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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3

A CITY RAILROAD.

The project of establishing city railroads is still before the Common Council. The necessity of imposing fixed and unalterable conditions, of specifying exactly what is to be done, and of maturing a plan which will obviate all future misconstruction or possible litigations, accounts to some extent for these delays. We are not disposed to censure the City Fathers even for an excess of caution, yet we could wish to see their deliberations hastened, so that the numerous enterprising parties who are in readiness to make proposals for the construction of city railroads may commence the important work forthwith.

The progress of city railways elsewhere is a satisfactory test of their usefulness and economy. After all, in such questions, experience alone can furnish a convincing reply. In this material age people will ask first, whether city railroads pay, and next, whether they affect injuriously the property in the thoroughfares through which they pass? The best evidence of the pecuniary profit derived from the undertaking is the fact that, beginning in New York and Philadelphia some years ago, they have increased in number and direction until the principal avenues in both cities are covered with a network of iron. If the scheme was not paid, it would long since have been abandoned. In proof of the progress of the system, we will state, on the authority of a reliable New York journal, that in Philadelphia omnibuses have been almost superseded by the various lines of city railway communication; that Brooklyn has been veined with horse railroads within a few years past, so that seven-eighths of the travel of its citizens is performed by means of them; that even in spite of its narrow and crooked streets, Boston begins to be traversed by them, and that both Baltimore and Washington are on the point of building railroads through their main arteries.

We think the question—will it pay?—is satisfactorily answered by these facts. The extension of city railroads shows that they are profitable, and, indeed, we know that the company which built the first railway in Broadway has declared very handsome dividends. That they do not injure property along the route is equally obvious, since they attract travel in that direction, and induce persons to dwell in proximity to the road, whenever this is practicable. The only city railway in New Orleans proves incontestably the same fact from impaling; it enhances the value of property. We are quite sure that real estate from the depot in Bardone street to the terminus of the Lafayette line, in Jackson street, has advanced fifty per cent. within the last six or eight years.

The road proposed by our Council would be of vast convenience, decided economy, and indelible public utility. Starting from the upper limit of the Fourth District, it would proceed by a double track along the principal streets to the lower line of the Third District. A judicious distribution of cars would enable one half of the population to proceed daily from one extremity of New Orleans to the other. The fare would of course be low, because the capacity of a car to accommodate passengers is five-fold that of an omnibus. In point of comfort there is no comparison between the two kinds of conveyances. The rail-car is almost noiseless, smooth, easy, regular and rapid; the omnibus rattles with a deafening sound, jolts horribly over the rough pavements, is terribly severe upon persons of delicate nerves, travels at a slower pace, and is not a particle safer. No one having tried the former will dream of entering the latter. Put a line of omnibuses on Bardone street, and how long would the owners stand the daily loss from competition with the Carrollton railroad?

We fancy no opposition will be made to the plan of building a city railroad, unless it come from the proprietors of omnibus lines. To this little importance should be attached. Man will grumble whenever they are thrown out of employment by the invention of superior and less expensive contrivances, just as the application of steam power to manufacturing industry temporarily deprived many an operator of work. But these matters regulate themselves after a while. Moreover, the construction of a city railroad would by no means supersede the use of omnibuses on lateral streets, and off the immediate route of the contemplated railway. Let the Common Council hurry up the work, so that by the commencement of the next business season New Orleans may possess a railroad extending along its entire length, and bringing the remote habitations of the Elysian Fields in comparative proximity to the mansions of the Garden District.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—Those to whom this announcement is interesting, directly or indirectly, and who are not aware of the existence of an institution in this city where this fell foe of the human family has been successfully cured and driven to its terrors, should not delay to call upon Dr. C. P. Crane, at his electro-chemical institute, No. 146 St. Joseph street. His system of treatment of pulmonary consumption, by the inhalation of oxygen and electro-medicated vapors, is based upon recent discoveries in the physiology of respiration and nutrition, and will at once appear to be as simple and rational as to induce the trial of its efficacy. Discarding the old and fruitless system of applying the remedial agents to the stomach for the removal of the tubercles upon the lungs, and regarding consumption as a local disease, he reduces his medicines to a volatile condition, and through his inhaling tube applies them directly to the part affected. The success of the Doctor for several years as a practitioner in this city—even in cases which were pronounced to be incurable—is the best proof of the soundness of his doctrine, and that he understands its practice.

But consumption is not the only speciality of the institute. The electro-chemical baths, for the complete extraction of metals and other foreign substances from the human system, are a sure means of relief to such sufferers, and with the utmost confidence we advise them to go and be cured at once. Rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and other diseases of kindred character are treated and cured by the same means.

A series of grand fancy dress and masked balls will be given by the Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana, at Odd Fellows' Hall. The first of these entertainments will take place on Wednesday evening, February 16; the second on Thursday evening, March 3, and the third on Saturday evening, March 19. The names of the committee will be found in the advertisement in our columns. Applications for ladies' invitation must be made to a member of the committee. Gentlemen's tickets may be obtained from the committee, at a cost of three dollars per ticket. These balls are, we believe, still to be given by the Sons of Louisiana, and they will doubtless be extensively patronized by the élite of our city.

LECTURE ON MATRIMONY.—Prof. Fowler lectures this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall on matrimony, and as the subject is a popular one, we conclude that he will have a very large audience.

SALE OF THE MCDONOGH ESTATE.—Our readers who may feel interested in the sale of that portion of the McDonogh property which is situated in the First District, are reminded that the whole of it will positively be brought under the hammer on Monday next, 7th instant, by M. Vignié, Esq., city auctioneer. The plans of the property are now exhibited at the City Hotel, and catalogues may be obtained at the two offices of the auctioneers, viz: in Banks'Arcade, or at the corner Conti street and Exchange Alley.

A HANDSOME ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—It will be seen by a notice elsewhere that L. N. Marks, Esq., President of the Firemen's Charitable Association, acknowledges the receipt of one hundred dollars from Messrs. Lefebvre & Co., as a testimonial of their appreciation of the services of the department on the occasion of the recent fire near their bakery.

A FIRST-RATE BOOK.—Messrs. J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, have sent us, from Dix & Fitzgerald, publishers, a handsome octavo volume, called "The Ladies' Manual of Fancy Work." It is from the pen of Mrs. Pullen, the greatest mistress of the art in America, and contains an immense variety of information and instruction in regard to crochet, fancy work, embroidery, and every thing relating to ornamental needle-work. It is illustrated with a large number of engravings, and eight very fine pattern plates. Take it altogether and we should say that Mrs. Pullen's book is one of the most valuable, as well as cheapest publications of the day—costing only $1 25, and obviously filled with useful and interesting intelligence.

Mr. President John Tyler, one of the oldest living Alumni of "William and Mary," in the orchestra of St. George Tucker the poet, for the consecration at Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 19th proximo.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-SPECIFIC CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Democratic members of Congress opposed to a specific tariff held a caucus last night.

A large number were in attendance, and the subject of a protective tariff was fully discussed.

A resolution was adopted, almost unanimously, to the effect that it is inexpedient to make any change in the tariff at this session.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—*Senate.*—In the Senate to-day the Agricultural Appropriation bill was under consideration.

After some discussion, the bill was pressed to a vote and lost.

The Indian Appropriation bill was also under consideration.

A debate of considerable length followed its introduction, after which the Senate adjourned.

House.—The proceedings of the House to-day were not of general interest or importance.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The sales of Cotton to-day amount to 1500 bales. The market generally has declined ¼ to ⅛. Middling Uplands 11¼ to 12c. Sales of 400 bales to arrive at 11¾c. for Middling Uplands.

The Flour market closed dull. Sales to-day 11,000 bbls. at previous quotations.

Wheat firm. Sales to-day 15,000 bushels—quotations unchanged.

Hams steady and unchanged.

Spirits of Turpentine dull. Rosin dull and unchanged.

Rice heavy.

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, February 2.—The sales of Cotton to-day were limited to 1400 bales.

The market closed with a declining tendency, without quotable change in prices.

SAVANNAH COTTON MARKET.

SAVANNAH, February 2.—The Cotton market was very dull to-day, and a decline of ⅛ to ¼c. was submitted to in the small transactions that were made.

The advices of yesterday's decline in New Orleans was the chief cause of the decline.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, February 2.—The steamer Johnston passed down at 11 o'clock last night.

The Susquehannah passed down at 4, at the

PLANTS, BOUQUETS, &c.—Owners of gardens desiring a supply of plants and shrubbery are referred to the advertisement of Mme. Thierry, No. 46 Barracks street, between Chartres and Dauphine, where a large assortment of every description may likewise be procured at the same place.

Mme. Thierry keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Hungarian and other leeches.

Things are done after a strange fashion in New York. A burglar robbed a store there and sent the goods on to Furness, Brinley & Co., auctioneers of Philadelphia, for sale; the robber was allowed to testify as to his guilt, the district attorney promising him perfect immunity, and suit was brought against the auctioneer for restitution. If this is not compounding felony, we do not know what is.

Senator Toombs the other day said the revenue policy of the government consisted mainly of devising ways to keep money from accumulating—to empty, not to fill the treasury. This led to the suggestion that Secretary Cobb ought to be credited for the complete success with which he has carried out the policy.

The Marion *American*, of Tuesday last, says: "We regret to learn that Dr. Cunningham, of Hamburg, in this county, was accidentally shot yesterday evening by a pistol in the hand of a little boy. The ball entered the eye and lodged near the base of the brain. No hope is entertained for his life."

The Washington *Union* of Thursday is almost engrossed with Cuba and Cuban affairs, containing the long report of Senator Slidell, extracts from the speech of Senator Toombs, a "leader" on "the American policy of expansion by purchase," and sundry other paragraphs or extracts of a most acquisitive aspect.

THE HUMOR OF POLITICS.—Lincoln, of Illinois, was badgered by his personal friends opposed to him in politics, in regard to his defeat by Douglas for the United States Senate. One of them, approaching him in the lobby of the State after the ballot had been announced, said: "I see you are beat, Lincoln. How do you feel?"

"Well," said Abe, "I feel a good deal like the boy did when he stubbed his toe against a rock. Grabbing his foot in both hands he exclaimed: 'I'm too much of a man to cry, and *I'm too badly hurt to laugh!*'"

A GOVERNOR WITH THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Hon. William Burton was inaugurated last week as Governor of the little State of Delaware. In his address he uses the following language: "I have commenced the duties of Governor of all States, both North and South. It breathes the spirit we mostly need in our public councils, and upon which depends the integrity of our institutions:

Let us forever discard from our political faith the treasonable doctrine now proclaimed by Northern fanaticism, that the Union, established by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers, can be consistently preserved only half free and partly of non-slaveholding States, cannot continue. Let us banish the false heresies that would inculcate the belief that these States must all become free States or all slave States, to insure their continuance in one government; and let us strive to allay the unhappy slavery excitement, by snapping the cords that bind us together, by divesting it of partisan influences, and leaving it, as it of right belongs, for consideration for the citizens of the respective States and Territories to regulate in their own way under the Constitution and laws of our country.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.—In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for the number of officers in the Navy and Marine Corps, the number of employés under charge of the Navy Department, and the number of naval vessels, Secretary Toucey has submitted a statement from which we derive the following:

In the Navy—Captains, active list, 51, reserved list, 20; commanders, active list, 116, reserved list, 17; lieutenants, active list, 340, reserved list, 36; masters, active list, 20, reserved list, 12; second masters, 1; passed midshipmen, 60; midshipmen, 215; first assistant surgeons, 39; assistant surgeons, 39; pursers, 64; chaplains, 24; professors of mathematics, 13; chief engineers, 21; first assistant engineers, 33; second assistant engineers, 33; third assistant engineers, 53; acting assistant engineers, 186; boatswains, 40; gunners, 44; carpenters, 48; sailmakers, 41.

In the Marine corps—Lieutenant-colonel, 1; majors, staff, 3; captain, staff, 1; majors, line, 4; captains, line, 13; first lieutenants, 20; second lieutenants, 19.

The number and other employés under charge of the Navy Department—Number of seamen now in the service is that authorized by law, 7500. Apprentices, including non-commissioned officers, musicians, drummers, fifers and privates, 1895; other employés, 1—Gideon Welles, N. H., 699; at Boston, Mass., 1409; at New York, N. Y., 1936; at Philadelphia, Pa., 1096; at Washington, D. C., 1—at Norfolk, Va., 1644; at Pensacola, 665; at Mare Island, 360; at Sackett's Harbor, 2—total, 8471.

The vessels of war belonging to the Navy are as follows: Ships of the line, 10; frigates, 10; sloops, 21; brigs, 3; schooner, 1; screw steamers, first class, 8, second class, 4, third class, 2; steamers, active list, 9; steamers first class, 3, second class, 1, third class, 3; tender, 1; store ships, 3; receiving ships, 5—total, 84.

MARINE CORPS.—Lieutenant Gibson, from being a policeman, has suddenly become a captain in the navy. His history abounds with incidents of considerable interest.—While in Washington some, like many other young officers, Lieutenant Gibson went on a spree. On his way home one night he happened to meet Lieut. Hoskins, a young man, whom he treated rather roughly. The fat old gentleman proved unfortunately to be the son of Levi Woodbury, then Secretary of the Navy. Ascertaining the name of the young officer who had run afoul of him, the old Secretary had him at once put under arrest from the navy without even the preliminary of a court-martial.

Lieutenant Gibson, being out of employment, and dependant upon his own exertions for a living, then went into the merchant service, and after ten years' absence, was reinstated in the navy, by General Pierce. But when the late notorious Retiring Naval Board were ransacking the histories and records, up to the youthful indiscretions of every body in the navy, the charge of drunkenness was, at that late day, trumped up against Gibson, and on it alone he was furloughed. Ready to turn his attention to any thing his hands could find to do, he again accepted the first office which presented. When the Metropolitan police was organized in this city, Lieutenant Gibson was selected to fill his post of sergeant, which he has continued to do with credit to himself and satisfaction to the department.

By the present action of the President, the proscriptions of the Navy Department have been annulled, and Lieutenant Gibson, instead of being dismissed from the service, is promoted to the post of commander. He is being reinstated to the navy, Captain Gibson at once resigned his place on the harbor police, but the commissioners refused to receive it, so that he is now receiving double pay—eighteen hundred dollars a year from the navy, and twelve hundred dollars from the police force. Captain Gibson has not yet been ordered on duty by the government, and therefore he has nothing to do but in his place on the harbor police.—*Chevalier Paper.*

WHAT A REVIEW OF A BANK FAILURE WILL DO.—The *Observer* says that "a test was made at Albany on Wednesday last of a late review of applicants for relief at the office of the Governor of the State, at which but a single dollar in money in the hands of each of the twenty-three applicants was found. The test was made by the Commercial Bank had failed. The bill brokers thirsted for a review of applicants ready for the bank, in order to save their money from the wreck."

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE,

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the annexed correspondence between the President of the Merchants' Bank, and LOGAN MCKENNEY, Esq., President of the Board of Currency. It will be seen that in answer to the enquiry by Mr. WOOD, whether the Banks will be authorized to receive certificates of deposit of gold dust issued by the U. S. Mint, as so much specie in their vaults, Mr. MCKENNEY states positively that nothing in the act creating the Board of Currency militates in the slightest degree against such action by the Banks. This is highly important in view of the anticipated influx of California gold by the Tehuantepec route, as depositors will thus be enabled to have their certificates cashed by our financial institutions, without the necessity of long delay, or the alternative of selling their certificates at a heavy discount:

MERCHANTS' BANK,
New Orleans, 1st Feb., 1859.

Logan McKnight, Esq.,
President of the Board of Currency:

SIR—The opening of the Tehuantepec route to California will afford the opportunity for the shipment of bullion and gold dust to New Orleans direct, if encouragement is given to shippers in realizing the proceeds, without delay on its arrival here.

I have to inquire of you if the Board of Currency will recognize the certificates of the Branch of the U. S. Mint of New Orleans of deposits of bullion and gold dust, as coin held by the Banks in their weekly returns made to your Board as required by law.

In the absence of a bullion fund in the Mint, to make an immediate exchange for the bullion deposited for coinage, the banks would cash the certificates, provided the certificates were recognized as coin by your Board.

I need not point out to you the advantages to the commercial community to secure this trade, aiding as it must the movement of the great staples of the South. Asking your early attention to this subject, I remain,

Very respectfully,
P. N. WOOD, President.

OFFICE BOARD OF CURRENCY,
New Orleans, February 1, 1859.

P. N. Wood, Esq., President Merchants' Bank:

SIR—Your favor of this day is before me, and I hasten to reply. By reference to the several acts creating the Board of Currency and defining its duties, I find that its chief aim and purpose is declared in brief terms to be: "To take care that the paper money issued under the authority of the State be not depreciated." In the law in the first Section it is specifically vested with power "thoroughly to examine, whenever it may deem expedient to do so, the affairs of any bank that it may require weekly and monthly statements" of the assets and liabilities of each Bank. These particular statements are required to show the amount of "specie and cash assets" held by each Bank.

Such is the main substance of the Legislative acts which control me in the performance of my duty, and under the strictest interpretation of them I am constantly of the opinion that the Board of Currency has the right "to recognize as coin the certificates which the Branch Mint may have for deposits of gold dust and bullion." These deposits of gold are really coin in process of manufacture, and under the admirable arrangement of the Government, both as to the Treasury and coinage departments, no possible loss can occur to the depositors during the process of the conversion into coin. The only guard which I think the Board of Currency should adopt is that these coinage certificates should never bear too large a proportion to that *coin in vault* requisite to insure the prompt payment in specie on demand of all bank notes offered for redemption.

This proportion is a matter of practical consideration, and is for the certificate bearer what should be a fair ratio to preserve between the actual coin in vault and the bullion in process of manufacture. I addressed Mr. Elmore, Superintendent of the United States Branch Mint at this place, a series of enquiries, to which he has promptly and courteously replied. He informs me that the Branch Mint has only $50,000 to use in the purchase of gold bullion, but that it can at present coin nearly $200,000 per week, and that by increased force the coinage may be increased to $500,000 per week, or $2,000,000 per month, if necessary.

It will be perfectly safe, I think, to allow Mint certificates to the extent of $2 000,000 to be recognized as coin in the settlements of the Banks, or about 20 per cent. of the usual average specie aggregates of the Banks.

I cordially unite with you in the hope that our city may soon reap the advantages now held out by the Tehuantepec route to the Pacific coast, to secure our market both with bullion which now seeks New York by the Panama route. Yours, etc.,

LOGAN MCKNIGHT,
President Board of Currency.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—*Senate.*—The joint resolution asking for twenty days extension of the Legislature of Kansas was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Hamlin presented the credentials of Mr. Fessenden, re-elected for six years from March next.

A motion was made by Mr. Seward to admit Messrs. Lane and MacCarthy, claiming to be Senators from Indiana, to the privilege of the floor, which was opposed by Senate pending the decision of their claims.

Mr. Trumbull spoke earnestly in favor of the admission, and accepted the act of courtesy would be extended without discussion. A refusal would be disrespectful to the State of Indiana.

The question being put to take up the resolution, the noes had it, whereupon Mr. Iverson suggested that it be taken up and voted on the table, to prevent its coming up again daily until the end of the session.

An animated debate ensued. Mr. Mason moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Seward, in reference to Mr. Iverson's remarks, said that the Senator from Georgia knew him well enough to know that he (Mr. Seward) is the last man to appeal, by factious opposition, from any well matured decision of the Senate.

The question was to grant to two gentlemen claiming to be Senators from Indiana to stand behind the bar of the Senate, whereupon occupy the chairs which they claim as their own. He had seen the Hungarian patriot, foreign ministers, and multitudes of others given the poor privilege of standing room on the floor, while gentlemen claiming to be Senators, and whom the Judiciary Committee may at any moment report to be veritable Senators, are refused the number of square feet they would occupy.

Mr. Bayard spoke against their admission. The discussion having reopened the parallel case of Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson in the twenty-fifth Congress. Mr. Bell and Mr. Davis discussed that subject, the former in a tone of favor, and the latter in opposition to the proposed admission. Finally the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 31, nays 22—Messrs. Bright and Pugh not voting.

The vote now being taken whether the Indian Appropriation bill or the Pacific Railroad bill should be taken up, the latter was resumed.

Mr. Wilson's amendment, of which the main features are that Congress shall appropriate to locate a line between the 34th and 32d parallels, was lost—yeas 49, nays 32.

Mr. Bayard then moved, being the substitute of the minority, then recurred and was lost—yeas 18, nays 23.

Mr. Pugh's amendment was also lost—yeas 23, nays 26.

A point of order here arose. Yesterday in executive session some subject was made the question whether the doors of the Senate. The galleries were accordingly cleared to discuss whether they would rescind said order and continue the discussion in open Senate.

On re-opening, the Pacific bill was resumed, and Mr. Bell spoke; after which, several amendments, including one introduced by Mr. Rice for a Northern route, were voted on and rejected.

Mr. Hammond moved to lay the bill on the table, which was lost—yeas 21, nays 26.

All the amendments being now disposed of, to-morrow at 10 o'clock was appointed for the vote on the final passage of the bill. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Chapman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill punishing the forging and counterfeiting the military bounty land warrants, certificates of location, patchable, etc., or knowingly uttering or circulating the same. The punishment to be not less than three nor more than ten years in the penitentiary. Passed.

Mr. Whiteley, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a series of joint resolutions setting forth that it is the duty of the federal government by negotiation with the various national means, to obtain a modification of reduction, on the part of certain foreign nations, of the high duties imposed by them on American tobacco; and that instructions ought to be issued by the Executive to our consular and commercial agents to use strict constitutional and legitimate authority to produce so desirable a result.

Mr. Kelsey introduced a bill granting 160 acres of land to actual settlers. (A homestead bill.)

Mr. Grow urged taking a vote on the passage of the bill, but this was not agreed to. The understanding, however, seemed to be that the vote would be taken to-morrow between 12 and 1 o'clock.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

A long discussion followed, in the minute specifics, on that clause of the bill to appropriate $75,000 to enable the President to carry out the law of 1819 for the suppression of the slave trade, etc.

The President's contract with the Colonization Society for the education and maintenance of the recaptured Africans was also condemned on one side and defended by the other.

The discussion on the subject was continued for several hours, when the committee rose, and without any action on the bill, the House adjourned.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A party of young men went out from Augusta, Ga., on a gunning expedition on the 21st ult. The *Constitutionalist* says:

While partaking of their repast, one of the gentlemen, who was sitting on the stand, threw a bone to the ground, over which the dogs, and in the scramble knocked down one of the guns, causing it to discharge the contents into the foot of young Grimke, mangling it from the ankle to the middle instep. The boot part of the foot was torn to the bone, the entire instep being nearly cut to the bone. The charge entered the left foot, about the centre, tearing it pretty much to pieces.

American Gold.

The gross product of gold from domestic sources in the United States from the commencement of operations to the 30th June last, has been.....$445,127,921 31

And the total coinage for the same period.....651,689,069 76

A difference of.....$206,511,185 47

The coinage from foreign gold has therefore been over two hundred and eight millions, according to the annual report of the Director of the Mint. The sources of this immense product have been as follows; more than ninety-five hundredths having been realized from California within ten years:

California	$434,464,540 48
Georgia Gold Mines	6,795,910 21
North Carolina "	1,752,501 90
Virginia "	1,510,499 56
South Carolina "	1,327,852 51
Alabama "	701,846 92
Tennessee "	84,580 49
Oregon "	68,440 99
New Mexico "	46,297 80
Other States	16,619 66
Total	$448,127,921 31

The points at which these deposits have been made, and the total coinage at each mint or branch, are shown in the annexed summary:

Mints.	Total deposits of American gold.	Total coinage of the U. States.
Philadelphia	$237,192,527 69	$411,305,963 41
San Francisco	93,343,126 60	91,8 0,972 19
New Orleans	22,300,855 50	12,620,615 00
Charlotte	4,962,272 25	4,561,225 00
Dahlonega	5,923,646 75	5,923,914 00
Assay Office	80,504,457 72	74,145,096 76
Total to June 30	$445,127,921 31	$551,089,789 75

We annex from the Treasury report for 1858 the following items, showing the gross coinage for the last fiscal year, the annual expenses, and the net cost of coinage:

Mints.	Total coinage 1857-'58.	Total exp. annually.	Cost of coinage.
Philadelphia	$18,427,609 97	$168,000	1.20 p. c.
New Orleans	4,561 600 00	18,000	1.11 "
San Francisco	10,121,996 25	210,000	1.11 "
Dahlonega	100,167 00	3 000	2.00 "
Charlotte	177,010 00	3 000	2.50 "
Assay Office	21,970,642 83	50,000	0.23 "
Total	$61,361,025 05	$360,000	

General Walker a Catholic.

The Mobile *Mercury* of Tuesday has the following:

On yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock a large concourse of citizens, and many strangers visiting our city, were attracted to the Catholic Cathedral by a rumor that General William Walker would at that time be initiated into the holy mysteries of that faith. All the surroundings rendered the occasion one of solemn interest. The season of the year and the hour gave to the Cathedral that "dim religious light" so favorable to serious impressions. The venerable Vicar-General, in his gorgeous robes, and his attendant priests, in their rich vestments, the deep response, the solemn chant, the burning tapers, and vessels of the sanctuary inspired the heart with awe, and reverence. But the most striking feature of the scene was General Walker himself—the hero of many fields, the unconquered and unconquerable there, with the humility of a child, and listening to the instructions of those to whom, by divine appointment, is committed the authority of his church, and the dispensation of his Gospel.

We cannot give the details of what occurred, but suffice it to say that General Walker is now a member of the Catholic Church, to whose faith he has been drawn, we have no doubt, by overwhelming conviction, as he was reared after the straitest sect of Presbyterian, and, we have heard, prepared himself for the services of the pulpit in that denomination.

Effects of Two Children Afloat on a Cake of Ice—Frightful Predicament.—One of the most fortunate rescues from drowning that we have ever recorded occurred at Boston on Monday. The particulars, according to the *Ledger*, were as follows:

A crowd had formed around the piles of the New York Central Railroad bridge, and on this a large number of children have been in the habit of playing, notwithstanding the vigilance of the railroad employés and the police. On Monday, taking advantage of the absence of the men from work, a larger number than usual were at play, when about 1 o'clock the ice gave way and went out with the tide, carrying with it twenty-two of the children, all between the ages of seven and nine years.

Finding the position they were in, they screamed for assistance, but were not heard or noticed by any one on shore. Mr. Wm. Haslem, residing at No. 73 Second street, and who is employ of Mr. Wm. Hasham & Co., was fortunately out in a boat, and seeing the desperate condition of the little crowd, pulled after them as quickly as possible, and had the fortunately succeeded in reaching them, the strong ebb tide, however, making it a matter of much difficulty.

When his boat touched the ice the greatest coolness was necessary on the part of Mr. Haslem, as, notwithstanding his warning to the children that they could be drowned by the edge of the treacherous cake. Seeing the importance of immediate action, Haslem commenced taking them, two at a time, into his boat, and scarcely breathed until he had got his boat loaded down to the water's edge.

He then pulled for the shore with his cars in navigating his craft, with which he succeeded eventually in reaching South Boston without having lost a single person, and all of them were terribly frightened.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At Placide's Varieties: Americans in Paris, or a Game of Dominoes; Pas de Trois, and The Yankee Pedlar.

At the St. Charles Theatre: The Ravels—first night of the Magic Trumpet—great tight rope exhibition by Madame Ravel, and Vivandière.

At the Amphitheatre: Mlle. Loyale, Kate Ormond, Frank Barry, Richardson, and other equestrians, and the performing dogs and monkeys and the performing snakes in the Museum.

At Vannucchi's Museum: Pete Morris, who is overflowing with fun, Rowarded child, and many other curious things.

At the Orleans Theatre: The opera of Le Trovatore.

SWINDLING SHOWS.—The fact that New Orleans is a winter is always crowded with strangers, not only from the "rural districts" in the vicinity, but from every section of the Union, has always drawn to this city, on seeing "the elephant" in every possible shape he may be offered for inspection—from the "learned pig" to the "bearded lady" of Barnum's museum, from the grand opera down to the organ-grinder and his monkey in the streets. Consequently, every slight spot of ground, on or near the principal thoroughfares of the city, is occupied with a show of some nature or other, with monstrous canvas pictures daunting in the face of the passers-by, and loud-voiced solicitors at the door seconding the infernal music which resounds from within to enter and see "the greatest wonders of the world." The "noise and fury" signifies nothing, and by these small shows have been so far tolerated, but it appears that recently some of them have ventured out to be only traps to fleece the verdant stranger, and there was a movement made in the Second District Court yesterday to abate the nuisance, with others of the same kidney. The substance of the resolution (offered by Mr. Whitney) was that it should be unlawful for any one to stand before any exhibition place and solicit persons to enter, or to display any pictures or figures on the outside. Also, ten very choice Family House Servants, &c., &c. For full particulars see advertisement.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—Buyers will find it to their interest to attend the auction sale advertised for THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of Mr. D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, No. 49 Magazine street.

We cannot give the details of what occurred, but suffice it to say that General Walker is now a member of the Catholic Church, to whose faith he has been drawn, we have no doubt, by overwhelming conviction, as he was reared after the straitest sect of Presbyterian, and, we have heard, prepared himself for the services of the pulpit in that denomination.

The large and important sale of the estate of Michael D. Bringier et als., for a partition, will take place THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Exchange, by Messrs. J. A. Beard & Co., comprising choice improved and vacant properties in the most desirable localities in the city, Second and Third Districts of this city. Among others, that very valuable Square of Ground, with all the dwellings and improvements thereon, bounded by Apolite, Bourbon, Conti and Dauphine streets. Also, a three story Brick Dwelling with granite front, on Canal street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, now occupied by Dr. Cartwright. A comfortable two-story Dwelling on Bienvard street, between Constance and Camp streets, now occupied by Mr. Jones. Also, ten very choice Family House Servants, &c., &c. For full particulars see advertisement.

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Louisiana State Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, 31st January, 1859.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—The Board of Directors has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th February, 1859.
jan31 1m C. A. F. HONRADAU, Cashier.

Francis Fabre & Co.,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
Corner St. Charles and Common sts.,
(Under St. Charles Hotel)
Would invite the special attention of purchasers to their
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!
Which is now full complete in every department, comprising every article adapted to a gentleman's wardrobe. feb1 1m

To Ladies.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
LAZARE & LEVASSEUR
ARE now opening the most beautiful assortment of GOODS.
Chaillies, Bayadere style, fashionably low.
Spring Silks, new style and low;
Plain Silks, in all the shades and a rich article;
Brocke Tartatan, all colors, one yard wide, 50c.
Ball and Soiree Dresses;
Printed Muslins, Jaconets—superior article;
Printed Linens, pure thread, at 25c;
Barege Dresses, two skirts;
Jaconet Flounces, a quilles;
Baby Prints;
A complete assortment of embroidered beads, 30c. to $7; a variety of Valencia trimmed nets at 50 per cent. below value; Valencia trimmed nets about 25 per cent. in dry goods; on the second story, several rooms for rendence, with or without board. Apply to JOHN PETIT, Real Estate Agent, and other saleable city property.
Apply to JOHN PETIT,
jan 19 1m corner Franklin and Bienville streets.

For Rent,
IN whole or in part, THAT HOUSE recently built and forming the corner of Toulouse and Marais streets, comprising, on the first story, one large store, two rooms, with closets, and kitchen in dry goods; on the second story, several rooms for residence, with or without board. Gas, water, cisterns, privies, and other suitable out-houses.
Apply to JOHN PETIT,
jan 19 1m corner Franklin and Bienville streets.

For Rent,
A Valuable Lot for Sale,
A LOT OF GROUND, front on Water and Tchoupitoulas streets, the boundary line of the Fourth District. Apply to PAUL C. MORA,
jan19 13 Toulouse st

For Rent,
A TWO-STORY brick DWELLING-House and Store, situated at the corner of Thalia and Prytania streets. For terms, apply to T. LAMBERT,
jan 22 No. 62 Magazine street.

Search Me,
TWENTY-five dollars will be paid to any one delivering the said boy to Messrs. L. MALOE & CO., 61 Old Levee, or any dollar in Merchandise out of the one who has stolen and who is harboring the same. jan21

EXCHANGE ON—
Paris,
Bordeaux,
Havre,
Marseilles
Nantz,
Lyons,
Bayonne,
Havre,
Nantz,
Marseilles,
Lyons,
Melbourne,
Amiens,
Calais,
Boulogne,
Dunkirk,
Metz,
Rheims,
Reims,
St. Etienne,
Le Creusot,
Valenciennes,
Tarbes,
Pau,
Bayonne,
Amiens,
C. CAVAROC & CO.
jan 21 1m 61 Royal st

Fifty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, a negro man named JOE BELL. Joe is about 5 feet 6 inches high, is black, stout-built, and has high cheek bones.
The above negro has a pass, issued on the 14th instant, and signed P. C. BODGE. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for him upon his delivery at No. 66 BARR STREET.

Partnership Notice.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of C. COMMAGERE & CO. is from this day dissolved
Messrs. LEMPEREUR and COMMAGERE enter this day into copartnership under the firm of LEMPEREUR & CO. They will continue the same kind of business, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and of the public.
LEMPEREUR & CO.,
71 Conti street.
New Orleans, 29th January, 1859. jan29 1w

For Sale,
SEVERAL second-hand CARRIAGES and BAROUCHES, as good as new, having been very little used. Apply to F. VAN ROOTEN, Toulouse street, corner of Basin, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets. jan29 6t

Board of Public Schools—1st District,
AN examination of applicants to principalship and superintendentship (Female and English) of the 1st District, will be held on the 14th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at this office, corner of N. Peter and Chartres streets. AUG. D'AUNOY,
feb1 10t Secretary.

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