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The New Orleans Bee.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1861.
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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1861.
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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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, boots, shoes and brogans, white and colored shirts, ties, dry goods, &c.

By E. S. Sykes, at 12 o'clock, on Felton, near Poydras street, 30 cords, damaged.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 38 Customhouse street, stock spring and summer clothing, boots and shoes.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, an improved lot of ground situate in Faubourg Plaisance, parish of Jefferson; also, a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate at the corner of Clouet and Morales streets, Third District. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

The Permanent Constitution.

It is impossible to discuss at length the various provisions of the permanent Constitution adopted by the Montgomery Convention until that document is published in full. The synopsis, however, of some of its leading clauses, transmitted by telegraph, encourages the belief that the people of the Confederated South will find in it an instrument wisely adapted to their condition and to the changes wrought by time and experience in political ideas. The Constitution seems to aim at the perpetuity of a republican government in a conservative form. While it recognizes the popular will as the source of all power, it limits the expression of it in such a manner as will be most likely to obviate sudden and capricious changes. Let us glance at some of those provisions which have been made public.

We look upon the extension of the Presidential term as a marked improvement upon the Constitution of the United States. By it the too frequent recurrence of a general election, with its overwhelming excitements, its incentives to extreme partisan animosities, its tendency to bring into active operation some of the basest principles of human nature, its facilities for the low political intrigues and clandestine maneuvering of office-holders, and other prominent and well-known evils, will be measurably abated. It must have since been observed that under the old system, hardly was one President installed into office than parties began to discuss the chances of his possible successor. The conflicts of the political arena were never permitted to pause, and the strife of antagonistic factions scarcely suffered any interruption. The prolongation of the term will give the people a breathing spell. A President once chosen for six years will leave the country in a position calmly to note his Administration and its policy. The Chief Magistrate himself will enjoy time and opportunity not simply to frame a line of action, but to carry it into effect, while the people will be enabled to judge of its expediency, and to acquiesce in or oppose it according to the results which may ensue. Moreover, the longer the term of service the more likely are the constituency to deliberate thoroughly over the nominations, and to make judicious and prudent selections.

The provision authorizing Congress to grant seats on the floor of either House to the principal officer of each Executive Department, is a novel one in our Government, and is based upon the English practice. We have very little doubt of its entire expediency. The advantage it will offer is that of bringing the Executive and Legislative Departments into frequent proximity, to the mutual enlightenment of both. It too often happens that the policy of the President communicated in his annual message, and the reports of his Cabinet, encounters in Congress an opposition arising from an imperfect comprehension of details, and quite probably projects of real importance and utility are sometimes defeated for want of adequate explanations which those who have necessarily most competent to do so. The provision in question will not give one iota more of power to the Executive and his constitutional advisers, but will merely invest them with the privilege of defending their measures in presence of the national legislature. It appears to us totally free from valid objection.

We see that Congress is not allowed to foster through duties any branch of industry. This doubtless means that taxes upon imports are to be levied exclusively for purposes of revenue. It would be difficult in the system of revenue laws to avoid incidental protection, since every cent of duty laid on a particular foreign article operates *pro tanto* as an encouragement to the production of the same article at home. Still the tax may be uniform, and may, especially if it is trifling, affect injuriously certain industrial pursuits. The policy of the South, as a general rule, is indisputably hostile to protective duties. Still with as a manufacture has grown up, in which millions of capital have been embarked, and which is unlikely to prosper if exposed to free competition with the same product elsewhere, it would be unwise to cut off all encouragement at once. We allude, of course, to sugar. But our planters are a patriotic and self sacrificing class of citizens, and we feel certain they will not complain at being required to bear their share of the burden of supporting the independent Government of the South.

The prohibition of the foreign slave trade will command the approval of ninety-nine out of every hundred citizens of the South. It is superfluous to enter into an argument on the subject. One may be permitted to express the belief that no ordinary servitude is the best possible condition of the negro in this country, and yet be strongly opposed to deteriorating his inchoate civilization by an infusion of the barbarism and brutality of the native African Negroes, the public sentiment of the world is against the revival of the slave trade, and a prudent policy would admonish us, in the meridian of our career, to conciliate the friendship and avoid the enmity of other governments.

Another eminently just and conservative provision is that which prohibits the captious removals, by requiring the President, on displacing civil officers, to make known to the Senate the causes and reasons for his actions. The practical and faithful observance of this rule will, to great extent, do away with the odious and iniquitous custom of proscription for opinion's sake, and the execrable maxim that to the victors belong the spoils will cease to be a controlling principle in the government of the Southern Confederation.

We shall bestow further attention on the subject when the Constitution entire is before us.

The Mobile papers publish in a correct form the provision of the permanent Constitution relative to the right of suffrage. It is that no person of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate States, is allowed to vote for any officer, civil, political, State or Federal.

BAIE BONITA.—We learn from the Savannah *News* that this vessel has been taken in charge by Governor Brown, on board of which the Coast Guard put on board of her. She will be thoroughly armed and take her place for the protection of the coast. The Bonita was captured some time since on the coast of Africa as a slaver and taken to Charleston, but there being no United States Court there, she was brought to Savannah, and has been there since.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the publisher, D. Van Nostrend, through Bloomfield & Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for the following works:

Notes on Coast Defense, consisting of seacoast fortification, the fifteen inch gun, and casemate embrasures. By Major J. G. Barnard, United States Corps of Engineers. This is an important and valuable publication by one of the most experienced engineers in the country. It is particularly adapted to the present times.

Notes on Naval Propulsion its rise and progress. By Wm. Walker. This scientific treatise appeared originally in the "Atlantic Monthly," where its merits and the novelty of the views attracted considerable attention. It is now republished in an elegant form.

Our thanks are due J. B. Lefee, Esq., of the House of Representatives, for various Legislative documents.

FINE FRUIT.—The rosset apples of Virginia growth, advertised for sale elsewhere, by Morgan & Co., are remarkably fine as table fruit; the samples we inspected being soft and mealy, of excellent flavor and uncommon size.

OPERA HOUSE.—Meyerbeer's beautiful opera of the "Star of the North," will be performed this evening, with Mlle. Fauvre in the part of Catherine.

We copy the following from the Baton Rouge *Advocate* of Tuesday:

DEATH OF HIS MURDERER.—John Morrison, who was accidentally shot last week by James Hyatt, died on Sunday night from the effect of the wound. The deceased was a noble hearted boy, and his untimely fate reaches us in connection with others, which we trust may be profited by.

A GENERAL ROW.—The keeper of the Concession coffee-house and a number of Captain Moore's soldiers got into a row on Sunday and for a time had a very genteel fight. Black eyes, broken jaw-bones and punished "mugs" were plentiful. Some of the warriors were locked up and carried to jail, but were shortly released. Most of them did duty all day yesterday at the Barracks in wooden jackets with the cognomen ball attachment.

LOSSES OF THE ENGLISH COAST.—The Liverpool *Mercury*, of Wednesday the 12th ult., says:

"Some faint idea may be formed of the devastation occasioned by the late storm, from the intimation that no fewer than 135 losses were reported at Lloyd's, a number which has never been equaled. This, however, by no means represents the actual loss, for, as many vessels engaged in the coasting trade had ceased from various ports on the east coast but a few hours before the sudden storm burst upon them, there is only too much reason to fear that a large portion of these small crafts have foundered, with all on board.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 13.

The Convention was called to order at 12:05 P. M., President Mouton in the chair, and 84 members present. The journal was read and adopted. A communication from Governor Moore was read, enclosing a certified copy of an act of the Provisional Congress relative to the establishment of an army for the Confederacy, and stating that he could find no provision for such a contingency in the ordinance creating two regiments of regular troops for the service of the State. Mr. E. G. W. Butler thought that the resolution previously offered by the gentleman from Plaquemines, instructing the Governor to communicate to the President the desire of this Convention to have the state army transferred to the Confederacy as soon as circumstances would permit, covered this ground. The resolution was taken up and adopted. Mr. Lawrence, of Plaquemines, offered a resolution for the payment of a bill for the transportation of munitions of war to Fort Philip, which, on his motion, was referred to the Finance Committee without being read.

A claim of James Eagleton for his pay as messenger to carry the last Presidential election returns to Washington was offered and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. McCollum, of Terrebonne, offered an ordinance providing that mechanics and manufacturers immigrating into the State shall have the right to bring their implements and machinery free of duty, and if taxed by law of the Confederacy, such tax to be refunded by the State Legislature. Books, libraries, chemical and philosophical instruments for the use of incorporated schools and academies to be included. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Cannon, of Avoyelles, offered an ordinance, which laid over, but was ordered to be printed in the interim. Section 1 ordains that the permanent Constitution adopted by the Provisional Government at Montgomery shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for ratification or rejection. Section 2 ordains that the election shall be held on Monday, the 6th of May, 1861, and the returns made the same as in an election for members of this General Assembly. Section 3 ordains the official notice of the election to be published in the official journal of the Convention, in English and French, for thirty days prior to the election. Section 4 ordains that the Governor shall issue his proclamation for the election. Section 5 ordains that the official tickets shall be endorsed "Constitution accepted" or "Constitution rejected," and if a majority of the tickets are for acceptance, the Governor shall issue his proclamation in accordance therewith, and notify the Congress of the Confederate States. Section 6 ordains that if a majority of the tickets are for rejection, the Governor shall so proclaim and shall call a Convention to determine what is the best course of action for the future welfare of this State.

Mr. Moore, of St. Martin, in behalf of the committee to whom was referred the resolution that in securing from the United States the State of Louisiana did not intend to place any obstacle in the way of the formation of a South ern Confederacy, but that, instead, instead of evincing any desire to throw obstacles in the way of a Confederate Government, this Convention had done all in its power to further its formation, and the passage of the resolution was therefore deemed unnecessary.

Mr. DeBlanc, of St. Martin, reported a list of ordinances enrolled by him, and signed by the hand of Mr. Lawrence, of Plaquemines, the Convention then adjourned to Thursday at noon.

Collecting the Revenues in the Seceded States—How Can It Be Done?

The collection of the revenue in ports in the seceded States will, we opine, says the Richmond *Whig*, be no easy matter—a fact Mr. which President Lincoln will doubtless be convinced when he comes to a critical examination of the several laws appertaining thereto. It should be remembered that the President has been clothed with no new power, even by the Republican Congressional majority. He cannot add to the regular army, and he cannot call out volunteers. Should he improperly "enforce the laws as they now exist," they will, to all intents and purposes, practically defeat all attempts to collect revenue. For an example of obstacles in the way of forces, the New York *Herald* puts the following case:

Suppose that the ship Alliance arrives at Charleston from Havre, with a cargo of silks, laces, fancy goods, manufactured articles, &c., in all, say five hundred packages consigned to fifty or more persons. In entering the harbor the Alliance is overhauled by a ship of war, with a collector on board. The master has nothing to show but his manifest, which does not particularize the quality of the articles shipped. It is for the consignees to produce their invoices and bills of lading at the Custom House and receive the goods. When the consignees fail to appear the packages are to be sent to the public store, and in case they remain unclaimed during a stipulated period, they are to be sold at auction on account of the Government. According to maritime law, all duties must be collected within one month after the ship's report and bill of report be broken until the vessel has been regularly entered within the harbor. Should the Executive override all these provisions, and declare that in future they are to be paid according to the new regulations, cargoes will be forfeited, a fresh obstacle arises. The machinery for the collection of the revenue is not shipped during the war. The only other thing to do with it. The Secretary of the Treasury cannot forfeit a pair of gloves without legal process to be had before a district judge. A majority of citizens to be empannelled from the district where the consignees reside. Where would the Government find a judge or jury in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or Montgomery?

The New York *World*, a Republican journal, also seems to think that the "enforcement of the laws," under the existing state of things, will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. It says:

President Lincoln declares, in his inaugural, that he will take care that the laws of the Union be faithfully enforced in all the States, *to the extent of his ability*. Under existing circumstances that is a most important qualification, as the President himself virtually acknowledges that, of the large body of United States statutes, the laws for the collection of the Federal revenue are the only ones which he deems it advisable or practicable to enforce in the rebel States. The laws of the United States are to remain in the agency of subordinate local officers. As no man can be compelled to hold office with out his consent, the laws become inoperative and the will of instruments refusing to act. Mr. Lincoln deems it unwise to further irritate a dissatisfied people by sending among them a host of appointees from abroad, and the only exception of executive power he will attempt in the seceded States will be to hold the public property and collect the revenue. It may fairly be questioned whether existing laws are adequate to enable him to maintain even this small modicum of authority, and, if on examination, it should beefound that they are not, the President will have to consider the expediency of calling an extra session of Congress.

The President has no power to enforce the laws *except by the methods prescribed by existing legislation*. If a person commits a crime punishable by death, and is arrested in the name of the United States at his a penalty, he can be tried only in the State where the crime was committed, and by a jury of the vicinage. But if no person will hold the office of Marshal, who will summon the jury? It nobody will consent to be Judge, who will hold the Court? If no body will be District Attorney, who will manage the prosecution? Or, if could we overlook these insuperable obstacles, what jury, in one of the seceding States, would convict his fellow-citizen under a law to which they have abjured their allegiance? A law without a penalty is practically null, but how are penalties to be inflicted when the whole machinery for administering justice is broken down and de stroyed?

The *World* concludes, therefore, that Mr Lincoln, if he is determined to collect the revenue, will have to await Congressional action.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes as follows about patriots who are willing to serve their country:

There have been a great many opportunities at the State House within the past week to sign petitions for applicants for office. Influential gentlemen who intended to visit Washington have been obliged to dispense their purposes under a pecuniary pressure. Mr. Dana, Charles O. Rogers of the *Journal*, Theophilus P. Chandler and Charles Hudson are candidates for Collector's place, naval officer, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Morton, of Charlestown, Newell, Thompson and Willard A. Harrington (land agent for navy agent, Gershon B. Weston, of Duxbury, for surveyor, Charles B. Rogers and Louis B. Comey, for sub-treasurer, John S. Keyes, of Concord, and John L. Swift, for United States marshal. Keyes is supposed to have the inside track, he completed his term as Worcester; George S. Hale, of Boston; W. D. Northend, of Salem, and R. H. Dana, Jr., for District attorney. For postmaster of Worcester I hear the names of John Milton Earle, the veteran of the *Spy*, Edwin Bynner and Mr. Tucker, connected, I believe, with the *Palladium*. In Lowell, Nathan Crowell, speaker of the house; James Cook, ex mayor; David Nichols, and others. S. N. Stockwell, of the *Somerset Journal*, is up for the office of dispatch agent, worth $800 or $900 a year. Mr. Bird, of Easton, is chief, would like to get the consulship to Honolulu.

AN EDITOR CHALLENGED FOR THE THIRD TIME DURING THE SEASON.—W. W. Holden, the editor of the Raleigh N. C. *Standard*, and a Union candidate for the State Convention in Wake county, received his third challenge "for the season," a day or two ago. The Raleigh *Banner* thus refers to it:

A communication appeared in a newspaper in this city, purporting to be an account of the duel between Mr. Holden and A. M. Lewis, Esq., at Rolesville, a few days ago. The communication was published at the request of Mr. Holden, in his paper of Tuesday morning. It incurred it as "a tissue of perversions, suppressions and misrepresentations, from first to last," as he had denounced it on the Town Hall on Monday. On Tuesday evening he was waited upon by G. B. Faribault, Esq., who presented him a note. On reading it he found it to be from Duncan Haywood, Esq., in which he was informed that the writer of the article in question, and asking to be shown wherein he had been guilty of falsehood, or otherwise demanding a retraction of the charge. Mr. Holden told Mr. Faribault that he (Mr. H.) had his name in the newspapers enough on such occasions, and that he would not reply in writing, but that Mr. F. might tell Mr. Haywood he had no explanations to make, and nothing to retract. A few days after this Mr. F. returned with a direct challenge to Mr. Holden. This Mr. Holden refused to accept or to reply to in any way, or even to recognize as a challenge. Thus the matter now stands.

RENOVATION AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Latest from Baton Rouge—New Orleans Improvement and Fund Bill.

Baton Rouge, March 13.—The bill authorizing the City Council of New Orleans to create an improvement fund, by levying a tax of two mills on a hundred dollars, passed the House of Representatives this morning.

The bill is the same which passed the Senate last year.

Important from Washington—Abandonment of Fort Sumter.

Washington, March 13.—Prominent gentlemen of this city assert that Fort Sumter will be abandoned Monday next, in accordance with General Scott's peremptory opinion.

Commissioners from the Confederate States.

Washington, March 13.—The action of the Commissioners from the Confederate States has thus far been informal. They consented to this in their great desire to preserve the peace.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, has, however, declined a formal interview with them. They will, therefore, send him a writ ten communication to-day.

Senator Crittenden and the Supreme Court.

Washington, March 13.—A report prevails that ex-Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, is almost sure for the appointment to the Supreme Court bench.

The Difficulty with Peru.

The French Minister has offered Mr. Seward the services of his Government to mediate between the Union and the Peruvian Government.

The Collection of the Revenue.

New York, March 13.—A special dispatch from Washington says Mr Cameron, the Secretary of War, favors the collection of the revenue outside the ports of the seceding States.

Army Appointment and Resignation.

Washington, March 13.—Col Ellsworth has been appointed a lieutenant in the army of the United States.

Capt. Cooper, of Alabama, late of the United States army, has gone to Montgomery for the purpose of tendering his services to the Confederate States.

New Hampshire State Election.

Concord, N. H., March 13.—The Black Republican candidates for the State Legislature and Representatives in Congress are all elected. The Black Republican candidate for Governor is also elected by a large majority.

Maryland State Convention.

Baltimore, March 13.—Governor Hicks is still unwilling to issue his call for a State Convention.

It is evident that the sentiment of the members of the State Conference are somewhat modified.

It is thought that a committee will be appointed to confer with the Virginia Convention.

Appointment of Postmaster at Louisville.

Washington, March 13.—The President has appointed Mr James Speed Postmaster at Louisville.

Overland Mail to California.

Washington, March 13.—The contract has been signed for a daily mail to California by the central route and a tri-weekly pony express. The time by the former is to be sixteen and by the latter to eight days.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

Gov. Houston Refuses to Recognize the Convention—The Convention Opposed to His Views—Movements of Federal Troops.

Galveston, March 11.—Governor Houston has refused to recognize the Convention now in session at Austin. He considers its functions terminated in submitting the ordinance of secession to the people. He tells the Convention that he and the Legislature, which meets on the 18th, will attend to the public questions now arising, and he favors a new Convention to make such changes in the State Constitution as are necessary. He opposes that Texas should join the Southern Confederacy.

The Convention, in reply, passed an ordinance claiming full powers, promising to consummate as speedily as possible the connection of Texas with the Confederate States, and notifying the State officers of this course.

The Convention will at once require all officers to take the oath of allegiance to support the new Government and carry out the Convention ordinances.

It is reported that Clark will succeed Gov. Houston in the administration of the Government, if the latter refuses the oath also.

General Houston is raising troops on his own account.

Fifteen hundred Texan troops are at and near Brownsville.

Brazos Santiago dates of the 6th say that arrangements have been made for the Federal troops to leave as soon as transportation can be provided. The steamer Daniel Webster was lying outside the bar.

The Convention has passed an ordinance to continue the Custom House officers in duty until superseded by the State Government, or by the Provisional Government.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

House Proceedings.

Baton Rouge, March 13.—In the House to-day, the act to incorporate the Shreveport Insurance and Trust Company passed.

A bill for the relief of Frank Huguet, for advancing money to the Internal Improvement Department during the years 1859 and 1860.

The act introduced by Mr Beggs relative to creating an improvement fund in New Orleans and regulating the same was reported favorably upon.

An act authorizing the Governor to transfer the troops of Louisiana to the Confederate States passed its first reading.

An act to more effectually carry into operation the militia system, that all males over the age of eighteen and under forty five enrolled, are liable to be called on, passed.

Mr. Phillips called up the bill to more effectually arrange the military system of the State, New Orleans being left out as the first district. Passed.

The act for the relief of the New Orleans Mechanics Society was reduced by the Finance Committee from twenty to fifteen thousand dollars. The conditions of the buildings must be insured at the highest figure, to fit up the lower room for an armory. Messrs. Austin, Adams and Beggs were warmly in favor of its passage, but it met with considerable opposition from the country members. The bill was, however, engrossed.

The act to provide for the sale of lands forfeited for the non payment of taxes gave rise to much discussion, and was lost.

The bill relative to Bayou Plaquemine came up, was considerably discussed, and indefinitely postponed.

The House then adjourned till 5 o'clock. At 5 o'clock, there being no quorum, it adjourned over till to-morrow.

Proceedings in the Senate.

In the Senate, Mr Solomon's bill, providing for the translation of the bills into French, passed.

Mr. Patterson introduced an act to license gambling.

Mr Goode—An act to exempt goods coming from the Confederate States from taxation.

Both were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The appointments of Fred B. Brand and James B Anderson, as Captains of Infantry, were duly confirmed by the Senate.

Later from California—Arrival of the Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, March 13.—The Overland Pony Express passed this point to-day, en route for St Joseph, with dates from San Francisco the 27th ult.

The markets for goods of various descriptions were dull, but prices were, however, steady. Candles were selling at 29c. the lb. Unrefined Sugar was a trifle easier. Liquors advancing.

G. B Post, of San Francisco, died on the 26th of February.

The Virginia Convention.

Richmond, March 13.—The action to be taken by the Virginia State Convention is still doubtful.

Sailing of the Adriatic.

New York, March 13.—The steamship Adriatic sailed from this port at noon to-day for Southampton and Havre.

Thomas Butler King is among her passengers.

The Spanish and Mexican Missions.

Washington March 13.—It is stated that Hon. Caleb B. Smith will be appointed Minister of United States Minister to Spain, and Hon. Thomas Corwin that of Minister to Mexico.

The Steamer Pawnee off Washington.

Washington, March 13.—The United States steamer of war Pawnee is off Spring off the Washington Navy Yard, with her officers and supplies on board.

In the Senate Mr. Douglas offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to state whether it was necessary that she should remain in her present position. Messrs. Wilson and Mason objected to the resolution, which now lies over.

The Powhatan at New York.

New York, March 13.—The steamer of war Powhatan arrived opposite the city to-day.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, March 13.—The Ohio river at this point is stationary, with 9 feet 4 inches water in the canal.

New York Markets.

New York, March 13.—The Cotton market is a shade firmer. The sales to day amounted to 3,000 bales at 11¾ to 11¾c. for Middling Uplands. Flour—The turn is in favor of the buyer; sales 9000 barrels at $5 to $5 10 for Superfine State. Corn—Sales 71,000 bushels at 58 to 59c. Pork rules dull at $16 75 to $17 per barrel for Mess. Coffee—Sales at auction of Rio at 12¾c. the lb. Sugar—The turn is in favor of the buyer. Molasses—Sales of Cuba at 30c. the lb. New Orleans Molasses is selling at 33c. the lb.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, March 13.—The sales of Flour to-day included 1000 barrels at $4 50 to $4 60 for Superfine. Whisky is quoted at 13¾c. the gallon.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR—*A Triple Murderess Ourselves Herself to the Law.*—An extraordinary affair is related in the Cenes journals. The wife of Samuel Jones went to the police of Morlaix, and stating that she had murdered her three young children, begged to be taken into custody. She said that she and her husband had long lived on bad terms, and that he had frequently beaten her, and even expressed a wish to see her dead. Fearing that he would murder her, and that her children would be reduced to misery, she resolved to kill the latter. Accordingly on that day she took the two elder, a girl aged seven, and a boy aged four years, in a deep private place, and, having put them to death, in spite of their cries, thrown them in. While they were struggling in the water she went home and put her youngest child, a girl aged three months, into a tub of water. Then she returned to the rivulet, and, having both children dead, put on the bank, and placed them on the bank; next she went home, and finding the youngest child dead in the tub, placed it on a bed; after which she locked the door, and carried the key to her husband, who was working in a field at no great distance; she then entered the town and gave herself into custody. The story proved to be correct. She is supposed to be mad.

Execution.

M. Heminckx has detailed to the Belgian Academy of Medicine the results of the revaccinations put into force at the prisons of Ghent and Vilvorde, the subjects together amounting to one thousand six hundred and sixty. Of these, three hundred and seventy-nine, or sixteen per cent., were vaccinated with success; there were in seven hundred and sixteen manifest traces of a prior vaccination, and four hundred and seventy-one exhibited marks of small-pox. Of the seven hundred and sixteen, sixteen per cent.; and of the four hundred and seventy-one, forty-six per cent. were vaccinated with success. The author's conclusions, from these and other cases, are as follows:

First, the revaccination of subjects who have been well vaccinated produces generally but very few useful effects; second, persons who have been the subjects of variola have much more cause to be revaccinated than those who have undergone proper vaccination; third, revaccination is successful in proportion to the length of time which has elapsed since the first vaccination or the attack of variola; fourth, until the age of twenty five it is generally useless; fifth, from that age to thirty five it gives rise to useful results in a certain number of individuals, but this number is extremely small, that without prescribing it in such person, it need not be warmly recommended to them; sixth, after thirty-five it becomes a most powerful means, and consequently necessary; seventh, its failure at one period furnishes no reason for not having recourse to it at other epochs, as there is no reason to suppose that the receptivity may not return between the one and the other operation.

SHERIDAN.—Sheridan's oratorical fame culminated on the case of Warren Hastings. On the charge of the ex Viceroy's treatment of those dusky ladies, the Begums of Oude, Sheridan (February 7, 1788,) made his speech. It was literally continuous, but, as recorded by Mr Bissett, the highest testimony was that of Logan, the defender of Hastings. At the end of the first hour of the speech he said to a friend, "All this is declamatory assertion without proof." Another hour s speaking, and he muttered, "This is a most wonderful oration." A third hour, and Logan said, "Mr. Sheridan has acted very unjustifiably." At the end of the fourth he exclaimed, "Mr. Hastings is a most atrocious criminal." An hour before the speaker had sat down, he vehemently protested that, "Of all monsters of iniquity, the most enormous is Warren Hastings." To crown all, it is said that, on the night of Sheridan's delivery in the House of Commons, his "School for Scandal" was acted with "rapturous applause" at Covent Garden, and his "Duenna" no less successfully at Drury Lane.—*Dublin Press.*

Robin Herrick, a grave-digger of the disenting church at Falkirk, exercised his vocation for the period of half a century. He was employed in preparing the grave of a deceased person whose leg he held in peculiar esteem. To a gentleman who happened to pass at the time he began to sing a eulogy on the departed by saying, "He was a nice fine chiel. I'm bowkin his grave wi a new spade." Herrick was not always disposed to indulge in communications of a sepulchral kind. On a certain occasion, when a person came to him for a "mortcloth" (a pall to be carried over the coffin on its way to the grave), he replied, "Ye'll get nane here. I'm no gaein to encourage ony sic nonsense." Herrick was a bachelor, and lived to the age of eighty-four.

TOBACCO A NECESSARY OF LIFE.—Governor Seward has doubtless produced the ire of anti tobacconists by remarking, when Senator Collamer, of Vermont, offered him a cigar, "Excuse me, Mr. Collamer, I never use cigars as luxuries. "I desire to know of the Senator from Vermont if I correctly understand him that he regards cigars as luxuries, because I have come to regard them as a necessary of life?

There is a sublime insolence about John Chinaman unsurpassed by any nation on the face of the globe. Over the house occupied in Pekin by Mr. Ward, the American Ambassador, the Chinese authorities placed the following inscription: "Lodging for American Barbarian Ward, Tribute Bearer."

PETTIE DOCTRINE.—When George the Second got into a hear with his minister, and insisted on being shown the document relating to a certain subject the next morning, the minister replied that he would do so with pleasure, three large wagons full of papers neatly tied with red tapes, packed beneath the window.

A MARTIAL INTERPOSER.—The New York correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* tells a strange story, whose denouement has recently been accomplished. In 1856 a young Englishman was ordered by his consul at Calcutta to proceed to the interior of India and join a army in India. He father in law soon contrived to publish a report of his death, and married the widow—not a very inconsolable one—to a young officer in a wealthy regiment quartered at Calcutta. The regiment and wife came to New York. Sea captain died, leaving a fortune of $20,000. Meanwhile the first husband, who had been left for dead on the field, had come, and every one supposed him dead. The last parties to the bigamous marriage, after a time, separated, and the wife went to Europe. There she gradually crept on until the sufferer becomes a miserable and loathsome object. It appears from a recent letter published in Germany on him (or that part of eighty-eight cases to which attention has been called, fifteen deaths occurred, fifteen had recovered—some, however, with loss of the bones, fifteen remained under treatment, and the issue of the remaining cases was unknown. It is stated that the disease long has a spongy, cellular appearance, with purulent discharge, and a number characterizing to it; that the teeth generally continue sound and white, while the jaw which contains them is altered in texture, dead and discolored. The disease appears to be one for the introduction it require any very long exposure to produce its effects, for these have been developed in a marked form in cases where the person only played did not touch the matches, but were engaged in adjoining rooms preparing the wood or making the boxes.

THE NEW-BORN AND THE DEAD.—Lavater, in his "Physiognomy," makes the following curious remarks: "I have had occasion to observe some infants immediately on their birth, and have been astonished at the full traits of their future character. A few days after, the resemblance almost entirely disappeared; the natural influence of the air and food, and especially of sucking the nipples, had so altered the design of the face, that you could have believed it a different individual. I afterwards saw two of these children in the flesh, and at the end of the one at four years of age—and about twelve hours after their death, they completely recovered the profile which had struck me at their birth. Not only the profile of the dead child was, as might be expected, more strongly marked and more terse than that of the living. The third day the resemblance began to disappear. I have since had opportunity of observing the same fact in the case of fifty years, and another of seventy, both of whom, when alive, appeared to have no manner of resemblance to their children, and whose physiognomy belonged, if I may so express myself, to a totally different class. Two days after their death the profile of one became perfectly conformed to that of his eldest son, and the image of the other might betrayed in the third of his sons. The likeness was quite as distinctly marked as that of the children, who, immediately after their death, brought to my recollection the physiognomies which they had at their birth.

INSTANT RELIEF.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering special remedies for croup, sore throat, coughs, worms and other diseases, to which attention is directed.

NOTICE.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, 13th March, 1861.

THE public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for any of the following described POST NOTES of this Bank, which have been redeemed, and are consequently null and void; some of which were stolen from the mail in Tennessee, and the parties may attempt to dispose of them. Post Notes dated Nashville, 1st February or 1st August, of any of the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and 1846, bearing letter A or B or C, payable at 3, 4 and 5 years, for $100, or $500, or $1000 each, signed by E. J. Bustall, or W. Battle, or C. C. Claiborne, as President, and J. B. Persall, Cashier.

F. SANSUM, No. 29 Old Levee street, between Dumaine and St Philip sts.

Removal.

L. UTER,

Importer and ... of French and German Meerschaum Mouthpieces, Cigar Holders, Pipes, Canes, Fancy Goods, &c., has removed to No. 24 Chartres street, to ...

No. 49 Royal street,

Between ... and ... sts. He respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has ... additions to ... assortment of ... Fancy Goods, ... Cigar Holders, Pipes, Canes, &c., which he will sell at ... prices. He will be thankful for a call from his friends and the public generally, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of their patronage.

mh14 1m

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 7th instant, a dividend was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 18th inst.

mh14 1t J. V. CHAREY, Secretary.

Virginia Apples.

700 BBLS. RUSSET APPLES, raised on Wm Johnson's orchard in Long Reach, Tyler county, Virginia, brought to this city by Dakey Johnson, and sold on the 6th of March to K Morgan & Co. at the highest market price. This rare and splendid fruit is for sale by Morgan & Co., opposite the Pontchartrain Railroad.

mh14 2t

Stray Boy.

STRAYED, yesterday afternoon, between 1 and 5 o'clock, a BOY of ROY, about five years. He had on cottonade pantaloons and waistcoat, other skin cap, and Indian shoes. All who will return said boy to me will be thankfully received by the parents, at No. 252 Claiborne street, between Bayou road and Pauliues street.

To Milliners and Merchants.

KEEGAN & McCANN,
141.....CANAL STREET.....141
New Orleans,
HAVE RECEIVED A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY,
Which they offer to the trade for CASH at less than cost of importation.

mh13 6t

Succession of Charles Paterson, deceased.

THE undersigned, curator of the above-named succession, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to him, in a form entitled by law, and to all persons indebted to make immediate payment to.

TH. TROUOT.

13 Dryades street, New Orleans.

March 12, 1861. mh13 1m

Third District Public Schools.

AN EXAMINATION of candidates will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M. at the Bienville School-House, on Bagatelle street, between Dauphine and Bourbon, for the position of ... to fill vacancies occurring in the Board of Directors of the Girls' High School, and of Principal of the Girls' High School, being vacated by the resignation of Miss H. M. Chase.

I. S. G. MIRARD, Superintendent.

New Orleans, March 9, 1861. mh11 7t

Southern American Party.

THE various Clubs of the SOUTHERN AMERICAN PARTY are notified to meet in their respective Club-rooms, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the convention for nominating the ... Judges of the Fourth Judicial District Court.

By order of

mh12 2t EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To Rent,

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, adjoining each other and forming the corner of Lafayette and Laharpe streets. Apply to

ELIE ROCHEREAU & CO.,
New Board of St. Louis st.

mh12 1m&w

Office of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Carondelet street, on Monday, April 1st, 1861, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

mh12 1apl THAS. LEVASSEUR, Secretary.

ALE AND PORTER

OF the celebrated brand of J. & R. TENNENT, (Glasgow. Double Strong Ale, India Pale Ale, and Double Brown Stout.

For sale, in bond and in store, by

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
52 Bienville street.

mh8 1m

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES

FROM THE MANUFACTORY OF

R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool,

Wrought and Cast Iron Sugar Kettles of every dimension and constantly on hand.

For sale by

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
52 Bienville street.

mh8 1m

ELECTION OF JUDGES

ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL.

Citizens' Ticket.

J. WHARTON COLLENS.....1st District Court.
J. H. KENNEDY.....2d do do
LOUIS DEVIGNEAUD.....3d do do
J. W. PRICE.....4th do do
H. D. OGDEN.....5th do do
B. S. TAFFAN.....6th do do

The polls will be supported without distinction of party by all who wish an able, impartial and independent judiciary.

mh9

Judge Victor Barthe

Is a candidate for Judge of the Second District Court of Louisiana, composed of the Parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard and Jefferson.

mh14 tapl

For Judge of the 2d District Court.

The Hon. F. H. MORGAN will be supported for Judge of the Second District Court, without regard to party, by

MANY CITIZENS.

mh13 1dtap

Judicial Election.

We are requested to announce Hon. T. G. HUNT as a candidate for reelection to the office of Judge of the First District Court.

mh11

Third District Public Schools.

THE Third District Public Schools Examination will begin on the 18th instant, 1861, in the following order, to wit:

On WEDNESDAY, 20th March, 1861, the Girls' High School, corner of Esplanade Fields and Craps streets.

On THURSDAY, 21st March, 1861, the Girls' Grammar School, on Bayou road.

On FRI