THE DAILY BEE.

O. P. WEISSE & CO.
E. DUVERGER. S. HARST
N. DUPOCK

Daily paper (one year in advance).....$12
Weekly paper, semi-weekly, etc.....$
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 88 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1859.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,874.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines in each language on the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page of the Bee, four times each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines in each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers, who may advertise strictly within the line, is reserved to them.
No subscription taken for less than one month, as the publisher is not responsible for money sent in advance, if advertisements are not inserted.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25.

TELEGRAPHIC INACCURACY.

The telegraph is in some respects a standing nuisance. If those who control it would confine their exertions to the transmission of news, there would be little cause of complaint. The summary might be meagre, but, at all events, it would be reliable, and there would be satisfactory to that extent. Unfortunately, the telegraph is the veriest gossip that ever retailed small talk and petty scandal. It has a more prurient itching to indulge in rumors, speculations and conjectures than a bevy of antiquated spinsters around a tea table. And, note the fact, that it drapes the wildest figments of the imagination in the sober hues of truth, and sends us one day a web of silly street talk at Washington, which it is obliged to contradict and disown the next. Thus, the telegraph is at once inaccurate, trivial and mendacious. It deals in the slimiest stuff to which it attaches immediate importance, and when it cannot transmit trifles, it begins forthwith to transport falsehood. These vagaries of the wires are now so thoroughly comprehended by the intelligent portion of the public that no great harm results. However portentous and astounding the advices may appear, reflecting people prefer waiting for the mail, ere they pin their faith to the credibility of the dispatches. It happens, however, that a vast number of persons do not reflect, but are apt to take for granted whatever they peruse in the columns of a respectable print. Hence they swallow with avidity the outgivings of the telegraph, and when undeceived, censure upon the press for publishing, instead of upon the reporters for forwarding them.

There is, however, a graver consequence resulting from the habitual lack of trustworthiness in telegraphic communication. It is noticed by the New York *Albion*—a paper which is not dependent on telegraphic news and whose opinions on the topics of the day discussed are, therefore, likely to be reasonable and impartial. Says the *Albion*:

Englishmen, especially those who are personally unacquainted with this country, accustomed to rely with entire faith on the accuracy of telegraphic reports in the British press, cannot understand that the "latest from Washington," purporting to give important national intelligence, and published in a paper editorially respectable, can be quite unworthy of belief, and must be regularly confirmed by post, before the American journals will give credit to it. Englishmen, consequently, and foreigners generally, take authentic the "fire eating," and other stories which are borne hither and thither by telegraph, and it is not to be wondered at that frantically aroused Hibernia should be but slowly modified, when the real truth comes out.

The Buffalo *Courier* quotes sundry instances to which the telegraph has played most flagrantly false with the public. One of these, the account of the landing of the Susan's passengers at Honduras, with the circumstantial detail of the "glorious" reception there, was transmitted by telegraph from New Orleans, and appeared in the newspapers that contained a telegram from Mobile announcing the wreck of the vessel and the arrival of her "passengers" at that city in the Rankak. In this case, says the *Courier*, of course, the bane was met by the antidote; and the telegrams produced the impression on the public which old-fashioned metaphysicians were of opinion would be produced on a donkey placed midway between two bundles of hay. The public inclined towards neither telegram, being equally fascinated by, or equally doubtful of both. The true or the false report, in this case, might not have been of much importance to the foreign relations of the United States, if it had slipped across the Atlantic uncontradicted; but the unfounded report ought to affect the reputation of the agent who forwarded it, without one word of warning to intimate a doubt of its accuracy. Another case was the transmission of a telegram all over the country conveying an intimation that Commodore McKinnon was counselled by the government "not to interfere on land, or in any harbor, for the purpose of arresting any filibustering expeditions set on foot in the United States contrary to the acts of Congress; but on the other hand to protect the persons and property of our citizens engaged in lawful business against all illegal acts of violence and oppression, to the full extent of his power." It is evident that the agent of the press caught, without verifying it, the flying, baseless rumor, and disseminated it all directions.

This is culpable carelessness, and unless redeemed, will ultimately discredit the telegraph, and greatly impair its usefulness and value. If the persons connected with the telegraphic line wish to retain the respect and confidence of the country, they will adopt a very different course. When they dispatch rumors, let them do it with the necessary qualification, and when they are destitute of news, let them assiduously eschew all drafts upon their nimble fancy.

New Books.—We are indebted to the publishers, Harper & Brothers, through T. L. White, No. 105 Canal street, for the following new books:

What Will He Do With It? This exquisite story, by Bulwer Lytton, is now complete, and will of course be eagerly perused by the public. It is published in a neat and substantial form.

Sylvan Holt's Daughter, by Holme Lee. The author of "Kathie Brande" is a capital writer, fully conversant with the intricate windings of human nature, and particularly felicitous in narrating touching stories. "Sylvan Holt" is a charming novel.

The Comedies of Terence, literally translated into English prose, with notes, by H. T. Riley. To which is added the blank verse translation of George Colman. A capital book for students.

Faustin Soulouque.—Messrs. Peson & Simon, No. 116 Exchange Alley, have kindly laid on our table an exquisite lithographic engraving of Faustin Soulouque, the sable emperor of Hayti. It is for sale at their establishment. Price, 25 cents a copy.

Mr. Murphy, says the *Illustrated News of the World*, may now fairly take rank as the chess champion of the Old World as well as the New. No Englishman is found to do him battle, and every foreigner who has now with the exception of Der Lasa, fallen an easy prey to the youthful conqueror. It is a question whether he be not the finest player to whom the world has yet given birth.

Miss Lane.—Miss Harriet Lane, the reigning belle of the Presidential mansion, is thus daguerreotyped by a Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Democrat*. He is speaking of a reception scene:

Miss Lane, as usual, divided the honors with her uncle—and dressing this winter in white, appears much more brilliant than last. For the gratification of your lady readers, I will state that her dress was plain white lace, fastened over rose-colored silk, the flounces edged with ruche. The dress made low, displaying a beautiful neck and shoulders—wearing a fine pearl necklace. Head-dress, green artificial leaves. She received with great grace and dignity, and, of course, was the centre of attraction. The ladies were generally splendidly dressed, wearing diamonds and other costly ornaments sufficient in value to build a good portion of the Pacific Railroad.

The Mexican Revolution.—*A Young President.*—Gen. Miramon, just chosen President of Mexico, is only 28 years of age. The following incidents of the revolution, are given by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

The number of political prisoners set at liberty by Miramon is not less than 500—and—just then Gen. Traconis, who has been in prison for about two years, escaped.

The number of generals who signed the plan of Miramon on the day it was proclaimed is six. You may understand the character of the military adventure of Mexico when you hear in a few days of these generals signing another plan in opposition to Miramon. You may be able to form some notice of the number of generals in this country when 42 are found in this place, besides a corsiron at present of not more than 1500 strong.

Anderson or Paul Morphy.—The Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* relates the subjoined amusing illustration of Morphy's wonderful powers of combination at chess:

In the course of one of the games between Morris, Morphy and Anderson, a move of the former excited much surprise among the by-standers. He had declined to take a piece, which, although apparently an exchange of bishops, would have required, it was thought, considerably in his favor. The game proceeded, nevertheless, without remark, and at a rapid pace, the move by Mr. Morphy. No sooner did he deliver the "check mate" than one of the most intense of looks came on Anderson's face, with pent-up emotion, exclaimed, "for the love of heaven tell me why you did not take the knight?" "Because," replied Morphy, all stirs to the nature of his friend's concern, "I saw a deep laid plot. In a few moves I should have lost the game by a stale mate. Mr. Anderson saw the game was desperate, and he planned this snare for me." So saying, he replaced the pieces as they stood at the critical moment, and demonstrated the result by a series of moves which would have been inevitable and he taken the knight! "I not right, Mr. Anderson?" Precisely, ejaculated the bewildered gentleman, thinking possibly that the prince of darkness was not without a share in the composition of the young stranger.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

We have before us the first annual report of the Mercantile Library Association, which was incorporated on the 4th August, 1857. Our readers are familiar with the objects aimed at by this meritorious organization. To cultivate the mind and create literary taste; to offer to young men something higher and nobler than the ignoble pursuits of dissipation; to furnish them with the regular and habitual means of expanding their intellect, and increasing their knowledge; to preserve them by rational and healthful recreation, from the besetments of the billiard table, the bar room, and the brothel—these were the laudable ends proposed by the founders of the association. While we rejoice at the career of usefulness manifested during the single year of its existence, we are pained to add that a lack of public appreciation and liberality has kept the resources of the society at a low ebb, as already seriously to embarrass its finances. We perceive that the association has received during the year the sum of $7020 25, and that its indebtedness amounts to $1572 10.

The report of the President states that it has purchased 1061 volumes, and has received by donation 224, besides having 2100 additional very valuable works placed at its disposal to be used by the members as works of reference. On its shelves will be found 85 periodicals carefully selected, to which members have daily access. The number of subscribers is 663—probably less than one-third the aggregate of young men in mercantile houses in New Orleans. The subscription list suffices to the payment of running expenses, but means are imperatively needed to liquidate the debt of the association, and to increase the book list. We cannot better further the views of this praiseworthy association than by transcribing a few passages from the report on this subject. Speaking of the prosperity of our city, consequent upon the subsidence of the monetary panic of 1857, and alluding to the pressing necessities of the association, the report proceeds as follows:

Shall it cry for help—for sustenance in vain? Or will the merchants, who at the outset made such cheering promises of munificent donations, from the keeping of which the panic absolved them for a time, receive in all kindness a gentle reminder thereof; and being reminded, gallantly come forward, aid out of their abundance, which the metropolis prosperity has blessed them, let the association have the unspeakable satisfaction of liquidating its indebtedness—say some $2000, or thereabouts—which it is longing to pay, and which to be able to pay, would do it a world of good?

Circumstanced as it now is, it is far from fulfilling the objects for which it was established, and of which the preamble to the constitution necessarily formulates only a partial description. Among its purposes unquestionably are the extending of a practical knowledge, the suggesting of new ideas to ingenious minds, the acquiring of habits of thought, the stimulating of talent, and the exciting of generous rivalries in the giving of tangible evidence of superiority. But to carry out these noble designs it will be necessary to inaugurate the appropriate means; and the association lacks the means. To whom can it come naturally look in this exigency for relief than to the merchant?

True, the clerk, who will be benefited immediately from the proposed also be, and is, expected to cooperate with his whole heart and strength, and while the merchant should give liberally to contribute according to his ability.

For him the institution was expressly designed. It has, therefore, an undoubted right to expect his immediate enrollment as a member—a right to look to him for an inspiring cooperation—a right to urge his activity in independence, others to join it—to request his seizure of every opportunity of advocating its claims to public support; and advocating its claims to public support; and never was there perhaps a finer occasion for eloquence to be at the flow!

By due exertion every member might gain a member. Let not that a much important cause to the foreign relations of the United States, if it had slipped across the Atlantic uncontradicted; but the unfounded report ought to affect the reputation of the agent who forwarded it, without one word of warning to intimate a doubt of its accuracy. Another case was the transmission of a telegram all over the country conveying an intimation that Commodore McKinnon was counselled by the government "not to interfere on land, or in any harbor, for the purpose of arresting any filibustering expeditions set on foot in the United States contrary to the acts of Congress; but on the other hand to protect the persons and property of our citizens engaged in lawful business against all illegal acts of violence and oppression, to the full extent of his power." It is evident that the agent of the press caught, without verifying it, the flying, baseless rumor, and disseminated it all directions.

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By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Acquisition of Cuba—Elaborate Report on the Subject—The Annexation a Fixed Fact.

Washington, January 24.—*Senate.*—Mr. Slidell, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented their report upon the subject of the acquisition of Cuba.

The report is a lengthy and an elaborate embodiment of all the arguments in favor of the acquisition of the island, embracing the views of various Presidents and statesmen on the subject.

It favors the acquisition by purchase, if practicable, but assumes that forcible measures may be rendered necessary for self-preservation.

The report says that the ultimate acquisition of Cuba may be considered as a fixed purpose of the United States, resulting from our geographical and political necessities, and recognized by all parties and all Administrations, and endorsed by the popular voice.

The report says the purchase of Louisiana led to the purchase of Florida, and both point to Cuba. Cuba will become to the nation what the mouth of the Mississippi has become to the great West.

It says our greatest statesmen have steadily and perseveringly endeavored to hasten the acquisition of Cuba by every honorable means.

It advances the opinion that our national existence depends in a great measure upon our growth—our expansion. England, it continues, is expanding in India, France is expanding in Africa, over the Rhine, Russia is expanding in barbarous Asia, and we claim the same privileges of expansion on this hemisphere.

Those powers, the report continues, grew by absorbing the smaller nations, and we by our geographical position, higher civilization and greater aptitude for government.

The fruit not ripe in John Quincy Adams's time is now mature. Shall it be plucked by a friendly hand willing to cultivate its projector, or shall it fall to the ground?

Spain, it says, cannot long maintain its grasp on Cuba, and there are but three alternatives: First, the possession of Cuba by an European power. This would be incompatible with the safety of the United States, and must be resisted by us. Second, the independence of the island. This would result in a protectorate more or less disguised. If Cuba should thus come under our protection annexation would follow; if under European protection, civil and servile wars would be the result, and then, annexation to the United States. This must be effected by purchase or conquest. The latter would be expensive, and involve the world in war.

The report concludes, therefore, that the purchase of the island is the only practicable course to pursue; and says the President must be clothed with power and provided with means to negotiate for its purchase.

It says that in case of an European war, Spain would become involved, and Cuba would declare her independence, as a large portion of the inhabitants of Cuba are in favor of annexation to the United States.

It intimates that the opponents of the slave trade should advocate the bill as a means of suppressing the traffic.

It scouts the Spanish notions of national pride, when the whole world has known our views and policy on the subject for years, and regards the purchase of Cuba as a mere ceremony.

Mr. Mason did not believe that successive absorption of smaller States was necessary to our national existence.

Mr. Seward considered the proposition to purchase Cuba insane and robbing, and offered some constitutional objections.

Mr. Bayard advocated the bill.

Mr. Toombs replied to Mr. Seward's constitutional objections. The Senate then went into Executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House, the Diplomatic and Consular bill was amended, limiting the missions to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Mexico, China, Peru, Turkey and Nicaragua.

The bill was not disposed of.

Mr. Branch reported back the bill appropriating $30,000,000 towards the purchase of Cuba.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—NEW RECRUITS ARRIVING—NO NOMINATIONS YET MADE.

Baton Rouge, January 24.—The Democratic legislative caucus met again this morning, and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for United States Senator.

On the first ballot the vote stood, Benjamin 26, Sandidge 23, Gray 20, Parham 1.

The balloting continued without change in result, except that Parham and Gray alternated occasionally on the lowest vote.

The caucus took a recess of ten minutes, for consultation.

Messrs. Tregenzier and Cornley arrived this morning, which added two to the Benjamin party.

Baton Rouge, January 24—3 P. M.—The last ballot stands, Benjamin 26, Sandidge 22, Gray 21, and Parham 1.

There is considerable excitement here, although a good feeling generally prevails among the various factions of the Democracy.

AFTERNOON SESSION—BENJAMIN DROPT—SANDIDGE AHEAD.

Baton Rouge, 3 P. M.—The Democratic caucus remained in session till half past 3 this evening, when they took a recess of ten minutes for consultation.

Upon reassembling it was agreed to have but one more ballot at that session.

The ballot resulted as follows: Sandidge, 35, Gray 19, Parham 3, Benjamin 0.

The Sandidge and Benjamin party desired to proceed to another ballot, but the friends of Messrs. Gray, Parham and Sandidge voted, and the caucus adjourned at 6 o'clock this evening.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, January 24.—The House met at half past three, but there being no quorum, it adjourned to 6 o'clock this evening.

The Senate also met, and adjourned till 6 P. M.

RUMORS OF A DUEL—HOSTILE CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, January 24.—Rumors are in circulation of a pending hostile correspondence between Senators Benjamin and Slidell, but these rumors have no foundation. There is no ground for a personal issue between these gentlemen.

Notes have passed between Senators Douglas and Pitch, but it is thought the affair will be amicably settled.

DOUGLAS TO TAKE A BACK SEAT.

The warmest friends of Senator Douglas think that the Administration intends to force him to take a back seat in the Democratic party, but would prefer to push him out of the organization altogether.

An early opportunity will be improved by the Administration Senators to make an issue with Douglas, in open session, on his degree relative to the Illinois appointment.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO—PEACE WITH THE INDIANS.

Independence, January 24.—The Santa Fe mails of the 5th instant have arrived here, bringing the intelligence that peace had been concluded with the Navajo and other hostile tribes of Indians.

KANSAS TELEGRAPH.

Leavenworth, Kansas, January 24—The telegraph line connecting with St. Louis and all points in the United States was opened to this city to-day for the transmission of business.

CHICAGO RAILWAY DIFFICULTY.

Chicago, January 24.—The difficulties between the management and the employés of the Chicago Railroad Company have been settled, and the trains are now running regularly.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, January 24.—The Cotton market closed buoyant, with sales to day of 2000 bales at our quotations of Saturday. Middling Uplands 12 to 12½c. Holders demand a further advance. Ohio Flour—Superfine $5 10 to $5 50. Mixed Corn 87c. Sugar firm at previous quotations.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, January 24.—Flour has advanced 10c. Sales to-day 2000 barrels at $5 10 to $5 20, for Superfine. Whisky has declined 5c., and is selling at 25½c. Western Mess Pork—Sales today 1400 barrels at $17 75 to $18—an advance of 25c. Molasses 37c. Sugar and Coffee firm at previous quotations.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

Louisville, January 24.—Western Mess Pork is in good demand, and prices are firm at $18 25 to $18 50, showing an advance of 25 to 50c. on the quotations of last week.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

St. Louis, January 24.—The river here is falling at the rate of one foot in twenty-four hours, with heavy floating ice.

The upper streams are falling.

Louisville, January 24.—The Ohio river at this point is about stationary, with eight feet of water in the canal, and six feet three inches on the falls.

THE WEATHER.

Vicksburg, January 24.—The weather is very cold here. The thermometer yesterday morning at 7 o'clock stood at 15, and this morning at 27 degrees above zero.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, January 24.—The steamer J. C. Swon passed down at 7 o'clock on Saturday night.

The Lewis Whiteman passed down at 8 and the Howard at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

The E. J. Ward passed down at 3 o'clock last evening, and the H. T. W. Hill at 10 o'clock this morning.

The A. T. Lacy passed down at 8 and the Vicksburg at 6 o'clock this evening.

From Washington.

Washington, January 19.—The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House requesting the President to communicate to that body the correspondence between this government and France and England in relation to the acquisition of Cuba to the United States, has reported to the President that it does not appear from the files and records of the State Department that any such correspondence has taken place. The only correspondence bearing on this subject between France and England relative to Cuba is that which occurred between the secretary of State and Count de Sartiges and Mr. Crampton, the French and British Ministers, which was communicated to the Senate with the President's message on the 4th of January, 1853.

The Commissioner of Patents is engaged in hearing arguments in the issue of the application for an extension of the patent granted in 1845 to Mr. Nelson Goodyear, for a process of vulcanizing India rubber, and manufacture of articles of India rubber and vulcanized rubber. The room of the Commissioner was crowded this morning with gentlemen.

Texas Angry.—On the "complaint book" of the Chief of Police the following larcenies are recorded, viz: $100 was stolen from the Arcade Hotel, on MONDAY, by a man named George Langly. Mr. R. M. O. Porter had a valuable new rifle, globe sight, stolen from him in a boarding-house at the corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets. He offers $10 for its recovery. George D. McCullough's carpenter's shop, at No. 258 Camp street, was broken open on Saturday and robbed of two kegs of nails. John Mullen had $180 in cash and a note for $250 stolen from him on Friday night at the Eagle Hotel. The same night was stolen from the residence of G. W. Oliver, on Josephine street, a gold watch, a quantity of shirt studs and sleeve buttons, the latter marked A. H., and a handkerchief and lady's penknife marked A. D., also a handkerchief marked M. B. H.; $20 offered for the recovery of the articles.

Rogue Rascally.—Sunday afternoon, between the hours of sunset and 11 o'clock at night, the residence of "one of us," Dr. Harby, No. 419 Magazine street, was entered at night was stolen from the residence of G. W. Oliver, on Josephine street, a gold watch, a quantity of shirt studs and sleeve buttons, the latter marked A. H., and a handkerchief and lady's penknife marked A. D., also a handkerchief marked M. B. H.; $20 offered for the recovery of the articles.

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Louisiana State Bank.
New Orleans, 26th January, 1859.
NOTICE is hereby given that TWO dividends of the Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1859, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
C. A. F. ROMEAU, Cashier.
Jan25

LION & PINSARD,
56 and 56 (late 66 and 68 Royal st.) cor. Bienville.
JUST RECEIVED—A considerable assortment of Silver and Ball Sets such as Gold-pens, Gold-pens, Rings, Head Pins, Earrings, Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, etc. Terms extremely moderate. Jan25

Chinaware.....Chinaware.
JUST OPEN—A splendid selection of Sèvres French Chinaware, Bronze Groups and Statuettes, Vases, Toilet Ware, Baskets, Jardinieres, Powder Boxes, etc. LION & PINSARD,
56 and 56 (late 66 and 68) Royal st., cor. Bienville.
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PLANTERS
Desirous of purchasing a
CORN AND FLOUR MILL
Are invited to call and see in operation E. COLEMAN'S
METALLIC FARM MILL.
It work will convince the most sceptical that it is the most durable, of greater capacity, requires cheaper than any
Mill ever sold in New Orleans.
S. A. HUBBS,
Jan24 1w Agent, 74 Camp street.

Pictorial Views of the Island of Cuba,
To be Sold by Subscription.
HIGHLY LARGE PICTURES, representing admirable views of the Principal Cities and sites in the Island: viz., Havana, Cabanas, Cuba, Cienfuegos, Matanzas; the entrance to the harbor; Matanzas; the interior of the Valley of Yumuri; Santiago de Cuba; Cienfuegos; view to Puerto Principe; Sugar Mill; Coffee Plantation; Cocoa Nut Tree; Palm Tree; Cocoa Tree; Cocoa Nut Tree; Palm Tree; Cocoa Tree; Cocoa Nut Tree; Palm Tree; Cocoa Tree