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# The Daily Delta.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 8074.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such business as the Advertisement may require, for each subsequent one. Any advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in cash language.

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

## THE DAILY BEE.

Subscription by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

*THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1856.*

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

### AN ALMS-HOUSE.

OUR city swarms with mendicants. We have them of every degree and every variety —from the shabby genteel beggar, who looks imploringly at the passer-by, but is ashamed to solicit alms, and awaits the spontaneous offering of charity, to the parthenieux and impudent pensioner on the public bounty, who wheels forth a well combed lazaron, or tramps about in carefully arranged rags, with a borrowed infant in her arms. That many of these are impostors is unquestionable, and the benevolently disposed are perplexed how to distinguish between real and pretended misery, and either give indiscriminately, thus often pampering fraud, or withhold altogether, thus often neglecting the suffering and hungry. There is, however, one class of claimants on our sympathies, whose infirmity is such as irresistibly to appeal to the kindliest sentiments. We mean the blind. Passing along Canal street a day or two ago, we remarked three blind men stationed at as many corners—men in whom "the drop serene" had really "obscured the visual ray;" and whose opaque and sightless balls proved too truly that to them the blessing of light was denied forever. We noticed one in particular who had ingeniously placed himself in front of MAUMUS's confectionery establishment, as if to remind the ladies who throng that fashionable resort, that are they satisfy their daily appetite with delicate cates, and delicious comfits, they might spare from the superfluity of their small change wherewithal to relieve his necessities. In this instance, too, it so happened that this blind mendicant was a most unpleasant object to look upon, so that we should not wonder if the sight of him often sufficed to extinguish all taste for MAUMUS's saccharine luxuries.

Witnessing these spectacles, we were naturally reminded of the late JUDAH TORNO's magnificent bequest of eighty thousand dollars to the city of New Orleans, for the express purpose of erecting an Alms-house—a place for infirmity and destitution, and we marvelled that the benevolent intentions of this lamented worthy guide had not yet been carried into effect. It appears that two years have elapsed since the demise of the testator; that the property of the deceased has been sold, and its value in the amount of the bequest placed in trust of the proper authorities. It appears further that Mr. SEAWELL, in his anxiety to contribute somewhat to the noble legacy of his friend, has donated a spacious place of ground in the Third District, to the city, upon which it is proposed to construct the Alms-house. A Commission of Commissioners have been chosen by the Council, and now the question arises, why do they not proceed as rapidly as possible to build the establishment, apply it to the object for which it is designed, and relieve New Orleans from a crowd of lazzaroni who daily infest its streets, and importune its citizens?

We learn from conversation with one of the Commissioners that the ground presented by Mr. SEAWELL is subject to an unexpired lease having eighteen months to run; but this lease can be purchased for about two thousand dollars. We are of opinion that the Commissioners of the Alms-house would confer a public benefit by extinguishing the lease, and contracting forthwith for the erection of suitable buildings. The amount required for securing the ground is certainly far less than would be needed to purchase a lot of sufficient dimensions, and would leave the original capital nearly intact. Besides, the question is one of urgency. Mr. TORNO doubtless bequeathed eighty thousand dollars for an Alms-house, because he saw that our city was suffering from the pestilential influx of destitute foreigners—the curse of European capitals—and desired that the money in his adoption should be protected from this vicious, useless and non-productive element of population. Were he now alive, he would perceive that the evil has been greatly multiplied, and that every year renders it more disagreeable and annoying. We put it to the good sense of the Commissioners, if it is not far better to invest a fortieth part of the bequest in securing the early completion of an Alms-house, than by waiting a year and a half longer, to subject our citizens to those constant and importunate appeals—one-half of which are frivolous or fraudulent.

It is almost superfluous to add that an Alms-house would operate as an effectual check to street mendicancy. The able-bodied will be made to work for their bread, but will not be suffered to beg, while the infirm, the lame, the halt and the blind, will be duly cared for. It will be out of their way, too, to come amongst us for the purpose of speculating in private charity. When they find that they are not allowed to ply their trade with impunity, but are offered the alternative between honest labor and its rewards, or the pains and penalties of vagrancy, they will speedily seek a more congenial sphere for their operations. Give us an Alms-house at once we say, and let New Orleans cease to bear the slightest resemblance to Naples.

We are under obligations to Hon. G. EVERIS, Jr. for interesting public documents.

SALE OF FIFTY PLANTATION SLAVES.—We call the special attention of the cotton and sugar planters to a sale of fifty plantation hands,—among them a carpenter,—which will take place to-day, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, by N. Vignie, Esq., auctioneer. The sale is without any limit, and the terms very liberal—twelve months' credit, without mortgage as security. Said slaves can be examined this morning at 10 o'clock at the auctioneer's room, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley.

LYCEUM LECTURES.—Dr. B. A. Gould delivers, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Lyceum Hall, his promised lecture on the "Relations of Astronomy to the other sciences." The subject embraces within its scope a comprehensive and fruitful field, in which the learned and eloquent lecturer will glean a noble harvest. We hope to see the Hall crowded.

The Milwaukie *American* furnishes the particulars of the defalcation of Edward H. Janssen, late treasurer of Wisconsin, previously announced by telegraphic despatch. The amount is variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand dollars. The amount supposed to be in his hands at the time of the expiration of office was about $57,000. He paid to his successor, Mr. Keuhn, $17,987 57. Mr. Janssen, it is said, has property to the amount of about $70,000, and his assistant, Mr. Seaver, has made an assignment to the State of some $10,000 worth of property. This, with his surety, will secure the State from loss.

On Saturday week the steamship *Star of the West* sailed from New York for San Juan de Nicaragua, having on board three hundred filibusters as passengers for Nicaragua, where they purpose joining General Walker's already large and rapidly increasing military force of Anglo-Americans. They all had tickets, and consequently when the United States Marshal went on board to examine the vessel, he could do nothing, as the manifest was all right, and these men were in the guise of ordinary passengers. An immense crowd was assembled on the wharf to witness their departure.

A motion was made a few days ago in the State Senate to inquire into the vote cast for and against the removal of the Seat of Government. The author of the motion was Mr. HENRY SY. PATE. We are particular in stating this, as we notice that the motion has been erroneously ascribed to one of his colleagues.

Gen. CASS has so far recovered from the effects of his recent accident, that he was expected to resume his seat in the Senate in the course of a week.

The Edinburgh *Express* reports that the fifth volume of Mr. Macaulay's "History of England" has been committed to the printer.

The woolen factory of Hazard, Slade & Hawley, at Walcoteville, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $20,000—insurance, $24,000.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR—*By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.* Morgan P. Ash, Parish Surveyor in and for the parish of St. Helena, (recess appointment of Governor Robert).

Prosper Garvin, Keeper of the State Arsenal in the city of New Orleans, (appointed by Governor Wickliffe.)

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—On Saturday night week the house of Levi Pledger, six or seven miles west of Wash Hill, Cass county, Georgia, and Mr. P. and a grown-up daughter perished in the flames. Another daughter and a hired man were quite badly burnt (their escape), and lost all. The former was so badly burnt, and frozen afterward, that her recovery is considered doubtful, and the man is a cripple for life if she survives her injuries.

## By Telegraph.

*Transcribed to the Picayune Office.*

[By the National Line.]

### LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Bloody Removal Addition.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 19.—Senate. The address for the removal of Sheriff Hugg passed the Senate by a vote of 19 to 12. Absurdo.

A bill providing for the payment of the debt of Jefferson City passed. Also, one incorporating the Pioneer Fire Company of said city—besides a great number of bills from the House.

HOUSE.—A bill fixing the salary of the Superintendent of Public Education at $2500.

Mr. Gordon reported a bill creating additional Sheriffs in the Parish of Orleans. Referred.

A bill cutting down the charges of the Harbor Master from three to one and a half cents per ton, passed unanimously.

A bill providing that the Port Warden shall receive five dollars for every vessel arriving at the Port of New Orleans, when called upon to visit such vessel, also passed unanimously.

[By the Southern Line.]

### FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived with havana dates to the 15th. She brings no news of importance. The markets are unchanged.

NO TIDINGS OF THE PACIFIC.

HALIFAX, Feb. 19.—*The propeller Arctic*, in search of the missing steamer *Pacific*, has arrived at this port. She has no tidings of the *Pacific*.

### FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, as Governor of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Land Commissioner has signed Col. Fremont's warrant for the Mariposa tract in California.

### NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Our Cotton market is firm. Flour is lower; Ohio is quoted at $6 12½. Corn has declined, and is quoted at 78 cents.

### NATIONAL COUNCIL.

*SOME SQUABBLING.*

Admission of the Louisiana Delegation.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The National American Council convened in this city to-day.

The Louisiana delegation was admitted by a vote of 66 to 50—objection having been raised on account of the non-recognition of the Catholic test by the State Council of Louisiana.

A warm debate in regard to the contested seats from Pennsylvania terminated in the admission of that set of delegates ignoring the 12th section of the National platform, by a vote of 84 to 55.

This has caused bitter feelings on the part of the Southern members.

### Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1856.

The votes which have been given by members of the House for a printer, show more clearly than anything which has yet taken place here, the disjointed and disunited condition of that body. Who would have supposed that the mere election of a printer could have occupied the House a week or more, and blocked all progress in business for that time? Yet such is the fact, and a more humiliating fact it is. Why has it been so? In the first place, that position is thought to be a money-making one. Large sums are absorbed ideas are entertained in regard to the profits of the public printing; in the next place, as there is no party in the House save the Democratic party, the enormous patronage made by those who were called together as anti-Administration men, has but a comparatively slight power in concentrating members upon the nominee, and especially such as desire to serve some editor at home who may have rendered them the service, essential service, and who think that a matter out of which such immense profits are to be realized, should be thrown into what the law terms public patronage, or a common fund, out of which all shall have a pro rata share. Hence you will observe that a great number of persons have been voted for for public printer, almost all of whom having had understandings or agreements with other parties to have their friends voted for. The number of persons said to be interested in the success of Mr. Werdell, the Democratic nominee, is very large, and includes men of all shades of politics—Democrats, old-line Whigs, Americans, and bitter anti-Americans. Report says that large sums of money have been promised to some body, or some bodies, in case of his election; but what truth there may be, if any, in these rumors—which, if true, would indicate a most disgraceful corrupt state of things here—I am unable even to guess.

Mr. Forney, who was nominated by the anti-Administration caucus, is charged by some with being a Democrat, but was strongly from the caucus, with being a very black colored republican—so dark that they will not vote for him. Others perceive that he has associated with Mr. Giddings, and the Cincinnati *Gazette*, whose republican principles and anti-American feelings are altogether too strong for them, and have so many who voted for Mr. Banks have refused to vote for Follett for printer. This may seem very strange to you, but the fact is so, never the less. I shall not undertake to give an explanation of the fact, because I feel quite incompetent to do so to the comprehension of your readers.

But the Banks portion of the members are not the only ones who have acted together heretofore, who now seem to differ. The Americans have also divided and scattered; some have voted for Farnham, some for Sargent, some for Pennington, some for Wendell, and some for others; and many of them have also voted for nearly all these persons, except Wendell, scattering their votes here and there.

The London *Times* takes ground against the British government on the Central American question. It quotes the language of Mr. Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and gives our construction to it instead of that of Lords Palmerston and Clarendon. It also complains of the abandonment of the miserable Mosquito protectorate, the island of Ruatan, and even the Bay Islands, which it says, "are of superlative and ludicrously disproportioned," says the *Times*, "to the dimensions of the interests engaged in it."

The discussion upon this question was continued in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Wilson. When he concluded, Mr. Mason expressed his regret that the subject had been debated in the Senate while negotiations in regard to it are still pending, and he hoped the further discussion would be postponed to an indefinite period, at least after Mr. Clayton shall have addressed the Senate upon it, as it was understood he intended to do. Mr. Butler concurred in this view of the subject.

Mr. Biggs submitted a resolution to proceed now to the election of officers of the Senate, and that they should be elected at the commencement of every Congress. To the credit of the Senate the resolution was laid indefinitely on the table.

The House to-day elected Mr. Wendell, the Democratic nominee, Public Printer. If the quarter that is rumored be true, corruption, bargain and sale, truck and dicker, have carried the day, and men are not quite as pure as the angels in heaven. I hope it is all a lie, but do not believe it. The only thing I know that is, that the anti-Administration men are but a mere militia company, without officers, all captains and no privates, without order, object, discipline, faith, fidelity, confidence, or anything else that usually binds men together, and enables them to act in a body. There were six or eight persons voted for on the opposition side, while the Democrats stood faithfully to their candidate, and many members among those who voted for Fuller and for Banks, went over to Wendell.

The Speaker afterwards announced the committees to the House. They are such as were generally looked for. Campbell, of Ohio, is chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and consequently leader in the House; Pennington, of Foreign Relations; Grow, of Pa., on Territories; Washburn, of Me., on Elections, and Washburn, of Ill., on Commerce; Meacham, of Vt., on the District of Columbia.

We have another "cold spell."

MAISON ROUGE.

### Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—SENATE.—The annual report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey was submitted.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill providing for an overland mail from some point on the Mississippi river to San Francisco.

The Senate then proceeded to discuss the motion of the Naval Board, and adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, was appointed a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, in place of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, who declined serving.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, the President's Message was referred to the committees of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from citizens of Reader, concerning the seat of Mr. Whitfield, delegate from Kansas. It was read and referred to the Committee on Elections, together with other memorials, contesting seats of Allen of Illinois, Gallegos of New Mexico, and Bustis of Louisiana.

The special message of the President on Kansas affairs was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House adjourned until Monday.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—*Five Children Burned to Death.*—About 1 o'clock, on Friday night, the 24th ult., the house of Mr. A. McFarland, on the Cayuga road, about eight miles below Lewis, was surrounded by fire, and with it his whole family of five children, were burned to death. The eldest one about nine years of age, the two youngest being twins of twenty months. The other two, at the time, were out at the burning building; they made every effort to rescue their children, but the house was all in a blaze and broke in three minutes, but were not with a stream of fire, and in less than ten minutes from the time the whole building was level with the ground.—Just at this time, the parents (who had been on a visit to a sick neighbor) arrived in the vicinity of what was, ten hours before, their peaceful and happy home, and it was not until two hours afterwards that a few charred and bloody remains, their bloody barrier gone, as all that remained of their five bloody children.

The agony of the bereaved parents is only approached by the fearful calamity. It is doubtful if the father will survive it. He went out to assist a neighbor, who was sick, on an adjacent farm, and left his family in the house. When the fire was discovered, he was unable to get back, and the house was burned to the ground before the return of the father to the house. We trust the severe and distinct providence may not be a salutary warning.—*Long Point (C. W.) Advertiser.*

### Will History be Impartial?

Extracts from letters from the United States, Canada, and Cuba, by the Hon. Mial Ignatius Morgan, of Louisiana.

"There is certainly great beauty and refinement of feature among the ladies of the south, but it is accompanied by a fragility of form and a nervous tension of the system. As far as I can judge at present, this is being partly by hereditary causes, partly to actual habits. The excitement of society probably all constitutional delicacy upon the children of parents so easily excited, and the neglect of physical education and pursuits of the young of the last and present generation, unfavorable to out-of-door interests and amusements, do not harden and strengthen the nerves and muscles.

"I am already tempted to controvert the assertion of American ladies, that their generally delicate health is to be attributed to climate. They may have severer winters and warmer summers than ours, but these are accompanied by the advantages of less damp, and of brighter sunshine. I have not had as hour yet warm for exercise during any part of the day, for though the sun is brighter, it does not always beam so seriously as with us. The climate of Massachusetts seems to me a charming one, and I believe another generation will discover its merits, because it entertains hopes that the children now growing up will acquire more healthy habits. The evil I am speaking of cannot be remedied in a day; and I find American ladies are at this moment so little informed with regard to natural productions, and so unfitted for country pursuits, that their ignorance of these matters is at once the evil decree and the cause of their lack of physical strength."

FASHIONABLE SOCIETY IN NEW YORK.

"People here are not at all less exclusive than in London; only the difference in rank and wealth are evinced by more minute and elaborate attention to dress, and to trifling conventionalities, than with us. I have been surprised to hear some men of business, but of wealth, assert that cultivation of the fine arts is a proof of national effeminacy!—American ladies bestow those hours of leisure which English women of the same class give to drawing, to the study of nature and to mental cultivation, almost wholly on personal adornment. Although it may be admitted, that owing to the bad training of their servants, ladies on this side of the Atlantic are compelled to look closely into the details of domestic economy, yet it is odd that they generally are far less competent to the performance of every-day and sick-room duties than the daughters of our noblest houses in Great Britain; and so long as girls here devote a whole hour for every ten minutes allowed by us to the toilet, they have no right to make domestic affairs an excuse for want of general information. Of course there are brilliant exceptions; but I fear the national character of women in the United States more resembles that of self-indulgent Asiatics than of energetic Anglo-Saxons. And, as far as I can judge, their children are not being reared in better habits. Human nature is prone to extremes; and these facts explain why some individuals desirous of improvement have fallen into the opposite imitation of manly character, instead of cultivating feminine duties."

### BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

"In December last Miss Murray came southward. At Baltimore she finds the relation of mistress and servant to possess "a more agreeable aspect than at the North, where it is commonly characterized by complaints and annoyance on the one side, and saucy indifference on the other." Here also she meets some Southern ladies, "whose voices and manner of speaking are more refined and graceful" than those of the other States she had visited. At Washington, at Willard's Hotel, she finds in the evening dancing going on very merrily in the ladies' room. "the ladies all in *demi-toilette*." This remark is made by her, and "I see so generally the absurd flaunting style of dress so remarkable at New York."

THE WOMEN GENERALLY.

"In this country, I hear that 'though it has no queen, *all the women are queens*.' I should rather call them playthings—dolls, dressed and lifted up and set down or unwilling to help themselves or others; and while in England have nearly cast aside arts of the toilet worthy only of dolls, I find that black, brown, false blooms, false hair, false everything!—not always, but too frequently. Dress in America, as in Italy, generally is in full of extravagance and artificiality; and while women show such a want of reliance upon their native powers of pleasing, their influence in society will be more nominal than real."

BLACK AND WHITE.

"At one of the railway stations I watched a young and intelligent-looking black man, considerably beyond boyhood, perseveringly keeping up a kind of Highland fling over a number of small pieces of iron, which all the rest of a white child from four to six years of age. I began to doubt whether they ever grow mentally above that age. They are precocious children, being so imitative; they soon cease, come to a stand-still, and advance no further." Hit the nigger in the middle of his myth, but Topsy a reality. I mean to go and see a sale of slaves; my wish is to judge the subject fairly in all its bearings, that I may be trusted to do even by Abolitionists: for early prejudices and my national and acquired feelings are certainly opposed to slavery; but if countenances are 'history as well as prophecy,' the national expression of faces in the North, as contrasted with those of the South, tell a strange, and to me an unexpected story, as regards the greatest happiness principle of the greatest number!

"Of course it must be borne in mind that no rules are without exception; but, oh! the haggard, anxious, melancholy, restless, sickly, hopeless look of the faces of the Northern States—in the railroad cars, on the steamboats, in the saloons, and particularly in the ladies! Where is the beauty of texture and complexion, with hardly any individuality of character. Nothing like simplicity; even among children after ten years of age—hot-house, forced, impetuous beings; the *almighty dollar* the incentive and only guide to activity and appreciation. Women are that the husband may be rich, and that they may spend it in dress and ostentation; and the men like that their wives should appear as women, and that they rule well or ill, or at all; yet it is certain that I have made the acquaintance, and that I value the friendship of superior women in the North, and if I should be thought to have expressed myself with too much severity, I appeal to the charity of my judgment; and being American cousins, they have the Anglo-Saxon love of truth, and will not spurn her even in an unveiled form, or receive her ungracefully even when she is presented. I have reason to speak gratefully, and warmly do I feel, and anxiously do I venture these observations, which will, I fear, even hasish and ungraceful. I do not yet know much of the Southern ladies; but from Washington to this place I have been struck by a general improvement of countenance and manner in the white race, and this in spite of the horrors which accompany the misuse of tobacco. If the gentlemen of this part of the country would only acquire habits of self control and decency in this matter, they would indeed become the *Prince Chesterfieldes* of the United States, as their hills and valleys may prove the storehouses and gardens of the Union."

SOCIAL LIFE AT CHARLESTON.

At Charleston she sees still further reason to be pleased with social life at the South:

"My pleasant Washington friend called and took me to little dancing party, at house of one of his married daughters, where I saw young ladies more natural, and more gracefully and simply attired, than in the Northern States; both the tone of voice and the choice of words and pronunciation are much more like old England than Lowell, or the Northern States; the habits simpler and more unostentatious, and the dress of every-day wear is suitable and gentlewoman-like, instead of being, as in the North, unpleasantly stiff, and extravagant; the young women plastering their hair, and wearing silks fit for their grandmothers, and the husbands spending hours in repairing the ravages of time, by studious artificial contrivances, which, after all, make themselves evident to the most superficial observers."

THE OPINION OF A LADY FROM CHICAGO.

"Before leaving the *Reindeer* steamer I had some conversation with a sensible lady from Chicago, who regretted the way in which the great majority of American young women are sacrificing health to vanity. She agrees that it is not so much climate as bad management which crowds the cemeteries with early victims. As she said, the loss of health in society is interesting, and young ladies almost cultivate ill-health! She told me that, standing at her own door one morning, she observed three girls between twelve and fourteen passing to school; it was damp weather, these children were lightly and shortly clothed, with thin silk slippers, to set off their feet to advantage—instead of good substantial boots. These kind of absurdities are common in the United States. I have heard on a reason why ladies travelling alone must be extravagantly dressed; without that precaution, they meet with no attention and little civility—decidedly much less than in any other country. So here it is not as women, but as *ladies*, they are to be cared for!—and this in democratic America!"

CALES CURRING RAPPED OVER THE KNUCKLES.

"I am sorry to find a considerable party in the United States advocate the principle of 'doing evil that good may come,' as regards their own country; and Mr. Cushing, the Attorney-General of the States, informed me, without circumlocution, speaking of the European way, that the Turks being *giaurs*, and a neighbour being necessary for the Russians, it was perfectly right and proper that the latter should devour the former. If it be possible for republicans to be in the pay of despotisms, I should imagine this gentleman must be one of the favored emissaries of the Emperor Nicholas."

THE NEW OCEAN SENSATION.—A few days ago we published some account of a banquet on board the new Cunard steamship *Persia*, in the course of which Capt. Comstock, of the Collins line, took occasion to speak in the highest terms of commendation in regard to the noble vessel which was at once the pride and the scene of their festivities. Subsequently, at another entertainment, Mr. Dean and Curtis, who presided, made of the Collins steamers in highly complimentary terms. He said "he would admit that they had shown the Cunard Company how to build fast ships; but at this time, the parents (who had been on a visit to a sick relative) arrived in the vicinity of what was, ten hours before, their peaceful and happy home, and it was not until two hours afterwards that a few charred and bloody remains, their bloody barrier gone, as all that remained of their five bloody children.

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OLD ACE.—A free colored woman named Jane Clark died at No. 14 Governor street, last day, at the advanced age of 105. She deceased was a native of the island of St. Domingo.

Mr. Blood.

Before Judge of this morning, under the head of "Criminal Court," we published an article of "Alleged Swindling," in which it appears that James Blanchard obtained goods from James Blood, under false pretences, and absconded. This assertion I deny to be false. He obtained goods from Mr. Perkins, I was present when he made the purchase, I have no connection or sympathy with my part of the business, and I know the fact, as I can prove. The hasty determination of Mr. Perkins to institute an action in defamation and has a tendency to injure my character in this community, in which I am well known. You will, therefore, by inserting this letter

Your obt. servant.

JOHN H. BLOOD.

Feb 20 3t

LEWIS CUSSING, DALLAS, Ala.—The attention of twenty is called to the sale of Lewis Cussing, Dallas, Ala., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at M. Peyton's in Co. 8 section room No. 28 Old Levee street. Feb 20 2t

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### The Great Bonchas Remedy.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ "Every mother should have a bottle in her house handy in case of accidents to the children."

BREEDENSOPS RUSSIA SALVE.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a cure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Scald Head, Mentic Rash, Pustules, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Windburn, Skin Diseases, Fine Hives, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Stubbed Digs, Sore Nose, Warts and Fresh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest material, from a recipe brought from Russia—of artist as growing in that country—and the Proprietors have letters from all classes of consumers, Physicians, Sea Captains, Nurses, and others who have used it for themselves, and recommended it to others. BREEDENSOPS RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 cents a box.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

feb20-Saw-1y 81 and 101 Chartres st.

### The Reign of Terror.

In this wonderful age, Art lays her master touches on almost everything. The coffinge over we and the tombs we tread on are fashioned by Art. Art wind the railway through the mountains and the mad make her machines of wood and iron to act as if they were living creatures, as I can prove. The hasty determination of Mr. Perkins to institute an action in defamation and has a tendency to injure my character in this community, in which I am well known. You will, therefore, by inserting this letter

Your obt. servant.

JOHN H. BLOOD.

Feb 20 3t

LEWIS CUSSING, DALLAS, Ala.—The attention of twenty is called to the sale of Lewis Cussing, Dallas, Ala., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at M. Peyton's in Co. 8 section room No. 28 Old Levee street. Feb 20 2t

SHEPHERD, OSBORN AND HOGLAND.—Notice is hereby given that Shepherd, Osborn and Hogland, New Orleans, have this week at Bonner's Commercial College, his Chalet street. There are special Professors for each language. See advertisement.

### The Great Bonchas Remedy.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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### CONTINENTAL GUARDS.

Meeting of the Honorary Members.

*Postponed 14, 1856.*

At a called meeting of the Honorary Members of the Continental Guards, held this day, Gen. John L. Lewis was unanimously elected President, and O. Dubuzy, Secretary.

Addresses in favor of the Present Cont. Guards were made by Messrs. Lewis, Dubuzy, Gen. Shaler, Col. Chas. Jones, Capt. Chas. Jones, Capt. Chas. Jones, Capt