The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,001.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1856.

Subscriptions for the Week.

No carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

THE PROSPECT.

Throughout the North and West there are hosts of politicians in strong sympathies are entirely with the anti-slavery men, but whose professions are insanely democratic. The majority of the office-holders under the present Administration belong to this class. Mr. Pierce, by the lavish distribution of his patronage amongst them, has succeeded thus far in keeping them in line; and we take it that if he should have the good fortune to be nominated for a second term by the Cincinnati Convention, these hybrid politicians will be ready to obliterate the sacrifice of their principles to their interest, under the reasonable expectation that with a perpetuation of the Pierce dynasty they will be maintained undisturbed in office. Should, however, the Democratic Republican party not take the chance of the present Executive, and award the honor of the nomination to another, a political stampede may be anticipated. The Freesoil Democrats will in that event crawl back to their abolition associates, for there is neither honesty nor gratitude to be found among these scamps. When we stated yesterday that the Republican party was losing ground, we overlooked this contingent element of strength. To be sure, it does not amount to much. The accession of a few thousand placemen and government retainers will add little perceptible influence to the anti-slavery faction; but yet in an impartial consideration of the subject, it should not be omitted.

Has it ever struck the reader that the Abolitionists have never carried a single State in a Presidential election, and have never, save when influenced and led on by Democrats, assumed a threatening attitude? Both facts are nevertheless indubitable. The Richmond *Whig* illustrates them clearly enough in the subjoined paragraph:

> Previous to 1848, that party was never able to poll a hundred thousand votes in the whole Union. It was a faction so contemptible in numbers as detestable for principles. But in that year, when the old *Democratic* President-Martin Van Buren, mounted the ring, and sounded his bugle, and rallied his clans, the whole aspect of things was changed. He polled upwards of 120,000 votes in the State of New York, and actually beat the regular Democratic candidate (Gen. Cass) in that stronghold of Democracy. His and his friends now constitute the Pierce Democracy of New York, ready to rally to the Black Republican standard, as soon as it is unfurled, and the Treasury pap is exhausted. They have been anticipated in this course by many old Democratic leaders of high repute and wide renown—who have only gone ahead to make the path smooth. *Silver* Gen. Jackson's long-trusted and well-beloved editor, has broken ground. As was the President of the late Black Republican Convention at Pittsburg. *Hamlin, Fessenden, Morrill, Mr. Wilson, of Conn., Abijah Mann, Bryant, Cambreling, Speaker Banks, Sumner, Dix, Chase, Wilmot* and hosts of others of the leaders of the Black Republicans—and nothing but Democrats all their lives, have joined the Black Republican phalanx.

We cannot agree entirely with the *Whig* in the remark which follows, that "these men, if they have any followers, have them among Democrats," because, unfortunately, we know that many who were formerly attached to the Whig party, when that party had a substantive existence, have gone over to the Abolitionists, and acted in availing their numbers. But the main fact is not affected by this consideration. The leaders of the Republican party, from CRASE and KING to WILMOT and BANKS, are chiefly offshoots from the Democracy, and will unquestionably draw towards them all who have been accustomed to consider them as enlightened teachers and expounders of Democracy. Whatever accessions Black Republicanism may have obtained from the remnants of the Whig party, its power in that direction is at an end. Not so with its influence over the Democrats in the non-slaveholding States, by whose secession from political orthodoxy it was originally built up.

The Richmond *Whig* says further:

> But if the *Democrats* will, in good faith, make nominations of Democratic men, and put up some strong enough to keep some of their party in the non-slaveholding States from coming to the Black Republican side, we shall have no serious fears of the result!

It is probable that the Democrats will put up strong men, for they are sagacious enough to perceive that obscurity and mediocrity, though perhaps well suited to pipe times of peace, will not do at so critical a period in our history as that which is even now transpiring. The Democrats have had their lessons like other parties, and we know of none who profit more by the teachings of experience. We have therefore no serious fears of the result, for the Black Republicans, like a mercantile house in which extensive business with no capital whatever, are in danger of bankruptcy from the very start. They open the campaign with the absolute certainty of not even having an electoral ticket in the fifteen slave States, and without the ghost of a chance in several others. They are decidedly in the worst possible position. They have not even the Slave States only—by their own unassisted strength, and even there it may be doubted whether, in November next, they will be enabled to retain their ascendency. And yet the *Courier and Enquirer* and other journals of kindred verdancy, prate about the certainty of their success. This is either extreme hypocrisy or pitiable ignorance.

COLLISON'S LAST CONCERT.—The last of the series of classical concerts will take place this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. We perceive that, in addition to the strong corps of instrumental performers, Mr. COLLISON has secured the services, in the vocal department, of Madame COLSON, the charming prima donna of the Orleans Theatre, of Mr. JESCA, the base, and Mr. DELSARTE, the tenor. The programme is uncommonly rich, and embraces musical gems from the works of Hummel, Weber, Auber, Rossini, Mendelssohn and other great composers. As this is the final concert, all should attend who have not yet had an opportunity of hearing the compositions of the great masters faithfully interpreted.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to P. PH. WEILAND for the following new music:

The Pupils Polka, by Asher, a lively and pretty composition.

Songs for the Piano, comprising the "Gondolier," an easy morceau; the "Katy-Did Schottisch," well arranged and not difficult; "Old Times Polka," sprightly and simple.

The Cornie Schottisch, by R. Tucker; very fair, but requiring careful study.

Silence, a charming duet by Glover.

Thanks to Mr. Saltman, of the steamer *Rose*, for late Caddo papers.

ARRIVED.—The steamer *Robert J. Ward*, Capt. S. F. Millay, with the Levee at 5 o'clock last evening, for Louisville, full of passengers, and when opposite Lafayette broke out the head of her larboard cylinder, which compelled her to return.

THE MONEY RECEIVED.—Mr. Follett, of the *Old Line Journal*, assigns as the chief reason why he could not secure the office of Printer to the House, was that he "had not money enough to buy up members of Congress." This strikes us as slanderous. Brother Follett, we are amazed!

The corner-stone of the State Seminary of Louisiana was laid in the parish of Rapides on Thursday, the 27th ult., with many interesting and impressive ceremonies. An address was delivered on the occasion by O. N. OZANN, Esq.

The Pennsylvania Whig Opposition Convention adjourned sine die on the fifteenth, after nominating the following State ticket: Auditor-General, Cursen Phillips; Canal Commissioner, Thomas Cunningham; Surveyor-General, B. Laporte.

The Washington *Union* announces the retirement of John W. Forney from connection with that paper. It is said that he is a member of the Pennsylvania Democratic Central Committee, and has always been an active friend of Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency.

A PERFECT FIT, STRAIGHTLACED GRACE.—The greatest clothing establishment in the world is that of M. Godillot, in Paris. It employs sixty-six sewing machines, kept in motion by a steam-engine of nine horse power; and which served all the overcoats for the Crimean army. The superintendent of the establishment is the inventor of a corset, (December), who has invented a cutting machine capable of cutting out fifteen coats at one, almost with the rapidity of lightning. Besides the machines, one thousand women and girls are constantly engaged at sewing.

A Shipstick from Chatsworth of the tenth says:

The steamer Metropolis burst her boiler near Pomeroy, Ohio, yesterday. Three persons were scalded—three dangerously and two very badly.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

(By the Southern Line.)

THE KING OF ALGERIA.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Birth of the King of Algeria caused great rejoicing throughout Paris, and the Emperor was present.

The Pope of Rome will act as godfather and the Queen of Sweden as godmother to the royal youngster.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was easier, the supply being good. Discounts were easier, but nothing was doing under six per cent.

ENGLAND.

The British Parliament has adjourned.

Mr. Dallas had gone to London, and Mr. Buchanan had taken his formal leave of the Court.

A Deputation of the friends of Poland waited on Lord Palmerston, begging him to request the British Plenipotentiaries to insist upon the restoration of Poland. Palmerston promised to call the attention of the government to the subject.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—The river is falling, with five feet on the Falls.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—The Thomas Swan passed down at six o'clock, and the B. M. Kennett at seven this evening, bound for New Orleans.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Flour.—The market is dull, with sales at $5 75 a $5 80. Whisky unchanged. Molasses $34.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Good Ohio Flour is selling at $7 62 a $7 75. Corn is considerably higher, sales to-day at 96c. Mess Pork $18 87½. Lard 10½c.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The steamer's news had no effect on our market, which remains firm, with sales to-day of 2000 bales.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Americans and Republicans have carried the whole State ticket of Rhode Island by 2,000 majority, with the exception of the Lieut. Governor. They have also carried both branches of the Legislature.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Our Cotton market is rather firmer to-day, with sales of 3500 bales.

BUCHANAN ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A letter from Mr. Buchanan has been published, in which he unequivocally declares himself in favor of the Nebraska bill.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 27th.—In the SENATE the invalid pension bill was considered and passed, and the consideration of Kansas matters resumed.

Mr. Collamer said he was unable to speak to-day on account of his throat and lungs.

His place was occupied by Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, who rose for the first time to take a part in the debates of the Senate, and in a speech of considerable length, reviewed the general relations of our territorial possessions to the Federal Government. Mr. Harlan's remarks were characterized by a spirit he had prescribed to himself: a rigid abstinence from the discussion of questions generally regarded as of an inflammatory nature; but since the President had thought proper to introduce them into his late annual message, he supposed a proper respect for the Executive demanded that they should not be thoroughly canvassed. He then proceeded to review the history of Congressional legislation with respect to the territorial domain, and contended that the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories was incontestible. Mr. H. then entered into a brief physiological, metaphysical, and moral analysis of the African and Anglo-Saxon races, of the latter of which he claimed that the alleged inequality between them was not generic, but the result of that long servitude which had debased the former. He avowed himself opposed to the introduction of slavery into those towards liberty might prove a curse rather than a blessing, but urged that he could not vote for the extension of an institution whose tendency it was to degrade human labor. Mr. Butler then addressed the Senate in his usual impressive style, when the subject was postponed until Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of the Commissioners of Elections in the city of Washington.

Much time was spent in discussing various questions of order.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the bill be laid upon the table, but the motion did not prevail—yeas 73, nays 98.

The question was finally announced on the pending amendment, which was lost by Mr. Humphrey Marshall, namely: in addition to the general qualifications making it necessary for a foreigner to have been naturalized one year immediately preceding a municipal election.

The foes of the bill resorted to various parliamentary tactics to defeat it, while their efforts were resisted by the friends of the measure. Finally, wearied with the struggle, the House adjourned upon vote of five majority.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1856.

The Chairman of the Kansas Committee—The Government and the Nicaragua Transit Company—The Public Printing—Action of Stopping Appropriations—National Statue.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, who is appointed as chairman of the KANSAS Committee, is absent from the city on a visit home, but is expected to arrive here to-morrow. The Committee will then make their arrangements for their departure to the executive of their duty. It is said that Mr. Sherman intends to open with General Whitfield, sitting delegate from Kansas. The whole party, with their Secretary, are to rendezvous at Jefferson, Missouri, where they will take measures preliminary to their investigation.

The papers laid before the government by Mr. Vanderbilt in relation to the difficulties between the Transit Company and Governor Walker will be communicated to the Senate. The parties have left for New York, professing to be satisfied with the views of the government upon the subject. But from what I can learn I am induced to believe that this government will not interpose for the relief of the company, by enforcing their application for the restoration of their charter or their property. The papers called for by the Senate will be the subject in that body of a full discussion upon our relations with the filibuster.

The chief-engineer of the navy declares, it is said, it is said, that he does not give up the idea of the Dry Dock, but will not, even if she should not be heard of for five years. She may be imbedded in ice like the British discovery ship, the *Resolute*, and require five years to disengage her homeward. But it is, unfortunately, more probable that the unlucky ship is buried in the caverns of the ocean.

The instructions therefore to Mr. Soulé in the anti-Nebraska caucus. If he is correctly reported, are the only evidences that we have yet had of the disposition of a party subject to embarrass or prevent appropriations to case the Senate should not agree to admit Kansas as a free State immediately—that is, under the bogus State constitution which the people of Kansas did not vote for. No scheme of the sort can possibly succeed; no majority in the House will be found to support it.

The national statue just modeled by Dr. Horatio Stone has been retired by throngs of visitors to the studio, and the weather has been pleasant. It is typical of the "Republic," and we see in it a personification of Uncle Sam stepping over his vast territory, with a bridle, on the left hand (to show that he could ride if he pleased,) and carefully carrying the declaration of independence and the constitution. His costume is the new dress of '76, including the cocked-hat and knee-breeches; and the whole face and figure convey the idea of vigor, intelligence, progress and refinement. It remains to be seen if Dr. Stone will be authorized to execute this conception in imperishable marble, to stand in the midst of the Capitol, for the master-piece of Phidean stood in the centre of the Acropolis—a type of the city. Ipse.

Mr. Thorington, of Iowa, has been suddenly called away from his seat in the House of Representatives, and will probably be absent a couple of weeks. He has paired off with Mr. Miles TAYLOR, of Louisiana. We regret the double affliction which requires his absence. On Tuesday last Mr. Thorington received two telegrams, each conveying painful intelligence in regard to members of his family. The first, from his brother, John H. Thorington, stated that his nephew, E. H. Bradley, was in the last stages of consumption, and could live but a few days. The second was from his brother-in-law, J. M. Parker, of the hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment of Parker, of Rock Island, and stated that Mr. John H. Thorington (referred to above) had on that day been blocked down in the street by a runaway team, (a pair of steers) and shocked until he was insensible, and that the horns itself had been stripped of the thousand dollars. Mr. Thorington left in the cars on Wednesday morning for Rock Island, the scene of this double affliction.

INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.—Mr. Sabine, of Washington, Washington Sabine, an engineer of steam engines, particularly adapted for screw propeller navigation. It has been considered a great novelty, (Ericsson having some of which to exhibit,) but the principle of the invention is old, as every steamboat on the Mississippi can testify. If a spoke and the rim of a wheel are removed, the wheel will revolve with the same velocity as before, and the power is not affected in the least. Mr. Sabine proposes to remove every alternate arm of the screw, which will reduce the friction one-half, and the power will be increased in proportion. The experiment will be tried on the Potomac.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1856.

I reallyread to the debate in the Senate on the contempt proposer of the public printing. I think, in my look; but it is a fruitful theme and is extremely absurd to waste treasure in the people. The idea of paying a supplement made to insert in the deficiency bill an appropriation amounting in the aggregate to over $60,000, to meet the expenses of printing Com. Perry's book upon the Japan expedition, to complete the printing of St. Gillis's report upon Chile, and also to complete the printing of the Pacific Railroad reports. Used besides this large amount, asked for by the Committee on Finance, Mr. Weller moved an additional item of $40,000 to meet the expense of engraving and printing the maps for the Pacific Railroad reports; making in all the sum of $800,000 for deficiencies in the branch! This was of so startling a character that it elicited quite a prolonged debate, and some very just remarks upon the want of economy, care, and caution in the Senate in ordering works, without first seeing what is to be their cost.

It appears that three volumes of Gillis's work have been published and paid for, but these do not contain the astronomical observations he was sent to Chili to make, and $67,172 are said for in addition, to publish these tables, the really important part of the work.

Mr. BELL inquired whether the work could not be stopped? Nobody expected there were to be six large volumes of it.

Mr. HUNTER asked if all the engravings and birds —all the pictures were published?

Mr. FESSENDEN—All that remains is the astronomical observations he was sent out to make.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was glad the subject had been thus brought to the notice of Senators, and trusted that it would make an impression on their minds. The Senate itself was responsible for these enormous expenses. There were works coming in every day from every part of the country, of every conceivable variety—atlases and books, which they were asked to publish. He was not surprised at this deficiency, since Senators would not scrutinize before they voted to print a work.

Mr. Hamlin said he had served several years on the Committee on Printing, and had left it for the reason, principally, that the Senate would not accept the efforts of the committee to restrain extravagant and enormous expenditures.

"I never listen," said Mr. H., "to an order introduced here calling on a Department for a report, made by some officer in some Expedition, but the idea always passes across my mind that we are to have another book printed for the gratification of some army officer, or some other employé of the government. When the Committee on Printing have attempted to arrest this course, the importunities of the personal friends of the parties concerned, and of Senators who take an interest in it, have almost universally triumphed over the reports of your committee. I rejoice that this enormous sum is presented at this time, so that we can see some of the results which our own action has produced."

Mr. Fessenden, a member of the committee, said there might be a very great saving made in the cost of the printing, if what was proposed to be printed was first referred to that committee to call out what was useless. This session, for instance, they published four large volumes of the President's message and accompanying documents, when there would have contained all that was of any use to the country; or to members; one of the volumes consisting merely of letters from officers as to the prices paid—tables which nobody will look at, and which are of no sort of consequence.

Mr. Bell, in the course of some remarks, said:

"It is extraordinary that these gross abuses should exist, for every one must say that they have been very gross; and I have acknowledged my part of the responsibility for the commission of them. I was thinking that our bills for the improvement of the great rivers and harbors in the interior did not usually exceed double the amount which it seems we might save in the cost of public printing alone. I understand the cost of the public printing to be some $3,000,000, or at least $1,300,000, over $1,400,000 a year. Possibly a saving of half of it would be a saving effected of $600,000, or $700,000, or $800,000; and if we could only save that money for the use of some of the most considerable rivers, to remove obstructions which cost annually millions of dollars by the losses sustained in those waters, and in the lades, how much better! and more beneficial would be the conception."

On the day following, the subject again coming up, Mr. Crittenden said, in reference to the appropriation of $40,300 moved by Mr. Weller for maps and surveys for the Pacific Railroad reports, that the territorial domain, and contended that the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories was incontestible. Mr. H. then entered into a brief physiological, metaphysical, and moral analysis of the African and Anglo-Saxon races, of the latter of which he claimed that the alleged inequality between them was not generic, but the result of that long servitude which had debased the former. He avowed himself opposed to the introduction of slavery into those to whom liberty might prove a curse rather than a blessing, but urged that he could not vote for the extension of an institution whose tendency it was to degrade human labor. Mr. Butler then addressed the Senate in his usual impressive style, when the subject was postponed until Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of the Commissioners of Elections in the city of Washington.

Much time was spent in discussing various questions of order.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the bill be laid upon the table, but the motion did not prevail—yeas 73, nays 98.

The question was finally announced on the pending amendment, which was lost by Mr. Humphrey Marshall, namely: in addition to the general qualifications making it necessary for a foreigner to have been naturalized one year immediately preceding a municipal election.

The foes of the bill resorted to various parliamentary tactics to defeat it, while their efforts were resisted by the friends of the measure. Finally, wearied with the struggle, the House adjourned upon vote of five majority.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1856.

The Chairman of the Kansas Committee—The Government and the Nicaragua Transit Company—The Public Printing—Action of Stopping Appropriations—National Statue.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, who is appointed as chairman of the KANSAS Committee, is absent from the city on a visit home, but is expected to arrive here to-morrow. The Committee will then make their arrangements for their departure to the executive of their duty. It is said that Mr. Sherman intends to open with General Whitfield, sitting delegate from Kansas. The whole party, with their Secretary, are to rendezvous at Jefferson, Missouri, where they will take measures preliminary to their investigation.

The papers laid before the government by Mr. Vanderbilt in relation to the difficulties between the Transit Company and Governor Walker will be communicated to the Senate. The parties have left for New York, professing to be satisfied with the views of the government upon the subject. But from what I can learn I am induced to believe that this government will not interpose for the relief of the company, by enforcing their application for the restoration of their charter or their property. The papers called for by the Senate will be the subject in that body of a full discussion upon our relations with the filibuster.

The chief-engineer of the navy declares, it is said, it is said, that he does not give up the idea of the Dry Dock, but will not, even if she should not be heard of for five years. She may be imbedded in ice like the British discovery ship, the *Resolute*, and require five years to disengage her homeward. But it is, unfortunately, more probable that the unlucky ship is buried in the caverns of the ocean.

The instructions therefore to Mr. Soulé in the anti-Nebraska caucus. If he is correctly reported, are the only evidences that we have yet had of the disposition of a party subject to embarrass or prevent appropriations to case the Senate should not agree to admit Kansas as a free State immediately—that is, under the bogus State constitution which the people of Kansas did not vote for. No scheme of the sort can possibly succeed; no majority in the House will be found to support it.

The national statue just modeled by Dr. Horatio Stone has been retired by throngs of visitors to the studio, and the weather has been pleasant. It is typical of the "Republic," and we see in it a personification of Uncle Sam stepping over his vast territory, with a bridle, on the left hand (to show that he could ride if he pleased,) and carefully carrying the declaration of independence and the constitution. His costume is the new dress of '76, including the cocked-hat and knee-breeches; and the whole face and figure convey the idea of vigor, intelligence, progress and refinement. It remains to be seen if Dr. Stone will be authorized to execute this conception in imperishable marble, to stand in the midst of the Capitol, for the master-piece of Phidean stood in the centre of the Acropolis—a type of the city. Ipse.

Mr. Thorington, of Iowa, has been suddenly called away from his seat in the House of Representatives, and will probably be absent a couple of weeks. He has paired off with Mr. Miles TAYLOR, of Louisiana. We regret the double affliction which requires his absence. On Tuesday last Mr. Thorington received two telegrams, each conveying painful intelligence in regard to members of his family. The first, from his brother, John H. Thorington, stated that his nephew, E. H. Bradley, was in the last stages of consumption, and could live but a few days. The second was from his brother-in-law, J. M. Parker, of the hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment of Parker, of Rock Island, and stated that Mr. John H. Thorington (referred to above) had on that day been blocked down in the street by a runaway team, (a pair of steers) and shocked until he was insensible, and that the horns itself had been stripped of the thousand dollars. Mr. Thorington left in the cars on Wednesday morning for Rock Island, the scene of this double affliction.

Chattahoochee At the Bee.

Washington, March 27, 1856.

I reallyread to the debate in the Senate on the contempt proposer of the public printing. I think, in my look; but it is a fruitful theme and is extremely absurd to waste treasure in the people. The idea of paying a supplement made to insert in the deficiency bill an appropriation amounting in the aggregate to over $60,000, to meet the expenses of printing Com. Perry's book upon the Japan expedition, to complete the printing of St. Gillis's report upon Chile, and also to complete the printing of the Pacific Railroad reports. Used besides this large amount, asked for by the Committee on Finance, Mr. Weller moved an additional item of $40,300 to meet the expense of engraving and printing the maps for the Pacific Railroad reports; making in all the sum of $800,000 for deficiencies in the branch! This was of so startling a character that it elicited quite a prolonged debate, and some very just remarks upon the want of economy, care, and caution in the Senate in ordering works, without first seeing what is to be their cost.

It appears that three volumes of Gillis's work have been published and paid for, but these do not contain the astronomical observations he was sent to Chili to make, and $67,172 are said for in addition, to publish these tables, the really important part of the work.

Mr. BELL inquired whether the work could not be stopped? Nobody expected there were to be six large volumes of it.

Mr. HUNTER asked if all the engravings and birds —all the pictures were published?

Mr. FESSENDEN—All that remains is the astronomical observations he was sent out to make.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was glad the subject had been thus brought to the notice of Senators, and trusted that it would make an impression on their minds. The Senate itself was responsible for these enormous expenses. There were works coming in every day from every part of the country, of every conceivable variety—atlases and books, which they were asked to publish. He was not surprised at this deficiency, since Senators would not scrutinize before they voted to print a work.

Mr. Hamlin said he had served several years on the Committee on Printing, and had left it for the reason, principally, that the Senate would not accept the efforts of the committee to restrain extravagant and enormous expenditures.

"I never listen," said Mr. H., "to an order introduced here calling on a Department for a report, made by some officer in some Expedition, but the idea always passes across my mind that we are to have another book printed for the gratification of some army officer, or some other employé of the government. When the Committee on Printing have attempted to arrest this course, the importunities of the personal friends of the parties concerned, and of Senators who take an interest in it, have almost universally triumphed over the reports of your committee. I rejoice that this enormous sum is presented at this time, so that we can see some of the results which our own action has produced."

Mr. Fessenden, a member of the committee, said there might be a very great saving made in the cost of the printing if what was proposed to be printed was first referred to that committee to call out what was useless. This session, for instance, they published four large volumes of the President's message and accompanying documents, when there would have contained all that was of any use to the country; or to members; one of the volumes consisting merely of letters from officers as to the prices paid—tables which nobody will look at, and which are of no sort of consequence.

Mr. Bell, in the course of some remarks, said:

"It is extraordinary that these gross abuses should exist, for every one must say that they have been very gross; and I have acknowledged my part of the responsibility for the commission of them. I was thinking that our bills for the improvement of the great rivers and harbors in the interior did not usually exceed double the amount which it seems we might save in the cost of public printing alone. I understand the cost of the public printing to be some $3,000,000, or at least $1,300,000, over $1,400,000 a year. Possibly a saving of half of it would be a saving effected of $600,000, or $700,000, or $800,000; and if we could only save that money for the use of some of the most considerable rivers, to remove obstructions which cost annually millions of dollars by the losses sustained in those waters, and in the lades, how much better! and more beneficial would be the conception."

On the day following, the subject again coming up, Mr. Crittenden said, in reference to the appropriation of $40,300 moved by Mr. Weller for maps and surveys for the Pacific Railroad reports, that the territorial domain, and contended that the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories was incontestible. Mr. H. then entered into a brief physiological, metaphysical, and moral analysis of the African and Anglo-Saxon races, of the latter of which he claimed that the alleged inequality between them was not generic, but the result of that long servitude which had debased the former. He avowed himself opposed to the introduction of slavery into those to whom liberty might prove a curse rather than a blessing, but urged that he could not vote for the extension of an institution whose tendency it was to degrade human labor. Mr. Butler then addressed the Senate in his usual impressive style, when the subject was postponed until Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of the Commissioners of Elections in the city of Washington.

Much time was spent in discussing various questions of order.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the bill be laid upon the table, but the motion did not prevail—yeas 73, nays 98.

The question was finally announced on the pending amendment, which was lost by Mr. Humphrey Marshall, namely: in addition to the general qualifications making it necessary for a foreigner to have been naturalized one year immediately preceding a municipal election.

The foes of the bill resorted to various parliamentary tactics to defeat it, while their efforts were resisted by the friends of the measure. Finally, wearied with the struggle, the House adjourned upon vote of five majority.

ASSISTANT CHEMIST AT NEWPORT.—We are glad to learn, and everybody else in New Orleans will be glad to learn, that Professor CHARLES ELLET will be, this yielding to the request and urgent solicitation of his friends the Governor, the great prime mover in the matter, has consented to accept the assistant chemistry in this city, vacated by Professor HOLMES, who has gone to Newport on the same duty, making her a permanent residence. Her services in this capacity will be invaluable to the State. The salary is $1,500 per annum, and the duties will not be onerous. We congratulate Professor ELLET on his appointment, and the State on having secured his services.

The fifth and last of Mr. Offley's Grand Classical Concerts takes place this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Miss Coleon and Messrs Jones and Delagrave, of the Orleans Theatre, will assist. The following instrumental performers appear on the occasion. A capital programme is announced.

Dr. Du Bois, Jr., delivers his third lecture at St. Clapp's church, corner of St. Charles and John streets, this evening.

Miss Matilda Heron will once more, and for the last time, appear in her brilliant personation of Camille at the Varieties Theatre this evening.

The farewell benefit of Mr. Mark Smith takes place at the St. Charles theatre this evening. Shiel's tragedy of "The Apostate," and the Old Guard, and farce of the Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve, Mrs. Fanny Ellen Hayes appearing in the first piece and Mr. Collins, the Irish comedian, in the latter, will be performed.

MAGALLENSTEIN, THE MAGICIAN.—The celebrated magician, Magallenstein, of Mobile, Montgomery, will give a brief series of magic and fantastic scenes at the Pelican theatre, in this city, commencing on Monday evening next, the 7th inst. We would call attention to the advertisement relative thereto, in another column.

ATTACK UPON JUDGE ROBERTSON.—Yesterday morning about half-past nine o'clock, Judge J. H. Robertson, of the First District Court, was assaulted, on the steps of the Court House, by a young man named Dauney, one of Mr. Hafty's deputies. The judge is now confined to his room. The affair grew out of a remark passed by the judge in Court on Wednesday, when the judge, in issuing an order for the arrest of Dauney, made use of harsh and unusual language unnecessarily harsh towards him. The particulars in immediate connection with the assault, we have not learned, but the blow was struck. When Judge Robertson was going to Court, by way of Chartres street, with a bundle of papers under his arm, Dauney approached him from behind, and struck him a heavy blow on the head, which knocked him down. The person with whom he had the difficulty then kicked him towards the Court. He then came with him towards the Court. In the course of conversation the Judge expressed to Dauney his astonishment at the remarks made in Court yesterday.

On arriving at Toulouse street, they both turned towards Royal street, and, when about the middle of the block, Dauney struck the Judge a heavy blow from the other an apology for what happened in Court. The Judge replied that he had been insulted, and, at the same time, that he had mistaken his man if he expected to bully or frighten him by any such means. Dauney then struck him with a second cane, repeating the blows. Judge Robertson, finding that from these repeated blows, the persons from threats made the previous day, had provided himself with a cane, drew it from under his arm, and struck Dauney over the head, which was bleeding freely when we saw him. The Judge was not previously observed, owned him and soon the weapon out of his hands. He then drew his dirk, but by this time Dauney had run off. The dirk was also seen in several blows.

Dauney, on the contrary, states that when he demanded an apology from Judge Robertson, the latter declined saying it, and at the same time attempted to strike him with a cane. Dauney, however, warded the blow off with his hand, and, seizing the cane, struck