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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22

POLITICAL RESUSCITATION.

Virginia of all other States is the most intensely Democratic, yet Virginia has proved the locality for the resurrection and reorganization of the Whig party. We had mourned over the dissolution of this once glorious political association. We had seen, as we thought, its remains decently interred, and we had imagined that its name and fame, its triumphs and its defeats, its final struggles and its fatal termination would alone survive in the memory of its friends and in the pages of history. But mortals are short-sighted and shallow. The Whig party was not dead; it lay entranced and lethargic for years, but the vital principle still lingered within it, and lo! it has suddenly burst the cerements of the tomb, and appeared in goodly but not ghostly proportions, and with confident mien and stalwart bearing before the liege lords of Democracy in Virginia.

The Whig party revived! Does any one doubt the fact? Let his scepticism cease when we inform him that a Convention composed of nearly fifteen hundred live Whigs, representing more than one hundred counties in the Old Dominion, assembled in the ancient city of Richmond a few days ago; that Whig officers presided over this respectable body, Whig speeches were delivered, Whig resolutions were adopted, and Whig nominees were selected for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney-General of Virginia—nay more, that there were manifest a spirit of enthusiasm as honest and fervent as if the party existed in all its pristine power and strength of numbers, and a determination to conduct the canvass with as much vigor and perseverance as if Virginia were really a debatable State. In fact, the Convention was a thorough Whig revival, and was so unexpected and astounding an evidence of the inextinguishable vitality of the party, that the Democratic journals of Richmond were disarmed of their sneers, and were compelled to acknowledge the high character, respectability and influence of the delegates, and the marked decorum and dignity of their deliberations.

The platform of resolutions adopted by the Convention embodies the several principles which in former days the Whigs throughout the Union delighted to expound and vindicate, together with such new issues as the conduct of the dominant party has created. The resolutions rebuke the enormous extravagance of the Administration, as evidenced in the increase of the public expenditures and the creation of a large national debt. They condemn the recommendations of the President that Congress shall divest itself of the war and treaty making powers, and confer them upon himself, subjecting at the same time the army and navy to his control, while they acknowledge the binding force of international obligations. They proclaim the expediency of a tariff for revenue with discriminations in favor of American industry, and are opposed to the doctrine of free trade and direct taxation. They declare that the public lands should be held in trust for the benefit of all the States, and that the proceeds of the sales should be distributed among them. They adhere to the Compromises of 1850, repudiate popular squatter sovereignty and alien suffrage, and hold that the inhabitants of a Territory who are lawful citizens of the United States have the right, in forming a State Constitution, to establish their domestic institutions according to their own pleasure. They manfully avow the doctrine of internal improvements. Finally, they deprecate all demagogic efforts tending towards the dismemberment of the Union.

These are Whig principles, and we rejoice that the honor of rescuing them from oblivion, of reasserting them, and preparing to do battle in their behalf has fallen upon the high-spirited sons of the Old Dominion. Nothing can more conclusively demonstrate the disinterested zeal of the Virginia Whigs than this bold and laudable effort to re-establish their organization, inaugurated in a State which from time immemorial has been joined to the idols of Democracy. Whatever may be the fate of the Whigs of Virginia—whether victorious or worsted—their brethren throughout the Union will feel that to their integrity amidst time-serving, truckling and tergiversation, will forever remember with pride and gratitude the Whig Convention of 1859 at Richmond, and the great political truths enunciated by that gallant assemblage.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER.—This celebrated phrenologist and able lecturer will deliver this evening the last of his interesting expositions of his favorite science, in this city, for a few days, with a view of lecturing on phrenology, and of giving practical illustrations and examinations. We recommend him to the citizens of Texas as a philosopher, a gentleman and a highly intellectual and educated man.

DR. HALE—THE CALIFORNIA EXPERIMENT.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that, at the earnest request of a large number of citizens, Dr. Hale has consented to repeat his wonderful and mirth-provoking California experiment. It will be performed for the second and last time on Thursday evening next, at the new Concert Hall, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets. We advise every one who desires to be amazed and amused, filled with laughter and astonishment at the same time, to go and witness this most stupendous of experiments.

THE SONS OF LOUISIANA.—We acknowledge the receipt of tickets of invitation to the second ball to be given by the Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana. It will take place at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 1st of March.

SONS OF LOUISIANA.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement that the committee entrusted with the preparations of the ball to be given on the 1st prox. by the Sons of Louisiana, will meet every evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, and that ladies' invitations may be obtained by applying at the same place.

THE MCDONOGH ESTATE.—We are requested to state that detailed catalogues of the property to be disposed of on the 23d inst., by N. Vignié, and included in the sale of parts of the city's share of the McDonogh estate, are now ready for delivery, and may be obtained at either of Mr. Vignié's offices. The whole of this portion of the estate is embraced within the limits of the Second District of New Orleans. Persons disposed to purchase would do well to provide themselves with catalogues.

WELL MERITED.—The able and indefatigable editor of the Richmond *Whig*, ROBERT RIDGWAY, Esq., was presented, a few days ago, with a magnificent service of silver plate, at a cost of $500. The service was a gift from the Whigs of Virginia to Mr. RIDGWAY, as a testimonial of his constant and zealous attachment to and advocacy of Whig principles, and consists of an antique pitcher, a pair of goblets and a tray, each bearing the inscription, "Whigs of Virginia to Robert Ridgway, February 10th, 1859." No Whig in the Union better deserves this handsome token of appreciation.

SUGAR.—After a careful and elaborate calculation the *Planters' Banner* estimates the sugar crop of Louisiana for the year 1858 at about 300,000 hhds. The largest crop ever made in the State amounted to 449,324 hhds.

General Cass is said to grow more and more feeble. His family are greatly distressed by his present condition. Happily, he is surrounded by those dearest to him—his daughter, his son-in-law, Mr. Ledyard, and others.

The Canadian Assembly has passed a bill fixing the seat of government at Quebec for four years.

Charges of a very serious character have been preferred against Charles N. Pyne, United States Marshal for the Northern (or Chicago) District of Illinois, by a Mr. Martin, his book-keeper, and are causing considerable commotion among the friends of the Administration. Martin charges him with malfeasance in office, misapplication of the public moneys, violation of the Sub-Treasury law by his method of deposit, and with paying the expenses of the United States Courts with depreciated bank notes, instead of with gold and silver. He also charges him with overdrawing his yearly salary by more than one thousand dollars within a period of four months. All these charges are made directly and unequivocally, and the proof is offered to substantiate them. The matter is now under consideration in the Cabinet, but it is thought that the chances are against Pyne's removal during the present session, as such a step would be too significant a proof of the truth of Judge Douglas's charges with reference to some of the Illinois appointments, and would involve the discontinuance of the President's organ in Chicago, which is edited by Pyne and supported by the Administration. Martin threatens to live publicly by the entire testimony in case the removal is not made.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The U. S. mail steamship Cahawba, J. D. Bullock, commander, from New York via Havana, arrived yesterday morning. She brings a full freight and a large number of passengers.

From Havana we learn that excitement regarding Mr. Slidell's bill is still felt by all parties, public and private.

The sugar market is dull, and prices have changed very little. Stock 25,000 boxes, against 100,000 same time last year.

Exchange heavy. London 11½ to 12 premium; New York and Northern cities par to ½ premium; New Orleans 1½ premium, short sight. United States gold in demand at 2½ to 3 per cent. premium.

The health of Havana is perfectly good.

On the 17th inst., lat. 24-15, long. 81-00, exchanged signals with bark Indus, of Baltimore; lat. 24-10, long. 81-08, exchanged signals with schooner Robt. Gilfillan, of Wilmington, Del., both bound north; February 19th, lat. 25-15, long. 84-50, exchanged signals with an English bark bound to the southward; lat. 26, long. 85-34, passed schooner Worth steering N. W.; February 20th, 8 A. M., passed steamer Empire City about 100 miles from the bar, bound to Havana and New York.

The Cahawba brought the following passengers:

E S Parks, Capt W Davis; M Everett, lady and child; W W Pugh and lady; T Wilmerding and lady; R W Williams; Capt W Strickland; R S Maury; M Dobrowl; M Salorain; Dr Morin; Miss Dunsdorf; W Tyrone; A McDonochie; H W Berchly, lady and two children; M Plague; K Trotgrow; Chas Laird; Mrs Fox and children; W Hardy; M Jacobs; Mrs M S Carling, Mrs Cammack; two daughters and servant; Jas Tennant; R Crook; J H Benoist, lady and servant; G W Bonnet; J Akers; M Duncan; M Dorchy; F Hernandez; C S Miller; R A Rankins; T A Sellans and brother; R E Hasham; C M Wills and lady; S W Baker; J W Buckley and lady; H L Raiser; H S Julian; M Benoist, lady, daughter and servant; C Todd; Mrs C Wood, V Benoist; C Gibbs; Mrs J L Graham and servant; J W Garvin and lady; C W Wilder and lady; W Means; L S Kanas; W H Hasser; C Shaulds; J Shooter; Mrs D J Taylor; J H Osler; E C Higgins; G Magana; J S Brown and daughter; C G Thomand; M Smith; J A Palmer and lady; C Belknap, lady and daughter; L G Wilkins; H S Wilkins, lady and daughter; M Mastion, lady and servant; B T Crane; J Homer; J B Botts; T B Jordan, lady and nephew; Miss Jordan; J M Pushard, lady and servant; S Thomas; J Brunson; J H Walker; G Everett; Miss M A Linton and servant; S H Carpenter; James Faul; W Thording; John Knapp; John Hamm; N Glover; C E Ruth; A Agnero; R H Jennon; J Johnson and son; D Bradford, Jr., and lady; W H Bradford; L Ransardson; W E Burton and lady; J Chapman; J Thomas.

We are indebted to the purser for files of the latest Havana papers.

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 15th instant. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: 23,138, $100,000; No. 16,967, $50,000; No. 14,079, $30,000; No. 30, 373, $15,000; No. 23,423, $10,000; Nos. 3746, 11,328, 18,294, 20,369, 20,500 and 23,019—each $2000; Nos. 10,220, 11,278, 11,677, 12,078, 12,562, 13,672, 16,024, 19,098, 19,262 and 26,368—each $1000.

The local intelligence in the papers is insignificant.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 14th.—*Senate.*—After the presentation of memorials Mr. Hunter took the floor to express his views on the Tariff.

Mr. Crittenden did not speak on Cuba as it was expected he would.

The case of the Texas Senators came up and was debated for several hours.

Mr. Pugh moved to amend the report of the Judiciary Committee by declaring Messrs. Bright and Fitch Senators, and that the vote of the Senate be final in the case. Adopted.

The Judiciary Committee's report was then sustained, and the committee were discharged from all further consideration. The vote stood yeas 30, nays 15.

Messrs. Page and Gwin introduced the Senators from Oregon, who were sworn and took their seats. Mr. Gwin made his usual, for the long term, and Mr. Smith has it.

Mr. Hunter presented the credentials of the re-election of Mr. Toombs.

House.—Mr. English reported a bill establishing Post-way post routes, with authority to the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails according to the existing laws, on all public roads which have been or shall be constructed, and when in his opinion the public convenience requires it.

During the debate, Mr. English, in reply to a question by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said that he was not a candidate for position for a route from St. Paul to the Pacific.

Mr. Jones replied that they already had an overland mail to the Pacific, which would prove a curse to the country, at a cost of $600,000 per annum for six years.

Mr. English said there was nothing in this bill requiring the mail contract to be put on the route from St. Paul to the Pacific.

Mr. Jones moved to table the bill. Negatived—yeas 80, nays 92.

Mr. Jones moved to strike out the clause establishing a post route from St. Paul to Puget's Sound.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said as there was a route down South to the Pacific, there should be one from the North.

Mr. Phelps, of Minnesota, before the question was taken on striking out the clause, proposed to perfect it by authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the conveyance of the letter mail from St. Paul and Superior, by way of forts Abercrombie, Benton and Union, to Puget's Sound, with a branch to Portland, Oregon, for six years, at a rate of compensation not exceeding what is now paid for similar service, the distance to be accomplished within twenty-five days each trip—lands to be pre-empted for stations, etc.

The amendment of Mr. Phelps was rejected—yeas 77, nays 104.

The question of Mr. Jones to strike out was negatived and the bill was passed.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, from the Committee Ways and Means, reported the Ocean Mail Steamer bill.

He also asked leave to introduce a bill reviving and extending for two years the Treasury note act.

Objections having been made, Mr. Phelps moved a suspension of the rules, but the motion was decided in the negative—yeas 87, nays 110.

Mr. Phelps moved a suspension of the rules, with a view to introduce an order that, on and after Thursday next, the daily hour of meeting be 10 o'clock, A. M., and that the resolution providing for night sessions be continued in force for one week. Negatived. Yeas 109, nays 83; not two thirds.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and acted upon the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Davis made a speech criticising the Secretary of the Treasury's estimates. He favored such a tariff as would protect home manufactures.

Mr. Garnett spoke against protection, and in favor of the reduction of the expenditures. He stated how the Treasury could have a surplus instead of a deficiency.

The Committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

HOMICIDE IN ST. MARY.—The Attakapas *Register* says:

We regret to have to record another homicide in this parish, the facts of which, so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: An old feud of some two or three years standing existed between E. L. Terrier and J. L. Priest, both residents of Brashear, which, it appears, has been smothered by a tacit understanding between them to have nothing to do with each other. A few days ago, however, Priest came in front of Terrier's house, threatening to build a shed, which the latter objected to, whereupon an altercation ensued, and finally a fight with sticks, in which Terrier was worsted; the next day the parties again met, when Priest taunted Terrier, telling him he presumed his head was sore, but he could make it sore. Terrier then started for a magistrate with the intention of having Priest bound over, but was advised by some *friend* to take his gun and settle the affair. Acting upon this advice, he met Priest, and, with his gun in his hand, told him (Priest) he must then settle the affair. The latter started for his gun, but did not return. The next day Terrier says he saw Priest about his premises with his gun on his shoulder, apparently contemplating mischief. This was on the 16th inst. On the 17th, Terrier, armed with a double barreled gun, met Priest and told him he must come down the alley. The latter commenced cursing and advancing, when Terrier fired, apparently without effect. Priest still advanced, when Terrier discharged the second barrel, lodging nine buckshot in Priest's body, causing almost instant death. Terrier immediately gave himself up to a magistrate, and he says he acts as we learned them, and we give them without vouching for their entire correctness, forbearing comment, as a fair trial will become the subject of judicial investigation.

Both parties, we learn, were married and have families.

THE ONLY WAY.—The New York *Times*, in commenting upon the late abuses of their assumed "right of visitation" by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, takes the only correct position. It says with truth:

There is but one way of settling this matter satisfactorily, and that is *to prohibit the boarding of vessels carrying the American flag by foreign cruisers, suspicion or no suspicion.* There must be no loophole left, if we want to avoid quarrels or recrimination. Gen. Cass must revise his correspondence on the right of search, strike out the comparison of cruisers to policemen, and substitute a comparison of cruisers to persons *personating* policemen. In short, if we desire to place an absolute and definitive stopper on "the visit," we must say deeds, not the law that foreign cruisers stand not in the position of real policemen serving in the performance of their duty, but of sham policemen committing a gross outrage. We must take the act of which we complain out of the category of trespasses, for which the perpetrator is liable in a civil action for damages, and place them in that of a criminal offense, punishable by the criminal courts—or, in other words, by war.

A CASE OF FANATICISM.—The Prunntytown *Visiter* gives an account of a very silly trial which took place in the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) at Knottsville, Taylor county, Virginia, on the 14th ultimo. Willis Reeder, a member of the church, had sold a piece to Mr. Shields, of Prunntytown, who had been assisted in effecting the purchase by Caleb Shroyer, another church member. Charges were preferred against them for so doing, and the minister, Rev. Thomas Troyner, attempted to persuade them to try them. The trial resulted in their being found "guilty," and expelled from the church.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Twelve Days Later from California.

Arrival of the Quaker City—$1,700,000 in Treasure—Later News from Mexico—Gen. Miramon's March on Vera Cruz—Shipping Intelligence—Commercial News.

SOUTHWOOD PASS, February 21.—The steamship Quaker City, Captain Shufeldt, which left Mitatilan at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 18th instant, crossed the bar at 6 o'clock this evening, and passed up the river. She brings 103 passengers and the California mails of the 5th instant.

She also brings $1,700,000 in treasure, of which $50,000 is for New Orleans, and $1,267,977 for New York.

There is no political news from California of special interest or importance, except the passage of a resolution by the California Legislature requesting Senator Broderick to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate.

The resolution passed by a vote of 50 yeas to 1 nay.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Later and important advices (no date) have been received at Mitatilan from Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.

The reactionists, or church party, seem to be gaining strength throughout the country.

Gen. Miramon, leaving his father-in-law, Zuloaga, as President ad interim, had left the city of Mexico at the head of 6000 men. He had reached Orizaba with his troops at last accounts, and was preparing to march against Vera Cruz.

Great apprehensions are felt everywhere among the Liberals as to the result, as the fate of the Liberal party is believed to depend upon their holding Vera Cruz.

The troops at Mitatilan had been withdrawn to aid in defense of the city.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The battle fought by a detachment of fifty U. S. Dragoons, under command of Lieut. Chapman, with the Indians, on the Colorado river, is reported to have been a very severe engagement.

The Indians mustered about 800 warriors, and Lieut. Chapman was forced to fall back.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE OHIO RIVER.

Lower Part of Louisville Flooded—Greatest Rise in Five Years—Interruption of the Telegraph Lines—The Gale of Saturday Night.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—The Ohio river at this point has been rising rapidly for several days previous to Saturday night.

On Saturday night a severe storm prevailed, the wind increasing to a gale, doing much damage.

All the Eastern telegraph lines were prostrated in various places, and no dispatches have been received over the lines from New York or Cincinnati since Saturday night. Only half-past 9 o'clock this (Monday) evening there is no communication by telegraph east or west from this city.

There is a great freshet here. All the cellars on Water street are full of water. On the western portion of Water street the water is five or six feet deep on the lower floors of the buildings.

The Third street bridge is five feet under water.

The Second street bridge is also submerged, the water just washing over it.

The river is still rising, but very slowly.

The water has risen to a greater height than has been known during the past five years, and has done considerable damage to merchandise stored in cellars in the lower part of the city.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER—EIGHT OR TEN LIVES LOST.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—The steamer Comet, bound for St. Francis river, was totally disabled and lost on Saturday evening in a hurricane, which overtook her about eighteen miles below this city, and some eight or ten lives were lost.

Among those known to have been either killed or drowned are Mr. Hopkins, clerk of the Comet; Job Hill, a passenger on the boat; John Clark, first cook; Joseph Howard and Samuel Hardeman, first and third cook and a little girl whose names could not be ascertained.

Several others are missing, and supposed to have been lost in the river, or in the wreck.

The boat is two years old, and is insured only to a small amount.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—In the Senate to-day the Consular and Diplomatic bill was reconsidered, and the debate upon it continued.

Mr. Mason offered a substitute in the form of a resolution to the effect that Congress approves the policy set forth in the President's message as to the ultimate necessity of the acquisition of Cuba, but that Congress confines itself to the fact that the United States is prepared to receive Cuba whenever Spain will sell the island.

The resolution also declares that the United States would never be neutral under any policy which would sever the Island of Cuba from Spain, or would place it under the influence of any foreign power.

This resolution is believed to embody the views of the Administration.

Mr. Slidell's Thirty Million bill was discussed at some length, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House the proceedings were unimportant.

The Army Appropriation bill was passed. The Post Office Appropriation bill was also under consideration, and discussed at some length.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, February 21.—The Senate met to-day at 11 o'clock, but there being no quorum, it adjourned till to-morrow.

The House met at the usual hour, Lieut. Governor Phillips in the chair.

There being only twenty-seven members present, the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

NORFOLK, VA., February 21.—The bark Julia Dean, Captain Hamilton, of Charleston, has arrived at this port in charge of Lieut. Braine, of the U. S. vessel of war Vincennes. The bark was captured as a slaver off East Castle.

FIRE AT CLINTON, MISS.

VICKSBURG, February 21.—The Southern Railroad depot at Clinton, Hinds county, Miss., was burned last night.

Five bales of cotton were burned, and some other damage done.

The loss to the railroad is very slight. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by a spark from the engine.

THE STEAMSHIP MARION.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The Charleston steamship Marion is still ashore at Rocks way, on the Jersey shore. Her hull does not appear to be injured, and no leak has been discovered. She is discharging her cargo in good condition.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The sales of cotton to-day were limited to 500 bales. The market closed quiet at previous quotations. The Flour market closed with prices unchanged. Wheat is heavy and nominal. Corn firm—quotations unchanged.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, February 21.—The steamer Falls Tresses, Dunden down at noon to-day, and Vicksburg at 7 o'clock this evening.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—The steamer Wm. Morrison, for Illinois and the John Walsh arrived from New Orleans.

The Gladiator and the J. J. Roe have left for New Orleans.

NEW YORK ITEMS.—The *Times* of the 14th has the following:

Yesterday there was a desperate fight in the Sixth Ward between rival factions of a gang which infest that locality, during which a notorious character known as "Patty Welsh" was shot in the neck by a pistol in the hands of a man named Mulvihill. Had it not been that "Patty" wore a patent stock, in which there were steel bands, that prevented the ball entering his neck, "Patty" would have been a subject for the Coroner instead of the police magistrate.

The trial of Mr. Allison, of Cuba, residing in Neutra alley, and consisting of himself, his wife and two daughters, were poisoned on Saturday night, by drinking mixed green and black tea, which had been purchased at a neighboring grocery. Mr. Gale and wife drank freely, and are now very low; the girls drank sparingly, and are now nearly well.

SCENE IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.—The Madison correspondent of the Milwaukee *News* thus writes:

This afternoon, after the Assembly had adjourned, an old Indian came into the hall and looked around, nodded to the members, shook hands with the reporters and clerks, and wandered up to the Speaker's stand. Taking the gavel from it, he looked at it carefully, struck a blow with it on the Speaker's desk and listened. The echo evidently pleased him, for he struck two or three more blows, then commenced a long harangue in Indian, for his time to his step with the new 'war club.' The members cheered, and for ten minutes the old fellow kept up his aboriginal exercise, and only stopped when too tired to keep up his youthful pastime.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH FOR $10,000.—The challenge of Michael Phelan, of New York, to play a game of billiards for $10,000, has at length been accepted by Mr. Secretler, of Detroit, Mich. They agree to play a match of the American four-ball carom game of billiards, consisting of 300 points, for $5000 a side—half forfeit—$1000 of which to be now deposited in the hands of Henry Colton, to bind $1000 more to be deposited with the above stakeholder, on or before the 23d day of March, the game to be played on the 12th day of April, 1859, in the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, with five replies, to be chosen by the parties, who shall choose a referee, whose decision shall be final. The game to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M., on the table of Michael Phelan's tables, (patent of 1858) with round balls of the usual size, 2½; Mr. Phelan to have the selection of any of the said tables now in use at Detroit, which table is to be put up in some proper place, for this match, in private, with proper lights, at least four hours previous to the time of playing, there is to be a proper cloth. The expenses incurred, from all the above to be paid equally by both parties. Should they not agree on what is proper in any of the above particulars, then it shall be determined by referees, each party at their own cost, may choose the third. Should the parties disagree as to any of the rules of billiards which are not herein specified, then, in such case, such disagreement shall be adjusted by referees as above, who shall also adjust any other disagreement not provided for, or which may arise, which referees shall be sworn.

The Microscope.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MICROSCOPE.—Although much has been said of the uses of the microscope in many important applications, yet its great service not only in science and the arts, but in the humbler relations of every day life, is but imperfectly understood and appreciated. A few examples will not be uninteresting to our readers, especially if they show that science stands in close relation to us in our houses and homes.

The use that the microscope is to the medical man is undoubted, and freely acknowledged by the whole profession, who often have to rely on its revelations for the clearing up of certain doubts, and bring them to make a correct diagnosis of an otherwise obscure case. But very lately a discovery of great importance has been made in Europe, investing the instrument with new and singular interest.

It has long been known that the vapor of Prussic acid, when inhaled, would destroy life as surely as the fluid itself, but with this difference, that seldom, if ever, any indications of the poison could be found in the body after death. Were it not for the microscope, no signs of poisoning would be apparent, and the cause of death might forever remain involved in mystery. M. Oxanam has discovered, with the aid of this instrument, that, in such cases, the minute nerve fibres, or, as they are called, "tubules," are ruptured. Here is a striking example of the application of microscopy to the cause of the administration of poison. Another fact will exhibit this, perhaps, in a stronger manner: Some time back, in Europe, a box of specie having been sent by railroad, it reached its place of destination; but the money had been abstracted, and gravel and sand substituted. How to detect the thief was the question. The sand was sent to a celebrated microscopist, who at once adopted the following plan: He procured specimens of the sand adjacent to all the way stations along the road, between the point at which the box was shipped and its destination. On examining them with the microscope he found one parcel to be identical in its character with that contained in the box. Investigation was thus directed to a particular vicinity, and it was finally discovered that the station master of that place was the guilty person.

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The microscope has revealed to us that a large portion of the crust of our earth is made up of the remains of extremely minute vegetables; that a square inch or inch of the substance contains millions of them, as has been demonstrated by Ehrenberg, a man remarkable for patience, who slumbered the words of the poet that "The dust we tread upon was once alive." So our countryman, the late Professor Bailey, showed that the rice-fields owed their fertility to the great measure to the presence of these same microscopic plants. A plateau seems to have been thrust to exist, in the Western Atlantic Ocean, extending from our shores to Ireland, as the sounding lead brings up specimens of a bottom composed of hardly any thing else than microscopic shells of departed animals. The presence of these in some quantities indicates that the lead must be in a very quiescent condition where they are allowed to rest on the bottom.

The discovery of the cause of the luminosity of the ocean is due to the microscope. Its important use in the study of the vegetable kingdom generally is undisputed; indeed there is a new science, families of plants which cannot be seen without its aid.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—"Rochester," with the farce of "Ladies, Beware!" and a full bill of fare at the attractions this evening at the Varieties.

The "Comedy of Errors," "The Filibuster, or, A Night in Havana," and "Pauline Pry in Place," are placed on the programme of the St. Charles Theatre.

The beautiful opera of "William Tell" will be presented at the Orleans, and of course the house will be crowded.

The Drummond Christy Minstrels again offer themselves at the Amphitheatre, and are sure to be well received.

The Indian Museum is great as usual, and every body will be pleased who goes there.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE FIRST DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO-DAY.—One of the pleasantest and most appropriate parts of the celebration of the birthday in honor of the birth of the Father of his Country, will be the exhibition at Lyceum Hall of pupils of the Boys' and Girls' High Schools of the First District. The reading of several original compositions, the address of the President of the School Board, the delivery of diplomas to the graduates, and music will form the chief attractions, as we may well call them. Lyceum Hall will of course be crowded, and we shall be there of course.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—A special meeting of this Board was held last night to take into consideration the budget for the present year presented by the Finance Committee at the last meeting. It was adopted without material alteration.

Charity, $23,500; Assessors, Commissions, and repairs to public buildings, $43,000; Paving, $49,000; Sewer, $1500; Fire Companies, $75,000; House of Refuge, $25,000; Insane Asylum, $6000; Judgments, $60,000; Law charges, $30,000; Interest, $10,000; Jury service, $5,000; Lighting, $110,000; Military companies, $1000(!); Markets, $67,450; Police, $140,000; Public Schools, $267,600; Plan of the city, $10,000; Police, $257,940; Printing, $20,000; Streets, $231,510; Varias, $140,000; Wharves and Levees, $156,070; Contingent, $100,000—and others, making a total of $1,807,245.

Estimated receipts from various sources, $1,215,400. $200,000 is expected to be collected from defaulting wharf lessees for repairs, Deficit to be supplied by taxation on Real and Personal Property, $391,845.

CRIMINAL COURT.—John, alias Hickey Allison, Charles Kelly, Geo. Tracey, alias John Brennan, Philip Denoline, Joseph O'Connor, Anthony Dunley and John Farrell were put on trial for burglary. After more examination of the first witness a nol. pros. was entered in favor of all the accused except Allison and Farrell. Their trial then proceeded, and they were found guilty only of assault. Another charge of robbery against them was dismissed by nol. pros. Matthew Cocorne and Frank Powell, the former charged with selling to slaves, and the latter with larceny, were dismissed with nol. pros.

RECORDER BONNEAU'S COURT.—A numerous gathering was reviewed by this Recorder yesterday, but they were mostly petty transgressors. John Connife was arraigned and held to answer for the assault and battery assaulting James O'Leary with a knife, with intent to kill. John J. Murphy was charged with cutting James O. Brown's newly erected noon, on Fulton street. He will be called on to say something one of these days.

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The Hypocrite.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MICROSCOPE.—Although much has been said of the uses of the microscope in many important applications, yet its great service not only in science and the arts, but in the humbler relations of every day life, is but imperfectly understood and appreciated. A few examples will not be uninteresting to our readers, especially if they show that science stands in close relation to us in our houses and homes.

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