The Picayune.

The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1390, Vol. X—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6445.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1851.

G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly in the line of their business, and to copies of square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee,

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 28, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

"TELL TRUTH AND SHAME THE DEVIL."

That honesty is the best policy is a maxim almost too trite for repetition. But though the mass are generally willing to admit its soundness and truth in the ordinary transactions of life, it might be thought, from the facility and recklessness with which it is disregarded in politics, that the adage has no practical application in that respect. In fact, it seems in a great measure to have been superceded by another axiom that assuredly sprang from a knavish mind, and a polluted soul. We allude to the saying that "all is fair in politics," than which a more lying and detestable perversion of ethics never was put forth. Nothing is fair in politics, that is not fair, when tested by the rigid canons of morality. To equivocate, to slander, to suppress truth, to suggest falsehood, are undoubtedly infamous and discreditable at all times; and the lenient judgment which the public mind, excited by political zeal and warped by party prejudices, passes upon such acts, does not relieve them of one iota of their inherent turpitude. During the heat and turmoil of a doubtful and animated canvass, much undoubtedly is said and done, which conscience in the hour of calm reflection repudiates and condemns; but there is still quite enough of vile trick, sorry artifice, rank calumny, and outrageous abuse in such contests—that not only passes unrebuked, but is recalled with infinite gusto, as evidence of the acuteness and tact with which these filthy weapons of political strife were wielded.

It is consolatory, however, to reflect that while on the one hand treachery and terpiversation invariably earn public contempt; defamation and libel never succeed in permanently blasting an honest man's character. The political annals of our country, furnish numberless instances of both these truths. Who ever hears now of JOHN TYLER? Who pays him reverence, now that his brief career is over? Who professes for his character the slightest esteem or respect? Yet MR. TYLER was not an ungifted man. He had good natural parts; he was a statesman of some eminence. He was probably at first disposed to act with rectitude. But accident placed him at an elevation which bewildered his brain. His ambition became restless, and gradually broke down and annihilated all moral restraints. He had no elements of greatness by which he might have built up a party for himself; and he weakly yielded to the hopes with which he was cunningly flattered by the Democracy. He fell prostrate before them; betrayed his friends; surrendered and deserted the policy he had been pledged to maintain; was used by the party for whose benefit he had "filed his mind," and then was flung aside with the scorn and loathing, with which we hurl from us a foul and spotted toad. He is now as a private citizen, without one particle of influence, and is not even invested with that prestige of former greatness, which in ADAMS, JACKSON, and POLK won the respectful consideration of the whole community. MR. TYLER—a renegade Whig—lives an obscure farmer, and his name is associated with treachery and backsliding. MR POLK—the most thorough going of Democrats—implacable in his political hostilities—who hedged himself within the contracted sphere of his party creed, but was ever faithful and zealous—is followed into retirement by the respect of his opponents, and dies amidst the sincere and universal regrets of a nation. Such is the difference between the honest and dishonest politician.

Look at CLAY and WEBSTER! Both have been traduced and maligned beyond even the proverbial destiny of great men. Yet both have lived slander down, and are now reverenced by all, and almost worshipped by many. The ordeal of detraction through which both have passed, has left them unscathed; and after years of political persecution and rancor, they find themselves in the decline of life, strong in the affections and the respect of their countrymen.

Under whatever aspect we examine the matter, the conviction that honesty is the best policy becomes confirmed and settled. The game of party trickery and party defamation was never carried to more disreputable extremes than in the times of Gen. JACKSON. We were young in those days, but our remembrance of the "Coffin handbills" is vivid enough. We know the important part they played in making OLD HICKORY President; for the people waxed indignant at the ferocious personalities with which he was assailed, and the reaction bore him in triumph to Washington. Even then, too, did the ballot box convey, in 1840 a popular rebuke to those who labored so earnestly to destroy the reputation of WM. HENRY HARRISON. Perhaps nothing contributed more to the election of that lamented patriot than the sneer of an influential print, that the Whig candidate was only fit to dwell in a log-cabin and drink hard cider.

There is a spring of native generosity in the hearts of a people, which has only to be skilfully tapped, that it may yield its bountiful and precious treasures. If politicians recalled this truth more frequently they would be more chary of abuse, and prodigal of reason.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—The Washington *Courser* of the 20th says: Up to the hour of closing the Telegraph office last night, no intelligence had been received of the arrival of this vessel. The New York papers speak of the probability of her having put into the Western Islands to replenish her coal, which is a measureable conclusion. We predicate our opinion that she is safe from the belief that her hull is as substantial as any vessel that floats, and that she is in charge of an experienced and easeful commander, and able officers and crew.

A want of fuel, or an accident to the machinery, may have retarded her progress, and several days may yet elapse before we shall be informed of her safety.

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Daily Democrat says that the returns of the Marshal of that district show that the returns of the whole number of paupers supported in the county during the year was 5432, of whom 1950 were natives and 3480 of foreign birth. The cost of their support was $24,-435 67.

NEW BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.—During the past year nearly four thousand buildings have been erected in the city and suburbs of Philadelphia.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.—It seems that within the past two days, two notes have been paid in the Mobile Bank, before maturity, by a citizen who stated at the time that he obtained the money to pay out the notes from Rufus Greene, and took up the notes at his request. They amounted to some $1,500, and were supposed to have been forgeries.

Another note of like character still remains in the Bank, due about the first of February, and the Solicitor, fearing this also might be taken up before maturity, felt it to be his duty to move in the matter. He had Greene brought yesterday before Judge McKinstry, with the note; proved by the alleged acceptors and endorser that their names on it were forged, and had the cashier recognized in a bond to appear with the note before the Grand Jury at the next term of the Circuit Court. MR. Greene was then remanded, again to jail.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

☞ City and Country Merchants will bear in mind, that M. VIGNES, Auctioneer, will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, the sale of the splendid stock of fine Jewelry, at store No. 69 Chartres street. The Goods offered at auction, are unsurpassed by any in this City. Price positive.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

(TRANSMITTED FROM N. O. BEE.)

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1851.

The steamer Arctic has arrived, and brings no intelligence of importance.

Passage by the Arctic.

NEW YORK, Jan 26, 1850.

The steamer Arctic left, and remained until [illegible] She carried out 80,000 dollars, of which [illegible] specie, and 1,000 for exportation, and 1,000 for exchange. [illegible] shipped, of $1s. Bacon was in demand [illegible] advanced 8d. per cwt. Cotton [illegible] are quoted at [illegible]

France.

Difficulties [illegible] arisen in the French Government, and the Ministry have resigned.

THE ATTAKAPAS RAILROAD.—This enterprise, which is destined to exert so important an influence on the prosperity of Attakapas, appears to be progressing, and its prospects are every day brightening. We are credibly informed that about $120,000 have been subscribed in New Orleans towards building the road, and $10,000 have been subscribed elsewhere for the same purpose. About $800,000 are necessary to build the road, and furnish every thing to put it in complete operation, and all that is now needed is $70,000 to complete the fund.

We are also informed that active measures are to be taken to obtain the necessary subscriptions in Attakapas, and that several wealthy planters have already agreed to subscribe liberally in aid of the work. Thus far the scheme has received an encouragement even more liberal than was anticipated.

It was supposed that as soon as Bayou Plaquemine would open for the season, the interest which had been felt in this road would in a great measure abate; but it seems that the present state of the navigation to the Mississippi by that route is such as will have no tendency to produce such results. The same impediments are found now in our lakes that have usually been found at this season of the year. Boats bound for the city are subject to the same delays, by getting aground, head water, snags, tumbling freight from steamboats into lighters and back again—all these come up as in years past, and show us what miserable arrangements we have for getting out of this pent-up region, and how loudly our continence demands that we have a better and a more reliable communication with the Mississippi river. That the navigation through these lakes is every year becoming more difficult no one can dispute; and since necessity will eventually drive us into some better arrangements for passing out of the country and returning to it, and for the transportation of freight, there is no reason why our citizens should not engage in the work and establish the line of communication at once.

THE "CREDIT SYSTEM."—In a very pointed and concise article on this subject, which we find extracted from a Cincinnati paper, we find the picture from real life:

"An individual, possessed of a moderate amount of money, commences business in some thriving town. He comes to one of our wholesale marts, and with one or two commendatory letters, but particularly with his money, he soon becomes acquainted, at first limited; but he has only to manage his trumps (his money) with a little tact, and his acquaintance will very soon extend. At first he purchases cautiously, and meets his obligations promptly, always managing to have his goods packed carefully and marked scientifically, and placed on the street several days before he removes them—

'Like books and money
And other gear,
As best-kept,
To make clients fay.'

And he succeeds. He soon becomes known as a man of promptness and capital, and doing a dashing business; and such a business he does for two months at home is, "Sell low for cash—never mind profits." His acquaintance is counted; he is bedrammed, bedinnered and besupperred; everything goes on swimmingly, and, finally, he buys largely, goes in deeply, makes one grand manœuvre, a most prodigious swell, and then judiciously and profitably explodes."

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.—A carefully written article in the *Tribune* states that there are *a dozen* of the more splendid gambling palaces in New York—*two hundred* of the next lower grade, and "still lower down, in various degrees of infamy, the appalling number of *six thousand* houses devoted to this vice." One passage of the article referred to, save:

"It is thus by no means a rare sight to witness at these resorts, persons who pride themselves on belonging to the highest circle of society, and dressed gentlemen from the centre of Upper Tendom, military and naval officers, members of Congress, and other political functionaries, professors and students of colleges, members of the so-called learned professions, and individuals eminent both in position and in reputation, mixed up in the indiscriminate elements of the game, with members of the city police, and other noted official characters, whose duties at the faro table are as constant and punctual as those of a New England Puritan to the Church. These houses, accordingly, have little fear from the police of the city. They have a perfectly good understanding with the agents of justice. So far as they are concerned, the terrors of the law are of no more account than the scare-crow in a corn field."

INDUMAN LEGISLATION.—Those British critics (says the Richmond Republican) who clamor so incessantly about the inhumanity of the Fugitive Slave Law, would better explain to the world the humanity of that law by which Smith O'Brien and other Irishmen were condemned to perpetual exile for the crime of patriotism. One could scarcely believe that, up to a comparatively recent period, and until it enjoyed the benefits of American example, the British penal code was a monument of horrid barbarity. Under that code, persons might be punished with death for pulling down turnpike gates; smuggling; wandering as gipsies for thirty days; robbing on the highway to the value of a penny; stealing fish or hares; throwing down fences; destroying trees in parks and gardens; maiming cattle and horses. The repeal of these cruel laws was resisted in the most violent manner by the humane statesmen and journals of Great Britain, most of whom are probably now engaged in lecturing America for her inhumanity.

FEMALE HEROISM.—The universal subjection of masculine force to female sacredness has removed the necessity for the physical heroism of which women are capable—but the moral heroic is still more admirable, and of this we see instances as often as there is occasion for woman to exhibit it. The following is an instance:

"Some fourteen years ago, MR. C., a young merchant of this city, who was possessed of a handsome fortune, entered very largely into speculations in real estate, and became, as was generally supposed, immensely wealthy. A great revulsion in the business of the country happened, and MR. C. suddenly became a bankrupt. MRS. C., upon the happening of this untoward event, immediately retired from the fashionable arena, curtailing her personal and family expenditures to suit the alteration in her pecuniary circumstances. At the time of the failure of MR. C. in business, it happened that MR. [illegible] was indebted to Messrs. A. T. Stewart and Co. for goods furnished her for her personal use, to the amount of about two hundred dollars. This debt she was, for the time, entirely unable to pay; but the moral obligation to discharge it was not forgotten. Years rolled on, MR. C. continued insolvent, the debt became barred by the statute of limitations, the legal liability to pay it was extinguished; twelve years had elapsed, and the creditor considered the amount as lost. The circumstances of MR. C. however, have for several years past been gradually improving; and a few days ago, his wife determined once more able to procure the means, carefully calculated the interest on her debt of twelve years' standing, added that to the principal, and enclosed the whole in a note, addressed to Stewart & Co. Messrs. Stewart & Co., upon the receipt of the money, addressed a note in reply to MRS. C., in which they requested her acceptance of the accompanying gift, as a slight testimonial of their high appreciation of an act so honorable to herself as to call forth unqualified admiration. Accompanying the letter was sent a superb brocade silk dress, and some laces of exquisite texture and great value."—*Phil. Eng.*

A MR. LYSTON has lately made a communication to the Asiatic Society of London, descriptive of a mode of punishment, peculiar to the criminal code of the Celestial Empire.

A Chinese merchant, named Him-ly, accused and convicted of having killed his wife, was sentenced to die by the usual deprivation of sleep. The execution took place at Amoy, in the month of June last. The condemned was placed in prison, under the *surveillance* of three guardians, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented him from taking any sleep night or day. He lived thus nineteen days, without having slept for a single minute. At the commencement of the eighth day, his sufferings were so great, that he begged as a great favor, that they would kill him by strangulation.

KISSES.—The Albany *Knickerbocker* contains the following item of intelligence in respect to the tulips market at Troy, N. Y.:

The ladies of Troy have introduced a new feature at their fairs, from which they realize a much handsomer sum than from lotteries, viz: that of selling their conficionary to gentlemen, young and old. All the best looking girls were placards, "Kisses one shilling each," some charging "a quarter," of a dollar and others six cents, according to the beauty of those in the market. Gentlemen anticipated to go in according to the weight of their purses, and one of the [illegible] of that village says that one rosy-cheeked girl realized sixty-two dollars in one night, and another party nine dollars and a half. One gentleman, particularly [illegible] worth of sweetness.

A Simple Remedy for Deafness.

SIR: It is now, I believe, a well established fact, that the sound which is obtained by closing the ear with the hands, or with any other part of the person, is produced by circulation, and is conveyed to the hearing through the hands, or the part applied. If another person holds his hands over our ears the rumbling which is heard proceeds from him—from the circling of the blood through his body. A lifeless object will not produce this sound; and, therefore, by laying our ear upon a dying person, we can learn by the sense of hearing when the blood ceases to flow and life becomes extinct. If we hold a lifeless object to the ear the sound may be observed, it is true, but it springs from the body, and is conducted by the hand through the object held. In most cases of deafness the same rumbling is incessantly heard, and, as nothing can be heard unless it comes to the tympanum externally, the sound must be produced in the same manner as by inserting the finger within the ears; instead of which in this case, the person, part of the sides of the orifice of the ear itself projects into its own channel, thereby shutting out other noises and conveying its own sound of circulation. The same hearing is often noticed in gaping, particularly when the palms of the ears are set with the sound closed. We observe it also, slightly, when swallowing. By the action of these organs the curves of the avenues to the drum becomes distorted, loss their natural forms, and the sides of the orifice are thrown into its own tunnel.—I can at any time produce the rumbling in myself, by muscular construction in the region of the ear, which causes the hearing to be quite defective.

Two days ago I explained the theory to a neighbor who is deaf, and desired him to take some instrument and enlarge the opening of his auricular pressure. A pair of sugar tongs were at hand, and being small at their points or bowls, were found quite suitable. On inserting and opening them slightly in one ear (though deaf in both) it increased the cavity, and he at once exclaimed, with a radiant countenance, that his hearing was improved. Persons who have the same affliction may make the same test. Perhaps a pair of pinchers, or square pointed scissors will inform them as well, whether their deafness also arises from malformation and obstructed orifice. If they find this to be the case, an instrument may easily be contrived to reach in the ear for the expansion of the orifice and enlargement of the channel. A thin piece of whalebone, of a about three-fourths circle, may be sufficiently firm for the purpose. For appearance sake it may be covered, or colored a flesh color. Metallic rings may be too hard for constant wear. Any facts or value which may be learned by experiments from these hints, on this subject, by persons who are deaf or otherwise, should be published in these columns for the benefit of all.

G. W.
N. Y. Tribune.

DRIESBACH AND HIS TIGER ON A STEAM BOAT.—On Wednesday last, HERR Driesbach the celebrated tamer of wild beasts, received at Zanesville a telegraphic dispatch to come to Cincinnati and bring with him his *pet*—the great Bengalese tiger, one of the most ferocious animals ever tamed. Herr, accordingly took a double berth on the steamer, "Julia Dean," putting down the names on the Clerk's book "Herr Driesbach" first berth, "Col Alexander" (the name Herr gives the Old Tiger) second berth. Herr remarked that the Colonel was a queer old fellow, accustomed to sleeping out, and had withal a peculiar fancy—he would sleep on nothing but straw! The chambermaid took away the bed, and replaced it with a half supply of that article. Business and preparation went on. Just before the last bell, Herr and the tiger made their appearance in the cabin opposite the state room door. The clerk hearing an unusual stir in the cabin, opened his office door, and looking down the cabin spied the glaring eyes and savage body of His Royal Majesty! He recognized Herr Driesbach, but he did not relish the appearance of Col. Alexander! Still he didnot feel like ordering the party ashore.—He felt a repugnance to that undertaking, and concluded to allow things to take their counted course. Herr unlocked his state room door, and his Majesty, at a bound, was on his straw bed.

After a little time spent in arranging the state room, Herr satisfied the Clerk and others that his pet was entirely under his command, and intimated to the bar-keeper that a bottle of brandy would be relished by His Royal Highness, (of himself,) which was brought into the state room by the trembling waiter, who had forgotten to bring with the liquor the necessary accompaniment—pure water. As a punishment, Herr sold the tiger to "take the corner," which he did, and it stepped quickly out, locked the astonished boatsmen in, while he he ran for the water. The man was so frightened that he spoke not, neither did he move till Herr returned and handed to him that he need have no fears as the tiger would keep his place until he ordered him to rise. When night came, Driesbach loocked his state room, bid His Majesty good night, and *went to bed in the upper berth*, and the happy couple had a most peaceful (night's rest. On arriving at odr wharf, Col. Alexander showed his approbation of the boat by giving two or three growls, interpreted as approbatory by Herr, and the party bought a hack, which, when found, happened to be driven by a son of the Emerald Isle.

At the first the driver utterly refused to take the hack but on an perfectly willing that Driesbach should be accommodated. His fears were allayed, however, by the tiger jumping inside, and he drove to the Dennison House; but Denison positively refused to allow His Royal Majesty to take rooms in his house. Driesbach was obliged to take rooms for his friend at Mould's Museum, while he returned to Dennison's the nearest and best place he could find. This is a specimen of the annoyances of travel he has never been recorded.—*Cin. Commercial.*

BEST KIND OF REPORT.—The *Boston Traveller* tells of an occurrence which contains the best of lessons, and is worthy of the largest imitation:

"Some months ago, one of our city constables traced a large quantity of stolen goods to a young clerk in one of the large wholesale stores in the vicinity of Milk-street, where business to the amount perhaps of a million or more is carried on during a year. The officer in the first place informed the young man of his discovery, and he acknowledged the crime. He then went to a member of the firm and informed him also of what had taken place. The merchant seemed troubled and that the boy had for some time been with him, and, to all appearance, was a faithful clerk; that he had sole control of a room containing $100,000 worth of goods, with several lads under him, etc., and further stated that he paid him for his services $3,50 per week. The officer asked if the young man did not pay nearly that much for board, washing etc. The merchant acknowledged that he probably did. He then called the boy down, and asked him to confess the whole truth, which he did, with tears in his eyes, and promises of reformation. The merchant then told the officer that he wished time to consider his course. When the officer called again, the young man still continued at his old employment, with this difference, that he had increased his pay to $6 per week. The officer asked how the boy got along? "To which his master replied, "Admirably, admirably; I have not a better servant in my store." Thus ended the matter, and the young man still continues, at his said stand, and will, from intention to deserve, by his future good conduct, the confidence, which perhaps, he so little deserved by his previous course."

PELTS.—The nearer bells are hung to the surface of the earth, other things being equal, the farther they can be heard. Franklin has stated that many years ago, the inhabitants of Philadelphia had a bell imported from England. In order to judge of the sound, it was elevated on a triangle in the great street of the city, and struck, as it happened, on a market day, when the people coming to market were surprised on hearing the sound of a bell at a greater distance from the city than they had ever heard any bell before. This circumstance excited the attention of the curious; and it was discovered that the sound of the bell, when struck in the street, reached nearly double the distance it did when raised in the air. In the air sound travels at the rate of from 1130 to 1140 feet per second; in water 7608 feet per second. Sounds are distinct at twice the distance on water that they are on land.

MEDICAL USE OF SALT.—In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt in a certain cure. In the violent internal pain termed chelic, a teaspoonful of salt, dissolved in a pint of cold water, taken as soon as possible, will, in a short time, immediately relieve. It is one of the most effectual and speedy remedies known. The same will relieve a person who seems almost dead from receiving a heavy fall. In an apoplectic fit no one should be lost in pouring down salt water, if sufficient sensibility remains to allow of swallowing; if not the head must be sponged with cold water until the sense returns, when the salt will completely restore the patient from his lethargy. In cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies failed, Dr. Rosh found that two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.—The Newark *Advertiser*, of Wednesday week, records the following affecting incident:

An affecting incident occurred last night in the cars between Trenton and the Southron depot. An elderly Irish lady, who had been out for the old country, by her children in South Trenton, arrived a few days ago in New York, whither her two sons went to meet her, while a daughter remained at home to prepare for the reception of their beloved mother. On arriving at the depot, and without the knowledge of any ailment, she was found to be dead; and she was borne to the place just prepared for an affectionate and joyful meeting, a corpse, thus furnishing another warning commentary upon the uncertain tenure of life.

CAMPHOR BALLS FOR THE HAIRS.—Cut small an ounce of spermaceti, an ounce of camphor and one of white wax; put them into a couple ounces of almond oil, and melt them with a gentle degree of heat over a gentle fire. Perfume with bergamot, gillyflower, and rub it on the hands or any part of the skin which is roughened by the cold winds. This preparations is exceedingly pleasant and very healing; to render it even more so, half a drachm of pulverized gum benzoin might be infused for some little time in the oil (which might be kept hot on a corner of the stove) before the ingredients are added. The mixture must then be strained through muslin before it put in use.

City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The beautiful opera of "A Midsummer's Night Dream" will be repeated tonight. The piece is a most attractive one, and the scenes exceedingly pleasing.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—MR. H. Placide will appear to-night in the domestic drama of "Smallshaw Whitehead," and also in Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors;" besides which there will be two divertissements. This is attraction enough for one night.

Bank of Louisiana.

New Orleans, January 27th, 1851.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on and after Monday, the 3d of February next.

By order of the Board,

R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

ja27 tf

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL BOARD—EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Sitting of January 21st, 1851.

RESOLVED, That the Medical Board will hold its next sitting on the 1st Friday of every month.

Persons who may have an application to make to this Board are requested to call on Thursday, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at the corner of Bienville and Royal streets, and state their demand.

L. LABATUT, President.
P. A. BERTRAND,
ja26-Stawf Secretary.

JENNY LIND!!

MLLE. JENNY LIND'S 1st GRAND CONCERT in New Orleans, will take place at the St. CHARLES THEATRE, on Monday February 10th. Particulars hereafter.

j 27 3t wtf. *LAGRAND SMITH. Ag't.*

☞ The undersigned, Treasurer of the "New Orleans Catholic Male Orphan Asylum," thankfully acknowledges having received from MR. HENRY LAWRENCE, the sum of $75 75, being the total amount received by that gentleman from the sale of his "Last of Cotton Receivers in New Orleans" published for the benefit of the above mentioned institution.

F. D'AQUIN
New Orleans, Jan 26, 1851. ja26 1t

GOURAUD'S

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

LANGUAGE is powerless to set forth the merits of its wonderful properties, but the high mead of public approbation has so decidedly and unanimously stamped them as possessing more than mere material value, that no one can dispute; and since necessity will eventually drive us into some better arrangements for passing out of the country and returning to it, and for the transportation of freight, there is no reason why our citizens should not engage in the work and establish the line of communication at once.

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"It is thus by no means a rare sight to witness at these resorts, persons who pride themselves on belonging to the highest circle of society, and dressed gentlemen from the centre of Upper Tendom, military and naval officers, members of Congress, and other political functionaries, professors and students of colleges, members of the so-called learned professions, and individuals eminent both in position and in reputation, mixed up in the indiscriminate elements of the game, with members of the city police, and other noted official characters, whose duties at the faro table are as constant and punctual as those of a New England Puritan to the Church. These houses, accordingly, have little fear from the police of the city. They have a perfectly good understanding with the agents of justice. So far as they are concerned, the terrors of the law are of no more account than the scare-crow in a corn field."

INDUMAN LEGISLATION.—Those British critics (says the Richmond Republican) who clamor so incessantly about the inhumanity of the Fugitive Slave Law, would better explain to the world the humanity of that law by which Smith O'Brien and other Irishmen were condemned to perpetual exile for the crime of patriotism. One could scarcely believe that, up to a comparatively recent period, and until it enjoyed the benefits of American example, the British penal code was a monument of horrid barbarity. Under that code, persons might be punished with death for pulling down turnpike gates; smuggling; wandering as gipsies for thirty days; robbing on the highway to the value of a penny; stealing fish or hares; throwing down fences; destroying trees in parks and gardens; maiming cattle and horses. The repeal of these cruel laws was resisted in the most violent manner by the humane statesmen and journals of Great Britain, most of whom are probably now engaged in lecturing America for her inhumanity.

FEMALE HEROISM.—The universal subjection of masculine force to female sacredness has removed the necessity for the physical heroism of which women are capable—but the moral heroic is still more admirable, and of this we see instances as often as there is occasion for woman to exhibit it. The following is an instance:

"Some fourteen years ago, MR. C., a young merchant of this city, who was possessed of a handsome fortune, entered very largely into speculations in real estate, and became, as was generally supposed, immensely wealthy. A great revulsion in the business of the country happened, and MR. C. suddenly became a bankrupt. MRS. C., upon the happening of this untoward event, immediately retired from the fashionable arena, curtailing her personal and family expenditures to suit the alteration in her pecuniary circumstances. At the time of the failure of MR. C. in business, it happened that MR. [illegible] was indebted to Messrs. A. T. Stewart and Co. for goods furnished her for her personal use, to the amount of about two hundred dollars. This debt she was, for the time, entirely unable to pay; but the moral obligation to discharge it was not forgotten. Years rolled on, MR. C. continued insolvent, the debt became barred by the statute of limitations, the legal liability to pay it was extinguished; twelve years had elapsed, and the creditor considered the amount as lost. The circumstances of MR. C. however, have for several years past been gradually improving; and a few days ago, his wife determined once more able to procure the means, carefully calculated the interest on her debt of twelve years' standing, added that to the principal, and enclosed the whole in a note, addressed to Stewart & Co. Messrs. Stewart & Co., upon the receipt of the money, addressed a note in reply to MRS. C., in which they requested her acceptance of the accompanying gift, as a slight testimonial of their high appreciation of an act so honorable to herself as to call forth unqualified admiration. Accompanying the letter was sent a superb brocade silk dress, and some laces of exquisite texture and great value."—*Phil. Eng.*

A MR. LYSTON has lately made a communication to the Asiatic Society of London, descriptive of a mode of punishment, peculiar to the criminal code of the Celestial Empire.

A Chinese merchant, named Him-ly, accused and convicted of having killed his wife, was sentenced to die by the usual deprivation of sleep. The execution took place at Amoy, in the month of June last. The condemned was placed in prison, under the *surveillance* of three guardians, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented him from taking any sleep night or day. He lived thus nineteen days, without having slept for a single minute. At the commencement of the eighth day, his sufferings were so great, that he begged as a great favor, that they would kill him by strangulation.

KISSES.—The Albany *Knickerbocker* contains the following item of intelligence in respect to the tulips market at Troy, N. Y.:

The ladies of Troy have introduced a new feature at their fairs, from which they realize a much handsomer sum than from lotteries, viz: that of selling their confectionary to gentlemen, young and old. All the best looking girls were placards, "Kisses one shilling each," some charging "a quarter," of a dollar and others six cents, according to the beauty of those in the market. Gentlemen anticipated to go in according to the weight of their purses, and one of the [illegible] of that village says that one rosy-cheeked girl realized sixty-two dollars in one night, and another party nine dollars and a half. One gentleman, particularly [illegible] worth of sweetness.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of writs of fieri facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Exchange, on the days and hours mentioned, the following property:

On Wednesday, January 29th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Thursday, January 30th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Friday, January 31st, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Saturday, February 1st, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Monday, February 3d, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Tuesday, February 4th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Wednesday, February 5th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Thursday, February 6th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Friday, February 7th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Saturday, February 8th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Monday, February 10th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Tuesday, February 11th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Wednesday, February 12th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Thursday, February 13th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Friday, February 14th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Saturday, February 15th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Monday, February 17th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 120 feet deep, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hyman, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacob Hyman.

On Tuesday, February 18th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Fourth District of this city, bounded by Bayou St. John, Gravier, Bienville and Broad