THE DAILY BEE.

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G. P. WHEELER, } EDITORS.
E. DOUBRÈZE, }

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, a lot of ground in the Third District, with improvements, by Anthony Fernandez, at the corner of Claude and Gentilly streets, furniture and household goods (see advertisement).

By C. F. Pestalli, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Moreau and Bagatelle streets, a grocery store.

By J. B. Walton, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, squares in Hartzville, Harison, Bath and Shrewsbury.—Mc Donogh estate.

By Hincks & Lemmont, at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No 80 Chartres street, credit sale of dyeing cloth, white shirts, &c.

ENGLAND AND COTTON.

Whenever the London *Times* consults reason instead of prejudice, it speaks the words of soberness and truth. On few subjects connected with American affairs does that able, though dogmatic journal utter more sensible and judicious language than when it treats of slavery. It has not hesitated to acknowledge that the British policy of emancipation in Jamaica was a gross and fatal blunder, nor does it, even in the face of English hatred of slavery, refrain from frequently referring to the domestic institutions of the Southern States in terms, we will not say of defense, but of palliation and excuse. This is perhaps quite as much as we have a right to expect from any British sheet, and much more than the greater part of them feel inclined to extend to us. The *Times*, however, is independent, and can afford to express its opinions with boldness. Whatever be the motive of its conduct, we of the South owe it the grateful appreciation of its manly outspoken tone in our behalf.

Very recently the *Times* has taken issue with the clamorous abolitionists, Lord BROUGHAM. The venerable peer is constantly deploring the prosperity of the Southern States of America, and bewailing the increased cultivation of cotton by slave labor, and its consequent augmented consumption in Great Britain. The London journal reminds Lord BROUGHAM that the cotton culture gives employment to sundry millions of poor men, furnishes them and their families with food, clothing, shelter and education. Lord BROUGHAM, however, sees none of this. He looks, like those of Mrs. JELLIBY, only to the Atlantic, and behold vastly traverse the intervening continents all that occurs there a thousand miles off, but are incapable of discerning the myriad objects constantly passing before them at home. They perceive no black laborer picking cotton pods in the fields of Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, and look at him with extreme sorrow, as if he were the victim of the most cruel and monstrous oppression. But they are unable to see the countless host of white men in the United Kingdom of Great Britain to whom cotton gives bread, and who would starve without it, and probably become a fruitful source of tumult, insubordination and social disorder. These same optics see CUFFEE toiling in a Southern sun—which, by the way, is perfectly delightful to him—but they fail to discern the mighty manufacturing power and wealth of Great Britain built up, nourished and supported by the product of servile toil. Lord BROUGHAM, with all his immense talent and attainments in all the subject just as impracticable as WENDELL PHILLIPS or GARRISON. He assumes the wrong premise or fallacy, and would be willing to follow out its logical conclusion, and destroy, not only the cotton culture of Southern States, but of the country, as well as our own, in ruin, rather than tolerate it for a single moment. The London *Times* says:

Lord BROUGHAM and Lord GREY are not only of such illogical minds as to be incapable of understanding that it is the demand of the British manufacturers which stimulates the production of slave-grown cotton. The existence of slavery is, for them, no grievance, for the latter they apprehend, are reckless or too much excited as to wish to close our factories and condemn some two millions of our manufacturing population to idleness and starvation, in the midst of discontent and those irritating elements of crime. But to create new fields of produce if we can but, meanwhile, it is neither just nor dignified to buy their cotton of the enslaved Americans and to revile them for producing it.

But our London cotemporary must be in error. Lord BROUGHAM of course is aware that the consumption of slave-grown cotton makes England thrive but he is a fanatic on this question, and fanaticism never reasons. He does not pause to consider what would be the result on the prosperity of his own well beloved land, in the event of the fulfillment of his wild views touching abolition. It is enough for him that he chronicles certain exaggerated notions respecting the inhumanity and injustice of slavery, and continues to denounce it with a perfect disregard of consequences.

Fortunately such are not the opinions of all the enlightened classes on the other side of the Atlantic. There are many who have sense enough to perceive that slave labor contributes the lion's share towards the growth of the domestic industry of Great Britain. They may not be particularly in love with the institution, but the time is not yet ripe enough to preach against it as the immediate source of their prosperity. Under the guidance and instruction, too, of such well informed teachers as the London *Times*, the intelligent classes of England are beginning to understand that they have greatly misconceived the nature and the operation of domestic slavery. But even without this, it is a question of interest to them. They know that in proportion as the cotton culture has extended, British manufactures have thriven, and that every additional spindle worked in Manchester or Leeds requires a certain increased amount of raw material to keep it in action. They know that despite the strenuous exertions in Africa and the East Indies to procure cotton by means of nominally styled "free labor," America must for countless years continue to be the principal producer of this precious fibre. They know, too, that in the United States it can only be successfully cultivated by the negro race—race peculiarly fitted to resist, or even enjoy a burning sun which would strike the white man to the earth with brain fever or apoplexy. Knowing these facts, and being well aware that the suspension of the cotton trade for a single year would break half the banks in Great Britain, occasion immense and ruinous losses, throw millions of operatives out of employment, and probably sow the seeds of a bloody revolution, they are wise enough to disregard Lord BROUGHAM'S senile diatribes, to let Exeter Hall clamor till doomsday; to take no note of Spurgeon's frantic declamation, and to continue to buy our cotton, and wax opulent in its manufacture. After all JOHN BULL has a considerable amount of practical good sense. We commend his conduct to the imitation of our Northern brethren.

THE WEATHER.—We have had for several days a decided touch of winter. Yesterday, however, was mild genial and lovely. March is approaching, and we must anticipate blustering and boisterous weather.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT JUDGE.—In the parish of West Baton Rouge the vote stood: Duffel 61, Michel 37, Rawle 38, Beatty 9. In Lafourche Beatty has 741, Duffel 68, Michel 20, Rawle 9.

HARPER FOR MARCH.—Our thanks are due Harkness, No 7 Exchange Place, for the March number of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*. It is one of the best issues of that popular periodical.

Our acknowledgments are due the Hon John Sidell for interesting public documents.

Hon Miles Taylor has our thanks for Congressional documents.

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.—The reader is referred to the proceedings of this association, held on Friday evening last. It will be seen that it has regularly organized and elected officers.

SPLENDID DRY GOODS.—It will be seen by the advertisement in our columns that the house of J. B. Tibbier, corner Dumaine and Chartres and corner Bourbon and Customhouse streets, has received a magnificent assortment of dry goods of every style and description, which are offered for sale at exceedingly low prices. The ladies and all others would do well to look at the list of prices of a few of the articles announced.

Southern Institutions.—The South, in order to prosper and be independent of the North, must patronize those institutions which they know to be trustworthy. Bellaire Commercial College has been established here for more than twenty-eight years, and has received the entire commendation of the Southern people and press. See advertisement.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALES OF THE MCDONOGH PROPERTY.—J. S. Walton, City Auctioneer, is will be seen by reference to our advertising ... mns, will continue the sales of the property acquired ... the city of New Orleans from the estate of John McDonogh, on the following days:

On Monday, 27th instant, at the St. Charles Exchange, squares in Hartzville, Harison, Bath and Shrewsbury.—McDonogh estate.

On Tuesday, 28th instant, at the St. Louis Exchange, squares and lots of ground in the Third District, 20 tracts of land on both sides of the Bayou Sauvage; 2 squares of ground in the town of Milneburg; 21 tracts of land in the rear of the Third District.

On Wednesday, 29th instant, at the St. Louis Exchange, 200 lots, embracing entire squares and parts of squares in the town of McDonoghville.

For particulars see advertisements in our columns, under the head of J. B. Walton's Sales.

THE GREAT STRIKE.—The shoemakers' strike at Massachusetts has led to a general suspension of business there. Manufacturers had been putting out some eight thousand pairs of shoes per day, which number is now reduced below one thousand. The shoemakers appeared in procession on Saturday, under the escort of the Natick Silver Band, to the number of about six hundred, parading the principal streets.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 83 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,611.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

British Policy on Italy.—In the British Parliament Lord John Russell, the Foreign Secretary, announced that the British Government had made a proposition to that of France and Austria to the effect:

1. That neither of those Governments should interfere in the settlement of the affairs of Italy without the consent of all the five great European powers.

2. That the French troops at Rome and the French army of occupation should be withdrawn from Italy.

3. That Venetia be left to Austria.

4. That the Central Italian States be allowed again to express desires by popular vote or otherwise.

Lord John Russell announced that the French Government had agreed to the first three propositions, but that no official reply had yet been received from Austria.

Lord John, however, expressed his conviction that an amicable settlement of the complicated question would probably be arrived at at an early day.

The Emperor of Austria had condescended to receive the numerously signed petitions of the Hungarians for a reform in the oppressive laws relative to Protestants in Hungary, and had indistinctly promised satisfaction.

The Pope had resolved to excommunicate King Victor Emmanuel, and was about to carry the decision into effect. The greatest activity prevails in all departments of the service.

Large reinforcements are to be sent to Venetia and into Hungary to prevent the threatened outbreaks in those sections.

Failures in London.—The house of J. H. Colborn, extensively engaged in the India trade, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at £50,000.

Six Days Later from California—Arrival of the Overland Mail.—St. Louis, February 25. The overland California mail, with advices from the Pacific coast to the 3d inst., has arrived at Mallory's station, the present terminus of the San Francisco telegraph line, bringing six days later.

The general business of San Francisco since the last advices has somewhat improved, and the demand for articles of various descriptions has also slightly increased.

The extensive hardware establishment owned by Messrs. Bentely & Co., in San Francisco, is reported as having failed. The amount of their liabilities is not mentioned.

The principal portion of the town called Forbestown, situated in Butler county, was consumed by fire. The loss of the property is estimated at $20,000.

The overland mails of January 9th and 12th had not arrived at San Francisco.

There are mines now opening which promise to supply the same out of quarter of a million dollars daily for the closing of the New Almaden mines.

There are two tons of silver are now on the way to San Francisco from Santa Cruz county.

One-fourth of the Washoe mine, situated in the Carson Valley, has been sold for eighty seven thousand dollars.

Rich diggings of coarse gold have been discovered on the Quesne river in British Columbia.

Washington, February 25.—In the Senate yesterday Mr Benj Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, introduced a bill responsive to the petition presented by Mr. Butterfield, proposing for the transportation of the mails between the United States and the ports of Mexico by some regular route.

Mr James R. Doolittle assumed the floor and spoke to some length on the resolution offered by Mr. Brown in relation to slavery in the Territories.

Baton Rouge, February 25.—In the House of Representatives to day, Mr Beggs introduced a bill to repeal the law requiring the salaries of officers or employes of the city of New Orleans. Also a bill to regulate the time of the payment of licenses in the city of New Orleans.

Passengers by the Wrecked Steamship Hang in the Balance—Further Particulars of the Disaster—Three Hundred and Sixty Lives Lost.—Halifax, February 25.—A dispatch from Cape Sable announces that portions of the wreck and cargo of the ship Lord Hungerford have been found ashore, and that the clearance papers of the Hungarian have been found, which show that she had 360 passengers on board, most of whom were emigrant passengers. No names have yet been forwarded.

New York, February 25.—Mitchell's *London Steam Shipping Journal*, of the 18th inst., received with the European mails states that the steamship Hungarian, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th, had 70 passengers. This, however, may have reference merely to the number of first and second class cabin passengers.

The steamship Kangaroo, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, sailed from this port to day for Liverpool via Queenstown, taking out $100,000 in specie on freight.

The latest New Orleans mails taken out for Europe by the Kangaroo never closed at the 28th inst. and the latest telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans taken out were those forwarded on the 24th.

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The Precious Metals.

Our country is the largest producer of gold in the world. From the earliest history of the United States up to the year 1848, the total product of gold in this country was but a fraction over fifteen millions, and this was spread over a period of seventy years. Since 1849 there has been produced in the United States over five hundred million dollars worth of gold. We are now producing (says the *Journal of Commerce*) gold and silver, within the territorial limits of the United States, at the rate of over sixty millions per annum. The movement of the precious metals throughout the United States for the last fiscal year may be set down something as follows:

Estimated stock in the United States 1st July, 1858.....$300,000,000
Production in the year 1858—79.....60,000,000
Imports from foreign ports.....7,434,000

Supply for the year.....$367,434,000
Exports for the year 1858—59.....82,987,200

Stock 1st July, 1859.....$284,447,800

The Secretary of the Treasury, under date of December, 1857, estimated the probable supply of specie in the United States in 1849, when gold first began to flow in from the California mines, at $120,000,000, and at the date of that estimate, after a coinage of $300,000,000 of gold, the Secretary estimates the total specie at $260,000,000. The circumstances of treasure from California in 1857 were $17,640,000, but this is probably below the actual production of that coast. The total production of gold throughout the world in 1856 was estimated at $127,; 363,000, and of silver $43,983,000, divided as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.	Bullion.
America	$27,116,536	$9,230,381,518	$19,151,174
Europe	23,260,616	5,054,439	31,978,855
Asia	19,193,340	5,414,976	23,980,256
Africa	3,000,000		3,000,000
Australia	102,067,144		102,067,144
Total	$227,263,057	$43,983,381	$281,247,308

The production has probably increased about 10 per cent. since that date. Of the total exports of the previous twelve months, the value of $33,359,960 was in bullion which did not bear even the semblance of a metallic currency. The total amount of coin in the several banks of the United States was given at $45,879,000 on the first of January, 1859, and between the years 1854 and 1857 it ranged from fifty three to fifty nine millions. On January 1st, 1858, it went up to seventy four millions, and in 1859 to the extraordinary sum of one hundred and forty four millions. On the 1st of January, 1860, it was a fraction below ninety millions; not because there was less specie in the country, but from causes well understood as following the previous financial revulsion. Certainly, if the bank statement is to be taken as an index of the coin in the country, there must have been an increase of thirty millions since 1857, for the bank statement that year showed only $56,349,838 in specie.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Total Eclipse of the Sun July 18, 1860.

The total eclipse of the Sun which will occur on the 18th July next is regarded by astronomers as the most important which will be witnessed during the present century. It will be visible as a partial eclipse throughout the United States, but will be total only in a small part of Oregon and Washington Territories. The central line of the Moon's shadow will strike the coast fifteen miles north of the mouth of Columbia river (lat 46 deg 25 min. N.) soon after sunrise, and the breadth of the shadow there will be eighty miles. Moving thence in a north-east direction it will pass near to Olympia across the southern extremity of Flathead Lake, and north of Lake Winnepeg, to York Factory, in latitude 57 deg. north, and on the north-west side of Hudson's Bay. At Fort York the breadth of the shadow will be one hundred and five miles. It will leave this continent at Cape Chidley, on Chidley's Island, the northernest point of Labrador, in latitude 20½ deg. north, and, bending first eastward and afterwards to the southward, after traversing the Atlantic ocean, it will reach Spain near to Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. The shadow will next pass over the entire surface drained by the waters of the river Ebro; nearly all of the Balearic islands; over Algeria, Africa, and the whole of Cape Colonie, pass to the south of Tripoli, and, finally, at 10 h 46 m A. M., clasps time Washington it will leave the earth at Mauowea, on the Red Sea. The end of the eclipse will be about an hour later.

At Astoria the duration of the total eclipse will be 1 m 58 s; at Cape Chidley 2 m 50 s, at Spain 2 m 30 s, and in Algeria 2 m 12 s. In observing the shadow, and when the whole of the direct light is cut off from the observers, that pronounceness, sometimes rose-colored, sometimes black, and on other occasions resembling luminous clouds, is conspicuous in appendages apparently to the sun. To determine their true character is an object of the most earnest interest in physical science, and at every appearance of a total eclipse the public should take long journeys for the purpose of placing themselves near the central line of the shadow, from whence only are the phenomena visible. At the last total eclipse visible on the continent one astronomer went from France to the northern part of Brazil, a second from this country under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, and a third went from Cuba to the north part of Peru, and a third went from Chile, also to Peru. The two former were successful; the last encountered a cloudy morning.

But apart from the study of the solar physics for which the next eclipse, in comparison with that just referred to, will be favorable in the proportion of 3 to 1, in range entirely across the resident and a part of Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic ocean, the next eclipse has been carefully determined, affords an opportunity to fix the geographical position of both the east and west coasts of North America with a precision which will not again occur during very many years.

It is known that the Astronomer Royal of England will go to Santander, and other parties are now preparing him Hather, to occupy stations at Portugalete, Bilbao, Pampelona, &c. The Bavarian Astronomer proposes to place himself near the mouth of the Ebro, on the Mediterranean, and the French will occupy places on the Balearic islands, and Bugia, in Algeria; so that there will be near a hundred European observers stretched along the centre of the shadow in Europe and Africa, and in a favorable sample for gathering a host of physical results as well as of corresponding data for our geographical question.

We hear nothing of preparations by American astronomers, but, having ample evidence of their enterprise and self sacrifice on other occasions, we must attribute their silence to the difficulty they foresee of obtaining transport at the proper time. Cannot this be obtained for the nation in addition to the strictly scientific subject matter, our country has a direct practical interest in the occasion, for the thousands of ships that frequent our coasts are immediately benefited by every approximation to accurate knowledge of the longitude. So curiously is the ever present to the mind of the distinguished superintendent of the Coast Survey that he spares no efforts which may add to the security of our commerce, and we doubt not a Coast Survey party will be instructed to make the necessary observations in Oregon. There his co-operation must cease; for Cape Chidley is beyond our territorial limits, and without special authority, we presume, he would not send a party to Labrador. But Congress, or the Navy Department, or our merchants whose fishing vessels frequent that coast, furnish the means to charter a vessel for the conveyance of observers!

Mechanics' Institute, FEBRUARY 24, 1860.

At a large meeting of the subscribers to the "Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana," held at the Mechanics' Institute buildings, on the evening of the 24th February, Col. I. G. Seymour was called to the Chair, and C. H. Slocomb appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting of stockholders being to perfect the organization of the Association by the adoption of a charter, the prescribed sum of sixty-six thousand two hundred dollars having been subscribed as a preliminary requisition, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to submit the project of a charter for the consideration of the meeting.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. G. W. Race, J. O. Nixon, C. H. Slocomb, M. O. H. Norton, I. N. Marks, R. Easterbrook and Luther Hoines.

The committee having retired for deliberation, returned after a short interval and reported the draft of a charter, which, after having been duly considered and discussed, section by section, on motion it was

Resolved, That the act of incorporation submitted by the committee be adopted as the charter of this Association, and that the aforementioned committee be commissioned to take the necessary steps to obtain the passage of the same by the Legislature now in session.

The following named stockholders were nominated and elected by the meeting as Directors, to serve until the 12th of May, 1861:

Messrs. I. G. Seymour, C. Pottoff, C. H. Slocomb, G. W. Race, J. O. Nixon Luther Hoines, Chas. Friele, H. F. Sauvy, Lafayette Alger, Thos. H. Blake, H. W. Hiser, L. H. Pilié, D. H. Forker, John Pemberton, F. W. Tillon, I. N. Marks, T. O. Moore, E. E. Kittredge, P. A. Rost, J. H. Overton and F. Hardesty.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

I. G. SEYMOUR, Chairman.
C. H. SLOCOMB, Secretary.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—At the Varieties—"The Sleeps to Conquer," and "Book III, Chapter I."

At the St. Charles—The Ravels—"Magic Pills" and dancing.

At the Amphitheatre—The Marsh Children—"The Drunkard" and "The Rough Diamond."

At the Opera—"Robert le Diable."

At the Orleans—"Vent du Soir, ou l'Heritiè Fantin," "Le Caporal et la Payse," "Tabreze, ou l'Orphelin de Genève," ballet.

At Vanneck's Museum—Immense collection of curiosities.

At Armory Hall—The Bonyan Tableaux.

Base Ball.—There was a pleasant and lively game of base ball played yesterday on the Dauphine street ground by the members of the Southern Club. It was closely contested, as the following score shows:

RICHE'S SIDE.		RYAN'S SIDE.	
Simms	2	Rouse	2
Bonnecaze	2	Ryan	4
Hackett	2	Hardy	1
Bowman	3	Lewis	2
Fitzpatrick	3	Strondback	3
Cawley	4	Reed	4
Riche	2	Gay	2
Warren	2	Watkins	1
Pulling	2	Rumley	2
	20		21

Continued Incendiarism.—It is almost impossible to conjecture the cause of such persistent efforts as are being and have been made to fire the various cotton presses, with their valuable contents. The two last instances of this kind that we have heard of came each very near proving disastrous. On Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, fifteen bales of cotton on the basement floor of Richard street, opposite the Tyler press, were fired and consequently damaged, although the flames were noticed and extinguished very quickly. On Saturday noon fire was set to a quantity of loose cotton in the rope and yard sweepings left of the Orleans Press, which, but for the prompt arrival and energetic work of several neighboring engines, would have led to the total destruction of the yard and surrounding property, perhaps. The cotton press proprietors are kept in a constant state of watchfulness and excitement, and we hear that large forces of watchmen are kept employed night and day at every press.

Fatally Shot.—A Spaniard, named Trinity Garcia, was shot at half past 7 o'clock last evening by an elderly man, named John Caffee, in a low den of prostitution on Perdido street, between Franklin and Liberty streets, frequented by the most degraded of both sexes and where both blacks and whites are said to mix. It appears that these two men entertained some jealousy toward each other in regard to a negro woman who lived in this house, and when they accidentally met last evening Garcia hooted contemptuously toward Caffee, and even insulted the negro woman. "Do you receive niggers here?" at which Caffee drew a five-barreled pepperbox pistol and fired at Garcia, the ball entering between the six mouth and twelfth ribs and inflicting a wound that is in all probability fatal. Garcia was sent to the Charity Hospital, and Caffee was arrested and locked up in the First District police station by Corporal Wilson, who also took in charge an old free colored woman as a witness, who, however, says she does not know anything of the affair further than hearing the shot fired in the next room to that in which she was.

The California Bull Game.—Mr W. J. Bush was at Mississippi on Saturday, waiting to take the mail boat for Mobile to get to his home in Alabama. He was full in with two sharpers, one of whom of course wanted to bet on a little ball arrangement which seemed perfectly safe, but unfortunately he had nothing but a check on the Bank of Louisiana for $1,000, for which he did not intended to have got cashed that day, but only reached the bank after three o'clock. He offered this as security to Bush for the loan of $200, which left the Alabamian with one dollar and a half in his pocket. Bush was probably, of course, and would have been very bad six, if some gentleman at Millenburg had not subscribed to pay his passage over. How many centuries are there left who do not read the papers!

Almost a Scalping Operation.—At 9 o'clock last night a man was promenading Chartres street in all the glorious consequences of a new black silk hat with his name stamped in the lining, when on the corner of St. Louis street a considerably pilferer coolly walked up behind him, and quietly lifting off his beaver, rushed down St. Louis street toward the levee with his prize. The native victim, rendered almost frantic by his loss started in full pursuit, and when the alarm of "stop thief" was given, it was extremely difficult to make the Lazy Stone or Thursday evening shoulder-hitch of the Lazy Stone of forty years ago. The bright cheeks were there, the girlish figure, the musical voice, but the old assurance, the perfect self-poise, the rapid, confident, almighty saunter were all wanting. She did not seem less earnest, but less assured. She told her old story of woman's legal disability and wrongs, but not in the old demanding and defiant tones. The fire was not in her, but smoldered in the woman's voice, and what once was pert now was in pathos. What it has lost in vigor it has gained in tenderness. Those who listened to Lucy Stone Blackwell, and to her sister-in-law, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, before their marriage, cannot fail to observe the great change which has come over the public manner of these two women that event. Antoinette has still adhere to their pet idea of an oratorical mission, and occasionally leave their homes and their babies to talk on a public platform; they do so in the same way that they would wash a woman's dishes, and with the same sense of duty. The brothers Blackwell mar ried these ladies with a full knowledge of their strong-minded tendencies. Was it in order to undertake the punishing task of taming them, as did the husband of Shakspeare's Shrew. Antoinette Blackwell has a noble nature, and as burdened is it with the sorrows of humanity and with a sense of duty to it, that her voice seems broken, and her words come low and slow. While on Thursday evening here stood Lucy, talking to be sure, yet blushing and trembling as she never did in that little, ridiculous, unpretentious Bloomer this she used to wear.

A Parisian letter-writer thus describes Louis Napoleon on one of the spacious avenues of that imperial city:

Driving a pair of splendid bays, attached to a bon wagon, with the cumin brown bands, and handling them as though he were accustomed to it, without any outriders, equeries or guards, the Emperor Napoleon came along the avenue. He was dressed with a black overcoat, and a hat which was of a fashion of its own. The points of his moustache look particularly sharp, and his "imperial" as though it had just come from the barber's. It required a steady hand and a quick eye to guide those dashing horses through the immense throng of vehicles of every description whichfilled the avenue, particularly as the driver, while keeping one eye upon the steeds, was obliged with the other to acknowledge the salutations which he received on every side, and he kept up a continual bowing. I consider myself a tolerably good democrat, but I took my hat entirely from my head as he passed. A great man is he: he has been successful, and can, as pseudo philosophers may about it, success is the true measure of great men, after all. The Emperor gives, as yet, no signs of age, he will be fifty-two on the 20th of April next,) but looks as fresh and young, I think, as when I saw him five years ago, before he had the whole weight of Europe on his shoulders, and the Pope "down on him."

POLITICAL MEETING IN NEW YORK.—A dispatch dated New York, February 21, says: "A grand mass meeting of those in favor of upholding the Union, Constitution and laws of the country, and of securing the rights of the slave States inviolate, restraining all attempts to interfere with their respective institutions and protect, opposed to all sectional parties and in favor of electing men to office who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders, was held at the Cooper Institute this evening. Able and eloquent addresses were made by the Hon. J. H. Harris, of Maryland, Hon. Geo. Briggs, of New York, J. W. Girard, Esq., and others. Gen Winfield Scott, who appeared on the speaker's stand, was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause."

DRIED FRUIT—300 barrels and sacks Apples and Peaches, landing and in store for sale by CUCULLU & JULIAN, 36 (late 14) Poydras street.
feb1

FATHUM—200 barrels R. L. Rye, extra brands, for sale by BORMIO & BRO., 84 Gravier st.
feb11

Sales of Agency of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.
FEBRUARY 27, 1860.
I AM directed by J. Edgar Thompson, President, to offer for sale in this market Twenty Thousand Shares of Stock in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Parties desirous of purchasing can be accommodated by applying to me, at 64 Common street.
H. S. FULKERSON, Agent.
feb24

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO WOMAN, good washer and ironer, between the ages of 20 and 35. She must be fully acquainted. Apply at No. 112 Perdidoms street. feb24-5

Wanted,
A GENTLEMAN to teach Music on Piano and Guitar, and who can also teach Mathematics or Languages. Good references required. Apply at Music Store of P. MARTEL & CO., 36 Camp street. feb24

$50 Reward.
RAN away on the 13th of January, the slave boy FREDERICK, aged about twenty-three years, black color, about five feet eight inches high; speaks French and English, has an upper front tooth missing, had on nothing but pants and a black frock coat and a blue cloth cap. Twenty five dollars will be paid for the arrest and delivery of said slave at the Parish Jail, and twenty-five dollars more will be paid upon the conviction of the person or persons harboring him.
feb24 First District Court of New Orleans.

NOTICE.
BY the death of Mr. V. GALLOCQ, the partnership existing in the firm of GALLOCQ & LANGSDORFF & PASCAL is dissolved from the 19th of February, 1860. Mr. G. PASCAL alone will attend to the liquidation.
GALLOCQ & PASCAL, in liquidation.
GUEYROZE & LANGSDORFF.
New Orleans, February 25, 1860.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership in commission under the firm of G. PASCAL, from the 20th of February, 1860, and will carry on the same business as heretofore at the old stand, 64 Gravier street.
G. PASCAL.
feb25-3t* GUEYROZE & LANGSDORFF.
New Orleans, February 25, 1860.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

IN LIQUIDATION.
THOS. Sailentine, wishing to retire from business, will sell at retail, at prices to suit the times, his entire stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, by wholesale and retail, at No. 7 Old Levee street, near Canal, in front of the New Customhouse.
The stock is new and well assorted, and is newly invoiced, and consists of a well assorted stock of heavy and shelf goods of all descriptions. Grocers and merchants will do well to call and examine the stock. Terms very liberal.
feb22 Im dlw

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE firm of DEARE & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Black, Pitts & Gardner Smith, to settle up the affairs of the late firm of DEARE & SMITH, notary public.
GARDNER SMITH.
New Orleans, February 25th, 1860.

Copartnership Notice.
THE undersigned, active partners of the late firm, will continue the business at the old stand, No. 15 Bienville street, under the name and style of C. PITTS & GARDNER SMITH, Auction, Commission and Brokerage in Sugars, under the name and style of C. PITTS & GARDNER SMITH, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same favor heretofore extended to the late firm of DEARE & SMITH.
C. PITTS.
GARDNER SMITH.
New Orleans, February 25th, 1860.

Copartnership Notice.
THE undersigned, active part