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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, February 9th, 1855.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If any of our subscribers between Canal and Girod streets, and between Canal and St. Louis, should fail to receive their paper, they will please apply at our counting room for copies. The carrier who delivers the *Bee* on that route is still sick, and the person who takes his place, being inexperienced, may omit serving some of the residents.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE CANAL BANK & THE NEW CANAL.

The Stockholders of the Canal and Banking Company having addressed a petition to the Legislature, praying the State to surrender to the Bank the revenues of the property of the Canal and Basin, it is important to understand the grounds upon which this request is based. They are set forth briefly in the memorial, and more at length in a pamphlet which has been laid on our table.

The Canal and Banking Company was chartered in March 1831, with a capital of $4,000,000. Its charter gave it the usual banking powers, and provided in addition that the Company should construct a Canal and Basin from some part of the city above Poydras street to Lake Pontchartrain, and should lay out a road, not less than twenty-five feet wide, along the whole line of the Canal, and cover the same with shells, or other hard substance, so that at all times it may be suitable for carriages to travel on. The charter likewise provided that after 38 years—in 1866—the property should revert to the State.

It appears from authenticated statements that the charter was accepted by, the Company in the full conviction and belief that the entire cost of digging the canal and constructing the shell road would not exceed $400,000, and that the principal and interest of this amount would be returned to the Company within the thirty-five years. Be it remembered likewise that the work was imperatively called for by the growing commerce of the city; that it was an enterprise absolutely indispensable to the connection between New Orleans and the Lake shore, and that the charter granted by the Legislature was hailed by the citizens with the liveliest satisfaction, as a means of putting an end to a gross monopoly, and of securing cheap and expeditious transportation to and from the Lake.

The Company commenced operations. The stock was readily subscribed. Skillful engineers were employed, and careful estimates were prepared. The work was to be completed in six months, at a cost of less than $400,000. But hardly had operations fairly commenced, are unforeseen and formidable physical obstacles were encountered. Enormous growths of cypress on the line of the canal required uprooting by sheer and continued manual labor. Months and years elapsed ere the excavation could be completed, and the work entirely accomplished. At length in two years and a half from its commencement the canal was finished, at a cost of one million three hundred thousand dollars. In other words, the stockholders have paid to the State a bonus of one million three hundred thousand dollars, for the banking privileges enjoyed by the Company.

We learn that the Canal was completed not only at an enormous expense, but at heavy sacrifice. The Company being bound to construct the work, were compelled to employ all their available means upon it. For years the Bank itself was unable to make any dividend to its stockholders, and was at one time brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the absorption of so large a portion of its capital in the work. And even after the consummation of the project, the Company long failed to reap any substantial benefit from it. The Canal was opened in March, 1836, and from that period to September 1st, 1844, the entire revenue accruing from it was applied to the construction of the shell road, the building of locks and bridges, and necessary dredging machinery, and repairs. On that day, the actual outlay, interest not included, amounted to the sum of $1,235,590 07; while the entire revenue of the Canal and Road from the time of its construction to 1st January, 1855, embracing about nineteen years, was but $621,508. It follows, therefore, that the enterprise has cost more than threefold the sum estimated; that it has been sedulously and unreservedly prosecuted to its fulfillment, in despite of financial difficulties, and unexpected obstacles; that it has proved not merely a convenience to our city, but a source of real benefit, by facilitating our communication with the Lake shores, increasing the value of the property along the line of the Canal, and giving a vast impulse to trade.

Under these circumstances the Company petition the Legislature to vest in them in perpetuity the rights, interests and privileges of the Canal and Basin. Their request appears to us eminently just and reasonable, even upon the simple statement of the foregoing facts. But there are many excellent reasons why the petition should be granted, and why a refusal on the part of the Legislature would be incompatible with that sense of justice which should ever animate the General Assembly. We shall refer to them on another occasion.

☞ We take pleasure in publishing the annexed card:

[COPY.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, ship-masters now at the port of Trieste, and the citizens of the United States here found, wish every one to know, that Wenzeslaus Rosenthal, Esq., United States Consul, is soon to retire from the scene of his labors. During his tenure of office many perplexing annoyances have been removed, and greater facilities given to merchants and ship-masters.

His knowledge of American laws—his quick perception, sound judgment, and thorough understanding of the duties devolving upon him, have given to all those who have required his advice or assistance great satisfaction. Entertaining these opinions we do not hesitate to say, *voluntarily*, that no one will be deeply and sincerely felt, and we shall be reminded him with the utmost respect. In the meantime, we beg to tender to Mr. Rosenthal our best wishes, and the assurances of our esteem for his kind attention to our interests, and the readiness with which he has attended to our wishes and wants.

(Signed,)

W. H. Averill, master of bark Iona.
J. H. Tefft, " of bark Burlington.
C. H. Francis, " of bark Martha.
H. G. Mosk, " of bark Bearing.
C. Van Doreen, " of ship Hercules.
The Smith, " of schooner Moses Eliot.
David Ellis, " of bark Powhatan.
P. A. Ingraham, " of ship Excelsior.
T. C. Smith, " of ship Isabel P. Parker.
S. Bowers, " of ship E. Ives.
T. W. Welch, " of bark Angola.
L. Bonzera, " of ship Java.
J. Waite, " of ship Kirk.
C. Colgen, " of ship Paulus.
H. York, " of ship Empire.
A. Wright, " of bark Ferdinand.
E. Coombs, " of bark H. Shelton.
Jno. Pitts, " of ship Ocean.

Perkins' Geometry.—We are indebted to the author, through the Appleton's, publishers, for a copy of this work. It comprises a system of plane and solid geometry, to which are added plane and spherical trigonometry and mensuration, accompanied with all the necessary logarithmic and trigonometric tables. Tom work appears to us one of the best elementary treatises of the kind we have seen. It has been prepared with special care, and its demonstrations are particularly perspicuous and accurate.

Drowned.—As the steamer Gen was landing night before last, a cabman named Lawrence Clancey, in attempting to jump aboard, fell in the river and was drowned.

Dalbear's Pens.—We tender our thanks to Mr. R. Dalbear, for two boxes of pens. One, the Commercial pen—is admirably adapted to the counting room, and to editors, who having to write much and fast, will be glad to use a pen that never scratches, and makes a fine line. The other pen, the Ladies Pen—as well suited to the purpose for which it is made, being exceedingly fine and delicate.

Who Almanac for 1855.—We are indebted to Messrs. Greelet & McElrath for a copy of this very useful publication.

Garden and Flower Seeds.—Mr. T. Bachelier, No. 98 Chartres street, has received a splendid assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices. See advertisement.

Sale of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Shawls, &c.—We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the sale of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Roche & Beaumont's Auction Rooms, 77 Chartres street.

☞ We learn that the joint British and American Commission, sitting in London for the adjudication of claims, have rejected the claims of the Florida Bank bond-holders—that is, the bonds issued by the Banks of the Territory of Florida—declaring that the holders must look to the Banks alone for payment.

Progress of Know-Nothingism.—The Memphis *Enquirer*, of the 27th ult., has the following:

We have had the assertion made in our presence, by a reliable authority, that out of the 97 members of the present Arkansas Legislature, 72 are Know-Nothings! This, too, is said to be the last, notwithstanding the assertion of the Which Mr. Mann's resolutions condemning the Know-Nothings' creed, and "didn't care much for 'proper politics of the brain' anyhow!"

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

By the National Line.

State Legislature.

Baton Rouge, Feb. 8, 1855.

Senate.—In the Senate to-day the Quarantine bill of Mr Trudeau came up, and was made the order of the day for Monday next.

House.—The branch has been occupied all day in discussing the Penitentiary bill, the first section of which was passed.

There is a great deal of excitement here on the subject of this bill, and it will occupy the House for some days.

The Kinney Expedition.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The correspondence between Col. Kinney and Secretary Marcy is published in the Union. The former says the proposed expedition is entirely a pacific one. Mr. Marcy rejoins that if the colonists separate themselves, and conform to the laws adopted by the country in which they settle, the government of the United States will not interfere, but that it will oppose an armed expedition with a military organization.

[By the Southern Line.]

Congressional.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Senate to-day discussed the French Spoliation, but took no action on the subject.

The bill appropriating $300,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, was passed.

The House debated the Consular bill, but without taking any definite action, went into committee on the Texas Creditors bill.

Illinois Legislature.

New York, Feb. 6.—The Illinois Legislature has agreed to go into a choice of United States Senator on Tuesday next. The House has passed Anti-Nebraska resolutions by a 4 gth majority.

Cold Weather.

The weather is intensely cold, and the snow on the ground in various parts of the country, very heavy.

River Intelligence.

Vicksburg Feb, 8.—No boats bound for New Orleans have passed here to day.

Memphis, Feb, 8.—No boats for New Orleans have passed here for two days. Several boats are aground at Freedom's Island. The river is falling.

Louisville, Feb, 8—Night.—The weather has turned suddenly cold, and the prospect of a resumption of navigation has become gloomy. The steamer Fanny Bullitt has departed for New Orleans.

Cincinnati, Feb. 8—Night.—There is no change in the river, and the weather is cold. Sales of Flour at $9 50@ 10 ₱ bbl, and of Mess Pork at $16@ ₱ bbl. The Eastern line is down.

St. Louis Feb. 8—The boats have commenced running between this city and Alton.

Great Fire in Grenada, Miss.

Vicksburg, Feb. 8.—A tremendous fire occurred at Grenada, on the night of the 4th inst. Forty tenements, including the telegraph office, were destroyed. No particulars have as yet been received.

The Fire at Grenada, Miss.

Vicksburg, Feb. 8.—Only two business houses remain in Grenada, almost the entire place having been destroyed by the fire on the night of the 4th instant.

A New State—Oregon.—On Monday week, a bill passed the House of Representatives, which authorizes the people of Oregon Territory to assemble in convention and form a Constitution and State Government. When the Constitution shall have been formed, it will be submitted to Congress. If it meets the requirements of the Federal Constitution, and is republican in its character, then the Territory will be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and bear the name of the State of Oregon. The *National Intelligencer* gives the following synopsis of the provisions of the bill:

"The usual Courts are to be established, and until another census and apportionment the new State is to be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States. Sections 16 and 36 in every township of the State public lands in said State are to be granted for the use of schools, and 72 sections are to be given for the use and support of a university, and then entire sections are to be appropriated for completing the public buildings of the State, and the erection of others. Five per cent of the nett proceeds of the sales of the lands lying within the State are to be paid to the State for the purpose of making public roads and canals in the same, as the Legislature thereof shall direct, upon condition that there be no interference with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, and that no tax is to be laid upon the lands of the United States and no higher tax upon non-resident proprietors than upon residents.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 1st inst., a message was received from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying papers and recommending that the appropriations therein asked for be made; which was read and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gwin and Mr. Shields reported several private bills.

Mr. Johnson submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to cause the Senate to be informed of the number of the days which have occurred during the years 1853 and 1854 in furnishing the marshal of the western district of Arkansas with the funds necessarily to defray the expenses of the United States District Court for that district; agreed to.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution requesting the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to ascertain what the Collins steamers have received from the British government since the time they commenced running until the present time; agreed to.

The Senate again resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, which was discussed by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Rusk, Hunter, Seward, Johnson, Pearce, Bell and Mallory. Shields, Dawson, Pearce, Bell and Mallor—in favor of the bill, and it being half past 4 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill to incorporate the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum was taken up in consideration and passed.

Mr. Wright, of Mississippi, submitted a resolution calling on the President of the United States for the correspondence between this Government and Spain touching the causes of disturbing the friendly relations existing between the two nations, and for the correspondence between the United States and Prussia and Great Britain in respect to the island of Cuba; agreed to.

Several bills were then introduced and reported.

The House then proceeded, as in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the bill to authorize the construction of a railroad across the line of the Mississippi or Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean; which was debated until fifteen minutes past four, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Wisconsin Legislature met in joint convention on Tuesday and Wednesday week to elect a United States Senator, but no choice was made. The balloting was resumed again to-day.

The Illinois Legislature is still without a quorum in joint convention.

A dispatch from Boston of the 1st says: A collision occurred yesterday between the barks Wm. M. Harris, from Galveston for Boston, and Celeste, from Matanzas, off Cape Cod. The former was badly damaged and was abandoned by the crew, who were taken on board the Celestia. The abandoned vessel had a cargo of 300 bales of cotton.

Senator Houston, or "Sam" as he is familiarly called, attracts great attention in the Senate chamber, by writing with an enormous quill in full feather, probably taken from an American eagle.

The whig caucus of the New York members of the Legislature was held on the 1st inst. The vote of the members was called; 81 were present, including the President of the Senate, being but one less than the majority in the Senate, and one less than the majority in the House. All the members in the Senate, Messrs. Taylor, Aboetzen in the House, Messrs. Brooks, Hall, Putnam and Whitney. In the Assembly twenty whigs were absent. On the first ballot Seward obtained 74 votes, and was consequently declared to be the caucus nominee for re-election. From this it is apparent, that a number of whigs refused to go into caucus.

The Hon. Junius Hillyer, *of* Georgia, and Hon. Roland Jones, *of* Louisiana, have each declined being candidates for re-election to Congress.

The Know-Nothing State Convention for New Hampshire met at Manchester on Tuesday, and nominated for Governor Ralph Metcalf, instead of Hon. John Wentworth, who is ineligible. Mr. Metcalf has heretofore been a Democrat. He is a lawyer, and president of a bank at Newport, where he resides.

This is the formidable nomination as could possibly have been made against the Democrats, who will endeavor to counteract it by nominating a candidate in behalf of Governor Baker. The election will take place next month.

The dismissal from the Navy of the United States of Lieut. Charles G Hunter is announced in the Washington Star. He was recently in command of the Fulton Blockship, off the Brazos station, and, in consequence of a difference of opinion as to their respective duties between him and the commodore of the squadron, he brought his vessel home without ordering from his superior. For this act of insubordination the President has caused his name to be struck from the rolls of the Navy, which he ordered twenty years ago.

The Hon. Mr. Miller, of Missouri, reached Washington at the commencement of the session in very unlooked for health, the effect of a severe attack of pneumonia, the fears of which he is slowly recovering; but which, with the unsteadiness of the wealth r, he seldom permitted his friends to visit the sittings of the House.

A fire was discovered at the Galt House, Louisville, on the 31st ult. It originated in the ladies department. Several rooms were burned out before it was extinguished. Some of the contents of the house also sustained damage from water, but the loss is not large.

We regret to learn that one of the sportsmen berned was occupied by Major Mahan, the accomplished secretary, while he was at the theatre. She lost her entire wardrobe, which was very valuable. It is not known how the fire originated.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Lexington, Kentucky, Mon., was held in that place, on the 6th ult. The Hon. W. W. Boby, Hon. A. W. Dabney, and eight other influential citizens, were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions. The object of the meeting was to sustain the course of Senator Atchison, upon the subject of the nomination of Adams, upon the resolutions reported Gwin carried unanimously. They approve the course of Senator Atkins, declare that he will be sustained by the Democratic party, as well as by the people of Southern Kentucky, condemn the administration for its appointment of foreigners to office abroad, and approve the caucus nominee for re-election.

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Jan. 31, 1855.

A squall or some breeze arose in the House yesterday and lasted for a few minutes, creating a little "rumpus" at the time, but soon passing away and leaving the surface as smooth and placid as if nothing had happened. While the bill authorizing the construction of a subterranean line of telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean was under consideration, Gen. Lane, of Oregon, made an appeal to the House to postpone the bill, contending that it was not territorial business, and exhibiting some temper and harshness of manner, he was called to order by Mr. Farley, of Maine, between whom and himself some harsh words ensued, accompanied by menacing looks, and finally followed by attempts to strike, which caused the interference of the "neutrals" in the vicinity, who prevented the balance of power from being disturbed by either belligerent acquiring an undue and dangerous ascendency in the field. Which party was the aggressor, I am not able to say, nor can I predict what would have been the upshot of the war had the parties been permitted to come to action. As things now are, this is one of those questions which will probably remain in statu quo, but can never arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in regard to it. It must always remain in as much uncertainty as the quadrature of the circle. There was the cause of the great Northern drift, of which geologists speak; how came the elephant embedded in the ice which was found in the White rer as a mammoth of hat just been killed, or, who struck Billy Patterson?

The French Spoliation bill, it seems, is not over the bar yet. The bill which passed the House, was the House bill and not the Senate bill; consequently it had to go to the Senate and must there go through all the forms of legislation just as if it had never passed that body. Its opponents will, of course, avail themselves of this circumstance, and make all the opposition to it in their power. It passed the Senate last session by a large majority, and it is not believed that it can now be defeated; but the time is short, and its opponents are well versed in parliamentary tactics. It is supposed that the President is desirous of having it disposed, and if so, can do something towards accomplishing that object. He will have sundry appointments to foreign embassies to bestow ere his time is out, and there are sundry persons who would be very glad to take a trip to Europe for a year or two, and receive therefor from twenty to thirty thousand dollars.

The Army Appropriation bill has been under discussion in the Senate for two or three days, but the immediate question which has called for the debate is the proposition for the establishment of a military road from Fort Riley to the suppression of Indian hostilities. Upon, and adverse to this, Gen. Houston spoke at length on Monday, and the bill was replied to by Mr. Allen on Tuesday, between whom there was some sharp shooting, which ended in smoke, as there was more powder than lead used.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Rusk and Mr. Bell, occupied the day yesterday, generally in support of the measure, or at least for something of the kind. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in addition to the peaceable disposition of the Indians, and thought that nothing but fear restrained them from committing depredations upon the whites, the strong arm of power could be restrain them, and this power should be made manifest to them.

Mr. Rusk urged the necessity of stopping the roving disposition of the tribes, and leading them to the cultivation of the arts of peace. Some have already become successful agricultural turists, and all should be shown the necessity of preserving the peace and res ting to the country. While the war with Mexico was being carried, he was willing to add a military force, but he thought the large number which has been assigned was not necessary.

From present appearances, I should doubt whether the 3000 volunteers asked for, will be authorized, in much as the present army is believed to be sufficient for supressing, they will only provoke Indian hostilities, by committing outrages and depredations upon them. It is well known that volunteers are very hard to be disciplined, and will not submit to those restraints, and that control from their officers which it is necessary that troops should submit to, and unless they are regularly mustered into service, and in the absence of these it is apprehended they would do more harm than good. Yesterday was the day for the reception of old friends, but little business, and as a part of that business, the Committee on the Judiciary reported resolutions relating to the Minnesota Bill, which is to admit that State into the Union, giving the Territory over eight hundred thousand acres of land to aid in building, which was favorably reported last session under circumstances somewhat hardening against it. One of the resolutions reported by Mr. Cutting from said Committee, disapproves and rejects to the act of the Territorial Legislature of Minnesota, by which, by a vote taken, or rather by a *forgery*, got possession, or supposed it had, of these 500,000 acres of land. The bill, with the resolutions, I shall take it is supposed by Congress, the joint resolution rejected, and adopted almost unanimously by the House, it passed by the Senate at the last session, and will, no doubt, render null and void the act chartering the company and thus dissolve them into the original elements or a parcel of stars, as it were, and the time a little too sunny for themselves.—Now, if a company conceived in *iniquity*, begotten by *bribery*, and brought forth in *fraud*, can finally a recognized and accepted by these 500,000 acres of land, which is more than enough to build and stock the road, there is a reality in an overmatch for the pow r of bribery, in eluding the legislative power of the United States.

It would seem as if every man connected with the corporation of the City of Minneapolis, had lost all sense of honesty and self-respect, and had lent themselves to sharpers, speculators and rascals, and that they will play the game of fraud and swindling with them. But this is not the case—there are some honest public officers there—honest as the times will allow, and who have exposed their names to the world, and will have sundry appointments to foreign embassies to bestow ere his time is out, and there are sundry persons who would be very glad to take a trip to Europe for a year or two, and receive therefor from twenty to thirty thousand dollars.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Orleans Theatre.—The fourth grand mask and fancy dress ball of the season at the Orleans Theatre occurs to-night. The magnificent scenic upon which those balls are conducted should ensure a large and brilliant audience.

American Theatre.—Varieties still exhibits the handsome "three-feet nothing" dwarf Mrs. Briggs, her dwarfish brother Gen. Clifford, and the good-looking giant Miss Morehouse. At the Museum human "extreme meet." Talking of extreme, we may add that the little handsome lady at the Museum has the prettiest "duck of a foot," as the fair sex say, to be seen in the Crescent City.—She is a great talker and a great little favorite with the gentlemen who attend her levees.

A Bear Lady.—An entire and extremely ugly female, is on exhibition at Masonic Hall, in St. Charles street. She is very "unhandsome." Let honesty ladies see her and take counsel.

Pelican Theatre.—At the Pelican to-night the comedy of "Seguor & Co." and the farces "Bamboozling" and "Cockneys in California," are to be presented, in which Mr. Browne, Mr. Holland, and the Hills are to appear.

St. Charles Theatre.—The Ravels make their last appearance, but one, at the St. Charles to-night in the amusing pantomime, "Magic Pills," which was so well received last night, will be again performed, together with the pantomime "Soldier's Love" and a favorite farce, by the Regular company, on Saturday night will occur the benefit of Gabriel Ravel.

American Theatre.—Mrs. Hickey's benefit, last night, although not so largely attended as her friends expected and as she deserved, was graced with the presence of a select, fashionable and appreciative audience. Mr. Blend, as the Duke in the "Money Maon," exceeded even the high expectations of his friends. We never saw the wife-taming *Arenia* so admirably personated before. Action and pronunciation were alike executed in the most artistic manner. It is one of his great characters, and he played it to his most masterly style. He was well supported by the fair beneficiary, who appeared, also, to advantage in the force called the "Roguries of Beau Nash" and "Magic." She was recited by a young and pretty creole lady, who made a very creditable first appearance on the occasion.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Assisting Runaway.—William Taylor, f. m. c., who was warned by the Recorder on Wednesday to leave the State, he being in it in contravention of the statutes, was yesterday rearrested at the request of A. J. Bouny, and, residing in the Fourth District, was status in an affidavit which he delivered, that on the 3rd inst. his slave woman, Mary, absconded from him, and that they will be abducted out of the State, unless she is restrained by law. The accused was required to give bonds in the sum of $1,100 to appear to answer.

Whitewashing.—Henry Buckley was yesterday sent to the parish prison for thirty days, and John Murphy for a like time, they having been caught stealing rum from a sale in the St. Mary's market. William Cannon, black was sent to the workhouse for a month, for drunkenness and vagrancy.

Death from Intemperance.—An inquest was yesterday held by Deputy Coroner Mitch ll on the body of Bent, McCarty, a native of Ireland, who was found dead at No. 23 Girod street. A verdict was rendered "Death from Apoplexy caused by intemperate ce." The deceased was but 30 years of age.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Daring Robbery.—A most daring robbery was committed on the premises of Mr. Eugene Lafitte, as was about 10½ o'clock, as Mr. Eugene Lafitte was coming along on that street, when near the corner of Bourbon, he was met by a negro man, who came up to him and asked the hour. The gentleman took out his watch to look at the time, when the negro snatched it and ran, while the other two, rushing him and prevented him from following. Mr. Lafitte immediately informed the police of the affair, and called the watch. Officer Montamat, of the same police, heard the cry and ran up and took the negro in custody. The watch was found on him, and he was arrested. The fellow who snatched the watch got off with it. The two who were arrested gave their names as Robert Thuemmel and Frederick Fritz.

Attempt to Commit Arson.—An attempt was made to set fire to the feed store at the corner of Chartres street and Bayou road, on Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock. The fire was discovered fortunately, and extinguished before it had done much damage. The author of this diabolic mischief has not been discovered.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Inquest.—An inquest was yesterday held by the Coroner, on the body of Peglien Lamar, a free man of color, aged 45 years, a native of Ireland. Verdict "Died of disease of the heart."

Larceny.—James Wilson was arrested on St Charles street, having a bale of cotton on a dray which he suspected having stolen.

Mules.—A lot of mules from the Pontchartrain railroad depot on Wednesday, at the request of Dauzat, Brophy, who purchases him with stealing $40 in currency and a watch, was apprehended by Constable Jones. Both of the cussed were held to bail for their appearance for examination.

Uncalled for.—John Riethen was yesterday charged by Recorder Seurgeneau, for carrying concealed weapons in the shape of a pair of heavy waggon whips, which he had secreted in a quartel on another man in Elysean Fields street.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Board of Aldermen met at evening but there not being a sufficient number present to form a board in the evening. A session was adjourned requiring all the members of the Board to be present.

ANOTHER "INFERNAL MACHINE" CASE AT CINCINNATI.

A diabolical attempt was made on Monday evening to destroy the family of Mr. Cyrus Swisheim, at Cincinnati, the particulars of which the *Enquirer* states:

On the evening in question, Mr. Swisheim and family, consisting of five persons, were seated around the fire, when a huge ball descended the chimney, and, bursting into the room, filled the whole place into the middle of the floor. It was made of cotton, saturated with turpentine, and, during its brief contact with the fire, had become ignited. The family, in a state of wonder, were standing near, and Mr Swisheim, catching the burning ball in his hand, instantly extinguished it. The ball was not extinguished it. Upon opening the ball it was found to be filled with gunpowder and slugs, and fortunate indeed was it for Mr. Swisheim and family that the water was near, as otherwise, he says, he should have hurled it into the fire, in which case, in all probability, it would have exploded, and the whole family been recorded another event as horrible in its details as that which transpired at the Marine Hospital

Mechanics and the "dignity of labor," but never lose sight of dignified ideal as to be present in the mind. Mr. Livingston is a self-made man, has, however, his dark as well as bright side; the pallid cheek of the sedentary student, the bloated countenance, attests the dangers to undue labor, but there is Mortimore a fitter Lovelial, a balm to arrest such infelicity, and to those so situated it is invaluable.

For sale, in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by HART & CO., No. 151 Chartres street.

☞ Russia seems to be wide awake to the great interests, even with a disastrous war on her hands. According to recent advices, she has taken advantage of the Chinese rebellion to obtain from the imperial government a treaty, yielding to her the navigation of the Amoor, and she has already converted that permission into absolute possession of the whole course of the river, and an enormous tract of country, about 1000 miles in length, and in some parts as much as 500 in breadth, which gives her access to the Pacific Ocean in a temperate climate.—Cannon and stores are already there, and the Amoor by steamboats, and sent from its mouth to the Russian possessions in America; and it may at no distant day be one of the great channels of Ethnic and Asiatic commerce, for the great communication between the Baltic and the Caspian has long been complete; and, according to Catrell, polar bear hundred versts, or two hundred miles of additional canal will be required to connect the Pacific with the Caspian.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, Feb. 8, 1855.

The demand for Cotton continues unabated, and the sales to-day amounted to 11,000 bales, at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4½@5¾	Fully Fair	6½@6¾
Ordinary	5¾@6	Fully Fair	6¾
Middling	6@6¾	Good Fair	6¾
Good Middling	6¾@6¾	Good & Fine	6¾
Middling Fair	6¾@6¾		

We did not hear of any transactions in Tobacco.

The Sugar market is without change. Sales of 1500 hhds. at 5½@5¾ for Fair.

Molasses is in good request, with sales of 2500 bbls at stiffer prices, viz: 14@15½ ₱ gallon for Fermenting to choice.

The Flour market is dull. Sales 500 bbls superfine at $7 25@7 50 ₱ bbl.

Corn is unchanged, with sales of 5000 sacks at 80@81 ₱ bushel.

Oats have been sold at 52c.

Pork is unchanged, and nothing of importance to note. Nothing of consequence to report in Lard.

A small sale of Bacon Sides was made at 7c.

Of Whiskey, 100 bbls rectified were sold at 20c.

Coffee continues brisk. Over 1000 sacks, including 1000 at 9c; 226 at 9¾, and 200 at 9¾c.

Exchange is unchanged. We quote—

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	10½@10¾ ₱ cent prem.
Paris	5f 32½ @ 5f 27½ ₱ do.
New York, sixty day bill	2½@2¾ ₱ cent dis.
Do Cheeks	¼@½ ₱ cent dis.
Short Sight	½@1¼ ₱ ct. dis.
Bank Checks	½@¾ ₱ cent prem.
Boston, sixty days	¼@¾ ₱ cent dis.
Philadelphia, do	¼@¾ ₱ cent dis.
Havana, 10 days and sight drafts	¼ ₱ cent prem.

Freights are without change. An American ship was taken for Liverpool at 7-16d, and three American vessels at ¾d.

For Assahopee,
THE substantial and light draught steamer HURON, Capt. Johnston, master, is now receiving freight and will leave as above on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., taking freight and passengers for St. Martinsville, New Iberia, Franklin, Centreville, Patterson ville, Berwick's Bay, Bayou Boeuf, mouth of Bayou Black, and all other intermediate landings. For further particulars apply on board, foot of Bienville street, or to

HALL, RODD & PUTNAM,
4 Front Levee

Grand Secretary's Office of the Grand Lodge of the state of Louisiana.
New Orleans, February 10, 1855.

The Officers, Members and Representatives of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, of F. & A. M. are hereby notified that the Annual Grand Communication on MONDAY EVENING next, the 12th instant, at 6 o'clock, in the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets.

By order of the M. W. Grand Master,
SAM. G. RISK,
Grand Secretary.

February 9th—3t

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

DIRECTORS:

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