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## THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19.

### THE LAST ACT OF FOLLY.

A piece of inconsistency or eccentricity on the part of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, could not excite the astonishment of the public, nor would probably be aroused a moment's attention to the Tammany Society, in making the proceedings of the Lecompton Convention agreeing with Douglas, and being generally the Northern view of the question. We have long passed the period when we stop to wonder at anything Henry A. Wise may say or do. He has an idiosyncrasy which marked as almost to amount to a monomania. It is a mania to oppose the most persons sustain; to put forth new and unexpected propositions, and to exhibit himself on all possible occasions as a specimen of absolute originality. He has a predominant trait, whether it be from weakness, vanity, or monomania. The career of Wise singularly illustrates this. He started in life a violent advocate of Andrew Jackson, went to Congress, and opposed Hickory too strong to need his services. Forthwith changed his politics, became one of the most fiery and rabid Whigs in the land. He gave utterance to the idea of the union of the Whigs for the election of Clay. He insulted James K. Polk unmercifully when the latter occupied the chair as Speaker of the House of Representatives. He hurrahed for "Tip and Ty," and inspired Virginia in their behalf—Clay was then Harrisite elected than ever. The protean instinct, began to work the death of Old Tippecanoe gave Wise a public an opportunity to fall back on allegiance to the Whig party. He set himself to the fortunes of the weak, and Tyler, following steadily in the path of that poor and paltry party, he could not require much time to see the impass of politics, and the lapse from the Tyler party found the erratic orator in the ranks an intense, unmitigated Democrat. He pledged Democrat. In that capacity he continued to remain for some time, and sought his love of the ordinary of purpose bring the union with his own party.—Years ago he wrote a most savage letter to the Boston Committee which had invited him to deliver a lecture in that city. The climax was capped by the close of the sometime furious letter—this pugnacious Wise never wanted to plant his foot on Northern soil, unless he went armed and with Yankees—into the bosom of street Northern Democrat.

Wise is in perfect keeping with Old Wise. Just before the ninety-nine people of Virginia, and the people with which defend the action of Wise opposes that at the moment when conservative gentlemen of the South were conspicuous for their patriotism, and their patriotism, are beginning, by instances, and the people of the North, to swell the ranks of the Right party, Henry A. Wise perceived favorable for throwing off of his official position, and said his intellectual strength. Is not that just what we expected from him? Is it not perfectly sincere in his opinions? Is not his misfortune that he assumes he believes that it is just the reverse of his nature? Is he not a rogue and a knave, or is he careless of what he says? He is scarcely responsible for his actions. No man is so anxious to destroy himself as he is whenever he is vouchsafed reason. He will actually

### By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

#### LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 18.—*Senate*—The Senate met at 12. All the members were present, the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

Mr. Barbin, of Avoyelles, was elected Secretary.

Mr. Arroyo, of Plaquemines, Assistant Secretary.

Mr. S. Childress Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Berdon Door-keeper.

The officers were sworn in, and the Senate adjourned.

*House.*—The Clerk, at 12 o'clock, called the House to order, and proceeded to call the roll.

Forty-four members answered to their names, lacking one of a quorum.

Only seven Democrats were present. The balance did not attend, and consequently there was no organization.

At half-past three the House took a recess until five o'clock.

The Democratic caucus for the House nominated W. W. Pugh for Speaker, and A. W. Bell for Clerk.

LATER.—7 P. M.—The House is still unorganized. Forty-two members answered to their names, and there being no quorum present, the House adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

The excitement is very great.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—*House.*—The following are appointed as the Special Committee to investigate the Middlesex Manufacturing Company tariff fund: Stanton, Moore, Dunkleid, Wright and Russell.

*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Chandler, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to state the number of troops stationed in Kansas.

#### KANSAS AFFAIRS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—The result of the Kansas election of the 4th is still doubtful.

General Henderson, of Leavenworth, was forcibly taken from the stage by a party of free State men, on the 11th, and has not been heard from since.

#### SUICIDE.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—Capt. John F. Cole, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary on Saturday for an assault with intent to kill his wife, committed suicide in jail yesterday.

WEATHER AT 9 A. M., JANUARY 18.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Weather clear; mercury 15 degrees.

ST. LOUIS—Clear, with the thermometer at 30 degrees.

BUFFALO—Mercury at 29, with a clear sky.

PITTSBURG—Clear, at 34 deg.

CLEVELAND—Also clear; mercury 36 deg.

CHICAGO—24 deg. above zero; clear.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN—The mercury is 4 deg. below zero at sunrise; weather clear.

DUBUQUE—14 deg. above zero; clear.

FOND DU LAC—Cloudy; 16 deg. above.

DETROIT—Slight snow, with mercury at 32.

MILWAUKIE—Mercury at 22, with signs of snow.

LOUISVILLE—Mercury at 37 deg.; weather clear.

#### RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—There is a rise of two feet reported at Quincy. The Missouri is unchanged.

The Illinois is falling.

The Mississippi is clear of ice to Dubuque.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—The river is rising, with 8½ feet in the Canal.

#### STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 18.—The Baltic passed down at 2 P. M.

MOBILE, Jan. 18.—Sales of cotton to-day 1500 bales, at 9½ to 10c. for middling.

The letter mail of the 11th from New York has arrived, but no papers.

Gen. Walker has not yet arrived.

STRAKOSCH AND FERZOLINI.—We have the pleasure of stating that MAURICE STRAKOSCH, the distinguished pianist, now in Havana, will visit our city in a week or two with the celebrated vocalist, Signora FERZOLINI, Madam STRAKOSCH, and other eminent artists, for the purpose of giving a series of operatic concerts. The first of these entertainments will take place about the 3d or 5th of February. We need not tell our music-loving population who FERZOLINI is.

COMPARING SMALL THINGS TO GREAT.—A New York paper, the other day, having expressed the opinion "that Washington was probably the author of his own letters, in spite of the fact that some of them may be in the handwriting of his private Secretary, Col. Hamilton," the editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* explains that some of Washington's letters may appear in Hamilton's handwriting, "*as do hundreds of letters written by us within the last ten years*, and by every other person who has an extensive correspondence, appear in the handwriting of the party copying them. It is the custom of nearly all such to write the letter and pass it to a clerk to transcribe; and then sign and forward the copy, and then retain the original draft with its emendations, if any, as the office copy. Such, we say, is the custom of this day of most persons who have an extensive correspondence; *such, certainly, has always been our habit*, and such we have the gravest assurance was the custom of Washington."—The *Times* thinks that this ought to settle the question. Men of similar character generally act alike, and if *Gen.* Webb has *his* letters copied, there can be little doubt that *Gen.* Washington did also."

A NEW STAR.—We perceive by notices from various Northern and Western papers that a new and brilliant star has appeared in the theatrical firmament. The name of this candidate for histrionic renown is CECILE RUSH. She is said to be lovely in person, of a commanding figure, and remarkably fine voice, and to be full of genius. We give an extract or two from the public prints to illustrate their opinions:

Cecile Rush's personation of Bianca, in "Fazio," last night, was the most entire, the most intense and thorough representation of the difficult character we ever witnessed. The enthusiasm of the audience was manifested throughout by a universal and prolonged applause, the only needs to be seen in that character to be admired and praised. *Wheeling Times.*

On Monday evening last Cecile Rush made her first appearance on any stage at the Walnut Street Theatre. She was greeted by a highly intelligent and respectable audience. The play was "Fazio," in which the *Richmond* sustained the part of Bianca. It was the most successful *début* we have had in this city for many years. She played exceedingly well, though at first naturally a little nervous and excited. In the first act she was almost too tame, but as the play progressed she warmed up, and the last scene, as well as several others, among them that in the presence of the Duke and that with Aldabella, were well acted and deservedly applauded. The lady has a very sweet and musical voice, somewhat weak in the lower register, otherwise her elocution is excellent, and she pronounces her words clearly and distinctly, free from all gaspings and such like blemishes.

On Wednesday "Love" was performed. Her Countess displays her as an actress of great power. Her Margaret Elmore, too, was fine. Having a little too much quickness of speech in the first act, the performance was a triumph to be proud of. Her elocutionary powers were fully tested in the fifth act, in the scene with the Friar. To be brief, our her *ébriétude* is good, but not yet perfect. She has something to learn, although she lifts nearer to perfection than any actress we have seen on the stage for a long time. She is blessed with a beautiful form and expressive mobile countenance, splendid figure, &c.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

Mrs. Rush would do well to come South. We fancy our managers would be glad to engage one who is at once a beautiful woman and a splendid actress.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY—*Seven Men Killed.*—We learn, says the Atlanta *Intelligencer* of Sunday, that a terrible accident occurred on Friday night last about twelve o'clock at the iron Furnace of the Hon. Mark A. Cooper, in Cass county. By the destruction of a roller in one of the furnaces, seven men were so severely scalded with the molten metal, that their recovery was considered impossible. There was but one white man among the number. We shall ascertain further particulars by our next mail.

EXTRAORDINARY PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Alfred Dixon, an Englishman, twenty-five years of age, accomplished, in Hartford, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the great feat of walking, during one hundred and eight consecutive hours, without sleep or rest.

FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.—The humanity of the sailors is very great, the life of a single one announting, as I have been informed by a person who counted it, to about 250,000. This experiment was made in the usual way, Napoleon's first by weighing and then counting a certain portion and afterwards weighing the whole mass. But this increase bears no sort of proportion to the number of men in many other lines. The shipyard produces the greatest number that I ever read of, being in men according to Leuwenhoek, then 10,000 millions—an amount equal to that of all the inhabitants of the earth; the senate cockish gives 9,000; and the common cock, 1,000,000. The purpose produces only one; and yet for prices are more plentiful by a dozen. There seems to be no positive law in nature upon the subject; such is the instant and the variety of exceptions, that we are forced to the necessity of considering every animal distinctly and individually. What analogy proves to be true of the cock, is a cock to be true of another. Will people in place; that the polgnide may be cut in pieces, and yet the sample of that chap produce a perfect animal? And a thousand other instances of exception operating against the general law of nature? Will people say that we are to look for explicit law and that individually, and that we dare not venture to climb it from the sentiments that man animal may have to another? Nature, upon all occasions as though she laughed at the shackles of rule, preferring to unbind, in whatever year we contemplate her works the unlimited and uncontrollable power in the Creator.

The proposition is again talked of among the engineers and capitalists of France and England to construct a tunnel from the Straits of Dover from France to England. Estimated cost, $60,000,000.

THE AFRICAN NEWS.—The Cunard steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, has reached New York on the 15th instant, with three days later dates.

The most important news by the arrival is the fact that Lucknow has been relieved, after very severe fighting. The insurgents had also been defeated at various other points. *Sir Colin Campbell* was slightly wounded, but was about to proceed forthwith to relieve Oude. All alarm for the garrisons and outposts had ceased.

There was a better feeling under the reduction of the rates by the Bank of England, but the markets and exchange were closed two days for the holidays.

It was said that the English and French governments were trying to settle the difficulty between Spain and America with regard to the Black *Juveniles*.

The Bank of Prussia had reduced its rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

No failures of consequence had taken place.

INDIA.—An Indian mail, with dates from Bombay to the 4th of December, had arrived at Suez, and would be due in London about the 20th December.

Lucknow had been relieved. Sir Colin Campbell joined the force at Alumbagh on the 17th of November, and on the 19th, after a series of severe struggles with the enemy, the garrison of Lucknow was relieved. On the following day the sick and wounded and the women and children were sent under escort to Cawnpore.

One authority says that the relief of Lucknow was achieved with a loss of only four officers killed and forty wounded.

The government telegram says the army under the Commander-in-Chief amounted to about 22,000 men—"amply sufficient to reduce Oude to entire subjection, a task which will occupy them for some months to come." Another dispatch places Sir Colin Campbell's force at 19,000 men.

The Shahee field force, under Brigadier Shank, had relieved Mamowhand, dispersed the Rohilpore rebels, and was clearing Malwa of insurgents.

The flying columns, under Brigadier Showers and Colin Cotton and Tholdeni, were securing Rohilcund—complete success attending their operations everywhere.

Reinforcements were pouring into India, and all alarm for the garrisons and outposts had ceased.

The East India Company's dispatch states that Sir Colin Campbell was slightly wounded, but not sufficiently so to interfere with the performance of his duty.

The Gwalior rebels had advanced to within fifteen miles of Cawnpore, but had again retired to Calpee. General Windham is stated to have marched to attack them.

Twenty-four inferior members of the royal family, and an influential rebel chief, had been executed at Delhi.

The Jodhpore Legion had been defeated with great slaughter and loss of all their guns by Col. Gerard's forces. Col. Gerard, however, was killed.

All was quiet in the Punjaub.

The fort and town of Sengor remained untouched, but large parties of rebels were in the surrounding district.

The Bheel disturbances in Khandeisch continue, and a rising of some Berads, near Woodhole, is reported.

The reduction of the rate of interest from 10 to 8 per cent. by the Bank of England, on Thursday, is encouraging, as showing the improved state of the commercial world. The Bank has repaid the two millions of over-issue sanctioned by the Bank Indemnity Bill. The arrivals at gold are also numerous, and the result had been a decided tend to the revived confidence which is now appearing. The rise in the funds reflects very faithfully the increased buoyancy in commercial feeling. Consols closed on Thursday six at 89¾, and money on the stock exchange was easily attainable on government security, and at four and five per cent. The discount-houses have also reduced the rates of allowance to 4½ per cent., and the probability is that the Bank of England will still further reduce the rate of discount with the opening year. With the reduction in the value of money the value of commodities cannot fail to rise, more or less, but a considerable time must elapse before the effect is very perceptible. But it is gratifying to know that the prospects are encouraging, and not only in England is the revival of confidence general, but also throughout the commercial cities of Europe.

The public life of the King of Prussia is terminated. His intellect is gone and he is a mere wreck. All hopes of his ultimate recovery have disappeared, and in this state of affairs the idea of a regency has been abandoned. Extraordinary powers, it is said, will be conferred on the Prince of Prussia during the time his relative exists, but the domestic and foreign relations of the country will continue as before. The marriage of the Prince of Prussia's son to the Princess Royal of England will take place, it is now arranged, in the early part of the year, and London will be very gay on the occasion.

The trial of Madame de Jeufosse, her two sons, and a gamekeeper, charged with the murder of M. Emile Guillot, has terminated, at Evreux, in France, in the acquittal of the accused. From the facts which transpired on the trial, the deceased, a man of property, and a neighbor of the family implicated in his death, was a very worthless fellow, always boasting of his conquest over the fair sex, and more than suspected—he being a married man—of attempting to seduce the daughter of Madame Jeufosse, and her daughter's governess. But whatever were the foibles of the unhappy man, the penalty which he paid for his misdeeds was greater than the circumstances warranted. He was shot by the gamekeeper on the grounds of Madame Jeufosse. The prisoners were acquitted of the murder, but the judges ordered that they should pay all damages to Madame Guillot the expenses of the prosecution.

GREAT BRITAIN.—At a banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Siamese Ambassadors, Mr. Beverly Tucker, the United States Consul in that town, was one of the speakers. He congratulated the assembly on the glorious news from India, and trusted that the triumph of English arms would be complete, because it was the triumph of civilization. He said he had no doubt whatever that there was an immense trade to be developed with Siam, and he felt assured that the "Star-spangled banner" would, like the flag of Great Britain, be in the water to the vessels of Siam approaching the great republic of America.

The ship *Wallace* bound, from Quebec for Glasgow, was lost at sea. The crew remained on the water-logged ship for eleven days, with nothing but the body of a dog to subsist upon. Three of them died.

The London *Times* again reviews the Mormon difficulty, and the government plans for its suppression. It hopes that the *Mormons* will decide upon a migration before they are involved in the calamities of war.

A mutiny occurred on board the ship *J. R. Boyd*, on the 24th December, as she was on the eve of leaving the Harsey for New York. The crew armed themselves with handspikes, knives, &c., threatened to kill the officers, and refused to proceed to sea, on the ground that the ship's provisions were bad. Information of the state of affairs having been conveyed on shore, police officers proceeded to the vessel and arrested twenty-seven of the mutinous sailors. An examination was to take place the day the *Africa* sailed. The second mate was badly cut about the mouth by a blow from a handspike.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of November, show a falling off of nearly £3,000,000 in the exports, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

The *London Post*, taking its key from the President's message, advocates the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, through the British American Provinces.

The screw steamer *Earl of Carrick*, bound from Ayr for Liverpool, was wrecked on the Isle of Man, and all the crew except two were lost.

FRANCE.—The French government had determined, after mature deliberation, to work the gold mines discovered in Upper Senegal.

A further reduction of the French army had been decided upon, and the Minister of War has ordered 30,000 renewable furloughs to be prepared.

Rioting were current of contemplated changes in the Ministry at the commencement of the new year, but they were not generally credited.

The French Customs receipts for the month of November show a falling off of $78,000 francs.

The convention concluded between France and Baden for the construction of a massive bridge across the Rhine at Kehl, will, it is said, be sanctioned by the German Diet.

It is stated that the Emperor had approved of the provisions of a bill intended to be passed through the Corps Legislatif early in the session, for restraining gambling at the Bourses.

SPAIN.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says;—"The English and French governments are trying to effect a settlement between Spain and the United States on the subject of the frigate *Ferrolano*."

NAPLES.—Details are published of the late earthquake. The first accounts prove, as usual, to have been exaggerated, but nevertheless a number of buildings in various places were destroyed, and many lives lost. Full particulars had not reached Naples at the latest dates, nor had any communication been received from Sicily, as the telegraph had been destroyed by the earthquake.

BRITISH AMOUR VON JAVA OR NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* sends those the following recent modifications in the religious observances of the New York city Java, who number not far from 20,000:

"The old style of singing in one or more of the up-town churches has given place to a modern choir, with organ and all the appurtenances of a fashionable church. This has been done in the face of the most virulent opposition from the old Java, and to the infinite disgust of the pew rats for the old style. But the fashion has prevailed, and the organ and choir. The question of the day of worship has also very considerably agitated the Java. Many are strongly attached to the old day, the day which gave birth to the Java, and the day which gave birth to the Java, and the day which gave birth to the Java, and