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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Jan. 20, 1854.

THE MAILS.—The latter mail came through yesterday as late as ever. The paper mail failed from beyond Baltimore. We have dates from Boston to the 10th, from Baltimore to the 13th, and from Charleston to the 13th. Nothing from New York or Philadelphia.

THE PARDONING POWER.

The abuse of the pardoning power vested in the Executive of some States, and in the Legislature of others, has been a prolific source of mischief. We remember that under the administration of one of the Governors of Louisiana, not a thousand years ago, Executive clemency was so indiscriminately extended to convicts, that the proceedings of our Criminal Courts became little more than empty and idle mockeries. No sooner was a burglar, a forger, or a murderer consigned to prison in virtue of the verdict of twelve impartial jurymen, than the friends of the felon bestirred themselves to render nugatory the sentence of the law. The Chief Magistrate's besetting weakness was a tender heart, not under the firm control of a judicial and inflexible judgment. He could not resist the solicitations and entreaties with which he was beset, and very generally allowed a misplaced humanity to usurp the functions of a stern and rigid sense of justice. Roguery clad in silk and purple almost invariably went unpunished. An obscure vagrant; a friendless culprit who had neither means nor backers, might possibly be compelled to make atonement to the offended law; but the wealthy rascal had only to persevere, and spare not his purse. His chances of escaping the consequences of his guilt by the shield of an Executive pardon were well worth the outlay. We seek not to insinuate any accessibility to bribery on the part of that high functionary himself, but desire simply to explain the omnipotence of money in raising up hosts of clamorous and interested defenders. Happily in our State, the Senate now possess a power of revising Executive clemency - a power, which despite the natural indisposition to oppose the rightful exercise of a prerogative, has been asserted more than once in maintaining the ends of justice, and in enforcing the sentence of our Courts.

We have been led to these remarks by a statement in a Georgia paper to the effect that a horrible tragedy had taken place at Milledgeville in the public streets of that city, about ten men who had a slight difficulty in regard to some circumstances that had previously occurred while playing Faro. The one was named RALSTON, from Macon; the other HUNT, from Albany. The latter charged the former with doing something to injure him; the former pronounced it a lie; whereupon Hunt shot him through the heart in an instant with a "Colt's Repeater." He died in about ten minutes—HUNT ran for about a mile, was pursued and caught, and is now in the hands of the Magistrates. Commenting upon this atrocious murder, the Augusta *Sentinel* remarks:

We submit to the public, whether it would not be a great saving of time, labor and expense, to *pardon* Hunt at once. The ridiculous farce of a trial would be avoided, and all the ends of Hunt saved unnecessary trouble. Come gentlemen jail deliverers, get your sympathies stirred up and try your hands at a pardon. No difference whether he be tried, convicted or sentenced—it is an extraordinary occasion, and you should call into exercise some extraordinary powers. Besides, you affect to be for economy and reform, and this would be carrying out your *preferred* principles; you may save the country the expense of a trial, and may reform the public mind to the extent that to protect their own lives and the good order of society, they should assign such Legislators to private stations—you may deem them worthy of any public position, unless it be the *penitentiary* which should attach to you.

From the paragraph we presume that the Legislature of Georgia holds the pardoning power, and had been so in the habit of exercising it recklessly. The best remedy for this gross abuse would be to transfer the privilege to the Governor, with a supervisory control by the Senate. Public morals are so debased in Georgia that a majority of the Senate might be induced to confirm the pardon of an assassin, the Constitution should be so amended as to require a two-thirds vote to render valid the act of the executive. After all, these evils are the result of the vitiated sentiment of the body politic. Let crime be regarded with the horror it inspires in well regulated and sober minds, and little apprehension will be felt that the transgressor will be enabled to escape with impunity.

A FORTUNATE MAN.—From the report of the Commissioner of Patents in the matter of the pistol patents of Samuel Colt, of Hartford, Connecticut, it appears that he has already realized over one million of dollars clear profits and the Commissioner estimates the profits yet to accrue before the patent expires at over one million more.

Supreme Court of the United States.

THURSDAY, January 19, 1854.

Courtland Cushing, Esq., of Indiana, was admitted as Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

No. 39. 8½, Maguire, *et al.*, appellants, *vs.* John R. Thompson. The argument of the cause was continued by Mr. Cadwalader for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. C. Ingersoll for the appellants.

No. 40. 8 Andrews, *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Michael Bock. This cause was submitted to the Court on printed arguments, by Mr. Bonaigs for the defendants in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A. M.

HOSTETTER'S.—We call the attention of our readers to Mr. Mason's advertisement in another column. Mr. Mason has just arrived from France with a superb assortment of Flower Shrubs and Fruit Trees, [illegible] His terms are very moderate.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FRENCH FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS.—The particular attention of, and a public is called to the sale, without reserve, of tastefully selected rich French Furniture and Oil Paintings, to take place this day at 10 o'clock M., at the store No. 7 Carondelet street, by Messrs. Bonaigs & Co.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the National Line.]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, January 19.

SENATE.—A bill to give all succession sales to the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, was introduced, and elicited an animated discussion, in which Senators Kenner, King, Lacey and Ryan participated. It was finally referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Ryan gave notice of a bill to take the vote of the people on the subject of removing the Capital to New Orleans.

The nominations by the Governor, of David Martin, Horatio Davis, and —— Beauregard, as Port Wardens, and Jacques Lask and John Scott, as Harbor Masters, were confirmed by the Senate.

HOUSE.—The House adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of Mr. Douglass, of Caddo, and then adjourned.

A Democratic caucus has been held for the nomination of State Printer. Mr. La Sere, of the Courier, received the nomination.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1854.

It really seems as if Congress would never get to work. Yesterday, being the 9th,— the 8th of January having come on Sunday,—it would have been an unpardonable sin against Saint Andrew, if the two houses had attended to business, and so they adjourned, or rather the Senate did, after despatching some notions; but the *House* did not meet. In the jawening and casual political jollification took place, the usual quantity of champaign drank, and the usual amount of patriotic eloquence displayed. Those who were there, however, say there was a great lack of spirit at the supper, though abundance of spirituous liquors, and some *ardent* spirits who are anxious to become distinguished in their party.

To-day, both houses adjourned in consequence of the death of Mr. Muhlenberg, from Pa.; and to-morrow will be appropriated to his funeral obsequies.

You will have seen by the telegraphic reports that Mr. Benjamin yesterday made a call upon the Executive for the correspondence between this Government and Mexico, in relation to the right of way across the Isthmus, by the Tehuantepec route. That subject is therefore to come up before the Senate, and strenuous efforts will be made to have the contract with Mexico for the right of way for a railroad, usually termed "the Garay grant," enforced.

Mr. Gwin has succeeded in having so much of the Message of the President as related to a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, referred to a select committee of nine, instead of its going to the committee on Roads and Canals. In the hands of this committee we may expect the subject to undergo a thorough investigation, and to be sustained by an able report, though it is not quite so certain that the committee will agree as to the proper route. Mr. Bright, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Guyer, being from States north of the Ohio river, will be in favor of the Benton route; whilst Messrs. Rusk, Bell, and Evans, being from the South, will of course prefer a more southern route. Besides these, there are on the committee Mr. Gwin, a decided Everett, and Mr. Seward. Mr. Rusk will of course be as decidedly in favor of the Texas route as Mr. Guyer will be of the Missouri route.

A very important bill was introduced into the Senate yesterday, namely, to establish a Court for the investigation of claims against the United States. Important as such a measure is, fear there is not a sufficiently strong sense of justice in Congress, and especially in the House, to carry it through. The lack of this, of plain, simple honesty, is lamentably apparent, and has been for these last forty years. Congress can be *liberal*, and is often, very often profuse, extravagant so, but it is rarely *just*. It will vote hundreds of thousands of dollars into the pockets of some of its favorite editors and partisans—indemnify them for contracts which they took with the *intention* of not performing them, and which never were performed; throw away millions of acres of the public lands, because they suppose it will make the political aspirant that votes therefore, every two years from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars, worth of books each; and keep a poor claimant for an honest debt, dancing attendance year after year for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty five, thirty, forty, and even fifty years, and then refuse to pay what they justly owe! And, finally, the claimant find it ruinous to come here year after year himself, and employs an agent to prosecute his claim for him, the hue and cry is raised against "claim agents", "the lobby", &c., and such an odium excited against this class as to prejudice, as it is *intended* to do, the claims themselves. This is adding insult to injury.

But your readers have had enough of this subject, and I will not dwell upon it. But a Court be established which shall take cognizance of these claims and decide upon them, according to the rules of law and equity, and the reproach which has so long been cast upon the Government for its gross injustice and heartless indifference to its creditors, would soon be wiped away. I trust the press will not be silent on this subject.

Among the standing toasts given at the Jackson celebration last night, was the following:

"ANDREW JACKSON.—The man who checked the progress of corruption, and brought the government to its republican simplicity, in accordance with the democratic sentiment of the nation."

"Who checks I the progress of corruption?" His successful, John Q. Adams whose administration is now looked back to as one characterized by unrepentited attention to the public business, entire freedom of opinion to all in public employment, strict, honesty and integrity, and a rigid accountability of all public officers. Mr. Adams had but three years to serve in office, and those were for continued intemperance and neglect of public duties. Not one for political causes, although many bol ing office under him—and high offices too, were known to be using their influence in favor of the election of Gen. Jackson. Upon the latter's coming to the city in January, 1829, he announced by Duff Green's Telegraph—the party organ, that he would, in making removals and appointments "reward his friends, and *punish* his enemies." for the first time in the history of our government proclaiming that he who does not vote for the successful candidate for President, is his *enemy*, and is to be punished therefor. This announcement, and the declaration made in the Senate by Mr. Mas that "to the victors belong the *spoils* of office, were the "platform" of Gen. Jackson's administration, and were carried out to an extent never before witnessed or dreamed of in this country. The flood gates of "corruption" were opened; the corrupt saw it and rushed here by thousands, and none went away unconsoled. It was Gen. Jackson who opened those gates through which the flood of "corruption" has been ever since flowing over the country—an act over which Mr. Calhoun mourned to the hour of his death; but who shall close those gates and arrest the increasing tide of muddy waters?

"Checked the progress of corruption"! Has the country forgotten the millions stolen from the Treasury by corrupt public officers who were kept in office long after they were known to have been stealing the public money by tens and hundreds of thousands, during Gen. Jackson's administration? Has the people forgotten the the names of the Swartwouts, the Prices, the Hawkinses, the Boyds, the Childerses, the Harrises, the Hennens, and others of that ilk? Have they forgotten the letter which Garlick, the agent of the Treasury Department wrote to Mr. Woodberry, recommending him not to remove a certain defaulter, because he had *got* his pocket *full*, and if another were to be put in his place he would have his pocket to *fill*? Have they forgotten how this agent recommended the Treasury to let a defaulter be, because his family was a democratic one and had great influence, which was needed to defeat Poindexter? Surely "Young America" must have prepared this toast, not knowing what reminiscences it would provoke from some old coons.

Some members of Congress have it in contemplation to endeavor to change the compensation from a per diem, to a fixed sum, which shall be about the same as what they now receive. There would be many advantages attending this: it would shorten the long session, and of course lessen the public printing and the number of speeches made for Buncombe. Members would then be desirous to despatch the public business and go home; and there would be fewer adjournments for frolicking and wasting time. Those who attempted to take up the time of the House with making speeches for "home consumption" or "Buncomb," would be put down, and those only would be listened to who could throw light upon a subject and engage the attention of members. Some plan should be adopted to bring about reformation in these respects in Congress. We have condemnatory remarks about a treaty with Mexico.

MAISON ROUGE.

AN IMPOSTOR.—We have information that a person, recently, for a short time in the employ of Messrs. E. K. Stabler & Co., druggists, of this city, has availed himself of the acquaintance he then obtained with their business to obtain money from persons in different parts of the Union. Under the assumed names of Henry Williams and Henry Stevenson, the best proof has been obtained of his guilt in these cases. He was promptly, to a considerable extent. He is described as a man of about 25 years of age, of genteel appearance, and when last seen had on a very gay overcoat. He left [illegible]

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

ARRIVAL FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The bark [illegible] arrived to-day from Buenos Ayres, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

THE BOYD-SWEET.

The following curiously interesting account of the origin and progress of the quarrel which has led to two duels between the Soule family, and the nobility of France and Spain, is taken from the correspondence of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*. The writer of the letter is Mr. GAILLARDET, the former editor of that paper. He states that the facts, as related in his epistle, had been communicated to him by a Spanish gentleman, who arrived lately in Paris from Madrid, and who had been witness to most of the incidents which he (Mr. G.) was about to relate. His testimony, adds the writer, is worthy of the greatest confidence:

The occasion in which the Soule duplicated was a *grand ball* given by the French ambassador, the Marquis de Turgot, and to which were invited all the members of the corps diplomatique, including of course the personelle of the American legation. M. Soule with his lady and son were present. Madame Soule had on a robe of blue velvet, made in Paris by Palmyre, the favorite manteau-maker of the Queen Isabella. The dress was trimmed with blue lace in gold lace, and as *decolletée* as modesty allows to the mother of a family. A Madrid journal, called *El Heraldo*, which is known to be most friendly towards the United States Ministers, confesses that by her good taste and the richness of her toilet, Madame Soule was positively the *reine du bal*. The embassador of herself and her husband made an obvious sensation. Wishing to destroy the favorable impression that created, the Duchess de Monijo ordained that Madame Soule's style of dress rather severely, and in concert with the French ambassador himself. It was then that incited by these spiteful remarks, and making himself the echo of the most objectionable of them, that the Duke of Alba said to some friends, "Look at Marguret of Burgundy," at the very moment that Madame Soule passed.

It is impossible from the virtues of Madame Soule, that the comparison could have had any reference to moral character, but it was simply likening her physically to the wife of Louis the Tenth, personified in the piece *"La Tour de Nesle."* The Queen or regent as her name is titled. The younger Soule overheard the remark, and replied to it by the epithet *canaille et potisson*. M. Soule did not leave with his son as had been agreed. He understood that a duel was going to be the consequence of the scandal, and with a noble parental devotion, conceived his intention to fight in the place of his child himself. He immediately put himself in possession of the whole circumstance, and went up to where the Duke of Alba was standing, casght him by the elbow, and gave him a slap in the face. The latter, probably, did not understand the meaning of this, and walked off without saying anything. M. Soule and his son walked around for three quarters of an hour longer, and did not retire until the crowd began to disperse. Next morning Mr. Perry and Colonel Milans were charged to bear to the Duke of Alba a letter, in which young Soule demanded satisfaction for the insult put upon his mother, saying—"Neither the name which you bear, nor the position which you owe to the possession of that name, can authorize you to be insolent." Col. Milans, who was intimately acquainted with the Duke, considered it his duty to state verbally the object of his mission, and to induce him to make reparation for the wrong before delivering the challenge. The Duke appeared to be guided by conciliatory dispositions, and wrote to young Soule, that although his letter was rather strong, and he considered it almost painful, (doloreuse) that had dictated it.

"If I may have said, added he, referring to the allegation with which he was charged, 'anything similar to it, (of which I have no remembrance,) I would have never uttered it, on account of the lady, your mother, with whom I have not the honor of acquainted, and whom I could not even tell by sight." The second having declared themselves satisfied with this explanation or retraction of the Duke of Alba, and the Soule supposing that no further objection, the affair appeared to be amicably terminated. But public opinion having discovered that the young American had insulted the best of the ilky, some fingers, maintaining the delicacy and sensitiveness, on the *point d'honneur*, upbraided the descendant of the Dukes of Alba and Berwick, with having yielded too easily. A baby (enfant) or cible abolition of four Americans sailors at the port of Valparaiso, as well as respecting other outrages.

Mr. Gwin reported, from the committee, a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and crew of the ship Grampus, lost in 1846.

A joint resolution for a vote of thanks to Capt. Ingraham was referred to the committee on naffairs.

Mr. Badger moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday.

Some further business of no particular interest, was transacted, after which Mr. Clayton arose and entered into a defence of the treaty which goes by his name, between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the Central American. He prefaced his speech by the reading of certain portions of the speech of Senator Case, on the proposition to amend the Central Americ ment, young Soule repelled all overtures. Then the Duke addressed to Col. Milans a letter, in which he again declared the explanation given by him to M. Nelville Soule, having been misunderstood by some persons, he considered it incumbent upon him to state that those explanations had been prompted by the friendly observations of Col. Milans, and Mr. Perry, and not by the challenge of young Mr. Soule.

The letter at once formed a judgement as to the object of this explanation, and was returned, and referred it to Milans, who sent a reply to the Duke, in which he endeavored to direct the attention of the latter to the fact that the expression of a Spanish diplomatist placed in such a delicate position, between the anvil and the hammer. After answering his desire to please the Duke of Alba, he declared that he could not regard with esteem, the Col. added: "But I cannot, to attain that object, alter the nature of the proceedings that have already taken place. Your letter to M Soule was in consequence of that which he addressed to you, and can alone offer an explanation of the offensive words and views when you wrote it. It proves that if noble hearts do occasionally commit mistakes, it belongs to them also to know better than all others how to repair them." The difficulty was the pill gulled that the friends of the Duke appeared ordinarily satisfied, and he, with even more philosophy, on meeting the Colonel, gave him back his epistle, and said to him, "All that I had at heart was to know that I had not lost your good opinion. I am indifferent as to what others may say about it." The storm appeared dissipated for a second time to the honor of young Soule. But on the 13th of December last, he received in the Rue Richelieu, the Duke. Soule accepted it, and a hostile meeting, at which swords were the weapons made use of, took place between the parties on the 14th of December. The fight lasted a quarter of an hour, for thirty minutes without either wounding the other, the seconds declared that the laws of honor could be considered as satisfied. One of the opponents, who had given proof of equal courage and address, consented to shake hands.

Whilst this was passing, M Soule, the elder, went to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of which the following is presented as an authentic copy:

"Monsieur le Marquis—The difference which has arisen between the Duke of Alba and my son had its origin in words which fell from me in your house where I and my family were the guests, and on the occasion of a fete of which the Duke of Alba might be considered as the host. I said the hero, that the latter was permitted to insult Madame Soule, without anything having come to her knowledge. I am far from the responsibility that circumstance imposes upon you. It is stated as a fact even that from your mouth proceeded in the first place the offensive expression which I have mentioned. The Duke of Alba, and so nobly retrieved by my son. Such being the case, M. le Marquis, I have the right to go back to the deplorable origin of the affair which puts the sword into the hands of the Duke of Alba and my son, to make the quarrel mine as far as it concerns you, and to demand of you, Monsieur le Marquis, reparation for the insult addressed to you by the Duke of Alba, in order to separate the private man from the public functionary. In doing so, Mr. Soule has given proof of his great respect for the people whom he represents, and for the character with which he is invested. The Marquis de Turgot has already spoken his honor, through his seconds, Lord Howden, the English Ambassador, and General Cullier, that he never uttered the expression that has been imputed to him, but has refused to give satisfaction on the ground that because the insult was offered in his house he is, therefore bound to apologize for it. Mr. Soule persists in his demand for reparation, and has charged me as his second G. Valdes, *at one time Governor of Cuba*, and Mr. Benito Alejo de Gaminde, ex member of the Cortes. Let it be so, then," said the Marquis de Turgot to them, eventually, "I shall answer at the pistol's mouth."

The encounter was fixed for the 16th December.

The foregoing is partly an abstract, but for the most part a liberal rendering of the letter of M. Gaillardet. The seconds by saying:—It is unnecessary to tell you with what interest we await the issue of this encounter, and what profound sympathy is felt for poor Madame Soule, who, with nothing to reproach herself with against any person, has been compelled to endure blow upon blow, an injury unprecedented for a woman, and double anguish as a mother and a wife.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The *Star*, of the 12th, furnishes the following:

The Missing Paper.—The sensation created by the abstraction of the old account books containing title from among the papers in the Gardiner case, continues to be a subject of general conversation, and the excitement consequent thereupon, having spoken one hour and a half. Mr. Badger interposed, and said: Mr. President, I will ask my friend Dodge, Mr. Case, to excuse to be a good deal exhausted, to give way in the discussion of this subject, and I will submit a motion that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. Clayton yielded the floor; Mr. Badger's motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution providing for the printing of one hundred thousand copies of the Patent Office Report, was adopted.

Mr. Houston, from the committee on ways and means, to which was referred a bill from the Senate, regulating the mode of payment of members of Congress, reported a substitute back to the House, with sundry amendments. He proposed to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Tuesday next, in order that the amendments might be printed. Some discussion arose upon the motion to postpone, it being objected that it would materially inconvenience many Senators.

Mr Bayly, of Virginia, was opposed to any amendments of the bill by the House, especially because he thought that the Senate ought to be entrusted with the management of its own contingent funds, and with the selection of the depository of that fund, without any intervention on the part of the House. We are be a member of the Senate he should consider himself insulted by the amendments proposed.

Messrs. Houston, Jones, Meade, Taylor, of O., and Clingman participated in the debate.

Mr. Clingman moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question was ordered.

The question recurring on the amendments of the committee, they were severally agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time and passed, by yeas 113, nays 52. Adjourned.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—The second corner of the Mercantile Library lectures will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind congressional chaplain, Mr. Bayard Taylor, Hon. F P Stanton and others.

There is a great deal of drift ice in the North river, causing some inconvenience, but as yet no delay to the ferry boats.

The wind shifted round to the east on the 11th, bringing into port a large number of European vessels, all of which report the severest weather, at sea, during the past three weeks. The George A. Bridges, from Liverpool, reports having spoken the steamer Union, in search of the disabled steamship San Francisco.

The printers are making great preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of Franklin's birth-day, on the 17th. The literary exercises take place at the City Assembly Rooms, Ex Mayor Harper occupying the Chair.

Nothing has been said of late about the calorific ship Ericsson, though the workmen still continue to hammer away at her machinery. *That* trial trip meanwhile, seems to be "indefinitely postponed."

The new ship Gazetteer, built at Rockland, Me., 1,115 tons burthen, has been sold for $61,000. She is now loading an assorted cargo for Australia.

Extensive robberies have been discovered at the custom-house. Bales of Canton silk goods have been opened, and shawls and silks in pieces have been taken out; the bales subsequently being restored in appearance to their original shape. Suspicion rests upon some of the watchmen and others connected with the customs.

Forged checks to the amount of $1,900, on various of the city banks, have been detected, signed with the name of J S Sullivan, fancy goods dealer. A former clerk of his, who fled to Philadelphia, has been arrested, charged with the forgery.

Jas. R. Butler, Esq., one of the firm of Hoyt, Butler & Hoyt, extensive hardware merchants, No. 49 Broadway, has been declared by a commission of lunacy to be insane. It appears that about the 1st of November, he commenced boasting of being possessed of immense wealth, and made some purchases, it was said, of an extravagant character; he declared an intention of chartering the steamship North Star, and taking a trip in her round the world. He said he had invited Queen Victoria to make one of his party, and expected soon to get an answer. His mode an offer to his family physician, of $50,000, if he would professionally go with him, and other things of the kind. Mr. B. has been engaged in business for about twelve years. The value of his interest in the firm, it was said, clear of all liabilities, is $70,000, and he has also $3,000 in stocks.

As experiments of this description of paper is being removed from the ruins of the Harper's establishment. Portions of the cellars are stowed in solid with resins, baked so as to resemble blocks of wood.

The wreck of the Great Republic presents a singular spectacle, disclosed by the partial removal of the cargo. There were three large bins of grain, between decks—one forward and two aft—and in consequence of the swelling of the grain, the deck-timbers are lifted up some eighteen inches, and so loose as to allow of the grain to escape. Those who attempted to take up the time of the House with making speeches for "home consumption" or "Buncomb," would be put down, and those only would be listened to who could throw light upon a subject and engage the attention of members. Some plan should be adopted to bring about reformation in these respects in Congress. We have condemnatory remarks about a treaty with Mexico.

MAISON ROUGE.

A Stands for Accidents, frequent also!
B for the Bungling that brings them to pass;
C is for Clumsiness, the sole end and aim
D for Directors, who're "free from all blame;"
E for Expenses, disbursed by half;
F by the Few interests kept on the staff;
G where Goods trust, with one man to mind it;
H for Hurry, the reason we left it behind it;
I an Institution, where to stop [illegible]
J is the Junction, [illegible]
K for Knowledge, [illegible]
L for Locomotive [illegible]
M for Money [illegible]
N for Nothing [illegible]
O for Orders [illegible]
P for Passengers [illegible]
Q for Quarrels [illegible]
R for Rails [illegible]
S for Smash [illegible]
T for Tender [illegible]
U for Up [illegible]
V for Vehicle [illegible]
W for Wheels [illegible]
X for Exit [illegible]
Y for Yesterday [illegible]
Z for Zero [illegible]

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

MARINE DISASTER.—The ship Chauncey Jones, from Boston, for San Francisco, has been wrecked on the Island of Juan Fernandez. The crew were saved by the ship Hannah Boyd, from Valparaiso, which immediately brought up the [illegible]

LOCAL ITEMS.

A CONFESSION.—We are not certain, but we are under the impression that some years ago an ordinance was passed by the city requiring druggists, in preserving the sale of poisons, to preserve a certain distance asunder, that fool passengers might not be interrupted in passing from street to street. If such a law were enacted, it has become a dead letter, and if it does not exist, it is high time it should be. In the meantime we assume that such is the fact, and we invite the attention of our efficient Chief of Police to its enforcement. By this purpose it may be necessary that he place a police officer at the intersection of Old Levee and Canal, Carondelet and Camp streets, and also at Jackson Square, adjacent to the police office. It is only a few days since that we waited for a "trade" of drugs to pass, and while we were waiting, some 20 or 30 ladies and gentlemen were arrested in their progress, the rascally drivers with force exerted (such, at least, by every one knows to be entirely the case,) being callously negligent of the public inconvenience, or even of human life itself. To require the driver to leave a space of 10 feet between them, does not retard the operations of commerce. A train of railroad cars arrives at its destination with the same punctuality whether they be separated 2 or 5 feet apart. The inconvenience to which we allude arises only from the reprehensible habit of the drivers. Let the police be instructed, not to arrest them on the spot, but to quietly take down their numbers, that they may be held responsible before the Recorder, and we venture to say the evil will cease.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

The supplementary petition of Louisa Mackey sets forth that her husband (Thomas G. Mackey) still continues to keep a concubine with whom he openly and publicly lives. The allegations against the late Assistant Alderman from the Fourth District, are of a weighty character; but, fortunately, he may summon to his aid hundreds who are in the same predicament, and as "*a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind*," we doubt not his sorrows will enlist the sympathy of his fellows in every quarter of our city.

RECORDER WINTERS' COURT.

Geo. Gibney, for having stabbed Alex. Triplett, was required to give bond in $700 for his appearance before the First District Court.

Geo. Fase, on the charge of dangerously cutting a man named Barney Coyle, will be examined on the 24th inst.

Mrs. Sullivan and Catherine Sullivan temporarily and maliciously assaulted and cut on the head Mrs. Ann Dwyer, on the 4th inst., the effect that five slips (probably five stips) had been sent to the Hospital to fix the foot lying there, but were not inserted.

There is little hope of a favorable reply from the Czar, and should he refuse to accept the proposed terms, a general war is considered certain.

A story was put in circulation to the effect that five ships (probably five ships) had been sent to the Hospital to fix the foot lying there, but were not inserted.

TURKS IN ASIA.—The latest advices from Asia state that the Turks were successful and had gained several victories.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—General excitement has been caused by a report that the Czar had sent a courier to Constantinople demanding that Sweden should close her ports against the English and French shipping.

Mr. Soule.

It is stated that the death of Mr. Soule, the American Minister, by fighting a duel with the Duke of Alba, was announced in a despatch to Lord Napoleon

Stock of Cotton at Liverpool.

The stock of Cotton on hand at Liverpool was 397,500 bales.

Cholera on Shipboard.

The barks John T. Hermes and Presbyter have arrived from Havre, having had cases—sixty of their passengers died on the passage.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

By the Southern Line.

Illness of Mr. Badger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17th.

Baron Roudisco, the Russian Minister here, is lying very ill.

San Francisco's Passengers—Testimonials.

New York, Jan. 17th.

The brig Kilby has arrived at Boston. Her passengers, on all well. The passengers of this city have subscribed several dollars to procure suitable testimonials for presentation to the officers of the Kilby, the Theses Smith and Anderson, for their exertions in rescuing the passengers on board the steamer San Francisco.

New York Markets.

New York, Jan. 17.

There is less doing in the Flour Market and prices are rather easier for buyers. Corn is also dull and the rates have declined

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, Jan. 17.

Flour here is in good demand and 3000 bbls have been sold to-day at $7 25 per bbl. Sales of Corn at 77 @ 80c per bushel.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

[We give the following despatch as it was received. The sense of the steamer by which it came is not stated, and we have no means of knowing whether it is another version of the Europa's accounts, or was brought by a later arrival.—Eds.]

Russian Affairs.

New York, Jan. 17.

The Sultan has consented to accept the last note of the Vienna Conference, considering it not inconsistent with the honor of Turkey, and agrees to send a Plenipotentiary to some neutral city, to meet a similar Envoy from the Czar. The Porte, however, refuses to renew the treaties of Kaynardji and Adrianople, which have been broken by the Czar, and makes the evacuation of the Principalities a sine qua non.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1854.

The demand for Cotton was again active to-day, and resulted in further sales of 7000 bales, at steady and stiffening prices. The demand for Sugar and Molasses is light. Freights of Brandy. The former was big enough to cut a hole up, and the latter is very heavy.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Fair ..... 6—6½
Ordinary ..... 5½@5¾
Middling ..... 5¾@6
Middling Fair ..... 6¼@6¾

We are still without any Tobacco to-day.

There was a fair demand for Bagging, and sales of 1000 bales at 23½@24c.

Of Molasses, 1200 bbls were sold at 19@19½c, and good for prime.

Owing to the limited stock, the transactions in Pork were confined to small lots, and only sale of note to-day was a flatboat load of Ohio, at $7.

In Corn, there were no transactions of note. Prime commands 70c.

Per advices from Galt, Rose Fort is retailing at $14 25 @14 50.

A sale of 20,000 lbs Bulk Pork was made yesterday at 5½c for long round.

In Lard and Bacon, there was no business worth reporting.

Whiskey is retailing slowly, at former rates.

Of Coffee, about 2000 bags were sold, mostly all at 11c P lb.

Exchange is without alteration. We quote Bankable Bills on New York, at 2½ dis. Par on Boston, at ½ dis, and 2@2½ per cent. discount. Checks, par to ¼ P cent. prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling ..... 9½@10 per cent
France ..... 5.27½@5.25 per cent
Amsterdam ..... 40@41 per cent dis
Do Checks ..... 41@42 per cent prem
Boston, thirty days ..... ½ @ ¾ per cent prem
Philadelphia, sixty days ..... ¼ @ ½ per cent prem
Havana, at two to eight days ..... 9% @ 9¾ per cent

Two ships were taken yesterday for Liverpool at 5s. 6d for flour, 30c for cotton, and 30c for cotton, and at 11-16d. and also a small lot for Havre, at 17-16c. Full engagements in American vessels cannot be made under 9-16 and 10c.

RIVER BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Shreveport	Mary Sims, Wagner	4 P M
Natchez	James Robb, Carroll	5 P M
Lafourche	Dr Batey, Wilson	9 A M
Lafourche	Cleopatra, Lewis	9 A M
Baton Rouge	New Lafond, Gross	10 A M
Memphis	Ben Franklin, Hall	10 A M
Lafourche	Mary Foley, Rannes	3 P M
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned having expired by limitation, the firm is dissolved.

Mr. GUSTAVE POREZ will attend to the liquidation of the business of the late firm.

GUSTAVE POREZ.
LEON GERARD.

New Orleans, January 20, 1854. jan4

Notice.

J. N. HANAU Jr. having withdrawn from active business, the firm of J. N. HANAU & CO. will be continued by Ludwick Hanau as heretofore.

J. N. HANAU & CO.

New Orleans, 9th January, 1854. jan16

Co-partnership Dissolved.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of [illegible] & CO., having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and will continue under the firm of [illegible] & CO., who are duly authorized to the liquidation of the business of the late firm.

[illegible]

New Orleans, January 2d, 1854. jan2

Dissolution.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a disinfectant and will instantly stop the most torturing pains IN A FEW MINUTES, but it is a free drop or sedation in the morning before going out in the sun and especially on or in places where there is contagion it will protect the system against all vicissitudes of the climate, and the most malignant poisons and disinfect the most foul and infectious effluvias.

IN SICK ROOMS,

Radway's Ready Relief should be sprinkled on the floor, and visitors should wet their handkerchiefs with R. R. R., it will neutralize contagion and render the visitors secure from infection.

FEVER AND AGUE,

should always keep R. R. R. on board their vessels, it is so useful for accidents; it contains all the virtues of the medicine chest, will stop Pain, check Diarrhœa, prevent Sickness, the spread of Fevers and other malignant Epidemics, quicker than any drug, medicine or remedy in use.

Captains of vessels, planters and the public can purchase R. R. R. at John Wright & Co.'s, 151 Chartres street.

For sale by JOHN RADWAY can be seen at 100 Camp street.

JOHN WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres st.,
jan 3 General Wholesale Agents.

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE to every Citizen, and Stranger visiting New Orleans.—We have received a large supply of that most valuable and justly celebrated preparation,

MORTIMORE'S BITTER CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

This delightful Cordial, so beneficial to the breath, and so miraculously wonderful in restoring the invalid, from almost every disease to which the human family and subject, can be found of us in future, in