THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
C. F. WEISSE. S. HARBY.
E. DUVERGER. H. DUPUIS.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $5 00
In all cases the subscribers must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines in each language on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the line of their usual business, and to extent to one square every other day.

No. 3099 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. LXVII.—Whole No. 7004.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 19, 1853.

TO OUR ADVERTISING FRIENDS.

Advertisers are earnestly requested to send in their favors, if possible, in the course of the day. The late hours at which a large number of announcements are received, frequently preclude the possibility of their insertion, or compels us to delay the publication of our sheet.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

General Pierce appears to be proceeding leisurely towards Washington. The last accounts transmitted by the telegraph mentioned his arrival at Boston. He is probably by this time in New York, and next week may be expected at the seat of the Federal Government. His progress is more quiet and freer from the interruptions and importunities of clamorous place hunters than might have been anticipated. He owes this fortunate exemption to a display of firmness that augurs well for the maintenance of the President elect. It is no easy enterprise to resist with unshaken constancy the importunity of the dispenser of a hundred millions of official patronage, and the zeal that can serve itself to the hard task of convincing hordes of political mendicants, each armed with a formidable list of vouchers and recommendations, not only without a specific promise, but without even a hint of future favor, must possess something of granite in penetrability. This, from all that has transpired, then Pierce has done, and we cannot but accord favorably of his character from so marked an exhibition of inflexible resolve. We need true men at the head of the Government—men who comprehend their duties, and are determined to perform them—who can look with an unblenching spirit upon the swaying and surging throng of noisy partisans, and can disregard alike, if needs be, their adulations and curses. The turbulence of faction calls for rebuke, and the present offers an auspicious period for the inculcation of a long deserved lesson. If General Pierce desires to be regarded as the President of the American people, and not of a party, he will embrace the very outset of his career to prove himself such. A timely demonstration of gentle independence will not only silence the importunate, and assure himself from ceaseless molestation, but will elicit in his behalf the hopeful confidence of the whole nation.

The firmness of FRANKLIN PIERCE is one, and not the least important evidence of a statesman like character. But he has furnished proof of another quality even more essential to the real patriot. He is about to occupy—the ability to keep what he has won—a position of eminence, hitherto unattained and baffled in the attempt to solve the mystery of the future Cabinet. Every caterer of news, every gatherer of gossip, every political quid nunc in Washington and elsewhere, has been sharpening his vision and straining his optics in the eager expectation of discovering this unfathomable secret. Rumors the most baseless and absurd have been seized upon and converted with a plasticity truly promethean, into tangible creatures. Intentions the most opposite and contradictory, nominations the most outre and unconceivable have been boldly ascribed to Mr. Pierce, but after deaths as numerous as cats with ur's lives, and a period, the ease of speculators of authentic information, are compelled to acknowledge that their bright disjecta had has been mere leather and pruncla, and that they can no more discern the composition of the Cabinet, than is told the light of Heaven through a ten inch cabbage. In less than two weeks from the 4th March, a will be inaugurated, the cabinet and advisers will be announced; Thomas, then, PIERCE himself alone knows who they are—if the question be settled even in his mind, and that he it said, despite the clat at of the telegraph, thatsch endeavoring to grave a journal as the *National Intelligencer*.

Firmness and secrecy are precious endowments. Add to them ability, a profound sense of justice which impels to duty for its own sake, and an unprejudiced mind that can view opinion with equanimity, and can be both tolerant and magnanimous, and political humility itself might be resigned for a season to such an executive. But we are very far from asserting that this Pierce possesses these qualities. It is the great body of his supporters, equally with his adversaries, are almost completely ignorant of his mental structure, save that his sparse exhibitions of Congressional eloquence are probably above the average of those of his democratic compeers. Of the higher powers to which we have referred, comparatively nothing is known. The future alone will attest or disprove their existence. All that can be shown in the premises by the most zealous advocates of the President elect is, that he has started well—that he has impressed the public mind favorably, that his political opponents are disposed to judge him equitably, and to grant him fair opportunity and an open field. There is as little fiction looking on the part of the Whigs at the moment, as ever before heralded the advent of a new administration. The strife of party has greatly abated, few evince any inclination to make war upon Mr. PIERCE, because he was successful over GEN. SCOTT. He commands the power at a propitious moment for a vigorous healthful, honest and patriotic administration. Perhaps no President has ever assumed station under more agreeable auspices. What will be the phase of public feeling touching him and his conduct a year hence will depend very materially upon the fulfilment of the expectations which the course pursued by Mr. PIERCE has so far reasonably warranted.

Such quasi economic language, by a Whig journal, may create surprise. It can only do so among the thoughtless, and can displease none who rightly comprehend the principles of the Whig party. It is precisely because we are Whigs, that we have such phrases, in our government, any approximation to those cardinal principles of national policy which comprise the Whig creed. The Whig faith is catholic and comprehensive. It professes to cherish and uphold the dignity, the welfare, the prosperity and the honor of the country. It asks to expend, forecast and statesmanship, sobriety of judgment, firmness of purpose, and patriotic devotion to the interests of our national fabric, as the great motive powers that ought to propel the ship of State, maintain her well poised and balanced, and conduct her with speed and safety. Just in proportion as Gen. Pierce shall exhibit these requisites of an American President, shall the Whig press, regardless of the opinion of its wonted friends, bestow its meed of approbation. To us, it matters little whether a President be styled "Democratic" if he be while policy be imbued with the wholesome essence of Whig principles—we will not quarrel with names when the things themselves are right and proper. Let the Pierce dynasty be inaugurated and hailed Whig will cavil with him for giving office to his adherents. Let him fail in his duty, and though he retained more than half of his opponents in the places they now enjoy, every genuine Whig in the country should denounce him. This is the course we trust will be adopted by the Whig press, regardless of the party or the source from that of a wretched scramble for the spoils, and this is exactly what we mean.

GEN. HOWARD.—We are indebted to A. & E. EZEKIEL, No. 9 Exchange Place, for a copy of "Gen. Howard, or How to Win a Wife, a novelette by Minnie Grey, by the author of Stanford Hall. Minnie Grey, is a very fair novel, and "Gen. Howard" is no doubt equal to its predecessor.

THE INFANT DRUMMER.—This prodigy—only *four* years of age—will soon be among us. He was a very great favorite in Montgomery a few days ago. One of the papers says of him: "He is of such tender age that your sympathies are painfully excited when he is brought in and set upon a table, and a large, heavy drum is swung round his neck, and great drum sticks, quite as large as his arms, are placed in his hands. The little boy, however, plays with your tears the force of the baby genius holds up with enthusiasm and the whole frame is excited with his music. You even forget the tiny performer, in rapturous admiration of his performance. We never heard of saw his equal before. He is unrivalled. He surpassed the highest anticipations of his audience."

MRS. BOSTWICK.—This lady gives her first Concert on Monday evening at Armory Hall. Her rehearsal, yesterday, was attended by a number of the gentlemen of the press, and they all concur in the opinion that her voice is eminently rich, of great purity of intonation, marked compass and uncommon flexibility, and that her execution displays profound musical sensibility and the taste and method that result from thorough training. The artists who compose her troupe, possess considerable merit in their particular line. HERR APPY, is an accomplished violinist, SIGNOR SUSINI is the best flutist we ever heard, and little MISS OLIVER's performances on the "Concertina" evince a musical precocity that is fairly wonderful.

We have no doubt whatever that MRS. BOSTWICK's first appearance will suffice to assure her a brilliant reputation among the proverbially fastidious amateurs of our city.

☞ LADIES who wish to write an elegant and fashionable hand (and who do not) or have their daughters do so, are referred to the advertisement of DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, 184 Canal street, which is fixed up in the handsomest style for the reception of Ladies.

☞ The attention of city buyers is called to the sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., at No. 63 Bienville street. See advertisement.

VALUABLE SLAVES.—We are requested to call the attention of those in any concern, to a sale of valuable slaves of both sexes, which will take place this day at 12 o'clock, by J. Vignie, Auctioneer, at the St. Louis Exchange.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 11th, Mr. Seward presented a memorial, signed by Cornelius Vanderbilt and others, of New York, asking a repeal of the steamboat act of last session—and several other petitions of a life character.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the subject of the explanations to the ratification of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, made a long report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, As the opinion of the Committee, that the declaration on the part of the British government, and the reply thereto by the Secretary of State, as preliminary to the exchange of the ratification of the treaty concluded at Washington between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, on the 19th of April, 1850, imports nothing more than an admission on the part of the two governments, or their functionaries, at the time of such exchange, that nothing contained in the treaty is to be considered as affecting the title or existing rights of Great Britain to the English settlements in Honduras bay, and consequently, in the opinion of the Committee, no measures are necessary, on the part of the Senate, to be taken in reference to such declaration and reply.

The Committee report that the Islands in the Bay of Honduras belong to Guatemala, and being such, are Central American, and cannot be colonized by Great Britain without violating the treaty of 1850.

On motion of Mr. Cass, two thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, reported back House bill for the relief of the town of Bellevieu, in Iowa, and it was passed.

A bill for the relief of Albert G. Howell was passed.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill for the better management and safe conduct of American merchant vessels, and for maintaining discipline on board the same—referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Several petitions were presented in favor of the Homestead.

Mr. Mallory reported a bill for the relief of Maj. William Scott, late Navy Agent in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Miller gave notice that on to morrow he should ask to speak on the recognition of the independence of Liberia.

A bill for the relief of William Weeks, the bill for the relief of Maj. Woodward, and the bill authorizing changes in the location of land offices, were severally considered and passed.

The bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of the Texan creditors, was taken up.

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate, contending that the debts were an after property be longing to Texas, and with which the United States had no welfare to do.

The subject was postponed till next Wednesday, and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

In executive session, the nomination of Mr. Benson as Judge of the Supreme Court, was definitely postponed, yeas 26, nays 25.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the Nebraska territorial bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Seymour, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, obtained leave to introduce a bill abolishing reciprocity with the British Provinces, certain conditions, and moved that with the report it be printed, and that the bill be recommitted to prevent its going into effect. The motion of the bill be postponed to Thursday next.

Objections being made by Mr. Jones of Tennessee, to the latter motion, Mr. Seymour withdrew it.

Mr. Jones then moved that the bill and report be referred to the committee on the State of the Union, pending which

On motion of Mr. Houston of Alabama, the relative to the military appropriation bill should terminate in the committee in an hour and a half.

An ineffectual attempt was made to get the House into committee on the Private Calendar. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the discussion was resumed on the amendment before the committee, to transfer the supervision of the Armories of the United States from the military to the civil authorities.

The scene of the committee was taken upon an amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. Davis, of Mass., to appoint a commission of three persons to report upon the state of the public armories, which was negatived.

The original amendment was then put and carried—yeas 73, nays 69.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, being persuaded that the House had taken a position from which would be regretted, moved an additional section, providing that no change should be made, as contemplated by the amendment, without the sanction of the Provincial authorities of Maryland. The fact is, he said, that the officers whom it is proposed to displace are determined to shoot Lacy.

Mr Meade, of Va., suggested that the words Secretary of War should be omitted to which Mr. Evans assented.

Mr. Gorman, of Ind., opposed the amendment, which was negatived—yeas 60, nays 90.

Other amendments were offered and dispos ed of, and finally the bill, which was adopted in full aside, and ordered to be reported to the House.

The House resumed, and the bill with amendments were reported by the chairman, one of which was that the Secretary of War ascertain the expediency of manufacturing arms of the U. S. by contract.

Mr. Walsh presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Baltimore, praying that the third section of the act of 1849, be so altered that Congress, 1852-3, bring an act to establish certain post roads, &c., may be repealed or modified, which was referred to the committee on post offices and post roads. The House then adjourned.

Affairs at Washington.

We clip the following from the interesting Washington correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

The principal subjects now before the Senate are the Ratifications of General Cass, the Tehuantepec Resolutions, the Nebraska Bill, and the Texas Debt Bill. I do not think that General Cass' resolutions have gained favor since Mr. Clemens speech against them—they are too tardy to come to a vote, and there are yet to consume a considerable share of the time of the Senate. Mr. Douglass is to speak next upon them, and his remarks will be looked to as affording some indications of the political track which he and his friends are hereafter to take. It has been surmised that he has, of late, become more conservative than formerly.

As to the great bills above mentioned, they are to be discussed, not passed. Mr. Butler is to speak upon the Texas Debt, and their discussion—for a fair fight upon them—but would vote against both.

Mr Pierce opened, yesterday, the argument in support of the Bill to pay the principal of the debt of the State of Texas, that is, the class of Texas bonds which were based on a pledge of the revenues of the State, to the payment of certain imports, and which were, by a provision in the Texas boundary bill, to be paid out of the five millions received in the Treasury for that purpose.

The United States under that bill gave Texas ten millions as an equivalent for her relinquishment of her claim to a portion of the boundary. Two of it were to pay the bonds based on receipts of customs, upon the issue of a release by the creditors of Texas, of all claim upon the United States, it is argued, was an admission that the United States were, in some way, responsible for the payment of that class of Texas bonds.

The amount of these bonds is about $8,500,000. The Government of Texas has sealed these bonds nevertheless, the amount of the consideration she had received for them—i. e. at from 30 to 50 per cent—and has tendered payment accordingly for them. This is she was, at the time, informed by the creditor holders, who now think that the United States will pay the whole. The bond-holders now refuse the offer of Texas, and demand payment in full from the Government.

The bill under consideration proposes to issue to these per cent. stocks for the whole amount above disputed, and the entire face of the bonds. This stock is to run for twenty years, and is purchasable by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at a rate not exceeding, perhaps, eighty five.

The scheme was pointedly resisted by Mr. Hunter, in his speech to-day, who showed that the holders of the Texas bonds had no possible claim, in equity or justice, upon the United States. Mr Butler will also speak against the bill.

The Pacific Railroad Bill is losing ground very fast. It is perceived by all that the enterprise is too vast to be commenced without further and more mature consideration. If Congress can not undertake any common improvement of a river or a harbor, or any small public work, without a survey and estimate, how can they undertake with a survey and estimate for a railroad through a desert country for thousands of miles? The bill providing for a reconnoissance of routes may pass.

The President has communicated to Congress the report of Lieutenant Herndon's exploration of the Amazon, which is said to be a work of high interest.

Cuba, it is perhaps not to be finally arranged till the arrival of General Pierce, probable, the minor gathers strength that General Cushing and Colonel Clemens are to be in it. But Colonel Clemens, in reply to constituents on the subject, says he would take the appointment, if tendered to him. But he has not been offered yet.

☞ A ship builder at East Boston, is constructing a monster clipper ship for the Calcutta trade. She is three hundred and thirty feet long on deck, fifty two feet beam, thirty feet deep, with three decks, and *four thousand tons burthen*, custom house measurement. She is to be called *Young America*, and will be worth $300,000. She will be the largest vessel that has floated since Noah's Ark. The *Young America* will carry between five and six thousand tons of freight. There are also being built at the same yard two clipper ships.

RESULT OF CHEAP FARES.—It is stated that since the reduction of fare to Albany on the Harlem road, the receipts for through business have increased 50 per cent. This is another practical demonstration of what has been so often asserted and proven, that low fares almost invariably bring an increase of revenue. Many railroad companies now charging exorbitant rates, and doing little more than paying current expenses, we have no doubt would be astonished themselves at the increase of their receipts, were they to evince a little more of the spirit of the age, and reduce their fare just one half.

OFFICIAL.

Appointment by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

George P. Comstock, of New York, to be Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, in the place of John C. Clark, deceased.

Appointment by the President.

Virginius P. Chapin, of Virginia, to be Commercial Agent of the United States at the Navigators' Islands, in the place of John C. Will liams, resigned.

Things in New York.

A new steamship company is being formed, for the California trade, to be called the New York and California Steamship Company. The capital is $1,500,000, in shares of $1000 each.

A young man named Wirt Lombard was arrested on Wednesday night week, on a warrant issued by the authorities of Chicago, Illinois, wherein he stands charged with getting up a fraudulent operation called the "Combination Company," or health association, purporting to have a capital of $50,000. A large number of persons, who paid the concern from $2 to $20 per week, it is alleged, have been cheated.

The real estate mania increases rather than subsides. Since the 7th instant, property worth nearly half a million of dollars has changed hands. Nearly all of it is located in the upper part of the city.

A story is afloat to the effect that a special messenger went out on the steamship Africa, commissioned to seek an interview with the Prince de Joinville, in the hope of throwing some additional light as to the lineage and identity of the Rev Mr. Williams, the newly discovered "Bourbon."

The Board of Assistant Aldermen have appointed a committee of five to receive General Pierce.

A German Association in the city have purchased twenty acres near Astoria, where they purpose forming a colony.

The bark Peytona sailed for Australia on Wednesday, the 9th, with a full cargo and a large number of passengers.

Ground has been broken in the Bowery, between Grand and Hester streets, for the Second Avenue Railroad, which is to extend from Peck slip to Harlem.

The United States and Pacific Steamship Companies have made arrangements to run a weekly line of steamships between New York and San Francisco. When the John L. Stephens, belonging to the Pacific Company, now on her voyage around the Horn, shall reach Panama, and when the new steamer belonging to the United States Mail Company, now taking in her machinery, shall be in readiness, (say by the first of April,) these companies will have twenty five ships in the service.

Mr. Wm. Hamlin, son of the late Thos. Hamlin, made his debut at the Bowery Theatre on Tuesday, the 8th, before a crowded house.

Duke Paul William, Prince of Wurtemburg, has sailed from New York for the Australia gold diggings.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Mrs M M'Cord, a lady the lady who is to make her debut at the Walnut Street Theatre, as John in Knowles play of the Hunchback. It is said she possesses the indispensable requisite necessary to become eminent among the luminaries of the stage—a commanding figure, prominent, handsome and very expressive feature, and an unusually powerful church musical voice.

Gen. Pierce has written a letter to Mayor Gilpin, declining a public reception by the city, and stating that he has determined to decline all public receptions on his route to Washington.

John Boyd, one of the Marshal's police, was arrested on Thursday week, charged with being drunk, attempting to shoot several little children with a pistol, and with assaulting Mr. T. Lecompte.

Jerome Fockert has been committed to answer the charge of murdering Jos. Rink.

Wm. H. Crump, Esq., the assistant editor of the Inquirer, is spoken of as the successor to the late Richard Peter, Esq. Bremen Consul.

The annual commencement of the Central High School took place on Thursday. Harlan Ingram, Esq., delivered the valedictory address. There were 46 graduates. The whole number of students is 514.

THE GOLD MANIA.

We have not to where, says the *National Intelligencer*, so striking, we might say revolting, pictures as are presented in the extracts of the awful scenes exhibited at the gold diggings by the furious strife of men for the precious ore. The pen had witnessed nothing like this, when he spoke of the *auri sacra fames*. The extracts from letters published in the Louisville Courier, which that paper states were from respectable people who had emigrated from that quarter of Scotland to Australia. The journal vouches for the authenticity of the data in its. The following is from a letter dated Melbourne, 3 September 6.

"It would be utterly impossible to give you any idea of the state of things in Melbourne now. It is such as the world never saw before, and perhaps never will again. With thousands arriving every day from England, California and America, &c, we have still the same number of houses in Melbourne that we had when the population was only 4,000, before the gold discovery. You may think what it must be now. A complete wilderness of tents has sprung up all round the city, in which all the most hardened villains in the colony have their abode, and through which it is not safe to walk in broad day light. The whole interior of the country is completely overrun with bands of bushrangers, mounted, armed, and thoroughly organized. The murders and cruelties they practise on their victims are fearful. They perform their exploits quite in the face of day. One gold bandit, however they some times get caught.

A party of them, while prowling about the main overland road from Mount Alexander to Adelaide, in South Australia, stopped to rest and refresh themselves at a shepherd's hut, and there openly stated that they were lying in wait for a party of diggers who were returning with a large quantity of gold. Nothing more was seen of them for two days, when two of them returned, one on a legally burnt all over his body that he died in a few hours, the other one also died from the effect of a gun shot wound. The other three of the party were missing. A few days after, the burnt remains of several men were found a short distance on the road, and it ultimately turned out that the party they intended to have robbed had avenged themselves, and taken a fearful revenge by burning them to death.

The men were all old convicts. Is not this a practical illustration of the evils inflicted on these colonies, by the convict transportation system? But, "there's a good time coming," and it will be continued, why, the sooner the colonies are independent, the better. They are already ripe for it. I have no hesitation in saying that the gold digging have hastened the approach of that event by fifty years. It is not to be supposed that a country which can export twenty millions sterling per annum in gold dust, will long submit to be made the sink hole of England. However, it is no use talking more about that subject. I am writing this in my office, which is incredibly uproarious being a very high room, and having a view of about twenty miles down the Port Philip Bay, so that I can see every ship and steamer that comes in, and as I have a full view of the telegraph station, I can tell at a glance what part of the world they are from. Whilst I am writing there are three large ships coming in from London, two from Liverpool, one from Bristol, one from the Cape of Good Hope, one from New York, two from San Francisco, and a fleet of traders between here and the neighboring colonies—all crowded with passengers for the gold diggings. They will give you some idea of the rate at which our population is increasing, and this is only the commencement of it. This is not only my opinion of the state of things, it is that of every sober, reflecting man in the colony, from the Governor downwards. Every day flour is rising by jumps of 2/5 per ton at a time. It is now £35 a ton; to morrow, in all probability, it will be £40. Our only hope is in American, from our friends, the Yankees. Any one shipping flour here now would make a monster fortune. Of our own growth there will be little or none this year. In addition to this, our coal condition is fearful, only fancy half the steamers running into the ships and cold offices in broad daylight, shooting at the owner, and making clear off with the spoil! As for stirring out after dark, it is madness."

THE ERICSSON AIR SHIP.—The New York *Courier* of the 11th says:

This noble ship goes to sea next week, and after remaining about a month, in her engines a trial, will repair to Norfolk. The ship itself is equal to any specimen of Naval architecture which this city has ever turned out, and good judges say, that she is the strongest ship ever built in our port. And this is the opinion of her commander, Captain Lowber, who is an experienced Packet Master.

We look upon the question in regard to Caloric being a new motive power, as definitively settled; but there are those who still doubt, and they will be astonished at the result, when it is ascertained that the Ericsson's safe arrival at Norfolk, and learn what speed she has accomplished.

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, February 11, 1853.

Samuel Blatchford, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 63. H. Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. P. Cooper. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Davies for the plaintiff in error.

No. 64. Passaic and Hackensac Bridges vs. The State of New Jersey. This case, from the Court of appeals of New Jersey, was dismissed with costs, pursuant to the 39th rule of Court.

Nos. 65 & 4. Sheppard et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. P. S. Graves. These causes were submitted on the record and printed argument of Mr V. E. Howard for the plaintiffs in error, and by Messrs. Davidge and Johnson for the defendant in error.

No. 67. S. Marsh et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. E. Brooks et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Butler for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. Geyer for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until Monday 11 o'clock A. M.

PRESENTS TO GEN. PIERCE.—The Boston friends of Gen. Pierce, not content with presenting him with a splendid carriage and a fine pair of horses, have, it is said, ordered a beautiful inauguration suit for him, which was finished on Thursday. It consists of six garments, as follows:

1. A fine black dress coat, made from the same cloth which took the premium at the last world's Fair in London. Coat superbly lined with satin decbene, sleeve linings also of satin.
2. Undress waistcoat of plain black silk; back of satin decbene, and lined throughout with white satin.
3. Full dress vest of plain white silk; back and linings of white satin. On the satin lining of the right side are thirty-one stars; representing the States of the Union, forming a circle wrought in silver. Within this circle of stars is the Anchor of Hope, worked in gold. Outside of all is an endless circle. Translated, it reads as follows: "In the Union of the States is our only hope. God watches over the republic—eternal be its duration!" On the opposite white satin lining is wrought a chaplet of bay leaves tied at the bottom with a golden knot, capable of which is another circle of gold.
4. Pair of pants, black doeskin, of the finest material that can be procured.
5. Undress pants of plain black, silk and wool mixture.
6. Overcoat of plain black, midnight hued, and made in the form of a surtout.

The embroidery is being executed by a lady of Boston. It is intended that the suit shall be the finest specimen ever manufactured in America.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, &c.—The President has nominated John Randolph Clay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, and Theo. Fay, Charge to the Swiss Confederation.

The Senate to-day, postponed the nomination of Mr. Badger till the 4th of March, by a vote of 26 to 25—Mr. Clemens being absent.

Mr. Doty, of Wisconsin, is about to introduce a bill appropriating $500,000 for the construction of an air line post route railroad from Washinton via Baltimore and Philadelphia, to New York. By referring the subject to the committee on post offices and post roads, he hopes to get it before the House. If the committee should not report he will move it as an amendment to the post route bill.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

THE BALTIMORE STRIKE.—The announcement of the strike among the machinists and foundries of Baltimore was received with considerable surprise by the operatives here, as they had not heard that any such movement was on foot. There has been no similar movement here yet, but as wages are pretty much the same as an in Baltimore, it is probable that a response will be given to it here in a day or two.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—LOSS $100,000.—A destructive fire occurred at Bardstown, Illinois, this morning, by which the entire range of buildings, known as Billing's Block, was demolished, with their contents. The loss is estimated at $100,000, the most of which was, however, covered by insurance. The principal sufferers are Billings & Brothers, D Kreigh & Co., E R Saunders, Nathe McClure & Co., R E Haney, S Vanelstine, Mr Fitzpatrick and Henry Foster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10.

RHODE ISLAND FREE SOIL NOMINATIONS.—The Free Soil Convention, held here to-day, nominated Edward Harris, of Cumberland, for Governor, Stephen Harris, of Westerly, for Lieutenant Governor, and John H. Willard for Congress. The nomination of the other representatives were left to the Central Committee.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—Advices from Port au Prince to the 12th January represent that the sickness there was unabated, and that the shipping was suffering severely—seven to eight deaths announced daily. It was also very sickly on shore.

Coffee scarce and coming in slowly.

READING, Pa., Feb. 10.

DEATH OF MAYOR GETZ.—Mayor Geo Getz, Mayor of this city, expired at 7 o'clock this morning at his residence. Mayor Getz served with distinction in the last war with Great Britain. His loss will be deeply felt.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

ELECTION.—Joseph Clark, convicted of the murder of police officer Gallagher, was on Friday sentenced by Judge Sullivan, who was also to have been hung, has been sent to the penitentiary for life.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.

N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The next Fair of the State Agricultural Society is to take place at Saratoga Springs.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 11.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. MEAGHER.—Gen F Meagher arrived here to day for the purpose of lecturing tonight. He was received with great enthusiasm.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 10.

MAYOR OF ROCHESTER.—The City Reform Convention to day nominated Ira Bellows for Mayor.

TRENTON, N J, Feb. 11.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.—John W. Thompson, Democrat, was elected to-day, in place of Com. Stockton, by a vote of 42 to 27—Mr. Stockton having withdrawn. Mr. Thompson is the brother-in-law of Com. Stockton.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce of Kossuth:

"It has been stated this gentleman, previous to leaving the United States, signed a contract to head a hostile expedition from New York, against Austria, in the event of a peace. Whether this be true or not, we have the most indubitable evidence that he did sign a contract with an agent or factor, of an Attorney, for the purchase of twenty six hundred thousand ball cartridges, several pieces of ordnance, and other munitions of war, to be delivered at a port in the Mediterranean, for his use. We believe, however, left matters in a rather confused state, and we believe the contract was not executed. Should the report, which we have said to be in contemplation, it would be well for our public authorities to remember these facts."

☞ The Uncle Tom excitement in Paris appears to have just begun. Musard has composed a Schottisch called Uncle Tom. Marx has published a quadrille, also called Uncle Tom, and M. Michelet announces a "Pensée Fugitive," entitled Eva; lugubrious as now called "Uncle Tom ready," and a new play, founded on the story, has been produced at the Ambigu. Uncle Tom is a secondary character. He does not die in the piece, but gets off with a hasting do. The chief interest is centered in Eliza—The scenery is said to be exceedingly splendid.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—Messrs. BRADBURY & LORD, publishers, have our thanks for No. 17 of Dickens charming periodical—Each number of this publication contains an interesting summary of general intelligence, under the head of "United States Week ly Register."

THE LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP ST. GEORGE.—The following are the names of the 49 persons lost by the burning of the packet ship St. George, at sea, on the 24th of December last, while on the trip from Havre to New York. They were either drowned or abandoned on the burning ship, after 70 others had been rescued by the ship Orlando:

Bridget Quenan, Betty Lyons, Mary Reedy, Jane Reedy, Ellen Reedy, Bridget Myles, Mary Farley, Margaret Barry, Hannah Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, Ellen Shrugal, Ellen Shrugal, M Kellius, John M'Kellius, Jire Hogan, Ann Hogan, Margaret Ford, Ann Ford and infant, Charles Smith, Ellen Wall, Mary Wall, Gertrude Wall, Catherine Wall, Mary Bradson, Catherine Barrett, John Shrugal, Ellen Shrugal, Michael Scarravey, Samuel Storr, Mary M Gunn, Ann Gunn, Mary Ann Gunn, Ann Bridget Crawford, Margaret Campbell, Edward Reynolds, Ann M Neil, Peter Swanton, Jane Swanton, Peter Herberg, James Dogarty, Charles Belton.

☞ A Cincinnati paper states that the theatre pit boys are in the habit of burlesquing the use of opera glasses in the dress circle, by using two mineral water bottles tied together with a string, in which they scan the house in the most grave and interesting manner.

City Intelligence.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF MR. HUDSON. The performances to night are for the benefit of Mr. Hudson, on whom the difficult and delicate task has devolved of sustaining Madame Anna Thillon during her absence from illness. The arrangements will commence with the popular drama of "The Knight of Arva," after which "A Morning Call," in which Madame Anna Thillon appears as Mrs. Gadabout, and Mr. Hudson appears in the new piece of "Brian and Cox Married and Settled."

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—THE BATEMAN CHILDREN. These youthful prodigies appear tonight in "The Young Couple," and the "Swiss Cottage." The entertainments will conclude with the laughable farce of "The Spectre Bridegroom."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Rosina's magnificent opera of "Stradivarius," will be performed to-night, never fails to draw a crowded house.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Macalister gives one of his entertaining performances tonight. His feats of legerdemain are too well known to need comment, ever be an witnessed here. This is the place to spend a most delightful evening.

DAN RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE.—At 12 o'clock, there will be a day performance at the Circus, and the usual amusements will take place in the evening.

PRESENTATION OF A BOX SCALE.—Charles Freeburger made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, setting forth that he is the engineer of the steamboat Dana, and that on Thursday afternoon an individual who gave his name as Edward Parks, came on board of the steamboat Dana, with a barrel of Louisiana, and the president moreover, of a certain association styled "The Louisiana Mutual Relief Association of New Orleans." The barrel was accompanied by a very wealthy corporation, having to the credit in the various banks of the city the sum of $50,000, and that the gentleman was one of great benevolence and activity, being no less than that of protecting the hard working mechanics from the rapacity of their masters. At the same time, he drew forth a large number of blank policies, neatly printed on yellow paper, going to show that the party mentioned, in the event of sickness, he entitled to a weekly stipend of $5, and in case he should die, to a funeral worth $50. On the strength of these representations, Freeburger consented to become a member of said association for the payment of seven dollars, and his example was followed by Henry S. Hutchinson and George S. Ruter, and also by a colored man named Samuel Maxwell, employed on the boat, the latter being admitted a his member for the modest payment of five dollars. Freeburger sub equently made inquiries as to the whereabouts of the secretaries, when he was informed that no such company existed, and that the manager or managers were nothing else but swindlers. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Parks, and he was shortly afterwards arrested, and in default of bail was by Recorder committed him for trial before the First District Court on a charge of swindling.

Warrants were also placed in the hands of policeman Kehoe, who stated that the agents of this association, three in number, had held forth in St. Charles street, in which place they had swindled many individuals to a large extent.

APPEARS FOR AMSTERDAM.—A distressed individual who goes by the name as Martin Duffy, applied yesterday at the Second District Watch House for shelter, having no house to go to. He was accordingly committed to the Work House for one month, where his wants will for the time, be attended to.

A SUPPOSED CHARACTER.—Augustus White alias Judge, was arrested yesterday by the Police of the Second District on the charge of being a dangerous person, and being in the habit of stealing. He is a great rat. His present effects did not belie the charge, for on examining him the police found a Colt's pistol in his pocket, a bad note, and a check for $5300, signed by McCoy, Recorder Genois sent him to the work house for six months.

SUPPOSED RUNAWAY SLAVE—*Illegal Assembly.*—Policeman Vanest, of the Second District, arrested on Thursday night, at the corner of Bienville and St. Ann streets, seven slaves, who were drinking spirituous liquors. The owner of the establishment has been informed against for selling the liquor.

VAGRANTS.—Stephen Price, John King and John Adams, charged with being vagrants, were arrested by Policeman Vanest, on Saturday night in the Second District, and sent to the work house for one month.

A SLIPPERY CHARACTER.—Dave Randolph, alias Beecher or Bonds, alias Hanny, was arrested yesterday in Poydras street, by John Counsen, Chief of Police. He is charged with having in the year 1848 entered the house of Mrs. Georgina Tabor, in Chartres street, where he broke open a trunk and stole the sum of about $1800. He was arrested at the house of his father, in Chartres street, and led for the North in New York he was shortly afterwards arrested on a charge of burglary and convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Through the influence of a near relative who occupies a high official position, he was set at liberty after having remained in prison for two years. A few days ago Captain Youngue suddenly alighted on the individual and collared him, giving him in charge of Lieutenant Nunlsen of the First District. Dave not relishing the prospect before him, again succeeded in escaping, but yesterday he was safely lodged in jail and will have to answer for his previous delinquency.

DISCHARGED.—John B. Makrman was brought up for examination yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having, on the 5th of February, in a drunken fit, attempted to shoot Mr. Thompson in the brother in law of Com. Stockton.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce of Kossuth:

"It has been stated this gentleman, previous to leaving the United States, signed a contract to head a hostile expedition from New York, against Austria, in the event of a peace. Whether this be true or not, we have the most indubitable evidence that he did sign a contract with an agent or factor, of an Attorney, for the purchase of twenty six hundred thousand ball cartridges, several pieces of ordnance, and other munitions of war, to be delivered at a port in the Mediterranean, for his use. We believe, however, left matters in a rather confused state, and we believe the contract was not executed. Should the report, which we have said to be in contemplation, it would be well for our public authorities to remember these facts."

☞ The Uncle Tom excitement in Paris appears to have just begun. Musard has composed a Schottisch called Uncle Tom. Marx has published a quadrille, also called Uncle Tom, and M. Michelet announces a "Pensée Fugitive," entitled Eva; lugubrious as now called "Uncle Tom ready," and a new play, founded on the story, has been produced at the Ambigu. Uncle Tom is a secondary character. He does not die in the piece, but gets off with a hasting do. The chief interest is centered in Eliza—The scenery is said to be exceedingly splendid.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—Messrs. BRADBURY & LORD, publishers, have our thanks for No. 17 of Dickens charming periodical—Each number of this publication contains an interesting summary of general intelligence, under the head of "United States Week ly Register."

THE LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP ST. GEORGE