THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY G. F. WEBBER & Co. G. F. WEBBER, R. DUVERGE. Daily Paper, one year (in advance) ... $12. Country Papers, subscribed for by the week's number, in all cases, will be allowed to discontinue, by writing before they are paper through error of the Any person receiving the Bee regularly, whether he subscribes or not, is considered as a subscriber, and is not to pay unless does notice in great of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS: SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1860.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,615.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and FIFTY cents per line 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 privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent of one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less time than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of fifty cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers incumbent.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By T. Tyndall, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, several valuable creole slaves, for a partition; also, at same time and place, several valuable plantations in the Third District; also a lot of ground in the Third District, with two negro women, cooks, washers and ironers.

By C. Roark & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 48 and 47 Old Levee street, boots, shoes and brogans; also, assortment of clothing, clothes and drawers, and an invoice of watches.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, a large invoice of jewelry, furniture, dry goods, &c.; at 1 o'clock, furniture.

By A. Fernandez, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Bayou road and Claiborne street, the contents of a grocery store.

By Patrick J. Spear, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, improved lots of ground on Gentilly road.

By N. Venino, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, the grill room, also, at same time and place, two negro men, cook, washer and ironer; also a three-story brick building on Canal street, between Bourbon and Dauphine; also three tenantory brick buildings, corner of Bienville and Marigny streets.

By J. Calvimontes, Constable, opposite 35 St. Peter street, two houses and a cab.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, parlor, and sofas, at 10 o'clock, a lot of hardware.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 48 Custombouse street, foreign and American dry goods.

By Patrick Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 114, the contents of a dry goods store.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, the genuine building late fronting Carondelet Walk.

WRONGS AND REMEDIES.

In a recent article on the frequency of homicide, and the most effectual means of curing this hideous moral cancker, we stated that the Legislature should enact such laws as would secure competent and faithful judges, as well as the speedy trial of the accused. Subsequent reflection has strengthened the conviction that something more is required in order to prevent the perpetual defeat of the ends of justice.

Laws are indispensable to the regulation of civilized society, but what are penal enactments save the expression of the popular will as to the most advisable methods of repressing or punishing crime. The legislative authority of a State may enact statutes in accordance with or antagonistic to public sentiment. In the latter case they remain practically a dead letter, and are never enforced. A notable illustration of this is the legislation against dueling, and especially those enactments which, when one of the parties in an affair of honor was killed, considered and punished the survivor as a murderer. The old French idea of chivalry, once so strongly pervading our community, revolted against a theory so completely hostile to custom and usage, and the consequence has been, that although public opinion is daily settling itself emphatically against the wicked and barbarous practice of dueling, it never has condemned, and probably for many a year will not condemn, an act sanctioned by the usage, on a pitched field of honor, shedding his adversary's blood.

Yet penal laws are absolutely necessary, and in cases of heinous crimes there is a general acquiescence in their expediency. Every citizen of New Orleans will acknowledge that the Lunatic asylum must wait a legal retribution proportioned to the gravity of his guilt. In practice, however, it is far otherwise. Whether it be that a false and sickly sentimentality is allowed to pervert justice; that a deceptive and fallacious feeling misnamed humanity, ensures between the offender and the stern hand of violated law, or whether we are gradually growing reckless of the wise restraints of civilized society and callous to the manifold transgressions of social order, we cannot well undertake to determine. This much, however, is certain: that the resort to the dreadful arbitrament of the pistol or knife and the revolver is directly encouraged by the reprehensible immunity which, in most instances, follows. It is a maxim, as true as it is the law itself, that it is less the severity than the certainty of punishment which deters from crime. If every brawler and bully, every wild and passionate young man, every brutal husband and graceless son knew, from observation and experience of the operation of the law, that they would surely not escape the penalties provided for its infringement, we may rest assured that stabbing and shooting would be as rare in New Orleans as they are in London, in Edinburgh, or in Paris. It is superlative folly to babble about the superiority of the law when in a majority of cases it is not enforced. The best laws which human wisdom can devise are valueless as the parchment on which they are written, when the people for whom government they are intended, have neither the courage to obey them, nor the will sense to punish those infraction.

There is a reform needed of a different character. Within the past week offenders have been brought to the bar of justice, respecting whose guilt no serious doubt is entertained by the community at large. Mistrials have resulted. These equivalent practically to an acquittal. A portion of the jury were affected with a perverse notion, dishonor which inclined them to lean unreasonably to the side of mercy, or their views was too obscure to enable them to detect the guilt of the accused. This is a common circumstance. A man might in the open streets of New Orleans approach another against whom he has a grudge, and might stab him to the heart, and we would venture the assertion that the chance of escaping the halter or the penitentiary would be at least equal to that of his conviction. Is it any wonder that the crime of blood should prevail amongst us, that a Saturnalia of crime should rage in the Crescent City, especially in the way it has, a moral Pandemonium? Crime is so little feared as to encourage boldness in open outrage, to stalk abroad in hardened arrogance, to pass from the prison or the dock scathless and free; and to pass as utterly with the comfortable assurance that New Orleans juries seldom convict and that at the worst the meshes of the law are wide enough and weak enough to be easily broken.

A chastened and amended public opinion is needed, or, in default of other remedies, an outraged community will imitate the rude retribution visited upon offenders in places where the laws had become a mockery, and justice a decision and repressive. May Heaven avert from us such perilous and desperate reforms as those which a misguided track would be likely to produce! We have a slender faith in vigilance committees, or in any other means of improvement save such as are wrought by wholesome laws, fearlessly and rapidly administered. Suggestions have been made relative to a modification of the statute requiring the unanimous assent of the jury to a verdict. In our soul and conscience we believe that the world tend, rather to a miscarriage of the ends of justice. It is a remarkable fact that in those countries where juries are authorized to return verdicts by the agreement of two thirds, crime is less rife, and more certainly punished. Witness France, and Scotland particularly—the latter being perhaps the most rigidly moral country on the face of the globe. In England this change has been pressed with marked earnestness by one of the ablest of British jurists. If there, where a well tried and opulent rogatory is rarely affected either to unlead justice or bribe the jury, such a reform is deemed necessary, how infinitely more essential must it be in Louisiana, where acquittals and acquittals are the rule, and convictions the exception? Heaven help us, if justice and the law are to continue perverted and abused as they now are!

WHEELER & WILSON'S NEWEST MACHINE. This is pronounced emphatically the best and the cheapest of all sewing machines. Col. Peck, No. 120 Canal street, shows by statistics that a much larger number of these machines have been sold than of any other. Examine the advertisement in our columns, and judge for yourselves of the validity of these statements. They certainly appear unanswerable.

AUCTION SALE AT THE ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE.—Night and to-day at 12 o'clock, Adam Kuhn, auctioneer, will offer large monitory brick dwelling house on Union street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets; also, a lot of ground on Union street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets; also, a lot of brick dwelling houses at the corner of Gentilly and Marigny streets; also, several valuable negro women, lovers, cooks, &c., well recommended.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The January number of Leonard Scott's republication of the *Westminster Review* has been received by J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place. Its contents are as follows: Government Contracts, The Relatives of Paris, Ceylon, The Social Organism, Society as it Was and Is, Christian Revivals, Essays—the Designs of Louis Napoleon, Contemporary Literature.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—From the same source we are supplied with the January number of Blackwood, and a very good number it is. The following are the articles: St Stephens, part 1, Norman Sinclair, part 1, Mr. Bell's Sons, The Elements of Drawing, The Last French Hero, The Lock of Ladysmere, The Public Service, Random at Random in the Southern States, The Voyage of the Fox in the Arctic Seas.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—We are indebted to Ewbiel, No. 7 Exchange Place, for No. 65 of this excellent and cheap publication.

EAGLE ENGINE CO.—We acknowledge the receipt of a kind invitation from the members of Eagle Engine Co. to partake, to morrow, 4th inst., the anniversary of our admirable Fire Department, of a dinner to be given at their hall, on Bienville street, near Customhouse. We shall endeavor to be present at the festivity.

A MOST DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We were permitted yesterday to examine one of the most dangerous counterfeits ever palmed upon the public. It was a bill of the Louisiana State Bank of the denomination of $100. So perfect is the imitation, that the eye assisted by the magnifying glass is scarcely able to detect the slightest difference between the counterfeit and genuine note. The signature of the Cashier (Mr. Reodeau) will be found rather more illegible in the bogus bill than in the veritable issue of the bank, and that of the President, (J. M. Lapeyre) is almost too fine and elaborate in the counterfeit. In other respects the identity appears complete. With the magnifying glass a decided difference from the genuine note may be noticed in the form and arrangement of the fine lines composing the medallion or circle on both sides of the note where the denomination is inscribed. The community are cautioned against receiving these bills without close inspection. So admirably are they executed, that we understand they deceived for a while the officers themselves of the Louisiana State Bank.

COLLISION AT SEA.—Captain Miner, of the schooner James Miller, arrived yesterday, from New York 13th February, reports that on the 14th, at 11 o'clock, P. M., in latitude 37 deg. 38 min., longitude 73 deg. 45 min., came in collision with the schooner Galena, Capt. Waite, of Freeport, Me., from Trinidad de Cuba bound for New York, and in twenty minutes after she went down. The captain and crew, eight in number, were saved, and brought to this port by the James Miller. Her cargo consisted of 300 hogsheads molasses. The James Miller sustained considerable damage, with loss of bulwarks, jibboom, cutwater, and other damage to rigging.

THE COLLINS STEAMER ADRIATIC.—The splendid steamship Adriatic on Tuesday started on an excursion trip from New York to test some improvement and alterations made in her engines and machinery. She returned to the port of Boston in the afternoon, to send some of her company to the city, after which she again put to sea, where she will remain for several days. Her owners are getting the Adriatic ready for the new line of American steamers between New York and Southampton and Havre.

RILLIEUX & REGGIO.—This well known and respectable house, No. 180 Bourbon street, has received from Europe and the North an extensive assortment of spring goods, which are offered for sale at very reasonable rates. See advertisement.

We are indebted to Mr. McKeever, of the Express, for New York and other papers in advance of the mail.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS FRONTING ON CARONDELET WALK, &c.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made THIS DAY, at noon, in the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, by the Sheriff of this parish, of 30 Building Lots in Suburb Tivoli, and fronting on Carondelet Walk, Toulouse street, &c. The terms are liberal, six months cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit, without interest. See advertisement.

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The wreck of the Hungarian makes the fourteenth steamer which has been lost since the commencement of steam navigation between Europe and America. Subjoined we give the names of those that have been lost:

1. President, Sept. 1841, ... Never heard of.
2. Columbia, ... All but lost.
3. Hamilton, ... All hands saved.
4. City of Glasgow, ... Never heard of.
5. City of Philadelphia, ... All hands saved.
6. Pacific, ... Never heard of.
7. Arctic, ... A few only saved.
8. Pacific, ... Never heard of.
9. Lyonnais, ... A few only saved.
10. Tropic, ... Never heard of.
11. Austria, ... Burned—great loss of life.
12. Indian, ... Three only saved.
13. Arctic, ... All hands saved.
14. Hungarian, ... All hands lost, probably.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent states that Mr. Wyke, the British Minister to Central America, has negotiated a treaty with Nicaragua, by which the Mosquito Protectorate is totally abrogated. Nicaragua signifies her nominal sovereign an annual subsidy of $3000.

The *Trubune's* correspondent says: At the Democratic caucus on Saturday, Mr. Bowlin's resolution for an immediate slave code received five votes. Messrs. Mason, Clay, Chestnut, Robert Johnson and Bragg. Three of Davis' votes carried without a division, and will run against every Southern Democratic vote in the Senate, and all of the North but three of Messrs Douglas and Pugh.

The Brooklyn has been ordered to New York to take out Old Pickett, our new Consul to Vera Cruz, who will proceed immediately to meet the contingency of Miramon's projected attack in case Mr McLane should not return before that time.

Mr McLane's movements depend on the action of the Senate on the treaty. If rejected, there is no motive for resuming the mission, of which he will go to make the convention for which it provides. The treaty will be taken up to-morrow, and pressed urgently to a division. The success of the republican attack on Vera Cruz. There will be twenty-eight votes in the affirmative, or six more than necessary to defeat its ratification.

FIRST WASHINGTON.—Washington, February 26—The President has recognized J. A. Sybrand as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at New Orleans, and Robert Barth as Vice Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg at Louisiana.

The House Post Office Committee have authorized Mr Colfax to report, at the earliest practicable day, a bill submitted to them by him for expediting and cheapening the postal service between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

It directs the Postmaster General to advertise immediately for proposals to carry the entire mail overland to such points on the Mississippi, and Missouri rivers as Congress may hereafter, and by such routes as they may designate in their bids, to California; the letter mails and all printed matter on which letter postage is prepaid, to go through in twenty days, and to be carried semi weekly; the newspaper mail to go through weekly in thirty days.

Proposals will be received for Utah City and Salt Lake by branch lines, weekly, from the main route, are to be invited, and bids to be received by the last of May and submitted to Congress for acceptance or rejection. The contract, if made, shall run three years from the 1st of July, 1860.

Bids for more or less frequent service will also be received. Bids are also to be invited to carry the entire mail by water route from New York or New Orleans semi weekly and weekly.

The committee, before these bids are submitted to Congress, will show that half a million dollars can be annually saved in the single item of the mail service. The newspaper mail now costs annually, by Panama.

CUSTOM'S OPERATION.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile *Register* relates the following:

I have got hold of something novel in the way of a surgical case, which I understand will be reported in full in the *Medical and Surgical Journal*. I don't know what the eminent faculty of your young Medical College will think of the treatment in a scientific light, but the result appeared to be very satisfactory, for they tried it, if they have a similar case to operate on. A man was brought to the Charity Hospital suffering from an aneurism of the iliac artery, which ordinarily proves fatal if alone, and generally fatal if an incision is made to tie the artery—or rather the wound and pain and inflammation attendant. There is a plan of the French convention for compressing the artery, destroying the circulation and so causing a congulation of blood in the artery—but this could not be applied with any assurance of success in the case, and Dr. Stone suggested that unusual compression be resorted to. The patient was at once acted upon by twenty students volunteering for the work, my informant being one of the number. For thirty minutes the fingers of some one of the twenty volunteers was pressed upon the artery, they being constantly relieved by each other in the laborious duty, and at the end of that time the cure had been effected, the blood having congulated in the artery below the point of pressure, including the leg and the aneurism, which was, of course, below the point compressed. The artery is useless forever, but nature will provide new channels of circulation throughout the limb. The supposed being exhausted, the aneurism, or rupture tumor, lies in some its fatal progress and incontinently and in fact "dry up."

THE INEXPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN ARKANSAS.—We yesterday, from a reliable source, learned the particulars of a tragedy enacted in Ashley county, Arkansas, which has created a great excitement in that locality. Jasper Murray, overseer of Samuel M. Carter, of Georgia, who has recently settled a plantation in Arkansas, was killed by the negroes on the place a few days ago. Injuries inclinated develop the fact that the crime was committed at the instigation of an Abolitionist named based, who promised the negroes that if they would kill the overseer and get his money, he would carry them to a Free State. Five of the negroes and the white man were arrested, and are in jail in Hamburg, Ashley county. As before stated, the most intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and it would not be surprising if Based met his deserts in a most summary manner—*Memphis Avalanche*.

A WOMAN MURDERSMEK BROTHER AND YOUNGANILY SCHERRIERS HERALD.—An extraordinary affair has occurred at Hanover, says the Lockport (N Y) *Journal*. Last week a respectable tradeswoman with two children went to the police office, and stated that she had murdered her brother in her own house, and that she wished to be taken into custody. The police went to the house and found the dead body of her brother, whose name was Reed, lying in one of the rooms with his throat cut.

The woman said that the man, after losing, from drunkenness, several situations as clerk to advocates, had been reduced to the necessity of accepting the position of railway porter, but that she had kindly allowed him to live with her gratis, on condition of his giving a solemn promise that he would abstain from drink for the future. The promise he had not kept, and the latter where he had returned home to drunk that he had fallen asleep on the floor.

Irritated at his shameful conduct, she cut his throat. The police, thinking the woman insane, had her examined by medical men, but no indication of insanity could be discovered. It turned out that she had committed the murder in the presence of her two children, aged ten and twelve, and that before giving herself into custody she had made her will.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

BATON ROUGE, MARCH 2.—In the House of Representatives today, Mr. Phillips, on behalf of the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably on the bill relative to incorporating Dolbear Commercial College of New Orleans.

Mr. Herron, on behalf of the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably, with an amendment, on the bill relative to the Juries of the Parish of Orleans. He reported unfavorably on the bill relative to seizing the salaries of officers for debt. Also, unfavorably on the two bills relative to gambling.

Mr. Herron, on behalf of the same Committee, reported favorably on the bill providing for the regulation of the appeals from Justices of the Peace in the Parish of Orleans.

The Committee on Judiciary divided equally on one of the bills relative to gambling.

LATEST AND IMPORTANT FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON

SALEM, MASS., March 2.—By the arrival of a vessel at this port from the coast of Africa, important advices have been received from the African Squadron to the 14th December.

Captain W. L. Armstrong, of the U. S. steam sloop of war San Jacinto, has been ordered to give up his position as commander, for having disobeyed some orders, and has been sent home to be tried by a court martial.

Lieut Hughes has taken the command of the San Jacinto.

The U. S. steamer Mystic has been ordered to proceed to St. Helena with a requisition on Gov. Hoy, of that island, asking him to deliver up the captain, officers and crew of the bark Orion, which was captured some time since by the British ship Pertinacia as slaver.

The bark Orion, at the time she was taken by the Pertinacia, had on board 800 slaves.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE

St. Louis, March 2.—The Mississippi river at this point is rising rapidly, with 12 feet of water in Cairo.

The Missouri river is open to Nebraska City, and probably as high as Council Bluffs.

The upper Mississippi is open to navigation as high as Rock Island. The river is rising rapidly.

FURTHER BY THE EDINBURGH

Threatening State of Neapolitan Affairs—Prospect of Shifting the Crisis Difficulty—Affairs of Central Italy—Later from India and China.

CAPE RACE, March 1.—The steamer Edinburgh brings later advices from India and China. The news from India is not important.

The Chinese were actively preparing for the expected attack of the British and French at the same time an effort was talking place to open negotiations for the settlement of the difficulty without resort to hostilities.

In connection with these advices it was reported in England that Lord Elgin would again proceed to China for the purpose of attempting an amicable settlement with the Chinese Government.

At Shanghae insurance had not been interrupted, and the commercial advices from China are generally favorable.

Advices from Batavia state that the Bonin expedition had been successful the chief of the tribe having submitted.

FRANCE.

The meeting of the French Legislative Assembly and been postponed on the list of March. The Paris *Pressa* had received a first warning, and the Paris *Gazette* a second warning, for publishing articles offensive to the Government.

It is reported that the French Government had purchased the *Journal des Debats* for a free trade organ.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

The Paris Bourse closed dull. The Three per cent Rentes are quoted at 67f 15c.

AUSTRIAN LOAN.

It is reported that Austria will soon be in the market again for a loan for a large amount.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government was about issuing government notes to the amount of 200,000,000 reals, for the purpose of enabling it to defray the expenses of the Morocco war.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Advices from Naples state that the affairs of that country had assumed a very threatening aspect.

It is reported that a formidable conspiracy had been discovered in the army.

The Pope had received a request from the French Government to prepare for the annual mass celebration of the Assumption of Bonapartis.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—A fire occurred in this city yesterday morning, which destroyed a dwelling house, in which William Ross, of Helena, Arkansas, was burned to death.

Further European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON

Terrible Tyranny in Sicily—Austria Threatens Force against Italy—Russia Opposes England's Proposals—Prussia Not Satisfied with Them—Austrian Proposals in Hungary—Annexation of Savoy Denounced—The Hudson Bay Company.

PORTLAND, March 2.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, of the Canadian line, has arrived at this port. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 15th, and touched at Queenstown on Thursday, the 16th ult.

Her commercial advices, however, have been fully anticipated by the Cambria, off Cape Race, which left Queenstown on the same day.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO ENGLAND.

The reply of the Austrian Government to the proposition of England for the settlement of the Italian question has reached Paris, and its general purport has become known.

Count Rechberg, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says in his dispatch to the English Government, that Austria cannot retract from the solemn engagements entered into with the French Government at Villafranca and Zurich, and that Austria will oppose experiment about being made in Central Italy by force of arms.

POSITION OF RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a dispatch to the French Government in relation to the English proposals for the settlement of the Italian question, in which he declares that Russia's Government does not consider the four points submitted by the English Cabinet as altogether satisfactory, and yet they do not lay the solution of the complicated question at issue.

Prince Gortschakoff, in presenting his objections to this proposition, expresses the views of the Russian Cabinet, in a frank and satisfactory understanding in relation to a basis for the settlement of the Italian question can only be arrived at by the assembling of a Congress of the five great European powers.

The French Ambassador at St. Petersburg had expressed to the Cabinet of Russia the readiness of his Government to adhere to these proposals of Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the Slate Mail, in a letter dated Paris, says: Russia, Prussia and Austria, have all been consulted by the French Government, and the Cabinet of Russia has already given a decided difference from the genuine note may be noticed in the form and arrangement of the fine lines composing the medallion or circle on both sides of the note where the denomination is inscribed. The community are cautioned against receiving these bills without close inspection. So admirably are they executed, that we understand they deceived for a while the officers themselves of the Louisiana State Bank.

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It directs the Postmaster General to advertise immediately for proposals to carry the entire mail overland to such points on the Mississippi, and Missouri rivers as Congress may hereafter, and by such routes as they may designate in their bids, to California; the letter mails and all printed matter on which letter postage is prepaid, to go through in twenty days, and to be carried semi weekly; the newspaper mail to go through weekly in thirty days.

Proposals will be received for Utah City and Salt Lake by branch lines, weekly, from the main route, are to be invited, and bids to be received by the last of May and submitted to Congress for acceptance or rejection. The contract, if made, shall run three years from the 1st of July, 1860.

Bids for more or less frequent service will also be received. Bids are also to be invited to carry the entire mail by water route from New York or New Orleans semi weekly and weekly.

The committee, before these bids are submitted to Congress, will show that half a million dollars can be annually saved in the single item of the mail service. The newspaper mail now costs annually, by Panama.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

The Benefit of Miss Sara Stevens.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the *Varietes Theatre* was filled by one of the most fashionable audiences of the season to pay a just tribute, in the shape of "a benefit," to Miss Sara Stevens. This lady, so by family and adventitious qualifications, to say nothing of her genuine nature, natural bearing and devotion in a specialty of her profession, has made a more favorable impression—and we say so without any invidious motive—than any person who has entertained the public in this city during the season. Common, consistent consent endorses this statement, and Tuesday night alone proved it, when not only the gentlemen stockholders of the theatre presented her with a costly jeweled memento of their estimation, but the audience, by repeated appreciative plaudits, expressed their approval. Miss Stevens may well feel proud of the good opinion entertained of her as an actress by the public, and that of those whose pleasure it is to know her in the character of a private lady. Close and conscientious study as a comparative novice in her profession, and excellent natural works in her second year, will ever gain for her the high regard of the liberal and honorable, and serve to relieve the arduous duties incidental to a progressive young actress.

Her impersonation in "The Argument of Tears," a petit comedy, translated expressly for her, and her rendering of the character of "Violet," in "The Life of an Actress," served to add new laurels to a wreath of public favor fondly sought for—meritoriously won.

The first of these pieces went off with such spirit, the burden thereof being very well sustained by Mr. Bothers, Mr. Copland, Miss Coaldock and the fair beneficiary.

The second was, as a whole, excellently given, and did justify the repetition. Mr Owens, notwithstanding his usual want of finish in all he does, was quite impressive as "Sir Ludli," the old actor, and gave with an unction some happy bits at dramatic criticism and newspaper veracity. A also pinched somebody that time, or ought.

Mr Sothern's "Selwyn Dawdle" was admirably made up and acted. A score of such commissioned officers—for similitudes can be seen in any neighborhood of the "Horse Guards" and "Knightsbridge Barracks," London. Though a part but of one or two stereotyped sentences, *blasé* and effeminate, Mr Sothern made it quite a character piece.

Mr Lodlingwell as "Mathusaw" was very good indeed, again giving an evidence that this gentleman has considerable talent, yet to be fully developed by a closer study, in a class of characters of the rough *rowd* and low toned humorable school.

Mr. Seymour as "Hopkins," a lowy tragedian, was quite *high* Fornesty in appearance, while Mr. Chapman as "Worphot," a low comedian, was *solo*.

So much, hastily for the benefit of Miss Sara Stevens may she have many such.

At the St. Charles—The Revels are coining money by Magic Pills—a quack medicine charming and agreeably swallowed by everybody.

At the Amphitheater—The Marsh troupe of juveniles, who have set an example worthy of following to more mature members of the dramatic profession, are nightly attracting crowds to witness their equestrian, comedic, pantomimic, operatic and other performances. They are truly wonderful, and this, their fourth annual visit to New Orleans, is marked with more evidences of success than any previous one, but withstanding we have two opera houses in full force, and two attractive theatres to hold other inducements to our public. This troupe, as we learn by the French papers, is an Arady minor in London and Liverpool, and it is possible they may leave our city this time not to return in many years. Therefore we would advise all our readers who have not seen them to go and do so at once. They perform *eight* times per week in our city, within a period of three months, now rapidly closing, and they give a period of entertainment of which the "Grand Queen," "Sons of Ice," "Cherry and Fair Star," to say nothing of the masterly "Toodles," "Irish Haggis" of little George Marsh, alone are worth repeated visits.

This troupe is composed of twenty-five girls, from six to fifteen years of age, and six boys, of the same age. They are remarkable in point of talent, on the stage, and their natural, child like, moral behavior in society. One would scarcely recognize that the incessantly little boys and girls in the parlor were the same talented little men and women on the stage, "holding the mirror up to nature." To the excellent education and watchful care given by Mr Marsh, and the fondness for the profession by these little "gems of art," may this be attributed. They are examples worthy of good children and good representors of the ideas of the great men whom the world loves to.

In all their entertainments, particularly on Saturday afternoon, we see endless examples of impressing the youthful visitors in the auditorium with the importance of study, of training the hand and heart, and of the intellect strikingly exhibited, and here is the body, beautifully developed. No minor studies now a-days, while time permits and see the March troupe.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Remarkable Case of Elopement—The development and exposure of a truly remarkable case of elopement occurred yesterday morning, the scene of the last chapter of the strange history of real life being a private call in the First District police station. That our readers may obtain a clearer understanding of it, we must follow up the story in a regular chronological manner. The principal characters are two Indiana farmers, who have for some time been in the habit of visiting, in behalf, for a number of years, named James Owens and James Smith. They were both married, Smith having up a young children, by his wife, and Owens wife married to Smith's sister, being the mother of youngsters. All parties were highly respected in the community where they lived, and Owens was always considered a very pious man.

In the latter part of January, Owens sold out his farm to his father-in-law and went to St. Louis, where he had himself reported drowned. On the 18th ult., Mrs. Smith received a letter from her husband, dated Cairo, and after much inquiry it was found they had gone to Evansville. Smith started in pursuit, but only reached Evansville in time to discover that his wife and stayed at the Jackson hotel with a man, from the description of whom he at once knew to be Owens. The couple had taken passage on the steamer Ray State, for St. Louis, and had arranged Jackson and brother, with his father, at once proceeded to Cairo, by railroad, with the view of intercepting the steamer there.

When they got to Cairo the Ray State had passed on to St. Louis, and with the information above, they went right on to St. Louis. Here he was informed by the captain of the steamer that the persons described had left his boat at Cairo, and had gone down the river on the Cora Wheeler, which was then ready to leave, and finding that his father had become impatient with delay and gone to St. Louis also, he telegraphed to the Chief of Police to arrest the parties and stop them by railroad. Meanwhile the guilty parties were in the Cora Wheeler, enjoying a fancied security and passing the time in singing psalms. To such an annoying extent did they carry this sentimental singing, that the other passengers were obliged to complain of them to the officers of the boat, and Capt. Bedinger had to prohibit this exercise, now pitch a subdued tone of voice. Their intention was to take passage on the Cora Wheeler to Cairo, and thence by railroad to New Orleans, and leave somewhere in Louisiana or Mississippi.

The Cora Anderson came to her landing on Wednesday morning, about eight o'clock, and the Smith party on board, watched their movements. Finding them about to leave Thursday afternoon on a Red River packet, officers took them into custody and gave them, with Mrs. Smith's children, experienced in the First District police station. Owens, who has been travelling under the name of Paxton, indignantly denied the charge of elopement, and stated that he was not a first mistake, but they were detained nevertheless. The same night Smith arrived in the city by the Jackson Railroad, and went to see his wife and children in the station house. The meeting between the parties was heartrending, and a touching one, although the predicament was ludicrous in the breast of Mrs. Smith appeared to be that of one who would injure Owens, and could be declared outside. But he was not in the room at night. The poly woman has determined to return home with her husband, whose loss for her appears to be heartrendable, and Owens will be left to shift for himself. He has a family of having her children taken from her and otherwise. Mrs Smith is twenty-six years of age, and an exceedingly plain looking woman. Owens will be left to his conscience and memory, which will be sufficient retribution, perhaps.

The Galveran Affair—The evidence adduced yesterday before Coroner Bench was not of sufficient importance to publish in full. Mrs. Magoffin, sister of the deceased, was sworn, but knew little about it. Mr. Galveran, brother of the deceased, left New Orleans about two months ago, and on the second visit also forbidden her she was *enceinte*. She seemed much distressed, and wanted to get some medicine from her for the purpose of producing abortion. Mr. Galveran, in simple words, several times, as such had if he refused should go it somewhere else for the same purpose. She informed him she intended taking a room and getting him to attend her during confinement, and he would tell her mother she was going to Havana. He never saw her again.

Dr. Vionnet testified that Galveran brought Miss O'Reilly to see him about a week before she died. He noticed that she was *enceinte*, and also that she had the peculiar symptoms of apoplexy. These symptoms generally attended women in this state, but not having seen her before he could not say whether or not she was naturally predisposed to apoplexy. He advised her to get immediate medical attendance if she felt a heaviness about the head. A week after Galveran called on him and said that she had died of apoplexy, as he had anticipated. He asked Galveran why she did not have medical aid. Galveran answered that she was dead when he was sent for; that if he had seen her in time he would have had a doctor. He then gave Galveran a certificate. He knew Galveran eight or ten years, and gave a certificate because he was satisfied of his morality