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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By G. Learmont, Bleeker & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 58 Chartres street, boots, shoes and brogans; also Lancashire shirts.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of Havana and German cigars to be held at No. 67 Magazine street, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

THE CITY BUDGET.

We have before us the estimates of the probable expenditures and receipts of the city of New Orleans for the year 1861. The former constitute in the aggregate the enormous sum of $2,849,434, and are classed under various heads. For charity, including the support of orphans, the Mayor's charity fund, the maintenance of the inmates of the City Prison, compensation to assessors, &c., the sum required is $140,800. The disbursement for draining purposes is estimated at $91,900. The sum of $30,000 is due to the fire alarm telegraph. The contract with the Fire Department calls for $90,000. For the House of Refuge and Insane Asylum $32,000. For interest, judgments, jury service and in incharges $10,000. The lighting of the city with gas nightly throughout the year calls for an expenditure of $100,000. Add to this $35,000 for lighting with oil and the cost of new lamp posts, and we have the sum of $135,000 as the estimate for the branch of the municipal service. Military companies will need an appropriation of $10,000. For opening streets $212,000. The projected improvements to be made in various streets, filling squares, levelling roads and the like will cost $38,000. The support of the public schools of the four districts, together with the Normal School, is estimated at $274,134. For the police pale $10,000. For the police and commissaries of markets $273,740. There are a few more important items, such as printing, $25,990; powder magazine, $20,000; plank roads, $20,000; wooden gutters, sidewalks, &c., $19,600; repairs to streets, $41,000; cleaning streets, $35,400; proportion of the city for cost of improvements under contract, $818,580; salaries, $170,000; steam pumps and hose for supplying the city with water, $200,000; work-house, $25,000; contingent expenses, $100,000.

As the disbursements foot up nearly three millions, it is well to ascertain the sources of supply by which they are to be met. These are briefly as follows: amount for public schools to be received from the State, $224,000; taxes on bulls, boarding-houses, billiard tables, cabs and carriages, cemeteries, coffee houses, water works' dividends, commissions, licenses on drays, carts and carriages, fines and forfeits, markets, merchants, bills receivable, assessors of city taxes, &c., &c., $939,650. Grand total, $1,153,360. The expenditures being $2,849,434, it follows that the deficit to be obtained by taxation is the comfortable little sum of $1,689,874.

It must not, however, be imagined that because the revenue of the city is less than half the amount needed for disbursements, the case looks very alarming. If there were a palpable, prodigal waste of money in every department, or for the sake of pampering a set of lazy and greedy officials, there would be just and abundant ground of complaint. We have no reason to believe that either of these abuses exists to any serious extent, though doubtless, as in almost all municipal bodies, there is an occasional tendency to lavish expenditures, and a proneness to corruption and jobbing, which can only be repressed by vigilant supervision and unflagging zeal. But so far as our knowledge of the objects of municipal expenditures extends, we think they will be found limited immediately or ultimately of high public utility, and that they will pay a heavy interest to the taxpayers through whose contributions the city is chiefly enabled to make them. Take, for example, the item of $200,000 to be paid for the construction of a system of steam water-works on the levée. It is difficult to conceive of a more justifiable object upon which public money can be expended. The lack of a full supply of water has been the direct and fatal cause of multitudes of destructive conflagrations, many of which might have been avoided but for this lamentable deficiency. The injury inflicted on private individuals, many of them small property-holders, is nearly incalculable. The proposed water-works will save far more than their cost every year.

Among the items there is one of nearly a million for the city's share of street improvements. This is a legitimate disbursement. Every street paved with square block is worth an additional per centage to the owners of property exceeding the amount of taxation imposed on them. Is not the lighting of our city with gas every night hailed by our citizens as a substantial boon for the cost of which they will cheerfully contribute their share? Such an improvement inures to a great extent the safety, and certainly the physical comfort of thousands of wayfarers whose occupations prevent them from seeking their homes until late in the evening. Nor will any one grumble at the price paid for an efficient police, or at the sums appropriated for purposes of public education. Indeed, while it is limited with might pick out in the budget a few items of questionable necessity, we think upon the whole that, considering the tremendous outlay for city improvements begun last year, and to be completed during the present one, the amount to be raised by taxation is by no means extravagant.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM PENSACOLA.—The Mayor of this city received yesterday the following dispatch from Col. Chase, commanding the Florida troops at Pensacola:

PENSACOLA, January 16.

To the Mayor of New Orleans:

Could you to-morrow send, well armed, be sent from your city to aid in taking Fort Pickens, and in what time?

W. H. CHASE,
Col Commanding forces of Florida.

Mayor Bourne has no power in the premises to grant the demand.

[From the Baton Rouge Advocate.]

United States Arsenal and Barracks—The State in Possession—Peace and Quiet.

Major Haskin, U. S. A., with his command, vacated the Barracks on Saturday night, and left on the steamer Magnolia on Monday morning for Cairo, where he will await orders.

At 12 o clock Sunday, the entire State forces assembled were marched into the Barracks ground to witness the hoisting of the flag. The old banner, with fifteen stars, was run up on the flag staff, the band meantime playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." Governor Moore and a portion of his staff stood in the center with uncovered heads while the ceremony was being performed.

After these proceedings, Col. J. K. Duncan read the general order of the day, which was in effect that Col. Wheat was in command from New Orleans; the Grosse Tete Rangers, West Baton Rouge Rifles and the Carter Minute Men of East Feliciana were to repair to their respective localities and hold themselves in readiness for further orders. The Baton Rouge companies were detailed as temporary guardians of the public property, the Creole Guards, Capt. Deasaus, forming the rear guard. This company was relieved at 12 o'clock on Monday by the Louisiana Fencibles, Lieut. J. H. Stith in command, who will be relieved to-day by another of the local companies. The Baton Rouge Fencibles and National Guards hold themselves ready to relieve their fellow-soldiers whenever ordered by their officers, and the utmost quiet and the best feeling prevails among the troops. The unfortunate dissatisfaction on Friday is forgotten and buried, and will probably not be thought of again.

The steamer National, with Col Walton and his command, left about 4 o'clock on Sunday, and as she passed the battalion three hearty cheers were given to the "New Orleans boys" from the crowd assembled.

The fifteen stars and stripes of the Southern Confederacy were run up over the Federal ground in Louisiana. Capt. H. M. Favrot and Capt. Favrot are organizing each a company to garrison this post. The men are to be enlisted for four months, and to receive the same compensation as in the United States service.

The Arsenal and Barracks grounds will be immediately fortified with the most exposed points and put in a state of defence.

The *Advocate* of the 16th adds the following:

The Pelican Rifles yesterday relieved the Fencibles at the garrison. The former will be relieved to-day by the National Guards, who Captain Pierce has his enlisted troops sufficiently organized to begin permanent duty at this post.

A gallant looking body of Minute Men from Manchac paid our town a visit yesterday. Captain Burnett commands the company, which is composed of the best material. They will do good service whenever and wherever called upon by the State.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.—The Boston *Post* publishes the following extract from a letter written by a friend of the editor in Indiana. The writer was formerly a resident of Massachusetts:

The popular feeling along the Ohio river, in the free States, is, it Kentucky goes out of the Union, to go with her. On the slavery question there is no difference of opinion between the people of Southern Indiana and Kentucky. But I hope the revolution will not extend beyond the Gulf States. If not, then we may expect to see them back again. The dissolution of the Union would not be as disastrous as the abolition of slavery.

A correspondent asks the Boston *Courier*, "If Kentucky goes out of the Union before the 4th of March, can Abraham Lincoln, who is a native of that State, be inaugurated President under a Constitution which provides that the President must be a native-born citizen of the Union?"

We heard a couple of politicians yesterday discussing their civil relative of the nation. "Why," said one of them, "old Jackson was in old Kentucky." "I ain't so particular about that," retorted the other; "I would be gratified if old Buchanan was in old Jackson's place."—*Boston Courier.*

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 17, P. M.—The Legislature of Indiana have elected Henry S. Lane Senator, vice Mr. Fitch.

The Legislature of Missouri—Passage of the Convention Bill.

ST. LOUIS, January 17, P. M.—The Convention bill has passed the State Senate by a vote of 31 to 2.

The bill provides that the election for Delegates shall be held on the 18th of February next, the Convention to meet on the 28th of the same month.

The voters on the 18th are also to decide whether or not the ordinance of secession, if passed, shall be submitted to a vote of the people.

Additional from Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Mr. Hayne, one of the Ambassadors from South Carolina, is to demand the unconditional withdrawal of troops from Fort Sumter.

The President has requested that his proposition be submitted in writing.

At the earnest solicitation of several Southern Senators, Mr. H. has modified his demands, and has asked of Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, further instructions.

The Southern Senators insist that South Carolina shall do nothing to involve a collision between the two sections.

Senator Davis has written Governor Pickens to the same effect.

No Intercourse with Ambassadors—The Cabinet Refuses Them Audience.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The Cabinet will not recognize the Ambassadors from South Carolina in their official capacity, and refuses to hold intercourse with them.

Assurances from Buchanan—A De facto Government.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—It is rumored here, upon apparently good authority, that President Buchanan assured the South that while he cannot recognize a *de facto* Government of any particular State, he would not be at all inconsistent with his former position to recognize a *de facto* Government of three or more States combined.

Five Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of Steamship Teutonia—Bombardment of Gaeta—Disturbances in Hungary—Liverpool Cotton Market Steady.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 17.—The Hamburg steamship Teutonia passed this point yesterday, on her way to New York.

The Teutonia left Southampton on Sunday, the 6th inst., and brings five days' later intelligence than we had by the Bremen.

Included therein should have been the weekly circular report from Liverpool for the week ending with Friday, the 4th inst., but she failed to bring only Saturday's report.

Steamship Arrived Out.

The North German Lloyd's steamship New York arrived off Cowes on Sunday, the 6th instant, from New York, whence she sailed on the 22d ultimo.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, January 5.—The sales of cotton to-day (Saturday) amounted to 800 bales, the market closing steady at previous quotations.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool January 5.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence Co. and others, report Breadstuffs steady. Prices were easier, with quotations unchanged.

London Money Market.

London, January 5.—Quotations for Consols to-day closed at 92¾.

European Political Intelligence.

Bombardment of Gaeta Continued.

The bombardment of Gaeta by the Sardinian troops still continued, but the forts were tenaciously held by the Royalists.

Negotiations—Disposition.

Negotiations, however, had been opened and were still pending between France and Sardinia for the ultimate disposition of the place.

Disturbances in Hungary.

The political disturbances in Hungary had not abated.

Death of the King of Prussia.

The Teutonia brings intelligence of the death of the King of Prussia.

Foreign Intelligence—Disturbances in Hungary—Bourbon Conspiracy Discovered.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 16.—By the arrival of the steamship Teutonia off Cape Race we obtain the following additional items of European intelligence:

The people of Kerrekempt, in Hungary, had formed themselves into a mob, and were committing serious depredations. The soldiers had opened fire upon them, and a severe conflict ensued.

The Bourbons had formed a conspiracy in Naples, which had been discovered in time to prevent the carrying out of their plans.

Steamboats Passing Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 17.—The steamer Tecumseh passed down at 2, the James Montgomery and J. C. Swon at 9, and the Kate Howard at 10 o'clock this morning.

NOTE.—We are unable to obtain further intelligence to-night on account of an interruption in the working of the telegraph lines.—REP.]

State Convention.

The following, save the Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 16th, are the names of the Delegates elected to the State Convention, so far as heard from. "S." indicates those elected for Secession, and "Co." those elected for Co-operation:

SENATE.

Orleans—P. E. Bonford, W. R. Adams, Felix Labatut, Thos. H. Kennedy and J. J. Michel—all Secession.

East and West Baton Rouge and East Feliciana—A. S. Herron and J. O. Fuqua, Co.

Iberville—A. Talbot, S.

Rapides—J. K. Elgee, S.

Jackson and Union—W. M. Kidd, S.

Claiborne—

Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana and Avoyelles—A. M. Gray and C. D. Stewart, S.

Catahoula, Caldwell and Winn—Wade H. Hough, Co.

Natchitoches, De Soto, Caddo and Sabine—B. L. Hodge and ——Marshall, S.

Concordia and Morehouse—H. M. Polk, Co.

St. Landry, Calcasieu and Lafayette—A. Mouton and ——Dupre, S.

St. Mary—G. L. Pugsley, S.

St. James and St. John the Baptist—A. B. Roman, Co.

St. Helena, Washington, Livingston and St. Tammany—Hardy Richardson, S.

Franklin and Carroll—M. Valentine, S.

Madison, Tensas and Concordia—J. Perkins, Jr., and L. P. Connor, S.

Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Jefferson and Orleans, right bank—F. Gardere and C. Bienvenu, Co.

St. Charles and Lafourche—Louis Bush, Co.

Bossier and Bienville—Robert Hodges, S.

Terrebonne, Assumption and Ascension—Coöperationists.

St. Martin and Vermillion—A. Declonet, S.

HOUSE.

Avoyelles—Secession.

Ascension—E. D. Duffel and Dr. Cotiman, Co.

Assumption—R. C. Martin and O. Melançon, Co.

Bienville—

Bossier—

Claiborne—

Catahoula—J. G. Taliaferro, Co.

Carroll—Gen. Sparrow, J. H. Martin, S.

Caddo—George Williamson and L. D. Marks, S.

Calcasieu—Secession.

Concordia—Z. York and J. E. Miller, S.

Caldwell—Meredith, Co.

De Soto—Secessionists.

East Baton Rouge—W. S. Pike and I. A. Williams, Co.

East Feliciana—Judge Scott, S., and Wm. Livingston—Wm. A. Davidson, S.

Morehouse—Matthews, S.

Madison—W. H. Peck and C. C. Briscoe, S.

Natchitoches—Co-operationists.

Ouachita—I. Garrot, Co.

Plaquemines—E. Lawrence and J. B. Williamson, S.

Pointe Coupée—S. McNeely and A. Provosty, S.

Rapides—Tarade, Smart and Manning, S.

St. Bernard—M. Marrero, S.

Sabine—Secession.

St. Charles—R. Taylor, S.

St. Helena—Co-operation.

St. James—Gabriel Bourgeois, Co.

St. John Baptist—S. Hollingsworth, Co.

St. Landry—Taylor, Burton, S.: Swayze and Cook, Co.

St. Martin—A. Deblanc and J. Moore, S.

St. Mary—Jules G. Olivier, W. M. Smith, S.

St. Helena—J. K. Williams, Co.

St. Tammany—Secession.

Terrebonne—G. T. Conolly and A. McCallum, Co.

Tensas—S. W. Dorsey, W. D. Anderson, S.

Union—Secession.

Vermillion—

West Feliciana—W. R. Barrow and T. J. Taylor, S.

West Baton Rouge—N. W. Pope, Co.

Winn—Co-operation.

Washington—Secession.

Orleans—First Representative district—T. J. Semmes, Isaac N. Marks, B. S. Tappan, S.

Second District—J. A. Rozier, W. T. Stocker, Co.

Third District—A. H. Gladden, Jas. McCloskey, R. W. Kelin, J. B. Slawson, S.

Fourth District—M. O. H Norton, S.

Fifth District—Joseph Hernandez, Bernard Avegno, S.

Sixth District—John Pemberton, S.

Seventh District—Geo. Clark, E. Bernudes, Co.

Eighth District—C. O. LeBlanc, Co.

Ninth District—P. S. Wilts, S.

Tenth District—W. R. Miles, W. M. Perkins, Alexander Walker, S.

Algiers—G. W. Lewis, Co.

Secessionists, 79; Co-operationists, 44.

ONE WAS SHARP AND THE OTHER "SMART."—A gentleman of Montgomery, Ala., came to the conclusion the other day that a thrashing would do one of his negro men good, and so he went to the police office requesting that thirty-nine lashes be administered. He bought and gave the note to the victim for delivery, saying nothing of its purport. But somehow or other the boy did not like the errand, and on his way meeting a colored friend he requested him to leave the note at the guardhouse as he was in a hurry to go in another direction. The too amiable unfortunate duly delivered the note, pregnant with painful fate, and was duly seized up and treated to "what is called fun," much to the commiseration and misery.

The Authors of "Punch."

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Mr. Thackeray, whose connection with the London *Punch* dates back almost, if not quite, to its initial number, is in the habit of giving an annual dinner to the editors, contributors and publishers of that periodical. In July, 1857, I happened to be in London when the dinner for that year came off, and was one of four Americans who were guests on the occasion. The other three were a noted sculptor, the architect-in-chief of the Central Park, and an editor of the New York *Times*.

In summer, the usual dinner hour in London is seven, although, even then, the shutters must be closed to make gas-light effective. Dinner, as is well known, is a much graver affair in England than elsewhere, and daylight is destructive to its success. The summer twilight of the North, however, exacts a compromise, which I found very agreeable. You drive to your destination in the hazy orange splendor of sunset, and are then ushered into the soft lamplight which streams upon the hospitable board. The transition of feeling is something like that you experience on entering a theatre. The threshold of the building is the dividing line between two worlds, and you surrender yourself willingly to the illusions before you.

In this case of the "Punch Dinner," however, there were no special illusions to be accepted. Everything was simple, unconventional, and genial. The guests assembled in Mr. Thackeray's drawing-room, most of them wearing easy black cravats, instead of the stiff white "chokers" which English society requires, and marched thence to the dining-room without any particular order of precedence. Bradbury & Evans, who have grown as well known as three of the authors, who have grown famous behind their imprint, were there; Mark Lemon, the patriarch of "Punch;" Horace Mayhew, "the Greatest Plague of Life;" Tom Taylor and Shirley Brooks; and two or three other gentleman whose names are not mentioned in connection with their contributions, and whom, therefore, I shall not individually designate. The absence of Douglas Jerrold was lamented by all. He was then, I think, at Boulogne, for his health. The following June, on the very day I returned to London, the jury company whose acquaintance I was now to make, attended his body to its resting-place in Norwood Cemetery.

"The jury company," I have said; but by no means so uproariously gay as the reader may suppose. An author's books rarely reflect his natural life, and he who most provokes your mirth by his writings may chance to have the saddest face when you meet him. If I had not known this fact previously, I might have been disappointed; for not a single joke did I hear during the whole blessed evening. There was much cheerful chat, and some amusing stories, but no sparkle of wit, no flash of airy banter and repartee, such as might have been expected in the atmosphere of the Humorous Olympus. The Punch whereof we were regaled was of the mild and swift, rather, inspiring beverage of the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*—but cool claret and borage—in fact, that veritable fragrant cup, without a knowledge of which according to the Hon. Grantley Harkley) no man can justly be called a gentleman.

Our giant host, upon whose head lie the snows of wisdom, but of whose heart the fragrance of cheerfulness, as he took his place at the head of the table. The eye, which can pierce through the triple mail of shams and hypocrisies, sheathed in which the world lives and seamed only a cordial hospitality. At the other end of the table sat Mark Lemon, his very opposite in appearance. Mark is evidently in person which has not yet been subjected to the process of squeezing. In arithmetical formula, his height being 16, his diameter would be 9. His face is broad, mild and round, and his whole character from a heavy moustache. In a crowd I should have taken him for a prosperous Dutch banker. He was formerly a publican, but not a licensed victualler, and I judged, for he evidently a good conscience as well as good health. His manners are quiet and gentlemanly, but I suspected the presence of a huge cetaceous mirthfulness behind the repose. It would take a harpoon, however, to draw it out.

My vis-a-vis happened to be Tom Taylor, who was decidedly the liveliest of the company. Tom is a man of thirty-eight or thereabouts, rather tall than short, well built, with a strong, squarish face, black eyes, hair and moustache, and a gay, cheerful, wide-awake air, indicating a happy temperament of the imaginative and the practical faculties. He was always ready to join in the laugh and to crown it by provoking another. In fact, he showed, in the course of his conversation, so much of unembarrassed American, that I suspected he was quite properly to call him "Our English Cousin."

Shirley Brooks, who, in addition to his contributions to *Punch*, is the author of "Aspen Court," a successful novel, and "The Silver Cord," (now being published in *Once a Week*) appears to be a year or two younger than Tom Taylor—a fair, blond, blue eyed, plump Englishman, with the conventional whiskers and moustache of close trim and chin, but his face is good humor itself. He seems to have no sharp angles in his nature—does not flash or dazzle—but beams with a steady, cheerful light, receiving as well as giving in the spirit of the hour. Upon myself, at least, he made a most agreeable impression.

Horace Mayhew, on the other hand is tall, dark, and grave in manner, with aquiline nose, keen eyes and heavy moustache. My place at table did not happen to be near him, and he said nothing during the dinner to draw the attention of the company upon him. He articles upon "London Labor and the London Poor" suggest the character of his personality much better than the admirable Crichton, or the Greatest Plague of Life." He was at that time, I understood, a regular contributor to *Punch*.

The publishers Bradbury & Evans must not be overlooked. Their presence at the dinner was an evidence that Campbell's assertion of the natural enmity between the publishers and authors was founded on some personal spite rather than on any actual fact. The reciprocal cordiality, which was manifested between them and the other guests was not simulated. They were not there as supernatural, *friends*. Quiet, unobtrusive, genial, and unmistakably benevolent in character, they increased the harmony of the circle. No one felt the presence of a chilling material element. A friend, I learned that when Douglas Jerrold died he was £800 in their debt, not a penny of which they ever claimed. It is a pity that the honorable transactions which they extend to authors should not have always been returned to them.

The company, as I have already said, was wholly free from restraint, but could hardly be called brilliant. The best things, as usual, were said by our host. One occasion of this kind, however, is by no means a specimen of all. Perhaps the harmonious flow of wit, perhaps two of the guests had private worries of some sort; perhaps no proper conductor was present to draw the electricity from those charged clouds. It was more than doubtful as to originality, and the very fact of repeating it to a man by a single interview. Therefore I would not be understood as saying that the writers for *Punch* retain a lively supply of the jokes they describe them as I saw them. Wordsworth, after his wife's death, sat by his lonely fireside, absorbed in grief, and paid no attention to a certain Coleridge and Southey, who, with their families, suddenly went home and spread the report that Wordsworth was losing his mind. There is much bright, keen humor among the London authors, but I have no doubt that the New York Press Club can get together as brilliant a party.

Albert Smith should have been present, but he was not able to attend. He is among the writers as an improvisatore were so highly extolled, that I regretted having lost the opportunity of hearing him. I afterwards visited his Ascent of Mount Blanc—a combination of story, panorama and diverting narrative, the success of which depended so much on the peculiar humor of the man himself, that he can have no successor. It simply a collection of graphic incidents of travel, but related with such droll imitations, and in such a hearty, off-hand, comic tone, that the audience was convulsed with laughter from beginning to end. The very same things in the mouth of another man might have failed to produce any effect. The mirthful eyes, broad face, cheery voice, and stout figure of Albert Smith were indispensable parts of the performance. These alone enabled him to gain a fortune of £30,000 in a few years. And the moral I would deduce therefrom is this:—Cheerfulness is a power.—*Independent.*

An Incident of the Nineteenth Century—Romantic Elopement on an Ox Sled—A Jubilant Bridegroom.

The Detroit *Free Press* relates the following, for the truth of which it vouches, but we doubt:

An ox team attached to a lumber sled, and bearing aside of its cross beams a countersprained young man and a fair young girl of eighteen, dragged its slow length along Larned street yesterday, and halted in front of Justice Purdy's office. The couple dismounted and entered the office, where they made known their wishes, and requested to be married immediately. The expectant bridegroom said he had come to town with a load of produce for his employer, who owned the team, and as Susan wanted to buy a kahker dress, he had brought her along on the top of the bags. On the way in they had talked the matter over, and in view of the fact that they sorter liked each other, and had done considerable courtin' on the sly, concluded to get married.

They declared themselves of age, and took the bonds for better or for worse. The bridegroom was very much elated, and kissed the bride an inconsiderable number of times before he requested the Court to kiss her, and even went so far as to intimate that all respectable persons among the spectators might enjoy the same privilege. He was solicited for a view of newspaper question. "Put 'er in," he said, in a reckless manner, "put 'er in the paper, and make Susan's name all capitals. I'll pay for big letters. What's the use of getting married to be putty gal unless you can get it in the papers?" In the midst of this jubilation the thought of the old man struck him, and he looked as pale as though a shower bath had fallen on his head. "Come, Susan," he said, taking her hand, "let's go home and see it out. Lord, won't he be mad?" and he drew a sigh and switched up the cattle, whose slow gait seemed all too fast for his palpitating hopes and fears.

PNEUMATIC RAILWAYS AND TUBES.—Some improvements have been made in the plan of conveying passengers, goods, parcels, or letters by means of tubes through the air, instead of by railways. According to the proposed plan, the rails, grooves, or trams constituting the way, are contained in tunnels or tubes, and the traffic is carried on within and through these, the carriages upon and in which the traffic is placed, resting and moving immediately upon, and being directed in their motion by these rails, grooves or trams. The propelling and working the train of carriages, pneumatic pressure is applied over the whole transverse area of the carriages, by rarifying and expelling the air in front of the train, by means of a steam, or a pump, worked by steam power, is employed; by preference, one upon the principle of the fan, in which the air is expelled or pumped out by the action of centrifugal force.

The peculiar features of this invention appear to be—1, pneumatic railway or tube in which the carriages are placed inside the tunnel or tube, but are independent of these, being wholly supported and in their motion guided and directed by two or more rails, grooves or trams, and in which the pneumatic pressure is applied over the whole or transverse area of the carriage; a contrivance for filling up with soft mate rial the space between the interior of the tunnel and the outside of the carriage; the arrangement of a fan or centrifugal air pump, or a steam jet with valves and shafts or air passages, and the use of several smaller or branch air passages leading into the tube at different points, either with or without the self-acting valves, so as gradually to reduce the velocity of the carriages.

THE WHITE SLAVES IN ENGLAND.—The New York *Express* calls attention to a significant item of news by the recent Liverpool steamer to the effect that there is dreadful distress—a great that *forty thousand weavers* are actually starving!

Perhaps it may be an impertinence on the part of an American journal to suggest now, as we have often before suggested to our British cousins, the propriety of appropriating to the relief of their famishing countrymen some little of the "aid and comfort" which not a few of them—of the more grid part—in the habit of ostentatiously bestowing upon American Abolition beggars who go over among them, on behalf of the poor negro of the Southern States. Why don't the Parkes, the Lucys, the Estlins, the Burtons of Glasgow and Edinburg, who are busy raising subscriptions to enable such men as Rev. Dr. Cheever to keep up his crusade against slavery on this side of the Atlantic, do something for these poor slaves of Coventry? Coventry, comparatively speaking, is right under their eyes and noses, and surely the "humanity" and "philanthropy" of England and Scotland may find a nearer, as well as a more needful field there, than three thousand miles away, among the well fed, well clothed, and well housed negroes of Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, etc., where "starvation" is a thing utterly unknown.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fire Brigade.—The committee of one member from each company of the Fire Department, to which was referred the subject of organizing the Fire Brigade, are to meet on Sunday next, and adopt a code of rules for its military organization. We subjoin a plan for carrying out this object, which is to be submitted to the committee and may be agreed upon with some modifications. The Board of Delegates themselves will no doubt furnish the Brigade with the necessary arms and accoutrements, but if they should refuse to grant them for the reason that the Brigade will not act outside of the city limits, then the City Council should act in the matter. These are the reason why the Fire Brigade should be mustered into service for home protection, which in itself is of great importance—the quickness with which it can be called out. According to the plan below we are told soldiers could be mustered and concentrated at any given point in half an hour, and in an hour twelve or fifteen hundred would be collected. The regular militia can never become so alert as this by reason of the restrictions of law, not only the practice of a fireman cultivates the alarm of the bells at all times, in sleep, or during the noise and turmoil of the day; and in the event, improbable as it is, of an insurrection or other dangerous emergency, the ability to assemble and move over a thousand well armed and drilled men within an hour after the commencement of the outbreak, would most likely prove the salvation of the city.

A PLAN FOR THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1. The twenty-four fire companies composing the New Orleans Fire Department shall be armed and equipped as militia, to serve as such at the call of the Governor of the State, or the Mayor of the city, and subject to the laws of New Orleans, within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans.

2. Such militia service shall not exempt any company, or the members thereof, from the faithful and zealous performance of their duties as members of the fire department.

3. The Fire Department, in its auxiliary militia organization, shall be known as the Fire Brigade.

4. The Fire Brigade shall consist of not more than twenty-four companies of infantry, light infantry, or riflemen, the several companies being permitted to choose the style of drill after their organization. No company shall have more than one hundred men, rank and file.

5. The uniform and equipments of the Fire Brigade of the State of Louisiana shall be adopted for the government of the Fire Brigade, excepting in so far as they may conflict with the plan of organization.

6. The meeting room of each company shall be the armory and drill-room of the same, and the arms and accoutrements shall be kept there. A small magazine containing twenty rounds of ball cartridges for each member shall be kept in the fire house or some other convenient place, under such observers as provided for, each housekeeper shall perform the duties of an armorer.

7. There shall be one style of uniform adopted for the whole Fire Brigade, cheap and serviceable, which shall be hereafter agreed upon.

8. The military organization of each company shall be so separate and distinct from the regular organization as a fire company as to permit its members to join or remain with the companies as firemen without belonging to the Fire Brigade, and also to permit of members being received into the military organization who shall not be members of the fire company nor be liable to perform fire duties.

9. The Fire Brigade shall have the fire alarm bells shall be a signal directing the members of the Fire Brigade to assemble with the utmost dispatch at their respective armories, and the point of immediate concentration of the companies shall be indicated by a number tapped in the signal boxes.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera House—"Martha."

Varieties Theatre—The admired play of "Dot"—To commence with "Mr. and Mrs. White."

St. Charles Theatre—Last night of Miss Maggie Mitchell—"Young Prince" and "Wild Irish Girl."

Academy of Music—Dan Rice's Great Show.

Spalding & Rogers's Museum—The Two-Headed Girl—The Swiss Bearded Lady—The Swiss Warbler—The Sphynx.

Yanowitch's Museum—Wax Statuary—Japanese Automatons—Garibaldi—Napoleon—Victor Emanuel.

Return of the Military Expedition.—Major Theard's expedition to Forte Jackson and St. Philip, consisting of the Chasseurs à Pied, Capt. Bagneres de Gomez, Hebrard and Mioton, the Chasseurs-à-Pied, Capt. St. Paul, the Chasseurs d'Orleans, Capt. Houdebore, the Lafayette Guards, Capt. Peder, and the Yagers, Capt. Rosser, returned to the city yesterday morning, at four o'clock, on the tow-boat Ogdella, having been relieved by Capt. Bradford's company of regulars. They received a salute of artillery on the wharf, but it was such an early hour that few persons were present to witness the return. Their trip has been of great benefit in the way of making thorough soldiers of them.

Important Counterfeiting Case—Detection and Arrest of Dr. Samuel Angel and his Wife.—On Wednesday morning a post but honest Irishman named Packenham was accosted on the levée by a man named Angel, who has been more than once arrested as a counterfeiter, but has always escaped the justice of the law. Dr. Angel asked him if he wanted work, and the man replied that he did. Angel then told him to come out to his house on the Metairie Ridge next day, and he could buy counterfeit money at the rate of six dollars for one.

Packenham, deeming it unwise to reject this proposal indignantly, but he reflected that it was his duty to entrap the counterfeiter if possible, so he promised to go out and make a small investment as a beginning in the business. He accordingly went to Mayor Monroe with the whole story, who sent him over to the Chief of Police. Mr. McClelland at once saw the importance of the affair, and arranged a plan to secure the conviction of the guilty parties. He told Packenham to go out and he could swear to them again if he saw them, and gave these to Packenham to buy counterfeit coin with from the "doctor." At the same time he went out with him, and stopped at the house of Dr. Angel, on the road.

Packenham went in with the half dollars and bought a bogus five dollar piece and two bogus half dollars, which he brought out to the Chief, who then made an examination of the coin, and found it genuine, returning it, found caught Dr. Angel, who had the two marked half dollars in his pocket. The Chief entering by the rear door, discovered Mrs. Angel in the very act of taking from the oven two baked plaster-of-Paris half dollars, which were destined to be passed for real half dollar dies. No counterfeit coin was found there, but a more thorough search will perhaps disclose a secret hiding place containing a large supply. The "doctor" and his wife were brought by the First District police to the station-house, and locked up, and this day the Chief for the excellent way in which he secured positive proof against these parties.

Singular Changes.—The Mayor yesterday appointed officers Wandover, Tank and Hays to Recorder Emerson's office, vice Lipman, Grafton and Mississippi, removed; Chief Clerk Wm. Hart, and clerks, vice Frank Grace and Fred. Hyatt, removed, and G. Duvigneaud, night turnkey, vice Wm. Kearns, removed. The new incumbent, so far as we know them, are good and competent men, but why remove officers who have proved themselves competent and efficient in every way, have given perfect satisfaction to every person brought in official contact with them, have learned their duties perfectly, and against whom no complaint has been made? We know not what the public will think of this, it seems so unlike Mr. Monroe.

The Trial of John Price—His Connection for Murder with John Price, charged with the murder of Dennis Murphy, the cause of the disagreement among the jury was that half were for qualifying their verdict so as to render it, guilty of murder without capital punishment, and a jury upon rendering a qualified verdict, at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning. At ten o'clock they were called into Court and delivered the verdict, which the prisoner received with perfect composure of features.

The Burglar, Gordon, Dying.—The bold and successful robber was to have been examined yesterday before Recorder Emerson on several charges of burglary, but he could not appear in court, as he is dying. He was severely wounded in the forenoon, and died hemorrhage of one of the arteries, and he is gradually sinking from loss of blood, the bleeding going on slowly but unceasingly. He has made his will, and amongst the donations which he has made, we learn, are his gold watch to the clergyman who attends him, $100 to the assistant druggist at the Charity Hospital, and a diamond ring to a Sister of Charity.

Criminal Court.—The cases of Wm. Lockwood and W. M. Cassidy, charged with murder, were continued over to the Fourth District Court, on account of the fatigue of counsel and the Attorney-General as well as the absence of witnesses.

BIRD.

Yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock, Mr. JOSEPH ANDRE SEICHET, 37 years old. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 Bayou St. at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. The funeral will start from St. Peter street, No. 62.

Strayed Horse.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, on Sunday, 6th inst., 10th instant, a black MEXICAN HORSE, branded on the left shoulder and thigh, on the left leg. A suitable reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse to CATERAU, jan15 3t Corner Bayou and Bourbon streets.

Notice.

MR. A. J. REID, our clerk, has an interest in our business from the 11th inst.

BRULATOUR & CO.

New Orleans, January 17, 1861. jan16

LANDING ex ship Dauube, from Malaga—Sun quarter, half and whole boxes raisins, brand M. Lopez; 1,000 quarter, half and whole boxes raisins, brand Leyses. For sale by FIGUERO & VIOSCA, jan16 Nos. 62 and 64 Old Levee street.

S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA WHISKY.—50 bbls. in this store, for sale by S. N. PIKE & CO., jan16 6t 28 (late 55) Old Levee street.

WINE.—To arrive per ship Revolute, from Bordeaux:—100 hogsheads and barrels Claret, assorted brands and tastes; 40 casks red wine, for sale by CHAUDET & NEE, 147 and 149 Royal street. jan16

CORKS.—To arrive per ship Revolute, from Bordeaux:—6 bales of 10,000 each, long pointed corks; 6 cases, 2,000 each, fine corks, 1 de do do No 1; 1 de do do No 2; 2 de do do do do No 3; 1 de do do do No 4; 1 de do do do do for half bottles. For sale by CHAUDET & NEE, 147 and 149 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter. jan16

100 SOKES Swiss Grind Stones, 20 inches in diameter, deliverable per Rosa Dyer, from Havre. To arrive per ship Re-pasat Crozet, from Havre:—50 sokes, 18 inches; 50 sokes, 20 inches; 1 bonne Tyrom manager, Peootin's. To arrive per ship Revolute, from Bordeaux:—24 bbls. Claret, 1 cask Claret. For sale by jan16 CAMILLE LAGOSTE, No. 279 Royal street, cor. Dumaine st.

WINES.—