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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.
The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.
By Blanks & Lonsmont, at 10 o'clock, at No. 68 Chartres street, bacon, cheese and hoopes; also hotel fixtures, cooking and tables.
By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 84 Tchoupitoulas street, 11,700,000 German cigars.
By the Sheriff, at the City Hotel, schooners Telemaque and Bilaoi. And at 4 o'clock, a lot of household furniture, at No. 25 Jefferson street.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

This document, including statistics, embraces something over two hundred pages. The report opens with a statement of the receipts into the State Treasury during the year 1859, which amount to $2,286,733 19. The balance on hand on the 1st January, 1859, was $1,005,747 02, so that the entire available resources of the year were $3,544,459 21. The payments during the same period were $2,396,135, leaving a balance on the 1st January, 1860, of $1,000,325 70. The Auditor estimates that at the end of the fiscal year terminating on the 31st March, 1861, there will be a balance of about eleven hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury, and that the expenditures of the year 1860 will reach the sum of $1,549,385 41.

The public debt of the State on the 31st December last was as follows: Liabilities for the property banks and for bonds loaned Municipality No 2, $5,596,773 33; debts proper, consisting of bonds issued in behalf of various railway enterprises, &c., running from 1867 to 1899, $3,902,000; other debts, including that due the General Government under the deposit act, $425,130 25—grand total, $10,023,903 58. We have next detailed statements of the bonds held by and belonging to the free school fund; of the bonds held by and belonging to the redemption of State debt fund; a statement of the free banks of New Orleans, &c., &c. The list of auctioneers comprises 31 in the city of New Orleans, and 73 for the rest of the State—many parishes having no commissioned auctioneer. The list of defaulting tax collectors is a formidable one, many of them dating back a quarter of a century, and involving large amounts. There are no defalcations mentioned of a later date than 1858.

We learn from the report that the finances of the State are in a more flourishing condition than they have been for ten years past. This is due to prudent and economical legislation, rendering a resort to increased taxation unnecessary. Small appropriations are urgently recommended as the most effectual means of maintaining the prosperity of the Treasury. Amendments to the law providing for assessments are suggested, and the subject is considered at a length which forbids all attempt at abbreviation. Neither can we pretend to follow the Auditor in the interminable controversy in relation to a conflict of opinion between him and the State Treasurer. The expenditures for the swamp land fund during the past year amount to the sum of $649,459 26. The Auditor complains of the rapid absorption of this fund in almost every conceivable shape of special legislation, and says that unless this policy is abandoned, the fund will inevitably be frittered away.

The appendix contains some particularly interesting statements, such, for instance, as the value of property in the several parishes of the State, the amount of State taxes to be paid by each, the quantity of land cultivated and uncultivated, the chief agricultural products of each parish, and the population. They sum up as follows: Total value of property, $400,450,747; total amount of taxes assessed, $1,926,329 33; acres of land uncultivated, 5,542,932; land cultivated in cane, 299,550 acres; in cotton, 784,641; in corn, 668,653; in rice, 3,877; productions—sugar, 222,091 hogsheads; molasses, 352,316 barrels; cotton, 481,176 bales; corn, 13,653,318 bushels; rice, 34,682 barrels. Population, free white, 318,837; free colored, 19,149; slaves, 282,776; total, 619,763. Number of educable youths in the State, 93,204.

A LEVEE SYSTEM.

We have before us a bill introduced into the House by Mr. ALLEN, entitled "An act to establish, keep up and sustain a general Levee System in the State of Louisiana." The provisions of the act are few and simple. The 1st section places all the levees on the Mississippi river under the control of the Board of Public Works. Section 2 requires that Board to appoint an inspector of levees for each parish on the Mississippi river, each inspector to receive a salary of $1500 per annum, and to give his undivided attention to the duties of the office. Section 3 authorizes the inspector to lay off new levees, according to the established instructions of the Board, and whenever the same shall appear to him advisable. The Board being apprised of all necessary particulars, shall send the requisite number of State hands to finish the levee as early as is possible. Section 4 requires the inspector to adjudicate the contract for building the new levee to the lowest bidder, whenever the Board of Public Works fail to furnish at their command a sufficient number of State hands to effect the object contemplated. By section 5 it is made the duty of the inspector of each parish on the 1st Monday in August of each year to let out to the lowest bidder the repairing of all the levees on the Mississippi river in his parish, and repairs to be completed by the 1st Monday in December of each year. Section 6 authorizes the inspector as aforesaid to draw warrants on the State Treasurer, countersigned by the President of the Board of Public Works, for all work done, as specified in section 5. Section 7 provides that all negroes belonging to the State shall be placed under the control of the Board. By sections 8 and 9 it is provided that an *ad valorem* tax be levied on lands subject to overflow, and that the sheriffs can give their bonds in double the amount of the taxes to be collected.

The bill seems to us to be based on principles of justice, and certainly merits the careful consideration of the General Assembly.

"SEVEN YEARS." We are indebted to the Appletons, publishers, through Bloomfield & Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for a copy of Miss Kavanagh's book entitled "Seven years, and Other Stories." The authoress is deservedly regarded as one of the cleverest writers of fiction of the age in the minute, moral and mental anatomy of woman we think her unsurpassed. The characters in her books are generally few, but she paints them with exquisite fidelity and wonderful minuteness of touch. Out of little or nothing in the way of a plot, Miss Kavanagh contrives by her genius to construct scenes of engrossing interest, and this she effects with the aid of artistic arrangement and the most skillful delineation of character. "Seven Years" will add to the reputation of this beautiful and successful writer.

GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA, F. & A. M.—There will be seen by a notice from the Grand Master, M. W. Samuel G. Todd, that the officers, members and representatives of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. are notified to meet at Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, on Monday evening next, 13th instant, at 6 o'clock.

BALL BY THE CONTINENTAL GUARDS.—This spirited and gallant corps will celebrate their 5th anniversary on the 22d instant, by a military, mask and fancy dress ball, to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall. Like all the entertainments gotten up by the Continentals, it will doubtless be a most brilliant affair.

NEW LEUTANIAN SOCIETY HALL.—The New Lentanian Benevolent Society will give a grand dress ball next Monday, at Odd Fellows' Hall. We tender our thanks to the managers for the invitation which they have sent us.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—The sixty-second number of this excellent and cheap publication has been received at Ezekiel's, No. 7 Exchange Place.

Our thanks are due Messrs. Childress, Neilson and Pellet, pages of the House of Representatives, for legislative documents.

Hon. J. J. Lane has our thanks for a copy of the report of the State Auditor.

Growers and dealers in German Cigars will find it to their interest to attend the auction sale which takes place THIS DAY, at Messrs. Mayer Bros.', No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street, by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer.

The Sheriff sells at auction This Day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, the schooners Telemaque and Bilaoi, and at No. 25 Jefferson street, Second District, at 4 o'clock, P. M., a lot of Household Furniture and Movable Effects. See advertisements.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots and shoes, clothing, hats, white table, &c., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Blanks & Lonsmont's auction room, No 68 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* calls attention to an interesting fact, which is that the Constitution of the United States expressly provides "that no State shall enter into any alliance, treaty or confederation," and adds, subsequently, in order to prevent all misunderstanding about the matter, that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, or enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power." Commenting on this, Judge Story gives as a reason for the prohibition, "that it might lead to mischievous combinations injurious to the general interests, and lead them, the States, to agreeing into confederacies of a geographical or sectional character."

Pardoned—Charleston, February 3.—The Governor has pardoned Michael Porter, of the steamer Marion, who was sentenced to be hung for sailing in the escape of slaves.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,597.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the North Briton.

Furious Gale on the English Coast—Disasters and Shipwreck of American Vessels—Steamships Arrived Out—Commercial Intelligence.

PORTLAND, February 9th.—The steamship North Briton (not Anglo Saxon, as previously reported) reports the arrival of the Cunard screw steamship Etna, from New York, at Liverpool on the 22d ult.

The Cunard steamship Canada, from Boston via Halifax and Queenstown, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

The steamship Bohemian, of the Canadian line, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown on the 24th ult.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, P. M., January 26.—(By telegraph via Queenstown.)—The sales of Cotton for the last two days (Wednesday and Thursday) amount to 24,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2000.

The tone of the market has slightly improved since Tuesday, closing to-day with a good demand.

Prices are generally firm and steady at the quotations by the Asia. Middling Orleans is quoted at 6¾, Middling Mobile 6¾, Middling Uplands 6¾.

DISASTERS TO AMERICAN SHIPPING.

A furious gale has been raging along the English coast, which has done considerable damage to American shipping.

The ship Milton, from Liverpool, bound for Pensacola, encountered the gale soon after leaving port, and was obliged to return, having been dismasted by the loss of her sails.

The ship Tallulah, from Savannah, for Liverpool, also encountered the gale on reaching the English coast, and went ashore near Hartlepool, but was subsequently got off without serious damage to the ship.

The ship J. H. Fanning, from Liverpool bound for Cuba, encountered the gale a short distance out, and went ashore near Wexford, where she lies a total wreck.

The ship Victoria, from Liverpool bound for Mobile, also encountered the gale, and sustained considerable damage by the loss of her sails.

She, however, succeeded in reaching a safe anchorage off Flatwood.

The ship Vixen, from Liverpool for Mobile, and the ship Caroline Scovill, from Liverpool bound for New Orleans, also met the gale soon after leaving port, and were obliged to put back in a leaking condition.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Thursday, P. M., January 26 (via Queenstown).—The Funds closed steady, at the quotations of Tuesday.

Consols for money closed at 91¾ to 91¾. Consols for account closed at 91¾ to 91¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, January 26.—The Breadstuffs market closed steady. Richardson, Spence & Co. report that the Flour market generally closed steady at previous quotations.

Wheat closed steady at the quotations by the Asia.

Corn closed quiet, but last week's prices have been generally maintained.

Rice closed steady at previous quotations.

Rosin closed firm at 10. to 6d. for good common qualities.

Spirits of Turpentine closed firm at 38s. 6d.

The Provision market generally closed quiet at the former quotations.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

BATON ROUGE, February 9.—The House met at 11 o'clock today.—Hon. C. H. Morrison, Speaker, in the chair. Seventy two members present. Prayer by the Rev. Father Hubert.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. J. Begas asked leave of absence.

Mr. C. O. LeBlanc, of Orleans, moved that it be granted.

Mr. Richardson offered a joint resolution relative to pensioning all surviving veterans of the war of 1812 now residing in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. E. Waggaman moved that the resolution be amended by extending the relief to the indigent widows of these veterans, which was accepted. After an animated discussion, in which Mr. Phillips took part, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. L. Bush, of Lafourche, offered a joint resolution urging a convention of the slaveholding States. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. J. J. Lane, of Orleans, offered a joint resolution asking the Representatives in Congress to obtain a treaty from Great Britain for the restitution of all property of citizens of the United States which may be in the provinces of and Kingdom. The resolution was laid over for the present.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

BATON ROUGE, February 9.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning. Hon. H. M. Hyams, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, in the chair, and twenty five members present. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Longfield.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The chair presented a communication from the Board on Public Works. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Moore presented a petition from Thomas J. Spear to aid him in manufacturing paper from Illinois plants. Referred to the Committee on Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture.

Mr. Hunter presented a memorial from Capt. Augustus. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Pearce, in behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported back the act for fixing the salary of Judges in the District Courts of New Orleans, recommending have been taken on it. He recommended it to the Committee on Judiciary for reference, which was adopted.

Mr. Goode, the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, reported unfavorably the memorial of C. Hixon, testamentary executor of J. Bacas, praying for the emancipation of a slave, for the reason that it is against the policy of the State.

Mr. Randell Hunt introduced a bill relative to the appointment of an interpreter for the First District Court of New Orleans. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Bush introduced a bill relative to improvements. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Robins introduced a bill to impose a certain tax on certain shoonhouses. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Armant introduced a bill to call a convention to alter the Constitution. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. E. Koux introduced a bill appropriating four thousand dollars to be expended in the building of a bridge across the Amite river. The bill was referred to the Committee on Parishes.

Mr. A. A. Herron introduced a bill for the benefit of the public schools. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Coleman introduced a bill to amend an act relative to the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph lessees, and to change the name of that company to that of the Southwestern Company. The bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Austin introduced a bill to exempt from taxation the Charity Hospital and property belonging thereto. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Bush introduced a bill relative to the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company, which was referred to the delegations from Jefferson, Lafourche and Terrebonne parishes.

Also a bill relative to the Lafourche and Terrebonne Navigation Company. Referred to the delegations from Lafourche and Terrebonne parishes.

Mr. A. S. Herron, in behalf of the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably the bills incorporating the Orleans, Milneburg and Jefferson Fire companies in the city of New Orleans.

The following bills were reported back, being already provided for, viz

1. The bill relative to the fees of Constables in the Sixth Judicial District of New Orleans in criminal matters and offences.

2. The bill to repeal article 969 in the Code of Practice, and articles nine and eleven in the Civil Code.

3. The bill to regulate the jurisdiction of Justices in certain cases in the city of New Orleans.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 9—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 1500 bales. The Flour market closed dull; the last quotations were barely maintained. Wheat closed dull and unchanged. Corn closed with a declining tendency. Sugar closed firm at previous quotations. Molasses is quoted at 45c. per gallon. Spirits of Turpentine closed firm. Rosin closed buoyant.

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, February 9.—The Cotton market closed quiet. The receipts last week amounted to 16,750 bales. Good Middling is quoted at 11¾ to 11¾c.

SAVANNAH MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, February 9.—The prices of Cotton are stiffer, but the quotations are unchanged. The receipts last week amounted to 18,000 bales, against 12,000 corresponding time last year.

Further European Intelligence.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Napoleon Threatens the Pope—Thirty Vessels Wrecked and Stranded—Reduction of the French Army—New British Ministry to Mexico—Richard Cobden in Trouble.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The steamship City of Washington, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, has arrived at this port.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 25th, and touched at Queenstown on the 26th. Her commercial advices have been anticipated by the North Briton at Portland.

Her mails, which were forwarded South by the evening train, contain some further details of interest not contained in the telegraph report from Portland.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, January 26.—The sales for the five business days, since the regular weekly report by the Asia, amount to 18,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 12,000.

The market closed firm and the demand continued good at the quotations by the Asia.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

LONDON, January 26, via Queenstown.—The London *News*, in its city article of this morning, says that the continued drain of gold from the vaults of the Bank of England, coupled with the fact that the bank has been selling its stock to a considerable amount, has had the effect to restrain the recovery of the funds, which were still depressed.

A telegram from Vienna announces a fall of a ducat in Austrian stock.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London *Post* announces the appointment of Charles Lennox Hyde, the present British Minister to Central America, as Minister to Mexico in place of Mr. Otway, resigned.

It is reported that Richard Cobden has lost nearly all his private fortune by investments in American Railway Securities.

A subscription had been opened for his relief, and 1,500,000 had been already subscribed.

The terms of the commercial treaty recently concluded between France and England had not yet been made known.

The *Paris Page* announces that on the conclusion of the treaty between England and France, negotiations with other powers for the conclusion of similar treaties will be commenced.

It is reported that the French army is to be reduced 100,000 men.

The Sardinian Cabinet has been reconstructed under Count Cavour, and the names of the ministers are announced.

It is also reported that the Emperor Napoleon has written a second letter to the Pope of a threatening nature.

A dispatch from Madrid announces that a terrible gale had swept through the Mediterranean sea, and that thirty vessels had been stranded or totally lost off Algesiras alone.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Standing Committees of the House.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The House met to day at the usual hour. Hon. Wm. Pennington, Speaker, in the chair. The journal of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Hon. Wm. Pennington, Speaker of the House, reported the following gentlemen chairmen of the most important committees:

Mr. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Elections.

Mr. John Sherman, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Military.

Mr. Freeman H. Morse, of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. John D. Ashmore, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Mileage.

The publication of a Printer has been postponed until next Monday.

A message was received from the Senate, which was read, announcing the adoption by the Senate of the amendment relative to the total abolition of the franking privilege.

The bill relative to the deficiency in the Post Office Department was passed.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.

The London Times on American Finances and Mexican Affairs

The London *Times* editorially criticises the financial statement of the American Government and points out that, allowing for the youth of one State and the maturity of the other, there is the strongest possible analogy between the respective financial proceedings of England and America.

In another leader the same journal expatiates on Mexican affairs in connection with the President's message. It says there is not a question but that the Americans, if they so please, can march to Mexico; nor is it to be doubted that their advance would be attended, at length, with at least the temporary benefit of tranquillity. Saving the British interest, we should look upon such a proceeding with the least dissatisfaction; but if Mr. Buchanan's description of Mexico is a faithful picture, it will require far more than one casual intervention to restore the country to the rank of an organized State.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A stormy meeting of the Great Eastern Ship Company has been held in London. A report was presented showing the position of the company, and announcing the resignation of the Board of Directors. A motion to receive the report was followed by an amendment that before doing so a committee of investigation be appointed. After a warm discussion it was resolved to decide the question by ballot. The result of this ballot was expected to be made known on the day the steamer America sailed. The meeting stood adjourned till the 17th ult.

A person calling himself Captain Walker, said to be the captain of the slaver Wanderer, and who recently arrived at Liverpool under extraordinary circumstances, was under arrest in that place, charged with having conspired with others to obtain money by false pretenses. The evidence before the Magistrate showed that Walker was treating for the purchase of a ship for a slave expedition.

Edward Lane and George Hires, first and second mates of the ship Ann, of New York, were under arrest in London, charged with having murdered several colored seamen during the voyage of and vessel from Lagos to Eastern Cuba.

A cotton mill at Blackburn, called the Swallow Street Mill, containing 30,000 standard spindles, has been burnt. Loss, £30,000 sterling.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Calcutta mail of December 10th, and the Hong Kong mail of November 27th, had reached England.

The Government dispatch from Canton confirms the complete overthrow and dispersion of the rebel Chinese army. All the leading rebels had been taken, except the Begum, and he could not hold out long.

The salt tax was to be increased one shilling on the Calcutta market, adding nearly a million sterling to the revenue.

At Calcutta the imports were quiet. Cotton goods and purses were declined. Freights were active.

The Chinese were reported to be making great warlike preparations.

Imports at Shanghai were quiet. The tea business was almost suspended, owing to the exorbitant demands of the dealers. Silks were lower.

A good business was done in rice and Co Chow Foo, at firm rates.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph to Quarantine.—London, Saturday Evening, January 26.—Cardinal Villepinine is publishing a pamphlet in which he advocates the territorial rights of the Pope.

It is rumored that a majority of the French Bishops have expressed themselves as ready to remove all public discussion of the rights of the Pope, but that Rome hesitates to give the signal.

It is fully believed at Vienna that the Austrian Government intends to interfere both openly and actively in Central Italy in favor of the exiled Dukes and the Papal Government. The Pastoral Address of the Archbishop, published in the *Wiener Zeitung*, confirms the fear.

The Paris *Univers* announces that the Bishop of Perugia is about to publish a pamphlet in answer to the Pope and Congress.

It is rumored in English military circles that the Government will disband the militia party in the spring.

The funds are quite firm at yesterday's rates, Consols at 91¾ to 92¼ for money, and at 92⅛ for account.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Saturday Evening, January 14.—The *Pays* intimates that affairs are daily improving, not only in the relations of the Government with Rome, but also with England, which are daily becoming more intimate.

PARIS, January 14, noon.—The Rentes opened at a further advance of ⅛, the first price being 68f.

On o'clock P. M.—The market has become very flat, and prices have materially deteriorated. Rentes are quoted at 68f. 65c., being 8c below the prices of yesterday.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, January 13, Evening.—In the share market there is scarcely a single feature of interest. The railroad share market is inactive, but prices close steady.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes an imperial decree allowing the testimony of Jews the same value as that given by Christians. The measure is considered as preliminary to according them full civil and political rights.

The Diet of Denmark has decided by a large majority the second reading of a bill separating Church and State.

AN INDIGNANT LONE WIDOW.—Mrs. Swisbelm, the strong-minded editor of the St. Cloud (Minnesota) *Democrat*, has received the legislative appointment of Surveyor of Logs and Lumber, which some persons are disposed to regard as a good joke. The lady says nobody can instil her by the offer of work that will bring honest wages, and thus discourses on woman's rights and woman's wrongs:

"Men are quite anxious that women should remain quietly under the shadow of their protecting wings, as are slaveholders that their property should stay at home and be taken care of. We, for one, decline the honor of working for the wages accorded to the wifehood, don't take our 'daily bread' second-handed, but, like the lion's young which King David speaks of, we 'seek our meat from God'—earn it and eat it, saying 'by your leave' to none. And as to surveying logs, we would rather saw them into boards with a handsaw, for our bread and butter, than take the doled pittance which keeps most women's souls inside their bodies.

"Not one open in five hundred would object to any woman doing the work of surveyor-General. They are only shocked at her receiving the honor and emoluments."

THE NEW DIME.—The new dime has been issued from the mint. It differs from the old coinage in several respects. The goddess of liberty is in a sitting position as on the old coin, but instead of the sticking stars there are the words, "United States of America." The words "One Dime" on the other side of the coin are in a wreath of cereals, instead of the old-fashioned wreath of leaves. The new coin is very neat and pretty; but in the specimens which we have seen the milling around the edge is rather wiry and rugged.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Maryland Legislature.—Annapolis, February 3.—The Maryland Legislature to-day received the resolutions of the South Carolina Legislature proposing disunion. The leading men of both parties denounced them as propositions of national treason. There was quite a strong vote to lay them on the table without reading them, and they would have been so disposed of but for the plea of respect due to a sovereign State. They were finally made the order of the day for Wednesday next. The debate on the resolutions was of the most exciting character, but two members apologizing for the course of the South Carolina Legislature. Governor Hicks's letter to the Governor of South Carolina tells him he cannot see any relief for her injury but in the establishment, on her borders, of a foreign asylum for berrigutive slaves.

A Swindler Arrested.—Philadelphia, February 3.—One Captain Moses was arrested at the Exchange Yesterday for attempting to swindle our citizens. He published an announcement that he was commander of a Charity ship bound to Gibraltar, with food and raiment for the afflicted Morocco refugees. He prevailed to the Bons of Malta here at that was supposed to be a forged letter of introduction from the Grand Commander of that order in New York. He was held to bail for further hearing. The money he proposed to take, alleging that a certain party in New York would testify to his honesty of purpose.

Prize-Fighters Fined.—Buffalo, February 3.—John Morrisey, the notorious prize fighter, was arraigned yesterday in the Superior Court upon an indictment for setting on foot a prize fight, and for leaving the State to witness a prize fight. He pleaded guilty to the last charge and was to day fined $500 and costs. O'Donnell, the referee, and Briggs, one of the seconds in the late prize fight in Canada, were also fined $200 each for their participation in the fight. The fines were promptly paid.

New York Items.—New York, February 3.—There is a rumor in the streets that Tom Hyer was shot last night by John Morrisey, while the two were engaged in a scuffle.

Counterfeit fives on the Western Bank of Massachusetts were put in circulation last evening.

It is announced to-day that the Glasgow line of steamers has been withdrawn, and the vessels will be put on the Liverpool route.

Marine Disaster.—Lewes, Del., February 3.—An unknown clipper schooner, with a deck load of cotton, is ashore below Indian river. Her stern is under water and a corpse is along side of her. It is supposed all on board have perished.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—A workman while engaged last week in cutting a hole through a brick wall beneath a building in Chatham street, for the reception of gas pipes, came upon a man to stand upright in. A strain pipe ran through one of the rooms, rendering it quite comfortable. The room contained an old table, a jug partly filled with oil, candles, cigars, a flask of brandy, hammer and saw, some baker's bread, writing utensils, and a number of books. Upon the leaves of two of the books was the name of John C. Crowley. There was a door in the partition almost twenty inches square, which opened into the space beneath a freight house. The *Advertiser* states that this place was the resort of thieves and boys, while the *Herald* claims that it was the hiding place of John C. Crowley, who murdered his wife some time ago.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—At the Varieties—Benefit of Mr. Henry J. Wallack—"Our American Cousin."

At the St. Charles Theatre—Benefit of Mrs. Emma Waller—"Othello" and "The Double Bedded Room."

At the Amphitheatre—The Metz Children—"Still Water Runs Deep," "The Sprite Bridegroom," songs, &c.

At Masonic Hall—The Bible Panorama.

At the Armory Hall—The Bingan Tableaux, illustrative of the world-renowned allegory of the Pilgrim's Progress.

At Vannoulet's Museum—The Ohio Mammoth Fat Boy, the American Giantess, Old Brown and his Associates, and an immense collection of curiosities.

The Squares McVicker Concerts.—There was another large audience last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, and they were quite as enthusiastic as the first one. Squires and the little pianist, Master Master, were loudly awarding the applause. This evening is the last opportunity our citizens will have of enjoying the rare musical treat.

Second District Public School Board.—The Board of Public School Directors of the Second District met last evening. President Hyde occupying the chair and a quorum present.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, Mr. Dolhonde moved that a second payment of one thousand dollars be made to Mr Rossmiel, he having completed the extension to the Bienville street schoolhouse. It was amended by Mr. Maxwell and passed at $750.

Mr. Tyrrum, of the Gentilly schoolhouse, reported the yard of the Claiborne street school in wretched condition. It was ordered to be filled up and drained.

Mr. Cassard, of the same committee, reported favorably on the bill of Jos. Dubon for $162 for repairs to stoves and stove pipes. On motion of Mr. Dolhonde it was referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

A number of petitions were read from different teachers asking for the attention to the Bienville street schoolhouse vacant by the death of Mr. Mackey.

The resignation of Mr. Gaudin, teacher in the Ninth street school, was read, and was accepted to take place on the 1st of March, though several of the members expressed their regret at losing such a meritorious teacher.

Mr. Dolhonde gave notice of his intention, in thirty days from date, to move for the appointment of a committee on relative to annual examinations, and for examination of applicants for admission to the high schools.

The rules were suspended for the purpose of electing a teacher to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Mackey. Miss A. M. Cornwell and Miss Dorsia A. were nominated. Miss D. received two votes, Miss C. received six votes, and was declared elected.

It was ordered that the election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Gaudin be held at the next regular meeting, and that if any teacher now holding a situation should be placed in that situation, the vacancy caused thereby be filled by election at the same time.

The Board then adjourned.

The Murder on Lake Maurepas.—On the 1st instant we gave our readers the particulars, as far as we could then obtain them, of the murder of a young man named Dick Chartier by a gang of ruffians, on the 24th of January, at the entrance of the Manchac Railroad crosses the pass, and the south side of the lake. The argument was in the camp where Dick was at the time of the murder, and it arrested him and brought him down to the pass, to the railroad, and then down to the city. As soon as the second Dick was brought to the camp where the man was dead. This camp was about quarter of a mile from the railroad bridge. The camp was in the woods. I saw the man Charley lying dead on the floor and another man badly wounded. The wounded man had a gash in the neck, the jugular vein had penetrated the skull, and his backbone looked as if it had been cut in two. All the wounds appeared to have been made by an axe; the wounds were deep and the full size of an axe blade. The other man lying in a corner of the ranch appeared to have been beaten with clubs, because they thought that he killed the wounded on the deceased. He carried a gun, and he was in the camp when the murder was committed.

Philip Pipplinger, swamper, was engaged in making a road from the camp to the south side of Lake Maurepas, about six miles from the line of the Jackson Railroad. Pipplinger's camp was in the woods, about a mile and a half from the camp where the murder was committed. On Sunday evening, the 29th ult., about 4 o'clock, the captain of the schooner James Elmer and the mate came to my camp and said around awhile, when the captain said you and I will go down to the camp of Charley. The accused said he would not go, but would have supper with us, alluding to myself and three other men in the camp. The captain said he would go alone, but seven or eight o'clock the accused went to bed. Charley was in another camp, 1½ miles from mine, and said to John, "Well, John, I am alive yet." The accused then got up out of his bed and was standing by a table. Charley said, "Well, John, I am alive yet," and, calling them to go to bed and have early thing go on smoothly and quiet, and he would go home. The accused said he would not go, but would have supper with us, alluding to myself and three other men in the camp. Charley said he would go home. The accused then got up out of his bed and was standing by a table. Charley said, "Well, John, I am alive yet."