The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 18, 1860

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at 45 and 47 Old Levee, boots, shoes and brogans; also, at same time and place, an invoice.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at 28 Carondelet street, foreign and American dry goods.

By C. E. Furstall, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a valuable store, three-story dwelling on Bourbon street, fancy articles, sounds, marbleized, &c.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a lot of ground fronting Marigny canal promenade; also, at same time and place, one-story dwelling on Dauphine street, near Chalmette; also, at same time and place, the new Eagle U. S. Bonded Warehouse, No. 3, fronting the Levee.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Hotel, a brick, stucco and house servant.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, 28 Carondelet street, French jaconet, Cantoon flannel, Mandell spring skirts.

By C. E. Furstall, at the St. Louis Exchange, all the property of the late Raymond Polanco, together with bank stocks.

A CENSURABLE PROJECT.

Under the specious but deceptive title of an act for the restrainment and prohibition of the practice of gambling, Mr. HAINES, of the Louisiana House of Representatives, has introduced a bill which in reality proposes to license gaming-houses, and thereby to enable the State to draw a portion of its revenue from, inherited and legalized vice. The bill, which we publish yesterday in extenso, is little more than a revamp of a dozen similar propositions regularly introduced into the General Assembly every since the memorable year 1836, when the intrepid and indefatigable LARRY MOORE succeeded in obtaining the repeal of the law licensing gambling houses, and to the credit of the Legislature, be it added, just as regularly rejected. Our Baton Rouge correspondent has taken very numerous pains to telegraph the preamble and minor one section of Mr HAINES's bill, as they contain nothing novel, nothing either in the preface to the project or in the various clauses, beyond the stale, hackneyed and oft-repeated fallacies advanced by those who favor the renewal of the abominable system of protecting and privileging the gaming table.

We have never yet heard an argument in favor of licensing gambling that would stand a moment's careful investigation. We might be content to dismiss the subject with the simple observation that it ill becomes a comparatively youthful city of the American republic to sanction by legalized a practice deemed so odious, dangerous and demoralizing that even the populous capitals of the Old World have suppressed it. In France and England and Italy public gambling houses are prohibited. The imperial sovereign of a petty German principality is the only European potentate who yet ventures to derive an income from the unhallowed passions and insatiable lusts of human nature. But although this view of the question be deemed inconclusive, we are prepared to demonstrate that the reasons alleged in favor of the proposition are utterly fallacious, and that neither in religion, sound morals, nor good policy can it receive any substantial support.

We need scarcely say that upon the plain principle of duty, the Legislature has no right to encourage vice. It is no more privileged to license gambling than prostitution, adultery, or murder. Its efforts should be directed to the restraint, not the legalization of vice. Tell us not that because certain persons will gamble the State should regulate the practice, and allow public houses to be thrown open as lures to the unsuspecting, unwary and innocent. The argument is worthless. Evil under no circumstances should be shielded, permitted or licensed. If it be of such a character that, like private slander, licentiousness, &c., it cannot well be reached by the law, at least let it not be made public and potent by solemn edict. We suppose it is confessedly impossible to prevent individuals from playing cards, and hence, in these enlightened days, no legislative body ever stultifies itself by efforts to do so. But bunking games, open to all, and to which the banker is literally the spider, and those who play against him are the dies caught in his net, and doomed to destruction, are justly prohibited, and may be entirely suppressed by the exertions of an active police. The present enactments are all sufficient for the purpose, if properly enforced.

One of the most plausible and yet most unsound of the various reasons urged in favor of licensing gambling is that 'there is as much play now as there would be then, with the difference that in the one case the victims are mainly cheated out of their money, while in the other the bank is compelled to conduct the game fairly. There is no truth whatever in these flippant assertions. We deny that gambling is one tenth as common now as it was when it was licensed by law. Prior to 1836 these dens of infamy were encumbered on our principal streets. Playing with an eight, and with the constant click of gold and silver to be heard upon the side walk, the fascination to the passer by was often irresistible. He entered one of those palaces of gilded vice and found a table laden with a sumptuous feast, and the sparkling wines of France and Germany tempting him to indulge. The attraction was perpetual and permanent. Thousands who had never touched cards—the young, the prudent—were subjected night and day to the infernal banement, until at length they yielded, and descended step by step the deep abyss of ruin and despair. Such was gambling then. How is it now? It is banished from our thoroughfares; it skulks away into obscure and remote corners; it ceases to exercise its potent witchery publicly. Those whose passion can only be appeased at the card table must seek it diligently and then stealthily and not carelessly, as it were, thread the purlieus whose conduct to the faro bank or roulette table. The hosts of young men in whom the vice has made no lodgment, or in whom it lies dormant and harmless, unexposed to constant importunate never think of such places as gambling houses, and thus escape the disheartening and debasing influence. Would our law givers re-establish the pandemonium which was wont formerly to engulf whole hecatombs of victims? God forbid!

We call on our city delegation to combat the monstrous project, let them ascertain the Legislature that nineteen-twentieths of the population of New Orleans are vehemently opposed it—that they are horrified at the idea of grafting another loul and festering blight upon those vicious moral propensities which already flourish in rank luxuriance amongst us. Let it not be said to the eternal disgrace of Louisiana that she is the only confederacy in our broad Union whilst traffics with the bad passions of her citizens, and compromises with vice by allowing it an ample scope—for a consideration. Better far that the Exchequer of the State should remain empty than to fill it with the polluted gold derived from such a source. In the name of the young men of our city—of the mothers who would rather prepare them for the grave than witness their social and moral degradation, we entreat the General Assembly to reject the bill.

NEW DRUG STORE.—That well-known and able chemist, J. B. Avegno, has established a drug store at No 68 St Peter street, and will keep constantly on hand pure medicinal preparations. Mr. Avegno is not only a good compounder of apothecary, but an estimable citizen and excellent man.

Our thanks are due Messrs Theard and Patterson, of the House of Representatives, for public documents.

Sales at the St Louis Exchange, by N Vignie, Auctioneer:

That valuable warehouse situated in the Third District, and known as the New Eagle Bonded Warehouse, leased at $3,000 per annum. The sale is positive, on account of a dissolution of copartnership.

Comfortable dwelling-house on Bourbon street, next above ——.

Several house servants, cooks, washers and ironers. See advertisements.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of boots, shoes and brogans to-day, (this THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the storerooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms liberal, as ads.

The particular attention of the trade in general is earnestly requested to the sale of an assortment of fancy articles, consisting in part of necklaces, bracelets, belts, cemetery baskets, hard woods, soaps, &c., which will take place TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Francis Fernandez's auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 134. See advertisement.

FRENCH JACONETS, CANTON MATTING, &c.—The particular attention of city and country buyers is called to the unreserved sale of foreign and American dry goods, by Vincent & Co., THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 28 Carondelet street.

The Empress of France recently made a bet that she would appear at Court without hoops. When she made her appearance her husband was startled to find no change in the amplitude of her dress. But she won her bet, nevertheless, for she had put on eighteen petticoats, each one shorter and shorter, until the effect was the same as with hoops! It is said the despot laughed louder and louder when he has done about the envoy d'état of December.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Further European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

Central Italy Annexed to Sardinia.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The steamship Kangaroo, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, has arrived at this port.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 1st inst., and touched at Queenstown on the following day.

Her commercial advices have been fully anticipated by the Bohemian at Portland and the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

The Kangaroo, however, brings the following telegram from London, received at the moment of sailing, which was not communicated by the previous arrivals:

ITALIAN AFFAIRS

LONDON, February 2.—A telegram has just been received from Brussels, which states that *Le Nord*, the Russian official journal, announces in this morning's issue that special couriers left London and Paris on Monday with important dispatches to their respective representatives at Turin.

Le Nord states that these dispatches convey instructions to the representatives of France and England, directing them to state to the King of Sardinia that the Governments of France and England are no objections to the annexation of Central Italy becoming a *fait accompli*.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, February 17. In the House yesterday, Mr M'ynard introduced a resolution to provide for the more effectual rendition of fugitives from justice, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Maynard also offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency and practicability of a convention between the United States and Mexico for the regulation of the operations of commerce, and especially to secure unrestricted personal and personal intercourse between the United States and Cuba. The resolution was adopted.

A bill was introduced granting the people of Utah the privilege of electing all their own officers.

A bill was also introduced providing for the appointment of all Postmasters by the people.

Mr. Morris also offered a resolution proposing to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the tariff system in the various navy yards.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of opening negotiations with the British Government for the purchase of the British North American Provinces.

Mr. Craig, of Missouri, introduced a bill providing for repealing the tariff of 1846, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill providing for the construction of a railroad or roads from the Mississippi river to the Pacific.

Messrs. Scott and Phelps also each introduced a Kansas bill, similar to the one introduced by Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Hamilton offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of substituting direct taxation for the tariff system. Adjourned.

Important from Washington.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FOR MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—It is stated upon reliable authority that the Juarez Government of Mexico has accepted the proffered services of several thousand American volunteers, and has agreed to settle their large claims for land in several of the Mexican States.

ANOTHER SHAM FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—Mr Alvord, of Michigan, and Mr Leseille, of South Carolina, both officers of the House, had a personal difficulty yesterday, and were about to resort to pistols and coffee, but by the interference of friends, the affair was amicably settled.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The Senate yesterday, in executive session, confirmed the appointment of Mr Denver as Register, and Mr Lapsley as Receiver of the public money of the Land Office at Natchitoches.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING DISCLOSURES.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—Mr Rowe, of the *Congressional Globe* printing office, testified before the special committee appointed to inquire into the charges of fraud against the Superintendent of Printing, that Mr Ritchie, of the *Union*, was employed by the public printer to do Congressional printing. Mr Bowman in acting as risk or responsibility in the matter, while Mr Rives did all the work at his own expense and risk.

THE VANDERBILT AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, February 17. Some of the morning papers report that the new proposition of Commodore Vanderbilt to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, includes the sale of his Pacific steamers to that company for the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, in the stock of said company, with the understanding that Vanderbilt is to perform the service required on the Atlantic side, while the Pacific Mail Company is to perform the service on the Pacific side of the Isthmus. Commodore Vanderbilt and his friends, however, deny that such an arrangement has been proposed.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

It is positively stated that the Pennsylvania delegates to the Charleston Convention will support Vice President Breckinridge as their first choice for the Presidency.

PARAGUAY TREATY.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the treaty recently concluded between the United States and the Government of Paraguay.

ST LOUIS MARKETS.

ST LOUIS, February 16. The Flour market is dull, superfine Flour is quoted at $5 80 per barrel. Yellow Corn is quoted at 38c per bushel. White Corn is quoted at 40c. Wheat is quoted at $1 25 to $1 30 per bushel, the latter rate for choice. Pork is dull and declining. Whisky is quoted at 22c. Western Mess Pork is quoted at $17 75. Hemp is quoted at $120. Tobacco is quoted at 5@8 to 6.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The circular of Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co. to the Prince Albert reports the Flour market dull and declining. Corn is dull. Inferior Canal Corn has given yellow at 31s 6d to 32s 6d. They report Pork closed firm at 80s. Old Dry-salted Lard 53s to 53s 6d. Refined Sugars closed firm; quiet yellow at 31s 6d to 32s 6d. They report Pork closed firm at 80s. Old Dry-salted Lard 53s to 53s 6d. Refined Sugars declined 1s, and is declining the week. They report Coffee closed steady, the quotations of last week being generally well maintained.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London money market at the close of the week was slightly more stringent. The Amsterdam steamer took out a million, but the pressure remained generally unaltered.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

BATON ROUGE, February 17.—In the House of Representatives yesterday the bill providing for closing Bayou Plaquemines was called up. The bill was lost by a vote of fifty two nays to nineteen yeas.

The House of Representatives met at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr Landsay introduced a bill to amend the act relative to the sale of the public lands. It amends section 14 of act 280, approved on the 19th of March, 1857.

The bill reads as follows:

That the land office at the place where it ought to add, for any public schoolhouse belonging to the city of New Orleans or parish of Orleans, shall be used upon election poll in the parish of Orleans. But said board is hereby authorized to designate, for the purpose, any other building in the city of New Orleans, or, if necessary, to rent a room or building for the occasion. Section two of this act is to be put in full force from and after its passage. The bill was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Briggs introduced a bill to incorporate the Orleans Academy of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Gardere presented a memorial from several of bankers of New Orleans asking the same amendments to the law regulating free banking corporations in the city of New Orleans. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to provide for clearing out certain obstructions to navigation on Bayou Teche, between the city of New Iberia and the Gulf of Mexico. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Talbot introduced a bill to authorize Pierre Gillispeau and John M. Brook to enter certain land.

The bill providing for the prohibition of holding elections in certain places was passed by the Senate.

Mr. Loughboro, on behalf of the Committee on Public Education, reported by substitute on the bill relative to establishing a Normal School Department in the public High School of New Orleans.

Mr. Shadburne, on behalf of the Committee on Public Works, reported favorably the bill to define powers to regulate the duties of the Board of Public Works.

He reported unfavorably the bill to purchase the regular of a map of West Baton Rouge and other parishes.

Mr. Goeple, on behalf of the Committee on Judiciary, reported unfavorably the following bills:

The bill providing a place for making contestable sales.

The bill relative to the prescription of judgments.

The bill to repeal article 35,110 of the Civil Code.

The bill to provide for the organization of three Superior Courts and to define their jurisdictions.

The bill amending the 34th section of the bill consolidating New Orleans and to provide for its government affairs.

He reported back without any action the joint resolution in reference to printing in the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

The Committee on Judiciary reported favorably on the bill providing for the incorporation of Trial Fire Company of New Orleans.

Also on the bill relative to District Judges.

Also on the bill to enforce the better attendance of witnesses.

The majority of the committee agreed on the bill for fixing the salaries of Judges in the District Courts of New Orleans.

Mr. Solomon reported on the resolution in reference to the University of Louisiana for further action at some future day.

Mr. Smith offered a joint resolution requiring the Board of Public Works to cause certain examinations and surveys to be made in Rapides parish. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Hunt introduced a bill relative to the law of evidence. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also a bill authorizing the different parish recorders to appoint deputies. Passed.

Also a bill for fixing the salaries of Judges in the District Courts of New Orleans.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

In the House to-day Mr. Lamothe offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee, by the two Houses, to visit New Orleans for the purpose of examining and reporting to the Legislature the condition of the State arsenal. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Jacques and Allen, and opposed by Messrs. Gant and Martin.

After considerable discussion the resolution was finally adopted.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 17.—The Connecticut Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day for the purpose of nominating State officers and electing delegates to the Charleston Convention.

The Convention elected twelve delegates, all of whom, with the exception of one, will support Stephen A. Douglas as their first choice in the approaching Presidential contest.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. FRIGATE ROANOKE.

PENSACOLA, FLA., February 17.—The U. S. steam frigate Roanoke, the flag ship of the home squadron, arrived at the Navy Yard at this place to-day, having crossed the bar in fine style, drawing between 23 and 24 feet of water. Her officers and crew are all well.

[We are indebted to Mr. L. F. Zulntzinger, one of the directors of the Pensacola Telegraph line, which is now in full operation, for the above dispatch.]

MASONIC.—The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons began on Monday evening last. The attendance is extremely large and the representatives seem animated by the best Masonic spirit. The election for grand officers took place on Thursday evening, with the following result:

J. Q. A. Fellows, of New Orleans, Grand Master.

A. G. Carter, of Port Hudson, Deputy Grand Master.

John C. Gourdy, of Franklin, Grand Senior Warden.

Henry Regenburg, of Farmersville, Grand Junior Warden.

A. C. Michell, of New Orleans, Grand Treasurer.

Samuel G. Risk, of New Orleans, Grand Secretary.

Rev C. S. Hedges, of New Orleans, Grand Chaplain.

George W. Race, of New Orleans, Grand Marshal.

George W. Munday, of Clinton, Grand Senior Deacon.

J. M. Bocklus, of New Orleans, Grand Junior Deacon.

J. W. Pearce, of Evergreen, Grand Sword Bearer.

H. M. Crenshaw, of New Orleans, Grand Pursuivant.

M. A. Calonge, of New Orleans; Bruno de Bellevue, of New Orleans; H. Dudley, of New Orleans; G. Sontag, of New Orleans, Grand Stewards.

James B. Scott, of New Orleans, Grand Tyler.

REMINISCENCE OF MR. SPEAKER PENNINGTON AND HENRY CLAY.—The following is furnished by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Lexington, Ky. It will speak for itself to the heart of every Whig who reads it:

Perhaps it would interest some of your readers to know why the election of Pennington, of New Jersey, as Speaker gave such satisfaction in Lexington. I think it was either in 1845 or '46 that Henry Clay became embarrassed to such an extent that he had no other resource but land. In the meantime a movement had been started in New Orleans by some of Mr. Clay's friends, that they would pay his debts and relieve him from pecuniary embarrassment, if Mr. Jewett, the agent of the Northern Bank in New Orleans, was sent East to confer with Mr. Clay's friends. The consequence was that about fifty thousand dollars were subscribed, and Hon Wm. Pennington was sent to Kentucky with the money, and came to Lexington without scarcely any person knowing him. He walked into the Northern Bank, asked for Mr. Scott, the Cashier of the Bank, and upon being shown to that gentleman, asked if there were not several notes of Mr. Clay's that were due in a few days, and was answered that there was. Mr Scott was requested to give the whole amount of Mr. Clay's indebtedness which was done, and a draft on one of the New York banks was handed him, and Mr Pennington left the bank with all Mr. Clay's notes paid in a few days. Mr Clay came to town to arrange for a renewal of the notes if possible, and was shown in the side room of the bank. After sitting a few minutes, he asked Mr Scott if there could be any arrangement to run the notes for a longer time. Mr Scott looked at Mr Clay to see if he was not jesting, and finding that he was not, told him that a gentleman from New Jersey had called between ten and two and all of his indebtedness to Mr Clay started when Mr Scott spoke, looked at him a few seconds, burst into tears, and left the bank overwhelmed. No man ever had such friends as Mr. Clay, and no man ever had such confidence in the life of the Speaker elect; and here, sir, where Mr. Clay lived, his personal friends are reported that he has been honored with the Speakership.

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express]

Pork Eating—Terrible to Contemplate.

Statistics show that the total number of hogs packed in Cincinnati this season amounts to 58,051 head. This is in excess of any previous year. At Terre Haute, Ind., the packing this season is estimated at 45,000 hogs. Much of this pork is sent North as hams and shoulders, and consumed in our large cities, while the "prime working hams" penetrate into the towns and villages. Of all animal food there is none so foul and unclean as pork, nor any that so quickly generates disease and ill health in our climate. Who are the so "passionately fond" of ham, knew what they were eating, their stomachs would revolt at the dose.

The Western hogs are generally fattened on the prairies during the summer and fall months, and sent to market in the winter. A drove of say two hundred hogs are driven from twenty to seventy miles to reach the slaughtering pens, and during the route probably twenty or thirty per cent of them will die from disease or fatigue. Their throats are then cut, and they are plunged into a vat of scalding water, to be shaved; and when cuts them up into "prime shoulders" and "prime hams," and sends them in a cured state to market. Can pork under such circumstances be wholesome? Such is the present mode of life in communities where pork is the staple food—where it is eaten for breakfast, dinner and supper—we have noticed pale cheeks, dim, sunken eyes and a general debility of the system complaints. Such is particularly the case in many Southern and Western communities where pork is the main material used for building up the human form divine. Out on it. The fatty part of Western hams very often secretes a deadly poison, and it is a mystery to many persons how it gets there. The only satisfactory solution of the matter at which we can arrive—and we once took some trouble to investigate the subject—is that the poison is the virus of the rattlesnake, and we will explain how it arrive—and we once took some trouble to investigate the subject—is that the poison is the virus of the rattlesnake, and we will explain how it gets into the ham. The rattlesnake in the summer months are literally alive with reptiles; the hogs feed on the reptiles and are remarkably fond of snakes, eating the harmless garter snake with as much avidity as a frog. The Canadians of the west of Lake Michigan and the summer months are literally alive with reptiles; the hogs feed on the reptiles and are remarkably fond of snakes, eating the harmless garter snake with as much avidity as a frog. The Canadians of the west of Lake Michigan and the Illinois and Wisconsin prairies have a standing joke with us over the fatty part of the hams. Our informant was a native of Canada, and he used to say that the