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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1860.

The New Orleans Bee.

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A BAD SIGN.

The Democratic State Convention of Alabama, which assembled a few days ago at Montgomery, has initiated a course of action which, if followed by other Southern conventions, will most probably result in a disastrous political rupture, and may possibly precipitate a dissolution of the Union. The full account of the proceedings has not come to hand, but we learn by telegraph that the Convention adopted by a large majority a series of resolutions insisting upon the principle that it is the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, and requiring the Alabama delegation to Charleston to insist upon the endorsement of the platform by the National Democratic Convention before nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and in case the Convention fail to do so, they are instructed to withdraw and take no further part in the proceedings. In other words, the Democracy of Alabama have resolved that the National Democratic Convention shall affirm their particular and ultra Southern view of the slavery question, and if it is only upon that express condition that they will consent to remain in the Convention, and participate in the selection of a Presidential candidate.

It must be acknowledged that Alabama has assumed a bold; we may say, a dangerous position. She undertakes in advance to dictate a platform to a convention of delegates representing the entire Democratic party. Instead of leaving the subject to the body specially invested with authority to frame a programme of principles which will command the approbation of the party in every quarter of the Union, she virtually places before the Convention the alternative of accepting her particular views, or of witnessing her secession from that assemblage. The course pursued by Alabama dancers a fine sense of consequence, and indicates clearly enough, as far as she is concerned, a rooted hatred of the Democracy of the free States, and a settled determination to enforce upon them her extreme doctrines, or failing therein, to strike the first blow towards the denationalization of the only party which can be relied upon as antagonistical to Black Republicanism. The wisdom and sagacity of this decision may well be questioned. Heretofore, Alabama, while invincibly Democratic and strongly Southern rights, had never sacrificed any policy tending even remotely to the dissolution of the Union. Her resolves at the late Convention prove how profoundly agitated the public mind of the State must have been by recent developments of abolition insolence, and how completely her judgment must be the confidence hitherto felt by her leading men in the integrity and soundness of the Southern Democracy. At a single leap Alabama has almost placed herself side by side with South Carolina. It is doubtful whether the latter State will so far recognize the Charleston Convention as to elect delegates to that body, but should she do so, we may feel altogether certain that they will be instructed to pursue a line of action at least as trenchant and decisive as that traced by Alabama. The example set by the latter will probably be followed by Georgia and Mississippi, and may meet the sanction of all the cotton-growing States. Now it is palpable that if any considerable number of Southern States go before the Charleston Convention with the influencing resolve to compel the formal recognition and endorsement of the theory of federal protection of slavery and a Congressional slave code for the Territories—tenets which the Democracy of the North will never sanction—there is a complete end to all prospect of harmony. A national Democratic nomination will be rendered impracticable. The refusal of the majority of the Convention to adopt the Alabama platform will be the signal for the withdrawal of most of the Southern delegations. The remaining members of the Convention may nominate candidates, but they will be to all intents and purposes sectional nominations. The South, in its turn, will select its champions, and then we shall have precisely that condition of things which the Charleston *Mercury* long since considered and advocated—the Democracy confined to the South, while every where else parties will be considered as more or less tainted with Abolitionism.

We need scarcely say that so lamentable a result would prove absolutely ruinous, not simply to the fortunes of the Democracy, for that would be of comparatively little consequence, but to the hopes of those national, conservative citizens who cling to the Union and its preservation as the means of consolidating our liberties, our prosperity and our strength. If the Democratic party break in pieces, we can discover no bulwark to the encroachments of fanaticism, and therefore no safety to the South. The Union cannot possibly survive sectionalism in every part of the republic.

MACAULAY.

The unexpected demise of Thos. Babington Macaulay creates a void in British contemporary literature which will not easily be filled. There are some essayists as learned, others as sprightly, and a few perhaps as fascinating, but we ransack our memory in vain to recall a single writer who combines within himself the scholarship and erudition, the vigor of thought, the keen and subtle analyses the trenchant wit, the mastery of pure and elegant English, to inform and sustained brilliant style, and the magic charm of expression which distinguished the great author whose death is so universally deplored. We speak especially and advisedly of Macaulay, the essayist and reviewer, for we are certain that a large proportion of the literary renown and future reputation of the deceased will be based upon these fugitive productions, rather than upon that historical work which he had fondly hoped to leave behind him as a monument more durable than brass. To the former the delighted student will return again and again, enraptured by that wondrous combination of solid thought and sparkling diction, that admirable facility of comprehensive condensation, that delicate play of fancy, and that inexhaustible profusion of learning, long after the more pretentious and diffuse History of England will cease to be considered a standard work of authority and reference. Even now the difference is perceived. We read the History not certainly without pleasure, but without bringing a fulness of satisfaction over its stately pages, while unclosed with sweets we never ever and anon to the magnificent dissertations on Warren Hastings, on Addison, on Barrere, on Chatham, and feel as if we could never weary of that matchless excellence of style. With Jeffrey, with Talfourd, and a few other eclect spirits, Macaulay will be enshrined as an essayist, but even with them he will be justly regarded as *primus inter pares*.

We see it stated in the latest news from California that the Supreme Court of that State has decided in favor of the claims of John C. Fremont, and the brothers Benjamin and Fernando Wood, of New York, which, after years of litigation, were before the Court for final settlement. This decision, it is said, will yield the above parties the nice income of $1000 per day, which, added to the already immense wealth of the Woods, will make them, before many years, among the richest persons in the world. In one instance with this, Mr. Benjamin Wood is the head of the immense lottery firm of Wood, Eddy & Co., now drawing in four States in the Union. The next drawing of this firm comes off at Augusta, Georgia, next Saturday, capital prize $100,000, with 2531 prizes amounting to $612,000—the largest scheme ever drawn by any single institution in the world. Let all those who are tired of buying blanks in school lotteries make an effort to carry off some of the money of the above firm.

Jerry, a slave belonging to Colonel Francis McCormick, of Clarke county, Virginia, was tried in that county a few days since, on a charge of plotting and conspiring with slaves to rebel and make insurrection. The Court, composed of five magistrates, unanimously found the prisoner guilty, and appointed Friday, the 17th day of February for his execution—at the same time recommending him to the mercy of the Executive.

A curious and interesting relic from the ill-fated vessel, the Royal Charter, was exhibited in the Underwriters Rooms, at Liverpool. It consisted of a bar of gold 3 feet by some extraordinary means into a piece of half inch iron plate. The gold was pressed completely through the iron, the end of it being visible at the other side. Attached to the gold was a piece of wood, which was also pressed through the iron, the whole bearing marks of some extraordinary pressure. Into this piece of wood there was also pressed a sovereign, the coin having apparently suffered little injury, and that merely in the milling.

The attention of the trade is called to the extensive sale now at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, by A. B. Dreaper & Co., 30 Commercial street, of a large assortment of Port Wine and Cognac Brandies, embracing all the fine and medium brands and qualities; Cream Madeira Sherry, Pale Champagne, Burgundy and White Wines, Bordeaux, Prunes, Cordials, Claretes, Olive Oil, with a great variety of other articles, all of direct importation.

The particular attention of dry goods dealers is called to the extensive sale of 800 packages and lots of Dry Goods, to be sold without reserve, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY 18th and 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., by order of the underwriters, at the southern sale room of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 42 and 47 Old Levee street, between Commercial and Bienville.

Bad Affair.—On Christmas day, Mr. W. P. Dulin, residing near Easton, Md., had a loaded revolver lying on a bed, in the room where himself and his little child, wife and mother-in-law were, and in a playful manner pointed it at the ladies, when it by some means went off, the ball taking effect in the cheek of his wife, and penetrating the head just below the brain and stopping in the back of the neck. When Mr. D saw the damage he had done, he became almost frantic with distress. The wound was at first supposed to be mortal, but the Easton *Gazette* now informs us that it is thought that Mrs D will recover.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Baton Rouge, January 17.—The Senate met today pursuant to adjournment—Mr. Pearce in the chair. Twenty-five Senators were present.

Mr. Taylor moved that the Senate proceed to the election of the remaining officers of the Senate.

The motion was carried, and the following persons were unanimously elected:

For Secretary of the Senate, Aristide Borlin, of Avoyelles parish. For Assistant Secretary, Oscar Arroyo, of Plaquemines parish. For Sergeant at Arms, B. Chiffines, of Avoyelles. For Doorkeeper, Octave Bonin, of Calcasieu.

Mr. Laidlaw moved that the Secretary be requested to inform the House that the Senate had completed its organization and was ready for business.

Mr. Lawrence moved that a desk be provided on the floor of the Senate for the reporter of the Associated Press of New Orleans. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Senate took a recess until 1 o'clock.

The Senate was called to order at the expiration of the recess, twenty one members being present.

Mr. Laidlaw offered a resolution relative to reporting the proceedings of the Senate. Carried.

The House of Representatives not having yet organized, Mr. Goode moved that the Senate take a recess until 6 o'clock. Carried.

House of Representatives.—The members of the House met to day at 1 o'clock.

The Clerk called the roll, and a quorum being present, the House immediately proceeded to organize by the election of the Hon. T. H. Morrison, of Ouachita parish, for Speaker; Junius Welsh, for Chief Clerk; Mr. Geo. P. Shepherd, for Minute Clerk; Mr. J. P. Smith, for Warrant Clerk; Mr. J. P. Pendin, for Sergeant-at-Arms; and Mr. D. Sandoz, for Doorkeeper.

Mr Pillsbury offered a resolution that the Committee on Enrollment be empowered to appoint enrolling and engrossing clerks. Carried.

A resolution was offered by Mr Bares, by which each member should be allowed to subscribe to five newspapers. The resolution was laid upon the table.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of an organization.

Mr Allen offered a resolution to appoint a committee to adopt the rules of the government of the House. Carried. The gentlemen on that committee were Messrs Allen, Bush, Levy and Haynes.

It was moved that the Senate be informed that the House had completed its organization. This was carried.

Mr Gray offered a resolution that the House should adjourn until 9 o'clock. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

Baton Rouge, January 17.—At six o'clock this evening the Senate resumed its session, the Hon Pearce presiding. The roll was called, and twenty three members were present.

The Secretary of State transmitted the official returns of the vote cast during the last election to all vacancies in the Senatorship.

Mr Dubuisson offered a resolution to instruct the sergeant at Arms to procure ten newspapers for each member and the Secretary of State. Carried.

Mr Taylor offered a resolution relative to the appointment of translating and enrolling clerks.

Mr Taylor moved that the rules which govern the Senate during the last Legislature be temporarily adopted and until otherwise provided. This motion was carried.

Mr Lott offered a resolution that a reporter be elected to report the proceedings and debates in the Senate. This resolution was amended by Mr. Buffington, who moved that the motion be laid over till to morrow. Carried.

Mr. Laidlaw introduced a joint resolution in relation to the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. Read twice and three times, passed, and sent to the lower House for concurrence.

A message was received from the House requesting the concurrence of the Senate in a joint resolution appointing a committee of five from the House and one from the Senate to wait on the Governor, and inform him that the Legislature was organized, and ready to receive any communication he desired to make.

Mr Talbot moved to fill the blank with two, which was carried, and the resolution was adopted.

The President of the Senate appointed Messrs Taylor and Laidlaw as the Committee under the resolution on the part of the Senate.

The Secretary informed the House of the passage of the resolution and the appointment of the Committee by the Senate.

A message was received from the House requesting the Senate to inform the House by four o'clock P. M. to count the votes for State officers.

On motion of Mr. Solomon, the Senate concurred.

Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that the Committee had performed the duty assigned them and that the Governor would immediately send a message to the Senate.

The usual formal notice of Governor was then received, taken up and read.

After some slight debate, the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

House Evening Session.—The House reassembled at 6 o'clock.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State in relation to the official return of the vote of the State at the last election. The communication was laid on the table.

Mr. Greene moved to take up the joint resolution appointing a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature. Carried.

The Speaker appointed under the resolution Messrs. Evans, Austin, Davidson, Jacobs and Charlston.

Mr. Haynes offered a resolution inviting clergymen to open the sittings of the House with prayer.

Mr Allen offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee for the inauguration of the Governor elect.

Mr Bryan offered a joint resolution providing for the counting of the votes in the last election for State officers.

The message of the Governor was then received and read, upon which the House adjourned.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The following is a synopsis of the message transmitted by Gov. Wickliffe to both Houses of the Legislature:

The message, referring to the condition of the State Treasury, states that on the 1st of January, 1859, the balance in the treasury amounted to the sum of $189,036 09.

The receipts for the ensuing year are estimated at $1,250,000.

The Governor recommends that the present Legislature take measures for the creation of a reserved fund. He also recommends that the State of Mississippi be requested to join with the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

He speaks highly of the Banking system of the State, and renews the recommendations he made last year upon the subject of the River levees.

The Governor recommends to the favorable consideration of the Legislature the proposed State Seminary of Learning, and urges the passage of a law for the relief of the military chieftains and providing for the necessary appropriations to establish and build in connection therewith a depot for arms and munitions of war.

He invites the particular attention of the Legislature to the report of the Directors of the Normal School at New Orleans.

He also notices the efficiency of the State Lunarium.

The Governor commends the report of the Board of Health in New Orleans to the favorable notice of the Legislature.

The Governor also recommends to the most favorable consideration of the Legislature the report of the administrators of the Charity Hospital at New Orleans.

He recommends the repeal of the law which inflicts punishment and confinement upon the slave and free negro alike.

He also revokes the act passed by the last Legislature to prevent the immigration of free negroes from other States. He is opposed to the system of allowing slaves to hire their own time.

The Governor recommends that the Legislature pass a law fixing upon some point out of New Orleans at which the court terms of the Supreme Court may be merged into one.

The Governor urges the propriety of providing at the capitol a suitable fire proof building.

He recommends the passage of a stringent law to prevent the sale of goods by sample, or otherwise, by agents of Northern houses.

The Governor disapproves of hasty legislation upon the subject of our federal relations, and says the Harper's Ferry disturbance is a case in point, and significantly indicating the mode of warfare which the constantly accumulating thousands of the North propose to wage upon us.

The Governor recommends the complete reorganization of the militia of the State, and the passage of a law providing for the purchase of arms and providing means for the purpose of equipping our own men.

He also recommends the passage of laws encouraging domestic industry and enterprise of every description.

The Governor recommends that the State of Louisiana be prepared to meet her sister States of the South in convention, in case of certain contingencies which may arise.

He is in favor of retaliating the hostility of the North by a system of licensing, or special taxation, and by inflicting such discrimination on Northern goods as may be deemed advisable with the interest of this State as will amount to an absolute prohibition, and thus make the great commercial city of New Orleans the largest importing and also as now the largest exporting city on the continent.

THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

New York, January 17.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that this year's Congress is one of the most remarkable on record. It opened the most

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

THE MAILS AND COTTON CIRCULARS.

Boston, January 17.—The Cunard steamship Europa, via Halifax, arrived at this port last night, with Liverpool advice to the 1st inst.

Her mails were forwarded South by this morning's train. They reached New York this evening, and were forwarded south by the night train.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Jas. Hewitt & Co's circular by the Europa states that no actual advance had taken place in the Cotton market, but greater steadiness prevailed.

The imports for the year, at all the ports of Great Britain, amounted to 2,867,500 bales, showing an increase in imports over the previous year of 396,000 bales.

The increase of exports of Cotton over the previous year amounted to 84,000 bales.

The increase of consumption in Great Britain amounted to 120,000 bales.

The Cotton trade for the year has been singularly free from speculative influences, only 270,000 bales having been taken during the year on speculation, which is the smallest amount taken by speculators during any year since 1851.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

St Louis, January 17.—The overland mail with California advices to the 26th, has arrived at Malloy's station, the terminus of the San Francisco telegraph line.

The market in San Francisco for all kinds of articles is generally unchanged.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands, dated Honolulu, January 6th, report that exchange and shipment's supplies are selling below cost.

Sixteen thousand barrels of sperm oil, twenty thousand seven hundred barrels of whale oil, and eight hundred and sixty-eight thousand pounds of whale bones have been shipped this season to the Atlantic, exhibiting a great decrease over previous seasons.

At Lahaina, sixteen seamen from the bark Carrington were committed to prison for refusing to perform their duty.

Mr. R. F. Nichols, British Consul-General at Honolulu, died at that place.

The Hudson Bay Company are withdrawing their agents from the Sandwich Islands.

The ship Massachusetts, from San Juan with soldiers bound for Vancouver's Island, was detained by ice.

The message of Governor Gholson, of Washington Territory, announces the course pursued by General Scott in making such important concessions in the settlement of the San Juan difficulty.

COUNTERFEIT BANK BILLS IN CIRCULATION

New York, January 17.—A large quantity of twenty dollar bills on the Bank of Troy are in circulation in this city and neighborhood.

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE.

Washington, January 17.—The appointment of the Hon Charles J. Faulkner as Minister to France has been confirmed by the Senate.

THE SHIPPING LIST REPORT

New York, January 17.—The New York *Shipping List* of to-morrow will report that our Cotton market closed buoyant. It reports the sales of three days—2800 bales—Middling Orleans being quoted at 11¾c.

It reports Sugar firm and unchanged, Orleans being quoted at prices ranging from 7 to 8¾c.

It says Tobacco is in fair demand at unchanged prices.

Molasses is reported dull.

Freights on Cotton to Liverpool 3-16 to 3c. Exchange on London 8 to 8¾ premium.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, January 17.—The Cotton market closed very firm; the sales amounted to 2000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 11¾ to 11¾c. The sales of 40 hours have amounted to 5500 barrels at $5 15 to $5 25; the market closed with a declining tendency. The sales of Corn consisted of 34,000 bushels at 72 to 84c; the market closed with a declining tone. Old Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at $16 12½ per barrel. New is quoted at $17 25 per barrel. Lard in barrels is quoted at 10¾ to 10¾c per pound; the sales consisted of 150 barrels. Lard in kegs is quoted at 12c per pound. Lard Oil is quoted at 90 to 95c per gallon. New Orleans Molasses is quoted at 51c per gallon. Havana Sugar is quoted at 7c per pound.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, January 17.—Western Mess Pork sold at $17 25 per bbl. Whisky is quoted at 21½ to 22½. Sugar is quoted at 8¾ to 9½c per pound.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, January 17.—The Ohio river at this point is rising rapidly, with eighteen feet of water in the canal, and sixteen feet in the pass on the falls.

STEAMBOATS PASSED MICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, January 17.—The following steamboats have passed our city bound down: Philadelphia, The Prince Donna passed down at 7, the Madison and the Choctaw at 8, the Little Rock and the Vicksburg at 11 o'clock last night; the J. M. Sharpe passed down at 5 and the Jas. Johnson at 11 o'clock this morning; the Emerald and the H. R. W. Hill passed down at noon; the Natchez passed down at 3 o'clock this evening.

We copy the following from the Charleston *Mercury*:

An Unfriendly Firm.—One of the most magnificent stores on Broadway, New York city, is located at No. 111, on the corner of Pearl street, opposite to Park street, a few steps only above Trinity church. Its several stories in height are visible to the outward eye, but there are several stories underground, cellar under cellar, the whole forming an immense establishment. The card of the firm doing business in this store reads: "Claflin Mellon & Co., importers and dealers in foreign and domestic dry goods, German and English hosiery, boots and shoes, and Yankee notions." Their trade annually amounts to millions, a large portion of which is with the South. Indeed, whole stocks in this city and in Columbia, and doubtless other Southern cities, can be said to have been purchased of this single firm. One of its salesmen was at one time a merchant in this city, which he was forced to leave under circumstances which have made his name a most odious byword.

This house of vast wealth, influence and credit, was requested to sign the call for the late Union meeting in New York city—a meeting which was intended to conciliate and favor the South—and refused peremptorily; there is not a member of the firm being, at the same time, a large, liberal and constant subscriber to Abolition and Black Republican funds. We are assured that this house deserves the denunciation and condemnation of every Southerner.

The Atlanta (Georgia) *Confederacy* says of it:

The firm of Claflin, Mellen & Co. are large dry goods merchants, in New York, and are notorious for their hostility to Southern interests and Southern institutions as Seward, Greeley, or the author of the "Impending Crisis." Furthermore we have the most reliable information that quite a number of the most prominent merchants of this city purchase their goods almost exclusively at this Abolition house. If our information is correct, the people of Georgia should know the fact, and withdraw their patronage from any concern in the South that will patronize an establishment so inimical to their institutions as the house of Claflin, Mellen & Co.

A Gorgeous Car.—Messrs. Wason & Co., of Springfield, Massachusetts, have just completed a railway car for the Viceroy of Egypt which is said to be "gorgeous beyond." It cost upwards of $10,000, and is sixty seven feet long, with three sets of springs, so that irregularities in the road will be felt by but one set of springs. The carriage is divided into three compartments, each twenty feet long and ten wide. At the ends are two saloons of like character, and between them an open pavilion. This pavilion is the leading feature of the car. It is surrounded by a raised roof, like the central part of a house, supported by silver plated columns with highly ornamental brackets. A heavy wire fence or railing, about three feet high, runs along the outer sides of the pavilion, furnished with a silvering plated door, and small gates on each side, and steps that may be let down to leave the car. The windows are large and of plate glass, with blinds to draw down. At each end of the saloons are two large mirrors. The floors of the saloons will be covered with rich Turkey carpets, and the ceilings will be stuck in the middle, and four large arm chairs, one of them nearly three feet square, for the Viceroy, complete the furniture. The decorations of the car, inside and out, are of marvelous beauty. All varieties of woods and paints, gold leaf, paper-mache and carving have been brought into requisition, displaying the mode of oriental design, and with such variety and shading of colors that the eye is dazzled by their resplendence. A fringe of gilt balls, like those appears in various places the Turkish emblem of the moon and stars. The car is so built that it may be taken apart for shipment.

The Sixth Family.—"Gentlemen," said a candidate for Congress, "my name is Smith, and I am proud to say I am not ashamed of it. I have the honor to belong to this crowd and this very uncommon name. If, however, there be one such, let him hold up his hand, pull up his dicky, turn out his toes, take courage, and hail his state that there are a few more of the same breed."

"Smith, gentlemen, is an illustrious name,
And amidst every blot the world with it shines;
Let Wate, Brown and Jones increase as they will,
Believe me that Smith will outnumber them still."

"Gentlemen, I am proud of being an original *Smith*; not a *Smythe*, but a regular natural *Smith*, *Smith*. Putting a Y in the middle or an E at the end won't do, gentlemen. Who ever heard of a great man by the name of *Smyth* or *Smythe*? Echo answers echo, and everybody says *nobody*. But as for Smith, plain *Smith*, why the pillars of fame are covered with that honored and revered name. Who were the most fiery, witty and popular orators of this century? Horace and Albert Smith. Who the most original, pithy and humorous preacher? Rev. Sidney Smith. To go further back—who was the bravest and boldest soldier in Sumter's army in the Revolution? A Smith. Who pioneered with Powhatan, guilivanted with Pocahontas, and became the ancestor of the first families in Virginia? A Smith again. And who, I ask—and I ask the question more seriously and soberly—who, I say, is that man, and what is his name, who has fought the most battles, made the most speeches, preached the most sermons, held the most offices, sung the most songs, written the most poems, courted the most women and married the most widows? History says, I say, and everybody says, John Smith."

A Dubious Compliment.—Recently at the Liverpool assizes, one of the barristers engaged in a case which involved some peculiar and interesting female evidence made the following observation:

"The evidence of women is, in some respects, superior to that of men. Their power of judgment of minute details is better, and where there are more than two facts, and something is wanting, they supply the deficiency. Whenever there is room for their imagination, which is more powerful and active than that of men, they immediately bridge the thing over and supply the gap."

A few nights since, at Brooklyn, Ohio, a family returning from a ball found a child in a basket at their door. The child was well wrapped in flannels, but both of its hands were badly frozen, and it was found necessary to amputate them in order to preserve the little one's life. There was nothing in the basket indicating to whom the little stranger belonged. The night was bitterly cold, and it is a wonder the child

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—There was a quorum present last evening, and President Nixon occupied the chair.

The Finance Committee made their report. They recommended authorizing the Controller to pay $102 40 expenses incurred in procuring witnesses in the case of the murder of Captain Parker—adopted; also recommending the payment of $49 12 to O. F. Hawkins for repairs to street, &c—adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Landings recommended giving permission to John Gaffney to rebuild his shed—destroyed by fire in the Fourth District—adopted; so also in the case of J. Janser.

They recommended giving authority to the committee, acting in conjunction with the Surveyor, to make all the arrangements for square block pavements. Adopted.

They recommended concurrence in the action of the lower Board amending the ordinance relating to carriage and sidewalks. Adopted.

They recommended nonconcurrence in the amendments of the lower Board to the resolutions concerning the Levee widening. These amendments took from the Levee the right to assess the contract. This subject was laid on the table.

They recommended concurrence in the original resolution, amended, so as to leave any good face pavers received instead of Worthington's. Adopted.

They recommended concurrence in the resolution authorizing the Mayor to give notice that Chinchuba street is to be opened from Magnolia to Hibernia street in the Cross Bayou Canal property. Adopted.

They recommended concurrence in the ordinance compelling all awnings and shops on Canal street to be erected or altered according to a uniform plan to be given by the Surveyor. Adopted.

They recommended authorizing the Controller to sell a contract for cleaning out Canal street canal, from Claiborne street to Hagan avenue. Adopted. Also, a contract for cleaning Hagan avenue canal, from Canal Carondelet to the new Canal. Adopted.

They recommended directing the Gas Company to light Canal street, from the Levee to Claiborne street. Adopted.

They recommended having four bridges and six gas lamps placed at the intersection of Conti and Johnson streets. Adopted.

They recommended authorizing the Controller to relinquish the two contracts for repairing and keeping in repair Bienville and Dauphine streets. Adopted.

They recommended nonconcurrence in the resolution of the lower Board directing the Mayor to close Turners Hall. Adopted.

They recommended nonconcurrence in the ordinance compelling property owners and occupants of houses numbered from their house under penalty of five dollars per day. Adopted.

They recommended adoption of the resolution requiring fandangos circulation to be hung at the intersection of Royal and Chartres streets and Royal and Montegut streets. Referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

Alderman Bouchard offered a resolution providing that the Board shall meet at six o'clock instead of five. The Board then adjourned.

No Quorum.—At 7 o'clock, there was no quorum obtained in the Board of Assistant Aldermen last evening, and after waiting a long time, President Morton supervised until about Thursday evening, after instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to call upon the members in the meantime and solicit their attendance.

The Killing of C. N. Harris—Recorder's Investigation.—Recorder Summers's Court room was crowded to excess, much crowded, yesterday, as the day before, and the case was not taken up until nearly noon, the docket being pretty well filled with the usual cases of drunkenness and petty larceny.

Wm. H. Seely, clerk in the hotel, sworn—I was in the dining room on Friday where I heard the report of a pistol. I left the table and entered the wine room. As I got in the wine room door I heard a racket, as of the breaking of a chair, and I looked to see what it was. I saw one of the strangers, coming out of the wine room. I concluded I had better keep out too. When the door was opened, I saw the wine room and saw Mr. Peck over the body of Mr. Harris, as I supposed it to be. They were half way from the door to the wine room. Mr. Peck had Harris with his left hand and had a knife in his right hand. Harris was on his back, and Peck was on him. Some one called out, to know if I was resolved, "Don't kill him!" Mr. Peck turned his face to the sway, then I saw the knife and a weapon." From that Mr. Peck got up and left the room."

Witness was here shown the knife in court and said he could not identify it, although it looked like the one in Mr. Peck's hand.

To the Recorder—I could not see the position of the two hands; I saw the way everybody. Mr Peck was on top of Mr Harris. I did not see Mr Peck make any thrust with the knife. I did not see any weapon in the hands of Harris. When they picked him up some one said he was stabbed, but I said I thought not, as Peck's knife was bright and clean.

Simon P. Hunt—Saw, yesterday, I saw the wine room door in Hotel. On Friday, 13th inst., I was in the office of the Hotel about 1 o'clock—speaking to Mr. Hibberd, when I saw Mr. Harris come up to the hotel's entrance and ask for the bill. I asked Mr Mason, who gave him his bill, and he said he had. Mr. Harris was standing on the opposite side of the bill-table, on the street side. I passed to and fro, and I said, "Harris, I want to have my difficulty with you." Mr Peck came near me, and said, "Let him be, I did not hear what it was." I then left and went into the wine room. As I was going through the room adjoining the wine room, I heard the sitting company rise, and I quickly rule the wine room to get out of the way. As I went to the door in front of the wine room I saw Mr. Harris outside on the front street. I then went quickly behind the counter and looking when I saw Mr. Peck coming in the passageway toward the door. I did not see who he fired at.

Recorder Summers here questioned the propriety of conversations in regard to the merits of the case. He thought it would be best if witnesses stuck to the facts and remarks that lower Board takes a stroll at the bar in it, and it ought to be called a bar-room.

Witness continuing—After he fired at the door he stepped over behind the door, at which moment Mr. Peck came in at the door and immediately jumped way from behind the door. Mr. Harris's coffee cooled, and I then saw a knife in Mr Peck's hand.

Witness was here shown the knife in Court, and said he thought that was it.

Witness continuing—As Mr. Peck caught Mr. Harris by the coat collar Mr. Harris said, Oh, don't!" Mr. Peck pulled him down on the floor, and at the same time of the stabbing Mr. Harris said, "You scoundrel, you have stabbed me!" Mr. Peck then pushed the door of the bar-room and said, "Don't kill him!" Mr. Peck pursued him, and I saw Mr. Peck stabbing Mr. Harris with his hand. Four or five persons from outside of the sitting jumped over country Mr. Harris out. At the time Mr. Harris was on the floor, Mr. Peck was in a sitting position, in the middle of the floor. Mr. Jack Davis came in, disarmed him, and gave him a shove out by Mr. Seely. I have no more except seeing Mr. Harris pulled out.

To Recorder—When Mr. Peck was over Mr. Harris, Mr. Harris was on his back, and Mr. Peck was on him. In an upward position, as if defending himself, as if to ward off blows.

To Mr. Van Dalsen—I am not certain whether the pistol was loaded or not.

To Mr. Hunt—I did not see where the ball entered which Mr. Harris died. I have seen the impression of the ball on the door of the hotel.

Question by Mr Hunt—Do you see, Harris fire where he was on the floor of the hotel?

Answer—I saw him turn his face sideway into seeing Mr. Peck fire at him.

Question—Did you see any pistol fired after that to be fire.

Answer—No.

Question—Did you see the place in the back of the door where the ball went? Did you see any other pistol shots?

Answer—I did.

In answer to a question of Mr Hunt's, witness said that, in the Peck case, he had crossed the counter Mr Harris was down on his knees, with his pistol pointed up toward Mr. Peck.

Mr Hunt—Have you not expressed your surprise to Mr Commissioner Hunt and to other persons?

Witness—Not that I recollect. I do not know Mr. Hunt.

Mr Hunt—How did Mr. Peck get over the counter? Was he on the floor?

Witness—As I turned round I saw Mr. Peck shifting position from behind the counter. Yes, sir, it was quickly.

To Mr Hunt—Do you swear that he was back on the floor, as he said, "Don't kill him?" Mr. Peck was in the wine room, when I saw Mr. Harris on the floor. Where I heard the first shot I could not see Harris and Peck, but I could see the wine room door, and I saw him from the Mr. Peck's right side was turned one shoulder toward Mr. Harris. I saw Mr. Harris behind the counter when he was waving the pistol in his hand.

Question—Harris was on his right knee, looking up at Peck holding the pistol in his right hand, pointed up at Peck. Was not Peck in the act of firing? Was not Harris partly round toward you.

John H. Wyatt, sworn—I was bartender in the wine room of the Hotel. On Friday I was behind the bar in the wine room, when I heard a noise, which induced me to look out. Mr. Harris rushed into the wine room. He jumped to one side of the door, carried his pistol, put out his hand and fired at Mr. Peck. Mr. Peck dodged, I saw the flash of the firing stopped. I went back into the wine room. I then saw the pistol in Mr. Peck's hand. I then saw Mr. Harris's collar with his left hand, I think, shoulder and knee on the floor. Mr. Peck was in the table stand. Mr. Peck's knife was shown in the hand of Mr. Peck. Harris said, "Don't kill him!" Mr. Peck said, "Let him be easy, then I will let go and stop." From that Mr. Peck got up and left the room."

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Mr Hunt—How did Mr. Peck get over the counter? Was he on the floor?

Witness—As I turned round I saw Mr. Peck shifting position from behind the counter. Yes, sir, it was quickly.

To Mr Hunt—I could not say exactly whether he looked as if he was down or not. He got over very quickly.

Mr. Hibberd—I was in the office of the Hotel. Mr. Harris behind the counter when he was waving the pistol in his hand.

Question—Harris was on his right knee, looking up at Peck holding the pistol in his right hand, pointed up at Peck. Was not Peck in the act of firing?