THE DAILY BEE.
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C. ERGER, M. DUPOUR.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,562.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 6.

THE CONTRAST.

... there are bemoaning the ... habitually committed on ... There seems to be, re... them in every populous com... a class of people whose ... are entirely sensual, that ... of leisure, whether social, ... is made the pretext for ... The silliest passions are let ... and murder are rampant. ... of reasonable enjoyment ... the moderate entered upon the ... disappointed by lawless inter... marred, at the close, by the mis... is of crime and folly. The greater ... the population in every city ... conducts with these orgies. In their ... homes, in parties of their own selec... they pass the day in rational enjoyment. ... in the pleasant dream, per... world is, in a like manner, ... temperate excitement which ... doesn't a fresh bound, and a wise ... with a buffet with the stern ... working day world. But the ... supper dissipates all this pleas... and, instead of wishing ... holidays to chequer our ... we are half tempted to wish ... at all.

... this, but it is not uni... ... cases of vice, drunken... crime are chiefly confined ... these complaints are ... with these things are man... certainly some reasonable ... especially by the youthful ... festivities, and it were ... to discourage, and inter... good wishes, sometimes ... ebullitions, and these in ... and affrays. Yet this ... to the temperate ... in which the holiday ... enjoyed at the South. ... papers the day after ... Year, we find no such ... but the brief chronicles ... Murder, arson, riots, ... are crimes more or less ... community, and flourish, ... a severance corresponding ... but these are not ... during the holidays ... nor are they at ... and deplorable as at the ... are obvious. The popu... must necessarily be ... rderly than that of a free ... are exempt from the ... and strife which ... duties are par... ... complete, though ... drudgery of ordinary ... mostly confined ... the number of reat... and deprived spirits ... small, and the ... they can effect propor...

... numerous slaves is ... disorder. Prob... the Union—the one ... offenses are rarest—is ... Simply because ... Charleston is nearly, ... the white. In that ... servants; blacks sweep the ... garbage; blacks, under ... their white masters ... the hod, plaster bricks, ... hammer iron, and are ... mechanical opera... nearly excludes ... class—equally laborious, ... intelligent, but not more ... the same prudent re... supervision and perpetual ... Charleston, Sa... degree in New Or... erance, and far less vio... Northern cities. ... have something to do ... and fearless admis... enlightened and hon... must be a manifest ... morals. If Courts are ... and prejudiced, ... enforced. When ... with such calamities, ... expect to be afflicted ... of every criminal ... deeds are prone to rapid ... impunity is a hot-bed in ... even unnatural ... murder, we contend ... rational and palpable ... of slavery, in ... bulwark and limit ... a material guar... order.

... L. Gasich, No. 39 ... with a copy of ... prettily composition ... Waltz." It is distin... marked melody, and is ...

... We are indebted to ... Chairman of the Com... for tickets of invi... at the Home, to take ... concert.

... Messrs. of Exchange ... the January number of ...

... Mr. HIPP, BARNUM, ... Tropical Anthropomatic ... the Interpreter of the An... ... of which is the ... that passionate affection, has ... applied. All remedies sug... ... of quack have usually ... but this Elixir not only ... radically this torturing ... that preparation is em... successful, and has been ... many of the most distin... in Europe. The Elixir is ... the taste, perfectly inno... ... disagreeable effects ... mind at the drug store ... corner Bourbon and Du... advertisement.

... lecture will come off ... understand that some very ... paintings have been ... that purpose, and we have ... the lecture will be attended ... seats have been re... their staff, and the ... attend in uniform.

... RESTAURANT.—This establish... Common street, No. 147, is ... popular in New Orleans. ... now in the city, has its ... and spares no exertions ... and the public in gen... ... say the amateurs and ... the restaurant. The ... under the direct ... control of Mr. ... a true artist in his line, ... unrivaled. When we add ... the liquors are stamped ... the establishment, we ... for justice to the latter, ... act or kindness, by ... the way to one of the best ... the city.

... the actress, was mar... evening to Mr. Robt. Stoepel, ... the orchestra at Wallack's ... Mrs. Stoepel will reside ... that city, when she will start ...

... AFFAIRS.—The *National* ... Mr. Waldeman Rudolph de ... last presented his cre... ... secretary of State, and was ... d dames and Consul... Majesty the King of Denmark ...

... suggesting that the administra... ... why, when we consider ... Hughes to compete with.

... IN INDIANA.—Greedbury O... convicted of murdering his wife, ... A. M., on the 10th of April ... Bailey, at Greencastle, Indiana, on ... day. The convict manifested most ... levity on the scaffold, up to ... moment of his execution. The *Sen...*

... at twelve minutes past eleven ... and in the descent of the prisoner ... Hodges broke. Blindfolded and clothed, ... appeared to have reason and ... mind, and walked in the direction ... as if to proceed to the scaffold. ... seemed past any of her property until she ... of age, &c. It was merely ... order by Wednesday. Young speaker ... Bourbon Dud... ... Dear Harry Ann, ... better notify the "being" and hurry up ... the rope together and drew him from the ... Then a thought must the object of the ... vengeance with swinging between earth ... Only one or two slight struggles ... made, and the spirit of Greenbury O. ... passed from time to eternity.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—*Senate.*—Mr. Fessenden, introduced a bill for the payment of the French Spoliation Claims, and moved its reference to a select committee of seven.

After some discussion the motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Grimesden, Collamer, Toombs, Hamlin, Hunter, Davis and King were appointed the committee.

Mr. Slidell introduced a bill amendatory of the coinage act, relative to silver coins of the denominations of half dollars and under.

Mr. Grin presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of a Minister to Japan.

Mr. Brown has not recovered sufficiently to resume his speech.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and ratified the Danish Sound Dues treaty.

House.—The Committee of the Whole took up the President's message.

Mr. Jones, of Pa., submitted a series of resolutions, referring various portions of the message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Quitman moved an amendment referring what relates to the enforcement of the neutrality laws to a select committee of five. He thought the greater portion of the neutrality laws should be abrogated.

CAPTURE OF WALKER IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—*House.*—Mr. Quitman said he would not be content until he got the sense of the House on the neutrality laws.

He denied that the laws of nations required the restraint of citizens from the invasion of foreign countries.

Mr. J. Glancey Jones said the President asked for more power to carry out the existing laws, but that it did not follow that the President objected to the repeal or modification of these laws.

Mr. Kidd thought the question might properly be confided to a special committee.

Mr. Jones said that to grant the President power to follow expeditionists and arrest them in a foreign land, the whole of the neutrality laws must be perverted.

The pursuit of any expedition beyond three miles from land is unlawful, and the capture on foreign soil is unlawful.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said "it is robbery to do it." Gen. Chastard, if sight of Punta Arenas, allowed the disembarkation of Walker's men, because he had not the power to prevent it. Gen. Chastard was recalled in disgrace.

Paulding at that very spot sent men on shore to capture Gen. Walker and his men, and is not yet involved in disgrace. This is a singular state of affairs.

Mr. Jones said that if the President was expected to enforce the neutrality laws, he must have power legislatively conferred for that purpose.

Mr. Stephens said it would be an outrage if every man were not sent back, and that this government would be a violator of the neutrality laws. A reconstruction and restitution be made. If Walker is a fugitive from justice, let the Courts say so.

Mr. Boocock believed that Paulding had acted illegally, but wanted to hear the President's response to the resolution asking for information on the subject.

Mr. Grow was pleased to hear such a feeling manifested among the Democrats against the executive encroachment on the rights of our citizens.

He made an application of the rule to Kansas.

Mr. Maynard wanted the question discussed on its intrinsic merits, without reference to Kansas or Utah.

He took it for granted that Paulding and Chastard thought they had ample power and instructions for the course they pursued.

If acting under instructions of that character, they should not be reproached for obeying them.

After some further debate the House adjourned.

PRESIDENTS' MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President's message, and accompanying documents relative to recent events in Central America, will probably be communicated to Congress to-morrow. Intimate friends say that the President will more emphatically condemn filibustering than in his former message. The present indications are that Paulding will not be recalled.

WALKER'S MEN.

NORFOLK, Jan. 5.—Walker's men were discharged from the *Saratoga* to-day, by orders from Washington.

KENTUCKY SENATOR.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 5.—Ex-Gov. Powell was elected to the United States Senate to-day. The vote stood: Powell, 80; Garrett Davis, 54; Thompson, 1.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Sales of Cotton 100 bales. Flour firm. Southern Red Wheat $1 15; White $1 25 to $1 30. Sugar heavy: Orleans 6 to 6c. Bacon heavy; Hams 8½ to 8¾. Lard, old 54 to 55. Whisky heavy at 17½ to 17¾ cents. Tallow unchanged. Freights unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—Flour firm at $3 60 to $3 65. Whisky heavy. Hogs $4 70 to $4 75.

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—The river is rising, with 11 feet on the falls. It is raining.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 5.—The John Briggs passed down at 1. Shreveport at 9, and Dr. Brefington at 5 this morning.

The Walker Arrest—Instructions to Commodore Paulding.

It appears that the instructions forwarded to Commodore PAULDING were in the shape of a circular, a copy of which was sent at the same time to the District Attorneys and Marshals. It is as follows:

SIR—From information received at this Department, there is reason to believe that lawless persons are now engaged within the limits of the United States in setting on foot and preparing the means for military expeditions, to be carried on against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica—republics with whom the United States are at peace—in violation of the ninth section of the act of Congress, approved 30th April, 1818. And under the fourth section of the said act it is made lawful for the President, or such persons as he shall empower, "to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the Territories or jurisdiction of the United States." I am, therefore, directed by the President to call your attention to the subject, and to urge you to use all due vigilance, and to avail yourself of all legitimate means at your command to enforce these and all other provisions of the said act of 30th April, 1818, against those who may be found engaged in setting on foot or preparing military expeditions against the Territories of Mexico, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, so manifestly prejudicial to the national character, and so injurious to the national interest. And you are hereby instructed promptly to communicate to the Department the earliest information you may receive relative to such expeditions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
[Signed] LEWIS CASS.

The Commodore was directed to consider these instructions as addressed to himself, and to act accordingly. Additional instructions, of the same tenor but more in detail, were sent by the steamer of the 21st instant, but of course, he could not have received.

The Washington *Star*, of the 29th ult., says: Captain Engle, United States Navy, of Commodore Paulding's flag ship, the *Wyandotte*, reached the Navy Department this morning, with dispatches from Commodore Paulding concerning his rescue of the filibusters—for such it will turn out to have been, if, as alleged by the New York papers, he only interferred to save them after the guns of an English man-of-war were pointed at them to dislodge them. It is understood that these dispatches were to be examined in Cabinet council to-day. And further, that Commodore Paulding had probably as far exceeded his instructions as Captain Chatard, of the *Saratoga*, had fallen short of his.

Arrival of Walker in Washington.

The *States*, of the 30th ult., says:

Gen. William Walker, accompanied by Isaiah Rynders, Esq., United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, and Messrs. T. F. Meagher and Malcolm Campbell, the General's legal advisers, arrived here this evening in the eight o'clock train from New York. The public's first glimpse of the distinguished 2d Gen. Walker all along the route, we understand, was singularly marked and decisive.

At every station, from Newark to the Annapolis junction, hundreds awaited his arrival, the news having been telegraphed along the line that he was coming. Hearty cheers were given him at every point, and, in several instances, the crowd rushed upon the cars the moment they arrived, and passing through them, warmly shook hands with the General.

Nothing could exceed the attention and friendly courtesy of Marshal Rynders to his fellow-traveler. He was overflowing with humor, too, and kept the whole party in high spirits the whole of the way. At Washington, a comical-looking loafer thrust his head in at the door, and, astonishing of as from a local tone, exclaimed, "There's the grey-eyed man!"

"You'll have a black eye, my lad, if you don't shove out of that quick," was the Marshal's prompt and appropriate remark.

At the Washington terminus quite a multitude was assembled, and immediately upon the General's stepping out of the cars he was hailed with the heartiest applause. So, too, upon his arrival at Brown's Hotel; where General Walker, the Marshal, and Messrs. Meagher and Campbell are staying, here hundreds were assembled to see him, in the hall, the staircase, and all over the lobbies, among them were several members of Congress, Senators as well as Representatives.

Runaway Matches in Kentucky vs. Pistols.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Courier:

A bill to prevent runaway matches was reported to the House this morning, by Mr. Hounston, of Clarke. It completely baffled the prayerful consideration of all young men ambitious of paying for some fair lady's board and stepped stirk-ward. Its main provisions are: 1st, fine and imprisonment for running away with a young lady under 18 years of age; 2d, if he does marry her in manner and say of her property until she becomes of age, &c. It sets aside the Colonial order by Wednesday. Young speaker who cannot live without "Dear Mary Ann," had better notify the "being" and hurry up the cabinet before Mr. Houston's bill becomes a law. It is the fashion now for the old folks to refuse their consent to all wordly-in matrimony. This is not because they have any real objection to "Sharon," but because they are too stingy to give a wedding party.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

We have received the *Gaceta de Nicaragua*, (the official paper of the Nicaraguan government) published at Managua, the seat of government, with dates of the 14th November. Under the head of "At the Last Moment" the *Gaceta* publishes the following:

The Constituent Assembly of the republic has just resolved, in all its parts, the convention made by Don Antonio J. de Aycinena with Mr. Gibbons, President of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.

The new President of Honduras has formed new cabinets, with full power, to Don Antonio J. de Irisarri, that he may Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala, Salvadore and Nicaragua, to the United States, vesting him with every full power to treat with the other nations that are represented in Washington by their respective Ministers.

"FLORA MCFLIMSEY" IN A LONDON BOARDING-HOUSE.—*Punch's Comic Cantata.*

SEE HOW'S ACCUSTOMED TO WEAR," BUT HAS "SEEMED TO PAY."

That interesting and well known young lady, whose verse has industriallized her, and who is the personification of a wide-spread, actual being, has, it will be seen by the following article, copied from the London *Morning Post*, (the fashionable London journal) been brought up in bankruptcy:

We have never been more forcibly struck by the prevalence of the abuse of the credit system than while perusing the report of a case brought on Monday last before the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The circumstances are, doubtless, common-place enough, though but seldom brought into such prominence. Miss Kate Blimbeth Yerby, described as "a fashionable young lady," has been living with her mother in Bide-terrace, Bayswater. Her brother-in-law, an income of £300 a year, and the young lady receives annually from her friends a sum of about £60. In August, 1853, however, when only three and-twenty years of age, she appeared before the Insolvent Court indebted to the amount of £393. On this occasion she was discharged. The circumstances, as was well observed by Mr. Commissioner Phillips, should have been enough to restrain her extravagance. But Miss Kate Blimbeth Yerby did not speak for the less. Once more she appears before the Insolvent Court—this time, however, with less good fortune. The case is adjourned *sine die*, and the protection of the Court ceases for Miss Verity. The career of this young lady is really marvelous, and is only an additional instance of the carelessness with which credit is allowed by London tradespeople.

During the examination of the insolvent it was proved that by the mention of a lady's name to Mrs. Braine, a milliner in the Aeroscray," Miss Verity received credit to the amount of £24. One ball dress was charged eight guineas. Fifteen guineas was the price of another garment. In fact, Mr. Commissioner Phillips, with that peculiarity which sits so well on a judge, "afforded some amusement to the spectators, as well as edification to the public, by a caricature and resolution be made. If Walker is a fugitive from justice, let the Courts say so. including a criticism slip." With another tradesman a cash payment and a promise to pay quarterly was considered a sufficient guarantee. The security was enhanced by the young lady's appearance in a brougham, and she obtained credit to the amount of £26 2s. 2d. "No money," gloomily observed Mr. Bode, the creditor; "no money has been paid since he gave credit." "Mr. Commissioner Phillips thought Mr. Buck should have stopped his hand when the first quarter was not paid." But Mr. Buck propounds a different theory. "If he adopted such a system with ladies who appeared respectable, he could not, nor could other tradesmen, go on." Thus, young ladies with £60 a year for an income may "go on" as long as they please, and tradesmen are bound to abet them under the penalty of forfeiting a similar privilege.

Such is the morality of a system of credit. A young lady—first at three-and twenty, and then at eight-and-twenty — undergoes an ordeal which is generally considered in a man as a disqualification from the society of his equals. Four stones she has arrived at the age of discretion she has obtained articles of dress beyond the reach of many persons with respectable revenues, without capital, without any income beyond a pittance allowed by her friends, and apparently without expectations. A good marriage must have been for the young lady, though vague, the only possible prospect of relief. A brougham and the mention of a lady's name were sufficient with the tradesmen to vouch for respectability, solvency and profits.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The War Department has very important dispatches from Mr. Beale, in charge of the military road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado river, in California. The road had been finished, and will be almost the only one used by emigrants.

The camels have proved a complete success. Not one was lost in the long journey of forty-eight days, although they went without water for two days, and traversed the roughest kind of a volcanic country.

Parser Charles Murray has been ordered to the Spoiling Navy Yard, and Purser E. T. Dann t the Norfolk yard.

FROM KANSAS.—St. Louis, Dec. 29.—Dates from Leavenworth to the 16th instant have been received. The vote there stood 2338 for the slavery clause of the Constitution to 9 votes against. Many Missourians were present, and some voted, swearing that they were "that instant" inhabitants of the territory. Some were arrested, but Judge Lecompte issued a habeas corpus for their release. Calhgan, the President of the Convention, had been burned in effigy. There were rumors that General Denver had ordered the arrest of General Lane.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—A gentleman who arrived here from Kansas reports that the whole vote cast at the election in Lecompton was 1293, giving a majority of 1274 for the slavery clause. At Lexington the slavery majority was 20. No intelligence from Leavenworth had been received. At Shawnee the pro-slavery vote was 765, and at Alathe 300.

THE INDIANS IN UTAH.—Washington, Dec. 29.—The Indian Bureau has received official information denying the truth of the report that the disaffection of the Indians in the Utah Territory created by the Mormons had been communicated to the Indians on the border of California, and especially those in the Southern portion of that State. All remained quiet, and, so far as appearances were concerned, there was no reason to anticipate a different state of things.

Private letters from California state that two regiments of volunteers were ready at the tap of the drum to advance against the Mormons, and that two regiments could be mustered in less than sixty days for the same service.

An Execution in India—Horrible Scenes.

An India correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following graphic and horrible account of a public execution of eighteen insurgents at Ahmedabad, in December last:

Ten of them mounted to their places on the drop; a firing party of twelve moved up to within twenty yards of the place where they stood, facing outwards, as the guns did, but behind them, further back into the square. The men who were to be shot were placed in front, not more than twelve paces from the muzzles of the muskets. They knelt down, their eyes bandaged, and their hands tied. Meanwhile five had been marched to the five fatal guns. They were bound by their arms to the wheels, but their legs were free, and the end man, the only one whom I could entirely see from my place on the flank, leaned his back against the muzzle. I fixed my eyes intently on that man; not fifty yards from me, and in a moment the signal was given. There was a roar, a bank of white smoke, and a hot and shower of black fragments, sharp and clear, which leaped and bounded in the air; and, and a fearful sound from the spectators, as if the polarity of the crowd had reversed its fancy that it was intolerable; then a dead stillness.

Pushed to the scaffland and smoking four before the guns. I came first to an arm, torn off above the elbow, the flesh clenched, the bones protruding several inches, bare. Then the ground sown with red, grisly fragments, then a black-haired head and the other arm still held together. This was a man I had watched. Close by lay the lower half of the body of the next, torn quite in two, and long coils of entrails twined on the ground. Then a long cloth in which one had been dressed rolled open like a floor cloth, and on fire. One man lay in a spasm—torn and shattered heap, all but the arms; the legs were stradled wide apart, and the smashed body on the middle of them; the spine exposed; the head lay close by, too. The last was by that of a native officer, who was the archfiend of the mutiny. He was a short man, with a cruel face. His head had been cut clean off; his face was half upturned, and calm in the eyes shut. I saw no expression of pain on any of them. What had been his body lay on its face, the legs, as usual, not quite so far apart as the flesh torn like cloth from a shaggy eagle in the bottom of the boat, off and off, till it merged in one mangled heap.

I turned to the three who had been shot. One had been struck in the heart, and only bowed slowly over on his face. The others had been riddled afterwards through the head. All, I think, however, had been nearly left, as all were prostrate when I ran forward to the guns. And only now—there was no breath inmore terrible. Did I say up to the ten white figures slowly swinging and revolving over this scene of blood. I hope they died quickly, but the ropes were very short.

SURPRISE.—A smart shock of an earthquake occurred in the town of Tuscaloosa on the 23d instant. It was accompanied by a noise like a carriage driven furiously over a bridge. Some persons in bed felt a few seconds, but made the doors, considered empty, as were rattle smartly. Old people think it is the severest shock they ever knew here. The noise appeared to pass from East to West.

The same shock was felt at Lewiston Falls and Wetumpka. Says the *Advocate*:

"Our office, in the third story of Phenix Block, felt the shock very distinctly. We understand the shock was felt at Portland and Waverley depot was thrown down. A cabin, boy in Lewiston also testified to the presence of the earthquake."

At Montgomery and Augusta the shock was also felt. In the latter place its commencement could be told to the clock of a hourly striking. It lasted for several seconds. The shock was described for several seconds. The shock was described for several seconds. The shock was described