The New Orleans Bee

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Feb. 7, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL did not arrive yesterday. We understand that the mail boat which left New Orleans on Friday, had not arrived at Mobile late on Saturday evening.

RETURNING REASON...

The vote in the House of Representatives on the resolution proposed by Mr. CRAIGE, to fix a day for proceeding to the election of a United States Senator, is an index of returning reason on the part of the majority in that body. The wretched negative vote of the House puts, we trust, a quietus to the measure; and saves the Democratic party, which the conservatism of its ranks, if left to the sway of their own exponents, would have been both improper and impolitic, and would have justly created violent dissensions among them.

For ourselves, while as good citizens, as friends of order, and supporters of the Constitution, we rejoice that a *secret* of legislation has at last prevailed among a portion of the Democratic representatives, so as to cause the rejection of Mr. CRAIGE's resolution, we must confess our unfeigned astonishment that the idea of evicting the Governor, on a mere party vote, and of considering his election as void, should have ever been seriously entertained. It seems to us to have originated in a misapprehension of partisan zeal. The Democracy having been long out of power in the Legislature, we sooner found themselves in the ascendancy, than some of their more ardent and impulsive members began to look about them, and see how much of the work of their old adversaries they might contrive to undo. The motive of depriving Mr. BRAGG now of his legal and constitutional rights, hatched probably at first, as a hypothetical option in the minds of a few, was subsequently most ingeniously and boldly maintained as a proper and judicious course to be pursued. The majority of the Democrats at Baton Rouge were no doubt exceedingly willing to attach any pass, not utterly absurd and lawless, that promised even a chance of so glorious a consummation, as the eviction of a jealous and rival wing from a seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he had been chosen for the full term of six years. The accomplishment of the end would in their eyes justify the employment of doubtful means towards its achievement. Blinded by party feelings, they were ripe for the act, and only awaited the signal for its perpetration. Happily for the cause of truth and justice, and perhaps for their own reputation, there were some Democrats in the Legislature who took counsel of their cooler judgment, and refused to lend their aid to the party lash, to put the measure into execution. Their fallacy thus exposed not merely by our selves, but by numerous correspondents, and as we learn, by various members of the Democratic party in the interior, the unsound sensation which produced the final vote of the House on Friday last. To those who know the strength and the majority party ties, it will be understood that the question of Mr. BENJAMIN's right to his seat must have stood upon an impregnable basis, when many of those who are invariably opposed to him as one of the leaders of the Democracy, and of the Whig party that the Union can boast, did not hesitate unhesitatingly vindicate his claims. Such is the reasoning of their votes against the right of their political Shoeblack. It is no light and trivial matter that will separate a Democrat from his colleague. But there are gentlemen in that party, who will not consent to immolate every sentiment of equity and every principle of right upon the shrine of political expediency. Some such stirring Democrats there are at Baton Rouge, and we honor them for their independence. They may provoke, by their manly conduct, the rebukes of imbridled partisans, but they will assuredly meet with the unqualified approval of the great body of their constituency.

It is to be hoped that the subject is now put to rest. It has created a vast amount of agitation, and has seriously impeded the important labors now before the General Assembly. After the full vote of Friday, the Senatorial party should cheerfully submit to the result of a majority, and should waive further attempts to bring the subject forward. Nothing can be gained by a renewal of the discussion, while an unnecessary and adventitious topic continually springs up, the Legislature only involves it in inextricable debates, and resists in the practical action of business of the greatest possible import to the welfare of the State at large.

Havana.

By the arrival of the steamer *Crescent City*, Capt. Baxter, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 3d inst. They contain little news. Active measures of relief have been taken by the Cuban authorities, for the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Cardenas. The conflagration lasted three days and nights.

Hostings de Cuba is beginning to recover from the depressive effects of the late earthquakes. Buildings are going up rapidly, and large assemblies have been collected from every quarter of the Island, in aid of the inhabitants.

At Puerto Principe, a few days ago, the weather was remarkably cold—the mercury in Fahrenheit marking 51. This is regarded as an extraordinarily low temperature.

☞ Mr Darius Davidson informs the public through the New York papers that he discovered ten years ago a principle by which he can create a motive power, adapted to all uses to which steam is applicable, with a saving of 90 per cent in the fuel required to produce any given amount of power. All this, he says, is to be done by the means of heat, air, steam, and a vacuum. He invites offers for the sale of half his right in the invention in the various parts of this country, and in all the principal countries of Europe, and he proposes to apply the proceeds of his sale to the construction of ten steam steamers seven hundred feet in length, which will cost two millions of dollars, and will be capable of running to Liverpool in five days.

PORTUGAL AND HER DEBT.—In England much indignation is expressed at the conduct of the Portuguese Government in converting the whole of its debt, home and foreign, into a three per cent stock. Portugal had contracted loans in England amounting to £10,000,000 at 4 and 5 per cent, upwards of £8,000,000 of this is now held in England. After neglecting to pay the interest, and forcing its creditors into several compromises, it now declares that, instead of paying four or five per cent, as it agreed to do, it will only pay three. What is this but repudiation?

☞ A gentleman writing from St. Petersburg, in December, says that "A universal thaw prevails throughout Russia—all the ice is broken up—the weather mild and close—and a deluge of rain falling. In consequence, the sledges in common use at this season are abandoned for carriages, where boats are not required."

The negro Richard Neal, charged on the oath of Commodore Mayo and others, with enticing off various slaves, a number of slaves from Anne Arundel county, Maryland, has been discharged by the Supreme Court at Philadelphia.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.—The Mercy Intelligencer says, Mr. John Kennedy, who resides some eight miles north of Columbia, has 19 children living—all those born to his first wife is an exquisite group in his manner of phrasing sweet melodies and throwing off light touches from the highest heart. Both boldness and delicacy, and originality of his play at once dazzles and astonishes, and the intellectual subtlety with which he renders simple things, seem to belong to another individuality distinct from that which marks the thundering energy—then the success of Mr. Gottschalk is before an audience of musical cultivation in succession.

Young GOTTSCHALK was to give his first concert at Nibb's Saloon, on the evening of the 4th instant.

☞ The following is the list of passengers by the steamer *Crescent City*:

From New York—Miss Sexton, Jos. de S Agre nano, H Penney, Ash Chase, M King, M Campbell, Mrs Bingham, Mrs Bowen, John Leech, Chas E Chittock, Isabella Freeman, John Leech, R C Kerr, R R Hamilton, J J Arnold, M Connolly, F Connolly, James Hudson, Samuel Hendrix, Mary Griffin, Charles Lyons.

From Havana—E L Lyon, T Lyon, S Bonly, C Baker, George Bolsiver, J A C Gray, S Bonly, C Mac Murrell, J H Turner and lady, J Jeffrey, J M Cohen, H M Cohen, O Graham, Col Mercer, Fuller, H Cohen, M de L Terry.

BEHIND THE TIMES.—The Alton, (Ill.) *Telegraph* gives the following memorandum of Western travel, in these unfortunate localities we are blessed by the infelicitation of the rail:

The stage seems to yesterday in a deplorable state. Yesterday all the body and about half the bottom fell out. The passengers came out of the coach door. Upon the same road to-day a wheel came off, which caused the stage to upset and turn over. Upon the road axle-tree was found a strawberry roan, which caused the jolts, the smile, and those passengers who were thrown behind to change it to the opposite side of the road. It had evidently been a favorite of the passengers, and was quickly recognized.

The Municipal Election.

We take great pleasure in transferring to our columns the able and pithy speech made by Col. T. G. HUNT, in reference to the question of electing a U. S. Senator. It gives the whig argument in a nut shell.

The speech before the House is, substantially, in U. P. REMINGTON, agreeably to the opinion of the United States and to the constitution and law of this State, a senator elect entitled to represent the State of Louisiana in the Senate of the Congress of the United States on the 4th of March next!

Argument, etc, to present my views on this question in as simple a manner as possible; and in order that I may be as briefly and exactly, I will, when Never, make a free use of the notes which I have prepared for this occasion.

The constitution of the United States, section 3, art. 5, provides:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof."

In conformity with this provision of the constitution of the United States, the constitution of the State of Louisiana has ordained, art. 97, title 11:

"In the year in which a regular election for a Senator of the United States is to take place, the members of the General Assembly shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, on the Monday following the organization of the Legislature, and proceed to said election."

In article 5, title 11, of the constitution of Louisiana, it is declared:

"Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November, every two years; and the election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet every second year, on the third Monday in January next ensuing the election, unless a different day be appointed by law."

By this last cited article of the State constitution, it appears the Representatives are to be chosen every two years on the first Monday in November; and the General Assembly is to meet on the third Monday in January next ensuing the election. In other words, the Legislature is to meet once in two years: that is to say, to hold one session. And it is to meet, or begin its session, on the third Monday in January next ensuing the election in November.

The one session contemplated by the constitution, is the regular session in a constitutional point of view, and stands opposed to an extra or irregular session—one not fixed in the constitution—and which may be called by the Governor, under extraordinary circumstances, in the exercise of a sound discretion.

The second section of an act entitled an act to provide for the election of Senators to represent this State in the Senate of the Congress of the United States, approved February 13, 1846, enacts:

"That on the first Monday following the meeting of the Legislature, in the session thereof commencing in the year in which the term of office of any Senator or Senators chosen to represent the State in the Congress of the United States of America shall expire, or by reason of an omission of the Legislature in such year, then in the year next preceding such year, the two Houses shall repair to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and proceed to a choice of a Senator or Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States, in place of the Senator or Senators, going out of office."

Under this act, passed in pursuance of the thirty-seventh article, title 11, of the constitution before quoted, the General Assembly of this State met together in January last, in this place, and elected a Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the Congress of the United States. The session held by them then held was the constitutional session under the biennial term in the year next preceding the expiration of the Senatorial term of Mr. K. Sidney Downs. It was the regular session in the year in which a regular election for a Senator of the United States was to take place yearly in the thirty-seventh article of the constitution. The election under all these circumstances, was a regular election, made in the constitutional business year of the Legislature, at the regular time, and at the time and place and in the manner required by the constitution and the law of Louisiana.

The election was the act of the State in the exercise of her sovereign power, agreeably to her own constitution and law, and in pursuance of the constitution of the United States. All parties participated in it and acquiesced in its result. No murmur was heard, no denunciation was uttered against it.

The present opposition has sprung up altogether within a short time and since the late elections in this State. The opposition which, under the cry of State rights, is now in judgment, an odious and unjustifiable attack upon State sovereignty. It is not even so we pretended that the act was, at the time it was done, unconstitutional, null and void. It is an opposition in which success itself in this place would be attended with no consolation to any friend anywhere. How, sir, would Louisiana look, standing at the bar of the Senate, and in her sovereign name, calling upon that honorable body to solidify, to overthrow and trample under foot her own honest and constitutional act? What effect, sir, could the childish plea that, at the time she did the act, she did not know that she would, in the same year, in a few months after, adopt a new constitution, in which, creating annual sessions, she would make a new regulation in respect to the time of electing a Senator; what effect, I ask, would such a plea have upon the sound judgment of that wise and patriotic body? Would not the Senate faithful guardians of both the Constitution and of the rights of the States, say to her,

"We cannot allow you to repudiate your own honorable and constitutional act; we cannot, in justice to yourself, grant a request which has its origin only in the wantonness of power, in momentary delusion or party heat. You have already performed your constitutional function. You have exercised fully and beyond recall, your sovereign power. You have acted in a final and conclusive against yourself, and has vested in Mr. Benjamin a right to his seat which we feel obliged to maintain. In adding to and confirming your choice under your old Constitution, we give you the best assurance and guarantee that we will properly respect and support your future action under your new one."

Such would be the answer which would be addressed to Louisiana, if forgetful of her fame and dignity, as a just and magnanimous State, she were to clothe herself in the habiliments of party and present herself before the Senate of the United States in the attitude I have depicted. But, sir, I have no fears of such a result. Always just, she will spurn a false and delusive expedient, and faithfully adhere to truth and honesty. Jealous of her honor, she will not suffer it to be tarnished by stooping to do an act at war with good faith and sound policy. I how the fate of this question is in the hands of gentlemen who differ with me on some questions of national policy, but this in no way diminishes the confidence I feel that the present motion cannot prevail before this honorable and enlightened body.

Recount Boulbon.

The following *pregnant* sketch of Count Raousset Boulbon, and his adventures in Sonora, given in the *feuilleton* of the *Constitutionnel*, is from the pen of M. Amedee Achard. The author, however, draws upon his fancy for his facts, when he speaks of Count Boulbon whipping Gen. Blanco. The true version of the story is just the contrary:

Count Raousset Boulbon is a young man of from thirty two to thirty-three. He belongs to a good and old family in the south, where the province peasants and the Avignon porters cherish the recollection of his Herculean strength. On coming of age, he found himself master of a fortune of from thirty to forty thousand francs a year, which he ran through in royal style, principal as well as income. In Africa, whither he went partly to fight and partly to colonize, he became the guest and friend of Marshal Bugeaud, with whom he made three or four campaigns with distinction. When the revolution of February arrived, he had some idea of coming forward as a candidate for the National Assembly. Already the name of Count Raousset Boulbon began to take prominence in the Constituent Vesuvius, mixing with all the groups and speaking in all the clubs. In connection with many southrons, he possessed the faculty of speaking with warmth, brilliancy and rapidity, and his speeches, always extempore, made a great impression upon the crowd. Sometimes, in the republican public houses which the political habits of the time induced him to visit, he would enforce his philippics by a scandalous rap on the table, which would shiver it to atoms, or he would wrench out a marble chimney-piece with his hand and throw it upon the floor to cut short a warm discussion.

These feats augmented the reputation of his eloquence with the people. If they esteemed Demosthenes, they admired Ajax. The Avignon porters—that terrible race—never called him any thing else than M. le Comte—M. le Comte Short. For them there was but one Count in all the country—the Count de Raousset Boulbon—just as there was but one King in Europe in the time of Louis XIV. The republican Count, however, was destined to be thrown into Clichy, California, Pacific Ocean—this it is to be a democrat! But these are gentlemen in their way, and will not consent to remain ever in obscurity and of considering his election as void, should have ever been seriously entertained. It seems to us to have originated in a misapprehension of partisan zeal. The Democracy having been long out of power in the Legislature, we sooner found themselves in the ascendancy, than some of their more ardent and impulsive members began to look about them, and see how much of the work of their old adversaries they might contrive to undo. The motive of depriving Mr. BRAGG now of his legal and constitutional rights, hatched probably at first, as a hypothetical option in the minds of a few, was subsequently most ingeniously and boldly maintained as a proper and judicious course to be pursued. The majority of the Democrats at Baton Rouge were no doubt exceedingly willing to attach any pass, not utterly absurd and lawless, that promised even a chance of so glorious a consummation, as the eviction of a jealous and rival wing from a seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he had been chosen for the full term of six years. The accomplishment of the end would in their eyes justify the employment of doubtful means towards its achievement. Blinded by party feelings, they were ripe for the act, and only awaited the signal for its perpetration. Happily for the cause of truth and justice, and perhaps for their own reputation, there were some Democrats in the Legislature who took counsel of their cooler judgment, and refused to lend their aid to the party lash, to put the measure into execution. Their fallacy thus exposed not merely by ourselves, but by numerous correspondents, and as we learn, by various members of the Democratic party in the interior, the unsound sensation which produced the final vote of the House on Friday last. To those who know the strength and the majority party ties, it will be understood that the question of Mr. BENJAMIN's right to his seat must have stood upon an impregnable basis, when many of those who are invariably opposed to him as one of the leaders of the Democracy, and of the Whig party that the Union can boast, did not hesitate unhesitatingly vindicate his claims. Such is the reasoning of their votes against the right of their political Shoeblack. It is no light and trivial matter that will separate a Democrat from his colleague. But there are gentlemen in that party, who will not consent to immolate every sentiment of equity and every principle of right upon the shrine of political expediency. Some such stirring Democrats there are at Baton Rouge, and we honor them for their independence. They may provoke, by their manly conduct, the rebukes of imbridled partisans, but they will assuredly meet with the unqualified approval of the great body of their constituency.

It is to be hoped that the subject is now put to rest. It has created a vast amount of agitation, and has seriously impeded the important labors now before the General Assembly. After the full vote of Friday, the Senatorial party should cheerfully submit to the result of a majority, and should waive further attempts to bring the subject forward. Nothing can be gained by a renewal of the discussion, while an unnecessary and adventitious topic continually springs up, the Legislature only involves it in inextricable debates, and resists in the practical action of business of the greatest possible import to the welfare of the State at large.

Havana.

By the arrival of the steamer *Crescent City*, Capt. Baxter, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 3d inst. They contain little news. Active measures of relief have been taken by the Cuban authorities, for the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Cardenas. The conflagration lasted three days and nights.

Hostings de Cuba is beginning to recover from the depressive effects of the late earthquakes. Buildings are going up rapidly, and large assemblies have been collected from every quarter of the Island, in aid of the inhabitants.

At Puerto Principe, a few days ago, the weather was remarkably cold—the mercury in Fahrenheit marking 51. This is regarded as an extraordinarily low temperature.

☞ Mr Darius Davidson informs the public through the New York papers that he discovered ten years ago a principle by which he can create a motive power, adapted to all uses to which steam is applicable, with a saving of 90 per cent in the fuel required to produce any given amount of power. All this, he says, is to be done by the means of heat, air, steam, and a vacuum. He invites offers for the sale of half his right in the invention in the various parts of this country, and in all the principal countries of Europe, and he proposes to apply the proceeds of his sale to the construction of ten steam steamers seven hundred feet in length, which will cost two millions of dollars, and will be capable of running to Liverpool in five days.

PORTUGAL AND HER DEBT.—In England much indignation is expressed at the conduct of the Portuguese Government in converting the whole of its debt, home and foreign, into a three per cent stock. Portugal had contracted loans in England amounting to £10,000,000 at 4 and 5 per cent, upwards of £8,000,000 of this is now held in England. After neglecting to pay the interest, and forcing its creditors into several compromises, it now declares that, instead of paying four or five per cent, as it agreed to do, it will only pay three. What is this but repudiation?

☞ A gentleman writing from St. Petersburg, in December, says that "A universal thaw prevails throughout Russia—all the ice is broken up—the weather mild and close—and a deluge of rain falling. In consequence, the sledges in common use at this season are abandoned for carriages, where boats are not required."

The negro Richard Neal, charged on the oath of Commodore Mayo and others, with enticing off various slaves, a number of slaves from Anne Arundel county, Maryland, has been discharged by the Supreme Court at Philadelphia.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.—The Mercy Intelligencer says, Mr. John Kennedy, who resides some eight miles north of Columbia, has 19 children living—all those born to his first wife is an exquisite group in his manner of phrasing sweet melodies and throwing off light touches from the highest heart. Both boldness and delicacy, and originality of his play at once dazzles and astonishes, and the intellectual subtlety with which he renders simple things, seem to belong to another individuality distinct from that which marks the thundering energy—then the success of Mr. Gottschalk before an audience of musical cultivation in succession.

Young GOTTSCHALK was to give his first concert at Nibb's Saloon, on the evening of the 4th instant.

☞ The following is the list of passengers by the steamer *Crescent City*:

From New York—Miss Sexton, Jos. de S Agre nano, H Penney, Ash Chase, M King, M Campbell, Mrs Bingham, Mrs Bowen, John Leech, R C Kerr, R R Hamilton, J J Arnold, M Connolly, F Connolly, James Hudson, Samuel Hendrix, Mary Griffin, Charles Lyons.

From Havana—E L Lyon, T Lyon, S Bonly, C Baker, George Bolsiver, J A C Gray, S Bonly, C Mac Murrell, J H Turner and lady, J Jeffrey, J M Cohen, H M Cohen, O Graham, Col Mercer, Fuller, H Cohen, M de L Terry.

BEHIND THE TIMES.—The Alton, (Ill.) *Telegraph* gives the following memorandum of Western travel, in these unfortunate localities we are blessed by the infelicitation of the rail:

The stage seems to yesterday in a deplorable state. Yesterday all the body and about half the bottom fell out. The passengers came out of the coach door. Upon the same road to-day a wheel came off, which caused the stage to upset and turn over. Upon the road axle-tree was found a strawberry roan, which caused the jolts, the smile, and those passengers who were thrown behind to change it to the opposite side of the road. It had evidently been a favorite of the passengers, and was quickly recognized.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26.

It is understood that Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, is about to report an important bill, regulating the tonnage.

The hearing before the Commissioner of Patents on the application for an extension of the India Rubber and Sulphur Patents, established the fact that they were in existence up by the trade 10 years before the patents were granted.

Dr. Kane U. S. N., lectured upon the proposed Arctic Expedition to-night, at the Smithsonian Institute before a crowded and intelligent audience.

At a meeting of Democratic citizens, members of Congress and others, held at the United States Hotel this evening, S. B. French, *Esq.*, presiding, it was decided not to hold the customary Inauguration Ball on the 4th of March, in consequence of the domestic affliction of the President and the continued illness of the Vice-President. Arrangements will however be made by the citizens to give President Pierce a becoming reception.

Wm. B. Sumner, recently indicted for murder, was dismissed from the service in the Sixth Auditor's office shortly afterward.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of New York have appointed Wednesday next for the election of U. S. Senator.

The Liquor Bill has been referred to a committee of one from each County, with instructions to report upon the expediency of changing its wickness infringing upon its principles.

The petition asking $2,000,000 for the Troy and Greenville Railroad has been referred to a committee.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 27.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN RHODE ISLAND.—The House of Representatives decided in favor of the new Liquor Law to-day by a vote of 39 to 24. The success in the Senate is doubtful.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF PIRACY.—A sailor, recently discharged from the U. S. ship St. Mary's, was arrested to-day, on suspicion of being the murderer of Rink. He had an investigation before the Mayor, and circumstances seemed strongly against him, but it is said he can prove an alibi. He has been insane from liquor.

TRENTON, N. J. Jan. 26.

ELECTION OF SENATOR, &c.—The New Jersey Legislature has elected Hon. Wm. Wright, U. S. Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Wright was formerly a whig, but came out for Pierce in the recent campaign.

N M Smith was elected State Treasurer, and Wm. B. Vanderpool, Secretary of the State Prison.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

EXECUTIONS.—The murderers, Hewlett and Saul, were executed to-day at noon.

THE CASE OF THE MADIAIS.—The Opinions, of Turin, of the 9th instant, publishes a letter from the Prince, of the 5th, announcing the return of Mr. Francis Madiai, whose case has excited so much attention in the religious world. But a letter dated Florence, January 3, (one day later) says that Madiai, although he has left the Leopoldine dungeon, had just returned from visiting the Madiais. He found Francesco Madiai, his wife and children. He managed to effect his escape on Saturday from that establishment. Being missed immediately, officers started in pursuit of him. Madiai, with his family, reached Pisa, and by the next day, Sunday, had crossed the other side, but the officers followed him. On Monday night, the 24th, the Corsi Canal he leaped in and made an effort to reach the other side. In this, however, he was unsuccessful; for he was carried by the middle of the Canal before he sunk and was drowned.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the record of this institution for the past week: Admissions 61; discharged 51; died 5; remaining sick 1,000.

DISCHARGED.—Joseph Johnson, arrested on a charge of having fraudulently retained $50, collected from Mr. Gage, a note of ours, and given to him by Recorder Winter, as the prosecutor failed to appear.

CORRECTED.—Alexander McAdam was committed on Saturday by Recorder Winter, for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having fraudulently retained in his possession at a gold watch belonging to Charles Courtney.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—John F. Mahrman and John Hilgar were arrested on a charge of swindling Gerade, with swindling, the complainant in the case being John C. Smith, a shipping master. The accused have been committed for trial.

COMMITTED ON A CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Auguste Biahl was, after a lengthy examination on Saturday, committed by Judge Canonge, convicted for the offence of manslaughter, in having caused the death of Wm. Stahl, on the 1st inst. Bernard Stahl, brother to the deceased, was committed as a witness.

CUTTING.—David McNeil was arrested on Saturday, in the Second District, charged with cutting Barthelomew Brennan in the face, on the Levee.

A WEALTHY AMBASSADRESS.—Veli-Pacha, the new Turkish ambassador to Paris, is only thirty years of age, and has married a wife of 18. She is called the Musulman Rothschild. It is said he spent fifty million francs on his journey from the time of his departure from Constantinople to his arrival at Paris. He would make a new regulation in respect to the time of electing a Senator; what effect, I ask, would such a plea have upon the sound judgment of that wise and patriotic body? Would not the Senate faithful guardians of both the Constitution and of the rights of the States, say to her,

"We cannot allow you to repudiate your own honorable and constitutional act; we cannot, in justice to yourself, grant a request which has its origin only in the wantonness of power, in momentary delusion or party heat. You have already performed your constitutional function. You have exercised fully and beyond recall, your sovereign power. You have acted in a final and conclusive against yourself, and has vested in Mr. Benjamin a right to his seat which we feel obliged to maintain. In adding to and confirming your choice under your old Constitution, we give you the best assurance and guarantee that we will properly respect and support your future action under your new one."

Such would be the answer which would be addressed to Louisiana, if forgetful of her fame and dignity, as a just and magnanimous State, she were to clothe herself in the habiliments of party and present herself before the Senate of the United States in the attitude I have depicted. But, sir, I have no fears of such a result. Always just, she will spurn a false and delusive expedient, and faithfully adhere to truth and honesty. Jealous of her honor, she will not suffer it to be tarnished by stooping to do an act at war with good faith and sound policy. I how the fate of this question is in the hands of gentlemen who differ with me on some questions of national policy, but this in no way diminishes the confidence I feel that the present motion cannot prevail before this honorable and enlightened body.

Recount Boulbon.

The following *pregnant* sketch of Count Raousset Boulbon, and his adventures in Sonora, given in the *feuilleton* of the *Constitutionnel*, is from the pen of M. Amedee Achard. The author, however, draws upon his fancy for his facts, when he speaks of Count Boulbon whipping Gen. Blanco. The true version of the story is just the contrary:

Count Raousset Boulbon is a young man of from thirty two to thirty-three. He belongs to a good and old family in the south, where the province peasants and the Avignon porters cherish the recollection of his Herculean strength. On coming of age, he found himself master of a fortune of from thirty to forty thousand francs a year, which he ran through in royal style, principal as well as income. In Africa, whither he went partly to fight and partly to colonize, he became the guest and friend of Marshal Bugeaud, with whom he made three or four campaigns with distinction. When the revolution of February arrived, he had some idea of coming forward as a candidate for the National Assembly. Already the name of Count Raousset Boulbon began to take prominence in the Constituent Vesuvius, mixing with all the groups and speaking in all the clubs. In connection with many southrons, he possessed the faculty of speaking with warmth, brilliancy and rapidity, and his speeches, always extempore, made a great impression upon the crowd. Sometimes, in the republican public houses which the political habits of the time induced him to visit, he would enforce his philippics by a scandalous rap on the table, which would shiver it to atoms, or he would wrench out a marble chimney-piece with his hand and throw it upon the floor to cut short a warm discussion.

These feats augmented the reputation of his eloquence with the people. If they esteemed Demosthenes, they admired Ajax. The Avignon porters—that terrible race—never called him any thing else than M. le Comte—M. le Comte Short. For them there was but one Count in all the country—the Count de Raousset Boulbon—just as there was but one King in Europe in the time of Louis XIV. The republican Count, however, was destined to be thrown into Clichy, California, Pacific Ocean—this it is to be a democrat! But these are gentlemen in their way, and will not consent to remain ever in obscurity and of considering his election as void, should have ever been seriously entertained. It seems to us to have originated in a misapprehension of partisan zeal. The Democracy having been long out of power in the Legislature, we sooner found themselves in the ascendancy, than some of their more ardent and impulsive members began to look about them, and see how much of the work of their old adversaries they might contrive to undo. The motive of depriving Mr. BRAGG now of his legal and constitutional rights, hatched probably at first, as a hypothetical option in the minds of a few, was subsequently most ingeniously and boldly maintained as a proper and judicious course to be pursued. The majority of the Democrats at Baton Rouge were no doubt exceedingly willing to attach any pass, not utterly absurd and lawless, that promised even a chance of so glorious a consummation, as the eviction of a jealous and rival wing from a seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he had been chosen for the full term of six years. The accomplishment of the end would in their eyes justify the employment of doubtful means towards its achievement. Blinded by party feelings, they were ripe for the act, and only awaited the signal for its perpetration. Happily for the cause of truth and justice, and perhaps for their own reputation, there were some Democrats in the Legislature who took counsel of their cooler judgment, and refused to lend their aid to the party lash, to put the measure into execution. Their fallacy thus exposed not merely by ourselves, but by numerous correspondents, and as we learn, by various members of the Democratic party in the interior, the unsound sensation which produced the final vote of the House on Friday last. To those who know the strength and the majority party ties, it will be understood that the question of Mr. BENJAMIN's right to his seat must have stood upon an impregnable basis, when many of those who are invariably opposed to him as one of the leaders of the Democracy, and of the Whig party that the Union can boast, did not hesitate unhesitatingly vindicate his claims. Such is the reasoning of their votes against the right of their political Shoeblack. It is no light and trivial matter that will separate a Democrat from his colleague. But there are gentlemen in that party, who will not consent to immolate every sentiment of equity and every principle of right upon the shrine of political expediency. Some such stirring Democrats there are at Baton Rouge, and we honor them for their independence. They may provoke, by their manly conduct, the rebukes of imbridled partisans, but they will assuredly meet with the unqualified approval of the great body of their constituency.

It is to be hoped that the subject is now put to rest. It has created a vast amount of agitation, and has seriously impeded the important labors now before the General Assembly. After the full vote of Friday, the Senatorial party should cheerfully submit to the result of a majority, and should waive further attempts to bring the subject forward. Nothing can be gained by a renewal of the discussion, while an unnecessary and adventitious topic continually springs up, the Legislature only involves it in inextricable debates, and resists in the practical action of business of the greatest possible import to the welfare of the State at large.

Havana.

By the arrival of the steamer *Crescent City*, Capt. Baxter, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 3d inst. They contain little news. Active measures of relief have been taken by the Cuban authorities, for the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Cardenas. The conflagration lasted three days and nights.

Hostings de Cuba is beginning to recover from the depressive effects of the late earthquakes. Buildings are going up rapidly, and large assemblies have been collected from every quarter of the Island, in aid of the inhabitants.

At Puerto Principe, a few days ago, the weather was remarkably cold—the mercury in Fahrenheit marking 51. This is regarded as an extraordinarily low temperature.

☞ Mr Darius Davidson informs the public through the New York papers that he discovered ten years ago a principle by which he can create a motive power, adapted to all uses to which steam is applicable, with a saving of 90 per cent in the fuel required to produce any given amount of power. All this, he says, is to be done by the means of heat, air, steam, and a vacuum. He invites offers for the sale of half his right in the invention in the various parts of this country, and in all the principal countries of Europe, and he proposes to apply the proceeds of his sale to the construction of ten steam steamers seven hundred feet in length, which will cost two millions of dollars, and will be capable of running to Liverpool in five days.

PORTUGAL AND HER DEBT.—In England much indignation is expressed at the conduct of the Portuguese Government in converting the whole of its debt, home and foreign, into a three per cent stock. Portugal had contracted loans in England amounting to £10,000,000 at 4 and 5 per cent, upwards of £8,000,000 of this is now held in England. After neglecting to pay the interest, and forcing its creditors into several compromises, it now declares that, instead of paying four or five per cent, as it agreed to do, it will only pay three. What is this but repudiation?

☞ A gentleman writing from St. Petersburg, in December, says that "A universal thaw prevails throughout Russia—all the ice is broken up—the weather mild and close—and a deluge of rain falling. In consequence, the sledges in common use at this season are abandoned for carriages, where boats are not required."

The negro Richard Neal, charged on the oath of Commodore Mayo and others, with enticing off various slaves, a number of slaves from Anne Arundel county, Maryland, has been discharged by the Supreme Court at Philadelphia.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.—The Mercy Intelligencer says, Mr. John Kennedy, who resides some eight miles north of Columbia, has 19 children living—all those born to his first wife is an exquisite group in his manner of phrasing sweet melodies and throwing off light touches from the highest heart. Both boldness and delicacy, and originality of his play at once dazzles and astonishes, and the intellectual subtlety with which he renders simple things, seem to belong to another individuality distinct from that which marks the thundering energy—then the success of Mr. Gottschalk before an audience of musical cultivation in succession.

Young GOTTSCHALK was to give his first concert at Nibb's Saloon, on the evening of the 4th instant.

☞ The following is the list of passengers by the steamer *Crescent City*:

From New York—Miss Sexton, Jos. de S Agre nano, H Penney, Ash Chase, M King, M Campbell, Mrs Bingham, Mrs Bowen, John Leech, R C Kerr, R R Hamilton, J J Arnold, M Connolly, F Connolly, James Hudson, Samuel Hendrix, Mary Griffin, Charles Lyons.

From Havana—E L Lyon, T Lyon, S Bonly, C Baker, George Bolsiver, J A C Gray, S Bonly, C Mac Murrell, J H Turner and lady, J Jeffrey, J M Cohen, H M Cohen, O Graham, Col Mercer, Fuller, H Cohen, M de L Terry.

BEHIND THE TIMES.—The Alton, (Ill.) *Telegraph* gives the following memorandum of Western travel, in these unfortunate localities we are blessed by the infelicitation of the rail:

The stage seems to yesterday in a deplorable state. Yesterday all the body and about half the bottom fell out. The passengers came out of the coach door. Upon the same road to-day a wheel came off, which caused the stage to upset and turn over. Upon the road axle-tree was found a strawberry roan, which caused the jolts, the smile, and those passengers who were thrown behind to change it to the opposite side of the road. It had evidently been a favorite of the passengers, and was quickly recognized.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1853.

In consequence of the extreme inclemency of the weather, the steamboat, in Cotton to-day did not exceed fifty bales, on that the object of the Cotton Exchange could not be carried out.

PAUL, JONES & CO.,
97 St. Louis st.

Inferior	5–5¼	Fair	6¼
Ordinary	5¼–5¾	Good Fair	6¾
Good Ordinary	5¾–6	Fine	6¾–7
Low Middling	6–6¼		

Nothing was done in Sugar and Molasses, owing to the rain.

Flour was in active demand, and 5,000 bbls. Ohio offered here, all at 94 75.

Very little business was done in Provisions. A sale of 200 bbls. unimpeached Mess Pork was made at 915 25. In Bacon, only some sales of 50 casks ordinary old Sides, at 5c. Lard was made of new, at 6¼ @6¾c. Nothing was done in Lard. A sale of 94 bbls. Mess Beef was made at $12 50, and 84 bbls. Mess, at $7 25.

Of Whisky, 60 bbls. were sold at 20½c @ 21c.

About 2,000 sacks of Coffee were sold at 9¼ @9¾c.

There was a good demand for Exchange to-day, and we quote: Sterling, 10½ @10¾. Paris, 5.15 @ 5.17 ½. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1¼ @1¾ @ cent dis. Checks, ¼ @ ½ cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	——— @ ———
Paris	5.17½ @5.15
New York, 60 days bills	1¼ @1¾ cent dis
Do. Checks	½ @¾ cent dis
Philadelphia, 60 days	½–3/4 @ ¾ cent dis
Havana at five to eight days	¼–¾ @ ¾ cent

Nothing was done in Freights to-day.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Apalachicola	Amerian, Sawyer	6 P M
Calebash	Falcon, Rodgers	9 A M
Mobile	Oregon, Hatch	5 P M
Pittsburg	Princess No. 2, Brandwell	5 P M
Bayou Sara	New Orleans, Hooper	5 P M
Lafourche	Dr. Batey, Wilson	5 P M
Cincinnati	Mattie Wagner, Symons	5 P M
Cincinnati	Wm. Phillips, Andrews	5 P M
Red River	Cesmus, Dunn	5 P M
Covington	Lenora, Duncan	10 A M
Baton Rouge	R. D. White, Ethes	10 A M
Cincinnati	H. Chesterman, Chesterman	5 P M
Opelika	Frank Keeling, Kouns	5 P M

City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Rootel's magnificent opera of "Semiramis," will be performed to-night. It has been put upon the stage in a most beautiful and splendid manner, and its representation never fails to attract a crowded audience.

DAN RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE.—The horse opera continues in the full tide of success. Every evening some new attraction is presented, and the performances are the most attractive of the kind we have seen for many a day.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—*Opera Night*—Madame Thillon appears to-night in Donizetti's charming opera "The Daughter of the Regiment," Mr. Hudson enacts the part of Sappice. Previous to the opera will be performed the comic piece of the "Dumb Belle."

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following sentences were passed by Jud