THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25.

ULTRA OPINIONS.

The Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, has recently favored "all the world and the rest of mankind" with a brief epitome of his opinions touching various moot points in the creed of the inharmonious Democracy. As the honorable gentleman is a member of Congress, he has of course a right to enlighten his constituents. Being a South Carolinian, he is necessarily and unavoidably a disunionist, for, with the exception of a very small fraction of citizens, the people of that gallant but, we think, misguided State are theoretically at least most savage haters of the bonds that unite them to the rest of the Confederacy. Mr. Boyce's letter is curt and sententious. He begins by utterly repudiating Judge Douglas's non-intervention ideas. He holds that Congress is bound to afford protection to slavery in the Territories. He sides with the modern notions on the subject—forgetting that the sole difference between Senator Douglas and himself is that the former adheres to the doctrines proclaimed by most, if not all, the Southern Representatives during the debates on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, while Mr. Boyce, with sundry other ultra politicians, prefers sticking to the South Carolina interpretation of Congressional authority.

Mr. Boyce considers that the African slave trade will prove a firebrand to distract and divide our people, while the Union lasts. From this we infer that he is indisposed to the continued agitation of the subject at present, and would rather postpone it until the South withdraws from the Union. If the question be allowed to rest till then, we apprehend it will not be reopened during Mr. Boyce's natural life.

Mr. Boyce would represent his State but lamely if he did not look to the future in a spirit of gloomy vaticination. Any time these ten years past, the fire-eaters of the South have been indulging in similar woful contemplations. It is a luxury to them to predict the ruin and desolation of the South, and its political and social disfranchisement by an imperious and insatiable North. Mr. Boyce blows his blast on the clarion quite as lustily as the rest. He thinks it but too probable that a hostile sectional party will soon acquire possession of the Government—which means that the Democracy will be defeated in 1860. In such event he advises immediate secession. This is just what all the Locofoco politicians said in 1856. If Fremont succeeds, they argued, disunion will be the only alternative of the South: but Buchanan will save the country, protect the South, and restore concord and harmony to the distracted councils of the nation. We cannot perceive that the election of the Pennsylvania statesman has brought about these marvelous results. The politicians begin again to sing the same tune, but the people have listened to it once too often already.

Finally, Mr. Boyce goes for Southern independence by a single State leaping off, if necessary. Prudent patriot! He sees plainly enough that all the stirring slogans of South Carolina are unlikely to influence other States, and hence he expresses his willingness to combine the revolutionary movement to a single commonwealth. We are inclined to think that if, in a moment of desperate resolve, South Carolina were to take the initiative, the experience of a few months would satisfy her of the folly of expecting any imitators of her rashness, and she would see her coming back repentant and knocking at the door of the Union for readmission. Nevertheless, Mr. Boyce is more sanguine. He does not despair of the success of a disunion movement, but he says that to accomplish it the three great requisites of Southern statesmanship are—moderation, moderation, moderation. Now this is funny. It is as if one should counsel moderation to a man who was about to apply the match to a barrel of gunpowder; or as if we should see another with a loaded pistol placed against his temple, and should hid him be moderate in blowing his brains out. In any event Mr. Boyce's advice is not likely to be adopted. If such a thing were possible as moderation in treasonable attempts to destroy the Union, the Horsemen of the South would take care to annihilate its influence by stamping as a traitor, an abolitionist, or something just as bad, every Southern citizen who doubts either the wisdom or practicability of dissolving the Union.

LADIES' BEEF SOCIETY.—*Musical Entertainment.*—The Oratorio of "Esther, the Beautiful Queen," will be given on Friday evening next, for the benefit of the Ladies' Orleans Bible Society. The Coliseum Place Choir, upon whom will devolve the task of interpreting the Oratorio, will be assisted by members of the different Protestant choirs in the city, and aided by the best amateur and professional talent of New Orleans.

We take infinite pleasure in cordially recommending this entertainment of sacred music to the liberal patronage of a benevolent public. It is the duty of all of us to cooperate in the good work of placing the Word of God in the hands of the impoverished and destitute. We should leads one thoughtless or depraved mind reverently to peruse the Holy Scriptures, may peradventure enjoy the exquisite satisfaction of rescuing a human from the obscurity of doubt, or the dense darkness of ignorance.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, for the following new works:

Household Edition of the Waverley Novels. These two volumes conclude the beautiful edition of Scott's novels, published by Ticknor & Field. They contain the Surgeon's Daughter and one or two minor stories, with an index, glossary, &c.

Davenport Dunn. A Man of Our Day. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, publishers. This is said to be the most complete and matured of Lever's brilliant productions, full of genial humor and brilliant wit, and fine portraiture of character.

Maid of Mid-Lothian. Another volume of the handsome edition of Scott's novels, now in course of publication by Peterson & Bros.

The Westminster Review, for April, Leonard Scott & Co. A capital number. Its contents are as follows: Wordsworth, the Morality of Trade, Weimar and its Celebrities, the Drama in Paris, the Italian Question, Adam Bede, Dr Lamennais, England's Political Position in Europe, Colemporary Literature.

To Messrs. A. & E. Fossier we are indebted for copies of Davenport Dunn, Woodstock, forming part of Peterson's cheap edition of the Waverley novels, and a very charming story, translated from the French of Feuillet, entitled "The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of English Brown Stouts, Ales, Dry Goods, etc., at sale page Tills Day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Hache & Lecomte's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Trade sale.

THE LOST PASSENGERS OF THE "PEMONA."—The ship Pemona, from Liverpool for New York, an account of the loss of which has already been given, had on board, when she left Liverpool, 393 passengers, namely: 16 married males and 26 married females, 148 single males and 161 single females, 32 children between the ages of 1 and 12, and 7 infants. Of all these only three were saved. Among the cabin passengers lost were Mr. Montgomery, of Waterloo road, Liverpool; Mr. Fox, of New York, and Mrs. Hicks.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—The British yacht St. Grasia, Commander Cairnie, arrived at New York on Monday, in thirty days from the Clyde, on a pleasure trip. She sails under the flag of the Admiralty, by permission of the British Government; belongs to the Royal Yacht Club, and her model was taken from the celebrated yacht America.

AN EXCELLENT IDEA.—The New York *Courier* publishes the following paragraph under the head of "An Excellent Idea." It is so excellent that it should be not only an idea, but a practice in all our large cities. A lounging, smoking, chattering policeman is a disgrace to the department, and a constant sign of the neglect of his superiors to enforce proper discipline, and an offense to the public. Here is the paragraph:

Acting Superintendent Carpenter has issued an order to the police captains of the Metropolitan Districts, notifying them that the rules and regulations respecting the deportment of patrolmen in the streets must be hereafter rigidly enforced. The order states that policemen are forbidden to lounge in the corners and talk with their fellows or with acquaintances, and are also forbidden to smoke cigars under any circumstances while on duty. All policemen are to be considered on duty while wearing any portion of their uniform.

The human throat is an article of small diameter and little length. Yet, mechanically considered, its laws are strong as the Force. It will give the same note with the pipe of an organ eight feet in length! The valve which governs it, is of a form with which organ-builders are familiar by the reed of the organ, as we all know, a very little, thing, yet, with the constructions and expansions of the throat, it will utter a scale of sounds so great!

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We have already invited attention to the notice given by Mr. Fulkerson to the stockholders of the company, apprising them that the agency will be closed on the first of June, and that all stockholders who have not yet made the required loan, or surrendered their stock for reduction, must do so before that period, under penalty of forfeiting their stock. We are informed that thus far the stockholders have responded with considerable liberality to the call made upon them, but there still remain many thousands of dollars of stock held by citizens of New Orleans which have not yet been rendered valid and legitimate by compliance with the fixed policy of the company. It is clearly to the interests of the holders of all such stock no longer to delay the necessary action, either by an advance of fifty cents per share, or by the surrender of their stock for curtailment. We can hardly imagine any stockholder so unreasonable and even blind to his immediate advantage as to decline adopting one of the two alternatives presented, especially as an obstinate refusal will undoubtedly render perfectly valueless the shares he now possesses, and convert them into so much waste paper.

The President of the company, Dr. Fowlkes, has toiled unremittingly, and made heavy pecuniary sacrifices to extricate this mighty enterprise from embarrassment, and to place it in a solid and secure position. If this he will be entirely successful, provided the stockholders will co-operate heartily with him. In his report made before the Louisville shareholders he demonstrated the necessity of immediate action, and suggested the 10th of June as the final period for stockholders to make the loan. All who have refused or neglected to make payment by that day should be cut off. The Convention adopted resolutions to this effect. We trust, therefore, that the New Orleans stockholders will not be among the delinquents. They know the interest at stake, and are well aware of the only course by which those interests can be permanently protected. If they fail to do their duty, the consequences will be on their own heads.

We extract the following passages from Dr. Fowlkes's report:

The time has come for action, and we must fix a day and say to all, in my judgment firmly but kindly, if you wish to cast your lot with us you must make the loan and pay installments remaining unpaid by that day; if not, that day we must from necessity cut you off, and look to other sources for the balance of the means we wanted to free the company from debt. We fear that some will be cut off; but, if it be so, it is their, not our fault. "They know their duty, and did it not." They must suffer from such neglect of obstinacy.

Our resource to supply the deficit is a sale of the reduced, forfeited and surrendered stock belonging to the company, amounting to near $1,000,000. We offer this first to our stockholders; if they do not wanting to take it, there are other capitalists who can be induced, no doubt, to take it, with the influence and advantages it will give them; it is not only proper to pay the first installment, but the total indebtedness should be extinguished under the compromise at once, without evading curs-lives of the time given us by the terms of the compromise. A payment of the total indebtedness would at once restore confidence and give credit which could be made available to the enterprise, both in and out of Texas. The clocks of debt and discredit prevent, to much extent, the progress of the work.

When we failed, last January, to consummate the settlement then on hand, a large proportion of the funds which had been raised for that purpose was withdrawn from my hands. The New Orleans money was withdrawn generally; the Ohio money was withdrawn by the disbursing agent; so with the Missouri money, and some other persons and parties. Only the Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Alabama money, and partial small sums from other places, were left in my hands. That money has been used to project the company, and has thus far saved it from ruin. I had also made large conditional sales of the *forfeited* and surrendered stock, and had received generally the money for the notes of the purchasers, running from three to twelve months' time; but some of these purchasers have withdrawn their notes, and others have notified me but to use them until further directed; so that I cannot now tell whether any of these conditional sales will now be carried out. It has been suggested, as the surest mode of raising the deficit, that a half dozen persons at each of sundry localities could be induced, if the privilege is given them, to take a sufficient quantity of the reduced, forfeited and surrendered stock to make up the deficiency promptly, after ascertaining the amount paid in a fixed period by stockholders. This must be done if stockholders will not raise the required amount. Hence, there must be a time fixed when we shall cease to look to the loans and installments of our stockholders, and shall look to the sale of the stock, or adopt other modes of raising it.

We have agreed upon the general terms of a contract with experienced and able contractors to build, furnish machines, and equip fifty miles of first class road in twelve months from the final disposition of the state aid, at $50,000 per mile, to be paid for in the State loan, the sum of $450,000. The balance in the construction bonds and the lands at $5 per acre, or the stock of the company at par. The company reserve the right to pay cash at the rate of $24,000 per mile for twelve months after the completion of the contract. I am going to the city of New York now to close up this contract. It will be seen that the company can pay for this work before delivery, if the loan is obtained from the State treasury. The construction bonds stock can be executed by the company and held until the loan is obtained from the State. The construction of the fifty miles insures the loan and the lands of the company, and places the enterprise beyond all doubt and difficulty in the public mind.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows:

Mr. Reed, the late Minister to China, is now in this city, and at the same time, Judge Bowlin and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Ward, have arrived here. They have merited well of the country, having well sustained its honor and interests in their respective positions.

The report that Mr. McLane had already negotiated treaties with President Juarez for the security of the Tehuantepec and other transit routes across Mexico is premature; but instructions relative to a negotiation of that character have no doubt been given, or will at a proper time.

Mr. McLane will, no doubt, be compelled, by a regard for his health, soon to leave Vera Cruz, as the season of vomito is at hand. He can proceed up to Puebla, and there await the issue of the pending conflict, or some new revolution.

It is rumored that the mission to Nicaragua has been offered to Mr. George Taylor, of New York, a member of the late House, if he does not accept Col. Hatch, of Buffalo, also a member of the late Congress, will probably have the mission. The fate of our New Granada and Nicaragua treaties has been singular. After many vicissitudes, the former is drowned, while the latter is hanged. The Nicaragua treaty hangs between the two Governments upon the filibuster clause, and although General Jerez has assured our Government that Nicaragua will recede from it, yet some other difficulty may conclusion of the treaty may be interposed.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise at New York for the first week in May were larger in amount than any ever before landed at that port in any one week. There is no sign as yet of a diminution in imports, nor of a check to the export of gold.

Great Surgical Operation in Vermont.

One of the most remarkable surgical operations, accompanied by singular endurance under the infliction of pain, occurred very recently in the town of Rupert, Vermont. The Rutland *Courier* gives us the particulars. It appears that a Mr. J. H. Phelps, a much respected citizen of Rupert, had the misfortune, about eighteen months since, to break his arm in two places, below the elbow. The arm was set by physicians, but the broken bones failed to unite at either break, and the arm and hand became entirely useless. Some months after the accident Mr. Phelps, in the pursuit of his trade, placed himself in a hospital in a neighboring city, and there underwent ten severe operations, for the purpose of removing portions of the broken bones, but with no effect. Under these circumstances, in December last—nearly a year after the accident—Mr. Phelps applied to Prof. Dunbar, of Castleton Medical College, who advised and performed an operation which saved and entirely restored the injured limb. It consisted in first cutting down and exposing the broken ends of the bone—dissecting out the grisly substance that had been forced between and covered the ends of the fragments; then drilling holes through each broken piece; and lastly inserting a stout silver wire, and twisting it tightly, so as to bring the fractured parts fast together. Only one of the fractures was thus treated at the first operation. At the end of six weeks the bones operated on had grown together, and the wire was removed. After an interval of three weeks the remaining fracture was treated in the same manner, and in four weeks the bone was firmly united, and the wire was removed. The cure is complete; the arm is as strong as ever, and every motion unimpaired, notwithstanding the severity of these operations. Mr. Phelps preferred to undergo them without the use of ether, and he returned home last week in high spirits at the result.

NEGROES' CROP.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says:

Mr. J. B. Byington informed us yesterday that he had made two very remarkable purchases very lately. One was the cotton crop for which he paid $1860 in cash; every dollar of which goes to the negroes.

The other was a crop of peas, the negroes down white folks. Money goes mighty fast when Pryce sells a large story. It says:

We have been informed by our worthy Mayor, O. G. Sherman & Sparks, of the firm of Sherman & Sparks, of this city, that they sold the crop of cotton, belonging to the negroes Cobbs to Mr. Jones, Jones for the cotton of some 40. This is the first time, for the cotton and we are likewise informed by them, that the negroes sold sugar cane, which, of the same lot, sugar and molasses, which brought to a

By Telegraph.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

EUROPEAN PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The State Department has established the following regulations in relation to European passports:

Persons leaving the United States for France by way of Havre must have their passports vised by the French Consul at the port from which they sail.

Persons leaving for France by way of England must have their passports vised at the United States Legation in London.

Persons leaving for any portion of Spain or the Spanish West India Islands must have their passports vised by the Spanish Consul at the port from which they sail.

Naturalized citizens of the United States wishing to visit foreign countries are required to send their naturalization papers to the State Department, with a description of their persons. After examination at the State Department their papers will be returned to them.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS GOING TO EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Col. Steptoe and Capt. Carr, of the United States army, have obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Europe.

They go as private individuals, but, it is understood, their object is to observe the warlike movements in Europe, and note the progress of hostilities in Italy.

PROTECTION AGAINST FAMISHING MINERS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The War Department has ordered an armed escort to accompany each Government train conveying supplies to the army, to protect them against the famishing Pike's Peak emigrants, who have commenced making depredations upon the emigrant trains.

DAMAGES AGAINST RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Attorney-General Black has decided that Captain Perkins can recover against the Russian Government for the value of one hundred and forty-five tons of gunpowder and 35,000 stands of arms.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—ARRIVAL OF THE SLOOP OF WAR PREBLE.

NORFOLK, Va., May 24.—The United States sloop of war Preble, Commander T. A. Jenkins, of the Paraguay expedition, arrived at this station to day, after a passage of sixty days from Montevideo.

She left in that port the United States brig of war Perry, the store ship Release, and the United States steamer Caledonia.

The United States brigs Dolphin and Baldbridge had sailed from that port for Buenos Ayres.

PIKE'S PEAK EMIGRANTS.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The Pike's Peak correspondent of the Democrat confirms the previous gloomy accounts of the misery, starvation and wretched state of suffering of many of the Pike's Peak emigrants now scattered along the plains.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The steamer John Walsh has arrived here from New Orleans, and the A. T. Lacey has left here for that port.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 24.—The steamer A. O. Tyler passed down at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Lucy Holcomb passed down at 4 and the Alabama at 5 o'clock this morning.

BAYOU SARA, May 24.—The steamer Capitol passed up at 7, and the Pacific at 8 o'clock this morning.

NATCHEZ, May 24.—The steamer Capitol passed this place at 11 and the Pacific at quarter-past 5 o'clock this evening.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—The river at this point is rising at the rate of one inch in twenty-four hours, and is now thirty-four and a half inches below the highest point to which it rose last year.

NEW WHEAT AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—The first new wheat of the season appeared in our market to-day, and sold for $2 50 per bushel.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton in the market closed firm. Sales to day 2000 bales at yesterday's quotations.

Flour closed with a declining tendency. Sales today 9000 bales. Ohio Flour is quoted at $7 30 to $7 60.

White Corn is selling at 94c.

Eastern Mess Pork $17 50 to $17 75.

Lard closed firm at 11½ to 12c.

Sugar has declined ¼c. Orleans Sugar is quoted at 5½ to 7c.

The Next Congress.

The annexed table is accurate as far as it goes:

Members Elect to the House of Representatives of the United States, Thirty-sixth (Next) Congress.

MAINE.			
Districts.	Party.	Districts.	Party.
1 Daniel E Somes, O.		4 Freeman H Morse, O.	
2 John J Perry, O		5 Lot Washburn, R.	
3 Kara S French, O.		6 Stephen C Foster, O.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Gilman Marston, O.		3 T M Edwards, O.	
2 Mason W Tappan, O.			
MASSACHUSETTS.			
1 Thomas D Eliot, O.		7 Daniel W Gooch, O.	
2 James Buffington, O.		8 Chas R Train, O.	
3 Charles F Adams, O		9 Eli Thayer, O.	
4 Alexander H Rice, O.		10 Charles Delano, O.	
5 Alson Burlingame, O.		11 Henry L Dawes, O.	
6 John B Alley, O.			
RHODE ISLAND.			
1 Chris Parker Robinson, O		2 Wm D Brayton, O.	
VERMONT.			
1 E P Walton, O.		3 Homer C Royce, O.	
2 Justin S Morrill, O.			
CONNECTICUT.			
1 Dwight Loomis, O.		3 Alfred A Burnham, O	
2 John Woodruff, O.		4 Orris S Ferry, O.	
NEW YORK.			
1 Luther C Carter, O.		18 Clark B. Cochrane, O	
2 James Humphrey, O.		19 James Humphrey, O.	
3 Daniel E Sickles, O.		20 Roscoe Conkling, O.	
4 Thomas J Barr, R.		21 R H Duell, O.	
5 Wm B Maclay, R.		22 M Lansing Lee, O	
6 John Cochrane, O.		23 Charles H Round, O.	
7 George Briggs, O.		24 Chas B Sedgwick, O.	
8 Horace Clark, O.		25 Martin Butterfield, O.	
9 John H Morrison, O.		26 Thomas E Peck, O.	
10 Chas H Van Wyck, O		27 Alfred Wells, O.	
11 Elias Kenyon, O.		28 Wm Irvine, O	
12 Charles L Mitchell, O.		29 Alfred Ely, O.	
13 Abram B Olin, O.		30 Augustus Frank, O.	
14 John Thompson Hoffman, O.		31 Chas M Harrington, O.	
15 James S Monroe, O.		32 Kellogg, O.	
16 George W Palmer, O.		33 Reuben E Fenton, O.	
17 Francis E Spinner, O.			
NEW JERSEY.			
1 John T Nixon, O.		4 Peter B Rizge, O.	
2 J L N Stratton, O.		5 Wm Pennington, O.	
3 Aaron Harding, O.			
PENNSYLVANIA.			
1 T B Florence, D.		14 Galusha A Grow, O.	
2 Kelly Morris, O.		15 James T Hale, O.	
3 J Ross Fleming, O.		16 B F Junkin, O.	
4 Wm Millward, O.		17 Edw McPherson, O.	
5 Jesse Wood, O.		18 S H Slair, O.	
6 John Hickman, O.		19 John Covode, O.	
7 H C Longnecker, O.		20 W Montgomery, A. L.	
8 John Schwartz, O.		21	
9 Thaddeus Stevens, O		22 J R Morehead, O.	
10 J W Kellinger, O.		23 R McKnight, O.	
11 J R Campbell, O.		24 P Wentworth, O.	
12 G W Scranton, O.		25 Chapin Hall, O.	
13 W H Lemmles, D.		26 Elijah Babbitt, O.	
DELAWARE.			
1 William G. Whaley, D.			
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1 John McQueen, D.		4 M L Bonham, D.	
2 W F Miles, D.		5 J D Ashmore, D.	
3 L M Keitt, D.		6 W W Boyce, D	
OHIO.			
1 Geo H Pendleton, D		12 Samuel S Cox, D.	
2 John A Gurley, O.		13 John Sherman, O	
3 C S Vallandigham, D		14 Cyrus Pepper, O.	
4 William Allen, D.		15 Wm Helmick, O.	
5 Jas M Ashley, D.		16 Cydnor B Tompkins, O.	
6 Wm Howard, D.			
7 Thos Corwin, O.		17 Thos E Theaker, O	
8 Sam Shellabarger, O.		18 Sydney Egerton, O.	
9 Jno Carey, O.		19 Edward Wade, O.	
10 Carey A Trimble, O		20 John Hutchins, O.	
11 Chas D Martin, D.		21 John A Bingham, O.	
INDIANA.			
1 Wm E Niblack, D.		7 John G. Davis, O.	
2 Wm H English, D.		8 Jaches Wilson, O.	
3 Wm M Dunn, O.		9 Schuyler Colfax, O.	
4 Wm S Holman, D.		10 Chas Case, O.	
5 David Kilgore, O.		11 John W Peal, O.	
6 Albert G Porter, O.			
ILLINOIS.			
1 John B Washburn, O.		6 Vacancy.	
2 John Y Farnsworth, O.		7 J C Robinson, D.	
3 Owen Lovejoy, O.		8 Philip B. Fouke, D.	
4 William Kellogg, O.		9 John A. Logan, D.	
5 Isaac N Morris, A. L. D.			
MISSOURI			
1 Jas K Barret, D.		5 Sam H Woodson, D.	
2 Thos L Anderson, D.		6 John S Phelps, D.	
3 John B Clark, D.		7 John W. Noell, D	
4 James Craig, D.			
ARKANSAS.			
1 C Hindman, D.		2 Albert Rust, D.	
MICHIGAN.			
1 George B Cooper, D.		3 Francis W Kellogg, O.	
2 Henry Waldron, O.		4 De Witt C Leach, O.	
FLORIDA.			
1 George S. Hawkins, D.			
IOWA.			
1 Samuel R. Curtis, O.		3 W. Vandever, O	
WISCONSIN.			
1 John F. Potter, O.		3 C. H. Larrabee, D.	
2 C. C. Washburne, O.			

20 States having elected ..... 149 members.
13 States yet to elect ..... 76 do.

Whole number of Representatives 261

So far as elected—Opposition 119
Anti-Lecompton Democrats 6
Democrats 24

Those names designated thus * were members of the 35th Congress, were republicated by the Democratic party for opposing the Lecompton bill, and were re-elected by the Opposition.

The Opposition from the South in the last House numbered 14. Of these the two Missouri members are claimed by the Democrats. It is for correct there are still 12 Opposition from the South of the last Congress who will certainly be re-elected.

The Opposition may gain two in Tennessee, two in Kentucky, one in North Carolina and two in Maryland.

So the House of Representatives will probably stand:

Opposition now elected	111
Elected by Opposition votes	14
Democrats now elected	34
Anti-Lecompton Democrats	6
There will probably be elected in the South Opposition	19
In Minnesota, it is supposed the Opposition will get one, and perhaps two votes—but give them one	1
The next House will thus show, on the organization certainly, in opposition	131
Probably right more	8
Possibly a further additional of	139
Making	145
Whole number of Republicans	227
Necessary to a choice of Speaker	119
Opposition votes, certainly, to spare	12

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—City Hall, Tuesday evening, May 24th. Alderman Nixon in the chair, and a quorum present.

A communication from the Street Commissioner announced that Mr. Kaiser had failed to fulfill his contract to furnish the plank for the roads of the Third District. Referred.

The Streets and Landings Committee were appointed to confer on the resolution to adjudicate twenty-two contracts to clean and repair the streets.

A resolution from below to build a schoolhouse for $1600, in Milneburg, was referred.

Also one to cancel the contract to pave Calliope street; also one to pay sundry bills; also resolutions approving contracts to make sidewalks on Music, Urquhart, Clara, Morales and St. Ferdinand streets.

Also the resolutions to approve adjudication of contracts for paving Poydras and Prytania streets; for square-blocking Canal street; for making a walk on the neutral ground of Canal street.

The contract of Dunbar for enclosing the neutral ground was, by concurrence, rejected. A resolution to appoint an assistant Surveyor, at $125 per month, was concurred in.

A petition asking the Council to let the building material remain on the neutral ground was referred to the Custom-House and referred.

A resolution to allow old flat-boats at the Macarty plantation to be broken up was adopted.

Ald. Harrison gave notice that at the next meeting he would offer a resolution to have Washington street opened to Carrollton avenue.

A resolution (as recommended by the report of the Finance Committee) was adopted directing the Mayor to give notice of the opening of Miro street; also one to approve the securities of Nicholson & Co. for paving Camp street.

The committee reported in favor of recognizing Mr. Stanley as assignee of Thomas A. Stone, wharf lessee of Fourth and Sixth Sections. Also favorably upon the claim of F. C. Laville for commissions as Assistant City Attorney; and favorably upon that of B. A. Foute, District Attorney for fees for criminal prosecutions; and favorably upon that of E. T. Parker, sheriff, for expenses of prisoners, with excepted cases of culprits, from outside the city proper. The report and accompanying resolutions were adopted.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported favorably upon the adjudication of a contract to extend Port Market; also upon the issuing of certificates to Nicholson & Co. for laying curbstones on either side of the Carrollton Railroad.

The principal part of the report was adopted—that relating to the building of bridges over the New and Carondelet Canals being laid over till the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned to meet the other select railroad directors, and to witness, by invitation, the operation of Mr. Gamewell's patent of a fire-alarm telegraph, proposed to be built in this city. This is the same system which has been put into successful operation in St. Louis and some of the Northern cities, and so generally adopted by the insurance companies throughout the country.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening: President Waldo in the chair, and twelve members present.

The Finance policy ordinance being the order of the day, was taken up and discussed by sections.

The ordinance provides that after the passage of this ordinance no wooden shall be erected, unless of non-combustible materials, and to be encircled, with their drying grounds, with a wall 20 feet and 8 inches high; that all now built shall be made fire-proof, as per the present ordinance, or removed after the 1st of January, 1860, with fines of $100 per day for contravention. Adopted by sections, and the whole.

Upon a dispensation of the rules, the Committee on Improvements and Buildings reported in favor of building a new Paganier station, at a cost of $2200—adopted; as was also a resolution for repairing, or placing lightning rods on the public buildings.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance in his hands of $17,317 31.

Numerous petitions were read and referred.

A petition was received from the Board of Underwriters relative to the employment of ton pickerines, and suggesting the propriety of building them outside certain limits. Referred.

Major Barney offered a resolution to authorize the Surveyor to close the Julia street culverts, at the Bay, and to contract her contract with him, and the affair was a transaction which could not be tolerated. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution to authorize the City Surveyor, in conjunction with the Streets and Landings Committee, to improve the City Park to the amount of $10,000, was referred.

Mr. Magioni moved to annul the privilege granted to the Opelousas Company for running a ferry for carriages, and stating that they had substituted the ferry for $1000 per annum. Referred to the Second District delegation.

The Finance Committee reported, but just as the report was being read the Board of Aldermen were announced.

The following were nominated were made for Directors of the Jackson road: Messrs. Nimens, McGill, McClearn, Jennings, Clark and Dier; and Messrs. Ballard, Mack, Jennings, Nimens and McGill were declared elected, and the upper Board then adjourned.

The Finance Committee's report was then taken up, and the report was adopted.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported in favor of slow the dist Beale in lant at any slip in the city where they may see fit, with, also, a minority report from Mr. Huyghe, which created considerable discussion.

The minority report was lost, and the majority report, with the accompanying resolution, was adopted after a long and unparliamentary debate.

A special committee to whom had been referred the matter of building a cotton press upon Magnolia, south Poydras and Hevia streets reported a majority report against it and a minority report in favor of it. The minority report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.—This appellate tribunal rendered thirty decisions Monday, May 23d, 1859.

The judgments of the lower Courts were affirmed in each of the following cases:

E. H. Dix, appellee, vs. Jas. Dixon & Co. Cohn & Bruen, appellants, vs. Louis Layy. L. Emering, appellant, vs. Jas. Graham. J. P. Barriere, appellant, vs. A. A. Peychaud.

Rose & McCarthy, appellants, vs. Whaley & Edwards.

Paul Tricon & Son, appellees, vs. Carondelet Canal Navigation Co.

J. A. J. C. Davidson, appellees, vs. J. A. Lacroix.

John M. Farrell, appellee, vs. E. T. Parker, Sheriff.

John M. Bell, appellee, vs. Josh. P. Turner: John E. Hyde, appellee, vs. Mississippi Sound Company.

Burrows & Ostrom, appellees, vs. M. Greenwood.

F. McKenzie, appellee, vs. His Creditors. Southern Bank, appellant, vs. Wood & Champlin.

Samuel H. Fulton, appellee, vs. Mathew Martin.

Thomas Layton, appellee, vs. E. D. White, W. C. Broadwell, appellee, vs. J. M. Kelly. G. H. Fairbanks, appellee, versus A. W. Walker.

City of New Orleans, appellee, versus E. Foute.

The judgments of the lower Courts were reversed or modified in each of the following cases:

George W. Heine, appellee, vs. Middleton Harper & Co.

McKleroy & Bradford, appellants, versus Southern Bank of Kentucky.

J. Bagerion, appellant, vs. Gueringer & Co.

O. Talamon & Co., appellants, vs. A. Carden.

State of Louisiana, appellee, vs. William Wilson, (Red Bill)

John K. Watson, appellee, vs. C. M. Simpson.

A. Jacquet, appellant, vs. Openheim & Co. Andrew Mattis, appellant, vs. H. Henderson. E. L. Winchester, appellee, vs. K. Walker.

The motion to dismiss the appeal in the case of N. Schwind vs. J. Christen et al., and in that of A. Blache vs. J. Aleix, were each overruled.

None of the cases were of special interest to the public.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—John Maloney, alias Thomas Dayne, was tried yesterday, and acquitted of a charge of dog stealing.

George Davis was tried and convicted of larceny. Wm. Smith, charged in the same indictment, was released, on motion of District Attorney Foute, by nol. pros.,

RECORDER SICKMAN'S COURT.—Ann Cooney, as a fit subject, was yesterday sent to the Insane Asylum.

John Earickson was held to answer to a charge of larceny of a barrel of water from the ship Cornelia, Capt. Blanchard.

Charles Harris, for robbing a man of three dimes, was committed for three months to the "Workus."

Joseph Fisher, charged with driving an omnibus over a child, was discharged at the father's request.

John Harper was held to answer, the last of June, to a charge of having struck Edmund Burke with a shovel.

Pete Paul Molloy was held to answer to a charge of having unprovokedly knocked down and kicked Sabina Hughes.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Ed. Lawless was yesterday fined $10 for the privilege of withdrawing the charge of scandal and keeping a disorderly house made against Wm. Lotz and some free women of color.

Baptiste Biazini and John West, charged with stealing a watch from P. Pousson, and $23 from Julius Hoffman, were committed for trial in default of bail in $1000 each.

John Brannan was sent to prison to await hearing, the 27th instant, for beating E. Grojean.

THE DIME ALARM TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Gamewell's exhibition of this invention before the City Council last night seemed to be quite satisfactory. It has been put into successful operation in several large cities, and noticed by the press for some time, so that the people are generally familiar with its operations. The plan is to have numerous wires extending from a central station, there being a key for every letter of the alphabet, and the words to be thus being spelled out, and communicated by means of electricity from these keys. One great desideratum, too, is the protection from lightning which the electric wires afford, as so many lightning rods to the houses over which they pass.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. Alfred Bellanger, formerly Chief of the Fire Department, and President of Fire Company No. 9, has been chosen Fire Commissioner in the place of the late Bernard Wiedeleen.

LARCENY.—James McKay and Kate Myers, colored girls, larceny, were arrested in the Second District yesterday. In the latter's room was found a trunk containing the wearing apparel of Ann Houstone.

VILLAINOUS ASSAULT ON A LADY.—Early yesterday morning a lady, who had been up all night with a sick friend, and was coming down Carondelet street, was villainously accosted by a ruffian in gentlemanly attire, who took advantage of her being alone to make the most impudent advances—following her and speaking to her in the most vulgar language, despite her indignation and cries for assistance. The villain tried to hold her by the arm, but hearing the noise of an opened door near by, desisted, while she ran away as fast as possible down the unfortunately deserted street. But only the more emboldened at the chances of her escape, he ran after her, and was about to grasp her arm again, when a young gentleman, clerk in a large mercantile house, very opportunely turned the corner of the street, to her great relief. The thwarted knave drew his revolver, but the gallant young gentleman felled him to the ground, and picking up the weapon which fell from his hand in the fall, returned it to him after taking off the caps, and then accompanied the frightened lady home.

SENT BACK TO THEIR MASTER.—The five slaves who died to this city, claiming to be free and illegally held in bondage by Mr. Fake, of Point Coupee, left for that place were yesterday returned to their