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THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 7.

Subscriptions by the Week.

Carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

The Mail failed yesterday from this city.

THE REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

It is not the tariff will probably be revised before the present session. We perceive that Mr. Hunter has introduced a bill providing for an exemption from imposts of a number of articles which now pay an ad valorem duty. If the bill has been amended in the Committee of Ways and Means, in the matter of Kentucky, she swells the list by the addition of a large number of articles. A modification of the tariff is unquestionably needed. The present is not adjusted so as to secure sufficient revenue. The question of protection is not involved. Duties must be imposed for revenue. If, without violating this leading principle, and without increasing the burden to the consumption in the imposition of duties, discretion can be exercised in such a manner as to afford encouragement to domestic manufactures, neither the opposition save a few theorists and advocates of a free trade will be found. It must ever be a political necessity that custom-houses exist and that duties be imposed—since, whether the money goes out of the country or not, it must be drawn from the people in the form of a tax. To the extent of this necessity, however, there is a measure of protection which is not only the result of domestic industry, but is a legitimate office thus taxed upon foreign imports. Thus protection, in a degree we admit, but still protection, is the result of a tariff. Without the absolute significance which is claimed only when all the articles consumed, of every description free of duty; when the machinery of custom-houses and stores is abolished, and the whole disbursements of government secured by direct taxation, the tariff of political theorists, and the revenue will continues to be raised by duties, as near to equal as may be, and which becomes the least burthensome to the wants of the people required, because—as has no right to claim more than its necessities require, and second, because, as every generally is necessarily to extravagance and peculation, and opposed to the policy of the country, imperfect and changeable to a thousand consequence of events and government, such as the case of Australia in the case of a wonder. The relation to the these discoveries has and stimulated the speculation. We immediately have the means of the necessities it. We have a treasury, and thus are placed to effect the presumed to be under the tariff of the constantly which has been adjusted, become the against its specific or the process of modification of a large that is, provided the who are anxious to may, insist on the more endeavors to postpone action, be a fierce agreement among the revision, and on it will be made to the these products and prepared to chronic wants of the North the repeal of the the North grows no the North and instructs of railroads little as they possible material as with against the the sugar duty. It will have the action of all the shareholding traders or pro- to cover a question of the majority of those who have always the duties of a protective planters, there would not be the slightest as to found the discovery of Democratic gratification

The following sensible article we take from the columns of the *Home Journal*. It is from the pen of a distinguished *Minister* now in our city, and who proposes shortly to give a course of lectures on history, and historical personages:

LUKEWARM MEN.

Permit me to offer a few comments upon some remarks that appeared in the *Home Journal*, a short time since, copied from "a late foreign Review," upon the subject of men of letters. The sum and substance of those remarks was, that the poet and politician, for instance, occupy—so far as everyday, practical life is concerned—non-consequential spheres. Stripped of their privileges, the remarks amount to just this, and no more. The man of letters, out of his immediate sphere, it tells us, is a "voice," not a "man." That is, books are not men! But do not ideas make men? Is not a great idea a great achievement? Is it not mind to which we are indebted for the quadrant, the application of the steam-power, the telegraphic wires, etherization?—to which surgery owes the season, and chemistry the impetus? The *Review* from which you quote, seeks to discriminate between man and the mind of man—as if, without intellect, a man was good for anything beyond a porter or a politician. Merely to tell us that the philosopher in his study is not the practical, every-day man of business that the Lord Mayor of London is, was really a piece of information! Sabbaton Macaulay, in this view, may not be so "important a man" in the British Parliament, for the time being. The former, however, is one of those "voices" that will be heard and heeded, long after prime ministers, and a majority of the kings they serve, are forgotten.

The remark of the "Reviewer," that "a writer is apt to imagine that people are seeking *him*, when they are only seeking the *use* of some popular volume," is but an echo of the old complaint against society, of neglecting men of letters, and reserving its rewards for those only who are of practical moment to them. This, I am aware, is not what the "Reviewer" intended to say, but what, in fact, he does say. He meant to say that this was all as it should be. It was natural that society should be indifferent to the source, the well-spring, from which it drawn so much of profit and delight—that it should look only to the fruit, and care nothing for the tree; that it should ask nothing of it, and care only for the book. But is it creditable? So far from it, it has always been charged as a reproach to society; and none but a barbarian, or a sycophant, would consider the fact in the tone and spirit in which the "Reviewer" enunciates it—recalling the lines of Moore to mind:

"In the woods of the North there are insects that prey
On the brain of the elk, till his very last sigh;
O Genius! thy parents, more cruel than they,
Reserved to thy brains, all the flies have to prey on."

The *Journal* says of these "views," that they are the result of the "progressive principle of the age." Retrogressive, would, I think, have been a more appropriate term. Instead of "progress," it is a relapse into vandalism.

Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper (for once an authority) has a very different view of the dignity and "importance" of "authorship," in his "Proverbial Philosophy," under that head. Nicholas, too—speaking of Vos (whom he regarded as the German Homer, and whose "Luise" gave him such "unqualified delight")—says: "Did he meet with such a reception as the Greek poets found among their unrivaled fellow-countrymen—were his idyls recited to the people, and his songs sung in popular assemblies. *Some such might such a teacher accomplish?* He would effect more that *ever really good and great*, than the *only true philosophy*, should that ever be discovered.

How poor and imperfect, after all, is our appreciation of the labors of literary men. We are prone to think that the only real and enduring illustration of the character of a people is to be met with either in the pages of the jurist, the speeches in Congress, the manner in which we conduct our foreign relations, or at the mouth of the cannon, or the point of the bayonet. What constitutes a national character—the only lasting commemoration of future ages? Is it the wealth that springs from the soil, or from trade? Or is it the number of the men of war, the conquests or victories achieved by its arms? Or, finally, does it arise out of its peculiar polity? No; for with all these a vast nation may be but little better than a horde of savages. What, then, is it that distinguishes it from the latter? It is its literature, arts, and sciences. It is through these that the great minds of a nation hold intercourse with kindred minds in succeeding ages—imparting to millions yet unborn the only knowledge that can ever be considered as of those virtues and graces that best adorn our lives; which constitute the only true civilization, and which survive the wreck of matter, and everything, in short, associated with those merely physical elements, which, in the eyes of the vulgar, form what is commonly called "national greatness."

J. W. SIMONDS.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—*Senate.*—The chair laid before the Senate several executive communications, transmitting reports on the dock at the Pensacola navy-yard, and on the harbors, &c., of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan; which were ordered to lie on the table. On motion by Mr. Weller, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of providing the means of ascertaining and settling the true boundary line between the State of California and the Territory of Utah; and also a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the Senate a statement of all payments and allowances which have been made, and of all claims which have been disallowed, to Brevet Lieut. Gen. Scott, from the date when he joined the army serving in Mexico up to December 1, 1856, and also to furnish copies of all correspondence on file in the executive departments relating to said claims, payments or allowances. After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned until Friday next.

House of Representatives.—The House resumed the consideration of the President's annual message. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, explained a colloquy which took place between himself and his colleagues during the delivery of a speech by Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, on the 9th inst., in which Mr. W. had asserted that scarcely a Democratic paper in Illinois had published the resolution of the Cincinnati Convention endorsing the administration of President Pierce. Mr. W. reiterated the charge. Messrs. Marshall and Harris, of Illinois, replied to the charge made by their colleague. The latter cited the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention to show that a resolution was passed unequivocally and emphatically endorsing President Pierce's administration, and stated that there was not a preliminary meeting in a single county in that State that had not pursued a similar course, and that the convention that nominated him for reelection passed such a resolution unanimously. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, replied to the floor.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Several amendments were adopted, one of which strikes out the appropriation of $35,000 for consular purposes. The committee rose, the amendments were agreed to by the House, and the bill was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned till Friday.

TEXAS.

The steamship *Mexico* arrived yesterday from Galveston and Indianola, with the following passengers:

Mr. Shackleford and lady, Mrs H M Lewis and son, Mr Kingsbury, Mr Malone and lady, Mr Graves, lady and two children, Mrs Horne and child, Dr Lyne and lady, Mrs Jordan, Mr Berry, Mrs Douglas and two children, Mrs C Work, Messrs H W Johnson, W C Vanmeter and servant, Hoop, Morris, M Grayseley, Master Nicholas and servant, S Yarbro, T Nicholas, Laclenburg, McCamman, W B Ingalls, Rankin, Dandy, Gonzales, W D Gordon, Kaspar, Gilchman, Gustave Cook, Simpson, Master Mitchell, A Western and son, Stanley, Meyer, Wedding, Wag, D Smith and brother, G F Cook, Mar, John Smith, J Johnson, Nyper and son, J Berry, Bodding, Capt Cochran, J D Wade and servant, W M Cox, and forty on deck.

Our dates by the *Mexico* are to the 3d instant. The papers contain but little news of interest. J. M. Devine has been re-elected Mayor of San Antonio. A large business is doing at Lavaca.

Telegraphic Items.

EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.—Louisville, Dec. 29.—There was a great excitement at the Court-house here on Saturday, during the examination of the negroes charged with the murder of the Joyce family. Wm. Joyce, a brother of the murdered man, proposed to burn them, and the crowd responded, but finally they were quieted by the Court, and the negroes were remanded. The presumptive evidence against them is strong, but there is nothing direct except the confession of one negro.

FROM SANTA FE.—Independence, Mo., Dec. 28.—The mail from Santa Fe mail has arrived. The party experienced heavy snows and much trouble from Kiowa Indians. Bent's fort had been attacked by the latter, but was saved by the interference of the Obergeesh, would have been destroyed. Dept. Dodge, the agent of Navajos, had been taken prisoner by the Apaches. Numerous other Indian depredations are reported.

ANOTHER MURDER AT THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—Boston, Dec. 29.—Nelon H. Tenny, the warden of the State prison, was stabbed and killed by a convict this morning. Two weeks ago the deputy warden was murdered in the same way.

HOTEL BURNT.—Concord, N. H., Dec. 29.—The Phoenix Hotel was burnt this morning. All the contents were insured.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.—Washington, Dec. 30.—The Indian Department has received information that about 300,000 acres of the Delaware Trust Lands have been recently sold, yielding $420,000. Upwards of 100,000 acres, including Leavenworth City, belonging to the Delaware Indians, are yet to be sold.

One hundred thousand acres, opposite St. Joseph, Missouri, and the same number on the Osage river, the former held for the Iowas, and the latter for the Weas, in trust, both choice tracts, will, in the opening of spring, be brought into market, before any United States lands shall be open for sale in Kansas.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.—New York, Dec. 30.—The steamship *Edinburgh* has arrived from Glasgow, with dates to the 19th.

RESIGNATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.—Washington, Dec. 29.—Private letters from the East India squadron announce the resignation of James Higgins and Julius S. Sherman, Lieutenants on board the sloop of war *Levant*.

PROBATE.—Mrs. Georgiana Sharp, of Petersburg, presented her husband, on Friday night last, with as plump a triplet as ever came into the land of the living. The *Express* says that the three weight together twenty-six pounds and a half. All last quotients all were alive and kicking, as babies should.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—William Scott reports the sales of Cotton for the past week at 8000 bags.

The receipts during the week amounted to 2000 bags, and the stock on hand foots up 15,000 bales. Mid. is quoted as 9 to 9¼; Fruits 11c. to 11¾. The market is firm.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—Whisky is selling at 26c. Flour is dull. Corn is quoted at 56c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Cotton market is firm, the sales of the day amounting to 3,000 bales. The quotations of Linseed, Lard Oil and Turpentine continue the same. Wheat as previously quoted.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 5.—The *Natchez* passed down at 12 M., and the *Eclipse* and *Safford* at 6 this afternoon.

Slavery.

Many of our citizens wonder why it is that the inhabitants of Great Britain make such an outcry against slavery in this country, while it is well known that slavery exists to a greater extent in British India. The number of slaves has increased since the British Parliament, for the time being. The former, however, is one of those "voices" that will be heard and heeded, long after prime ministers, and a majority of the kings they serve, are forgotten.

The remark of the "Reviewer," that "a writer is apt to imagine that people are seeking *him*, when they are only seeking the *use* of some popular volume," is but an echo of the old complaint against society, of neglecting men of letters, and reserving its rewards for those only who are of practical moment to them. This, I am aware, is not what the "Reviewer" intended to say, but what, in fact, he does say. He meant to say that this was all as it should be. It was natural that society should be indifferent to the source, the well-spring, from which so much of profit and delight—that it should look only to the fruit, and care nothing for the tree; that it should ask nothing of it, and care only for the book. But is it creditable? So far from it, it has always been charged as a reproach to society; and none but a barbarian, or a sycophant, would consider the fact in the tone and spirit in which the "Reviewer" enunciates it—recalling the lines of Moore to mind:

Now we cannot believe that these organs of the English nobility are actuated solely by feelings of humanity towards the poor African slave in our Southern States, for if they were, they certainly would have some compassion, some philanthropy, towards the poor East Indian slaves, vastly more numerous in their own dominions.

What, then, is the object of the aristocratic press of Britain, in thus constantly harping upon American slavery, and at constantly ignoring the subject of British slavery in the East Indies? Can that object be anything else than to sever the Constitutional union of these States, by setting the North against the South, and vice versa? Let all candid men look across the British mobility—who are in reality the governing power of England—have owed this country ever since the time our forefathers struggled so manfully to throw off the hated yoke of British domination and usurpation.

Let them also consider that this same British law as signally failed in a later attempt to subjugate us. Let them also remember that this same nobility are jealous of our growing power and commercial and manufacturing importance as a nation, under our present excellent constitutional union of States. Let them also bear in mind that the example of the success and continued existence of our nation, as a great and undivided constitutional republic, must sooner or later destroy the unequal and unjust privileges and exactions of the British nobility, royal family and clergy. Let them remember all this, and they cannot fail to see therein sufficient reason for the ceaseless and bitter hatred which that powerful aristocracy have ever manifested towards our republican system of government and people.

Is it, therefore, unreasonable to believe that they are even now endeavoring, by misrepresentation and intrigue, to sow the seeds of discord which may intend in time will spring up and yield civil war and fraternal bloodshed, thereby destroying to the very foundation the beautiful fabric raised by our forefathers and cemented by their blood.—*Brooklyn Morning Star.*

THE PASSENGERS OF THE LYONNAIS.—The steamship *Europa*, it appears, fails to bring the expected confirmation of the report brought by the *Canada* that a number of the passengers of the lost steamer *Lyonnais* had been rescued. It is now feared that the report was founded on a misapprehension, and that none of those unfortunate passengers have escaped alive. The agent of the *Lyonnais*, in New York, had letters from Paris to the 10th inst., which make no mention of the rescue. The *Courrier du Havre*, of Dec. 8, thus speaks of the rumor:

"A Bordeaux journal, *La Gironde*, has published a dispatch announcing the safety of a boat containing Captain Devault, of the *Lyonnais*, and fifteen of her crew. We have the painful conviction that *La Gironde* was in error.

"*La Gironde* does not indicate the origin of this dispatch, and the house of Gaulbier Freres has received nothing in relation to this. If Captain Devault has been picked up by a vessel coming to Europe, and could not send news of his safety to his family, why could he not as well have sent the news to his employers? Besides, all these days we expect that *La Gironde* publishes some dispatch, which doubtless grew out of the safety of the mate of the *Lyonnais*, M. Lagalere, and the men who were in the boat picked up by the *Elsie*."

The hypothesis is but too probable. It has become still more so to us, for if it could have been contradicted at all, it would certainly have been during the five days which elapsed between the article of the *Courrier* and the sailing of the *Europa*.

Utah—Polygamy.

The San Francisco *Herald* publishes the following letter from a correspondent in Utah:

FILLMORE CITY, Utah, September 15, 1856.—As it may be a matter of interest to the gentle world to know how fast our people are in Utah Territory, I will give you a brief list of the standing among the women of the members of the last legislature—that is, their names and the number of wives to each:

Heber C. Kimball President of the Council..... 47
Daniel H. Wells, Councilman; [cross-eyed]..... 19
Albert Carrington [cripple and near-sighted]..... 21
Orson Pratt [cripple and near-sighted]..... 7
Wilford Woodruff [cripple and near-sighted]..... 7
John Sheiton [cripple and near-sighted]..... 3
Lorin Farr [cripple and near sighted]..... 5
Lorenzo Snow [cripple and near-sighted]..... 29
Leonard E. Harrington, [cripple and near sighted.. 5
Isaac Morley [73 years old]..... 6
John A. Ray [from Texas]..... 2
George A. Smith [cripple and near-sighted]..... 5

Grand total—men, 13; women..... 171

House of Representatives, twenty-six members:

J. M. Grant, Speaker, has..... 6
W. W. Phelps [printer of Morgan's books]..... 3
A. P. Rockwood [an old man]..... 3
Edwin D. Woolley [a small man]..... 5
J. W. Cummings [Gentile]..... Several
Hosea Stout [lawyer from Ky., three deaf]..... 1
S. W. Richards [young and handsome lawyer].. 16
Jesse C. Little [lawyer and widower, Mass.]..... 3
Wm. Snow [Vermont, laborer]..... 5
P. W. Young [older brother of Brigham—tailor.. 2
C. V. Spencer [Mormon Assistant, has been]..... 2
Reis S. Sonson [old and homely]..... 15
James C. Snow [quite poor]..... 2
Aaron Johnson [has three sisters, and ain]..... 3
Lorenzo H. Hatch [wagon-maker]..... 3
Jacob G. Bigler [farmer]..... 10
George Peacock [farmer]..... 10
John Eldridge [phrenologist—no good]..... 1
Isaac G. Haight [coal digger]..... 12
Jesse N. Smith [farmer]..... 2
John D. Parker [old and deaf]..... 2
Jesse Robison [at present absent]..... 10
J. C. Wright [hotel-keeper]..... 4
James Brown [dairyman]..... 7
Enoch Reese [farmer, has been]..... 2
W. A. Hickman [one of the Danites]..... 8

Total..... 197

To which add officers of the House, to wit:

Thomas Bullock [Clerk, and an Englishman]..... 4
J. Grimshaw [Asst Clerk, and an Englishman].... 4
Charles Rollerson [Sergeant-at-arms]..... 1
Jesse P. Hutchinson [Messenger]..... 2
Joel H. Johnson [Chaplain]..... 7

Total..... 23

To which add 68 for the number then living of Governor Young's wives, and you have the whole number of females there represented by the members of the Legislature; officers of same, and his Excellency, amounting to 490; or, in other words, each man have 490 wives. These, Mr. Editor, are sober truths, and in what they will end is for the dark and doleful future.

AMOUS CURLE.

A bold and deliberate murder was committed yesterday morning at New Utrecht, L. I., between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. Jno. Langdon, of No. 81 Carlton street, New York, was riding in a buggy with Cornelius Cannon, a gardener in the employ of Mr. Mathewson, of New Utrecht, and when a little beyond the residence of Wm. C. Langley, Esq., Bay Ridge, on Third avenue, he placed the muzzle of a six-barrel pistol to the back of Cannon's head and discharged one barrel, killing his victim almost instantly. He then emptied the pockets of deceased of one three-cent piece and two keys, and dropped the body at the roadside. A Mr. Pope saw the wagon pass his house, and Captain Supporting his victim, but supposed that he had been taken sick. He followed the wagon and found the body, and immediately started for the police station at Gowanus, when he gave information of the murder, and the murderer was pursued and captured at Hoboken. He was conveyed to Brooklyn and looked up. He related the particulars of the murder with perfect nonchalance. In his pocket was found a six-barrel pistol—Allen's patent—five of the six barrels loaded with ball, and the sixth had the appearance of having just been discharged, and a pocket-book containing several bank bills. He stated that he was 21 years old, and resided with his parents at 67 Canton street. He is a shoemaker, and worked for Mr. McCombs, Sixth avenue.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

THE SUDDEN TROUBLE AT SEBASTOPOL.—Among the passengers by steamship *Baltic*, arrived at New York on Thursday, was Mr. John R. Gowen, who is the bearer of letters to Petersburg, where he obtained the contract to raise the sunken Russian fleet at Sebastopol, consisting of seventy-seven vessels, twelve of which are frigates. Mr. Gowen, it will be remembered, raised the hull of the U. S. steam frigate *Missouri*, burnt at Gibraltar. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

Mr. Gowen had five or six compartments, almost finished, in the hull of the vessel, and on the contract was accorded to him all facilities for the operation, from his Imperial Majesty down to the lowest Custom-house officer. This conquest, he observed, is half only a war conquered compared to Sebastopol, which can never be captured, but a conquered one, which during the progress of the war, and the subsequent peace, will be of great value, and which, therefore, is the more to be prized. Mr. Gowen is a Philadelphian, and is about to return to his native city.

RECORDER'S COURTS.—Sabina Moore was examined before Recorder Stith, yesterday, and sent to the Criminal Court, for stabbing a negro carpenter named Miller on a scaffold in the Foyntain market, on the 15th ult. Quite a number of such cases were heard at the Recorder's Condemnhouse court.

A. B. Beales was also committed for trial on the charge of having so severely beaten F. J. Daniels with a blunt instrument, on board the steamer Fremont, last month, as to have caused hemorrhage of the lungs.

Charles Sherman was fined $10 for firing a pistol in the city corporate limits.

Henry Stewart was held for examination, on the 21st inst., on a charge of having stolen $11 worth of paint from a building which Michael Sefton was engaged in painting. Also, Christopher Rock, on a charge of having stolen articles from a house on Poydras street.

Thos. Hersey was sent before the Criminal Court to answer for having shot G. W. Webb, and assaulted him with a pistol.

Felix McNamara was held to answer for beating a woman.

Mary Ann Purdy, alias Pitzberg, Mary, was sent to the Criminal Court to answer for killing her child, and Daniels, at the instance of Ford Herbert, who charged him with stealing a lot of Jewelry and trunk to charge in a house, Mary's husband, who appeared in Recorder Stith's court, on the case of Mr. Campau subpoenaed to appear as a witness, believes, by the aforementioned theory. An old story to this!

P. Butcher was held to answer, this morning, at the instance of R. N. Brutus, in charge of keeping a disorderly house; Mr. Ike Boyd, alias Mr. Ike Bernard, was fined $10 for assault and battery, and disturbing the peace, were fined $50 each; others were mulcted to the aggregate amount of $20.

Bernie Palmer was sent to the workhouse for six months, on charge of vagrancy. Two or three boys were held to answer for like habits.

Jacob Hoffman, a German, who assaulted Inspector Bringier, at a change of posting 504 from Inspector Bauer, and refusing to return them. The personal difficulty between Bringier and Hoffman, the latter having had stopped for five days. The case was fined $10 and costs.

Charles Gaudin was fined $5 in the Fourth District court, for disturbing, and Paul Bogan, for interfering with the police.

MAYOR LEVERGNE'S OFFICE.—Mayor Waterman has appointed Benjamin Rea Leggett to the office of the Third District police, Wm. Lloyd, Esq., resigned.

MOUNT STANDING.—A man named Rudolph, who had been arrested yesterday, charged with the theft of a gold watch, chain and seals, from the residence of Mr. Child, on Mount Standing, above the city, had been committed to prison, and this morning, when the officer went to remove him to the Parish prison, he was found dead in his cell, having evidently committed suicide by hanging himself with his cravat. Coroner Genella was notified, and Justice Bayne will hold an inquest.

SALE OF SHAKESPEARE'S FIRST FOLIO.—The sale of the celebrated Duke of Devonshire copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays took place at Sotheby's, London, on the 17th ult. The bidding was spirited, and the book was finally knocked down to Mr. Boone, a bookseller, for £716 10s. (about $3,500). The next highest bid was £700.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.—We would advise all who have not yet been to this splendid establishment, 107 St. Charles street, to pay it a visit, for the purpose of seeing the wonderful pugnacious woman, if nothing more than her remarkable corporosity of only two hundred and seventy pounds! Wonderful as are her proportions, she is not the only object at Vannuchi's calculated to gratify the eye of the curious.

SUPREME COURT.—The following decisions have been rendered by this State appellate tribunal since our last report:

No. 4288. R D Shephard, appellant, vs Leeds & Co, appellees. Appeal from the Third District Court of New Orleans. Slidell, J. This cause is remanded for a new trial according to law, the plaintiff and appellee to pay the costs of appeal. This suit commenced by attachment, and was dismissed on the trial of the case in the District Court, on the ground that the plaintiff's claim was not yet due. The defendant, who was alleged to be about to remove his property beyond the limits of the parish, generally, on his own motion, confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and the property was sold. The plaintiff now claims that the rapidity of decline against one not owner can not affect unfavorable against innocent purchasers, and that the value of the property must be estimated by the value of such immovables by having become a part thereof.

No. 4211. Reuben Knight vs Melinda Knight, his wife, appellant. Buchanan, J. Judgment of Sixth District Court affirmed. Judge Buchanan delivered a new trial according to law, the plaintiff and appellee to pay the costs of appeal. This suit commenced by a petition for separation from bed and board, on the ground of cruel treatment, and for divorce, on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant, who was alleged to have had illicit intercourse with a negro woman, by the matrimonial domicile, should not return after the commencement of proceedings for divorce