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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1858.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from Washington. The mail due the day before came through.

CITIZENS' BANK AND STATE BONDS.—The application of various mortgage stockholders of the Citizens' Bank, asking an extension of time for the payment of $500,000 State bonds due in Europe in 1868, has been favorably reported on in the Senate, and we trust, be embodied in a bill that will meet the hearty sanction of both branches of the Legislature. The merits of the case are susceptible of an easy explanation. The capital stock of the bank was fixed by the act of incorporation at $12,000,000, the subscribers to the stock furnished the requisite security to the extent of $14,400,000, subdivided into shares of $100 each. Under an act of the Legislature in 1836 authorizing a loan of $12,000,000 of State bonds, only $6,000,000 were received and negotiated, leaving an issue series, and of which there is outstanding the sum of $5,016,444 43. The charter of the company entitles each stockholder to a credit equal to one-fifth the amount of his stock. Of the aggregate of 5697 stockholders, representing 240,000 shares, 243 have obtained their quota, while of the remaining 5454, receiving a partial loan, representing 216,000 shares, and 82, owners of 9151 shares, have received nothing whatever. The object of the bill is not to extend the time of the payment of the bonds due in 1859 or 1868, but to extend it only to such stockholders as have not received the full quota contemplated by the charter. A sense of equity should induce the Legislature and Assembly unhesitatingly to grant the prayer of the petitioners, provided the security is adequate.

It is there can be no doubt whatever. The security for seven millions of bonds held by the State amounted to the sum of $1,000,000, but in consequence of the depreciation of the stock at seven dollars per share, the distribution to fill up the deficit of $7,000 and in the assets of the bank in the hands of the State has been increased to the sum of $1,000,000. There can, therefore, be no possible objection on the score of investment security, especially as the debt of the State has been already reduced by two millions.

The reasons set forth for the prayer of the petitioners are so perspicuously stated in the memorial that we cannot do better than to publish it in full:

[Here follows the text of the act of March, 1853, entitled "An act for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana," which relieved the Bank from the debt due the State, and from the damages rendered against it, and for the purpose thereof reinstates the corporation in its rights and administration in the same manner and with the same privileges as it enjoyed under the acts passed previous to the year 1842, and these stockholders are entitled to the same privilege as other stock saws accorded to subscribers, but the large payment due by them will absorb all the available mortgage-stock department of the bank, and deprive the stock of it for a considerable period, to the exclusion of any of the benefits of the original acts of incorporation.

The petitioners beg leaves to call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that these stockholders is one of the most, and imposes on them a severity, while the stockholders received the full loan obtain a profit of 15 per share, the stock to which attached (though some of the shares are original subscribers to the incorporation, and all have paid in full the seven dollars per share) cannot be sold unless of the property being at the same time, to secure their stock, and in fact in the State's obligations, in the same manner participating in the profits of the charter, with the exception of the contingency of a division of profits at the periods fixed in the charter.

Your petitioners respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the memorialists have already paid the passage of an act extending the time for the payment of the bonds, twenty-five years, of which the sum of $2,000,000 has been paid at home will enable the memorialists on an equality with the other stockholders, to participate in the development of the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, and increase the share to which itself is entitled in the bank. So far as the Citizens' Bank is concerned, whether the entire sum due by the next year be paid to the State or only $719,000 to them, and the mortgage stockholders, it is the same thing, as, in either case, they will have to be furnished from the fund for the payment of $719,000 of the entire contingent liability of the State for the corporation to be secured by $14,400,000 of real estate.

The reasons advanced in the memorial are clear, distinct and comprehensive, and the petitioners are the wishes of the State such as to meet the views of the Legislature and Assembly, to whom they are respectfully addressed. We have reason to believe that the measure will meet the approval of the General Assembly, as we do, with the sanction of public opinion.

CELEBRATION.—To-day is the Anniversary of the Fire Department of New Orleans, and will be commemorated by a grand parade in which the various companies constituting the efficient association, with the companies composing the Fire Department together with the companies of Carrollton and Jefferson City, will assemble at 9 A. M., on Canal street, and after the parade in march, will partake of the refreshments as indicated in the programme.

One feature which will impart additional interest to the occasion is the presentation, in Lafayette square, of a splendid chased and sculptured silver trumpet to N. MARKS, Esq., the able, efficient and devoted President of the Department. This magnificent gift is the united offering of the various companies, and is a fitting expression of the high esteem in which the indefatigable services of the gentleman are held by the firemen of New Orleans. Mr. MARKS will, we understand, at some length, avail himself of the opportunity to set forth in precise and elaborately the history of the Fire Department during the term of his connection with it, and the services rendered by it to both the city and its citizens.

The HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, one of the most liberal and benevolent associations for many good deeds and inestimable charities it has been frequently our pleasure to record, celebrate their [illegible] to-day, the 4th inst., at Odd Fellows' Hall. We invite attention to their notice in our columns, where will be found invitations of the managers and of the [illegible] invitation; and we embrace the opportunity to tender to the latter our acknowledgments for their courteous invitation, and to express our desire to be present on the proposed occasion.

THE NEW ORLEANS VARIETIES.—The final performance of these histrionic artists attracted a large and appreciative audience, and was the signal for enthusiastic and repeated applause. It is but simple justice to say that it was an evening of musical genius.

[illegible] We are indebted to the publishers, Harper & Brothers, through J. E. Hyde, 74 Camp street, for the following

The Human Mind. This is an elementary work in metaphysics, by Isaac Taylor—a writer of considerable power and acuteness, who also errs sometimes depraved by unnecessary obscurity. Nevertheless the work is full of thought, always striking, and frequently profound.

Modern Accomplishments, being sketches of Society in Europe. By E. De Forest. A light, chatty, companionable volume, of no great pretensions, but highly agreeable entertaining. It is much to say that it is somewhat to a stock of information the subject has been latterly completely

Harper's Magazine for March. A capital number, containing the conclusion of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and several chapters of the [illegible]

CLOTHING VERY CHEAP.—Lots of [illegible] at Alfred Mumon & Co., Magazine street. They are selling off their [illegible] winter goods at very depressed prices in order to make room for their spring and summer supplies. Now is the time to buy fine clothing at low prices.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Cuba for late Attakapas papers. This boat leaves punctually as 3 P. M. this day for her destination.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer H. R. [illegible] for late Louisville papers.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF FRANCE.—We have been favored by Mr. B. P. PUTNAMPUTNAM—the sole agent for the sale of the work—with several numbers of "The History of France from the earliest period to the present time. By THOMAS WRIGHT, corresponding member of the Imperia. Institute of France." This superb work is now in course of publication, in monthly parts, by the celebrated London Printing and Publishing Company, and will doubtless be generally known for the splendid illustrated books which they issue. The History of France will be completed in about twenty numbers. Each number is enriched by two magnificent steel plate engravings of the finest character, executed by accomplished artists. We have never beheld illustrations more beautiful, finished and costly than those which adorn this work. The History itself is from the pen of one of the most learned and elegant scholars in Great Britain, and is remarkable for dignity of style and accuracy of research. Mr. PUTNAMPUTNAM is now in our city, with a view to obtain subscribers to this noble publication. The price of each number is only 50 cents, and the entire work, when finished, will form four bound volumes. To those who desire a faithful record of the annals of the French nation, in a most attractive and fashion form, we would confidently recommend the purchase of Mr. WRIGHT'S work.

ENVOY FROM JAPAN.—The London *Daily News* says accounts have been received from Japan to the 11th of November. They confirm the fact already announced of the approaching visit to Europe of Prince IYI-KUSEN, the nephew of the Emperor. He was to embark, about the end of December, at Simoda, with a numerous suite, on board the Dutch vessel the *Soemerang*, chartered for the purpose by the Japan government. He will visit France, England, Russia, Holland, and return by way of America. Among the purposes composing his suite are two Japan engineers, whose mission will be to examine into the system of railways. These engineers, who are very intelligent men, have already been charged by the Emperor to fit up an electric telegraph which was given to his Majesty by the American Plenipotentiary when the treaty of commerce was signed between those two countries. The telegraph, which goes from the summer palace of the Emperor to Jeddo, his capital, a distance of about six miles, works perfectly. The conduct of Japan in encouraging the introduction of European inventions merits remark, particularly at a moment when China is showing such a very different feeling.

G. W. CUTTER'S LECTURES.—At the invitation of many of our most prominent citizens, Captain CUTTER will lecture on the "Poetry of Nations," on Friday night next.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We tender our thanks to the editors for the March number of this able and instructive periodical.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of JH. LACOUTURE, *No.* 14 St. Louis street. Mr. L. has always on hand a splendid assortment of the choicest Bordeaux wines. He is likewise sole agent for the Anjou sparkling wines.

SIGNORA FRENZOLINI.—This charming artist, who has been turning the heads of the Havanese for the last month, will be positively here by the steamship *Black Warrior*, which is expected about Sunday, and will make her first appearance on Thursday evening, when the celebrant, in grand operatic concert, at Odd Fellows' Hall. She is accompanied by MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Mrs. A. STRAKOSCH, and other distinguished artists.

G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., the distinguished novelist, pronounces Crawford's Equestrian Statue of Washington, recently erected in Richmond, Virginia, "not only the finest work of art in the United States, but one *we are as yet in the wood*—One worthy to commemorate a man whose mind was capable of comprehending that duty is superior to glory, patriotism more great than power."

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.—The difficulty between Messrs. Clay and Cullom was adjusted this afternoon. Senators Johnson, of Arkansas, and Brown, of Mississippi, undertook its settlement on the part of Mr. Clay, and Messrs. Underwood, of Kentucky, and Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, on the part of Gen. Cullom. They failed to make a satisfactory arrangement.

The affair was then referred to Senators Toombs and Crittenden, who settled it in this way: Mr. Clay disclaimed any intention of insulting Gen. Cullom by what he said at the time of the quarrel, and Cullom apologized for the blow.

ANOTHER KILLING AFFAIR.—About half-past six o'clock last evening, John DeLong, a young man about 23 or 24 years of age, son of Mr. DeLong, late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, was killed by a young man named Thomas Evans, a "fireman" or third steamboat engineer. It appears that DeLong, Evans and one or two other young men were coming up on the Portland cars. They were skylarking on the platform, trying to push each other off, &c. Evans was finally pushed off and he pulled DeLong with him; the latter threw Evans down and ran for the cars, which had proceeded on. Evans following, Mr. DeLong ascended the step of the cars, Evans came up to it and stabbed him to the heart, causing almost instant death.—The body of DeLong was left in one of the station cars at Twelfth street and the Corporator sent for. Evans had not been arrested at 10 o'clock last night, but the police were on the look-out for him.

Mr. DeLong was a worthy young man. We have never heard of his being involved in a difficulty. His parents now reside in Bowling Green. They have the warmest sympathy of our citizens in their affliction.—*Louisville Journal.*

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The greatest marriage which, in point of fortune, can take place in Europe is about to be celebrated in Paris. A princess Troubetzkoi is about to marry her cousin, and each of the parties is entitled to a fortune of £100,000 per annum. The bridegroom—a young officer wounded in the Crimea, being left for dead upon the field—has come to Paris for medical advice. He is fast recovering from an almost hopeless condition, with the loss, however, of the left eye and the amputation of the left arm just above the elbow. The mutilation has in no wise affected the sentiment of the fair intended, who insisted upon the marriage taking place to Paris, in order to comfort and attend him during his convalescence.

A PHYSICIAN MURDERED BY A LUNATIC.—A French paper relates the particulars of the assassination of M. Geoffroy, a highly respected physician of Avignon, in France, formerly Mayor of that city, and for many years at the head of the Asylum for the Insane, by an inmate of the establishment.

The wretched patient was subject to fits of furious mania, but had for some time past been very quiet, and was thought to be in a fair way of recovery. He was tailor by trade, and busy at work, on the day in question, during M. Geoffroy's presence in the ward. Towards the end of his visit, he requested the doctor to look at his leg, where he stated he was experiencing pain; and while M. Geoffroy was stooping to examine the limb, the man passed his arm around M. Geoffroy's neck, and thrust into his left side of the chest the long scissors used in the trade. He was just going to make a second thrust when he was secured by the house surgeon and the steward. The wounds had reached the heart. M. Geoffroy died in a few moments. The patient had not evinced any dislike for the ill-fated physician, and was respectful and docile. It is supposed the horrible deed was done while the patient was laboring under a hallucination.

KISSING ON THE ICE.—A lad in Boston, writing to one of the editors of the *Mirror*, states that while out skating one day last week at Jamaica Pond, a young lady promised any man who could beat her in a race to the pond, a kiss. As the young lady was rather pretty, all present started off, but at the end of the journey, it was found that a young "darkey" was the winner. The lad, who is not now on skates himself, writes us that the lady gave the "boss" as though she was used to the business.

LEGISLATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Harrisburg, Feb. 24.—The Senate majority of the committee on the Kansas resolutions have reported the resolution in favor of the Lecompton Constitution. The recommendation reporting it is accompanied by a lengthy report, urging the speedy admission of Kansas under the Lecompton treaty, with a declaration of the right of the people to alter that Constitution whenever they desire it, through the proper legal mode. The report was ordered to be printed. A motion to postpone to allow the minority to report was defeated by a united vote of the Democrats.

ELECTING FOREIGNS CASE IN IOWA.—The Decatur county (Iowa) Court was recently the scene of a most exciting trial. The case was, as we learn from a correspondent of the Iowa City *Republican*, was this: A family living in the vicinity of Leon, the county seat, of about eight or nine members, were poisoned, four of whom died suddenly from the poison, which was pronounced by the attending physicians to be arsenic, and the rest still suffer from its effects, none of whom it is supposed will ever entirely recover from it. A suspicion fastened upon a Dr. Perkins, who lived opposite to the suffering family. It is said he was a man who always had a great many objections to, urge in conversation against his neighbors. A difficulty had arisen between him and the community about a road, in some way, and not getting matters to go as he desired, he was heard to make a threat that he would have revenge. After this threat he borrowed of the family, to whom he was next door, a part of which he returned the next day. The parents being absent at the time, the children baked some of it, of which the father and mother returned to them with bits of the flour left; and as they ate the bits they are still living, while the four who ate of the cake died in horrible agony. Perkins is now in jail, awaiting his trial, which is to take place in April next. Perkins was acquainted with the use of arsenic, and while M. Geoffroy was stooping to examine the limb, the man passed his arm around M. Geoffroy's neck, and thrust into his left side of the chest the long scissors used in the trade. He was just going to make a second thrust when he was secured by the house surgeon and the steward. The wounds had reached the heart. M. Geoffroy died in a few moments. The patient had not evinced any dislike for the ill-fated physician, and was respectful and docile. It is supposed the horrible deed was done while the patient was laboring under a hallucination.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Another Steamboat Disaster.

BURNING OF THE ELIZA BATTLE.

Thirty-nine Lives Lost!

MEMPHIS, March 3.—The steamer *Eliza Battle* was burnt at Kemp's Landing, near Demopolis, at 2 o'clock on Monday morning.

Thirty-nine lives were lost, many having been frozen to death.

Among the lost we find the name of Rev. Mr. Bowman, of Louisville.

The cargo of the boat, consisting of twelve hundred bales of cotton, is totally destroyed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—*Senate.*—Mr. Seward made an elaborate speech against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

He was followed by Mr. Thompson, of New York, in favor of it.

Adjourned.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 3.—A bill passed the House authorizing a company (already organized) to import twenty-five hundred free blacks from the coast of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen years. Yeas 46—nays 34.

Mr. Adams offered a bill appropriating $30,000 for the completion of the Mechanics' Institute of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

BATON ROUGE, March 3.—The Carondelet Canal bill passed the Senate.

The bill providing for the calling of a new Convention was defeated.

The House is still discussing the bill for closing Bayou Plaquemine.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A grand rally of the Democracy was had last night to favor the Kansas policy of the administration. Masonic Hall was filled, and the demonstration was most successful. The resolutions profess a determination to support Buchanan at all hazards.

SAILING OF THE AFRICA.

STEAMER, with $70,000, for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The *Africa* sailed to-day, with $70,000, for Liverpool.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Both the Locompton and anti-Lecompton parties are sanguine of success.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton heavy; sales 1000 bales; easier, but prices unchanged. Flour, Wheat and Corn firm. Mess Pork $16 50 to $16 62. Bacon—Sides 4¾ to 5¼c. Lard 9¾ to 10c. Coffee dull. Sugar buoyant at 4¾ to 7¼c.

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—The river is rising, with seven feet eight inches in the canal and five and a half feet on the falls.

THE EASTERN MAIL.

MOBILE, March 3.—The Eastern mail, with New York dates of the 26th, has arrived.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, March 3.—The R. J. Ward passed down at 4, and the J. H. Lucas at 7 o'clock this morning.

TENSAS, March 3.—The J. C. Fremont passed down at 1, the Belle Robinson at 6, and Col. Judson at 9 this afternoon.

MORSELS OF TRUTH.

Our British cousins are beginning gradually to comprehend the vast and vital importance to them of the cotton trade with America, and to understand the folly of attempting to compete, by costly and unavailing experiments, at the productions of free labor cotton in the East Indies and elsewhere. Recently, a document was read before the British Association at Cheltenham, in which the following are the conclusions arrived at:

1. That cotton must be grown, almost entirely, out of Europe, and manufactured chiefly in Europe; and, in Europe, chiefly in Great Britain.

2. That cotton has hitherto been grown, and as far as yet appears, must continue to be grown, chiefly by slave labor.

3. That for the last fifty years Great Britain, seeking her supply of cotton all over the earth, with preference during the greater part of that period, for the produce of free labor, has yet received during the whole of that time, and continues to receive, all the cotton she imports of the better qualities, and by far the greater part of all she imports, in bulk as well as in value, from the countries in which it is grown by slave labor.

4. That cotton is grown in the United States exclusively by slave labor.

5. That two-thirds, at least, of the slave population of the United States are employed in raising cotton for exportation.

6. That of the cotton thus raised for exportation, about two-thirds is quantity, and more than two-thirds in value, is raised expressly for the British market, and is regularly imported into and manufactured in the United Kingdom.

7. That of the entire quantity of cotton imported into and manufactured in the United Kingdom, about four-fifths is quantity, and more than four-fifths in value, is, on an average of years, obtained from the United States.

Precious acknowledgments, these especially the confession reluctantly embodied in the third paragraph. JOHN BULL is evidently becoming strongly imbued with common sense. Whatever he receives a sufficient dose of that invaluable quality, we shall expect to cast his abolition vagaries to the winds.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

The *Senate*, during the morning hour, disposed of some private bills. Mr. Wilson made an inefectual effort to have an inquiry into the expediency of providing a more efficient police for the District of Columbia, to be under the control of the general government.

The subject of the Tennessee resolutions was further discussed by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Bell with some degree of earnestness and feeling.

The bill proposing an increase of the army will come up to-day, and will probably be disposed of by the Senate in the course of this week.

The bill for the admission of Kansas as a State was made a special order for Monday next, with the understanding that it will be calmly and deliberately discussed from day to day, until the Senate shall have rid itself of this vexed question. It is understood that the debate will be opened on Monday by Mr. Green, to be continued on Tuesday by Mr. Collamer, and on Wednesday by Mr. Seward.

In *the House of Representatives*, the bill granting pensions to the soldiers and the descendants of the soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war, and prescribing periods came up as a special order; and, after some discussion, was postponed to the third Tuesday in March.

The bill which changes the reports made from the standing committees were ordered to be printed, and the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to report a bill providing relief for sick and disabled seamen.

The House having resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, spoke an hour on the subject of Kansas, attributing all the difficulties in that quarter to the hatred which Republicans entertain peaty towards slave labor. He attributed the undue agitation on that subject to the efforts of the Northern clergymen and the Emigrant Aid Societies, and referred to the mission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution as the readiest way of settling all difficulties. Mr. Goodrich, of New York, considered the contest between slavery and freedom, and enlarged upon the evils of foreign immigration, to swell the ranks of the people of Kansas to outnumbers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., JOSEPH DONALDSON, Agent, and Notary Assignee of Messrs. Thomas Bell & Co., will sell at the Exchange, No. 66 Carondelet, A. M., from the residence of the latter, on St. Ann street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, the friends of the family and the public generally, the following property, to wit:

[illegible] Lot on St. Ann street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, measuring 30 feet front by 120 feet in depth, with the two-story brick dwelling thereon, and all the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Also—A lot of ground, situated in the rear of the above described property, measuring 30 feet front by 120 feet in depth, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

The above property will be sold subject to a mortgage in favor of the Citizens' Bank, for the sum of $10,000, with interest from the 1st of January, 1858, and without further incumbrance, as appears by the certificate of Recorder of Mortgages, bearing date the 1st of March, 1858, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Terms of sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay for notarial acts and recording. Sale to take place at the Exchange, No. 66 Carondelet, on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Agent,
Notary Assignee of Messrs. Thomas Bell & Co.

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FIRE AND LOSS OR LOSS.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cabin of the steamboat *Grecian*, occupied by Dickinson, Hall & Co., as a store, which destroyed it. Mostly, however, the goods were saved. The boat was towed up to the levee, and the fire extinguished. The damage to the boat will be repaired at a trifling expense. The goods were insured for $5,000 in the Atlantic, Ocean and Mutual Companies, St. Louis.

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20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

CLOTHING.

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