# The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1851.

Cor. WEISSE, Proprietor. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.



TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00

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## The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

**Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.**

**Tuesday Morning, Jan. 21, 1851.**

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, bringing the latest dates.

### ONE IDEA.

There are some journals in this country that seem possessed of but a single idea, and are never able, by even the most desperate and spasmodic efforts, to comprehend and analyze any other. The Washington *New Era* is a paper of this sort—conducted too with much ability in its way, but so inveterately and incurably attached to its single hobby-horse of anti-slavery, that it never dreams of descending from its Pegasus, but spurs and lashes the tired jade, until nothing is elicited but a series of shuffling and awkward ambles. It is needless to add that such a sheet must be awfully tiresome and tedious. It has no variety whatever; and all the space and spirit which might be infused into its one idea, have long since evaporated and left nothing but foul or offensive dregs behind. Now the Boston *Chronotype*, though, if possible, more wrathful and malevolent in its onslaughts upon slavery than the *New Era*, is a journal of commendable activity and intelligence. It frequently treats of other matters, and discusses them with an originality and vigor that impart interest to its effusions. Nothing is more antipathic than the constant harping on a single string. If the artist were as skilful as Paganini, his performance would, by dint of iteration, become intolerably monotonous and wearisome. Think of a political paper, never escaping from the murky regions of party strife. What an awful bore would such a sheet inevitably be! A newspaper fails in its duty and violates the essential conditions of its existence, when it furnishes nought but humdrum and ding-dong, predicated of its solitary theme. Such a sheet does not deserve encouragement, and in the long run, cannot retain it.

We were led to these remarks by a glance at the columns of the *Southern Press*. That journal was established as a defender and vindicator of the rights of the South. Its province was a special one and its function peculiar. Nobody would therefore feel disposed to censure it, for devoting a fair moiety of its lucubrations to the important subjects of which it was supposed to be the exponent. But we are grievously mistaken, if the founders of that press ever imagined that it was to do nothing else. What! Southern rights all the time! No relaxation, no intermission, no pause, no momentary breaking space, as a short relief from the inordinate tedium and nausea of wishy washy abuse of the North, and namby pamby appeals to the South! Why, 'tis worse than the *tenuous perdrix* of the French Cardinal. The luxurious prelate who had rebuked his sovereign for his peccadilloes, was, with generous retribution, punished by a surfeit of his favorite dish; but the subscribers to the *Southern Press*, who decline dissolving the Union at the bidding of that truculent journal, are subject to the diurnal torture of perusing the thrice hackneyed platitudes, which they had time and again, perverted and digested—unpalatable and disgusting as they were.

Metaphor apart, nothing can be more forlorn than the aspect of the *Southern Press*. When we bear in mind, that the slavery excitement is nearly spent; that the adjustment by Congress is almost every where acquiesced in cheerfully, or accepted as the best that could be had; that people begin to give the subject the go-by as stale and barren, and to think, speak and write of other matters—it must be conceded, that a journal, which from the first line of editorial to the last clipping from the exchanges, rings out its doleful knell over Southern rights, and Southern wrongs; converts discussion into the staple of its argument, and sends forth perennials of eternal verbosity over woes and afflictions, which nobody else perceives or cares for—has fallen into the unpardonable sin of boring and twatting, and is making daily drafts upon the patience of its subscribers, such as would have extorted complaints from Job himself, if that model of resignation has lived in the days of journalism. We believe firmly in the never ending sermonizing of the ministry of the labial, and we would not for a spirit of kindness advise the Editors of the Southern Press to reform it altogether. It did very well for a while; but the occasion which perhaps legitimately called it forth, has passed away, and it is now as tedious as a thrice-told tale. The genius loci of the *Southern Press* are not destitute of talent, and they are bound in a virtual compact with their readers, to amuse and instruct them—not to set them asleep or turn their stomachs. They might take a profitable lesson from the Charleston *Mercury*—a paper which, though ultra beyond all comparison on the slavery question, knows too well its duties, and understands too keenly its interests, to exclude from its columns the customary grateful variety.

We have had many a hard bout with the *Southern Press*, but we rather like that sheet, if not nothing else, but its earnestness and sincerity. We give it wholesome counsel—the fruit of long experience. Let it be wise in season, or it will repent when too late, the consequences of its foolish policy.

LIGHT AND DARKNESS.—Our thanks are due J. C. Morgan, for a copy of this volume. It is a collection of Tales by Mrs. Crowe—the accomplished author of the "Night Side of Nature"—a lover of the mystic and supernatural, who drank deeply at the fountain of German *Doubterie*. The volume before us is, however, rather less ghostly in its character than her previous productions, but possesses nevertheless powerful interest.

☞ The steamer *Brilliant*, Captain Hart, which left this port for Bayou Sara on Saturday last, on Sunday morning, at half-past five o'clock, when some miles below Plaquemine, collapsed the flue of her larboard boiler, by which accident the first engineer, Mr. Brooks, and one of his assistants were slightly scalded. The blacksmith of the boat was badly scalded, and died eight hours after. One deck passenger was badly, but it is thought not dangerously injured. Three negroes (firemen) are missing, supposed to be lost. No other damage was done to the boat or those on board. The *Brilliant* was towed down to the city by the steamer Storm.

☞ We are heartily glad to learn it was through error that the Telegraph announced the re-election of Mr. BENTON to the U. S. Senate. The latest despatches show that on Saturday last no election had been effected.

A new and splendid steamship, called the *Alabama*, has been placed upon the line between New York and Savannah. She reached the latter place on Tuesday last, after a trip of 72 hours. The *Republican* says:

The *Alabama* is a beautiful model of naval architecture, and her appearance justifies all the encomiums that have been passed upon her. She behaved remarkably well during the voyage, and elicits, like her sister the *Florida*, the highest encomiums from the passengers. Her through passengers went up the road last evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The U. S. Frigate *Constitution* arrived at New York on the 16th inst., from the Mediterranean. She left Spezzia on the 3d November, Genoa, 7th, and Gibraltar, Dec. 1.

☞ The Maryland Convention for altering the Constitution of the State, has decided to insert a clause disfranchising all connected with duels. In the case of death, it makes the offence murder in the first degree, and gives all the property of the survivor to the widow of the deceased.

### By Magnetic Telegraph.

(WESTERN LINE.)

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan 17.

CONGRESS—PASSAGE OF THE CHEAP POSTAGE BILL.—In the House to-day, the Cheap Postage bill was taken up and passed by a vote of 130 yeas to 75 nays. The bill fixes the rate on each letter of half an ounce at three cents for all parts of the United States. The compensation to Postmasters is not reduced. Printed matter of the weight of two ounces to be charged one cent; and for each additional ounce, or fraction, one cent additional. All books weighing less than twenty ounces are mailable, and when delivered in the State, where printed, will pay only one half of the above rates. No postage to be charged on newspapers which are delivered in the county in which they are printed, or within—— miles of the publication office: Fifty per cent. to be deducted from the postage on magazines when prepaid. Three-cent pieces are to be coined. Stamps are to be used, to forge which is felony.

One million and a half of dollars are appropriated to meet probable deficiencies in the revenue, under the new system. Letters uncalled for are to be advertized once only. A penny post system is also adopted, carriers to collect letters and deliver them at one and two cents each.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 18.

OHIO RIVER—STEAMERS—MISSOURI SENATOR.—There were five feet water in the channel at Pittsburg last evening, and still falling.

The steamers Georgetown and Bostona have arrived here, from New Orleans. The former has despatched for that port.

We learn from Jefferson City that the vote for Senator, on the 25th ballot stood as follows:

Benton, 50—Geyer, 70—and Green, 31.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday evening, Jan. 18.

At Pittsburg to-day, there are seven feet water in the channel, the rise coming from the Alleghany. The river is full of ice. The steamer Atlantic has not yet arrived. A ship has been passed off Halifax, with her hull cut nearly in two, supposed by collision with a steamer.

ANOTHER LETTER.—Gen. Hamilton has written another letter, on matter and things in general, and directed to Hon. Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina. He spreads the article of Latter [illegible] on South Carolina and her sons, occasionally giving Mr. Cheves a touch of his brush. Gen. H. agrees and don't agree with Mr. Cheves's speech at Nashville; thinks the time has come for Virginia to take the lead in calling a Southern Convention, and says: I believe if Virginia moves she will save not dissolve the Union."

The General still thinks it would be an extreme act of folly for South Carolina to secede by herself—that the South should go together, if at all—but doubts the harmony of even a Southern Confederacy. The letter is peculiarly *Hamiltonian*.

☞ A copy of the Boston Chronotype of the 16th ult. was received by us yesterday. The editor announced it:

To-day we commence a systematic movement, having for its object to give a new interpretation to the Constitution of the United States—an interpretation that shall enable the General Government to abolish slavery in the States.

Since this announciation, the Chronotype has died. As however it died a year or two ago and scratched out of the ground again, we would advise that it be now buried with its face downwards, so that, if it scratches out, it will have to scratch all the way through the earth, and, at the end of its job, find itself among the antipodes—a much fitter place for it than this.—*Frontier.*

BOSTON, Jan. 11.

INTERESTING FROM HAYTI.—Letters from Cape Haytien of the 12th ult. state that Captain Sage, of the brig Leander, imprisoned by the Haytien government, on a charge of smuggling, has been released. The United States Agent demanded $5,000 damages, which has not been paid, and probably will not. An English brig-of-war has armed steamer sailing around the island, to protect their commerce.

THE POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Western District of Pennsylvania, by the census returns just published, contains 1,098,011 inhabitants. The Eastern District contains about 1,165,000, three counties estimated. The total is therefore 2,260,000. The increase in the last ten years is about a half million.

GEN. CASS NOT AGAIN A CANDIDATE.—In his letter to the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, Gen. Cass says:

"I beg leave to say that no circumstance can possibly arise which would induce me again to permit my name to be brought forward in connection with the Chief Magistracy of our country. My inclination and my sense of duty equally dictate this course."

IMPORTANT CONFIRMATIONS.—It is stated that the Senate, in executive session on Friday, confirmed James S. Calhoun as Governor, and Hugh N. Smith as Secretary of New Mexico. Also, Thomas Nelson, of New York, as District Judge of Oregon.

☞ The Winnebago tribe of Indians has at length been entirely removed from the State of Wisconsin, through the instrumentality of the United States agent. The United States troops in that region were unable to effect their removal without resorting to force, but to what extent force was used is not stated by the paper from which we obtain this information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—P. M.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA—COMPROMISE NEWS.—The Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll will be appointed Minister to Russia, in place of Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, resigned.

Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has been nominated for and will certainly be selected to, the United States Senate from Indiana. This is glorious compromise news.

DAMAGES FOR KILLING A MAN'S WIFE.—In the Supreme Court on Saturday, the jury returned a verdict in the case of Ernest Shulman and wife vs. the Boston and Worcester Railroad Co.; and in another action tried simultaneously of Ernest Shulman vs. the same defendants, for plaintiffs and assessed damages in the first case of $2,400; and in the second $1,500—making $4,000 the legal price of killing a man's wife on the railroad.—*Boston paper.*

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER GEORGIA.—The Norfolk *Beacon* has the following:

On Saturday week, a quantity of fruit and sweet meats was found on board the steamer Georgia, which proved on examination to have come from on board the ship James Conner, then at anchor in Hampton Roads, and which not having been entered in the Custom House, was accordingly seized. The next morning a Custom House officer with Deputy Marshal Wing, went down to the Roads to seize the ship, but she had sailed for Boston. On Saturday last, the steamer Georgia was seized for having violated the law, by taking the goods on board before the duty had been paid, or before they had been entered and a permit granted to land them. She was allowed to make her regular trip to Baltimore, in the custody of Wm. Lovell, Esq., one of the officers of the customs at this port, and when she returns will be placed in the hands of the Marshal.

THE STEAMBOAT TRADE OF ST. LOUIS.—During the year 1850, two hundred and forty-six different steamers arrived at St. Louis—many of which made numerous arrivals during the year. During 1850 there were 313 steamboat arrivals at St. Louis from New Orleans; 493 from the Ohio river; 788 from the Illinois river; 635 from the Upper Mississippi; 390 from the Missouri river; 75 from Cairo; and from other points 315—making in all *three thousand and nine* steamboat arrivals during the year 1850.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US IN AUSTRIA.—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Prague, under date of December 5th, says:

"The newspapers of Austria have recently taken unusual interest in American affairs, and the beer-house politicians have commenced prophesying the future downfall of the United States Government. They say to me, 'Oh, you will have a king yet.' They know about as much of America and its affairs as they do of the Hottentots, and no more. Consequently it is downright waste of time to argue the matter with them. The recent trouble caused by the passing of the Fugitive Slave bill they look on as the germ of a great revolution. One of these wiseacres thought that every man in the United States, who could afford it, kept slaves."

☞ Mr. Macready, says an English paper, will commence his final performances on the 6th of January, with "William Tell." He will perform each character but once, and the 3d of February will be his last appearance at the Haymarket Theatre, on which occasion he will sustain the character of "King Lear," for the last time. On this—that he will take a farewell benefit at either Drury Lane or Her Majesty's Theatre. Should he do so, most probably he will perform "Macbeth," and leave the stage forever.

RAIL ROADS.—According to a work recently published in London, there was in operation at the commencement of 1849, in different parts of the globe, a total length of 18,656 miles of railway, on which a capital of £368,567,000 had been actually expended. Besides this, it is estimated that there were, at the same epoch, in progress of construction, a further extent of 7,892 miles, the cost of which when completed, would be £146,750,000. Thus, when these latter lines shall have been brought into operation, the population of Europe and the United States (for it is there only that railways have made any progress) will have completed, within the period of less than a quarter of a century, 26,485 miles of railway; that is to say, a greater length than would completely surround the globe, at a cost of above £500,000,000 sterling. To accomplish this stupendous work, human industry must have appropriated, out of its annual savings, £20,000,000 for twenty-five successive years.

COTTON AND FLAX.—Among the many brilliant discoveries by which Europe was to be delivered from her thraldom to the Southern States, says the Charleston *Mercury*, was that flax could be worked up by cotton mills and so be made a substitute for our staple. We took the suggestion for a joke at first, but it appears that the English manufacturers have actually been experimenting. The result is doleful enough, as may be gathered from the following extract of the London correspondence of the National Intelligencer. By the way, it may be consoling to those in the North who have been gloating over the ruin that would ensue to the South on the success of the supposed discovery, to know that the bark of the cotton stalk makes the finest and strongest flax, and that if the wool of the plant should ever be dispensed with, we could clothe all the world with its bark. But here is the extract:

"We stated a fortnight back, upon the authority of the Morning Chronicle, that very successful experiments had been made in the application of cotton machinery to the spinning of yarn from flax prepared by M. Claussen's process, either in Manchester or the neighborhood. The Manchester Guardian—undoubted authority in this case—now tells us it "cannot learn that a single ounce of yarn has been spun; all that we can ascertain is that one attempt has been made near Ashton-under Lyne, which failed entirely; that a firm of fine-spinners near Bolton, who had been requested to make another experiment, were satisfied when they saw the material, that it was altogether unsuited for their machinery; and that it has since been sent to a firm of spinners and manufacturers at Rochdale, who have not, we believe, yet made any report upon it." The opinion of our Manchester contemporary founded upon the opinions of parties who have seen the material, is, that as a substitute for cotton it is likely to prove an entire failure. For all finer purposes it is declared to be unfitted; but it may possibly prove to be to some extent applicable in the productions of very low and coarse fabrics. Such is the newspaper testimony upon, not a matter of opinion, but a matter of fact. We have quoted the opposing authorities in justice to ourselves.

WATER GAS IN FRANCE.—A Paris letter of the 15th December, says:

The process of making pure gas from water has been discovered! The problem is solved. We saw proofs in abundance that a most brilliant white light, and intense heat, can be produced from water with perfect ease and the greatest economy. Not to annoy your readers with technical details, it is sufficient to say—that by the decomposition of water by a simple and cheap process, pure hydrogen gas is produced, which can be conveyed in pipes and employed in precisely the same way as ordinary gas.—Upon turning a stop-cock and applying a match, it burns instantly with a blueish flame, not unlike alcohol. This is its natural state, and I believe Mr. Paine, of whose failures we have heard, succeeded but in the flame is changed to a white color, by means so simple that it appears fabulous—it is in fact the crowning point of the invention.

Imagine a thin filigree hoop of platina, shaped like the work of a mechanical or solar lamp, about three quarters of an inch high, to be fitted to an ordinary gas burner. When this is in place, its whole surface is dazzlingly white, and gives a light, it is estimated, equal to fifteen candles. The height of the metal tube cannot be increased, but its diameter can be enlarged to any extent, and the light of course in the same proportion. There is no smoke, flame, smell—but a small blue tint of color. It does not flicker, and in all these particulars possesses an immense advantage over coal gas. There is no humbug about it. It was [illegible] before the school boys of platina apparatus—changing to white upon contact with it. You can turn it on or off—use little or much at your convenience.

☞ It is stated that Judge HUTCHINSON, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, and Judge of the Court of Appeals of that State presented his resignation to the Governor on the 1st inst.

☞ The present population of Michigan, as shown by the census just taken, is 400,000. Increase since 1840, 187,733.

PROBABLE BOON FOR GRUMBLING SHAVES.—M Boudet, a French chemist, in a communication to the *Journal de Pharmacie*, gives the following formula for a depilatory: "Take of sulphurate of sodium or hydrosulphate of soda, chrystalized, three parts; quick lime in powder, 10 do.; starch, 1½ ms. This powder mixed with a little water, and applied over the skin, acts very rapidly as a depilatory, that it be removed in a minute or two after its application by means of a wooden knife, the surface of the skin will be entirely deprived of hair. By this process the removal of the hair becomes so simple, rapid, and safe in operation, that it will probably supercede the use of the razor in many cases. It may be applied to parts the most delicate, as well as to the more robust, and no surface either limited or extended, and it is only after several days that hair begins to reappear."

DRY FEET.—We will give our readers a receipt for making boots water proof, which is worth more than our subscription price to any person who will try it. Moisture generally penetrates the soles of boots—the upper leather is not made of hard, and is easily dried. To render the sole impervious to water, order your boot-maker to cut pieces of canvass in the proper shape, dip them in melted pitch or tar, and lay them upon the inner soles before putting on the outer soles of the boots. This simple process will insure dry feet without making the boots clumsy. We have tried the experiment, and would advise all whose soles are afflicted with cold or dampness, to do the same.

THE HEROINE, MRS. BAILEY, DEAD.—We are indebted to a gentleman who came passenger last evening on the steamer from New London for the sad intelligence that this old lady was *burned to death* yesterday, at her residence in Groton, opposite New London. This accident was caused by her clothes taking fire while her attendants were absent. Mrs. Bailey was renowned for her conduct in furnishing *wood* for the prosecution of the battles of her country, and has received many personal marks of respect and consideration from almost all the Presidents and distinguished statesmen who have visited New England since that important event alluded to. We are not fully aware of her age, but understand it to be upwards of 90. —*N. Y. Express, 11th.*

"SUGAR COATED-POISON."—The Baltimore Sun is out in strong terms against a "new invention of the "enemy" which it characterizes as a "specimen of patient devilry as complete as human ingenuity can invent—an infernal machine compared with which in its capacity for dealing destruction and death, the device of Fieschi is a plaything." It consists of a capsule of gum and sugar enclosing about a fourth of a tea-spoonful of brandy, just about enough with the excited saliva, to make a small toddy in the mouth, adapted to the ambition and capacity of the rising generation. Then things, it appears, are sold at the confectionaries in the large cities at the North and East, and five cents worth of them contain about a table spoonful of brandy, enough to drive a small boy, on an initial operation at least, quite an experimental notion of a "drunken spree."—The inventor of this insidious enemy to the peace and welfare of society is not known, but he considering the prevalence of temperance principles at this time, he has displayed a great deal of boldness as well as ingenuity.

We have not heard that this "sugar coated invader" has made his appearance at Memphis, and hope that he may not; but if he does, parents, and guardians should give him a "warm reception." Forewarned, is forearmed. —*Memphis Eagle.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF TWO OLD MEN AND THEIR DOG.—On Saturday, Coroner Augustus Smith, of Newton, was called to hold an inquest at Brighton, upon the bodies of two old men named John Fitzmire, a Frenchman, aged 80 years and Burrill, generally known as "Doctor" Burrill, aged 72 years, under the following circumstances: One of the old men had for some time, kept a small shop in Brigton, for the sale of of miscellaneous articles. He had built a larger shop, and with his friend, and his valuable dog, removed to it on Friday night. On Saturday forenoon, the door of the shop remained closed to so late an hour that the citizens burst in and found Fitzmire and the dog dead upon the floor, and Burrill in a speechless and dying state and he died during the same night without being able to speak and explain the cause of the death. There was no marks of violence upon either body, except a slight cut upon the head of one.

Upon examination it did not appear probable that they could have died from the inhalation of gas. It is rumored, however, that a third person was seen in their company during the night who is now not to be found. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and adjourned until to-day. Fitzmire, one of the deceased was a Frenchman. He served in the American Navy during the last war, was captured by the British, and kept it for sometime, under the plea that he was a British subject, but was finally released.—*Boston Traveller.*

A MOST MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We learn from Captain James Bridges, who sails a schooner from Bayside, Talbot county, that a most melancholy occurrence took place on that place on Tuesday last, by the dwelling of Mr. Ballard Shofee. The [illegible] are as follows: On that day Mrs. Emma Jones had paid a visit to Mrs. Shofee, taking with her her infant child. She was seated in the sitting room, with Mrs. S., and in a cradle a little son of Mrs. S., about 11 months old, was lying, while another little son, aged 3 years, was standing by the cradle, rocking it. Another part of the room there was another son of Mrs. S., aged about 8 years, who, unobserved, picked up a loaded gun, which had been imprudently left there. While in his hands the gun was discharged, the load blowing the brains out of the little boy standing by the cradle, killing the infant in the cradle, and lodging several shot in the person of Mrs. Jones, who was sitting in the line of the shot. Her infant, which was in her lap, was somewhat injured by the powder from the gun, Mrs. Shofee sprang up, and seizing the child whose brains was blown out, ran out into the yard, and upon finding him dead, she ran back into the house. Here she found her other child dead, and so great was the shock, that she immediately fainted, and has been in almost a deranged state ever since. Mrs. Jones, though badly hurt, was not considered dangerous. This is another and a most melancholy instance of the evil consequences resulting from the extreme folly of placing loaded fire arms within the reach of any but those who know how to use them.

*Baltimore Patriot,*

HENRY LORD, THE FOOTIVE.—The Richmond Despatch, noticing the arrival there of Henry Long, the fugitive slave, says:

"Henry seems to have grown impudent since his association with Tappan and his clique; and presumed on his way South, to ask the policeman, Mr. Brown, if he had never sung the Kidnapper's Lullaby of

"It will never do to give it so, Mr. Brown!"

To which Mr. B. good humoredly replied:—"certainly, and did you never sing, Henry,

"Oh, carry me back to Old Virginny!"

☞ A clergyman catechising the youth of his church, put the question from the chatechism to a girl—

"What is your consideration in life and death?"

The poor girl smiled, but did not answer.—The priest insisted.

"Well then," said she, "since I must tell, it is the young Printer on Walnut street."

### City Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Messrs Mudge & Wilson, the enterprising lessees, are at work fitting up this establishment for the reception of boarders. By to-morrow they will be enabled to accommodate a number of their friends, and if the ball room could be conveniently turned into lodging apartments, the sphere of accommodation could be largely increased. No doubt an arrangement of this kind will be made, and in the course of a few days the St. Louis, though far from presenting the attractions and comfort of the old St. Charles, will in some measure fill the long existent void occasioned by the destruction of that noble building. A large number of workmen were employed yesterday in putting up furniture, laying down carpets &c., and thus a fine a portion of the city as could be desired for some few years past, presents a scene of animation and activity, enlivening in the extreme to the dwellers in the neighborhood.

THE WALLS OF THE ST. CHARLES.—Several workmen under the direction of His Honor the Mayor, were busily engaged yesterday, in tearing down the walls on the North side of the St. Charles Hotel. The work, however, progressed very slowly, more especially with the large corner wall fronting on Common street. Efforts were made to bring it down within the former site of the building, but they proved unsuccessful, and the remainder is in some danger in pulling it down on the street, but at all events, the wall will be razed to-day, and thus all danger removed.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL LEASED.—We understood late last evening that Messrs. Mudge & Wilson had leased the St. Louis Hotel for a period of six years, at a rent of $300 per month up to the 1st November and at $12,500 per annum afterwards. The lessees to have the entire hotel including the ball-room and bar-rooms of the 1st November, and the Rent to be fitted in an ordinary gas burner. When this is in place, its whole surface is dazzlingly white, and gives a light, it is estimated, equal to fifteen candles. The height of the metal tube cannot be increased, but its diameter can be enlarged to any extent, and the light of course in the same proportion. There is no smoke, flame, smell—but a small blue tint of color. It does not flicker, and in all these particulars possesses an immense advantage over coal gas. There is no humbug about it. It was [illegible] before the school boys of platina apparatus—changing to white upon contact with it. You can turn it on or off—use little or much at your convenience.

STEALING AT THE FIRE.—About thirty or forty persons were brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, charged with having stolen various articles during the fire at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday. Some of them were sent to the First District Court, and a large number were remanded, when witnesses will, no doubt, be brought forward to prove their innocence. Saml Downer was found in possession of six boxes of segars. Louis Anderson was charged with stealing a portable desk and a table cloth. George Field was discovered with a pair of slippers. Thos. Williams was accused of stealing a dressing case. Pat. Connell, Wm. Martin and P. Gleenan were jointly charged with stealing a bundle of clothing. A bag of coffee was put to the stealing account of Wm. Doolin. Michael was charged with stealing a hat; Francis Hunt with having carried off a trunk; J. H. Whitmore with dipping his fingers into a keg of lard. Ed. Johnson and Thomas Martin with stealing sundries, Louis Cox and William with nabbing spoons and other too numerous to mention. Doubtless, as we have stated, some of these persons have been wrongly accused, and will establish their innocence to-day.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a boy 8 years of age, named James Cohen who was killed by being run over by the cars of the Pontchartrain Rail Road on Sunday afternoon at the corner of Moreau street.—Verdict accordingly.

## COMMERCIAL.

### The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20th, 1851.

The news by the Asia has had no effect on the Cotton market, which still continues depressed under the influence of low Exchanges and the difficulty of passing bills. The sales to day, amounted to 3,000 bales.

The Sugar market is rather flat; sales 700 hhds., at 4¾@5¾c for Fair to Fully Fair. The stock of Molasses is large, and prices have receded to 23½@ 24c ₰ gallon, at which rates about 1,800 bbls. were sold.

The Flour market is unchanged; sales 4,500 bbls. at $4 20@$4 25c for Ohio; $4 40@$4 50 for Illinois and Mo. Louis; $4 75@$5 for extra brands. Corn continues in good request, and some 3,500 sacks were sold at 64@65c ₰ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is selling at $12 25, and 300 bbls. Prime were taken on private terms. Bacon Sides have receded to 7½c, and Shoulders sell at 7½@7¾c ₰ lb. Prime Lard in bbls. commands 7½c., and new in kegs brings 8 cts ₰ lb.

Whiskey is selling at 27½c. ₰ gallon for receipts.

Exchanges were in better request to-day. We quote Sterling, 109¼@110¼. Paris, 5f 32½@ 5f 25. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 2½@3¾ ₰ cent. dis. Checks 1¾@2¾ cent discount.

Freights are firm. A vessel for Liverpool was taken at 7-16d.

—DIED—

Last night, at 6 o'clock, Mr. LUIZ VIEIRA, aged 64 years, a native of Portugal, but for the last four five years a resident of this city, and President of the Portuguese Benevolent Association ever since its organization.

He friends and acquaintances, and also the members of the Portuguese Benevolent Association, The Orleans Cazadores, The Iberia Beneficent Association, The Veterans of 1814-15 and Fire Masons, are all respectfully invited to attend his funeral which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock precise, from his residence, in Dumaine street. No. 214, between Rampart and St. Claude, without further invitation.

New Orleans, January 21st 1851.

ja21 FERDINAND ETIENNE.

RICE—50 tierces Rice, Prime Carolina.
HAVANA COFFEE—25 bags new crop.
CHAMPAGNE—40 baskets, brand Deslondes & Locket.
JAMAICA RUM—8 puncheons, in Custom-house stores.
For sale by JOSEPH MITCHELL,
ja21-tf 36 Poydras st.

FRENCH REFINED SUGARS—Tierces refined Loaf Sugar, of a very superior quality, landing ex ship Helen and Francis from Boulogne, for sale ja21 by A. CARRIERE, 25 Old Levee.

BOULOGNA SAUSSAGES—100 pounds Boulogna Sausages, just received and for sale by
DUTZE & IKEN,
ja21 corner Royal and Conti st.

BEEF—Mess and Prime in tubs, halves and quarters, containing on hand, J H Bayne & Co's packing, very superior quality, for sale by
SECOMBE & VOORHIES,
ja21tf 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Tierces and firkins Butter—200 boxes cheese, for sale by
SECOMBE & VOORHIES,
ja21 1w 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

MACKEREL—100 packages assorted, landing ex ship Kentucky, for sale by
SECOMBE & VOORHIES,
ja21 1w 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

ALCOHOL—40 bbls 92 per cent. for sale by
SECOMBE & VOORHIES,
ja21 1w 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

OATS—1000 sacks in store, for sale by
SECOMBE & VOORHIES,
ja21 1w 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

Harper & Bro's New Monthly Magazine for January just received and for sale at J. R. STEELE'S "New Orleans Stationers Warehouse," No. 14 Camp street.

OLIVE, a novel, by the author of "The Ogilvies," being No. 150 of Harper's Library of Select Novels." Complete in 1 volume, price 25 cents.

SINGLETON FONTENOY R. N. By James Hannay, being No. 151 of the "Harper's Library" Complete in 1 volume, price 25 cents.

No. 7 THACKERAY'S HISTORY OF PENDENNIS—price 25 cents.

No. 10 LOSSING'S PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION—price 25 cents.

For sale by HARPER & BROTHERS, 82 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

Also, for sale by the above steamers, reported in favor of granting the wharves to the company on a lease of five years at $200 per month. The resolutions authorize the Mayor to sign the necessary lease. Under the report the small vessels are to be moored at the wharves between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.

Mr. Guyol moved to go into an election for Collector on steamboats—carried. Messrs. O. Fortier, Riesel, and P. E. Croizat were put in nomination. Mr. O. Fortier received eight votes, and was duly elected.

Mr. Clark, on behalf of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the petition of James Jennings, applying for the two wharves in front of the Place d'Armes, to be used for the line of the New York, Havana, and New Orleans steamers, reported in favor of granting the wharves to the company on a lease of five years at $200 per month. The resolutions authorize the Mayor to sign the necessary lease. Under the report the small vessels are to be moored at the wharves between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.

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Mr. Clark explained at large on the advantage to be derived from the location of the Steamship Line, setting forth that they expended a very considerable amount of money in obtaining their monthly supplies. Mr. McAlpin was equally in favor of granting the wharves for the use of the Steamships Messrs. Bonneval, Bogel and Fabre, featured up the recommendation. The yeas and nays being called for on the adoption of the resolutions, the Council voted unanimously in their favor.

The Finance Committee introduced resolutions for the payment of various bills and accounts. Adopted.

Mr. Bonneval offered a resolution abolishing the water works of the Municipality from and after the 1st February next, and to authorize either limited or extended, and it is only after several days that hair begins to reappear."

DRY FEET.—We will give our readers a receipt for making boots water proof, which is worth more than our subscription price to any person who will try it. Moisture generally penetrates the soles of boots—the upper leather is not made of hard, and is easily dried. To render the sole impervious to water, order your boot-maker to cut pieces of canvass in the proper shape, dip them in melted pitch or tar, and lay them upon the inner soles before putting on the outer soles of the boots. This simple process will insure dry feet without making the boots clumsy. We have tried the experiment, and would advise all whose soles are afflicted with cold or dampness, to do the same.

THE HEROINE, MRS. BAILEY, DEAD.—We are indebted to a gentleman who came passenger last evening on the steamer from New London for the sad intelligence that this old lady was *burned to death* yesterday, at her residence in Groton, opposite New London. This accident was caused by her clothes taking fire while her attendants were absent. Mrs. Bailey was renowned for her conduct in furnishing *wood* for the prosecution of the battles of her country, and has received many personal marks of respect and consideration from almost all the Presidents and distinguished statesmen who have visited New England since that important event alluded to. We are not fully aware of her age, but understand it to be upwards of 90. —*N. Y. Express, 11th.*

"SUGAR COATED-POISON."—The Baltimore Sun is out in strong terms against a "new invention of the "enemy" which it characterizes as a "specimen of patient devilry as complete as human ingenuity can invent—an infernal machine compared with which in its capacity for dealing destruction and death, the device of Fieschi is a plaything." It consists of a capsule of gum and sugar enclosing about a fourth of a tea-spoonful of brandy, just about enough with the excited saliva, to make a small toddy in the mouth, adapted to the ambition and capacity of the rising generation. Then things, it appears, are sold at the confectionaries in the large cities at the North and East, and five cents worth of them contain about a table spoonful of brandy, enough to drive a small boy, on an initial operation at least, quite an experimental notion of a "drunken spree."—The inventor of this insidious enemy to the peace and welfare of society is not known, but he considering the prevalence of temperance principles at this time, he has displayed a great deal of boldness as well asingenuity.

We have not heard that this "sugar coated invader" has made his appearance at Memphis, and hope that he may not; but if he does, parents, and guardians should give him a "warm reception." Forewarned, is forearmed. —*Memphis Eagle.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF TWO OLD MEN AND THEIR DOG.—On Saturday, Coroner Augustus Smith, of Newton, was called to hold an inquest at Brighton, upon the bodies of two old men named John Fitzmire, a Frenchman, aged 80 years and Burrill, generally known as "Doctor" Burrill, aged 72 years, under the following circumstances: One of the old men had for some time, kept a small shop in Brigton, for the sale of of miscellaneous articles. He had built a larger shop, and with his friend, and his valuable dog, removed to it on Friday night. On Saturday forenoon, the door of the shop remained closed to so late an hour that the citizens burst in and found Fitzmire and the dog dead upon the floor, and Burrill in a speechless and dying state and he died during the same night without being able to speak and explain the cause of the death. There was no marks of violence upon either body, except a slight cut upon the head of one.

Upon examination it did not appear probable that they could have died from the inhalation of gas. It is rumored, however, that a third person was seen in their company during the night who is now not to be found. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and adjourned until to-day. Fitzmire, one of the deceased was a Frenchman. He served in the American Navy during the last war, was captured by the British, and kept it for sometime, under the plea that he was a British subject, but was finally released.—*Boston Traveller.*

A MOST MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We learn from Captain James Bridges, who sails a schooner from Bayside, Talbot county, that a most melancholy occurrence took place on that place on Tuesday last, by the dwelling of Mr. Ballard Shofee. The [illegible] are as follows: On that day Mrs. Emma Jones had paid a visit to Mrs. Shofee, taking with her her infant child. She was seated in the sitting room, with Mrs. S., and in a cradle a little son of Mrs. S., about 11 months old, was lying, while another little son, aged 3 years, was standing by the cradle, rocking it. Another part of the room there was another son of Mrs. S., aged about 8 years, who, unobserved, picked up a loaded gun, which had been imprudently left there. While in his hands the gun was discharged