The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THIS 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.

Abolition Sedan This Day.

By D. Hagan & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 48 and 49 Old Levee street, ready-made clothing, shoes, boots, hats, caps, blue, linen, flannel and baggings, slightly damaged, &c.

By C. E. Fenwick, at 10 o'clock, on Girod, corner between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, household furniture.

By L. R. St. Romes, at 10 o'clock, at corner of the Vegetable Market, a variety of household effects.

By P. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at No. 116 Chartres street, carving bedsteps, bds.; also, at 12 o'clock, opposite the St. Louis Exchange, three milch cows.

By C. M. Disarbey & Co., at 10 o'clock, at the City Hotel, a fine gold lever watch.

By C. E. Fenwick, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, real estate in 3d Second District.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, Nos. 26 Commercial place, fig preds.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11½ o'clock, corner Magazine and Gravier streets, cabin bedsteps.

By the Sheriff, at noon, at the corner of Bayonne and Canal streets, valuable building and movable effects.

ENGLISH BLUNDERING.

It would scarcely be fair to censure the British press for extreme ignorance and the perpetration of manifold blunders relative to the political excitement pervading the South, when we reflect that our own papers at the North seem to know almost as little, and to mistake public sentiment quite as much. But the difference between the two is, that while the latter only err by failing to appreciate the breadth and depth of the popular movement in the South, the former, knowing nothing what ever of the subject venture upon speculations relating to the future which are necessarily crude and preposterous. For example, nearly every London newspaper, on receiving intelligence of Lincoln's election, thought there would be no trouble whatever; while several of them, with an owl-like wisdom, like that of the New York Board of Currency, proclaimed that the triumph of the Republicans would restore peace and tranquility to the country. When apprised as they subsequently were of the disunion agitation in the South, the sapient editors laughed at the idea of possible resistance, and predicted the speedy subjugation of the slaveholders.

Among the most prominent and avowed of the eulogizers of the British press is that of the London *Herald*, Lord DERBY's organ. That ingenious journal confesses that the cotton interest in England may be jeopardized by the secession movements, and indeed declares that it finds itself in the position of a man having but one string to his bow; and that string in danger of breaking. After this remark, the *Herald* proceeds to stultify itself and astonish its American readers by the following extraordinary line of argument:

There are but two courses open to the Southern heads of the secession movement, either the Southern States of the Union will resolve on immediate secession, or they will adopt a waiting policy until overt acts on the part of the new administration furnish a pretext for rebellion. So far as Great Britain is concerned, the former alternative would be less damaging in its results, for a combination between the North-ern and Southern sections of the Republic could be of comparatively short duration, backed as Mr. Lincoln will be by the Federal forces, and the overwhelming militia of the free States, and the conservative feeling of the whole country. There is immeasurably greater danger from the course which the South is most likely to take, perhaps, by most certain—to follow. Unless States will scarcely dare the consolidate of the whole central body by refusing obedience to a chief magistrate, elected according to the Constitution, and who has, as yet, given no cause whatever for offence. They went into the late election with their eyes open, and the very fact of participating in that election involves the necessity of recognizing the candidate of the majority, and rendering obedience to him as to the properly appointed President. Should the proposed convention for delegating upon the time and manner of secession ever meet, there are numbers of sufficiently calm and long-sighted Southern statesmen who will show that safety for the present lies only for the future in a waiting policy as above. This policy will resemble an armed neutrality, in which the minority will ever be on the qui vive against that vengeful spirit which will be the first opportunity for disunion. It is easy to foresee what must be the effect of such action upon the commercial interests of the country. Uncertainty in mercantile affairs is positive danger, and the adoption of this policy by the South will infallibly destroy the confidence of every capitalist in the world; in other words, Southern planters will be unable to find the means wherewith to carry on their agricultural operations, and their slaves will hang a dead weight on their hands. The capital invested in slaves is drawn from other sources than the Southern States, and the majority of these slaves are mortgaged. It is reasonable to suppose that any further advances will be made by foreign capitalists when so much danger attends the investment?

There has been a vast amount of misdirected criticism and undiscerning speculation indulged in touching the question now at issue between the North and South; but we think both the English and American press may be visibly challenged to find a parallel to the superlative nonsense put forth by the *Herald*. Just look at it. The idea that it will be better for England that the South should attempt secession sooner, because Mr. LINCOLN's Federal forces, backed by the overwhelming militia of the free States, and the conservative feeling of the whole country, will be certain to quell any such demonstration. The Federal forces are less than ten thousand men; the militia of the free States would hardly dream of attacking the South in its own domain, and is besides greatly divided, large numbers sympathizing with us. As for the conservative feeling, we should like to learn in what part of the slaveholding section it predominates, or whether it has any influence whatever in the secession States. The *Herald* fears the South will adopt a waiting policy. This is another special stroke of British ignorance. Such apprehensions may be completely dismissed. Before the sheet on which this article appears can reach London, South Carolina will have given incontrovertible evidence of her repudiation of the policy of procrastination. While the *Herald* receives the comments of the American press on its short-sighted effusion, it will learn simultaneously that one State at least is out of the Union.

The fact is, the British people are singularly uninformed in regard to the United States, nor do we wonder at it when we see how many grave errors—to call them by no harsher name—find the daily organs of Great Britain on the subject of the Republicans. The vote was, Anti-Republican, 2,707; Republican, 5,631. Anti-Republican majority, 2,927. A large majority of the City Council is Anti-Republican.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate.

Washington, December 14.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. MASON, of Virginia, introduced the joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Passage of the Relief Bill.

The Relief bill, passed yesterday, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue notes at the longest date of interest that will command par. These notes are to be received for Government dues, and redeemed, if necessary, till the first of January, 1863.

Proceedings in the House—The Treasury Notes.

The House yesterday agreed to the amendment reviving the denomination of the Treasury notes from one hundred to fifty dollars.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Philadelphia, December 14.—At the Union meeting held in Philadelphia yesterday, resolutions were adopted according generally to the sentiments of the South with regard to the slave question.

South Alabama Conservative.

Washington, December 14.—A letter received here from a distinguished source in Alabama announces the northern counties of that State as being conservative, and says it is doubtful which way the Convention will go.

Conservatism in Georgia.

Washington, December 14.—Recent accounts from Georgia say that the conservatives of that State are largely in the majority at the North seem to know almost as little, and to mistake public sentiment quite as much. But the difference between the two is, that while the latter only err by failing to appreciate the breadth and depth of the popular movement in the South, the former, knowing nothing what ever of the subject venture upon speculations relating to the future which are necessarily crude and preposterous. For example, nearly every London newspaper, on receiving intelligence of LINCOLN's election, thought there would be no trouble whatever; while several of them, with an owl-like wisdom, like that of the New York Board of Currency, proclaimed that the triumph of the Republicans would restore peace and tranquility to the country. When apprised as they subsequently were of the disunion agitation in the South, the sapient editors laughed at the idea of possible resistance, and predicted the speedy subjugation of the slaveholders.

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Secessionist Movements in Georgia, &c.

Columbus, December 14.—A meeting of those advocating secession principles convened in this city last night. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Secession Ball in Atlanta.

Atlanta, December 14.—A meeting was holden in this city last night. Strong secession resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Population of the United States.

Washington, December 13.—It is ascertained from the census returns that the aggregate population of the United States amounts to about 31,200,000; making 133,000 the basis of representation.

Extra from Washington—Demand from the Commander of Fort Moultrie.

Washington, December 14.—The Cabinet excitement yesterday among the Secessionists and anti-Secessionists, when it was announced that Major Anderson, the present commander of Fort Moultrie, had made a requisition for more soldiers and ammunition for the protection of that point.

The demand met with but little sympathy from the Cabinet, Mr. CASS, Secretary of State, dissenting.

Arguments Exhausted.

New York, December 14.—The correspondent of the *Herald* at Washington, says that at the present meetings of the Republicans who have called together by Mr. Reuben Davis, of Miss., a manifesto was issued to their constituents, assuring them that all arguments are exhausted; that the Black Republicans mean nothing which would satisfy the South, and that speedy and absolute separation from the North on the part of the Southern States should immediately ensue.

Admission of Kansas into the Union.

The same correspondent adds that the Territory of Kansas will be admitted as a State next week.

Board of Revision.

Washington, December 14.—Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, has reported favorably for the establishment of a Board of Revision and five years instruction at West Point.

Emancipation of Slaves in the South Colonies.

New York, December 14.—Recent Washington advices say that Holland has made arrangements for the emancipation of slaves in the Dutch colonies, amply remunerating the masters for the sacrifice.

Resignation of Secretary Cass.

Washington, December 14.—The resignation of Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, has produced a profound impression at the seat of government.

A Basis of Compromise.

Washington, December 14.—The resolution of Mr. ROSS, of Arkansas, will be accepted by the "Committee of Thirty-Three" of the majority in Congress as a basis of compromise. The extreme wing of the Black Republicans and the Secessionists warmly oppose this measure.

Mr. Douglas and the President.

It is reported that Mr. Douglas will declare in his place in the Senate that it is the duty of the President to resist secession by force of arms, no matter from what quarter it may emanate.

Election of a South Carolina Governor.

Columbia, December 14.—The following is the result of the seventh ballot taken for Governor of this State. Necessary for a choice, 82. Votes polled, Hopkins received 82, Mr. Johnson 64, Scattering 12.

Mr. Pickens was declared duly elected.

Collision on the Mississippi—Several Lives Lost.

Memphis, December 14.—The Gaudy Friends, upward bound, and the Scotia Bend, down, came into collision forty miles above this city. The Scotia Bend sank almost immediately. While the Gaudy Friends proceeded on her way. Several lives were lost.

The Steamer Arago Burned Out.

Cape Race, December 14.—The steamship Arago passed this point to-day, bound for Southampton and Havre. The steamer Canada, which prevented the news yacht from boarding her in consequence of which the telegraphic intelligence for New Orleans and other cities was not placed on board.

Destructive Fire in Memphis.

Memphis, December 14.—Six stores on the corner of Main and Monroe streets, known as the "Gunnon Block," were destroyed by fire on the 12th instant. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $40,000.

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Secession Episode.

On the 12th instant the two Houses of the Legislature met in joint session for the purpose of receiving the Hon. WIRT ADAMS, Commissioner on the part of the State of Mississippi to the Governor of Louisiana. On being introduced to the General Assembly Mr. ADAMS spoke as follows:

Mr. President, and Representatives of the State of Louisiana—I have, in the first place, to express my profound acknowledgments for the courtesy and kindness which both I have been treated by the Executive, the Legislature and the citizens of your State. My mission to your State is to take place before you the action in the late session of the Legislature of Mississippi.

The Legislature of my State has unanimously provided for the calling of a Convention to meet on the 7th of January next. In addition to this, the Legislature, almost unanimously passed a series of resolutions, which, after stating our grievances and the compromises that were tended from the recent action of the Northern States, declare that secession is the remedy, and the only remedy to be looked to. Recently had I reached the limits of your State when the opinions of your noble and enlightened people took a direction of public feeling was moving in the same direction with that of the people of Mississippi. The proceedings of your able and patriotic Executive lead to the same conclusion.

Mississippi deliberated last briefly, carefully weighing the duty obligation imposed upon her in regard to a question involving our honor, our rights and our property.

It is eminently right and proper that Mississippi and Louisiana should be united, and should together take such action as will be at once harmonious and co-operative. Bound together by every tie of interest, by contiguity of territory and the common recollections of the past, is both natural, and at the same time the ardent hope of my State, that in the future, this unity may be strengthened and perpetuated. Mississippi and Louisiana, side by side, shoulder to shoulder, have in past days marched beneath a common flag to the plains of Chalmette and on the battle fields of Mexico. The continents of the Northern States has now been plainly developed, and the ruthless invasion of the rights of property and equality in the Union, all his hostility to our institutions unmasked and undisguised, is now advancing upon us. In such a state of affairs it is unnecessary for me to attempt to offer any argument as to the course your State should pursue. Your Legislature, I am proud to say, has already taken action unbidden as regards the honor and the rights as a sister Southern State. As well, sir, might I attempt to swell the majestic stream which rolls majestically by your Capitol with a single drop of water, as by any words of mine to wrge on the remarkable spirit of opinion which is now manifesting itself throughout the Southern States of the South. In thus announcing to you the action which my State has taken in regard to the present crisis of affairs, I consider that I have fulfilled the first purpose for me, and concluding my brief remarks by expressing for myself and on the part of my State the hope that, as in the past so in the future, we may be fervently and indissolubly united.

The address of the Commissioner was responded to in the following appropriate and high-toned address by Lieutenant-Governor WARMOTH, presiding as President of the Senate:

Sir: I welcome you, as the Commissioner from the State of Mississippi, to the Halls of the Legislature of Louisiana, assembled in joint session for the occasion—to take counsel together this day, when a ruthless majority of the people of the North, regardless of the rights of the Southern States, are about to inaugurate a policy which utterly subverts their equality in the Union. This day, sir, we solemnly culminate in rendering them to a condition far worse than colonial vassalage. After a long series of injuries, abuses and usurpations, our sturdy ancestors broke the yoke of bondage, and established with their blood the independence of the Colonies, and subsequently adopted the Constitution of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, "promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." How have the majority of the people of the Northern States violated the spirit and letter of the forms of the Constitution, elevated to the Presidency of the United States (united only by the grand principles enshrined in the Constitution) a citizen of the North, as the representative of principles so destructive to the rights, liberties, properties and lives of the people of fifteen of the sovereign States of the Confederacy, that if promulgated in person to their slave population, in the spirit of the party by which they are to be advanced, it would subject them to condign punishment—and in Louisiana, by her statutes to imprisonment for life, or death, as the discretion of her Courts.

Can any citizen of the South, or any true American contemplate the humiliating spectacle and not blush with shame, if he does not smile and throw off such disgraceful yoke at all hazards, and at every cost?

Sir, this revolution if determined upon by all true Southern minds, and the first step in the accomplishment is the UNION OF THE SOUTH for the sake of the South, and to further that great end we understand to be the object of your mission. Louisiana, therefore, welcomes the Commissioner from Mississippi as her colloquia, to prepare for and maintain Southern independence, and like our fathers of old, we kneel upon the soil of our lives, our fortunes and our sacred homes."

Mississippi Commissioners to the Southern States.—The Vicksburg *Whig* gives the annexed list of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to solicit the co-operation of the different States of the South in resisting the encroachments of Black Republicanism:

Virginia—Chief Justice C. P. Smith, of the High Court.

Maryland—Judge A. H. Handy, of the High Court.

North Carolina—Hon. Jacob Thompson, present Secretary of the Interior.

South Carolina—Hon. R. C. Hooker, of Jackson.

Georgia—Judge Wm. L. Harris, of the High Court.

Alabama—Ex-Gov. Joseph W. Matthews, of Mansfield.

Louisiana—Hon. Wirt Adams, of Jackson.

Texas—Hon. Edward M. Yorger, of Jackson.

Arkansas—Col. George R. Fall, of Washington.

Tennessee—Attorney-General T. J. Wharton, of Jackson.

Kentucky—Hon. W. S. Featherston, of Holly Springs.

Missouri, Delaware and Florida—Unappointed.

John M. Botts on Secession.—Alexandria, December 9.—Mr. Botts's letter on the subject of secession is the most extraordinary production. He declares he will have no part in the schemes of secession, and thinks that Virginia will not secede.

He says the position of South Carolina is bold, daring, disfooted rebellion against, and treason to the rest of the States. He thinks that only speculators and politicians have instructed it whether it is worth while to keep her in the Union.

He believes that Federal laws should be enforced in South Carolina, notwithstanding an ordinance of secession, and is bitter on the Secession party.

Successful Ascent of Mount Washington.—Mr. Henry R. Roland accomplished the remarkable feat of walking half a mile out into the bay from North Beach, with a newly invented apparatus for water-shoes, and will to-morrow repeat the experiment.

These shoes consist of a couple of boat-like bodies, about two feet long and sharp at each end, like a car or whale boat. They are about eight feet long by eighteen inches in width, and about six inches deep. Near the center of each is a hole, as for a mast, large enough to admit a leg to enter, and with a canvas boot-leg, extending upwards. The place for the leg is braced with iron bands, in like way underneath about three or four. The two shells are placed parallel to each other, and are connected by cleats, which are screwed along the edges or gunwales of the shoes, the aliens being there to slip back and forth past each other. The weight of the operator is supported by a paddle, which is worked by the hands, and propels the machine at the rate of five miles an hour, and which always is kept against the water. Each shoe has a thick rudder, or fin, which regulates the course. Mr. Roland, who is a man of about 180 pounds weight, thus goes up and down the bay, walking on the water, which he says is as easy as walking on land. The walker would progress at all, any more than a cow, unless provided in "marking time," by which is meant, that while one leg is extended a new section of paddles, or rather "feathers," as he calls them, like the blades of an oar, which can be dropped or gathered up like a duck's feet, at pleasure. The left foot drop the right foot is pushed forward, those feathers are roughly gathered up under the bottom of the shoes, while those of the left foot drop like oars. The boards placed fore-and-aft, and prevent that foot from dipping back-wards. Then when the left foot is to be advanced, it is brought forward with his right, and so on. His progress is about at the rate of four miles an hour, and he can walk against the wind, though not perfectly secure. Which the tiller regulates up to the hands of which he can turn to go in any direction he may choose. On each shoe rises an iron stanchion, between which is a light wooden seat, and when in a fair wind and tide, he can sail at the rate of about eight miles an hour. Should the wind change he can by means of the tiller, or by the use of a sail about six feet square, (or wide) and about three feet high, which he has provided himself with, and which he can attach to the head of the stanchion at his pleasure, and thus sail before the wind. He can walk in over so high a sea as to break over his head with him or his pass to and fro to cross over from North Beach to Alcatraz Island, being quite a distance, he will undertake to walk about the bay from place to place, in search of his game.—*Alta California, San Francisco.*

Buenos Ayres dates to the 6th October have been received in New York. The most important news is that of the consummation of the schemes of the Confederation of Santa Fe, whereby the province of Buenos Ayres has become bona fide one of the Argentine Confederation. This final act was officially done on the morning of October 21st by the solemn oath of the Governor, Gen. Mitre, before the assembled Congress of the State of Buenos Ayres, after which the ceremony was concluded by the performance of the Te Deum in the Cathedral. At night there was an exhibition of fireworks, and the commencement of the day ended by the musical at the Opera of all the fashion and beauty of the city, the Governor and Ministers appearing in the Government box.

Movements at Fort Monroe.

Last evening Mr. Henry R. Roland accomplished the remarkable feat of walking half a mile out into the bay from North Beach, with a newly invented apparatus for water-shoes, and will to-morrow repeat the experiment.

These shoes consist of a couple of boat-like bodies, about two feet long and sharp at each end, like a car or whale boat. They are about eight feet long by eighteen inches in width, and about six inches deep. Near the center of each is a hole, as for a mast, large enough to admit a leg to enter, and with a canvas boot-leg, extending upwards. The place for the leg is braced with iron bands, in like way underneath about three or four. The two shells are placed parallel to each other, and are connected by cleats, which are screwed along the edges or gunwales of the shoes, the aliens being there to slip back and forth past each other. The weight of the operator is supported by a paddle, which is worked by the hands, and propels the machine at the rate of five miles an hour, and which always is kept against the water. Each shoe has a thick rudder, or fin, which regulates the course. Mr. Roland, who is a man of about 180 pounds weight, thus goes up and down the bay, walking on the water, which he says is as easy as walking on land. The walker would progress at all, any more than a cow, unless provided in "marking time," by which is meant, that while one leg is extended a new section of paddles, or rather "feathers," as he calls them, like the blades of an oar, which can be dropped or gathered up like a duck's feet, at pleasure, while the left foot drop the right foot is pushed forward, those feathers are roughly gathered up under the bottom of the shoes, while those of the left foot drop like oars. The boards placed fore-and-aft, and prevent that foot from dipping back-wards. Then when the left foot is to be advanced, it is brought forward with his right, and so on. His progress is about at the rate of four miles an hour, and he can walk against the wind, though not perfectly secure. Which the tiller regulates up to the hands of which he can turn to go in any direction he may choose. On each shoe rises an iron stanchion, between which is a light wooden seat, and when in a fair wind and tide, he can sail at the rate of about eight miles an hour. Should the wind change he can by means of the tiller, or by the use of a sail about six feet square, (or wide) and about three feet high, which he has provided himself with, and which he can attach to the head of the stanchion at his pleasure, and thus sail before the wind. He can walk in over so high a sea as to break over his head with him or his pass to and fro to cross over from North Beach to Alcatraz Island, being quite a distance, he will undertake to walk about the bay from place to place, in search of his game.—*Alta California, San Francisco.*

Buenos Ayres dates to the 6th October have been received in New York. The most important news is that of the consummation of the schemes of the Confederation of Santa Fe, whereby the province of Buenos Ayres has become bona fide one of the Argentine Confederation. This final act was officially done on the morning of October 21st by the solemn oath of the Governor, Gen. Mitre, before the assembled Congress of the State of Buenos Ayres, after which the ceremony was concluded by the performance of the Te Deum in the Cathedral. At night there was an exhibition of fireworks, and the commencement of the day ended by the musical at the Opera of all the fashion and beauty of the city, the Governor and Ministers appearing in the Government box.

Movements at Fort Monroe.

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The Popular Vote.

The following is a statement of the popular vote or popular majorities for President of the United States at the recent election, so far as returns have been received:

States.	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Bell.	Fusion.
Maine	62,270	6,368	2,046	
Vermont	33,808	5,218	10,000	
Massachusetts	106,533	34,372	22,331	
Rhode Island	12,244	2,822	1,355	
Connecticut	43,792	15,522	11,922	
New York	362,646	312,510	57,963	
New Jersey	58,346		46,839	77,175
Pennsylvania	268,030	16,765	178,871	
Delaware	3,815	7,337	1,023	3,291
Maryland	2,294	42,511	41,760	41,760
Virginia	1,948	74,323	74,323	74,323
Kentucky		25,651	66,058	66,058
Tennessee		65,097	8,701	44,999
Georgia (c)		51,893		
Florida		57,127	11,012	46,000
Alabama		48,831		48,831
Mississippi		40,797	13,000	27,797
Louisiana		22,681	20,204	2,477
Texas		47,548	15,438	32,110
Arkansas		28,843	5,919	22,924
Missouri		58,801		2,500 (c)
Illinois	172,161	160,215		11,946
California	32,048	37,999	8,543	5,951
Wisconsin	86,110	65,021		21,089
Michigan	88,480	65,057		23,423
Iowa	70,302	55,639		14,663
Minnesota	22,069	11,920		10,149
Oregon	5,329	4,874		455
	1,866,352	1,377,230	590,631	489,064
Total vote	4,823,277			
Majority against Mr. Lincoln				488,925
Total majority of votes				1,866,352
Total majority of votes				1,377,230
For Mr. Lincoln				489,122

Majority against Mr. Lincoln than for..... 488,925

Total number of votes than for, 4,364,229, which is 37 less than the number of votes cast for Presidential electors in 1856, 4,401,204.

Total votes at Presidential election in 1856, 4,049,294.

(a) Incomplete.
(b) Elected by the Legislature unanimously.
(c) Fusion on the Douglas vote on a fusion ticket.

A Lady Barrister.

The N. Y. *World* tells an extraordinary story of a Miss Sheddon, daughter of an American, who is open court, in person, took charge of, argued, and obtained advices was likely to gain a verdict of the first importance, and which had been abandoned by five of the best lawyers in England. We quote from the *World*:

This remarkable instance of professional prowess, and of nerve and ability on the part of one of the gentler sex, occurred in the Court of Divorce, at the opening of the case of Mr. William Sheddon, a native of New York, to establish his legitimacy. The counsel in opposition are some of the elite of the British bar, and had been highly feed for their services, and when the petition of their client was called upon to be heard, instead of the usual formality of the case of undefended proceeds' suit they are brought face to face with a contest, which attracted the attention of the whole profession, and the court was crowded to its utmost capacity during the proceedings, half-past one o'clock being the hour at which the Mayor was ordered to appear. That minute and fifteen others passed without his coming, whereupon the Recorder issued an attachment for his Honor's body, returnable at 12 o'clock, M., and gave it to his Clerk, Mr. Coffee, who went out of Court with it. The gentleman a stampede from the Court-room to the City Hall, and the consequent immense interest, as it was anticipated that a posse of Aldermanic beadles would be called in requisition to compel the Chief Magistrate into Court, dead or alive. Mr. Coffee took the attachment to the Second Judge's Court, where, and finding Constable Waters, he gave it to Deputy Sheriff Bell, who executed the writ, and went to the City Hall for the purpose of executing it.

While Mr. Coffee was on his way to the Second Justice's Court, the Mayor and Chief of Police McClelland came out of the office of the former, walked down the steps of the City Hall through the eagerly expectant crowd, and taking a cab, drove down-town. This was the first intimation that the Mayor was not in the building, and a number of rumors, one silly version being that the Chief had eloped with the Mayor to secrete His Honor until the affair had been otherwise settled. The last one that the Mayor and Chief went before the Grand Jury, who had summoned them to testify in the case of Sheddon, and when Mr. Bradley came to the City Hall he could not find the Mayor, nor even after Constable Harry Waters came up, and relieving his deputy, he took his position in the City Hall stage to wait for His Honor.

In the meantime the Mayor's counsel, who is the City Attorney, had made an application before Judge Price, of the Fourth District Court, for a writ of injunction against the Recorder, and at 12 o'clock one of the Deputy Sheriffs served the following document on Recorder Reuross:

John T. Hooper, Esq., Recorder, William Reuross, Esq., Gentleman—Sir: Whereas, Thomas Hubert Hall, Esquire, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, a Justice of the Peace for the City of New Orleans, and Ex-officio Conservator of the Peace within the limits of the said City of New Orleans, and Ex-officio Commander of the Police of the said City of New Orleans, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Streets, Wharves and Levees, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Buildings, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Grounds, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Squares, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Markets, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Ferries, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Parks, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Cemeteries, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Pumps, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Wells, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Cisterns, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Reservoirs, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Aqueducts, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Gas Lamps, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Lamp Posts, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Lamps, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Lamp Posts, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Lamps, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Lamp Posts, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Lamps, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Lamp Posts, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Lamps, and Ex-officio Commissioner of Public Lam