The Louisiana Democrat.

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Death of Lord Macaulay.

The last European news brings the sad and unlooked-for intelligence of the death of Lord Macaulay, the brilliant English historian, critic, essayist, orator, and poet. He died, it is stated, on the 28th ultimo, of disease of the heart, a malady which seems to be constantly becoming common and more fatal with men of literary habits, or occupations demanding intellectual exertions.

Lord Macaulay, we believe, was born at Bristol, in or about the year 1800. Both his parents, we think, were of Bristol; his father, Zachary Macaulay, somewhat famous for his co-operation in the anti-slavery agitation of Wilberforce—being the son of a Scotch dissenting minister, and his mother the daughter of a Bristol Quaker. He commenced his literary as well as political career when quite young, and with brilliant promies, which were afterwards as brilliantly fulfilled. He broke ground in the Edinburgh Review in 1826, when he was 26 years old, with an article on Milton, burning hot with imagination, gorgeous with poetic imagery, and clothed in language remarkable alike for vigor and perspicuity. This and other papers soon gained him a literary distinction which led, in a short time, to his political advancement. He entered Parliament, as a Whig, in 1829, or '30, from what has been called "Lord Lansdowne's pockt borough of Calne."

Mr. Praed, who, like Macaulay, had gained great honors at college and raised great expectations, entered Parliament about the same time, as the bright and rising star of the Tory. Macaulay's first speech, on Reform in Parliament, in reply to John Wilson Croker, was a splendid success; Praed's speech, on the Tory side of the same question, was a de d failure. There the two stars ceased to shine in parallel orbits and with opposing brilliancy. Praed sunk out of sight, and was never heard of more. Macaulay pursued his gleaming course.

Macaulay contined to hold a seat in Parliament almost up to the time when he was raised to the Peerage, and the last time was elected, we think, from Edinburgh He held a subordinate office in a Whig administration and the Whigs also gave him a Judgeship in India. On his return to England, though he had a seat in Parliament, he took no active part in politics, and devoted himself altogether to literature. He is said to have had two additional volumes of his History of England ready for the press. We will speak hereafter more fully of his literary career and productions. [N. O. Delta.

BANKS IN THE FEDEAAL DISTRICT.—We find the following passage in the condensed report of the proceedings of the U. S. Senate, Jan. 9th:

Mr. Slidell introduced a bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes by corporations, associations or individuals, within the Dristict of Columbia; and, further, to prevent the circulation of bank notes issued by any incorporated company or association of individuals located beyond the limits of the District of Columbia of a less denomination than twenty dollars; which was read and referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair. Mr. S. remarked that this was the same bill, with some slight modifications, that was reported from the select committee appointed on that subject at the last session. The Chair appointed Messrs. Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Hale, and Anthony on said committee.

ARMS FOR THE STATES.—On the 9th inst., Senator Davis, Mississippi, in the U. S. Senate, introduced a bill to authorize the sale of the public arms to the several States and Territories, and to regulate the appointment of superintendents of the national armories; a bill to prevent desertions and facilitate enlistment of soldiers in the army of the United States; a bill to fix the pay and regulate the allowances of officers of the army; and a bill to promote the efficiency of the army by retiring disabled or infirm officers; which were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Young Widow.

JOSSELYN.

She is modest, but not bashful;
Free and easy, but not bold;
Like an apple—ripe and mellow;
Not too young, and not too old;
Half inviting, half repulsive,
Now advancing, and now shy;
There is mischief in her dimple,
There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature;
She is schooled in all her arts;
She has taken her diploma
As the mistress of all hearts;
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile;
O, a maid is sometimes charming,
But the widow all the while!

Are you sad? how very serious
Will her handsome face become;
Are you angry? she is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb;
Are you mirthful? how her laughter,
Silver sounding, will ring out;
She can lure and catch and play you,
As the angler does the trout.

You old bachelors of forty,
Who have grown so bold and wise,
Young Americans of twenty
With the love locks in your eyes,
You may practice all your lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow
Who could win and fool you all.

State Legislature.

Senate.

Senators elected in 1859, whose terms expire in 1863:

Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Jefferson, and Algiers—Fergus Gardere, Ind. E. W. Lawrence, D.
New Orleans—E. A. Patterson, E. Salomon, J. B. Leefe, Ams.
St. James and St. John—J. H. Loughborough, D.
St. Martin and Vermillion—John Moore, O.
Pointe Coupee, &c.—Ed. Phillips, D.
Sabine, &c.—J. S. Flournoy, D.
East Feliciana, &c.—T. J. Buffington, Op.
Winn, Catahoula, &c.—W. H. Hough, D.
Franklin and Carroll—R. H. Lott, Ind.
Madison, Tensas, &c.—Ed. Newell, D.
Claiborne—W. F. Moreland, O.
Bossier, &c.—B. W. Pearce, D.
Morehouse and Ouachita—R. Wilson, O.
Jackson and Union—J. S. Stephens, D.

W. S. Bringham also claims a seat as Senator for the late double district composed of Morehouse, Ouachita, Jackson and Union, to succeed B. L. Defreese, resigned, on his nomination as State Treasurer.

Senators, holding over, whose terms expire in 1861:

Orleans—Randell Hunt and John Laidlaw, O.
East Feliciana—E. Delony, D.
Carroll—G. D. Shadburne, D.
St. Landry, &c.—W. Cottrell, D.
Lafayette—D. Pellerin, D.
St. Mary—A. L. Tucker, D.
Terrebonne—F. S. Goode and E. E. Mailhot, Ds.
Rapides—S. A. Smith, D.
Sabine—J. R. Smart, D.
St. Charles—Richard Taylor, D.

House of Representatives.

Ascension—D. A. Randall and D. C. Bond, Ds.
Assumption—J. B. L. Dugas and D. Leblanc, Ds.
Avoyelles—J. O'Quinn and G. P. Voorhies, Ds.
Bienville—Henry Gray, D.
Bossier—J. R. Evans, D., and K. R. Coombs, Ind.
Caddo—Wm. Robson, D., and R. White, O.
Claiborne—J. W. Berry, D., and Wm. C. Martin Ind.
Calcasieu—Alex. Dessessart, D.
Caldwell—Judge E. Barry, D.
Carroll—W. L. Knox and J. Imboden, Ds.
Catahoula—T. Breithaupt, D.
Concordia—T. Alexander and S. B. Oswalt, O.
DeSoto—H. Phillips, and L. L. Tompkins, Ds.
East Baton Rouge—A. S. Herron and W. L. Knox, Ds.
East Feliciana—Bythell Haynes D., and J. C. Kilbourne, O.
Franklin—S. G. Hamilton, Ind.
Iberville—C. A. Brusle and O. Dupuy, Ds.
Jackson—O. S. Lane, Ind.
Jefferson—C. T. Bemiss and E. Waggaman, Inds.
Lafayette—Vincent Bertrand, D.
Lafourche—Louis Bush, and R. G. Darden, Ds.
Livingston—G. T. Raoul, D.
Madison—W. N. Peck, and N. C. Coleman, Ds.
Morehouse—W. McFee, O.
Natchitoches—Wm. M. Levy, D., and F. Roubieo, O.
Ouachita—C. H. Morrison, D.
Parish of Orleans—W. G. Austin, V. F. Cotton and Henry Jackson, Ds.
Messrs. W. B. Lindsay, Jas. Beggs, A. Kearney, W. R. Fish, T. A. Bartlett, H. J. Rancy, T. S. Hurst, J. A. Jaquess, J. J. Lane, A. Blanche, John McLelland, J. L. Lamothe, Louis Gastinel, R. L. Theard, T. O. Drouett, C. O. Leblanc, J. Magioni, Ams.
Plaquemines—Dr. J. B. Wilkinson, Ind., V. M. Solis, D.
Pointe Coupee—J. L. Matthews and C. W. McRae, Ds.
Rapides—J. C. Wise, K. M. Clark, and E. E. Smart, Ds.
Sabine—E. C. Davidson, D.
St. Bernard—Judge Rousseau, D.
St. Charles—Lartigue Mongrue, O.
St. Mary—A. A. Pecot, and John Tarleton, Ds.
St. Martin—Voorhies and Miller, Ds.
St. Helena—John Burton, D.
St. James—L. L. Armant, D., C. K. Delogny, O.
St. Landry—J. J. Morgan, B. R. Gantt and R. J. Smith, Ds., and T. C. Anderson Ind.
St. Tammany—Jules Leblanc, D.
Tensas—J. F. Harper, and D. F. Buckner, Ds.
Terrebonne—F. Theriot, D., and D. L. Case, O.
Union—J. T. Fuller, D., and S. C. Lee, O.
Vermillion—E. Ewing, D.
Washington—A. C. Bickham, D.
West Baton Rouge—H. W. Allen, D.
West Feliciana—J. R. Marks and W. H. Richardson, Ds.
Winn—J. L. Walker, D.

We copy the foregoing list from the Picayune which journal suggests that the classification is not entirely reliable. Some, we believe, are marked as Democrats who were never nominated by a Democratic Convention.

☞ The young lady who was so delicate that she had to have her strawberries pared, declared that the will never marry without a stipulation that her hueband shall live at least one block aaay from her. Guess she don't mean it, though.

Henry, Lord Brougham.

Standing in the narrow Gothic railed-off space reserved for the public—the throne at the opposite extremity of the House—you may see on one of the benches to the right, almost forenoon, Saturday and Sunday excepted, during the session, a very old man with a white head, and attired in a simple frock and trowsers of a shepherd's plaid. It is a leonine head, and the white locks are bushy and profuse. So, too, the eyebrows, penthouses to the eyes somewhat weak now, but that can flash fire yet upon occasions. The face is plowed with wrinkles, as well it may be, for the old man will never see fourscore years again, and of these threescore, at the very least, have been spent in study and the hardest labor, mental and physical. The nose is a marvel—protuberant, rugose, aggressive, and inquiring and defiant; unlovely, but intellectual. There is a trumpet mouth, a belligerent mouth, projecting and self-asserting; largeish ears, and on chin or cheeks no vestige of hair.

Not a beautiful man this, on any theory of beauty, Hogarthesque, Ruskinesque, Winclemanesque, or otherwise. Rather a shaggy, guarled, battered, weather-beaten, ugly, faithful Scotch colley-type. Not the soft, imploring, yielding face. Rather a tearing, knocking, pugnacious cast of countenance. The mouth is fashioned to the saying of harsh, hard, impertinent things; not cruel but downright; bet never to whisper compliments, or to simper out platitudes. A nose, too, that can snuff the battle afar off, and with dilated nostrils breathe forth a glory that is sometimes terrible; but not a nose for a pouncet box, or a Covent Garden boquet, or a *flacon* of Frangipani. Would not care much for truffles either, I think, or the delicate aroma of sparkling Moselle. Would prefer onions or strongly infused malt or hops; something honest and unsophisticated.

Watch this old man narrowly, young visitor to the Lords. Scan his furrowed visage. Mark his odd, angular ways and gestures, passing uncouth. Now he crouches, very dog-like, on his crimson beanch; clasps one shepherd's plaid leg in both hands. Botherem, Q. C., is talking nonsense, I think. Now the legs are crossed and the hands thrown behind the head; now he digs his elbows into the little Gothic writing table before him, and buries the hands in that puissant white hair of his. The quiddities of Floorem, Q. C., are beyond human patience. Then with a wrench, a wriggle, a shake, a half turn and half start up—still very dog-like, but of the Newfoundland rather, now, he asks a lawyer or a witness a question. Question very sharp and to the point, not often complimentary by times, and couched in that which is neither broad Scotch nor Northumbrian burr, but a rebellious mixture of the two. Mark him well, eye him closely; you have not much time to lose. Alas! the giant is very old, though with frame yet unenfeebled, with intellect gloriously unclouded. But the sands are running, ever running.

Watch him, mark him, eye him, score him on your mind tablets; then home; and in after years it may be your lot to tell your children that once at least you have seen with your own eyes the famous Lord of Vaux; once listened to the voice that has shaken thrones and made tyrants tremble; that has been a herald of deliverance to millions pining in slavery and captivity; a voice that has given utterance, in a man's most eloquent words, to the noblest, wisest thoughts lent to this man of men by Heaven; a voice that has been trumpet-sounding those sixty years rast in defense of truth, and right, and justice—in advocacy of the claims of learning and industry, and of the liberties of the great English people, from whose ranks he rose; a voice that should be entitled to a hearing in a Walhalla of wise heroes, after Francis of Verulam and Isaac of Grantham; the voice of one who is worthily a lord, but who will be yet better remembered, and to all time—remembered enthusiastically and affectionately—as the champion of all good and wise and beautiful human things—Harry Broughham. [G. A. Sala.

THE PENSION OFFICE REPORT.—By Commissioner Whiting's report, it appears that the whole number of pensioners now on the rolls is 11,585, requiring annually $1,034,914 15. Army pensioners, 10,667; Navy pensioners, 918; Revolutiynary pensioners on the rolls on the 30th of June, 165; 89 having died during the year. The number of widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers, on the rolls at the end of the year, 3,714; requiring $291,868 78 per annum. During the year ending the 30th September, 6,801 land warrants had been issued, requiring 1,030,860 acres. Not less than a thousand false and forged claims had been discovered. Eight of the perpetrators have been convicted and sentenced, four fled, one has died, and fifteen are under bail for their appearance for trial.

☞ Senator Seward furnished the following indorsement of Helper's book: "I have read the '*Impending Crisis of the South*' with deep attention. It seems to be be a work of great merit—rich, yet accurate, in statistical information, and logical in analysis."

THE HOME OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—Four miles from the home of Keble stands that of one who then was but a very young and much-envied heiress, but who since has come before the world in the beauty of a holy life and the most unselfish charity—Florence Nightingale.

Many hundred acres belong to Miss Nightingale, and her grounds are among the most beautiful of that region. From the lodge we drove to the house on a wide and perfect carriage-road, as you find only in the domains of English nobles, bordered on each side by a hundred feet thick or more of tall laburnums in fall bloom, and whose profusion of purple and pink blossoms appeared to us very beautiful indeed.

The house, a fine construction with a Doric facade, is built of that pale buff-stone peculiar to England; it stands on high ground, and commands a very extensive view. From the wide portico you could see the valley below, with its river winding through the meadows, the massive imposing-ooking old church, the graceful cottages, and the cattle peacefully enjoying the autumn grass. It was a lovely scene, and one which fixed itself on our memory, there ever to remain. [Evangelst.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Corner Stone.

"Dissolve this Union? Never."

Richard and John had gone to bed
In brotherly communion;
In one broad cover blankeled,
Like two States in the Union.

When John woke up, and with a kick,
Assailed his sleeping brother;
"I've got one half the blanket, Dick,
And now I want the other!"

"Then count me out, my gentle Jack—
This Union we'll dissever!"
"Stay in," said Jack, "and warm my back!
Dissolve this Union? Never!"

So Jack stayed in with private grin—
And Dick with doleful shiver;
And disagreeing evermore—
Dissolved the Union, never.

THE EMPRESS' APARTMENTS AT THE TUILERIES.—A correspondent of the *Independent Belge* writes:

I had the good fortune to visit the other day the private apartments of the Empress at the Tuileries. Workmen had been engaged on them for two years, during the absence of their Majesties. These suits of rooms, which run in a parallel line with the reception rooms on the drawing-room floor, consist of ante-chamber, a waiting room for the ladies of honor, a saloon of audience, a private room for her Majesty—that is to say, the most retired and private rooms of the suite. The Emperor, whose preference for the style of Louis XVI. is well known, has desired her apartments in question to be entirely decorated after the fashion and taste of Marie Antoinette. M. Lefeul received orders to renew the elegant ornamentation of Trianon in this Parisian palace. Art and industry have done marvels under his superintendence, so that we see again the graceful arabesques, the rounded tnpering volutes, the exvuisite garlands, and the fine carvings of the latter part of the eighteenth century. All the models are unique, and executed with admirable nicety, from the door handles to the chimney pieces, the panels and squares of glass; and the whole furniture, from the time-pieces to the tongs in the fire-place, is in harmony with this style of decoration. The first saloon, of a pale green, is adorned with arabesques of a deeper tint. Medallions glisten in the panels, and within them are birds, painted by M. Appert. The prevailing color of the second saloon is a rosy white; the arabesques are rose-colored. Then come the private saloon of the Empress, the ground of which is likewise of a very light green, and the panelings of which contain the portraits of her ladies of honor, painted by M. Dubuffe; then her first withdrawing-room, lined with green stuff, on which are hung valuable pictures; the door of this cabinet and the next are of amaranth and palisander, set off by bronzes, gilt and admirably chased.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH—*Their Annual Report.* Dr. AXSON, the President of the Board of Health, has sent in to the Legislature annual returns of the Board of Health. The report refers to various matters of interest regarding the sanitary condition of the city, but we have only space just here to give the following interesting tables:

The total number of deaths, during the year 1859, were 6,847; male adults, 2,477; females, 1,146; boys, 1,696 r girls, 1,528. The ages range as follows: Under 1 year, 1,609; between 1 and 2 years, 538; between 2 and 4 years, 505; between 5 and 10 years, 326; between 10 and 15 years, 158; between 15 and 20 years, 231; 20 to 25 years, 445; 25 to 30 years, 549; 30 to 40 years, 1,025; 40 and 50 years, 762; 50 and 60 years, 831; 60 to 70 years, 196; 70 to 80 years, 95; 80 to 90 years, 51; 90 to 100 years, 21; over 100 years, 10. Blacks, 768; mulattoes, 391; slaves, 639; free, 430. The greatest number of death af adults happened in the month of November, when 321 men and 142 women died. July was the most fatal month for children; 202 boys and 177 girls having died.

Nativity.—Africa, 6; Austria, 15; British America, 16; China, 1; Denmark, 13; East Indies, 1; England, 76; France, 208; Germany, 124; Ireland, 506: Italy, 17; Mexico, 14; Norway, 1; Poland, 6; Portugal, 5; Prussia, 38; Scotland, 23: Spain 42; Switzerland, 28; Sardinia, 7; Sweden, 9; United States, 4078; West Indies, 47, and not stated, 271.

There were 26 cases of cholera; 88 of cholera infantum; 91 of yellow fever; 869 of cocsumption; 367 of infantile convulsions; congestion of the brain, 172; 97 of delirium tremens; 293 of diarrhea; 223 of dysentery; 253 of dipheteria, chiefly children, between two and ten years; 87 persons were drowned; 47 died of wounds; 44 of intemperance. There were 353 children stillborn, and 202 died of teething.

☞ Louis Napoleon's plan of extend of extending the boundaries of the city of Paris to the fortifications around the city, and thus rendering all the space between the present barriers and the fortifications subject to the *octroi* duties and other imposts, is considered a very bold measure by all who know of what inflammable materials the population of Paris is composed, and how large a portion of it will be affected by a measure which, among other things, will double the price of every bottle of *vin ordinaire* consumed within this new addition to the city.

THE STATUE OF HENRY CLAY.—This long awaited work has arrived and been landed from ship in fine order. When in its place in Canal street, it will form one of the most striking and agreeable features of the city. We have not seen it, but learn that the enterprise and patriotism of the Clay Monumental Association is amply rewarded by the character of the work, which is a truthful semblance of the form and features of the illustrious man whom it represents. The statue will be erected on the 12th of April next, the anniversary of Henry Clay's birthday, and we suggest that it would be a proper and graceful tribute to the memory of the great man, besides a just courtesy to the Association, for the city to take charge of the inaugural ceremonies, and carry them through on a befitting scale of handsome liberality and imposing arrangement. [Crescent.

Tell Your Wife.

If you are in any trouble or quandary, tell your wife—that is if you have one—all about it at once. Ten to one her invention will solve your difficulty sooner than all your logic. The wit of woman has been praised, but her instincts are quicker and keener than her reason. Counsel with your wife, or your mother or sister, and be assured light will flash upon your darkness. Women are too commonly adjudged as verdant in all but purely womanish affairs. No philosophical student of the sex thus judges them. Their intuitions, or insights, are the most subtle and if they cannot see a cat in the meal, there is no cat there. In counselling a man to tell his trouble to his wife, we would go farther, and advise him to keep none of his affairs secret from her. Many a home has been happily saved, and many a fortune retrieved, by a man's full confidence in his "better half." Woman is far more a seer and prophet than man, if she be given a fair chance. As a general rule, wives confide the minutest of their plans and thoughts to their husbands, having no involvments to screen from them. Why not reciprocate, if but for the pleasure of meeting confidence with confidence? We are certain that no man succeeds so well in the world as he, who taking a partner for life, makes her the partner of all his purposes and hopes. What is wrong of his impulse or judgment, she will check and set right with her almost universally right instincts. "Helpmeet" was no insignificant title, as applied to man's companion. She is a meet help to him in every darkness, difficulty, and sorrow of life. And what she most craves and most deserves, is *confidence*—without which love is never free from a shadow.

Confirmations in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The greater part of yesterday was spent, by the Senate, in executive session, and the following appointments by the President were confimed:

Mr. Patterson, of Mississippi, U. S. Consul at Genoa.

Mr. Smith, Mississippi, Consul General at Constantinople.

Mr. Runnels, of Texas, Consul at San Juan del Sur.

Mr. Leavenworth, of New York, Consul to Bay Islands.

A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Hendrick, of Mississippi, Indian Agent for the Territory of New Mexico, and Collector at the port of San Diego, on the Pacific.

ESTABLISHED IN ARMS—*Books, Bullets, Presses and Powder.*—At a Brown danation party in Astabula county, Ohio, the home of Joshua Giddings, last week, the following blood and thunder resolution was unanimously passed. The Abolitionists of that place evidently understand the science of "blowing."

Resolved, That we do not lack the power to do right in reference to slavery and slaveholders. We can out vote them, out whip them, and out fight them. We have more men, more money, more learning, and more enterprise. We have more books, more presses, and more powder. We have more railroads, more manufactories, more shipping, and more bullets. We can mob as well, and burn as well, and bully as well, and in case of an emergency, there is Kansas, Canada and Mexico, to say nothing of the Seminoles and slaves, and why should we be trampled upon by the cradle plunderers of the South.

COOKING STEAKS.—A little nine-year old girl, the other day overhearing a discussion among a parcel of ladies about cooking steak—some advocating broiling beef and others frying mutton, inquired, "Aunt Kit, *how do they cook sweepstakes?*"

☞ In a prayer meeting, not long since, in New Hampshire, a worthy layman, speaking of some eminent missionary, said that "he was a poor boy, taken out of the streets, and put into the Sabbath School by a good lady—his father being a drunkard, and his mother a widow!"

☞ "Pray excuse me," said a well-dressed young man to a young lady in the second tier of boxes at a theater. "I wish to go up stairs and get some refreshments—don't leave your seat." A sailor seated in the box near his girl, and disposed to do the same thing, arose and said: "Herkee, Moll, I'm going aloft to wet my whistle—don't fall overboard while I'm gone."

☞ The most amusing man the world is a Frenchman in a passion—"By gar, you call my vife a woman two three several times once more, an' I vill call you the vatch-house, and blow out your brains like a candle."

☞ A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, tells the following:

"Old 'Squire W. is an honest joyful soul, with few relious scruples—fond of a hearty laugh or a good joke at any time. He relates the following on himself as an actual occurrence: 'One night, boys, I had a very strange dream. I thought I was about to get heaven. A long ladder, like Jacob's, reached from the ground toward the 'good place,' and it was on this ladder that I went up. When I reached the top, I found a space of seven or eight feet intervening between the last round and the celestial gate; I could see within and catch glispes of the fine things inside. Peter stood at the entrance—he leaned over—reached out his hand and told me to make a big jump. I did jump, boys, and got one of the d—dest falls you ever heard of—for I found myself sprawling on the floor, having jumped out of the bed while I was trying to jump into heaven.'"

A THRESHING MACHINE.—The death of a school master is recorded in a German magazine, who for fifty one years had presided over a large institution of learning in Suaba with old-fashioned severity. From an average, inferred by means of recorded observations, one of the ushers had calculated that, in the course of his exertions, he had given 911,500 canings, 121,000 floggings, 209,000 custodes, 136,000 tips with the ruler, 10,000 boxes on the ear, and 22,000 tasks by heart. It was further calculated that he had made 700 boys stand on peas, 6000 kneel on the sharp edge of wood, 5000 wear the fool's cap, and 1700 hold the rod. How vast (exclaims the journalist) the quantity of human misery inflicted by a single perverse educator!

The Houmas Claims.

It is already known that Mr. Slidell has brought before the Senate the question involved in the memorial of certain residents of the Parishes of Ascension and Iberville, relative to the Houmas Land Claim, impugning the conduct of himself and Mr. Benjamin with regard to the passage of the bill by which it was confirmed. We give an extract from the Daily Globe, embodying the remarks of Mr. Slidell on the occasion:

Mr. Slidell.—I ask that the petition of residents and owners of the Houmas lands in the parishes of Ascension and Iberville, in the State of Louisiana, praying that the act approved June 2, 1858, to provide "for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes," may be repealed, and that Congress will direct any investigation it may see fit into the subject of these claims, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate.

Under ordinary circumstances, Mr. President, this petition should have taken the direction of a reference to the Committee on Private Land Claims; but, inasmuch as the course of my colleague directly, and of myself indirectly, in relation to the passage of the bill referred to as to the matter involved in this petition has been impugned, and my colleague is still chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, I think it would not be proper that this paper should take that direction. The next most appropriate committee would be the Committee on the Judiciary; and I now make the motion that the reference be made to that committee; but I will not ask the present consideration of the subject by the Senate. I will defer the consideration of my motion until the opposite parties, who I understand are now represented by their agents in Washington, shall manifest a dissent from such a course. If they think proper to ask for a special committee, or suggest to me that it would be more agreeable to them, and more promotive of the public interests, that a special committee should be appointed for that purpose, my colleague and myself will cheerfully assent to such a reference. My motion now is, that the paper be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. I do not ask for the present consideration of the motion.

Mr. Collamer.—I would suggest to the Senator, though I do not wish to object to his course at all, that he should recollect that his colleague is also a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Slidell.—I ought to observe that my colleague in relation to this matter—I have anticipated that objection—of course would not act as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and would not participate in its deliberations. I do not wish the present consideration of the subject. I am perfectly willing that, if the agents of these parties who have made charges which I will not pretend now to qualify by their proper name, are desirous that a reference should be made to a select committee, and do not desire its investigation by the appropriate committee.—I have no objection; neither has my colleague.

The President *pro tempore.*—The Senator does not ask the consideration of the motion to-day.

Mr. Slidell.—I leave it until to-morrow. I am perfectly willing that the Senator from Vermont should make a motion for the reference to a special committee, and I will accept it.

Mr. Collamer.—I never had a man speak to me on the subject in the world. I merely wished to bring to the gentleman's mind the fact that his colleague was on the Judiciary Committee, and he could as well act on one committee as the other, the Committee on Private Land Claims being the appropriate committee ordinarily.

Mr. Slidell.—The defference is this: my colleague is Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and probably it would not be exactly in order that he should not be present at the deliberations of that committee. This objection does not apply to the Judiciary Committee, and if any gentleman now present chooses to amend my motion by proposing to refer it to a select committee, I have no sort of objection; neither has my colleague.

Mr. Gwin.—I think the proper committee would be the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Clay and others.—Let it lie over.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas.—Unquestionably the Senator from California is not right in his supposition. The Judiciary Committee is undoubtedly a more appropriate committee than the Committee on Public Lands. There are legal questions to be examined, of the most abstruse and difficult character, in regard to this matter. Let it lie over.

Several Senators.—Let it lie over.

The subject was therefore allowed to lie over.

The matter was afterwards again brought up, and referred to a special committee.

We are glad that this subject has been so urgently pressed upon the attention of Congress, as we are convinced that the most scorching investigation will only make clearer the entire injustice of the war which has been waged by certain land speculators and mousing political adventurers against the characters and conduct of our distinguished Senators. [N. O. Courier.