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TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. A few interesting papers of later dates came to hand.

CITY REFORMS.

We alluded yesterday to certain legal reforms by which the State at large would be materially benefited. We shall to-day briefly refer to such modifications of existing legislation as are needed for the welfare of our newly tried and hotly governed city.

On the subject of Police reform there is no difference of opinion whatever. All parties agree that one of the first changes to be made in our city charter should be the utter and complete abolition of that ambiguous and irresponsible creation of political sentiment—the Board of Police. We think the investigation of knowing that we combated this project from the very first: in the interest of our stability, and that our predictions of the impotence to secure a faithful and efficient police, and its absolute nullity for all useful purposes have been fully verified. It was the offspring of a Democratic Legislature, and was engendered to deprive the Whig mayor—Mr. Crescentius—of the appointing power vested in him jointly with the Common Council. It has proved so hideous an abortion, that the charge of its paternity shames those who gave it birth, and they are as anxious as the rest of the community to cut short its miserable existence which has proved either a miserable nullity, or a source of positive mischief. Let then the Police Board be abrogated, and the appointing power revert to the City Executive, conditionally, if needs be, with the concurrence of the Council. The citizens will in this event know where they are to look for a faithful and capable police, and upon whom the responsibility of neglect or ignorance shall devolve. We have no space within the limits of this article, to examine in detail the merits of the various plans proposed for the modification of the appointing faculty, but merely state as the conclusion to which we have arrived, that the appointments ought originally to emanate from the Mayor, and should be made subject to the supervisory action of a confirmation by the Council. The chance of the mode of appointment will be an entering wedge to a reform of the body of the police—which sadly needs both improvement and increase. We say increase, for it is self-evident that the most skillful and honest police that ever existed could not pretend to guard and protect a city of a hundred and fifty thousand souls, and extending five or six miles in length. If its number be not largely augmented beyond the present limit.

Changes have been suggested in the organization of the City Council, and one of the reforms proposed contemplates the abolition of the Board of Aldermen, constituting a single branch for the two Boards. We have always been able to appreciate the validity of the reasons adduced in favor of this view. It is condemned by experience and analogy. There is not a large city in the Union, including those which are best and most wisely governed, but retains the duplex organization. In all the reforms which have from time to time been introduced into systems of municipal administration, we have not as yet seen the concentration of two Boards of the Council into one has ever entered. The reasons which militate in favor of the prevailing mode are simple and obvious. One board exercises a wholesome check upon the other. The members of the one hold office for a longer term than those of the other, and consequently acquire more experience, and more familiarity with municipal affairs. They become imbued with a healthy conservatism, which operates as a barrier to rapid, sweeping and radical legislation. They cost the city nothing, while their usefulness is undoubted. We are doubtfully of opinion that the separate organization of the two Boards should continue, and cannot conceive of any benefit that would accrue from their fusion which would compensate for the evil tendency of such a measure. The democratic principle is a good one, but alone it would prove cumbrous and impracticable. Unite it with the representative principle, and you obtain the perfection of a republican administration. The system of checks and balances is the great conservative power in the State, and is as applicable to the administration of a corporation as to the vast political machinery by which nations are governed.

Another reform generally advocated is the diminution of the number of Recorders.—This, we presume, might be effected. Instead of four, there only should be two Recorders. It would save something to the treasury, though it would undoubtedly entail severe labor upon these magistrates. Indeed, we rather question whether two Recorders could accomplish the amount of business that would accumulate in their several Courts, and which, in the event of the reduction of their number, would be strictly doubled. At all events it is a matter of minor importance, and experience alone can demonstrate whether the change would constitute a real reform.

Of the expediency of such an alteration in our charter as would limit the power of the Council to impose taxes we have already spoken. Our views on the subject then were on-ward no change. We regard such legislation as highly necessary, believing that it will enforce a spirit of economy in the administration of the revenue, tend to secure more exactness in its collection, relieve the apprehensions of the owners of real estate, inspire them with some confidence, and arrest the depreciation of property.

DOMPIERE'S EXHIBITION.—This marvelous display of the power of patience and sagacity in the education and training of animals, was never more signally illustrated than in the exhibition of Dompierre's dogs and monkeys last week, for crowds of the better class surrounding a table filled with good cheer. With what marked propriety they conduct themselves! How completely they restrain their gluttonous propensities! And with how much of politeness an I good manners the repast is conducted! Rehearse the Marchioness of Batavia—a very fine specimen of the monkey tribe—when she descends from her coach—how delicately she gives her paw to her coachman—how coquettishly she moves about—how gracefully she seats herself, with the air of a finished beauty raising just enough of her dress to display the embroidered hem of her petticoat, and a well-turned ankle. And then the behavior of the dogs in the scene of the Deserter—the well feigned trepidation of the criminal—the imploring gesture—the gravity of the judge advocate—the stiffened body of the shot soldier. Really these exhibitions are a wonderful triumph, and prove that Signor Dompierre is an unpalatted genius in his line. As for the entertainment they afford, that is inexhaustible. Witness the crowded houses daily night.

Those who are interested in the culture of our great staple, are reminded that Col. Sam. Poindexter's Commodious grill assemble in "Lyceum Hall," Gay Building, opposite La Fayette Square. To-Day, the 22d, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

On the 17th inst., Col. Jefr. Davis was elected United States Senator by the Mississippi Legislature.

MURDER IN TWEEDS COUNTY.—The Citizen, of Mileon, gives an account of a horrid murder committed at the house of Mr. Samuel Taylor, an old and respectable citizen of the county of Twiggs, inflicted with a double murder. Mr. Taylor was found dead in his bed on the night of the 7th inst., and his wife gasping and struggling in the last agonies of death by his side. She survived but a few hours. The fiend who committed the murder attempted to burn the house, but failed. Circumstances fixed suspicion on a negro man, belonging to the deceased, as the perpetrator of the horrid deed. Mr. Taylor is said to have been a kind and indulgent master, a good neighbor, and worthy citizen.

RATHBONE ACCIDENT.—The down train from Albany, on the night of the 14th inst., met with an accident near Spuyten Duyvil, the result of which was very disastrous. The locomotive, two baggage cars, flat car, and freight car went through a bridge into the river below. The engineer, fireman, and a little boy are missing, and were probably killed.

THOMAS MAC HENRY—The Lafayette (Ga.) Journal of Saturday, contains a full account of the execution, on Friday, of Dowling, Rice, and Dricklin, who were sentenced of the murders of John Sharp and Sophia Pitchroulough. Each one professed penitence to the last, and enjoyed great independence. Rice was 21 years of age, a native of Georgia, and a farmer by trade. Dowling was 22 years of age, and a native of Georgia, and a farmer by trade. Dricklin was 19 years of age, and a native of Georgia, and a shoemaker by trade. Dowling was the youngest man ever executed in Georgia. He was the youngest man ever executed in Georgia.

DOWNTY'S EXHIBITION.—This marvelous display of the power of patience and sagacity in the education and training of animals, was never more signally illustrated than in the exhibition of Downty's dogs and monkeys last week, for crowds of the better class surrounding a table filled with good cheer. With what marked propriety they conduct themselves! How completely they restrain their gluttonous propensities! And with how much of politeness an I good manners the repast is conducted! Rehearse the Marchioness of Batavia—a very fine specimen of the monkey tribe—when she descends from her coach—how delicately she gives her paw to her coachman—how coquettishly she moves about—how gracefully she seats herself, with the air of a finished beauty raising just enough of her dress to display the embroidered hem of her petticoat, and a well-turned ankle. And then the behavior of the dogs in the scene of the Deserter—the well feigned trepidation of the criminal—the imploring gesture—the gravity of the judge advocate—the stiffened body of the shot soldier. Really these exhibitions are a wonderful triumph, and prove that Signor Downty is an unpalatted genius in his line. As for the entertainment they afford, that is inexhaustible. Witness the crowded houses daily night.

By Telegraph.

Published to the Mew Orleans Bee.

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Louisiana Legislature.

FIRST DAY.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

SENATE.—The Senate met to-day, and organized by electing Hon. W. F. Griffin, of Avoyelles, President, pro-tem. Twenty-five members were present. Joseph A. Warner was elected Secretary, B. Childress Sergeant-at-arms, and W. C. Martin Door-Keeper.

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting documents relative to the contested elections, was read and referred to a special committee, on the part of the Senate, Harelson, Sparrow, Severgnat, Mekurdo, and Ballington.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. Van Winkle, of Point Coupee, was called to the chair, and after the roll had been called the House proceeded to the ballot for a Speaker, with the following result: W. W. Pugh, of Assumption, 45; A. Duperier, of St. Martin, 37. Mr. Pugh was declared duly elected. Mr. Higgins was elected Chief Clerk, and Mr. Perault, Door-keeper, when the House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

All the officers of both Houses are Democrats.

A BATTLE IN KANSAS.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

WESTPORT, (Mo.) January 18.—A battle fought last night between the pro and anti-slavery parties at the town of Boston, Kansas Territory, and several were killed and wounded on both sides. It is said that the Abolitionists made the first attack. It is supposed that the difficulty grew out of the election of the fifteenth of December, and it is feared that the war has again commenced.

The Kickapoo *Kansas Pioneer* gives the particulars of the late battle at Easton. It says that the fight was commenced by a company of Abolitionists from Lawrence, headed by a man named Brown. The loss of the pro-slavery party was one man killed and several wounded. The Abolitionists suffered more, there being several of their party killed and quite a number wounded. Great excitement prevails. The Kickapoo rangers and a large number of other persons have left for Easton.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Giddings advocated the piratical resolution, declaring that the House cannot organize. Cobb said that with the Republicans the issue was Banks and disorganization. He (Cobb) preferred Campbell, of Ohio, who could have received the other day, had all voted on Thorington's resolution. Tappan replied to Cobb, and said that the vote on Thorington's resolution was not fair, but, as the Republicans made a nomination other than Campbell, the vote for Speaker, yesterday, showed that there was not an anti-Nebraska majority. Mr. Campbell, Ohio, offered a resolution providing that until a Speaker was elected the first business each day be to vote, and no debate be allowed until this is done, the House not to order a vote the third time on the same day, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senate not in session. In the House, Clingman offered a resolution that during the calling of the roll no debating or personal explanations should be in order. This resolution also limited members to ten minute speeches, and is not to be suspended except by unanimous consent of the House. The resolution was adopted, and the House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker with the following result: Banks, 84; Richardson, 69; Fuller, 11; Pennington, 3; Campbell, Ohio, 3; scattering, 2.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—Flour firm at $6 75; Mess Pork $14 75 a $15 00; Whisky, 25½.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Flour is a trifle higher, sales of Superfine Southern at 6 60 @ 6 65.

CONGRESS.

Amusing Explanations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

HOUSE.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved the resolution confining debate to ten minute speeches be suspended till Wednesday, unless otherwise ordered. His reason for this, was that the candidates for Speakership would find it impossible to define their position in accordance with the Democrat's resolution, adopted yesterday, within so short a speech.

He offered for the use of the candidates a scrap-book containing all the party platforms for the last 20 years; also the ancient platforms, the Constitution, and the Declaration of Independence. He would also present them the Bible, but it had been removed from the Congressional library to make room for the works of Eugene Sue. [Laughter.]

A debate ensued in which several members expressed their opinion that turning the House into a debating society and opening a boundless sea of debate.

Mr. Richardson said that he could get through with his part of the performance under the ten minute rule, and Mr. Campbell, at his request, withdrew his motion to rescind.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall thought that the batches of interrogatories to the candidates should be filed, and that the speeches should reply in printed publications at their leisure.

Mr. Richardson replied to the series of written interrogatories proposed by Mr. Zollicoffer, and commended the masked attention of the members and the auditors through the galleries. He said that in acting for the Kansas and Nebraska bill he intended the people of the Territories to decide the question themselves, and he would admit them as States with or without slavery. He had said that slavery would not go there, but he never urged that as a reason why he voted for the bill. As to the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, he voted for the principle as applicable to the Mexican acquisition in a spirit of compromise, but it would be unjust to incorporate it in a Territorial bill. In his judgment the constitution does not carry slavery into the Territories, but it protects both sections of the Union alike.

There was much squabbling as to the order of proceeding, and it was finally decided that the candidates should answer Mr. Zollicoffer's queries before others were propounded.

Mr. Banks was then called out, and the members drew up their chairs around him. He did not feel obliged, he said, to answer the questions. He had not solicited the support of any. He said of his friends as Othello said of his wife, "they had eyes and they chose me." He distinctly remarked that he did regard the Kansas bill as double barrelled in relation of free States. He believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, but did not believe that the constitution carries slavery into the Territories. He recognized the right of the protection of property all the North and South alike, but not property in slaves. He believed the constitution an instrument of freedom, and Congress wrong in repealing the Missouri compromise.

Applause from the Republicans and confusion with cries for Fuller.

Mr. Fuller said he was ready at any time to retire from this hot and unpleasant contest. He did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive either of free or slave States, and had no right to legislate slavery into or out of Territories, and only the right to legislate so far as to protect the citizens in the enjoyment of their property.

Mr. Pennington was then called for, loudly. He said he had no idea so obscure and unpromising candidate as himself would be required to occupy the position. He was outside of the triangle. [Laughter.] He most respectfully declined to make any reply, but would do so when the House seriously thought fit to make use of his name in connection with the Speakership. It was no consequence, forsooth, were the individual opinions of the humble officer.

Impatient cries from all quarters of "Call the roll, vote," &c.

Mr. Barksdale asked Mr. Banks—Are you a member of the Know-Nothing party? Are you in favor of slavery in the District of Columbia? Do you wish to promote an equality between the white and black races by legislation? Are you in favor of the repeal of slave legislation in the Territories? Are you in favor of the modification of the law as you were last session?

Mr. Kennedy said he should like to know whether either of the candidates believe in a future state, and provided such answer in the affirmative, he desired to know whether he is free or slave state. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Barksdale advanced toward Mr. Kennedy, and excitedly inquired: "Do you intend to cast a reflection on me? I hurl it back with scorn and contempt!"

Deafening calls of "order." Nearly all the members on their feet, and various unseemly cerebral motions to adjourn.

Mr. Keapatt, No Difficulty in, or out of the Hall, Mr. Indian Indian Joe. Lay to the House that my suggestions were merely jocular.

Mr. Barksdale. I treat it with scorn and contempt, sir!

Order was finally restored.

Mr. Richardson replied negatively to Mr. Barksdale's queries, excepting the last.

Mr. Banks, in answering Mr. Barksdale's interrogatories, preferred doing so in his own way, leaving the gentlemen to draw their own inferences. He was nominated by Democrats, and, moreover, the latter gave him the largest portion of his distinguished support elected. He referred to the resolutions of his year for his views on the subject. He had adopted the maxim of Junius, "It is unbecoming a man to spend any considerable time commenting on his own virtues." [Laughter. As to the equality of the white and black races, he believed in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "that all men were created free and equal." He had adopted the idea that the weaker race will be absorbed in the stronger; that was the natural law of nature; but whether the white or black race is superior he had never pretended to would visit for the full development of his talents. [Laughter and cries of "Good."] As to the other questions propounded, they grew out of the agitation of the question of slavery in Kansas. He would not ask any man what he thought of this or that measure, but would ask all to impartial slavery in the territories.

Mr. Fuller answered that he was not in favor of the repeal of slave legislation in the Territories, and was in favor of the modification of the law as it stood last session. He believed in the equality of the white and black races, and was in favor of the abolition best policy of the government—the amicable intercourse between the two races. He was for his religion, but would allow every the largest liberty of opinion. He did not desire to explode foreigners from office, and would invite them to settle the country. He had expected and hoped that the Democrats would be the party to legislate slavery into or out of Territories, and only the right to legislate so far as to protect the citizens in the enjoyment of their property.

Mr. Fenington was then called for, loudly. He said he had no idea so obscure and unpromising candidate as himself would be required to occupy the position. He was outside of the triangle. [Laughter.] He most respectfully declined to make any reply, but would do so when the House seriously thought fit to make use of his name in connection with the Speakership. It was no consequence, forsooth, were the individual opinions of the humble officer.

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