# THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Hincke & Learmont, at 10 o'clock, at 88 Chartres street: Spring Clothing, White Shirts, Shoes and Brogans.

## Mexico and the United States.

Our relations with Mexico are daily assuming a more complicated and less agreeable character. We are perpetually kept upon the brink of hostilities with that feeble and distracted Republic, in consequence of multiplied offenses, grievances and insults. Our own Government has display ed a degree of magnanimity and forbearance in its dealings with Mexico which, in the eyes of large numbers, is considered misplaced and censurable. Nothing whatever has been gained by this erroneous policy. The people of Mexico are not to be taught their duty by our indulgence. On the contrary, the more lenity we display towards them, the more thoroughly are they strengthened and boosted in the conviction of our inability to exact reparation for wrong-doing. The lesson they received from SCOTT and TAYLOR, some twelve or thirteen years ago, appears to be completely forgotten. The subsequent respect by our Government to gentle expostulation and friendly remonstrance, in lieu of vigorous language and prompt retaliation for outrages, is found the effect of persuading the ignorant and credulous population of Mexico that the United States would rather adhere eternally to the barren diplomacy of words than venture to measure steps with the puissant and invincible nation which fights under the banner of the Cactus and the Serpent.

We begin, however, to perceive with unfeigned pleasure that our relations with Mexico are approaching a crisis. The indignities and insults sustained by American citizens from the authorities of our neighboring Republic, or from the spoliation practiced by licensed bandits, have reached a point where they can no longer be patiently endured without the imputation of pusillanimity and disgrace. It matters not who are responsible for these atrocities. We are perfectly well aware that the administration of the Mexican Government is cleansed by two antagonistic factions, that MIRAMON, the President of the Reactionists, and JUAREZ, the champion of the Constitutionalists, command their respective adherents; that civil war rages throughout the country, and that hence it is not easy to place the accountability for wrongs suffered by American citizens where it properly belongs. We may be told that as our Government does not recognized JUAREZ as the President de facto, it must necessarily treat with him for reparation for all national offenses; but we are reminded that the sympathies of our Administration scarcely extends much beyond the Rio Grande, and that it hardly just to hold him responsible for circumstances over which he is unable to exert the slightest control. Nay, we have every reason to believe that so far as Mexican misforbearance and prejudice will allow him to express his views, the Constitutional President is animated by friendly feelings towards the United States, and would willingly, were his power equal to his desires, employ his utmost energies in repressing all hostile manifestations towards our country, and in making atonement for all wrongs inflicted. Besides, how can JUAREZ possibly prevent the nefarious raids of CORTINA and his hordes of robbers upon the soil of Texas? The Constitutional President, from his residence at Vera Cruz, scarcely knows of these occurrences, and at all events can neither prevent nor punish them. To quarrel with and chastise the liberal party of Mexico would, therefore, be a short-sighted policy, and would accomplish nothing.

The usurper and tyrant MIRAMON is the one we have to deal with. He is the favorite of the conservatives of Mexico—a faction composed of the clergy, who utterly detest the United States, the shirking army, which lives by rapine and plunder, and a certain number of Mexicans who are opposed to every thing savoring of light and liberty. The central position of MIRAMON in the Federal District, where he commands the public treasury, the arsenal and munitions of war, gives him many advantages over his rival: however he may say he abhorrent to those who groan beneath his oppression, such as the capitalists whom he systematically deprives, and the wretched *peons* whom he enrolls by force into his army, they are wholly destitute of the means of resistance. We have little or no doubt that the bandit CORTINA and his myrmidons are encouraged and remunerated by the MIRAMON Government, in the hope that they may gradually compel the Americans to evacuate the frontier of Texas along the Rio Grande. Even now could not possibly have maintained a successful guerilla warfare so long without the assistance and support of the MIRAMON Government. Let the United States, therefore, in settling accounts with Mexico, remember that most of the recent outrages have been perpetrated, directly or indirectly, by MIRAMON and his satellites. Let them remember the cruel and cowardly murders at Tacubaya, the insult and ignominy endured by our consul at Tampico at Matamoras and elsewhere, and the premeditated, contemptuous refusal of the MEXICAN Government to offer the slightest expiation for these repeated violations of right, justice and humanity. There is no lack of grievances to justify a decisive course towards Mexico.

The United States are now determined to bring matters to an issue with Mexico. So much the better. It is not a moment too soon. Naval and military preparations for this final settlement are hastened, individual boldness and energy will anticipate the procrastination of the General Government. General HOUSTON has in plain language recapitulated the violations of neutrality practiced by Mexico, and has openly declared that if the Administration continues to withhold chastisement, he himself, at the head of his gallant Texans, would cross the Rio Grande and pursue CORTINA upon Mexican soil. The bitter reflection upon the people again and neglect of our Government has find the salutary effect of arousing it to action. The dispatches from Washington published a day or two ago state that the War Department has sent orders to Col. LEE, the Commander of the Military Department of Texas, expressly directing him to pursue CORTINA into Mexico, if necessary, and to capture him and his band wherever they may be found whether in or out of Mexico. Moreover, Gen. TWIGGS, in command of the force at Fort Bliss, has been ordered to march his troops into Chihuahua, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens. These may be styled the recent acts. If the soldiers of the United States are once quartered on the territory of Mexico we may be sure that they will not leave until MIRAMON and his adherents are completely overthrown, and a Government is established which will be rendered permanent by our support and protection, and which will be a firm friend instead of a lagotted and unrelenting foe to the United States.

BRITISH AMERICA, Vol. XIII.—Our thanks are due Mr Samuel Colman, agent for D Appleton & Co, publishers, for volume XIII of the Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, from 1789 to 1850, by Thomas H Benton. The volume before us embraces the debates from 1833 to 1839, and includes those interesting and exciting sessions of Congress which characterized the close of Gen Jackson's administration and the whole of that of Martin Van Buren. We have on so many occasions advertised the high excellence and value of this admirable compilation of the political history of the country, as to render further encomium superfluous. Two more volumes will probably complete the series, which should occupy a shelf in the book case of every American student.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE. This useful publication for 1860 has just appeared, and we are indebted to Mr. COLMAN for a copy. It contains an accurate railway map of the United States in addition to the usual full supply of information for travelers.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Washington Fire Company, No. 20, for tickets of invitation to a grand fancy dress and mask ball, to be given by them at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday evening next.

CREDIT SALE.—*Unwrought Shoes and Brogans and Ready-made Clothing, White Shirts, &c.*—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Shoes, Brogans, Spring Clothing, White Shirts, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Hincke & Learmont's auction rooms, No. 88 Chartres street, corner of

A SAD STORY.—A melancholy story is related of a Russian engineer who came to this country about three years ago. Since he has been here all his time and entire property have been spent in perfecting an improvement upon the steam engine, and securing as Americans and as English patent for it. It was at last completed, and about a fortnight ago the first machine was put up in Cummington, Mass. It worked well, and on Friday evening he wrote his wife that he would be with her on Monday, the sum of his labors accomplished. Saturday evening he went to the mill, and while standing near the machinery, was caught by a belt, drawn under a large cylinder, and instantly crushed to death.

THE STAGE OF LIFE.—Miss Ada Phillips, the opera singer, has drawn $4450 in the Havana lottery. A piece of good fortune which rarely arrives to an actress, says the *Journal des Heurs*, has befallen Mlle Emilie Dubois, of the Theatre Français. An old gentleman, just deceased, has bequeathed her 200,000f., and he declares in his will that the bequest is made for no other reason than admiration for her talents as an actress, and of her exemplary conduct in private life.



# The New Orleans Bee.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### Congressional Proceedings.

THE ELECTION OF PRINTER ANNULLED.

WASHINGTON, February 29.—Much excitement was produced upon the opening of the House to-day, by the objection raised in relation to the record of the proceedings of Monday, by which ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio, was elected Printer of the House.

A lively discussion ensued in regard to amending the journal, which was strongly opposed by the Republicans.

The journal was, however, finally amended so as to annul the election of printer, and the House is again at sea on that question.

In the Senate the consideration of the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution being the special order of the day, Mr Seward addressed the Senate, giving his views at length upon that subject, and airing himself upon the general issue of the coming Presidential campaign, according to previous programme.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 1.—In the House to day Mr Lewis presented a memorial from the citizens of Orleans parish residing on the right bank of the Mississippi in favor of a geological survey of the State.

Mr. Miller, on behalf of the Committee on Lands and Levees, reported unfavorably upon the bill to reopen Bayou Manchac.

Also, favorably on the bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of swamp lands among the different parishes.

Mr Levy, on behalf of the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported upon the bill granting a compensation to the Secretary of the Board of Currency, for his services to the General Assembly.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS FOR PRINTER.

BATON ROUGE, March 1.—A Democratic caucus was held to day for the purpose of nominating a State Printer.

The friends of Taylor and Hiriart united on Taylor, who was unanimously nominated.

Mr Taylor having fought a duel, thereby disabling him from holding any office in the State, he was represented by Mr Hiriart.

It is understood that the Baton Rouge *Advocate* and the New Orleans *Courier* are in communication with the Crescent Insurance Company of New Orleans. He reported favorably on the bill in relation to the law of evidence

Mr Pierce, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported favorably with an amendment on the bill amending an act providing for a revenue for the State and the manner by which the same should be collected.

Mr Shadburne, on behalf of the Committee on Public Works, reported favorably on the bill to improve navigation on Sabine river.

Mr Tucker introduced a bill to prohibit giving or selling intoxicating and spiritous liquors to free persons of color. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr Goode introduced a bill relative to the payment of funds to minors. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Goode introduced a bill relative to the investment of funds to minors. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Lasere introduced a bill for the relief of the surviving volunteers of the wars of 1812 and 1815, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr Goode introduced a bill relative to witnesses in criminal cases. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### Four Days Later from Europe.

THE STEAMSHIP EDINBURGH OFF CAPE RACE.

*Cotton Market Unchanged—Breadstuffs Market Advancing—The Italian Question Unaltered—Opposition to the English Budget—The Spanish-Morocco War—Commercial Intelligence.*

CAPE RACE, March 1.—The steamship Edinburgh, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, passed off this point this morning.

She was boarded by the news agent of the Associated Press, and the following brief summary of her news, prepared by the agent in Liverpool, was obtained.

The Edinburgh left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 15th ult., and touched at Queenstown on Thursday, the 16th, bringing four days later news by telegraph from London and Liverpool than were received by the Europa at Halifax and Boston.

The inward steamship Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ult

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

LIVERPOOL, February 15.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the departure of the Europa amount to 18,000 bales, of this amount 5,000 bales were taken by speculators. The sales to exporters were quite limited.

The market generally closed quiet but steady, the quotations by the Europa being generally maintained.

Middling Orleans is quoted at 6¾. Middling Uplands 6¾.

CONSOLS

LONDON, February 15.—The funds have maintained their greater steadiness, and little change has taken place since the sailing of the Europa

Consols for money closed at 91¾ to 91¾

MANCHESTER TRADE

LIVERPOOL, February 15.—The advices from Liverpool and the manufacturing districts generally continued quite favorable

There was a good demand for goods and yarns, and the market closed firm, with little variation in prices.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS

LIVERPOOL, February 15.—The Liverpool breadstuffs market closed firm, and prices have an upward tendency

The provision market generally closed steady, the prices of last week being steadily maintained.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, February 15.—The London money market has experienced little change since the departure of the Europa. The market, however, closed rather easier

American securities were generally unchanged, the prices of most descriptions being generally well maintained.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

The general and political news by the Edinburgh possesses no feature of special importance.

The breach between the Pope and the Emperor Napoleon seems rather to widen than otherwise, although the general aspect of the Italian question had undergone no marked change so far as intelligence respecting that all absorbing topic had been made known.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Gladstone, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, had presented his budget for the ensuing year to the English Parliament, and it had met with unexpected and very active opposition.

It is reported in political circles that the conservative members of Parliament had formally resolved to make a persistent and united opposition to the budget

THE MOROCCO WAR

The latest advices from Morocco, received via Madrid, state that the Emperor of Morocco had made proposals to Marshal O'DONNELL, which would secure the settlement of the difficulty between Spain and Morocco, without a further continuance of hostilities.

Marshal O'Donnell had referred the proposals to the Government at Madrid, which peremptorily refuses to negotiate upon any terms until the city of Tangiers is captured and the Spanish army is in undisputed possession of that important town.

UNION BETWEEN AUSTRIA, RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

A dispatch from Vienna to the London *Times* announces that Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe has been appointed Austrian Ambassador to the Emperor Alexander.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that it is sometimes said that one of the above dispatch, that the Cabinet of Austria was about making another attempt to form a close political union with Russia and Prussia, and Prince Alexander's mission to St. Petersburg has given confidence in the belief that such is the object of his mission.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Dispatches from Paris to the London journals state that the French Government had issued orders by electric telegraph to the Paris to all the prefects and sub prefects in all the various Departments of France, expressly instructing them to transmit the pastoral of the late pastoral letter of the Bishop of Orleans to the various Bishops and prelates under his jurisdiction.

It is apprehended that these orders will have a very bad effect upon the Catholic population of France

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL—COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, February 16.—The sales of Cotton to day amounted to 6000 bales. The market closed generally quiet and unchanged. The quotations of last Friday remained firm, and were well maintained.

BREADSTUFF'S MARKET.

The Flour market closed quiet but firm, at 25s 6d. Indian Corn advanced 6d. to 1s since the last reports, and the market closed generally quiet. Yellow is quoted at 33s. to 33s 6d

PROVISION MARKET.

The market for Beef closed quiet. The holders are offering their stock freely to buyers, but show no disposition to press the sales.

Pork closed quiet at the quotations by the last steamer.

Lard closed quiet, the prices of last week being generally well maintained.

PRODUCE MARKET

The Sugar market closed quiet at previous quotations.

Rice closed steady, the quotations of last week being generally well maintained

Coffee closed quiet at the quotations by the last steamer.

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits of Turpentine closed firm, the prices being generally well maintained. Rosin closed steady at previous quotations

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LONDON, (via Queenstown) February 16.—American Securities closed generally unchanged, the quotations of yesterday being well maintained. Bacon closed steady but quiet at previous quotations. Lard closed quiet, the last quotations being well maintained. Wheat closed buoyant, having an upward tendency

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP JURA.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamship Jura, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the 11th ult., put into New Bedford yesterday, short of coal.

Her advices have been fully anticipated

THE WRECK OF THE HUNGARIAN.

HALIFAX, March 1.—Dispatches from Cape Sable report that portions of the wreck, together with small packages of goods, continue to be washed ashore, but nothing further has been ascertained in relation to the passengers and crew.

SAILING OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, which sailed from this port for Liverpool yesterday, took out no specie on freight.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT CINCINNATI TEN LIVES LOST.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—While a large number of workmen were engaged in pulling down the old St. Xavier Catholic church yesterday morning, the walls suddenly fell to the ground with a terrible crash, burying some twenty workmen in the ruins, killing many of them, and severely injuring the remainder.

Ten dead bodies have already been taken out, and a number of others are still beneath the ruins, whether dead or alive is not known.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The passenger steamer Challenge, one of the Illinois river packets, sank a short distance above this city on Tuesday last.

All her freight was saved.

*Thirty-Sixth Congress—First Session.*

THE ELECTION OF PRINTER.

WASHINGTON, February 29.—In the House yesterday Mr. Sherman introduced a bill changing the milage allowed to members of Congress to twenty cents a mile, measured geographically in a straight line from Washington.

The bill was discussed at length, but on its final passage was defeated and sent back to the calendar.

In the House to-day a warm discussion arose upon the motion to alter the journal of Monday, by which ex-Governor Ford was declared elected Printer of the House.

The motion was made in consequence of the absence of Mr. Ruffin. After much excitement Mr. Ruffin was allowed to enter his name on the vote for Printer.

He cast his vote for Gluse Brenner, which made the last vote for Printer a tie, and it was so declared.

The House immediately proceeded to vote again for Printer, with the following result: The total number of ballots was 180, of which ex-Governor Ford received 87, Gluse Brenner 78, Seaton 9, Hinton 2, Bell 3 and Ritchie 1.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Gwin, on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the military bill without amendment.

Mr Wilson presented a memorial signed by a large number of merchants and underwriters of Boston, praying for the establishment of a bi monthly mail between that city, Charleston, Key West and Cuba.

Senator Seward presented the memorial of the Legislature of Kansas for immediate admission as a State, and urged its passage by an elaborate speech on slavery, and charging the people of excitement and agitation in the country to the Kansas Nebraska bill and its supporters.

Mr. Douglas obtained the floor, and responded to the charges made by Seward, denying that the agitation had been caused by the supporters of that act.

The Senate Postoffice Committee are preparing and will soon report a bill providing for a semi-weekly mail from St. Joseph, Mo, to Placerville, Cal., and a similar service from El Paso to connect with New Orleans.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

*Morning Session—Proceedings of the House.*

BATON ROUGE, March 1.—In the House to day, Mr Goode, on behalf of the Committee on Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the bill to prevent the Crescent Insurance Company of New Orleans. He reported favorably on the bill in relation to the law of evidence

Mr Pierce, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported favorably with an amendment on the bill amending an act providing for a revenue for the State and the manner by which the same should be collected.

Mr Shadburne, on behalf of the Committee on Public Works, reported favorably on the bill to improve navigation on Sabine river.

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Mr Goode introduced a bill relative to the payment of funds to minors. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Goode introduced a bill relative to witnesses in criminal cases. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The time of the meeting of the Republican National Convention at Chicago has been changed to the 16th of May

NICARAGUA TRANSIT

NEW YORK, March 1.—Advices have been received from Nicaragua, by which it is understood that Commodore Vanderbilt has secured from the Government of Nicaragua the right of way over the Isthmus for the purpose of transporting merchandise and passengers.

The amount to be paid by Mr. Vanderbilt to the Nicaraguan Government for this right of way is $100,000, together with the payment of $1 50 for every passenger crossing the Isthmus by this route

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, March 1 — The sales of Cotton to day amounted to 2000 bales.

The sales for the past week amounted to 16,000 bales. The receipts for the same time is reckoned at 10,000 bales.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

READING, Pa., March 1.—The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention met in this city to day for the purpose of nominating State officers and electing delegates to the Charleston Convention.

The delegates at large elected by the Convention to meet at Charleston in April next are Messrs John L Dawson, Wm. Montgomery and Joseph B. Baker

All these gentlemen favor Mr Bigler as their first choice for the Presidency.

SEWING MACHINE PATENT SUIT.

BALTIMORE, March 1 — The case relative to a patent right brought before Court by the Singer Sewing Machine Company against the Judd & Webster Company was decided last week in favor of the defendants in all its points.

The case was not decided in favor of the plaintiffs, as was previously reported.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF A VESSEL SUPPOSED LOST

BOSTON, March 1.—The bark Atlee, from New Orleans, previously reported ashore near the Chatham beach, arrived safely at this port to-day.

Eight hundred bales of cotton, consisting of a part of her cargo, were safely discharged previous to her having been got off.

MISSOURI OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

ST LOUIS, March 1 - The Missouri Opposition Convention met in this city to-day

The convention nominated Mr Edward Bates as a suitable candidate for the Presidency in the contest of 1860.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 29 - The sales of Cotton to day amounted to 4000 bales. The market closed heavy. The Flour market closed firm, and sales were limited. Wheat is very dull. The sales of Wheat consisted of 11,000 bushels. The market closed firm. There was no Southern Wheat brought into market. The sales of Corn amounted to 70,000 bushels. Mixed is quoted at 80 and White at 82@c. The market closed firm. Coffee is quoted at 12¾ to 12¾c per pound. The market closed firm. The Sugar market closed dull. The stock on hand consists of 57,000 hogsheads. Turpentine and Rosin closed firm.

IMPORTATIONS AT NEW YORK.—The importations into the port of New York last week amounted to no less than $6,099,239; of which $4,224,630 came upon dry goods. Since the 1st of January, 1860, were imported into New York to the amount of $34,640,748, or about $1,000,000 more than in the same period of 1859. In 1858 the importations did not exceed in value the sum of $13,522,070 in the same time.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.—In the Maryland House of Delegates the following message has been received and referred to a special committee:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Annapolis, February 15, 1860.

*To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Delegates—Gentlemen* — I have been informed to-day by a committee of your House that you have adopted an order requiring that I, Whereas, it appears from the public press of the country that the Governor of Maryland has placed this State in a false position by presenting his congratulations to Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, a Black Republican, upon his election to the distinguished position of Speaker of the House of Representatives, and directing a committee, appointed by the Speakers, to wait upon the Governor to know if the letter of the Bishop of Orleans to the various Bishops and prelates under his jurisdiction.

It is apprehended that these orders will have a very bad effect upon the Catholic population of France

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[From the Cornhill Magazine.]

### Thackeray on Macaulay.

Almost from the first moment when he appears, amongst boys, amongst college students, amongst men, he is touched, and takes rank as a great Englishman. All sorts of successes are easy to him; as a lad he goes down into the arena with others, and wins all the prizes to which he has set his mind. A place in the Senate is straightway offered to the young man. He takes his seat there: he speaks, when so minded, without party anger or intrigue, but not without party faith and a sort of hearty enthusiasm for his cause. Still he is poet and philosopher even more than orator. That he may have leisure and means to pursue his darling studies, he absents himself for a while, and accepts a richly remunerated post in the East. As learned a man may live in a cottage, or a college common room; but it always seemed to me that ample means and recognized rank were Macaulay's as of right. Years ago there was a wretched outcry raised because Mr. Macaulay dated a letter from Windsor Castle, where he was staying. Immortal gods! Was this man not a guest for any palace in the world? or a fit companion for any man or woman in it? I dare say, after Austerlitz, the old K. B. court officials and footmen muttered at Napoleon for dating from Schonbrunn. But that miserable "Windsor Castle" outcry is an echo out of fust retreating old world nincumhoopery. The place of such a festival chief was amongst the best in the land; and that country is best, according to our British notion, at least where the man of eminence has the best chance of investing his genius and intellect.

If a company of giants were got together, very likely one or two of the more six feet six people might be angry at the incontestible superiority of the very tallest of the party; and so I have heard some London wits, rather peevish at Macaulay's superiority, complain that he occupied too much of the talk, and set forth how that wonderful tongue is to speak no more, will not many a man grieve that he no longer has the chance to listen! To remember the talk is to wonder; to think not only of the treasures he had in his memory, but of the trifles he had stored there, and could produce with equal readiness. Almost on the last day I had the fortune to see him, it was my privilege suddenly to spring up about the senior wrangler, and what they had done in after life. To the almost terror of the persons present, Macaulay began to tell the senior wrangler of 1831 and no one, giving the name of each, and relating his subsequent career and rise. Every man who has known him has his story regarding that astonishing memory. It may be he was not ill pleased that you should recognize it; but to those profoundest intellectual feats, which were so easy to him, who would grudge the tribute of homage? His talk was, in a word, admirable, and we adore it.

With regard to Macaulay's style, there may be faults of course—what critic can't point them out? But for the instance we are not talking about faults; we want to say all *nice human* things. Well—take at hazard any three pages of the essays or history; and, glimmering below the surface of his narrative, as it were, you, an average reader, see one, two, three, a half score of allusions to other historical facts, characters, literary points, poetry, which are strongly underlined. Why is this epithet used? Whence is that simile drawn? How does he manage in two or three words to paint an individual, or to indicate in a landscape, by a touch or two, the features standing out in his mind, shall detect more points, allusions, happy touches, indicating not only the prodigious memory and vast learning of this master, but the wonderful history, the honest, humble previous toil of this laborer. He reads twenty books to write a sentence; in Dryden's a hundred miles to make a line of description

Many Londoners—not all—have seen the British Museum Library. Out of a million of volumes, and the daily reader in the room of the, I have seen all sorts of domes of Peters and Pauls, Sophia, Pantheon—what not? and have been struck by none of them so much as by that Cadmus dome in Bloomsbury, under which our million volumes are housed. What peace, what love, what truth, what beauty, what happiness for all, who will enter the kindness open and are here spread out! It seems to me one cannot sit down in that place without a heart full of grateful reverence. I seem to have read my good books there, and to have thanked Heaven for this, my English birthright, freely to partake of these bountiful books, and to speak the truth I find there. Under the dome which holds the thoughts of Milton, and from which his solemn eyes looked out on the world but a fortnight since, what a vast, brilliant and wonderful store of learning was nudged, what strange lore was held in the hollow of one's hand! A volume of law, or history, a flask of poetry familiar or forgotten, (except by himself, who forgot nothing,) a novel ever so old, and he has it at hand; and, as they lie there, about Clarissa. "Not read Clarissa!" he cried out. "If you have once thoroughly entered on Clarissa, and are affected by it, you can't leave it. When I was in India, and my last session at the hills, and there were the Governor-General and the Secretary of Government, and the Commander-in-Chief, and their wives in Grand Diamon with nine miles of carriages to read, the whole station was in a passion of excitement about Miss Harlowe and her misfortunes, and her scoundrelly Lovelace! The Governor's wife seized the book, and the Secretary wanted for it, and the Chief Justice could not read it for tears!" He acted the whole scene; he paced up and down the Athenæum Library, I dare say for a whole hour, and spoke of the book—of that book, and of what counterfeit presentiments of it!

The writer who said that Lord Macaulay had no heart or could not know him Press writers should read a man well, and all over, and again, and hesitate, at least, before they speak of them *ex cathedra*. Those who have had the happiness to know him have admirably tender, and generous and affectionate hearts. It was not his business to bring his family before theatre footlights, and call for bouquets from the galleries as he crept over them.

*Since the above was written, I have been informed that it has been found, on examining Lord Macaulay's papers that he was in the habit of giving away more than a fourth part of his annual income.*

A PLUCKY WOMAN.—The ladies in New York are plucky—they encounter and overcome burglars in their midnight forays. A burglar, while proceeding up the stairs of her dwelling house, met a brave negro burglar coming down. He had ransacked the drawers in the upper story, and with furs and silks worth $500, and $2500 in bank bills and specie, all in a bundle, was about to depart. The lady asked him what he had in the bundle, and he answered some sentence full of it. She gave her three or four hard blows, which knocked her down, and clinging to the bundle. Her cries attracted the attention of the family, who hastened to the rescue. The thief ran down the front stairs, making good his escape. In his flight he dropped the dress and furs upon the stairs, scattering the money on the floor. In picking it up it was discovered that but $25 in bills were missing, which it is supposed he stuffed into his pocket. Mrs. B. says the thief was a stalwart negro, but is otherwise unable to describe him.

FREDRIKA BREMER, in a recent magazine article, thus describes the Turkish Sultan:

A little man in a dark coat, a dark red cap with a long black tassel on his head, a pale, mild, unpleasing countenance, comes down the steps with as little dignity as a shopman. Can that really be the Sultan? Yes, it must be the Sultan. He is the eldest of military bands, and he has a slide reply with an expression of deep reverence to some remarks of the little man, and the stout lady with the children steps hastily forward in to his path, as if to kiss his hand and ask for favors. He starts, makes a half step backward, and contracts his eyebrows most threateningly. Yet he listens to what she has to say, but immediately he has a gloomy air like thunder. With an inquiring glance on his brother-in-law, the High Admiral. He utters a few words of explanation, shrugging his shoulders, and then nodding his head to the lady, and from which his address was looked out on the world but a fortnight since, what a vast, brilliant and wonderful store of learning was nudged, what strange lore was held in the hollow of one's hand! A volume of law, or history, a flask of poetry familiar or forgotten, (except by himself, who forgot nothing,) a novel ever so old, and he has it at hand; and, as they lie there, about Clarissa. "Not read Clarissa!" he cried out. "If you have once thoroughly entered on Clarissa, and are affected by it, you can't leave it. When I was in India, and my last session at the hills, and there were the Governor-General and the Secretary of Government, and the Commander-in-Chief, and their wives in Grand Diamon with nine miles of carriages to read, the whole station was in a passion of excitement about Miss Harlowe and her misfortunes, and her scoundrelly Lovelace! The Governor's wife seized the book, and the Secretary wanted for it, and the Chief Justice could not read it for tears!" He acted the whole scene; he paced up and down the Athenæum Library, I dare say for a whole hour, and spoke of the book—of that book, and of what counterfeit presentiments of it!

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## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Amusements This Evening.*—At the St. Charles—"Magic Pills," "La Prima Donna," and "The Soldier for Love."

At the Varieties—"Retribution," and "The Victims."

At the Amphitheatre—"Naiad Queen," "Smiths and Brothers, dancing and singing.

At Vanbrugh's Museum—The American Giantess, John Brown and his associates, wax figures moved by machinery, and a host of curiosities.

*The Galveran Affair—Coroner's Investigation.*—The investigation into the circumstances connected with the supposed poisoning of Miss Eleanor M. O'Reilly, on the 19th ult., was commenced last evening by Coroner Bush. Five witnesses were examined—the mother, brother and brother-in-law of Miss O'Reilly,