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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Jan. 16, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This will be a busy morning at Baton Rouge, as the Legislature assembles in annual session to-day. Democracy will have every thing its own way, controlling as it does both branches of the General Assembly. The first question to be settled is the election of Speaker. There are three prominent candidates for the office, viz: T. GREEN DAVIDSON, of Livingston; W. J. ROBERTS, of New Orleans; and W. SANDIDGE, of Bossier. We are inclined to think that DAVIDSON will be the successful aspirant. He does not lack ability, and being one of the most intrepid and astute locofocos in the State, and not likely to be swerved from the policy of helping his party by any potent considerations of personality, he professes manifold claims upon the support of his political friends. Mr. ROBERTS is by no means deficient, but wants experience. His chance looks slim. SANDIDGE is a gentleman of excellent sense, and though a decided democrat, disposed to act honorably and fairly. He would be our candidate, if we had a vote to give. We suppose that the choice of a Speaker will be determined in caucus, and that whoever is the strongest and most inflexible Slidell man of the three, will be selected. There will be the usual scramble for the offices of *assortment*, such as Secretary of the Senate, chief clerk of the House, minute and enrolling *clerks*, &c. If the arbitrament of King CAUCUS be invoked, the two Houses will be spared the trouble of repeated ballottings.

For State Printer, Mr. LA SERE, of the New Orleans *Cabinet*, and Mr. HATCH, of the Baton Rouge *Advocate* are understood to be the only competitors. The latter has been making powerful appeals to the country members, taking the ground that the State Printing ought to be given to a journal published in the Capital, and not to a print issued a hundred and thirty miles distant from that place. We can hazard no prediction as to the result of this contest, but have some reason to believe that the chances are in favor of Mr. LA SERE. If the influence of Mr. SLIDELL should determine the election, the State Printing will unquestionably be given to the *Courier*.

The election of U. S. Senator will, in our opinion, give very little trouble, provided it comes off during the present session—an event that may be considered exceedingly doubtful. The law on the subject appears to be clear and positive. The Legislature can only choose a Senator "on the first Monday following the meeting of the Legislature, in the session thereof, commencing in the year in which the term of office of any Senator or Senators is about to represent this State in the Congress of the United States of America, shall expire; or in case there is no session of the Legislature in that year, then in the year next preceding that year." Now, the term of Mr. SLIDELL will expire on the 4th March, 1855, in which year there will be a session of the Legislature. Unless, therefore, the law be amended before March next, the Legislature cannot go into an election without violating the law of the State. Supposing, however rather that the law should be changed, or that the General Assembly infringe it—a contingency by no means impossible—we entertain not the slightest doubt that JOHN SLIDELL will be triumphantly elected, and we never have known a Democrat and a Democratic paper to countenance the talk concerning the pretensions of Gov. HUNTER, Gen. DOWNS and other democrats as mere leather and prunella. The matter was settled two months ago—immediately after the extraordinary victory of the democratic party in New Orleans, and their consequent triumph throughout the State.

Touching the anticipated doings of the assembled wisdom at Baton Rouge, we fancy that speculation is absolutely futile. Between what ought to be done and what will be done, there is often an immense and almost immeasurable hiatus. The Legislature was Constitutionally bound to pass a Registry Law last year—the obligation is equally apparent now; yet despite the recent frightful experience of the corrupt and demoralizing practices which the absence of this law enables unprincipled men to perpetrate, we are persuaded that the palpable provisions of the Constitution will be scarcely evaded. Locofocism will never enact a Registry Law, because such a law would preclude fraudulent voting, and in all probability reverse the popular verdict in New Orleans.

It has been suggested that the Legislature should amend the Consolidation act, so as to re able the city to subscribe to our Railroad Company, in its corporate capacity, and thus avoid the ... ies incidental to the necessity arising out of the obstinate refusal of many property holders to pay the railroad tax. If this can be accomplished, substantial benefit will accrue to these enterprizes. The city authorities will necessarily regulate the amount to be raised by taxation, and will include in their estimate the sum to be paid annually for instalments of the stock held by the corporation. The companies will receive the amount coming to them, without being constrained to await the law's delay.

We expect little from the present Legislature, and in fact there is not much general legislation to be effected. The Revised Statutes by will probably find that its most serious duty will consist in reviewing and remodelling the acts passed at the last session. Many of these are defective, and some are nearly impracticable. We shall refer to them at the proper time.

A NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.

A circumstance singularly illustrative of the wretchedness of the negro race while enjoying the coveted blessings of freedom, and of the effectiveness with which, whenever they can, they resume their servitude, was related to us by a thirty respectable gentleman of this city, and of very recent acquaintance.

Seventeen years ago, the mother-in-law of this gentleman took a trip to France accompanied by a favorite slave—a negro woman. While in France some officious philanthropists informed the slave that she was free and induced her to leave her master's service. Shortly consulting her daughter, a white man called upon the lady, and claimed wages for the absent slave. The reply was that no wages were due her, but that if she had received not to return, her clothing and effects would be given to her, as her mistress had no desire to leave her in destitution. Accordingly the girl's things were taken away—nothing more was heard of her, and after a while Mme L... returned to the United States.

This event took place in 1837. A few days ago, the steamship *United States* arrived in New Orleans from Chagres, and among the passengers was this negro woman, by this time somewhat stricken in years. Immediately on her arrival, she hastened to the home of her old mistress, and implored the latter to forgive her escapade and to receive her again as a slave. She told a piteous tale of suffering and privation. On leaving her mistress in Paris, she remained some time in France, where she led a miserable existence, earning with great difficulty her daily bread, and drops to the wall by the superior intelligence, industry and tact of the white race. Finally impossibility to get along in France, she managed to leave the country, and proceeded to Jamaica, where she naturally hoped to prosper among the emancipated blacks of that Island. Her fate in Jamaica was equally wretched, and after some years of dreadful poverty, this unfortunate woman, who had passed over to Hayti, where she lived for a time, drooping and striving for the barest necessaries of life. At length wearied out with fruitless efforts, she went to Chagres, and taking passage on board the *United States*, came back to New Orleans, thoroughly sick of liberty, and yearning to be again a slave, to enjoy the comforts of a home, kind owners and regular food and service.

The facts of this case are precisely as we have stated, without the slightest gloss or exaggeration. Names, dates and circumstances can be published, if any doubt is entertained of the entire truth of the narrative. A return to such is the mass of the colored race, and that the only moment of happiness she had experienced in seventeen years, was when she placed her weary foot within the door of her mistress' dwelling. We fully believe that three-fourths of the slaves who are enticed from their owners and carried to Canada by the under ground railroad, would in the experience of a year or two, gladly exchange their condition for that which they were needlessly induced to abandon.

L. O. O. F.—On Friday evening a new Lodge of this admirable and benefiscent Order was installed in Odd-Fellows' Hall, by the M. W. Grand Master, and the officers of the grand Lodge. The name of the Lodge is Southwestern Lodge, No. 46. The officers for the current term are, ALFRED SMITH, N. G.; R. RAYMOND, V. G.; H. L. KELLEY, Secretary; R. WISEMAN, Treasurer; and J. PERRAULT, Permanent Secretary.

ROSSINI TACITURNITY.—The London Morning Post relates a good story current in Rossini's native town, Pesaro. An Englishman and a German were travelling together in a diligence, and both smoking. The German did all in his power to offer the companion little conversation, but to no purpose; at one moment he would, under a comprehension of politeness, offer the disputed fire for the cigar of his companion, at another the Englishman accidentally flung the ashes of his cigar into the face of the German, who at length could not forbear saying, "Why the devil don't you leave me alone?" "Your pardon sir," said the Englishman, "I thought you had been brushing for the ashes into your face, but I didn't believe you desired it."

TEXAS.

By the steamship *Mexico* we have received Texas papers to the 10th instant. The Legislature was still in session. A bill has been introduced by Senator Allen to incorporate the Texas Steamship Company.

Robinson, who killed Harris in Seguin not long since, and who was, on the last term of the District Court held in that town, sent to the Bexar county jail for safe keeping, has been held to bail by the Supreme Court in the sum of $10,000.

The steamer *Morgan*, which was recently lost, was only insured to the amount of one-third of the value.

The Galveston *News* of the 10th has the following:

Capt. Coffin left Corpus Christi on Monday last, and informs us that on Sunday night last a fight took place between seven American Government teamsters, and some twenty or thirty Mexicans, at a fandango in Corpus Christi. The result was that five of the Americans were wounded, two of whom died early on Monday morning. The army surgeon was in attendance on the wounded men. The subject was still undergoing an investigation by the civil authorities when Capt. Coffin left.

It is said by the *Galveston Journal* that the county of Trinity Valley will ship double the quantity of cotton to market the present season to that of any previous one.

Mr. J. R. Sweet, of San Antonio, started a train of fifteen carts and sixteen wagons for El Paso on the 30th ult., with upwards of two hundred thousand pounds of Government stores. He was to start about fifty more carts the following week. The *Ledger*, of the 5th inst., gives the following account of the murder of two Americans belonging to the train of a Mexican:

On last Friday morning, a man named Laird was found dead near the grave-yard west of the San Pedro. He had been stabbed in the left breast and in the right side, near the small of the back, the knife coming out in front. On learning this, S. W. Barker, Deputy Sheriff, went to work with his usual energy and sagacity to ferret out the assassin, and soon learned enough to justify the arrest of a Mexican named Alonzo Estaban by the civil officers. Laird and Esteban were engaged to go with the El Paso train, which was encamped a mile or two from the city.

They came to the city on Thursday, in company with two others. On the way in, Esteban tried to create a difficulty with *Laird*. In the evening they left together for camp, leaving their comrades behind. The latter, on their return, found Laird and Esteban lying on the ground, near where the body of the former was found. Supposing them to be asleep, they attempted to awaken them; but finding it to be a difficult task, they gave it up, and coming in, they informed the General Attorney, Mr. Clark, who immediately started in search of the murderer. Esteban came into camp and reported that Laird had left him. The knife corresponded, and fitted the wounds. These circumstances led to his arrest.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Caddo *Gazette* of the 7th has the following:

On Tuesday morning soon after the market people had mostly dispersed, a meeting took place on Texas street between Mr. John R. Stark and Mr. Thos S. McConnell, both citizens of this place. From the evidence of one of the principal witnesses, it appears that Stark was near the centre of Texas street, as McConnell, on the other side, was coming from the direction of Exchange. Stark turned with his revolver drawn, and said to McConnell that he was ready for him. McConnell instantly drew his rifle, when Stark fired. Eight shots, it is believed, were successively fired, four by each party, until McConnell had exhausted the contents of his rifle barrel. McConnell then declared himself unarmed and Stark proposed an armistice until he could provide himself with the necessary weapons. General Stark, however, changed his mind, and as McConnell walked off to re arm himself, fired the fifth and sixth barrels. Strange to say, no one was hit, neither the combatants nor the bystanders. After the fight McConnell returned in a short time with a double barrelled gun, when he was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who, after due course of the morning, was taken before the Mayor, or surrendered himself, which, we are not informed.

McConnell was bound in the sum of $5000 to keep the peace for twelve months, and fined $25 for carrying concealed weapons. Stark was bound in the sum of $1000 to keep the peace; $500 for his appearance at court, and fined $25 for carrying concealed weapons; $25 for shooting in the corporation, and $25 for disturbing the peace.

We learn from the Pointe Coupee *Echo* of the 7th, that the work on the Grand Levee is progressing rapidly, and that the river must now rise very rapidly indeed to do any harm. The Levee at Morganza is also nearly completed.

The Tensas *Herald* says:

Two months ago an election for State and parish officers was held in this parish, but neither our parish nor municipal officers had received their commission up to Thursday last. There is a screw loose in Baton Rouge in some department.

The Alexandria *Republican* speaking of the *Telegraph*, remarks:

We are happy to announce that the telegraphic wires are all up between this place and Natchitoches, and that we have been authorized to commence action with that point. The communication will be extended to Natchez in a few days. On this line to TEXAS the contractor "reports progress."

THE ASTOR LIBRARY in New York is about to be thrown open to the public. The New York *Times* says that the building is large, elegant in its style, though far smaller and less pretending in its general appearance than many of the publications concerning it may have led readers to expect; but it is well arranged and admirably adapted to the object for which it was designed. The comparative number of books has also been very greatly exaggerated: although the collection is large and very valuable, and for the brief time during which it has been brought together, it is small compared with the great libraries of Europe. The shelving of the Astor library is about 11,000 feet, or two miles long, and would reach, if placed in a continuous line, from the Park to Union Place. Its ... ding British Museum is over *fourteen* miles long, and would reach from the Battery to Kings-bridge. The number of volumes in the Astor Library is about 80,000, of which 20,000 are historical, 4,600 biographical, 4,249 scientific, 3,752 theological, and 5,000 miscellaneous.

ANOTHER TURKISH WAR.

Quite an interesting spectacle encaged the attention of loiterdom at the Magazine market yesterday morning. A tall Dutch woman—a perfect Amazon—had, it seems, a turkey for sale, and a customer presented himself. Just as the bargain was being concluded, a short Dutch butcher ventured to hint that the bird was not edible. There was but a word and a blow. In another instant he experienced the full force of the condensed digits of our Ama zon between his eyes. Before he recovered from the shock, blow had followed blow, when at length gory and was resorted to on the part of the *fair* combatant. Until now the crowd looked on with delighted interest—it was said to be equal to a cock fight. But as the eyes began to waver in their sockets, some of the gentler sex interfered,—we presume some others dared to do so—and rescued our hero butcher from the talons of his merciless assagonist. He ventures to say, he will never again be caught cuddling the mania of domestic fowls under similar circumstances.

DROWNING OF CAPT. HUBBARD.—We regret to learn that Capt. O Hubbard of the steamer David L. Adams, was drowned on Saturday night last, he having fallen overboard from the ship Arabia, at "Venus Point."

Capt. Hubbard was well known in Savannah the commander at different times or various boats plying between this city and Augusta, and was much esteemed as an efficient and obliging officer. He had been in the employ of the Georgia Steamboat Company, as we are informed, for several of twenty years—a fact which offers sufficient evidence of the high estimation placed upon his services.—*Sav. Rep.*

The Savannah *News* has the following particulars of the drowning of Captain Hubbard, on Sunday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock:

The Capt. had gone with his steamer on Saturday afternoon to take off part of the cargo of the ship Arabia, lying at Venus' point. Having taken a large quantity of sail, which was on the deck of his vessel, and the weather, then raining rain, he went on board the Arabia to obtain some turpaulin with which to keep the salt from getting wet. When returning to his own boat he slipped from the ladder by which he was descending.

A rope was instantly thrown to him by the mate of the Arabia, but the rope, unfortunately broke, he being then about half way between the deck of his vessel and the water, thus giving him no foothold to fall back into the water and was drowned.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—Kirwan, in his work entitled "Men and Things as I saw them in Europe," gives the following account of the progress of "women's rights" in Sardinia:

"They were transelling in the Appenines for a railway from Turin to Genoa, which, when completed, will be a great affair for Sardinia, and several of women were engaged in making stone mauads! With a pannier of pounding construction, made to fit the back, they carried the tunnel on men and women arranged in files, the other side; bent down like beasts of burden, they followed each other in rows to the end of the embankment, where each turned round: there a man stood with his hand ready to help the fall out, and the stone, gravel, and clay fell out of the basket. And hundreds of women were overlooking this work in this manner! Lines like in great numbers for the roads, and the women were quarrying the stones, carrying them to the kilns, and tending up the lime."

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Maine assembled at Augusta on the 4th inst. Hosea Mack, Jr., of Calais (Whig) was chosen Speaker of the House. The Senate consists of 31 members, of which 19 only are obliged, a Whig majority of ... ingside two vacancies. The House consists of 151 members, of which 76 Democrats, and 75 Free Soilers.

☞ John Bigelow's new journal, *The Old Man*, is mostly gotten up in quarto form, and the first number exhibits indications of the ability which all admit in Bigelow, together differing with him. Then Private Manifest is an interesting one either, and many other contributions to be made, have been received.

By Telegraph!

Recommended to the Press by the Regius Host.

[By the Southern Line.]

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

Liverpool Markets.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Active.

New York, Jan. 13.

The Baltic's advices state that there was a fair demand in the Cotton market at Liverpool, but business was limited on account of the holidays, and the sales of the three days preceding her departure were barely 6,000 (?) bales, of which 1,000 were taken for speculation, and the remainder by the trade. Prices were generally very firm, but there was no quotable change. The market closed at the following prices: Orleans, 6¾d; Middling Orleans, 6¼d; Fair Uplands, 6¾d, and Middling Uplands, 5¾d @ ⅜.

Breadstuffs were active and prices firm. Flour was quoted at 27s 6d for Western Canal, and 26s @ 26d for Ohio.

Corn was in good demand, and the better qualities were rather higher; White was quoted at 40s, and yellow at 45s ⅜ quarter. Wheat was in active request at full prices.

Consols were quoted at 94¼.

☞ The attention of Buyers is called to the sale of Bank Stocks which takes place THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, by Morphy & Nevins.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE

SATURDAY Evening, Jan. 14, 1853.

The demand for Cotton to-day was limited and the transactionsscarcely reached 3000 bales without change in prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	6—6¾	Fair	11—
Ordinary	6¾ 7⅛	Fully Fair	11¾
Middling	7⅛ 7¾	Good Fair	12—
Good Middling..	10— 7¾	(Good and Fine)..	
Middling Fair	7¾ 8⅛		

Nothing was done in Tobacco to-day.

The Sugar market is unchanged. Sales to-day 600 hhds. Fair 3¾ 3⅞c. @ ℔.

Of Molasses 800 bbls were sold chiefly at 18c. ℔ gallon for Prime.

The Flour market was stiffer to-day. Two fleshed lots of Ohio, say 2000 bbls were sold at $7, and 1000 St. Louis in two lots at the same figure.

Only 200 sacks Corn were sold to-day at 47c.

Mess Pork is remaining at $13 25 for old and $14 50 @ bbl for new.

Nothing was done either in Lard or Bacon.

Whiskey is selling in small lots at 20c @ gallon for bottled.

The Coffee market is dull, and no sales of note were made to-day.

A lot of 50 boxes Star Candles sold at 22½c.

Exchange was in fair demand to-day. Sterling, 107⅝ @ 108 ⅜. Paris, 5.27½ @5.26. 29. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 2 @2⅛ ℘ cent. discount. Checks, par @ ¼ ℘ cent. prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	7⅛@7⅜ ℘ ct. prem
Francs	5.27½@5.26
New York, sixty day bills	2—2⅛ ℘ cent.
Do. ten days	¼ @ ⅜ ℘ cent.
Boston, sixty days	¼ @ ⅜ ℘ cent.
Philadelphia, sixty days	¼ @ ⅜ ℘ cent.
Mobile, sixty days	¼—¾ @ ⅜ ℘ ct. prem

Nothing was done in freights to-day.

PERMANENT AND BOOK-KEEPING.—New copies are received daily at DOLBEAR'S Academy, 148 Camp st.

He invites citizens and strangers to visit his establishment and then judge for themselves.

All persons are invited to the importance of the above branches. Those who wish to get business should qualify themselves for it.

jan 14 3m

RIVER BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Jefferson	St Charles, Applegate	5 P M
Natchez	Natchez, Bowman	5 P M
Waterloo	F. D. White, Effers	5 P M
Memphis	Memphis, Hollingsworth	5 P M
Vicksburg	H. M. Wright, Clarke	5 P M
Baton Rouge	New Lafayette, Gross	5 P M
Lafourche	Lafourche, Dupuy	5 P M
Cincinnati	Ben Rush, Boyd	5 P M
Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Hatch	5 P M
Cincinnati	J. M. Miles, Irwin	5 P M
Louisville	Louisville, Hart	5 P M
Red River	Compromise, Key	5 P M
Louisville	David White, McLean	5 P M
Louisville	Louisville, Parker	5 P M
Mobile	St Charles, Post	5 P M
Red River	Texas Packet, Stockbridge	5 P M

By Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, Jan. 13.

The Collins steamer Baltic arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 28th Dec. five days later than the accounts brought by the Canada. The following are the principal items of her news:

Eastern Affairs—More Negotiations.

Negotiations on the peace project have been resumed, and the Turkish Ambassador has received fresh instructions from his government, which state that the Ottoman Porte has consented to take a part in them, and the Italian manifesto a gentle disposition.

The combined fleets were still at Beyrout.

The Russian steamer Perik, had set the Turkish steamers on fire by throwing red shot balls.

Russia and Persia.

The overland mail has arrived from India, bringing confirmation of the previous intelligence that the Shah of Persia had left Teheran with an army of 30,000 cavalry, and the usual piece of ordnance, and three thousand camel loads of ammunition for the assistance of Russia. The latest accounts place that the army had passed Tabriz [Tabris?] on the way to form a junction with the Russian army. The Shah had also sent an envoy to Constantinople, charged not to deal finally the preliminaries of siding with Persia and Russia.

Despatches from Constantinople have been brought to light with regard to this alliance, indicating that the Emperor of Russia has long been preparing for the present crisis. A secret treaty with Persia had been organised under the pretence of a campaign against the Khan of Khiva. These facts are stated in despatches from Constantinople of the 19th.

The Battle of Sinope.

Letters from Odessa of the 6th December, state that a 90 gun ship belonging to the Russian fleet was destroyed in the battle of Sinope, but of which no mention was made in the official bulletins. The admiral of the Turkish Admiral died at Redoutkaleh. The Admiral himself had a limb amputated, and at last accounts was lying in a dangerous condition.—The Turks estimate the loss of the battle of Sinope at twenty millions of piastres.

More Levies for Russia.

Two new levies of recruits for the Russian army have been made in Poland, and 18,000 men have thus been raised. A part of the Russian forces in Poland has been ordered to join the army in Wallachia. Large masses of troops were marching on Lesser Wallachia, and Prince Gortchakoff had taken command of them.

A telegraphic dispatch from Omer Pacha states that he understands the objects of these movements to be an attack on Khalafat.

Aid for the Turks.

The European residents of Smyrna have raised 200,000 piastres for the Turks, and are sending Frank volunteers for the Turkish army.

Tempest in the Black Sea.

There has been a violent tempest in the Black Sea, during which eighty merchant vessels were lost.

England—Ministry.

The difficulty in the British Cabinet has been patched up, and Lord John Russon has resumed his office.

Denmark and Sweden.

Negotiations have been opened between Denmark and Sweden, having for their object the conclusion of a league between the two States, offensive and defensive.

Loss of the Steamer San Francisco.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY PERISHED.

New York, Jan. 13.

The brig Kibby arrived here to-day, with the intelligence that the steamer San Francisco had foundered at sea, on the 5th inst., and two hundred and forty of her passengers lost their lives. Among the lost are Col George Taylor and his wife, Colonel J. H Washington, Capt. H. B. Field and Lieutant H. R. Smith.

The brig Kibby brings one hundred and forty of the passengers and crew. The ship Antarctic arrived with some of the saved, and the remainder are on board the ship Antarctic, bound for Liverpool. The Captain and officers remained by the ship, those who were lost were washed overboard.

The Senate Duel.

[By the National Line.]

New York, Jan. 13.

It now appears that the Marquis Turgot was wounded in the duel with the Baron de Bourgoing, instead of the latter, as stated in the Paris reports contradicting the conduct of the Minister. M. Turgot is recovering from the wound.

France.

M. Billault has been appointed Speaker of the Corps Legislatif, and Marshal McComand President of the Senate.

The Emperor, it is said, will soon elevate some particular friends to the dignity of Princes of the Empire.

The Paris Bourse declined on the receipt of the announcement of Lord Palmerston's resumption of office.

England.

It is said by some in England that the return of Palmerston into the Cabinet was equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia. Others believed that the Cabinet would soon split.

Consols closed on Thursday (?) at 93¾.

Spain.

The Catholic riots at Baden continued.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

New Note Accepted by the Sultan.

The Sultan has accepted the note presented on the 14th signed to accept the new collective notes of the four powers. This declares the evacuation of the principalities to be complete by the 30th April, provides to be entered on; and provides that the position of Turkey and Russia shall not be changed. Turkey at the same time declares that the terms of the treaty with Russia in force previous to the war.

MR. EMERSON'S IDEA OF PORK.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, in his lecture at New Bedford, the other evening, said:—"At the West, pork is the great idea—there the pig plays his unctuous part. Think what cauldrons came from the first grape stone, carried perhaps by birds, and sowed by the banks of the Rhine! What cost has been paid for pork since the Nile, in pasches to New Jersey, pork has been to the West. The largest owner of pigs is the hero of the prairie."

LOCAL ITEMS.

RECORDER WINTER'S COURT.

EXTRAORDINARY ORDER.—We were glad to perceive, suspended in the office of the Chief of Police, a notice requiring all persons to hold themselves in readiness to *suppress a riot*, at a moment's warning, from the date thereof (Jan. 11) until further notice. If there are those among us disposed to ... legal emissary or a heretic, or any other kind of a riot, we trust that the police are on the alert and determin. t to do their duty, and we venture to say their courage will soon cross on the heels of their duty.

There has not been a single arrest here since Saturday worth noticing. Even the women in the vicinity of Phillippi and Circus streets are at last at once to be put some mysteriously pacific spell!

ADVANTAGES OF GROG-SHOPS.—Lest our readers should be unmindful of the multitudinous benefits that flow from grog-shops, we would remind them that they are chiefly advantageous as producing favorable results to election days, we purpose from time to time reminding them of the fact, and thus to the beauty of the licensee system.

Only last night since, a most noble wretch who had just emerged from one of those nurseries of patriotism (we might perhaps call them parturient hospitals of Louisiana British), was found in the street, and desperately wounded, on St. Joseph street. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, where he will be supported, and we further think at the public expense. But we suppose it will be contended on the other hand, that the State is not bound to take care of the poor inebriate quaffed his last, perchance his fatal draught, will more than compensate the public for his hardships and misfortunes, and that they leave a handsome profit to embell sh the City Treasury. *What is to us the price of blood?*

Jeremiah Lynch was committed to prison sometime in Dec last for beating his wife almost to death, so that it was necessary to send for her to the charity hospital. Jeremiah was released on bail, probably for her—the poor woman died not long after of *diarrhea*; and on her death bed she denied that her husband struck her as alleged, the one by the hand of God, the other by that of the Recorder.

The firemen who beat another to within an inch of his life on the night of the 5th inst., were discharged because they *couldn't be identified*—a very strange business.

Thomas Chicot was arrested on Saturday, corner Common and St. Charles for stabbing one Alex. Tryford with intent to kill. The latter only saved his life by the timely use of the blow with his hand, which was severely wounded.

RE-ORDER RAMOS' COURT.

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