THE DAILY BEE.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.
Thursday Morning, Jan. 6, 1853.
P. K. LUMSDEN.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1853.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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P. K. LUMSDEN.

☞ THE NEWSPAPER TRAIN CAME THROUGH yesterday with the Indian Mails.

The Grand Jury and the Police.

In the report of the Grand Jury for the last term, there are such emphatic opinions upon the efficiency of the present Police system, in connection particularly with certain offences referred to in the Report. The language of the Grand Jury is as follows:

The principal offenses, and of most frequent occurrence, to which our attention has been directed, in the charge of the Court, when we were first empanelled, are gambling, selling lottery tickets and selling liquor to slaves. Our predecessors have bestowed much time and attention in endeavoring to arrest the perpetration of these offenses but seemingly with indifferent success. We have, however, in July last, adopted a systematic course of investigation, by summoning before them and examining the officers connected with the administration of criminal justice in this city, but their efforts were fruitless. These several officers had no personal knowledge of the violation of the laws in regard to the offenses specified, but were well satisfied that violation did exist. We did not deem it necessary to imitate the example of our predecessors in pursuing a similar examination, but we have endeavored to obtain, informally, information in relation to the subject, upon which we might base some action. We have not been successful. That these misdemeanors are committed, and extensively, too, in this city, no one doubts; and yet the Grand Jury are not authentic source, by which they could determine the places where and the persons by whom the offenses are committed.

This is a condition of things discreditable to a law-abiding people, and particularly disreputable to those ministerial officers whose sworn duty it is to ascertain the existence of crime, and bring criminals to justice. We believe that the main evil lies in the present police system; which, as at present constituted, is a machinery to promote, rather than to obstruct the commission of crime. Regard no "unwhipped of justice," because their offences are undiscovered, if known, are winked at by them. Our lower criminal courts are continually occupied with the examination of petty offences, while aggravated ones are committed with impunity. The only effectual remedy for this state of things is to strike at the root of the evil—reform and increase the entire police system. We would respectfully suggest to the Judges of the Court to extend our remarks upon this head, otherwise we should make some suggestions which, it strikes us, would be more effectual than others. This subject is of vast importance, and we know not the mind or the true reformer be more specially engaged. We respectfully call to the consideration of the proper authorities. As a partial remedy, we recommend that the day and night police be increased and that in the selection of policemen and watchmen, particular attention be paid to their qualifications. In this respect, there has been great remissness in the appointing powers.

If the Grand Jury, instead of indulging in exceedingly vague and general phraseology respecting the mal administration of the laws, had taken the pains to seek information from the proper sources, these functionaries would probably have spared themselves the trouble of indicting the first of the foregoing paragraphs, and saved us the necessity of setting them right. The Grand Jury do not doubt that selling liquor to slaves, gambling and selling lottery tickets are misdemeanors successfully and extensively committed in our city. The belief of these gentlemen is shared by most persons in the community. Yet the conclusion that the civil results in the existing police, is not only unsustained by, but in actual contradiction to facts as we all proceed to show.

It is within our positive knowledge, and it might have been within that of the Grand Jury, if that body undertaken to examine, as we have done, the books of the Mayor, Marshal, and the Captain of the 1st District, that a very large number of arrests have been made of persons charged with selling liquor to slaves, and that they escaped upon good grounds, of vending lottery tickets in contravention of the Statute. We have seen the authoritative documents in several of these cases—the proceedings given by the Clerk of the 1st District Court for the papers attesting the charges brought by the Police. The arrests have been made in due form. The accusations properly laid, the parties arrested sent before the Court for trial—and there the matter has come to an end. It is no part of the duties of the Police to conduct prosecutions for petty criminal offenses. They are merely executive officers—they are to arrest persons suspected of crimes and misdemeanors, and place them before the fitting tribunals. If the individuals thus accused furnish security for their appearance, if their cases are smothered beneath the mass of documents encumbering the criminal dockets—if the law's delay enable the violators of the Statute to escape unwhipped of justice, the fault lies elsewhere than with the police department. The only question is whether these officers do their duty. We have satisfactorily affirm that they do. We have seen the evidence to prove our assertion, and it further detail be requisite, we can at a little trouble be placed in possession of mass of testimony in the shape of names, dates and specific charges, which will amply establish the activity and zeal of the police in ferreting out those who are suspected of the grave misdemeanors referred to in the Grand Jury. On the book of one of our 1st District Police Captains alone we have seen a record of some 20 arrests of persons charged with selling liquor to slaves, and several more of individuals charged with the illegal sale of lottery tickets.

The Grand Jury speak very broadly of the police system, "as a machinery to promote, rather than to obstruct the commission of crimes." This is strong language, and we can not it would rather perplex the Grand Jury, if they were called upon to make it good. Neither is the condition of our city, nor the fact of police system would bear out these gentlemen in the sweeping and inconsiderate anathema. Ever since the organization of the corporation, this city has the benefit of an efficient and active police force, known as signally illustrated. Will in our great Northern cities, rowdyism and ruffianism are disgracefully and dangerous prevalent, while the police press is counsel the citizens to arm themselves, and to rely upon the laws of self-protection, in the absence of all-seal provisions for their safety and defence. Midnight murder and robbery stalk unabashed through the streets and thoroughfares. New Orleans, at a season of the year when we are usually infested with the offscourings of other communities presents an aspect of peace and personal security absolutely unexampled. Our streets are well lit and well patrolled. Our peaceful wayfarer may wend his way from the Third District to Lafayette, with the certainty of escaping all molestation—the night watch are always on hand, and the supervision maintained over them is so constant and rigid, that were they disposed to neglect their duties, or to leave their beat, they dare not. In short, New Orleans, as a transquil, orderly and safe a city as any in the Union—a thousand fold more orderly and safe than New York, or Baltimore. We are constantly detained in our office to a late hour of the night, and often while returning to our home in a distant quarter of the city, we have been struck with the stillness and silence of the streets, saved by a solitary watchman, or the sharp echo of the watchman's steel shod heels as he periodically rings it on the pavement to denote his presence. These are the practical evidences of an efficient police, and will outweigh in the estimation of the public the hasty and erroneous assertions of the Grand Jury.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the Whigs, held on Wednesday evening, 5th inst., at the Conti street Hotel, F. A. Lumsden was duly chosen as the Whig Candidate to fill the vacancy in the Representation of this District. Mr. Lumsden received 51 votes, to 30 for Mr. Scott. The election will take place on the 13th inst.

INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE.—We take pleasure in informing the public that on Monday evening next Madame Barbaut, a brilliant and eloquent lady, will deliver a lecture upon one of the rooms of the Lyceum Hall, on the poetry and prose of France in the nineteenth century, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum. The subject is one of great interest, and we have reason to believe the lady to be admirably qualified by education and taste to treat it discriminatingly and understandingly.

HISTORY OF A HUNDRED FAMILY.—We are indebted to G. P. Bateman & Co., publishers, through J. B. Steel, No. 66 Camp street, for a copy of the translation of Jacques Pradier's history of himself and family—a most interesting volume, embracing a variety of curious details, respecting the progress and the persecution of the Protestants in France, and abounding in touching incidents and anecdotes.

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MISSISSIPPI SUNBEAM.—Sunbeam Poetry has appeared in H. Hunter's, of Tuskaloosa county, as United States Senator, to take his seat on the 4th of March next.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 5th, Mr. Davis reported a joint resolution to extend the time for the relief of Mr. Stephens, which was read twice and ordered to be printed. Mr. Mason, in part by detailing land to well-constituted and printed.

The following bills were considered and passed: A bill granting a new center to the ships Brooklyn and Pennsylvania, to clerks and one messenger in the office of the commissioner of navigation; House bill for the relief of Hodges, of Philadelphia, and the legal representatives of Hodges, claimants of Maryland, for the relief of the British in 1813; for the relief of Oil. Dodge; to pay to Mr. Stanton the Senator transferring property of Lancaster, D.C. for the relief of the widow of J. L. Bowers; for the relief of Hodges & Smith; for the relief Pringle Lord and Pennsylvania; on net grading further powers upon the collector of the treasury. The Senate at 9 o'clock adjourned.

In the House, Francis P. Fay, elected a member from Massachusetts, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Robert Rantoul, was introduced and qualified.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, called for bill not obtain leave to introduce a joint resolution, that the 3d of January, being the eighth day after the 1st Monday of January, be the day for the election of President and Vice President, and that the Senate and House of Representatives meet the first Monday of February, adopted a systematic course of investigation, by summoning before them and examining the officers connected with the administration of criminal justice in this city, but their efforts were fruitless. These several officers had no personal knowledge of the violation of the laws in regard to the offenses specified, but were well satisfied that violation did exist. We did not deem it necessary to imitate the example of our predecessors in pursuing a similar examination, but we have endeavored to obtain, informally, information in relation to the subject, upon which we might base some action. We have not been successful. That these misdemeanors are committed, and extensively, too, in this city, no one doubts; and yet the Grand Jury are not authentic source, by which they could determine the places where and the persons by whom the offenses are committed.

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Intelligence.

BANKING REPUBLICAN.—Mr. Lockw, so long and favorably known as the proprietor and editor of this able sheet, has withdrawn from the editorial chair of the Republican, which will hereafter be conducted by P. W. ALEXANDER, heretofore associate Editor. They are few better papers than the Savannah *Republican*, and we are glad to learn that it is in a prosperous condition.

☞ THE PRESIDENT of the United States has officially recognized OLIVER O'DONNELL, as Consul of Nicaragua for the port of Baltimore.

ILLNESS OF JOHN M. CLAYTON.—The Wilmington (Del.) *Gazette* says a rumor has been prevalent in that city for some days past, to the effect that this distinguished gentleman was suffering under the preliminary symptoms of a serious disease.

☞ The witty editor of the Springfield *Repub.*, noticing the assiduous announcements, in the Boston papers of Gen. Pierce's whereabouts, whenever he happens in at the Tremont House, for an hour or two, says, "Gen. Pierce attended Rev. Dr. Kirk's church on Sunday, and visited the public schools in that city on Monday. We await with breathless anxiety the report of his doings on Tuesday, and hope that he will not do anything terrible on Wednesday, for the papers to announce on Thursday, and to go into ecstacies over on Friday, so that the world may get quieted down on Saturday, sufficiently to be able to keep Sunday in a proper and becoming manner."

THE FIRST OF JANUARY.—Over twenty five hundred years ago, NUMA POMPILIUS, the second King of Rome, appointed the first day of January for a festival. He also dedicated the day to Janus, the god of the heaven deities, in whose honor the month itself had been named, and who was supposed to preside over the destinies of the whole year.

In the ecclesiastical calendar, the day is celebrated as the Feast of the Circumcision, to commemorate the ceremony under Jewish law to which Christ submitted on the eighth day after his birth. By the primitive Christians it was called the Octave of Christmas, and kept as a solemn feast, in opposition to the custom of the Pagans. We do not find any mention of it as a festival until near the close of the fifth century.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John Ambler, of Virginia, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, in place of John W. Brockenbrough, deceased.

Hiram B. Baber, of Missouri, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Missouri, in place of John W. Twitchell, deceased.

John D. Coulter, of Missouri, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Missouri, in place of John W. Twitchell, deceased.

Thomas D. Condy, of South Carolina, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, from the 15th of January, 1853, when his present commission will expire.

Dudley S. Gregory, of New Jersey, to be Commissioner of Customs, in the place of Charles W. Rockwell, resigned.

CONSULS.

Hector C. Ames, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Acapulco, in Mexico, in the place of George W. Slocum, declined.

Richard B. Jones, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul-General of the United States at Alexandria, in Egypt, in the place of Daniel S. McCauley, deceased.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1852.

Benjamin F Thomas, Esq., of Massachusetts, and Byron Gordon Daniels, Esq., of New York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 8—John Kennett et al. vs. Thomas J Chambers—Appeal from the district court of the United States for Ohio.

Mr Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the decree of the district court in this cause, with costs.

No. 20—O'Reilly et al., appellants, vs. Samuel F B Morse et al.—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Gilford for the appellants, and concluded by Mr. Chase for the appellants.

The Second Municipality of New Orleans, plaintiffs in error, vs. William A Minor—This writ of error was dismissed with costs, under the 55th rule of Court.

Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock, a. m.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1852.

The Chinese Exploring Expedition—The Lieutenant General Bill in the House—The Telegraph Case, &c.—Commander Ringgold, of the Exploring Expedition to the Chinese Seas and Behring's Straits, is detained for want of men, and will be unable to get away in less than a month. He is very popular, and is supported in the Senate by Mr. Seward.

Mr King's health is improving, but he is still quite feeble.

The leading Democrats threaten to kill the Lieutenant-General Bill in the House, by attaching to it, if necessary for the purpose, some proscriptive rider.

Robert H Walsh, author of the Hayti correspondence, and recently agent at Hayti has been appointed a translator in the State Department.

There is great curiosity to hear Mr. Soule on Tuesday next.

In the Telegraph case, before the Supreme Court, Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, made a very eloquent argument in favor of Morse. Mr. Gilford, of New York, on the same side was also able and learned. Mr. Chase closes to-morrow for O'Reilly, and a minority office is expected. Judge Curtis does not sit in the case, having been employed in counsel previous to his appointment to the bench.

Mr. Jones, of Pa., was confirmed Consul at Alexandria, in owner session.

The Union supports the views of Conge and Mason. ETC.

☞ The *Journal of Commerce* complimentes Secretary KENNEDY, of the Navy, for his zeal in behalf of the extension of knowledge and science in connection with his Department. The *Journal* says:

No less than four learned bodies have passed resolutions commendatory of the liberality of the Secretary of the Navy in promoting physical research. But for him, the surveying expedition of Commander Ringgold to the Chinese and Japanese seas, would have been a merely hydrographic affair of land-lines and triangulation—it now ranges a full astronomic equipment. Lieut. Maury, who is to be sent under the same liberal auspices, for an exploration of the Plata and Paraguay—a region fresh in resources. Commander Lynch has been dispatched on a mission of Africa to select a settlement for future colonization—a mission, this, whose elevation will give that expedition from Tripoli Wilkes and discover which is now the great drawback of the other settlements. Finally, Dr. Kane, with his troop of volunteers, will start for the Polar regions.

☞ A temporary judicial injunction has been issued against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, on the complaint of Thomas E. Davis and Cornland Palmer, forbidding them thereof a railroad in Broadway, and requiring them to show cause on the second of January next, why the injunction should not be made perpetual. The counsel for the complainants are Messrs. Hilton and Mallory. The injunction, if obtained by the Common Council, will raise a question exactly equal the constitution of the new Board of Assistant Aldermen, and until the decisions of the Legislature.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

SAILING OF THE ATLANTIC.—The steamer, Atlantic sailed for Liverpool to-day, with 30 passengers and 60 tons of freight in specie.

Intelligence.

By the following paragraph, it will be perceived that the Post Office Department has decided that honest unofficial statistical compilations, are free from postage charges, and therefore, the additional charge will be made on letters brought by steamboats on the Mississippi river to New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1853.

Hon. Postmaster General: Sir—The Mississippi Steamboat Association, the object and aim of which is to expand the commerce of the Mississippi and its tributaries, as well as the transportation of letters, as well as the conveyance of freight and passengers. The planters of the interior, corresponding with the shippers and merchants in this city, have manifested an earnest desire of communication thus the steamboats offer them. The advices of downward surplus and orders for upward shipments, thus passing between town and country, being contained in letters on board these steamboats, require and only prompt delivery, but frequently immediate reply. When formed by a number of parties, the letter, and those subjected to the office regulations, the utility of these letters are lessened, and the intercourse thus fettered in its advantages. These letters, then taken by the agent of the postmaster, may not reach the trader or the merchant until the office opens for delivery on the morning of the next day, and then too late to make the orders. Such conveniences are not unfrequent. The postmaster agent becomes necessarily, a receiver of letters into his office. Is it lawful to charge or not, unless some special letters in care of the clerk of the boat, who would pay the postage on them. This system, adopted in the south-west, has, in fact, made it (I believe) a duty to commerce much more than the mere postal changes.

The law allowing pre-paid stamps was hailed with pleasure as a deliverance. And that the postoffice agent's power could only deface these stamps on his visit on board the steamboats, by retaining paid on them, and allow the free passage of such letters. But, oh! the disappointment.

The section of an old law, enacted prior to the present wide usefulness of steamboats, was brought into existence and adopted in the north-west, but not at New York and other eastern ports. The same custom was enforced to sweep the letters into the postoffice, and there have the marked way I cent on letters with the pre paid stamps, and way 5 cents, on letters without pre paid stamps. Letters, "such as relate to the cargo," could not be discriminated; all were equally liable.

The commencing section of the act of the 3d March, 1851, to reduce the rates of postage, appeared to me conclusive to render such way charges illegal. The reading seemed so clear as to surprise me how it could be misunderstood. Thus, "in lieu of the present rates of postage now established by law, there shall be established the following rates." And no mention is the act of way 1 cent or way 5 cents.

In order to have a prompt decision of the law, I instituted a suitable suit. The decision of the law plain and positive. The question was argued by John H. VanDalson, Esq., who appeared for me as counsel, against the Hon. C. A. Bradford, who appeared for the Postmaster, in the absence of Colonel Hunter, the United States District Attorney.

The argument of Mr. Bradford, and the final decision of Court, appeared more burdened with orders from the Department, than the law. Orders, such as I have received from officials in the present, are being the force which the edicts carried with them, in the time of Justinian. Orders in military life on the field, discipline requires rigid and strict obedience; but in the jurisprudence of this model democratic nation, and among civilians, the law alone should be their standard.

It therefore applied to the Representatives in Congress, from this state for a correct reading of the law, or a correcting amendment by Congress.

The Hon. A. G. Penn promptly responded to this appeal in behalf of Louisiana. He is too much alive to the interests of the Southwest to neglect any thing which would promote the prosperity of its Great Emporium. He at once embraced the common sense meaning of the law, and considered it sufficient without amendment. He did not examine it first until the object was accomplished, and orders from the department in accordance were obtained. Annexed herewith is the letter of the Honorable A. G. Penn to me, and the letter from the Postoffice Department, with the letters of orders to the Postmaster of New Orleans. Thus has the trade and commerce of New Orleans, obtained from the shackles a small item of discriminations. The impulse given for railroads to the West, and that to the dense population to the North, may now be looked for for the attainment of far great benefitial facilities.

Permit me, I pray you, to thus tender publicly to the Hon. Mr. Penn, my acknowledgments. I hope he will enjoy those of his constituents, and those also of his fellow citizens in general.

S. W. OAKEY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 26, 1852.

Col. Oakey, New Orleans.

MY DEAR SIR: The practice of taking letters from steamboats and charging the same with way postage, as explained and complained of by you, has been the subject of my investigation.

I have submitted the complaint two or three times to the Department, and in August last the decision was in favor of the Postmaster of New Orleans.

Having investigated the subject maturely, in my own mind and being full convinced that by reason, the Postmaster, Hunter, must have had a misapprehension of the law. I again applied to the Department and obtained a rehearing of the case, results in that you have been informed, and obtained in your position by the Postmaster General, as you will find satisfactorily explained in the letter of the First Assistant, a copy of which I send you herewith. I hope this provision of the commerce of New Orleans may become thus extinguished.

I have the honor to subscribe myself

Your very obedient servant,

[Signed] A. G. PENN.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, Dec. 24, 1852.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, respecting the complaint made by Mr. Oakey, of New Orleans, against the practice of the Postmaster of that city of charging "one cent way" on the letters brought to his office by steamboats on the Mississippi river, I have given to the subject a more thorough investigation, and herewith enclose you a copy of the letter to the Postmaster at New Orleans explanatory of the views of the Department, and the instructions to him in pursuance of the same.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

[Signed] S. D. JACOBS,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

Hon. A. G. PENN, House of Representatives.

[COPY]

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, Dec. 23, 1852.

SIR—In August last, a letter was addressed to you from this office, in relation to a complaint made to the Department by J. B. V. Oakey, through the Hon. Messrs. Moore and Penn, of your charge of "one cent way" on steamboat letters, and in reply to the inquiry, as to your construction of the law under which you acted; you referred to the 20th of the act of the 3d March, 1825, as containing authority to justify you in taking the charge specified. The act referred to, was written by the Acting First Assistant Postmaster General, during my temporary absence from the Department, and I had not the opportunity of investigating the matter until recently, when it was again submitted by the Hon. Mr. Penn. Before bringing the subject to the attention of the Postmaster General; I examined the section referred to by you, as well as the subsequent act of Congress bearing upon the question. Looking to the 20th section alone; I admit that, the practice pursued in your office, would seem to conform strictly to the requirements of said section, but taking into consideration the bearing of a late act, and—as it appears to me—the plain intent and meaning; it conveys, I conceive, the authority of charging the additional cent, will not only be continued to be complained of but is obviously in opposition to the law.

The charge on Way Letters, as provided for by the 20th section of the act of 1825, evidently refers to way letters on land routes, and not to those conveyed by steamboats. The 18th section of the act of 1845, provides that the requirements of the 6th section of the act of 1825, shall be strictly complied with, so far as the delivery of all letters conveyed by steamboats—except such as relate to the cargo—to the Postmaster at the port or place to which they may be directed, but in a subsequent part of the same section, it says that such letters shall be subject to the same rates as would have been charged had they been conveyed in the mail. The object of this letter is, we, no doubt, to establish what was not provided for by the 6th section of the act of 1825, viz: the rates of postage to be charged over river routes; hence, if the letter directed to Mr. Oakey had been transmitted in the mail, the charge would be, prepaid, three cents single, and unpaid, five cents, and nothing additional for way.

Therefore the Postmaster General fully concides with me in the opinion that the charge of one cent additional on letters brought by steamboats on the Mississippi river to New Orleans is not authorized by a proper construction of the law and regulations of the Department, and the practice should be discontinued; and where the one cent is demanded by steamboats or their agents for the letters, they should be sent to the office, it should be paid out of the regular rates, and not added to the legal postage of the letter received.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

(Signed) S. D. JACOBS,
First Ass't Postmaster General.

M. MUSSON, Esq., P. M., New Orleans, La.

A GOOD STORY OF BARNUM.—Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, who made a capital speech in the in the Baltimore Convention, told the following story of Barnum, and "a broken down Virginia gentleman." Mr. Burwell, made an argument to show that every body could find employment in New York, and said:

"Let me give you an illustration of this. I was in New York a few weeks since, and went to Barnum's Museum, a place where every lover of the curious and every philosopher ought to go—either to see the proprietor, who is probably the greatest curiosity in the whole collection, or the stuffed class which cannot be seen any where else. I went into one of the upper rooms and behind there a man in raiment as on ostrich. I conversed with him, and found in that he was what we in Virginia call "a broken down gentleman." He was a well educated person, and from some circumstances or other he had to seek employment in a walk of life ludicrously below that to which he had been, probably, born, and for which he was eminently adapted. His business was to sit behind this ostrich, and when any one would put his head into the ostrich which was in full length, he wished to keep him well, or a good and cultivated conceit would be no christmas. The heads were frequently thrust in, and the gentleman was never rolling like a cataract beneath him; the "Happy Family" were very annoying and disturbing to him. The ostrich was quite too startling for his nerves. It was that the ostrich would die, and he employed this gentleman, who had taken to be the medical physician, to attend the ostrich, for which he was to keep him "free for one year, forever." That is an illustration of the remark to which I was making, and I can tell you that Barnum is a man who is a man whose energy has so caused full employment in New York."

Intelligence.

We do not pretend to say that the Minister of Foreign Relations will continue, notwithstanding flagrant cases of gloomy imprisonment, but so it looks as if the spirit of the revolutionary feeling which had so lately shaken the world, would be allowed to lie dormant.

Good money was the at first President, but with the result of the Presidential election in the Atlantic States. In the absence of the facilities for speedy information which we possessed in our line of telegraphic report was had to a national "caution." [illegible] which we expect from the San Francisco Steamship.

We a thousand national dogs yet that a new feature in political reporting had been discovered at San Francisco—no less than the report to correspondent presumed to be of Kossuth's speech, made at a great distance. We guess at the time the revolutions made by the efforts of Lewis Cass and Franklin Pierce in the result of the late presidential election in the Atlantic States, and promised, in case the news of the steamer should confirm them, to establish a new system of telegraphic communication with the East, and by that means furnish our readers every morning with the New York and New Orleans news of the day before. Right nobly, it appears, the telegraph line recommenced operations, and the spirit of one Robert Younglove made its appearance, or rather indicated its presence. He should that he resided in Richmond, Virginia—was a lawyer and a Democrat, and knew Governor Smith of this city. When interrogated as to the identity of the Hon. Scott was the successful candidate, and gave the following as the vote:

For Scott—Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

For Pierce—Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan.

This, he it known, is precisely the same result as announced by Messrs. Cass and Smith. But the spirited Mr. Younglove went a step further it seems and thoroughly committed himself. His revelations being of a later date, he was communicative enough to give the majorities by which several of the States had been carried. New York, he says gives Scott 10,300 majority. Pennsylvania 6,000. Indiana was the same majority, 600.

Pierce has carried Virginia by 5,700 majority

After the abrupt withdrawal of Mr. Younglove, the circle reported some "case of the Pierce party in the Legislature of the great parties" to make his appearance, when behold, who should rap himself present but "Zadock Evans." He, it will be remembered, is a member of Congress, and a gentleman well known for his enterprise in the State of New York. We believe he is the Democrat who, his spirit said nothing about his politics. It did say, emphatically as spirit could say, that Gen. Scott was elected President, and gave precisely the same majorities in the same States as Young Mr. Younglove. Mr. Pratt's spirit was surly and not in a communicative mood. It said, in substance, that it was the first time it had been called from its retreat to the Democratic National Convention, and "Morning Call." This is a great attraction and cannot fail to secure an overflowing house.

The CAMPBELLS.—This admirable troupe will give a performance to-night, at the Odd Fellows Hall. They have been decerdly successful, and their stay is drawing to a close.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Donetti's troupe of acting Monkeys, Dogs, &c., is the great attraction here.—Their performances are not only very amusing, but most surprising.

WAX FIGURES.—The beautiful exhibition of Wax Statuary at the Commercial Exchange, is still open.

MERRIAM'S MUSEUM OF SAN FRANCISCO.—We really think this beautiful carved model of the Golden City well worthy of public patronage. It is a most delicate and correct representation of San Francisco, and gives a perfectly correct idea of every part and portion of the town. The model has been made with infinite pains, and with exquisite skill and taste. The scale is four feet to the inch, and the whole is so complete, that we find for confirmation to send Third District Court of New Orleans.

JOSEPH LEVY, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOSEPH MEYER, Defendant.

Attachment.

Sale of Property.

Sale of Property.

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