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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 17th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL is still one day behind hand. Our dates from New York are to the 9th instant only, and we are still without the full accounts by the *Atlantic*.

HOW SEWARD WAS ELECTED.

As the election of WM. H. SEWARD has been made the text for the most virulent remarks on the American party by the organs of the Administration, it may be worth while to recapitulate the facts, and brand the unfounded assertions of the Locofoco journals with the stamp of falsehood. Mr SEWARD received 18 votes in the Senate and 69 in the House. In the Senate the vote classified was as follows:

	Whig.	K. N.	Dem.	Total.
Seward	13	5	0	18
Dickinson	0	0	3 (hard)	3
Absentees from the Senate				9
Total in the Senate				30

The absentees were Administration Democrats. They declined voting, fearing to endanger the election of SEWARD, but were prepared to sustain him on another ballot, provided their votes were necessary to defeat the Know-Nothings. We make this declaration on the strength of statements put forth by the most respectable journals in New York, which concur in the assertion that the Soft Shells, or Pierce Democrats, were determined that SEWARD should be elected.

In the House of Representatives the vote stood as follows:

	Whig.	K. N.	Dem.	Total
Seward	59	1	9 (soft)	69
Dickinson	0	3	13 (hard)	16
Seymour	0	4	9 (soft)	13
Scattering	0	1	5	6
	59	19	27	104
Absentees				34
Total in the House				138

The absentees were chiefly consisted of Soft Democrats, and partly of bogus Know-Nothings, who were pledged to vote against SEWARD, but had resolved to secure his election indirectly, by abstaining from taking any part in the contest. The Democratic absentees were unwilling to vote for SEWARD, save in the event of absolute necessity. It is seen above that three of Mr. PIERCE'S special political pets—Soft or Seymour Democrats—fearing the result, took the responsibility and actually voted for a Whig Freesoiler and anti Know Nothing.

So then it appears, as the *American Organ* justly remarks, first, that the national Know-Nothings ran the matter, because they found themselves in a hopeless minority, second, that the Soft, *alias* Administration Democrats, polled but 9 votes in the two Houses, and that 3 of these 9 were given to SEWARD, and that the residue of the Soft Democrats declined voting on the first ballot, third, that SEWARD received 18 votes from the Know-Nothings altogether in both Houses, or less than one-seventh of the whole vote given to him, and the votes of these 12 were of the *bogus* stripe of that order; and lastly, that if the Know-Nothings had voted as they were pledged to do, against SEWARD, and the Soft, or Administration Democrats had also voted against SEWARD, he would have been defeated.

Now, it is not possible that the Know-Nothings elected SEWARD, when he received but twelve votes from them, and those given by men who belong to a spurious organization not recognized by the order. If one seventh of SEWARD'S vote is to be considered as the leading cause of his election, we take it that the three Democrats who sustained him are participants in the offense. But it is senseless and ridiculous to throw the responsibility on a feeble minority, and in the case in point the absurdity is the more manifest from the fact that neither the Know-Nothings in the North are tinged with Freesoil, or not, they are not quite sensible enough to favor the pretensions of a man who has been their inveterate foe, and whose abilities and cunning render him a far more formidable opponent than FILLMORE, PIERCE and the whole Administration prese put together.

The truth of the matter is that SEWARD was elected by the Whig Freesoil majority of the New York Legislature aided by the Soft Democrats. It is well understood that the latter received instructions from head quarters to help him in directly. They were ready to vote for him, the moment their support should become essential to his success. Three of them did vote for him, under the apprehension that he might be defeated, if they pursued a different course. The charge that SEWARD owes his election to the Know-Nothings is only equalled in its effrontery by its groundlessness.

We learn from a private letter that the special election for a Representative in the parish of Morehouse has resulted in the success of Mr. FAULK (Know-Nothing) by some fifty majority. The election was contested and sent back to the people, who have ratified their former choice.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 8th, Mr. Badger called up a bill to repeal so much of the 30th section of the act regulating the judicial courts of the United States as authorizes the taking of depositions without notice. Passed with a proviso so as to effect cases commenced before May next.

Mr. Shields offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase certain alterations at the New Orleans Custom House.

Mr Hunter called up the Indian appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Saturday next.

Mr. Seward, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to amend the act to carry into reciprocity treaty into effect. Passed.

Mr Jones, of Tennessee, called up the bill giving three years' extension of credit for duties on iron to railroad companies. Some debate followed, but no action was taken.

In the House the Speaker presented a copy of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa Indians, at Lake Superior, with a recommendation for an appropriation to carry it into effect. Laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the special order, being the bills reported from the judiciary committee.

The House passed the bills relating to the holding of United States Courts in Tennessee and Florida; authorizing the opinions of the Attorney General of the United States to be printed; regulating the salaries of the judges of the district courts; dividing Illinois and Ohio each into two judicial districts; concerning the apprehension and delivery of deserters from the United States, in the ports of the United States, providing for the accommodation of the Court of Maryland, and for a Post-Office in Baltimore; and amending the act passed August, 1852, making satisfaction for Virginia military land warrants.

The House then adjourned.

In the SENATE on the 9th, a number of private bills were passed.

In the HOUSE, Mr Perkins' bill to remodel the diplomatic and consular system of the United States was passed. Yeas 143, nays 32.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Catahoula *Advocate* says:

We are pained to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. James T. Miller, on Black River, in this Parish, together with several out-houses, north with all their contents, even to wearing apparel, several thousand dollars, was totally consumed by fire on the night of the 31st ult.—supposed to be an act of incendiarism.

The Bienville *Times* states that in that Parish, on the 30th and 31st ult. the mercury fell as low as 14 degrees above zero.

The venerable BERNARD MAGNIST was to deliver a lecture in Baton Rouge on Thursday night on the beneficial of the Gospel and the Genius of Christianity.

We learn from the *Echo of Lafayette* that Messrs. Case & Baker have finally contracted to complete the Opelousas Railroad as far as Washington, La.

The hotel in Vermillionville, kept by Mr. Rogers, and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire on the night of the 23. An other fire occurred about the same time, on the other side of Mr. A. Guidry, Jr. The corn crib and its contents, seven or eight hundred barrels of corn, as well as carts, wagons and a great portion of the farming utensils, and about two thousand fencing pickets were soon reduced to ashes. The loss sustained amounts to about $1500. Nothing was insured.

Salaries of the District Judges.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill which will no doubt meet the ready concurrence of the Senate as a measure of justice and propriety. It is a bill to regulate the salaries of the District Judges of the United States. The bill provides that the yearly salaries shall be as follows:

For the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Iowa, and Wisconsin, two thousand dollars.

The northern district of Florida, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

The western district of Virginia, North Carolina, eastern, western, and middle districts of Tennessee, southern and southern districts of Mississippi, eastern district of Pennsylvania, western district of Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, eastern and western districts of Arkansas, Illinois, and Michigan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

The districts of Georgia, South Carolina, eastern district of Virginia, northern district of New York, northern and southern districts of Alabama, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The districts of Maryland, Massachusetts, eastern district of Pennsylvania, southern district of Florida, and southern district of California, three thousand dollars.

The southern district of Louisiana, three thousand five hundred dollars.

The eastern district of New York, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The northern district of California, five thousand dollars.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Lines.]

Further Foreign News.

BY THE ASIA.

Change of Plans by the Allies.

SNOW IN THE CRIMEA.

Explosion of the Sunken Russian Ships

DAMAGE TO THE PORTS.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.—The news from the Crimea brought by the Asia is of considerable interest.

It was understood that the plan of attack on Sebastopol by the Allies would be considerably changed, and that a new position was to be taken to prevent the garrison from receiving supplies. The English had in consequence been obliged to resign a portion of their lines to the French.

On January 15th, the weather was very cold, and it was snowing. Snow to the depth of three and a half feet was already on the ground. Active preparations were nothing, however, for the renewal of the bombardment.

On the 17th, the fires almost suspended, and both sides were seeking shelter from the snow.—The health of the English was improving. Supplies of shoes and shell, and of clothing had been received, but no houses had arrived.

The galvanic apparatus, intended to explode twenty tons of powder against the Russian ships sunk at the entrance of the harbor of Sebastopol, had arrived at Balaklava, and had executed an explosion with considerable damage to Forts Constantine and Alexander.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The steamship Northern Light, from San Juan, via Key West, has arrived at this port with California advices to January 24, being of the same date as those per Promotheus at New Orleans.

The French Spoliation Bill Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President has vetoed the French spoliation Bill.

Congressional.

The Senate to-day passed the Indian Appropriation Bill. The Pacific Railroad Bill was then discussed.

The House considered the Ocean Mail Steamship Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the Senate to day, Mr. Mason reported the House bill to change the Consular system—no action was taken thereon. The House debated the amendment to the Ocean Mail Steamer bill, giving the Collins line $500 000, instead of upwards of $800 000 per annum, as at present.

Appointments.

Hon. John Appleton, of Maine, has been nominated by the President to the Senate, as Secretary of the legation in London, and J. H. Hunt, as Collector at Point Isabel.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb 15.—The flour warehouse of Newton, Clark & Co., in Pearl street, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $60,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $42,000.

River Intelligence—The Ohio open to Pittsburg.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16—Noon.—There are now six feet ten inches water in the canal, and the river is falling slowly. The weather is mild and pleasant. The steamers Niagara and America have departed for New Orleans, and the South America and James Adams arrived from that port.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16—Noon.—The river here has fallen at one foot yesterday. The weather is clear and mild. Pork is dull at $6 15 @ $6 30 @ bbl.—Flour sales of four at $6 15 @ $6 30 @ bbl.—and of new Rio Coffee at 9½ @ 10½ cents @ lb.—Money is plenty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Prices for cotton in this market are easier to-day, but not quotably lower. Flour has slightly declined; sales of Ohio at $8 50 @ $9 00 per barrel.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.—The sales of Cotton in this market for the week ending to-day, reached 12 300 bales. The market closes firm at cents for middling. Our stock is estimated at 68 000 bales. The receipts at this port are 186,000 bales less than last year to date.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lyman Trumbull was elected on the 8th instant, United States Senator for Illinois, in place of Gen. Shields. The whole number of votes was 79. Necessary to a choice 50. Lyman Trumbull had 31, Jos. A. Matteson 49, A. Williams 1. Mr. Matteson was the administration candidate. Trumbull is an anti-Nebraska democrat. The result was quite unexpected.

Advices have reached Washington from the U. S. war steamer Fulton, now on a cruise in the West Indies in search of the missing sloop-of-war Albany. The Fulton was at Cape Haytien on the 15th ult. No intelligence had been obtained of the search, though it was believed that had visited Russas, San Salvador, and St. Mathews town on the north side of Hispaniola, and Grand Turk's Island. It was clear that she was not wrecked near either of the Bahamas. On the 15th ult., the Albany was to have weighed anchor for Inagua, to continue her search, proceeding through the Mona passage, and thence to the Island of St. Thomas for coal.

On the 8th instant, there was another snow storm in New York followed by intense cold—There were five fires in the city. Two of them occurred in the house of rich men. The house of Robert L. Stevens, in Hoboken Place, near Washington, the residence of W. B. Astor, and that of F. A. Conkling, in Tenth street, both slightly damaged. The fires in each case originated from defects in flues, which is becoming so every day occurrence.

Kipp & Brown, whose names are synonymous with omnibuses, being recently failed, the line of cars belonging to the Kipp & Brown line of stages and the other property pertaining to the business, was sold yesterday under a sheriff's execution. The Kipp & Brown line of stages was the oldest and most popular in existence. The proprietors were at one time immensely rich, but having had something to do with the Eighth Avenue Bank, and the Eighth Avenue Railroad, in preparing the track for a Ninth Avenue city railroad, against which an injunction was obtained, they were obliged to succumb to the pressure of the times. It required an immense capital to run such a line of stages as that of Kipp & Brown.

It costs nearly three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to light the streets of New York with gas. It is thought that if the city were to become the proprietor of both the New York and Manhattan Gas Works, the expense of lighting the streets would be greatly reduced. There is no reason why the city should not create and manage such a department, and in a manner similar to the Croton Aqueduct Department. In view of such a consumation a project of this kind was started in the Municipal Council last night and favorably regarded.

The Know-Nothings seem to have become a terror to others than politicians. A poor demented gentleman in New York, an Englishman by birth and a literary man by profession, broke into a private house the other night, alarming the inmates by his cries—"The Know-Nothings are after me, save me!" No one seemed to know what induced these terrible symptoms of fear.

A dead body was found on the morning of the 8th inst., burnt to death in a lime kiln in New York.

The Spanish kidnapping case, in which young Herisdeen has figured as the principal character, is to be carried into the Courts. The auto announces his determination of prosecuting the Spanish Consul, Mr. Houghton, and Mr. Dodge, the ex-minister returning from Cuba, for their interference with his ward and godson. The nephew is being educated at his uncle's expense. It is said that the Spanish Government will wish to get possession of the child, in order to obtain greater control over the father.

A petition is being numerously signed in New York requesting of the Legislature to supersede the present system of determining the quantity of potatoes, &c., by measurement, and to have weights substituted in lieu of barrels, bushels, peck, &c.

A man named Holbrook is under arrest in New York, charged with extensive swindling of newspapers, in procuring the insertion of advertisements all over the country of a so called "American Artists' Union," no such society having existence.

Gen. Hintos, who made his escape from Ohio, on being charged with extensive mail robberies, is now working as a journeyman house-carpenter, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

The spirit of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, delivered a lecture to some spiritualists in Sprague, N. Y., a few days ago, which was so eloquent that a meeting, by resolution, thanked the ghost! No doubt the ghost was very much gratified with this mark of approval.

The Hon. Walter T. Colquitt's disease has taken a favorable turn, and his physicians have strong hopes of his recovery.

An election for village officers was held in Palmyra, New York, on Wednesday, at which the Know-Nothings were triumphant. The whole number of votes polled was 317. The American ticket had 219. The Temperance 69. The Democrat had 48.

Capt. Creesy, of the ship Flying Cloud, who saved his vessel and rich cargo, after striking on a coral reef, en route from China to New York, has been presented, says the Journal of Commerce, by the several Marine Insurance Companies with a superb service of plate.

In view of the exorbitant rents in Wall street, New York, warehouses at various points within hundred yards of Wall street have been converted into elegant and commodious suite of offices. One hundred and fifty-seven rooms, nearly all of them new and elegant buildings within two hundred feet of Wall street, will be ready for occupation within the next two months.

THE EDITOR IS LOCK—The Columbia (S. C.) *Times* makes the following refreshing announcement:

"From a correspondent in Baltimore we have received the gratifying intelligence that Mr. M. Mortimer, editor and proprietor of the Southern Quarterly Review, has drawn the large prize of twenty thousand dollars in one of the Maryland lotteries, subject to a discount of 15 per cent., which leaves the snug sum of seventeen thousand dollars. We are informed that the money has been paid over to him."

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1855.

Pursuant to notice given to the House a week ago, Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made an attempt on Wednesday, to get the House to consider the subject of the Tariff. With that view he moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. To an inquiry whether he would consider the vote upon taking up the bill to modify and amend the laws imposing duties, &c., to *test* vote, he answered in the affirmative. The House then went into committee, and refused to take up the bill. This settles the question for the present session, and of course, for the present Congress.

Some members, perhaps many, voted against entering upon the tariff question upon the supposition that a much more acceptable bill can be passed by the next Congress than would be likely to be by this. They argue that there will be more of an American feeling in that than there is in this; that the majority will be more disposed to favor and foster American interests, American labor, and American enterprise, and less inclined to favor the interests of foreign manufactures, and foreign interests generally.

The most ultra protectionists do not now advocate the laying of duties merely for the sake of protecting any interest or any production or manufacture; but they do contend that in laying duties for revenue, discriminations should be made with a view to foster, protect and encourage our own productions, manufactures, labor and interests generally. As, for instance, in the case of sugar, the great American interest in this production, the capital invested and the amount of labor employed in it, should neither be overlooked nor sacrificed to the false theory of free trade, namely, that every man should be at perfect liberty to buy where he can buy cheapest.

So long as the East India cottons come in ruinous competition with the staple production of South Carolina, that State, with her Lowrides, her Calhouns, her Middletons, her Pickneys, and other distinguished sons, took the lead in advocating protection to domestic manufactures, and was the author of the celebrated "menimum" policy, which she afterwards, with such vehemence and acrimony, pronounced unconstitutional.

The Tariff question was incidentally discussed in the Senate yesterday, upon a proposition relating to railroad iron. Mr. Jones, of Tenn., proposed to authorize a credit of two or three years to be given for the duties upon this article, and others to remit the duties altogether. Mr. J made an elaborate speech, in which he went somewhat into the statistics of railroads to show the vast importance of them to the country and the immense amount of capital already invested in them. This he put down at $600,000 000, and the number of miles completed at 19 000, while there are, according to his estimate, 12 000 miles in progress and contemplated. He thought that the Government on this account ought to foster and encourage the construction of these roads, as they were important and useful channels of the foreign as well as the internal commerce of the country.

Now so far from these facts affording an argument in favor of the Government fostering these enterprises and holding out temptations to our citizens to invest largely in new railroad projects, it appears to me that more capital is already invested in them than can be well spared from other branches of industry, and that this is so, the fact of the very great depreciation of railroad stock within the last two years, is a pretty conclusive proof. Taking the amount of money invested in the 19 000 miles of railroad in the United States to be $600 000, it may be safely assumed that the stock which represents this sum would not, at the present time sell for more than $400 000 000, it would for no less than $300 000 000. With these facts in full view, why should Government stimulate further investments in this branch of industry and enterprise?

The House took up and considered the Senate bill for the payment of the Texas creditors, on Wednesday. The bill provided for the payment of $8 500 000, including the $5 000 000 of Texas stock now lying in the Treasury Department, and which cannot be paid to Texas until all her creditors have signed releases to the United States. Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved to strike out the eight and a half millions of dollars and insert $6 500 000, which was agreed to, and the bill thus amended was passed; but it is rumored that the Senate will not agree to this amendment, and it is believed that the House will insist upon it, which will render a committee of conference necessary.

The French Spoliation bill was not signed by the Speaker until to-day; consequently the President only received it today. Why this dilatoriness in enrolling and signing the bills, a question which those concerned are best able to answer.

Whether the President will sign or veto this bill, is still a mooted point, upon which opinions vary. He takes care, as a rule, not to let his purpose be known, whatever it may be.

As the session draws towards its close, the subject of the organization of the House is spoken of among members. There are several members mentioned in connexion with the Speakership of that body,—namely, Mr. Haven, a special friend of Mr Fillmore, from Buffalo, New York, and a most efficient, business member; Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, and, in case of his being re-elected, Mr. Bennett of Ohio; Mr. Bennett, of New Orleans, and Gen. Cullom, of Tennessee, both gentlemen of great popularity with the House, as the other gentlemen are also.

Both branches of Congress were diligently engaged to-day in the despatch of private bills, of which a large number were disposed of greatly to the comfort and relief of claimants.

The rumors lately rife about a breaking up of the Cabinet, started by the New York Herald, turn out, as such rumors always do, to be utterly groundless.

The Senate took up a day or two ago various bills making appropriations for certain objects of internal improvement of rivers, harbors, &c., which were attached on the steps to the Civil Appropriation bill in the archives, as if they had been different sections of a general bill. In this way it is hoped to avoid their being vetoed. Most of them were passed, and among them, one for removing the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

The Richmond Enquirer and other Southern democratic papers, are sounding the tocsin of alarm to the South, because Henry Wilson, a notorious freesoiler of Massachusetts, has been elected by the Know-Nothing Legislature a United States Senator. Did these papers thus groan and endeavor to frighten the South when Rhett and Bonham were elected by a big coalition between the *democrats* and abolitionists of that State, and Chase by the same sort of coalition in Ohio? Not at all, but of a stranger cast fifty years ago, when, with one hand in the Treasury of this way to Tennessee, and insinuating the other into the pocket of Great Britain, Jackson was President, and Henry Clay was Secretary of State. The groaning and lamentation of the Enquirer and Union proceed from a different cause. Is there more danger now than there was then? Does the Enquirer fear the agitation of the slavery question in the North, is becoming abolitionized? It has no such fears; it only *hopes* it will become so; it creates and the impression, in order to alarm the South and elect Wise, that such will be the fact, though it knows better.

MAISON ROUGE.

NATURALIZATION.—Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee, has offered a bill in the House of Representatives to amend and modify the Naturalization Laws. The leading features are thus analyzed by the Mobile *Register*:

It requires a residence of 20 years in the United States before any declaration of intention to become a citizen, and of 10 years before the application can be admitted to the rights of citizenship. In addition to the renunciation of allegiance required by the existing laws, it requires further, that "he shall declare, on oath, that he does not admit or believe in the competency, authority or right of any civilized nation, other than the country he has from his said oath of allegiance—he shall swear, also, that since his residence in the United States, he has not been found guilty of any crime of the grade of felony—shall state the time of his first arrival in the country, place of his nativity, the last place of his residence, his calling or occupation before emigration to the United States, the name of the vessel in which he came, (if by water) and all the places of his residence since his arrival. In addition to these facts verified by the applicant's affidavit, it must be satisfactorily proven by witnesses to the court, before it admits him, that he has been a resident of the United States or its territories for at least 21 years; that he is a person of good character, and understands the English language. The declaration of the applicant, and the testimony of the witnesses to the facts above stated, must be made in writing, signed by the applicant and the witnesses, a minute thereof be entered by the clerk of the court, and the original papers carefully labelled and preserved.

The bill prohibits all owners, captains, agents and masters of vessels, American or foreign, under a penalty of $500 for each offense, from bringing into the ports, or landing on any territory of the United States, any person of foreign birth unless such person shall have first produced and exhibited a certificate from the United States Consul, at the place of embarkation, certifying that such person has adjudged before him satisfactory evidence, by "reliable witnesses," that he is of good character, and has not been within the years next preceding, an inmate of any jail, penitentiary, or other institution for criminals, paupers, or insane persons.

It is made the duty of the Collectors and Commercial Agents of the United States, to make diligent enquiry whether any offenses are made by authority of the country or port, where they reside to send to the Government the name, age and criminals of such country or port, and to communicate the information they receive to the State Department.

It is made the duty of the collectors of the several ports of the United States to cause to be sent back to the place from whence they came all immigrants to the United States over the age of 18 who shall fail to exhibit to the proper collector the certificate of the Consul above required. The expense of deportation is declared to constitute a lien against the vessel violating the law. Willful and false swearing on the part of any applicant or witness, rendering any of the above papers required, affidavit and proof, shall be punished as in other cases of perjury committed under the laws of the United States.

Finally the bill prohibits any other than the District and Circuit Courts of the United States from taking cognizance of any application for the rights of citizenship—but provides that these courts shall always be open for such applications.

SAM AMONG THE CITY FATHERS.—The New York *Express* says: This noted but mysterious individual made his first appearance not upon any stage, but upon the City Hall *Boards*, last evening, as will be seen by the following copy of a resolution submitted to the Aldermen, by the member from the Thirteenth Ward, Alderman John H. Briggs:

Resolved, That George W. Matsell, Chief of Police, report as soon as possible, to this body, how many Americans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and of all other Nations, there are in the Police Department of this city; also, how many of the present policemen have been in the prisons of the United States, and of other countries; also, how many of the present policemen have been naturalized, and how many have been in this country less than five years; also, by whom all the members of the present Police Department of this city were appointed.

These resolutions were adopted, 13 to 8.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Breckenridge, it is stated, has declined accepting the appointment of Minister to Spain, on account of the continued illness of Mrs. Breckenridge, who has prevailed on him to resign the appointment.

Senator Dodge, of Iowa, has been appointed in his stead.

S. S. Cox, editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, has been nominated to the Senate as Secretary of Legation to Pera, in place of Mr. Miller, withdrawn.

The following appointments have been confirmed by the Senate: Benj. O. Pickett, Postmaster at Mayerille, Ky.; Allen W. Thatcher, Placerville, California; Samuel P. Collins, of Pa., Consul to Morocco; Geo. D. Ambrose and Nathan Olney, Indian Agents for Oregon; Charles H. Mortlind, Receiver of Public Money, Ouachita, La.; Wm. G. Caldwell, Receiver of Public Money, Shawneetown, Ill.; Robt. Bengard, Register, Opelousas, La.; Robt. D. Hadden, Receiver, Columbus, Miss.; Thomas Welch, Receiver, Montgomery, Ala.; Geo. H. Childs, Chief Coiner at the Mint, Philadelphia; Jesse H. Harvey, Surveyor of the port of Burlington, Iowa; and Martin Hause, Surveyor, Troy, N. Y.

The Slave Rescue Case at Milwaukie.

We have already stated that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin had issued writs of *habeas corpus* in the case of Messrs. Booth and Hycraft, fined and imprisoned under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act, for rescuing a slave from the hands of the United States officers. The substantial proceedings which ensued upon the removal of the prisoners from jail, are thus described by the Milwaukie News of the 31st ult:

REIGN OF TERROR.—The performance of the fanatics on Monday morning in escorting Booth and Hycraft from the jail are worthy the palmy days of Robespierre and Danton. The groanings and hootings before Judge Miller's were the effusions of weak souls; the conduct of the crowd at the jail—or, more properly, of the leader of it—was marked with a feature of cold blooded atrocity at which even savages might stand aghast. A son of Dr. Tracy, who lives immediately north of the jail, had died very suddenly that morning, rendering the behaved manifestations with grief, and overwhelming the whole family with deep sorrow. In this state they were assailed by a din of yells, music and firing of cannon immediately at their door, which would have disgraced a tribe of Hottentots. The Doctor came out and stated the circumstances, and begged of them to desist, at least from firing the cannon. Without even the respect which brute animals instinctively pay to the presence of the dead, the request was not complied with, and the fanaticism suffered no abatement until the performers took up their line of march through the streets.

These are the fruits of a fanaticism the "bitter end" of which is not yet; and those of our citizens who, from a morbid and mistaken philanthropy, have countenanced or encouraged it, may have them presented to their own lips.

On Friday week, one John Hewlett was killed in Vicksburg by Thomas Strickland—The former after an altercation threw Strickland on the ground, when the latter drew his knife and killed his antagonist. Strickland has surrendered himself.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1855.—Elias Merrion, of Massachusetts, and M. Thompson, of Washington, were admitted counsellors and attorneys.

No 6. Marcelin Haydelve Francis Dunenne. Error to Supreme Court of Louisiana, Judge Catron delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the court below.

No. 66 James B. Peck vs. Jon Sanderson.—Libellant argued by Cutting for appellant, submitted on printed argument by Howard for libellant.

No. 67. James Jasigi, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. James Brown, et al., defendants in error. Appeal from the District by Bartlett for plaintiffs, and continued by Merrion for defendants.

NEW FOREIGN INFORMATION.—The British ship Evangeline arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, having on consignment one bale of cotton, the first ever received from that port in New Orleans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

PELICAN THEATRE.—Mr. J. S. Browne, one of the most abominable of the Pelican Company, has a benefit tonight. The Agnes Robertson and Mr. Bourcicault have volunteered, and will quotably honor the occasion in a piece written by Mr Bourcicault, entitled "Mr Mac-Quillan's Adventure." The comedy "A Pretty Piece of Business," and the farce "Raising the Wind" are also to be performed.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—At the St. Charles tonight Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is to appear in Mrs. Sullivan's comedy, "Married and Married." Mr. Pope as *Bertrand* and Mr. DeBar as *Remy*. The comic drama of "Robert Macaire," with Mr. DeBar and Mr. Bernard in it, is also to be performed.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The spirited manager of the Pelican Theatre has entered into an engagement with Mr. Corbyn, the popular representative of Mr. Nixon, of New York, for the performance of a series of Musical Entertainments by the English Opera Company, lately attached to Niblo's Garden. Mr. Nau, the Prima Donna of the Company, is a prodigy in English, Italian and French vocal family, has created a *furore* in Paris and London, as well as in our principal North ern cities, and will, we have no doubt, be equally successful here.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—David Kane charged with robbing the new elevator of Mr. Charles Potter, in Circus street, in October last, was yesterday tried and acquitted.

William Kuhn charged with receiving a portion of the property which was stolen from Mr. Potter's store, was also tried and acquitted.

In the case of Anthony Remy and F. Auer charged with receiving Indian goods, knowing they were entered in the prison, discharged.

N. Jacques pleaded guilty to the charge of Thomas Butler W. W. Wilson and John O'Neil, charged with assault and battery.

Thomas Ryan, charged with killing the mate of the American brig Patients, of $200, in the month of December last, was yesterday brought up for trial, but on his being informed of the charge against him, he was discharged.

SWINGING A COUNTRYMAN.—A young man named Mr. Ward, who lives in the country, near Tenn., and who arrived in this city on Thursday, was cruelly maltreated by a gang of ruffians, who, on his departure, Friday, accompanied the unfortunate stranger out fifty years or so, with instructions to take his valise into the way to Tennessee, and insist upon his being left there. The man, on the day of his departure, Friday, accepted the invitation. In their personal conversation on the way, they passed a tree, the branches of the character, who asked them in a coffee-house in Magazine street to get down and take a drink. The stranger declined the invitation, and the elderly one urged Fearn to lend him $100 until he reached the steamship, which he said was lying in the Lake. The stranger said he had no money, but offered to give Fearn a check on Boston for the amount. The