THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1860.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,594.

Office, 83 Chartres street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in such language as the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and is extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

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 R. B. Carter, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old-Levee street, new style bazaar shawls; also 200 package English and American dry goods.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of a bar room situated on Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti, also, the unexpired term of the lease of said store.

The Insane Asylum at Jackson.

We have before us the annual report of the Board of Administrators of this institution. The number of patients is still on the increase, amounting to 157, or 20 more than at the close of the previous year. Many of the inmates come from New Orleans, and a large proportion of them are afflicted with incurable insanity. It is thought that should this particular description of patients continue to augment as of late years, the State will be compelled to adopt the plan pursued in other States, viz: to return the incurable to the parishes from whence they came, or enlarge the capacity of the Asylum, or better still, to erect a separate asylum for the treatment of those sent from the city of New Orleans.

The present Asylum is said unfinished, and temporary structures have been erected for the accommodation of many of the patients. The extension of the buildings will require an appropriation of at least twenty thousand dollars. For the maintenance of the patients remaining in the institution an appropriation of $25,000 will be necessary, as the average cost per annum of each patient is $165. For repairs the estimated sum needed is $5000.

The report of the Physician states that of the whole number of patients admitted during the year, and remaining in the Asylum, 24 have recovered and been discharged, 6 have improved and been discharged, and 37 have died. Of the 157 present inmates of the institution, 8 are males and 85 females, 21 are supported at the expense of the friends, and 136 at the expense of the State. Probably not more than 10 per cent of those still in the institution will recover, and the rest may be regarded as life-long occupants of the wards. A majority of the deaths recorded were from among a hopelessly diseased lot of patients admitted from New Orleans. The per centage of restorations during the year is about similar to that given in a previous report and compares favorably with the ratio of recoveries contained in an estimate of some thirty seven asylums institutions located in various sections of the Union. Various suggestions are offered in connection with the proposed enlargement of the Asylum, and especially the employment of steam.

Some statistics of an interesting character accompany the report. The forms of mental disease of the inmates are as follows: Mania acute, 17, chronic, 32; imbeciles, 2; idiotic, 7; dementia, 30; dementia with epilepsy, 7; not insane, 2. The ages of the patients are—20 years and under, 12; from 20 to 30, 30; from 30 to 40, 46; from 40 to 50, 43; from 50 to 60, 12; from 60 to 70, 12; from 70 to 80, 3. With respect to the nationality of the inmates, 22 were born in Ireland, 51 in Louisiana, 26 in Germany, and 15 in France. A large majority of these were either laborers or servants. Since the organization of the Asylum there have been 841 admissions, 225 discharged recovered, 58 removed, 32 eloped, and 47 died. The males greatly exceed the females. Of the whole number New Orleans contributed 496, or considerably more than one half. From the foregoing figures and statements, says the report, we think it redounds to the credit of the State at large, and to the citizens of the parish of Orleans will be compelled, and that soon, to make additional provision for the care and treatment of the insane notwithstanding in the city of New Orleans. And should such steps be immediately taken for the enlargement of this institution, or for the erection elsewhere of suitable buildings, it is evident, at least to our mind, from present indications, that by the time they are ready for occupancy, sufficient numbers would have already accumulated to fill several wards.

INTERNAL—It will be seen by an advertisement of the City Treasurer, in another column, that all licenses on trades, callings, business professions, etc., are to be paid this month. The licenses not paid within that time will be collected, with costs, by the City Attorney.

CASCARILLA CHEW—This preparation is destined to supersede *cold cream*. It revives the capillary sanguineous circulation and preserves the elasticity of the dermis. It plumpens wrinkles, keeps the complexion florid and the skin smooth. Nothing in its composition is calculated to injure the tissues, for it is only made of calcined cascarilla.

The Sheriff sells at auction THIS DAY, at his office, to the highest bidder, the contents and fixtures of a bar room situated Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti. At the same office will be sold the lease of said store. For particulars see advertisement.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms of E. Robert & Co., No. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms, over $200, 90 days credit.

The United States mail steamship Moses Taylor, for Captain N. P. Griffin, sailed Sunday morning at 8 o'clock for New York via Havana, with the California mails, $65,000 in specie on freight for New York, and the following passengers.

To New York—C. W. Smith, G. S. McKenzie, Rosendel, W. M. Lowe, J. Thayer, lady and daughter, L. Tabes, W. H. Sharp and 20 in the steerage.

For Havana—H. W. Palmer, F. Pollingsen, H. W. Cooper, J. Mott, H. Rosebery, Jos. Rosebery, M. M. Zacur, P. Mundo, Alex. Cosme, J. L. Tolbert, Mrs. J. Hunter, Mrs. H. P. Hunter, Mrs. Wm. Tyler, Samuel Fielding, J. A. Matterson and lady, Miss Mary Rose, Miss Bell Matterson, Miss Bagnold, Miss Bergquist, J. Walker, Miss Tunis, J. T. Barnegat, and 10 in the steerage.

For California—S. Benjamin, T. Sloan and lady, Mrs. A. Mills, Miss M. E. Mills, Miss F. Tait, Mrs. H. Cowin, Mrs. R. Rice, J. Bates, lady and infant, J. Cowin, Mrs. M. Tuck, Mrs. E. Tuck, J. Harbert, T. Bird, H. Bird, J. Antonio, D. Pallos, C. Mace, T. Tobias, Mrs. H. Tobias, G. Simonson, J. R. Gwynne, J. Hay, J. W. Bryant, J. Bay, E. Bonnell, Mrs. Bonnell, Miss Bonnell, F. Hinckley and sister, J. E. Rooker, Mrs. R. Ashe and infant, H. Ashe, J. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and child, lady daughter and son children, S. Mayer and wife, J. Wilmon, A. Wilmon, A. O. Forster, Mrs. A. Forster, Mrs. E. H. Bennett, J. W. Wilson, J. M. May and 10 in the steerage.

Messrs. Ullman and Strakosch are in trouble with Signora Gazzaniga in Boston, she having had them both arrested. The difficulty arises out of pecuniary matters, she alleging that they desire to break their contract with her. She has nothing on the latest nights of the opera, for $1,000. She demands $2,000 a month, while it is stated that Adelina Patti gets but $1600. Colbran, $4,000; Bragin, $1,200, and Stigelli, $700 per month.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Resolutions were introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates to-day, declaring that while we recognize all into active measures for decisive measures in the present condition of things, yet we believe that prompt and efficient co-operation can be more safely obtained in the direct and authoritative action of the constituted authority of the South-ern States than by the agency of an assemblage which may have no legitimate power except to deliberate and advise. Therefore the General Assembly of Virginia will not, at this time, under take to move any conference of commissioners appointed by the authorities of the Southern States.

FROM WASHINGTON, Washington, February 1—The Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee reported to Senate to-day. The Thaddeus Hyatt arrived here to-day, and will appear before the committee to-morrow. Senator Wilson was before the committee to-day. He stated Forbes had in May, 1857, or May, 1858, been in the Senate Chamber and introduced himself, and informed him that he Forbes had been employed by Brown to go to Kansas to drill negro forces; he said that Brown had not paid him for his trouble, that his Forbes's family was starving in Europe.

He said that the men in the East who had contributed for the defense of Kansas, ought to pay him. He was much excited, and denounced Brown and others. He said some of the guns which were sent to Kansas had passed into Brown's hands, and were stored in Iowa. He wrote to Brown, suggesting to him to see some of the men who had contributed arms for the defense of Kansas, to get them out of Brown's hands, and place them in the hands of reliable men in that Territory, who would see that they were only used for defense.

He said of those arms were used for illegal purposes, it would involve the men who had contributed them in trouble. De Howe immediately wrote back that an order had been sent to Brown to deliver up those arms. The matter passed out of his mind, and he supposed all was right.

He had never heard a word about the organization of forces for the invasion of Harper's Ferry in 1858, or afterwards, and did not know that Howe had sent his letter to Brown.

ALABAMA—A dispatch from Montgomery of the 4th says

The senate to day passed a bill to raise, arm and equip eight thousand (8000) volunteers at the expense of the State. The bill passed by one (1) majority.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—This evening's *Journal* publishes a call for a grand mass meeting on Saturday night next, to organize a party to be styled the Constitutional Union Party, having for its object the preservation of the Union, the protection of the constitutional rights of the States, and the suppression of sectionalism. It is signed by a large number of the prominent business men of this city. Hon. John J. Crittenden, Hon. Millard Fillmore and Hon. Edward Everett are expected to address the meeting.

The bark Laconia, from New Orleans, reports that on the 29th instant she picked up a small boat containing two German sailors, who, two days before, had deserted from the Danish schooner Catherine, at Matanzas, and started for America. The boat was nearly full of water, and their stock of bread was damaged. At their request they were taken on board and brought here.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

Advance in Cotton Confirmed—Recoil of the French Troops from Rome—Unprecedented Sales of Cotton—Decline in Consols.

NEW YORK, February 6—The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, arrived at this port last night.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st ult., bringing two days later advices than was received by the North American at Portland.

The steamship Arago, of the Southampton and Havre line, arrived at Southampton on the 20th.

The steamship Glasgow, from New York, also arrived out on the 20th ult.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, January 21—The sales of Cotton during the week ending yesterday amounted to the unprecedented quantity of 103,000 bales, of which amount speculators took 11,000, and exporters 19,500 bales. All qualities have advanced 3d. during the week. The market opened in the early part of the week with a declining tendency, but under the effect of favorable advices from Manchester, the improvement in the prices of goods and yarns, together with the advices received from the United States by the steamer from New York, the market became buoyant and very active, and all descriptions of Cotton experienced a slight advance.

The sales on Friday amounted to 10,000 bales, quotations being barely maintained. Some authorities say the market closed steady at Thursday's quotations.

The following are the quotations of the broker's circular:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Fair Mobile	7¼d.
Uplands	7d.	Middling Orleans	6¾d.
Middling Uplands	6¾d.		

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 600,000 bales, of which 152,000 are of American production.

CONSOLS.

London, January 21—The funds have considerably declined since Thursday. Consols for money closed at 91¼ to 91.

MANCHESTER TRADE

Liverpool, January 21—The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are very favorable.

The demand for wood and yarns is improving, and prices had been finally maintained at the recent advance.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET

Havre, January 20—The sales of Cotton during the week amounted to 2000 bales. The market closed dull. All qualities have declined from 1 to 2 francs. Orleans Ordinaire closed at 100f. Orleans fair 104f.

The stock of Cotton at Havre amounts to 95,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed dull.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour steady at 25 to 30s 6d; they report the Wheat market quiet on Tuesday; quotations Indian Corn declined 2d to 1d during the week; the market closed with a declining tendency—yellow was quoted at 34s 6d to 35s 3d.

RIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET

The Provision market generally closed steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Beef closed quiet, at previous quotations. Pork closed quiet, at 48s 6d for prime mess. Bacon market closed steady. Tallow quiet and steady at 50s 6d.

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For California—S. Benjamin, T. Sloan and lady, Mrs. A. Mills, Miss M. E. Mills, Miss F. Tait, Mrs. H. Cowin, Mrs. R. Rice, J. Bates, lady and infant, J. Cowin, Mrs. M. Tuck, Mrs. E. Tuck, J. Harbert, T. Bird, H. Bird, J. Antonio, D. Pallos, C. Mace, T. Tobias, Mrs. H. Tobias, G. Simonson, J. R. Gwynne, J. Hay, J. W. Bryant, J. Bay, E. Bonnell, Mrs. Bonnell, Miss Bonnell, F. Hinckley and sister, J. E. Rooker, Mrs. R. Ashe and infant, H. Ashe, J. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and child, lady daughter and son children, S. Mayer and wife, J. Wilmon, A. Wilmon, A. O. Forster, Mrs. A. Forster, Mrs. E. H. Bennett, J. W. Wilson, J. M. May and 10 in the steerage.

A Continuous Railway from Bangor to New Orleans.

There has been completed this month the last two links in the great chain of railways from Maine to Louisiana—the first, the last twenty five miles on the Mississippi Central, and the second, of sixty-one miles between Lynchburg and Charlottesville, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, popularly known as the Lynchburg extension.

This route, as will be seen by the following table of distances, is within a fraction of 2,000 miles in length, from Bangor to New Orleans, of a continuous rail track, with the exception of four short ferries, viz., the Hudson River, the Susquehanna, the Potomac and the James River, at Lynchburg, the last two of which will soon be supplied with bridges:

	Miles
From New Orleans to Canton, Miss., by the N. O. Jackson and O. N. Railway	198
From Canton to Grand Junction, Miss., by the Mississippi Central Railway	165
From Grand Junction to Stephenson, Ala., by the Memphis and Charleston Railway	53
From Stephenson to Chattanooga, Tenn., by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway	90
From Chattanooga to Cleveland, Tenn., by the Cleveland and Chattanooga Railway	29
From Cleveland to Knoxville, Tenn., by the East Tennessee and Georgia Railway	52
From Knoxville to Bristol, Tenn., by the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway	120
From Bristol to Lynchburg, Va., by the Virginia and East Tennessee Railway	204
From Lynchburg to Alexandria, Va., by the Orange and Alexandria Railway	102
From Alexandria to Washington, D. C., by the various, together with the advices received from the United States by the steamer from New York, the market became buoyant and very active, and all descriptions of Cotton experienced a slight advance.	
From Washington to Baltimore, Md., by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway	38
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway	98
From Philadelphia to New York, by the Philadelphia and New York Railroad line	87
From New York to New Haven, by the New York and New Haven Railway	75
From New Haven to Springfield	127
From Springfield to Worcester, by the Western Railway	58
From Worcester to Boston, by the Boston and Worcester R. R.	45
From Boston to Portland, Me., by the Eastern and Portland and Saco and Portsmouth Railways	108
From Portland to Bangor, Me., by the Penobscot and Kennebec and A. and K. Railway	127
Total	1980

This vast chain of railways is composed of eighteen independent roads, costing in the aggregate for 2,000 miles of road, $25,740,000, or nearly one-tenth of the whole railway system of the United States, of which 1,000 miles are used in this continuous line. The roads from Washington City to New Orleans, embracing a distance of 1,240 miles, have had the contract for the great through mail to New Orleans, since a day, since the 1st July, 1858. Now that these two links are completed, we hope soon to see the department, if it is even again in a position to pay contractors, to carry out the original plan of two daily mails in 75 hours, between Washington City and New Orleans, which, in the schedule time proposed by the different companies when the contract was awarded.

American Railway Gazette

Speaker Pennington, on being elected, was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Bocock and Sherman, and made the following address:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I return you my grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honor you have been pleased to confer upon me in electing me Speaker of this House. Coming here for the first time at the present session to be associated with you as a member, in event could have been more unlooked for than that I could be called upon to preside over your deliberations, and I say frankly I will do me the justice to say that I have not sought the position, as I certainly never desired it.

I am, nevertheless, as conscious of the dignity and importance of the high office as any gentleman can be, but should have been far better pleased could its duties have been entrusted to abler and more experienced hands. After all most insurmountable obstacles in the way of an organization of this House, I came to the conclusion that any gentleman, of any party, who could command a majority of the votes for Speaker, was bound, in deference to the public opinion, to accept the responsibility, as an act of patriotic duty, whether it was agreeable to his personal feelings or not. As that choice has unexpectedly fallen on me, I have no hesitation in accepting it. In the convention of this high trust, my object will be to do my duty with impartiality and justice to all.

I shall have great necessity, gentlemen, for your indulgence in the new position in which I am placed, and I feel entire confidence that I shall receive it at your hands as a Representative from the State of New Jersey, upon whose soil so many brilliant achievements were made and so many of the Revolutionary war, and whose people have ever been distinguished for their devotion to the Union and Constitution.

I may do, and I do, entertain the sincere pray to the Ruler of all Worlds that my errors may be few and I pray to impart the integrity of rather, but that by wise and prudent counsels, peace and order may yet remain in our midst, and our free institutions may be perpetuated to our descendants. I feel that I have a personal interest, embracing all parts of our blessed Union. Again thanking you for your kindness, I now enter upon the duties of that arduous and responsible station.

Mr. Phelps being the oldest representative member, administered the oath to the Speaker, in respect of the Clerk.

The members were sworn in by delegations.

LOST LETTERS—The Washington (D. C.) *Constitution*, in commenting upon the Postmaster's late report, deems it important that the public should understand the reason of the failure of many letters to reach their point of destination, the number averaging but little short of *two million* annually. The principal cause of such failure originates with the writers themselves, either on account of an *illegible* or an *improper* direction. The imaginary habits of our people is another cause. They often move into regions where it would be too expensive to open a post office and pay a mail carrier. Indeed, those non-organized States are already an item of great expense to the Treasury.

More than *sixty per cent* of the letters recently restored to their owners were either misdirected, or held for postage, or addressed to transient persons; and those containing other valuables than money, such as drafts, notes of hand, and such like, for the same cause, more than eighty per cent, have been sent to the Dead Letter office.

With regard to letters that contain no valuables, almost one third of the persons to whom they belong are willing to pay for their recovery.

All letters must remain on hand one week before being advertised, and, if still unclaimed, may remain in the office for about three months. It is better, however, that they be sent to the department as soon as practicable, in order to avoid delay in their return to their owners, or lessen the risk of loss, provided they contain valuable enclosures.

These facts should be particularly noted and generally disseminated by papers throughout the country, that persons may be the more care ful in the direction of their letters and prepay the requisite amount of postage; for many heavy letters are put into the offices without a word being said to the postmaster, and, those being detained for postage, the department is blamed for the carelessness of the writer.

OUT NEGROES—Nothing, says the Charleston *Mercury*, can more truly point out the fate of the negro at the North than the following item yet paragraph, cut from the Boston *Journal*. Only think of it—twenty-five old negroes in one single quarter of one city, in idiotic condition, and dependent on enemy charity. Why, there is not that number in the whole State of South Carolina, who are not comfortably provided for, watched and nursed. The *Journal* says a committee has taken the matter in charge. We question the assertion that it will amount to nothing. The old negroes will die, as did Mother Boston did, neglected and unnoticed. The extract is as follows:

Appeal to the Benevolent.—Some persons in this city having had their attention directed to the condition of the colored population, with a view to the relief of the aged and indigent of that class, have resolved, in company with the Rev. Mr. Grimes, the quarter of the city where they live, and find to their surprise that there are twenty five aged women of color in a destitute condition and dependent on public charity. These persons are all over sixty years of age—from that to eighty and ninety; and one there was who had passed ninety since she was visited, who had reached the age of 111 years. None of these women have any permanent means of support; their colored friends do what they can for them, the churches that they belonged to have done something, and private charity something, but it was well ascertained that they had often suffered from cold and hunger. It is thought desirable that a home should be procured where these persons may be taken care of together. It is said by those well acquainted with these subjects that after a house is procured there will be no difficulty in supporting it. A committee has been appointed to wait upon churches, religious societies, the neighboring towns, to ask their co-operation in this charity, and it is hoped and expected that a community which has never failed to respond to all calls upon its charity, whether foreign or domestic, will lend a liberal aid to this new home for the destitute.

MATERIALISTIC SPECULATIONS.—The New York *Albion* thus alludes to the theorizing of an author, personally unknown, but widely read, upon the gradual development of species in the organized world of life:

Next in interest and importance to the question of the origin of life comes that of the origin of species. Both these subjects were discussed in the "Vestiges" in a style which was at once specious and adapted to impress the general reader deeply. But the author of the "Vestiges," whoever he is, added little of novelty to the speculations of the celebrated naturalist, Lamarck, who regarded the new animal forms created by new circumstances, as the original cause of species. The new desires created by the new needs will exercise, according to Lamarck, a modifying influence upon the organization of the animal, as, in a race of blacksmiths, the muscles of the right arm will attain an enormous development. Thus, says this naturalist, "the efforts of some short-necked bird to catch fish, without wetting himself, have, with time and perseverance, given rise to all our herons and long-necked waders." This, it will be seen, is the very notion which the author of the "Vestiges" elaborated in such a horribly fascinating style. It is indeed painful to think that Plato might have been the cube root of the genus owl, and Shakspeare only a monkey raised to the three-hundredth power.

"UNION AT ANY PRICE!"—Will somebody please tell us what is meant by this term, which is sometimes applied by the disminoists to those patriots who are in favor of preserving in their purity the institutions handed down to us by our fathers? It is considered high praise to say of a man that he is a Christian at any price, or he is a patriot and friend of his country at any price, and if those gentlemen who are so glib in applying the above term "intended it as a derisive appellation, they have chosen the wrong theme. The Union can be preserved without dishonor, and the man who raises his traitorous hand against his country is the dishonored. Let the mark of disgrace rest upon him.

* Our country's welfare is our best concern, and who promotes that best, best serves his duty.

The Death of De Quincy—A Romantic and Cardinal Incident in His Life.

The life of De Quincy has been one of vicissitudes—sometimes strange and romantic—sometimes horrible, and sometimes fair and most honorable. He was born of good parentage, and left at the age of seven years to the care of four guardians, one of whom, undertook his education and raising, immediately placing him at school, where he attained an early classical distinction, writing Greek before he was thirteen with facility. Two years after his teacher said of him to a stranger, "that boy, sir, could harangue an Athenian audience better than you or I could address an English one." Not was his proficiency in other classical and scientific studies less wonderful. A master of Latin—a thorough mathematician—an acute English scholar. But school life, and especially its associations, illy suited him, and early one morning his room was found vacant as ever. He had his room was found vacant as ever. He had borrowed £10 from a lady friend of high rank, and had, before the gray of morning, set off for the great city of London, with little purpose and very vague and simplicious hopes.

What—after divers adventures, painful and harrowing—he reached the moving world of London, he found himself in the confused and busy thoroughfares, a prey to the twofold misery of hunger and cruel or comfortable clothing—homeless and houseless on the bewildering town, walking up and down the thronged streets by day, and the deserted lanes and by ways by night, the companion and nonmate of the wait and dark beings of humanity, who are worst time to wander for the nearly pitiance of beggary or crime that most alone sustain life.

Among these he found a strange associate and friend—one of the unny outcasts of tender age which every city vawns upon—a girl younger than himself, whose only name was—that of Ann—a poor, ruined creature, with whom, him after hour, he roamed, each bearing his own deep sorrows, and sympathizing the one with the other, as they shared the scanty bread that they chanced to pick up from and thereon slept, both out on the great city of London.

And while thus associated—wandering, starving, sleeping in a great rickety house on a pile of straw, which the generosity of a compassionate landlord—he gave the first taking of that poison—the curse of his life.

"One night," says he, "when Ann and I were pacing slowly along Oxford street and after a day when I had felt unusually ill and faint, I requested her to turn off with me into Soho square. Thither we went, and we sat down on the steps of a house, which to this day I never pass without a pang of grief and pity for her act of humanity to the poor object of that pity, in memory of the noble deed she there performed. Suddenly, as we sat, I grew much worse. I had been rocking my head against her bosom, and all at once I sank from her arms and fell backwards upon the stone steps. From the sensations I then had, I felt an inner conviction that I should never have some powerful stimulus. I should either have died on the spot, or should have at least sunk to a point of exhaustion from which all exertion under my friendless circumstances, would have become impossible. Then it was, at the crisis of my fate, that my poor orphan companion, who had herself not with little but injurious in this world, strolled out in search of me. Uttering a cry of surprise, but without a moment's delay, she ran off into Oxford street, and in less time than could be imagined, returned with a glass of Port wine and half a bottle of brandy, and poured upon my mouth, which would at that time have rejected all solid food, with an instantaneous power of resuscitation. And for this alone the generous girl, without a murmur, pinched out of her own humble pittance at a time, be it remembered, when she had scarce wherewithal to purchase the bare necessities of life, and when she could not expect anyone to be able to requite her favor."

From this time, or actuated by that gnawing of hunger at the stomach which only opiate relieved, he began the growing use of that fatal and cardinal poison. At length, during a temporary separation from poor Ann, he lost her, and sought for her in vain—none, one knew where, gone, no one save her genteel associate, cared where, and he taught his great and heart-wearying loss, a reconciliation was effected, and his return home followed, he to entrance into college, he contained success, his marriage, and finally his fame, full, full of honor, and the world, which he could enjoy, commended by a peaceful, non-humble home where he might write with a calm mind, and whence he might send, drop by drop, those immortal strains which have made his name.

But the lone of his existence was a never ceasing, relentless bereavement, the demon spoiled him of its wonderful joys and only remaining the after time of his desolate misery.

In that remarkable book, the *Confessions of an English Opium Eater*, are to be found some of the most striking pictures of the great abuse vice that one can well conceive—pictures so well clear outline, and marvelous coloring, such pomp, such pageantry as the eye can only imagine when the brain is lit up like a grand theatre, and the vision, and heart, and soul, and senses in ecstacy, and the mind, upon spell of the direful, marvelous prodigy, opium, opium, like the rattlesnake, thus shines and dazzles, and strikes to kill.

NEW YORK, January 31—Mr Sutton, Warden of the City Prison, yesterday afternoon, made a very important discovery in the cells of the two murderers, Stephens and Sanderson. It appears that these two prisoners had entered into a conspiracy to escape. The plan was to kill the two night keepers when those officers opened the cell door to hand in their supper, then unlock the keys and let themselves passed out. A loaded revolver was found on each prisoner.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 1—At half past ten o'clock this morning the steam boiler at Ellis & Mitchell's grain mill, on Water street, near Princess, exploded, killing the negro fireman, and injuring another negro. The mill was blown to pieces, and not a half stories high, and is known as the Lazarus building. It was the largest grain mill in this city, and has been in operation about ten years. The southeast corner of the building is completely demolished. The full extent of the damage is not yet ascertained.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening. At the Varieties—"Our American Cousin."

At the St. Charles Theatre—"The Duchess of Malfi," and the farce "Out on a Spree."

At the Opera—"The Crown Diamonds."

At the Amphitheatre, Magnolia Street—"Children of Charles."

At Vauxhall's Museum—"The Olio. Mammoth Fat Boy, the American Giantess, Old Brown and his Assassins, and an immense collection of curiosities."

Suspected Murder of a Girl by her Lover.—The Corpse Exhumed.—On the 20th ult. Miss E. M. O'Reilly, aged about thirty years, who resided on St. John the Baptist street, first District, died suddenly at night and was buried next day. Various circumstances aroused the suspicions of some of her family that foul play was connected with her death, and Coroner Bench was notified but. Subsequently the coroner learned the following facts: Miss O'Reilly had been keeping company for a long time with a young gentleman named Joseph Golpin, who is in the employ of a stevedore, and lives at his brother's coffee house, corner of Robin street and the levee. On the evening of her death, he had been in her company, and when she was taken sick, he ran for some medicine he had left her, she said she believed it was the "latter drops" he had given her that made her sick. In an hour more she was a corpse.

For some time previous she had been complaining of being very ill, and that she was poisoned. Her sister, Mrs. Mullen, stated she informed her family that Dr. Stone had told her she was dangerously diseased in the liver and should take an immediate sea voyage, such as to Havana and back, for her health. After her death Golpin went to Dr. Stone for a certificate of death, but the latter refused to give it. He then procured one from Dr. R. Vinnot, stating her age to be twenty eight, and the cause of death, apoplexy. With this certificate she was buried in the St. Joseph's Cemetery, on Washington street.

The Coroner called upon Dr. Stone and told him Miss O'Reilly's relations of her visit to him, Dr. Stone said that when Miss O'Reilly consulted him she was in perfect health, but was eight months gone in pregnancy and made arrangements to take a room at his house for her term of confinement. After learning this the Coroner called upon Mr. Adams, the Chief of Police, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Golpin, and placed it in the hands of Corporal Clarke, who arrested the young man yesterday, and the accused was taken to the old Mother Boston dial, neglected and unnoticed. The extract is as follows:

Appeal to the Benevolent.—Some persons in this city having had their attention directed to the condition of the colored population, with a view to the relief of the aged and indigent of that class, have resolved, in company with the Rev. Mr. Grimes, the quarter of the city where they live, and find to their surprise that there are twenty five aged women of color in a destitute condition and dependent on public charity. These persons are all over sixty years of age—from that to eighty and ninety; and one there was who had passed ninety since she was visited, who had reached the age of 111 years. None of these women have any permanent means of support; their colored friends do what they can for them, the churches that they belonged to have done something, and private charity something, but it was well ascertained that they had often suffered from cold and hunger. It is thought desirable that a home should be procured where these persons may be taken care of together. It is said by those well acquainted with these subjects that after a house is procured there will be no difficulty in supporting it. A committee has been appointed to wait upon churches, religious societies, the neighboring towns, to ask their co-operation in this charity, and it is hoped and expected that a community which has never failed to respond to all calls upon its charity, whether foreign or domestic, will lend a liberal aid to this new home for the destitute.

Accidental Shooting of a Girl.—Officer M. Wahner, who is the night watchman on Camp street, on his passed No. 210 Triton Walk, a dog sprang out of the front gate and jumped at him. Wahner drew his revolver, an old-fashioned pepper-box concern, and fired at the dog. The ball missed the animal, but striking the stone pavement, glanced back and passed through the dress of a girl fourteen years of age, entering her left leg and producing a severe but not dangerous wound. The girl, Ellen Coy, was standing on the front steps, sleeping on the time, and immediately cried out that she was shot. Her mother ran out and carried her in the house, and they both thought at the time that Wahner had shot her purposely. Wahner surrendered himself at the police office and gave bonds in $200 for his appearance on the 11th inst., although it is not probable he will be prosecuted under such circumstances.

City Mortality.—The report of the Board of Health for the week ending Sunday morning, at six o'clock, shows 126 deaths in the city.

Ferocious Conduct.—Mary Cavan made affidavit before Recorder Simmons yesterday, to the effect that Mrs. Carr had stolen one of her earrings by forcibly tearing it from her right ear, had feloniously taken away two of her wearing apparel, and had threatened her life. The accused are going to answer this array of accusations on the 11th inst.

Burroughs Sentenced.—W. H. Burroughs, the First District policeman who fired his revolver among a group of young men, seriously wounding John Costello, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Hunt to two years' imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Squatter Sovereignty.—George Hughes gave bail yesterday to appear on the 11th inst. in Recorder Simmons's Court. He is charged by Deputy Street Commissioner P. H. Degny with squatting on a public highway, having dug a hole in the middle of Melpomene street to make a cistern had there, and obstructing the drainage of the street.

DIED.

Yesterday, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., LOUIS HUS DESFORGES, aged 60 years. The friends and acquaintances of the Desforges Cecilia, Dauphine street, Bellville and Tarot families are respectfully requested to attend the funeral This Day, at 4 o'clock, P. M. precisely, from the residence of his son, Douphic street, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

In Evangeline, Indiana, on the 20th ultimo, of typhoid fever, about 10 years of age, Miss Martha Chidester, aged 18 years and 7 months, SARAH, wife of Rodd A. Jones, printer.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON, —AND— GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD!

Important Notice —TO— THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

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THE FINAL COMPLETION —OF THE— MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD

Enables us to afford the gratifying information of a Reduction in the Time and Price —TO THE— North, East and West!

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Tickets to the following placesat prices annexed:

NEW YORK, with choice of 14 routes			$44 00
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Niagara Falls			42 00
Cairo			29 00
Indianapolis			24 75
Dayton			27 00
Toledo			27 00
Dunkirk			40 00
Albany			40 00
Boston			50 00
Montreal			50 00
Quebec			55 00
Columbus			25 50
Pittsburg			29 25
Chicago			15 00
Grand Junction			10 00
Memphis			16 25
Jackson, Tenn.			18 75
Huntsville, Ala.			21 50
Decatur			23 50
Tuskaloosa			26 50
Knoxville			29 00
Lynchburg			30 00
Richmond			35 00
Petersburg			37 50
Norfolk			40 00
Richmond			40 50
Atlanta			30 50
Augusta			35 00
Macon			30 00
Charleston			35 00
Columbia			35 00
Savannah			35 00

And to all other important points

For further information apply at the

General Ticket Office,
No. 86 ST. CHARLES ST.
M. P. WHEELER, Agent.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

Persons who reside in the city, and have a residence established in the line of the Road, can procure tickets at reduced rates at the office.

G. P. OAKLEY,
General Ticket Agent.

HENTLEY & HASELL,
Chief Eng. and General Superintendent. feb 2d

No. 109 St. Charles St., near Poydras.
A LA VILLE DE PARIS

Plants Imported by late Arrivals from Europe.

J. CHALVIN,

FLORIST and Nurseryman from Paris respectfully informs the inhabitants of New Orleans, that he has just received from Paris with a fresh and extensive assortment of Fresh and Choice Plants, also, Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Bouquets, Wreaths, Tuppe, Dutch Hyacinths, and a large variety of Roses and rare plants. Also a beautiful selection of Fruit Trees, Strawberry see