house for sixty days—very much to his disgust. Wm. Wesh, Alexander Smith, John McDonald, John Carson, and John Smith, alias Edgar, accused of vagrancy, were discharged on condition that they would shake off the dust of the city from their feet. Thomas Kearney, John Sullivan was (at his own request) committed for trial in the First District Court on the charge of embezzlement and bailed for the highest recognizance. Mr. Daniel Eagan, who charged that Sullivan had failed to refund his which had been deputed in his hands for sale keeping. Sullivan was also charged by Eagan with selling liquor without license, at his institution on Girod street, near Magazine, and he was fined $25 therefor. Two persons were brought up for passing the now counterfeit $5's of the Canal Bank, but they were discharged.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Alexander Greenwood, suspected of being a dangerous and suspicious character generally, and particularly with the stealing of a coat from a tailor shop, Gravier street, near St. Peter, was required to find $500 bail for his appearance to answer. James Brown, an other of the same stripe, was sent to prison to secure his appearance at an examination.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—Charles Hulder brand, charged with stealing from Henry Sherbor, was held for examination. Hartman J. Dugar was charged by Lieut. Newland with cowardice, in letting a prisoner escape when threatened to use a weapon on him, and in the regard Dehaim was reported for leaving his bed and visiting a bad house.

DIED.

This (Monday) morning, at one o'clock, CHAUNCY, youngest son of Dr. Warren Stone. The friends of Dr. Stone are invited to attend his funeral this evening, at 4 o'clock, from his 3d Canal street

For Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

THE fine, fast sailing brig SERAPINA, A. Tejeras, master, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, or to the agent, or a large number of passengers, apply to PHILLIPS & WEKES, 26 St Charles st.

apl4

Rainwater Stock of Spring Goods.

RECEIPTS by the PIONEER, and sale for merly 66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville.

AN ASSORTMENT OF NEW SEASONABLE GOODS

FANS—All shapes and prices also, 25 boxes Palm Fans, very ordinary Pommes.

PARASOLS—50 Marquise Parasols, new style.

MERIES—Trimmings, Ribbons, Velvet, Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, Pommes.

GLOVES—100 dozen Silk Gloves, Sixth Thread Gloves, with or without Mancheites, Mits, Amazon Gloves.

HOSE—20 dozen Sixth Gloves, Sixth Thread Gloves, with or without Mancheites, Mits, Amazon Gloves.

PIPES—50 dozen Scotch Pipes.

VEILS AND VELVETTES—50 Veils and Velvets, new style.

LACE—A few pieces splendid black Lace, unusual cheap new design.

EMBROIDERIES—Cases Lisle, Swiss, Valet, For Plaited and Swiss Embroidery.

SETS—A few sets of Pins, Necklaces, Bracelets Brooches Ear Rings, &c.

JEWELRY—French and American Jewelry fine Stones and Diamonds splendid Imitation Jewelry, Mourning studs.

FANCY GOODS AND CRYSTALS—Vases, Toilet Tetes, Cake Baskets Jardinieres Powder and Toilet Boxes, &c.

TOILET AND CHANDELIERS—Bronze and Imitation ormolu.

HOSIERY—Drawers, Undershirts, Hose and Half Hose, &c.

SHIRTS—200 dozen Cotton Shirts, with Linen Bosom.

200 dozen Cravats and Collars

TION & PINSARD,
Royal street, corner Bienville.

apl4 M

ON MONDAY, April 4th, 1859, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at No. 114 Gentilly street.

THE FIXTURES OF A FINE COFFEE-HOUSE, consisting of—Silver Urns and accessories apl4

LAST TODAY.—600 bales Turkish Alaja, for fillers and wrappers 45 do Mexican tobacco, for wrappers, in store and for sale by ANT COSTA & CO., 16 Customhouse st.

CAGUIN DRAWBACK—50 kegs Guayaquil, superfine quality for sale by ANT COSTA & CO., 16 Customhouse st.

CANARY SEED—25 barrels Canary Seed, for sale by ANT COSTA & CO. apl4 2 and 11 Jefferson st.

HONEY—20 barrels Cuba Honey, superior, in store and for sale by ANT COSTA & CO. apl4

HAVANA COFFEE—100 bags prime green, in store and for sale by ANT COSTA & CO. apl4

SUGAR—18 boxes Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by ANT COSTA & CO. apl4 16 Customhouse st.

HAMS—100 tierces assorted cured, favorite brands. for sale by GALLIEN & PASCAL, apl4 27 and 28 Union row.

GOOSEFISH—40 crems and half crems, 30 quarter crems, and 300 quarter boxes, for sale by apl4 GALLIEN & PASCAL, 27 and 28 Union row.

PORK—100 tierces and 50 barrels for sale by apl4 GALLIEN & PASCAL, 27 and 28 Union row.

BEEF—1 tierce Mess and Prime Beef, half barrels family Mess, for sale by apl4 GALLIEN & PASCAL, 27 and 28 Union row.

LARD—Half barrels and kegs, for sale by apl4 GALLIEN & PASCAL, 27 and 28 Union row.

WHISKY—50 bbls Rye Whiskey, for sale by apl4 GALLIEN & PASCAL, 27 and 28 Union row.

BEANS—70 bbls Blue Northern and Western, for sale by apl4 GALLIEN & PASCAL, 27 and 28 Union row.

BUTTER—50 packages prime butter, for sale by apl4 GALLIEN & PASCAL, 27 and 28 Union row.

HONEY—20 barrels Cuba Honey, superior, in store and for sale by apl4 ANT COSTA & CO.

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI—100 boxes Macaroni, 50 do ass vermicelli, for sale by apl4 LANATA BROS. 2 and 11 Jefferson st.

ESSENCE—Lemon and Bergamotte, in 2 and 4oz. 3 do Peppermint, 2 do Spearmint, 2 do Sassafras, 2 do Wintergreen, 2 do Rose, 2 do Cinnamon, 2 do Clove, 2 do Nutmeg, 2 do Ginger, 2 do Allspice, 2 do Mace, 2 do Cassia, 2 do Bitter Almond, 2 do Vanilla, 2 do Orange Flower, 2 do Jasmine, 2 do Tuberose, 2 do Musk, 2 do Ambergris, 2 do Cologne, 2 do Lavender, 2 do Bergamot, 2 do Lemon Verbena, 2 do Rose Geranium, 2 do Cinnamon, 2 do Cloves