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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1860.

The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in such language, for the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.
The Columns of Annual Advertisers are limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

ESTATE OF JOHN MCDONOGH—*Great Sale of Lands*—B. Walton, city auctioneer, will sell at the St. Charles Exchange, TO-DAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, M., and on the following day, all the lands acquired by the city of New Orleans from the estate of John McDonogh, embracing valuable tracts in the parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Mary, Livingston, Lafourche Interior, East Baton Rouge, St. Tammany, Assumption, St. Landry and Calcasieu.

This sale is one of the most extensive which has taken place in New Orleans, and presents a most favorable opportunity for investment. The terms are exceedingly liberal, being one-fifth cash, and the balance in one, two, three and four years' credit.

Lithographic plans and catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 10 Bank Place.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—We beg to call public attention to the sale to take place THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in the rotunda of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, by the Sheriff, of that valuable three-story brick dwelling front, on Bank street, No. 21, (old number) Second District, and also of valuable building lots on Gallatier street in the same district. For particulars and terms, see advertisements.

The Sheriff will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of a grocery store, on Bradines street, Second District, consisting of Brandy and whiskey. See advertisement.

B. Baxter & Lemmont will sell at 10 o'clock, at 77 Chartres street, boots and shoes, shirts and wiper clothing.

WHY THEY DO NOT ORGANIZE.

It is no doubt a wearisome theme, but we regret it, from a paramount sense of duty. Why does not the House of Representatives at Washington organize? This has a question perpetually asked by the people. If, as would clearly appear from the record, a majority of the members are decidedly opposed to the election of a Black Republican Speaker, where is the insuperable obstacle to a combination of the conservative elements for the purpose of securing a presiding officer of conservative opinions? Why should not all who are agreed in denouncing and opposing Abolitionism, do it in what right does a party persist in keeping up confusion and disorganization, when it is shown that they may be terminated at any time?

Nothing can be more certain or incontrovertible than the fact that the antagonists of Black Republicanism have it in their power to elect a Speaker representing their views. Why then is this not effected? Simply on account of the low, grovelling, contemptible animosities of partisan leaders. The Democrats have been sleepy ever since the opening of the session to bring about the election of one of their own members. They began with Mr. Boocock, and after some ten or twelve ballots, abandoned him for Mr. Sapington available candidate, whom in his turn they dropped and have been ever since voting their votes on half a dozen of their most prominent men. But since, from the first Monday in December to the present time, have the Democrats had the most distant chance of success? Never has one of their candidates come within a dozen votes of a majority. They have appealed to others opposed to abolition to assist them. They have solicited the support of the anti-Lecompton Democrats, whom just a short time since they reviled and denounced as traitors and traitors. They have entreated the Southern Opposition to sustain them, although they use language strong enough to express the scorn and hatred with which they profess to regard the very men to whom they are now supplicants. The former, it is admitted, have evinced small disposition to bolster up the Democrats. The latter, with rare magnanimity, have repeatedly agreed to support the Democrats whenever the latter could exhibit votes enough to constitute a majority, if re-inforced by the Southern Opposition. This has never yet been done, nor is there the slightest probability of its chance of accomplishment.

But does it always follow that the House of Representatives cannot be organized? By no means. Although the Southern Opposition cannot with the Democratic vote is sufficient to elect a Democratic Speaker, it has happened that there are some ten or fifteen Representatives of the People's party from Pennsylvania and New Jersey who are ready at all times to cast their votes in favor of a Southern man for Speaker, provided he be not an Administration Democrat. This has already been satisfactorily established in the case of Mr. Gilmer, who received as a Southerner and slaveholder is not less so than as Mr. Boocock or any other Democrat, and whose fidelity to the principles of the South cannot be successfully impeached. Now Mr. Gilmer could have been chosen Speaker. He received at one time the twenty-three Southern Opposition votes, together with sufficient votes from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. If these thirty-six votes had been swollen to three, if the eighty-six Administration Democrats he would have received a majority of the votes cast, and would this day be Speaker of the House. It seems, however, that the Democratic party is professedly anxious to defeat the Black Republican candidate, but desire is crippled with the proviso that none but a Democrat is to be permitted to perform the exploit. In other words, the organization of the House is desirable the overthrow of Black Republicanism is greatly to be wished—but both are to be altogether subsidiary to the election of a Democrat. Let the country be agitated from the centre to the circumference, let the public and private creditors of the Government whistle for their compensation, let the wheels of the Administration stop, and the Government be brought to a dead stand, sooner than any one Democrat, no matter, pure steel, true gold, Buchanan Democrat, should be placed in the Speaker's stand. What matter is it to the party that a Moore, or a Mason, or a Gilmer, or an Andrews, or a Vance, or a Harrison, or a Bonham can be elected—that each and all of them are true Southern men firm and faithful to the Constitution. They are not Democrats. They may appoint committees containing Opposition majorities. These committees may expose the venality and corruption of the Government and its office holders. The party may be injured, and this is of far more consequence in Democratic eyes than any detriment which the Republicans suffer. We may now easily understand how it is that while Democrats implore the assistance of the Southern Opposition, it steadily refuses to extend it to them in return.

It is not very pleasant to dwell upon this topic, but it is right that the people should know how stands the case, so that they who are justly responsible may not be allowed to escape the critical ear of enlightened public sentiment. The failure of the House to organize is exclusively the fault of the Democratic party. If they want a Southern man for Speaker they can get one. They know this, and yet know likewise that a Democrat cannot be elected. Let them then cease their hypocritical pretence of being anxious, and by the desire to beat the Black Republicans. Such is not the case, else they would have achieved that object long ago.

NEW MUSIC—We are indebted to P. P. Werlein, No. 5 Camp street, for the following new music.

Feuillet Volantes. Improvisation by T. Von La Hache on the beautiful melody "Still in my dreams thou art near." A very brilliant and admirably arranged composition. We recommend it to all good pianists.

Near the Banks of that Lone River, an air by La Hache, with brilliant variations by Charles Grobe. Another charming study.

La Belle Louisianaise. A Schottisch, composed and dedicated to the ladies of New Orleans, by Viereck. This is a spirited and well marked composition, but not very easy.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—In another column Francis Farbre, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, announces that his stock of fashionable clothing is full and complete, and that orders in his department will be offered to purchasers.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—Our thanks are due to J. N. Marks, Esq., for a pamphlet containing the annual reports of the officers and committees of the Firemen's Charitable Association for the year 1859.

TEXAS.—We have received Texas papers to the 19th by the steamship Mexico. They contain little of interest. One Spurce, a colored man, convicted of entering the State in violation of the statutes, has been sentenced to be sold for six months to the highest bidder.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, White Clothing, White Shirts, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Blache & Lemmont's auction rooms, 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

HOMICIDE IN MOBILE.—The Mobile *News* has the following:

We learn that Edward Patterson, a runner for Mrs. Kroan's (late Mrs. Brinn's) boarding-house, was shot by George Kroan, husband of the landlady, the morning said that Kroan, after committing the deed, surrendered himself to the police. The circumstances, as far as we could gather them, are about as follows: Kroan has, from the reports which were in circulation among the lounters, suspected an improper intimacy between his wife and Patterson a quarrel between them, which brought all the parties before the Mayor, who ordered Kroan under a bond to keep the peace. Since then Kroan and his wife have been somewhat cool toward each other, and the reports of further improper intimacies have circulated. On the morning Kroan went to his room about 9 o'clock and found his wife gone, but Patterson was in the bed, with the (Kroan's) child in his arms, and Kroan, transported at the sight, drew a pistol and fired from the left side, just below the heart and ranging upward. Dr. Kelly and McCleskey examined the wound, and express the belief that it will prove fatal. Meanwhile the Patterson is not yet dead.

The house of Kroan is located on Government street, near the Government House, and is the Mayor's Court House, where, on the 16th inst., a fine was imposed on Patterson.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Four Days Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

St. Louis, January 22.—The overland mail, with California advices to the 30th ultimo, has arrived at Malloy's station, the present terminus of the San Francisco telegraph line.

Messrs. Denver and Wells are the principal candidates running for the office of United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Broderick.

A heavy fall of snow visited Carson Valley, and the inhabitants were in a distressing condition. The Indians were dying.

The British Inhabitants of San Juan have been ordered to remove from the island until the difficulty existing between the United States and England in regard to the ownership has been effected by an adjustment between the two contending powers.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER BY THE CIRCASSIAN.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—The steamer Circassian reports that the Cunard steamship Africa sailed from Liverpool Saturday, the 7th inst., for New York.

It was reported at Paris that Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, was about to visit England for the purpose of attempting the settlement of the Italian question without the intervention of a Congress.

Marshal McMahon had succeeded Marshal Vaillant as Commander-in-Chief of the French army of occupation in Italy.

The Sublime Government had protested against the enlistment of German troops by the Pope, and the King threatens to send troops into the Legations unless it is discontinued.

The army of Prussia, which had been reduced to a peace footing, is to be augmented by the addition of 35,000 troops.

Advices from Constantinople confirm the report that Rucki Pacha had succeeded Kadrit Pacha as Grand Vizier to the Sublime Porte.

Advices from Australia, dated Melbourne, Nov. 17, state that the market was depressed.

Mr. Graham, a heavy provision dealer, had failed for £80,000.

New Orleans Ships Arrived Out—Arrived at Antwerpen the 3d inst., ship Lochmaxe, from New Orleans. The ship Congress, from New Orleans, previously reported, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst., dismasted. The ship Morning Star, from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th. The bark Nicholas Carwen, from New Orleans, found for Fleetwood, was ashore near Fleetwood.

American Cotton at Liverpool—The stock of American cotton at Liverpool amounts to 367,000 bales, instead of 167,000, as previously reported.

The Paris Bourse—The Paris Bourse continued depressed and fluctuating, owing to the unsettled state of political affairs. The Three per Cent Rentes closed at 68f 30c.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Harper's Ferry Investigation—New York, January 21.—The Washington telegraph correspondent of the New York *Herald* announces the arrival of Reid, the Pressional Secretary of State under old Brown. He arrived yesterday from Texas in charge of an officer, and will be called before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee of the Senate to day to give his testimony.

Reid states in conversation that Old Brown wrote to Senator Mason respecting the running away of slaves out of the slave States, and that Wilson's letter in reply denounced the scheme as an act of madness.

Reid also asserts that the course pursued by Brown was entirely independent of all political organizations or politicians as such, but his testimony implicates several prominent New England and New York men, who were the supporters of Brown in all his schemes.

New Orleans and Vera Cruz Mails—Washington, January 21—Commodore Morgan, the contractor for carrying the mails between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, has declined to carry the mails any longer on the route heretofore paid, viz.: the amount of postage received. The Department has, therefore, declared that the service shall hereafter be performed by sailing vessels.

Differences in the Cabinet—Washington, January 21—The difference which have recently existed between Postmaster General Holt and other members of the Cabinet arose from different interpretations of the law relating to the curtailment in the mail services. These, and the one views have, however, been reconciled.

United States Treasury Balance—The balance now in the Treasury is less than $8,000,000, and this amount is included to be reserved to meet the deficiency in the Post Office Department, and will be applied as soon as the House of Representatives shall authorize its appropriation for that purpose.

How Cash Is Cooking—Utica, January 21—Dr. Gray, superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, contradicts the report recently circulated that the illness of Senator Cochrane had developed into insanity.

Dr. Gray says that Mr. Cochrane is not insane, but that his mind has been exhausted by professional labor in Congress.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

Proceedings of the House of Representatives—Baton Rouge, January 21—The House assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, the Speaker in the chair.

Fifty nine members were present. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Dearbourn.

After the reading of the journal, the Speaker announced the names of the various standing committees.

Mr. Haynes offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of equalizing the tax upon trades and professions, by a more strict conformity to the constitutional provision which provides that all property be taxed according to its value, and instructing said committee to report by bill or otherwise. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Tarleton offered a joint resolution giving additional powers to the committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Swamp Land Commissioners, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees. The resolution was laid over, subject to call.

Mr. Kendall presented the report of the St. Vincent Asylum of Donaldsonville, which was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Levis introduced a bill in relation to the appointment of judges and other officers of New Orleans, and providing for the management of the police force.

Mr. Remus moved that two hundred copies of the bill be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Imbodin introduced a bill to provide for the collection of fines and the sale of school lands, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Rieman introduced a bill fixing the salaries of Judges of the several districts of the State, which was also referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Beggs gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill in relation to fortune tellers.

Also, a bill to incorporate Vigilant Fire Company in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Haynes introduced a bill to allow a surviving husband to acquire the wife's interest in property by a will of the deceased wife in cases where there are no children to inherit it. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Smart gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to incorporate the Baton Rouge and Rapides Navigation Company.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill to appropriate $8000, out of the Swamp Land Fund, to West Baton Rouge parish for levee purposes. The bill was referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill to prohibit all persons from hawking and peddling in the State, and exempt such as are citizens of Louisiana. The bill was referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Drouet gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing the granting of Freedom to the slave Nancy, who was born in this State. Also, a bill relative to free colored persons coming into the State.

Mr. Haynes introduced a bill to repeal the act approved on the 17th day of March, 1859. The bill relates to vessels commanded by free persons of color. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Haynes also introduced a bill relative to the trial of slaves for capital offenses. This bill passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. A. S. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill requiring deputy officers to furnish a certificate as evidence of their appointments to fill the same in the office of the Secretary of State. Also, a bill requiring clerks appointed to fill vacancies to furnish evidence of their appointments by bills, a certificate in the office of the Secretary of State.

The motion of Mr. McVea relative to the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. W. L. Knox, of Carroll parish, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the building of a bridge over the Amite river, and for the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for that purpose.

Mr. Jackson, of Orleans parish, presented the report of the St. Vincent German Catholic Asylum of New Orleans. The report was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Lewis offered a resolution in relation to the appointment of police and other officers of New Orleans, and providing for the management of the police force.

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Committee on Lands and Levees—Mr. G. B. Miller, of St. Martin, Chairman; Messrs. Leblanc, of Assumption, Peck, Rouhien, Gantt, Waggaman, McCay, Dupuy and McRae.

Committee on Charitable Institutions—Mr. B. Hayes, of East Feliciana, Chairman; Messrs. Evans, Beggs, Fuller and Cotton.

Committee on Amendments of the Constitution—Mr. J. H. Walker, of Winn, Chairman; Messrs. Voorhies, Martin, Bartlett, Magloin, Tompkins, Hampton and Clark.

Committee on State Library—Mr. A. A. Pecot, of St. Mary, Chairman; Messrs. Desonsiers, Lazar, of Orleans, and Barry.

Committee on Elections—Mr. Edw. Burry, of Caldwell, Chairman; Messrs. Bickham, Cage, Randell, Jackson, Hamilton and McLelland.

Committee on Claims—Mr. J. R. Evans, of Rossier, Chairman; Messrs. Wise, Kilbourne, Ewing, Morgan, Lewis and Lane, of Jackson.

Committee on Finance—Mr. Henry Gray, of Bienville, Chairman; Messrs. Brusle, Austin, Magloin, Anderson, Oswald, Roussean, Phillips and Voorhies, of St. Marks.

Committee on Judiciary—A. S. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, Chairman; Messrs. Davidson, Levy, McFee, LeBlanc, of Assumption, Bush, Cotton, Bemiss and Grey.

Committee on Contingent Expenses—Mr. T. Breithuapt, of Ouachita, Chairman; Messrs. Tolson, Lindsey, Lea, Quinn.

Committee on Grievances—Mr. W. L. Knox, of Carroll, Chairman; Messrs. Roubieu, Soles, Theard, Drouet, Robson and Kenny.

Committee on Commerce and Manufactures—Mr. L. Bush, of Lafourche, Chairman; Messrs. Jackson, Rodney, Smith, Blache, Buckner and Morgan.

Committee on Agriculture—Mr. C. A. Brusle, of Iberville, Chairman; Messrs. Knox, of Carroll, Wise, Quinn, Mongrue, Wilkinson, Martin, Theriot and Darden.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The United States steamship Cahawba, J. W. Smith, commander, from New York 12th instant, reached Havana on the afternoon of the 18th, and left there the following morning at 4:30 for this port, where she arrived yesterday morning at an early hour.

Nothing of interest was transpiring at Havana when the Cahawba left. Business had some what improved. There was quite a number of visitors from the United States in the city and suburbs. Health of the city perfect.

The steamship Decatur was undergoing repairs, and had not sold would return to New Orleans.

Mr. Alder McLaughlin, a well known citizen of New Orleans, died suddenly in Havana on the 16th, from an attack of apoplexy.

Report of Markets—Stock of old Sugar, 7000 boxes on hand, and 6000 boxes new crop. Sales have been effected at 9 to 9¾ reals for Nos 11 and 12. Molasses 4½ to 5½ reals for Clayed. Lard quoted at $10½ to $17½; reported stock on hand, 18,000 barrels and tierces and 4500 kegs. Freights—No improvement to notice since last advices.

Exchange—On London 60 days' sight, 11¼ to 15 premium; on New York, 60 days sight, 3¼ to 4 premium; on New Orleans, 5½ to 6 premium.

The Cahawba has on freight $168,000 in gold for this city.

The brig Nahum Stetson arrived at Havana on the 18th from New Orleans.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Cahawba:

Mrs Wright, child and servant, Mrs F Brownest and daughter, Mrs A Richardson, Mrs J Hastings, Mrs A Baldwin, Mrs F Tabeiman, Mrs J T Gardnalia, Mr Garthwaite, C S Merritt, M Atkinson, G M Phelps, W H Elliott, L McKernan, H Hilgert, J Stephenson, Stoolbum, Miss M Condon, John Fox and son, E Lockwood, J J Pemal, R W Lake and lady, F Albu, Lewis Beckel, Jude Howard, Jones, Mack, P Cowles, F Sumner, M Rogers, B Levis, M Dormer, W H Hynes, H Falls and son, W Hogg, Mrs A McLaughlin.

Our New York Correspondence.

The New Mayor—Increase of Crime—Police Statistics—Cow Bay—Failures—The Irrepressible Conflict—Helper—Valuable Horses—Weather, &c.

Mayor Wood is commencing the duties of his office likely not to brown, and, if promises are to be believed, has cut out work for the coming year, a clean sweep of all the elements which have hitherto made discord in the moral and municipal harmony of our metropolis.

The main feature of his message is an argument to prove that the chief magistrate of New York is nothing more nor less than a Chief Clerk to its Common Council, possessing no power over any of the public departments, but simply vested with no authority outside the walls of his own immediate office. This is all true, and with the corruption which exists in the Boards under him, and a majority against him, there is no wonder at the obstacles which may be thrown in the way of a Mayor in attempting to enforce prompt obedience to the laws, or to effect necessary reforms. In his own words—"Without sufficient authority concentrated in the hands of one man there can be no good government."

A chronological record of events occurring in the city, for 1859, shows an increased of crimes amounting to fifty per cent over the returns of the year previous. Of murders, there were committed fifteen, of homicide, forty-four; and of suicides, seventy-seven. The city has not entirely disproportionate to the growth of the population, and either to the inefficiency of the police, the cunning of criminal lawyers, or the shortcomings of the law, must be traced the cause. If the last, one may say with Carlyle, that it is an anodyne, not a remedy.

The report of the Police Commissioners for 1859 would seem to indicate that the watchful custodians of the city have not been so idle after all. Here you a few of the interesting statistics. The total force on the rolls on Sundays is 2474—mean cost annual $1,426,730. The number of arrests made last year were 34,236. Out of thirty-six arrested as habitual drunkards, it is a sad instance of the rapidity to which woman almost always descends when once on the downhill course, that twenty-six were females. Lodgings were furnished to 33,284 persons. Amount of losses by robbery, &c., $156,901, of which $99,333 were recovered. The poisonous "Cow Bay"—the glory of the Five Points, and the Tophet of New York, which has been so long a blightspot upon the fair face of our city—has at last been demolished; and the place that knows it now shall know it no more, henceforth and forever. These headquarters of vice and misery, whose walls could they speak, might a tale unfold that would "harrow up the soul," are to be converted into a playground for the children of the House of Industry. Benevolence and Mercy always consist in almsgiving. In this instance, like nature, it has produced out of loathsome mass and corruption new forms of beauty and worth!

I hear it rumored that the worthy proprietor of the Astor House, Charley Stetson, has suffered from the up-town tendency of things, and is in serious pecuniary difficulties. I only give it as one of the *on dits* which "They say" has circulated.

Gening has already gone up. A number of our commercial balloons are also suffering from too much inflation and too little ballast, and are waiting a favorable opportunity to ascend. The fact is, we are beginning to experience some practical developments of the "irrepressible conflict." Trade is backward in coming forward. Merchants can't sell their goods, and Southerners are detained not to buy. Stewart, the well known dry goods merchant, has been compelled to discharge over fifty of his clerks—one of which, by the way, of his is indignation against Sir old "boss" by knocking him down, and several other houses I might name have been forced to make retrenchments. The ball will soon be in lively motion, and fun is about it.

It may be an interesting item to you that Helper, the author of the work about which the bubble has been raised, is making no money from his literary labors, though some sixty thousand copies of the "Crisis" have been sold. He almost gave the copyright away, relying upon the contingency that fifty thousand copies would be ordered by Congress for his remuneration, and the publishers and some of the committee, I believe, who have charge of it, are consequently reaping all the substantial benefit. Helper's book has, indeed, had a source of excitement this week, in the sale by auction of four blood stallions, all of Arab stock, two of them bred in the stables of the King of Prussia, one in the stables of the King of Sweden, and one in the stable of the King of Sardinia. They were imported for parties in Ohio, but as they were unable to pay the charges upon them, they were sold on this manner.

We are having sunny cold weather, and with bright moonlight nights, first rate sleighing out in the "outskirts" of the city, and plenty of chance for skate on the domestic, unpoetic nursery and kitchen-fronted, old and young, are having a glorious time of it. Skating is an epidemic New York takes diseases in that way, and few failures to one, before the month is out, we shall have Central Park lots, evening vagrants, opera cloaks, necklces and gutter boots. Among other novel things, a couple of enterprising gentlemen from Connecticut have got up and patented a "Patent Gutter Block," of which they are making a handsome little pile. The novelty consists in an entire absence of straps—their place being supplied by a skeleton shoe so made which fits snugly over the toes, being made adjustable to corns and bunions, and a sharp-toothed clamp on each side of the heels, which, by a screw, is made to take firmly into the solid leather, rendering the skate as immovable as the boot itself, and to this the fact that the blade is made of metal, allows the freest circulation of blood, and keeps the feet warm, and we have the principal reasons why it has been adopted into general use. The inventors are Messrs Coe & Sniffen of Stratford, Conn., and the Sole agents here, Pulsifer Brothers.

At a sale of pews in Henry Ward Beecher's Church, the amount realized from three hundred pews was $29,625, the premiums alone amounting to $16,711.

F.

THE BATTLE ON THE RIO GRANDE.—The official report of Captain Heintzelman, received by Secretary Floyd, gives a detailed statement of the battle of Cortina on the 27th ultimo. Cortina, with six hundred men, was entrenched one mile above Rio Grande City. Captain Heintzelman attacked him with one hundred and fifty regulars and one hundred and eighty Mier rangers. Cortina retreated, and a running fight was kept up for ten miles, when the outlaws dispersed, Cortina, with twenty men, swimming the Rio Grande. Fifty Mexicans were killed, fifteen rangers wounded. All Cortina's artillery and supplies were captured. Cortina soon after reappeared before Roma, a small town higher up the river, and threatened to burn it. Captain Stone's company of cavalry was sent to occupy that place. Company C, first artillery, is occupying Fort Ringgold. Capt. Heintzelman begs that new troops be sent him, and urges the positive necessity for them on that frontier. He thinks Cortina designed laying waste the frontier, and then escaping into Sonora.

G. M. MARMAY'S INVIGORATING GRUEL.—The Grue properly speaking is not a new discovery, it has been in use for several years, and different kinds of the same are manufactured, but not one of them has the invigorating properties of Mr. F. Marmay's invigorating Gruel. Nor is its valuable and unique substance of which it is made, any invention, for it is natural, but to one particular tribe in Mr. Marmay, detected its properties, consequently no one had yet paid any attention to it. He has taken out a patent for his discovery, which is a matter of vast importance to all, because no disease of the lungs, or of the lower intestines, can withstand the effects of the Gruel when properly taken.

The Gruel is a pleasant food and requires no preparation, it needs but a few minutes to be ready on the fire, it agrees with the most sensitive stomach, and cures more or less rapidly, but surely, all diseases.

Gentlemen to be seen at the general depot, Canal street, No. 46, between Chartres and Royal streets, where he gratefully and respectfully invited to call.

From the Rio Grande.

By the steamship Arizona we have received Brownsville papers to a late date. They fully confirm the news of the defeat of Cortina. His loss amounted to between fifty and sixty, while of the Americans only ten or fifteen were wounded, and none killed.

The *Flag* of the 12th declares that Cortina is reorganizing. It says:

Soon after his defeat at Rio Grande City, at the head of only ten men, on the Mexican side of the river, where he had been driven, he commenced recruiting. From near Camargo he has been traced to the Mexican towns and ranches, gradually augmenting his forces as he came down the river, until he made a halt, with from two to three hundred men, some twenty-five miles above this place, where he still remains encamped with his main force, only some twenty-five of his number having been known to cross into Texas. From this it will appear that there is every prospect of an immediate repetition of the scenes that have so thoroughly disgraced and degraded the name of American on the frontier.

We clip the following from the same paper:

CORTINA'S LOSS.—Two Mexicans, who were in the fight at Rio Grande City, mustered parties in Reynosa, a couple of days since, that Cortina's loss in killed and missing did not vary much from 200, which, they said, was the statement of their "General."

Collector Latham, hearing that Cortina was intending to seize the Government property at Point Isabel, applied to Captain Duncan, U. S. A., for a small protective force to be stationed at that place.

We understand that a detachment of twenty or thirty men were ordered down in compliance with the request.

A private letter of the 17th, from Point Isabel, says "Cortina has 300 men under him, and is again on American soil. Report says he is 7 miles from the point with a part of his force, amounting to 60 men, with a view of levying black mail on the Collector and the citizens. The revenue cutter Henry Dodge is here, and commands the custom house, so that if the bandit makes his appearance, he will probably have a very warm reception."

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS OF THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.—A dispatch of the 14th inst. says:

The remains of Mary Barrett, aged 26, and Catharine Sweeny, aged 22, were discovered in the ruins to day. Both bodies were nearly consumed by fire. Four additional bodies were also found, but they cannot be recognized.

There are now parts of five bodies at the City Hall, two of which are utterly unrecognizable. The other three can only be recognized by the shreds of their clothing. One of the latter is the whole trunk of a woman's body.

On the night of the accident the daughter of James Bannon, ten years old, was penned fast in the ruins when the flames broke out. Seeing there was no escape for her, she took her dine bill from her pocket, and handed it to another girl who was near her, and said: "You will be saved. I will not. Give this to my poor dear father, and bid him good-bye for me."

The Lawrence *Sentinel* makes the number of dead 29, missing, 10—total, 39; badly wounded, 100, slightly wounded, 190.

TRENTON, January 17.—The Hon. Charles S. Olden was inaugurated as Governor of this State to day. His address was strongly conservative. He is in favor of the fugitive slave law, and opposed to the agitation of the slavery question, and denounces all agitation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Dot Mania.—It really seems as if there was a "Dot" mania raging in our city, by the extraordinary manner in which this piece is running at the Varieties. Every night, the theatre is crowded to its utmost capacity, and although the management is anxious to bring out "Our American Cousin," and a new spectacular piece of great promise, they cannot take "Dot" off the boards without disappointing thousands of people who have not yet had an opportunity to see it. The characters and incidents of the play are prominent topics of conversation in every circle of society, and in the private mansions of parties not belles and beaux are all Dots, Tilly Slowboys, Mrs. Fieldings, Caleb Plummers and Tackletons. For ourselves, we certainly should like to see something else at the Varieties before the season closes, but while the management is reaping money at the rate of from $300 to $400 a night, we have away a dozen birds in the hand for one in the bush.

Booth and Anderson.—Edwin Booth has closed a brilliant engagement at the St. Charles Theatre, and gained a greater reputation than ever in New Orleans as a tragedian of unusual merit. On Saturday night he had a benefit and the house was densely crowded. On being called out he was crowned with a triumphal wreath. Last evening Mr. Pope had an excellent benefit, Mr. Booth playing Macbeth. Mr. James Anderson, a tragedian of great fame and merit, appears tonight in Bulwer's play of Lady of Lyons, as Claude Melnotte, with Miss Agnes Elsworthy as Pauline.

As a tragedian, Miss Agnes Elsworthy enjoys a high reputation, and possesses, besides, those great requisites in an actress, a handsome person and a melodious voice.

The Amphitheatre.—Mr. Thomas Watson, the celebrated clown, who has earned the sobriquet of the "English Court Jester," makes his first appearance at this establishment tonight. We are informed that the performing elephants, Mr. Eldred's trick horse Champion, the celebrated Mr. Gill and many others are engaged for another week, and will also appear. All the equestrians, gymnasts and acrobats will be on hand with favorite acts and new features, and we anticipate a crowded house as usual at this place, which has been extremely well patronized the present season, in consequence of the brilliant and varied attractions Messrs. Spalding & Rogers have combined in their company.

A Great Curiosity—The Ohio mammoth fat boy, who is only sixteen years of age, yet weighs over three hundred pounds, is really one of the most remarkable natural wonders ever exhibited in New Orleans. His extraordinary obesity cannot be well conceived, and every one is surprised past their expectations when they behold him. This wonder, together with the American giantess, never fort six inches high, the wax figures of John Brown and his associates in the Harper's Ferry raid, and many other curiosities, can all be seen at Vauxhall's Museum, 107 St. Charles street, which no one should fail to visit.

Sons of Louisiana Ball.—The ball at Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday night, the second of the series of this benevolent association, was decidedly a fine affair. The hall was well filled, and the array of pretty faces and graceful forms truly dangerous to any bachelor's heart. The enjoyment was at its height when we dropped in during the "wee sma' hours."

The Provincial Council.—The second Provincial Council of the Catholic Church was held at the St. Louis Cathedral yesterday, on which occasion High mass was celebrated. Archbishop Blanc presided, assisted by eight bishops. Four Catholic societies from the Fourth District and one from the Third District marched to the Cathedral with their banners and bands of music, filing into the Cathedral and lending additional magnificence and impressiveness to the ceremonies.

Decease of Col. W. S. Campbell—The sudden decease of Colonel William S. Campbell, on Saturday morning, caused a profound impression upon our community, for few citizens have enjoyed such general esteem and regard as this gentleman has won during the long number of years he has resided in our midst. Born in North Carolina, he was educated to the profession of civil engineering. He was for one time a surveyor in the Parish of St. Landry, but on accepting the position of Superintendent of Gas Works in this city in 1818, made his home in New Orleans and has ever since resided here. He was intimately connected with the Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, having served the south and being elected to the Presidency of the Company when Mr. Robb resigned it. Col. Campbell died in the fifty-first year of his age. His funeral took place yesterday morning from his late residence, 157 Carondelet street.

Profitable Incarceration.—A few nights since a person was arrested in the Amphitheatre for disturbing the peace and locked up. His release being obtained in a few hours, the night clerk returned him the property that had been taken from him for safe-keeping on his being sentenced previous to incarceration in the cell, and upon his back pocket was another twenty dollars. In the morning the cash was found to be twenty dollars short, and, examining his pockets, the clerk discovered he had received but one hundred and fifty dollars from this person. Undoubtedly the man remainders being locked up a profitable business.

Report Plenty—Our city is infested with thieves of every grade and order. Almost every day a house or steamboat is robbed, while pickpockets roam the streets and more during thieves are constantly snatching purses from ladies who incautiously carry them in their hands. Special officers Israel and Farrell arrested a couple of burglars on Saturday, in a house on Tremé street with burglarious tools in their possession. They gave their names as Guy and Boyle. When arraigned, they drew his revolver and might have made a desperate resistance but for the