New Orleans Daily Crescent.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1858.

Empire of Russia.

In 1862, says Mr. Walsh, in one of his extremely interesting and instructive letters from Paris, the Czar of Russia will erect a monument commemorative of the one thousandth year of the Russian empire. The national life of ten centuries has an imposing and venerable aspect. The government has always been the same, an autocracy; the administration has varied according to the character and fortunes of each ruler. The devotion of the people to the sceptre is still, as heretofore, unlimited, like the imperial power—a loyalty reaching religious worship. The recent address of the Metropolitan (the high prelate) of Moscow to Alexander II. on his visit to the capital shadows out the relations between the sovereign and the subject: "Most pious sovereign, the heart of Russia, for you are in her bosom and heart, the orthodox people venerate you. Peace will facilitate your efforts to elevate and improve the internal life of Russia, to preserve and augment the good bequeathed to us by our ancestors. In your sacred person the orthodox church reverse the quality of her defender and protector, one of the greatest prerogatives of the Lord's anointed." In the chapel of the Convent of Miracles the Emperor and Empress remained for some time on their knees before the relics of St. Alexis. The Emperor soon after mounted his horse and reviewed the troops and cadets. Egbert, the first sole monarch of England, began his reign in 827; thus the monarchy is upwards of a thousand years. More than fourteen hundred are claimed for that of France. The Republic of ancient Rome did not endure half as long.

A pause and interrogatory suggests itself to the mind while reading the foregoing. Will the Republic of the United States ever celebrate a one-hundredth birth-day? We fear not. None but superficial observers—antiquated old fogies, who cling to the memories of the past as though they possessed their erstwhile virtues and influences—or those who are so obstinately blind that they will not see—have any well-founded hope of the permanency of this confederacy, as it now exists. Its foundations are already sapped, and if the fabric does not totter, it is because there is a dislike to touch that which has heretofore been deemed sacred, not because it possesses that inherent adhesiveness which rendered it impregnable of yore. In one portion of the Union, the vilest fanaticism sways a majority of the people. A philanthropy, which is as false as it is contemptible, has usurped the place of justice and patriotism. The organic law of the land, the laws enacted under its authority, and the decisions of the supreme judicial tribunal of the nation, are alike hooted at, derided and disobeyed—violated openly and above board—when they protect and enforce the constitutional rights of the South; and thieving, downright stealing of property recognized by the Constitution, is recognized as a cardinal virtue, entitling its possessor or possessors to the highest of honors and rewards! No one, well versed in the premises, having a proper regard for truth, can say will say that the above is an overdrawn picture.

Would that it were! Would that this Republic could last thousands of years of usefulness, prosperity and glory. We would have it so if we could; but it is folly to close our eyes as to the events of the past, the realities of the present, or the probabilities of the future.

The Miserable Poltroon.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Evening Post, in a late letter, says:

Yesterday I had the pleasure of learning from Senator Sumner's own lips that he has no intention of resigning his seat in the Senate. There is not a man in Massachusetts with brains enough to fill Mr. Sumner's place who does not earnestly wish that he may retain it, though he should not speak another word in it. They would as soon level Bunker Hill because that is great. His history talks. He received letters from South Carolina warning him that the "honor" of that chivalric State would require her sons to shed more of his blood if he took his seat at this session.

For the honor of the majority—if the word be applicable to the majority that now rule in Massachusetts, we trust not for long—it would have been better if Bunker Hill had been leveled five years ago. Its standing is a continual reproach to them. All the old memories connected with Bunker Hill are memories of bravery, honesty and patriotism; and the monument that surmounts its crest was erected in honor of men who would sooner have died a thousand times, had they as many lives, than have contributed to the elevation of the present idol of Massachusetts—the whining, sneaking, caned poltroon Sumner—who boasts of the stripes of degradation and seeks to convert the marks of unutterable infamy and cowardice into emblems of honor and worth!

The intimation that sons of South Carolina had *scorned* Sumner not to take his seat in the Senate is as false as it is contemptible—is as sneaking as it is cowardly. What could any South Carolinian require of Sumner now? For slandering a venerable and illustrious citizen of that State he was caned, was irretrievably disgraced in the eyes of all men of honor or courage, and by submisively bearing the just chastisement inflicted upon his person has placed himself beyond the pale of gentlemen. He cannot *now* be recognized. A kick, if he placed himself in anybody's way, would be the only notice vouchsafed him.

Recent Publications.

We have received from the publishers, through Mr. J. C. Morgan, of Exchange Place, copies of the following new books:

SKETCHES OF ART, LITERATURE AND CHARACTER. By Mrs. Jameson, author of "Characteristics of Women," etc. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

A handsome little blue and gilt bound book, uniform with the other choice literary works published by Ticknor & Fields. Mrs. Jameson is one of England's brightest feminine intellects; and this sketch book of hers must achieve as wide a popularity as any of her other works. It is a beautiful little book for the center-table.

PAYCHEIRIA; or, The Last Days of Paganism. By Eliza Buckminster Lee, author of "Naomi," "Life of Jean Paul," etc. Boston, Ticknor & Fields.

This is a novel drawn from Roman history, at the time when Paganism began to melt away before the light of Christianity. It is a forcibly-written story, which must commend itself to all, and makes a neat volume of 400 pages and over.

TWIN ROSES. A Narrative. By Anna Cora Ritchie. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The well-known ability of Mrs. Ritchie (formerly Mrs. Mowatt, the actress) as a story writer, must ensure for this, her last production, a favorable reception by the reading community. It is a neat little volume of 270 pages.

STORIES AND LEGENDS of Travel and History, for Children. By Grace Greenwood. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

A handsome little book of 290 pages, adapted to the reading of the juveniles between the ages of ten and fifteen. It is instructive, as well as highly entertaining—an excellent book for boy or girl.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for December. Leonard Scott & Co.'s reprint.

It contains a great deal about India, and nothing about America.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—On New Year's night, a terrible affray occurred between a party of Irishmen and a party of Dutchmen in a ball in Dubuque, Iowa, where a German ball was going on. It appears that the Irishmen went there and created the disturbance, and the proprietor of the place fired upon them two or three times with a shot gun. A man named Thomas Galner was instantly killed by one of the shots, one of his brothers was shot dangerously while crying over him, and another brother was severely cut and beaten. About twenty others were wounded with sticks, stones, bottles, etc. The man who fired the gun, Jacob Roth, and two others were arrested.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—From January 1 to March 31, 1857, the Post Office Department contracted for 45,606,085 postage stamps, equal to $1,229,774 20; from April 1 to June 30, 39,559,750 stamps, equal to $1,122,385 20; from July 1 to September 30, 44,909,415 stamps, equal to $1,248,204 70; in all, 130,000,000 of stamps of all denominations—that is to say, of one, threes, fives, ten and twelves included.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A difficulty took place a few days ago in Wilkinson county, S. C., in which Geo. Jas. B. Postwick was killed by N. B. Allen.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1858.

Gen. Walker's star is in the ascendant; it is the ruling planet of the hour, to the exclusion of the baleful and bloody luminary of Kansas. Yesterday being private bill day in the Senate, public attention was concentrated upon the House, in which an animated discussion occurred in reference to the neutrality laws. The speeches of Gen. Quitman and Stephens of Georgia, excited the highest interest. The members from all parts of the Hall crowding around them with an eagerness that drew from the chair repeated calls to order, while in the galleries reigned the profoundest silence. The former took bold and high ground, declaring that the so-called neutrality laws should be swept from the statute books. There being no Constitutional power to enforce them, they were useless. Mr. Stephens, less bold but not less earnest than Gen. Quitman, condemned the illegal and outrageous course of Paulding, and demanded that Walker should be fully indemnified, and that himself and his men should be restored to Punta Arenas in a national vessel. Kelit, of South Carolina, manfully seconded Quitman and Stephens, as did Bocock of Virginia, but with his characteristic calmness.

The Paulding-Buchanan outrage has provoked intense excitement throughout the Union, and the excitement, so far from dying away, as was predicted, appears to be upon the increase. It is a most significant fact that even in the hide-bound, old fogy State of Virginia, resolutions condemning the seizure of Walker have been introduced in both branches of the Legislature, and although it is not probable that these resolutions will be acted upon, still it will not be for want of disposition or for the want (so far as the particular matter is concerned) of at least a *quasi* anti-Administration majority.

In view of the deep and wide-spread feeling for Walker, it is possible that Mr. Buchanan may consent to his return in a ship of war, perhaps in the very ship in which he came. Yet this is by no means probable. Such an act would at once and forever separate him from his allies, the Yankees and the British. Besides, say some, it would be fatal to his darling project—the acquisition of Cuba. I cannot think that he any longer cherishes this scheme, if indeed he ever seriously entertained it. It served his purpose in helping him to win the Presidency; what further use has he for it?

This morning's National Intelligencer contains a letter from Gen. Walker to the President. A modest, forcible and eloquent statement of his wrongs, it cannot fail to win for him increased respect in every unprejudiced mind. It is the unanimous opinion here that the grey-eyed man was never before in so favorable a position; this letter will serve to confirm that position, and, in the end, the outrage perpetrated upon him by Paulding may prove to be the happiest stroke of fortune.

Pugh's Kansas compromise bill seems not to be palatable to anybody. Douglas objects to it, the Black Republicans object to it, the Administration party, of course, cannot accept it, nor can the free-eaters. Mr. Pugh will probably have a fine time by himself in defending it from general attack. How he will relish the experiment of going it alone remains to be seen.

It is said that the Lecompton Constitution will not command a hundred votes in the House. It is lost. Meanwhile, Douglas is gaining strength in the Senate. I heard last night from a very good source that he now numbers among his adherents Houston, Bell and Crittenden. These, in addition to the Black Republicans, Stuart and Pugh, (who was counted upon by the Administrationists, but is now given up) constitute a very formidable party. The Senators from Minnesota are here, and will take their seats probably before the test vote comes on, and be added to Douglas' list. Thus it will be seen that the South, during the present session, will at length come to a full, clear, explicit and unmistakable understanding of her inferior position in the confederacy, and also of what she is to expect in the future. It is, in my opinion, the best possible thing that could happen. The sooner we know where we are, the sooner we will know how to act.

As a sign of the times, I take the liberty to insert the following extract from a long and spicy letter to the Richmond South, a staunch Democratic journal. Alluding to the armed objection of the North to the extension of slavery and its power to enforce that objection, the writer says:

To the greasy psalm-singer of the North, the truckling Yankee, the stupid, unpolished, uncouth Obionn; to the mongrel population of New York; to the heterogeneous mass of the Northwest; to the German, the Dutchman; to whatever person, from whatever clime; to all, save the great, the gifted, the only pure representative of the great Anglo-Saxon family of the South, the whole Territory of the Union is free—is open; but to us and our institutions forever it is to be a dreary wilderness, would move forwards about 3½ lines; 5, if the cylinder, instead of being placed parallel to the screens, was placed obliquely, a recoil would take place of from one-quarter to one-half of an inch. Hence M. Pelikan concludes that, since the piston required a force of 1½ pounds in order to be moved an inch, and the wind of a cannon ball can never be expected to exercise such a force, the passage of a projectile close to a living subject will only produce an insignificant effect, which cannot amount to a contusion.

An Indian Cacique who was made a prisoner by the "brave" Spaniards, was importuned by the priest to be baptized that he might go to heaven. The Cacique asked the ghostly father if there were any Spaniards in heaven. The priest replied that heaven was full of good Spaniards. "Then," answered the Cacique, "I would rather go to hell!"

A cotemporary, speaking of the report on gentlemen's fashions, says: "There is not much *change* in gentlemen's pants this month." Very likely.

Later from California.

By the steamship Empire City we have received our files from San Francisco to the 21st of December. From the summary of the Alta California we extract the following intelligence:

During the two weeks which have elapsed since the departure of the last mail steamer, copious rains have continued to fall all over the State, rejoicing alike the heart of the miner, the merchant and the agriculturist. The "dry diggings," as they are termed, are now abundantly supplied with the aqueous element so indispensably necessary to the development of the auriferous resources of the mineral districts. Interior journals give glowing accounts of the success of miners, and speak hopefully of the future.

The farmers are already busily employed plowing and sowing, and as there is little damage done by winter frosts in California, there need be no apprehensions entertained from their otherwise premature labors.

At a fandango fight at Alvarado, on the 28th ult., an American, named Charles Chilson, and a Mexican, were killed.

At the Government Works at Mare Island, great activity prevails. The Commander Senator is now on the dry dock, undergoing repairs. The grounds are being graded for new edifices, and two or three large buildings are already in process of erection. Even at this early day, the Mare Island Navy Yard will compare favorably with any in the United States.

One William Snelling was murdered, on the 5th, in the county seat of Merced, by W. C. Edwards, a desperado of the neighborhood.

A District Judge, in the northern part of the State, lately decided, in a divorce case, that the charge of lewd character made by a husband against a wife, and unsustained by any evidence on trial, is a good ground of divorce.

A French woman, named Bertha Hornitas, was robbed in Sacramento of $7,000 on the 16th. The rascal administered chloroform.

Lieut. Ives, at last accounts, was about to explore the Colorado river with a stern-wheel steamer.

The Sonora surveying party, under Col. Stone, has left Los Angeles.

The Mormons have all departed from San Bernardino for Salt Lake. Their exodus will prove of great advantage to enterprising Gentiles wishing to emigrate to that county, inasmuch as the Mormon farms are offered at ruinous sacrifices.

A hill containing deposits greatly resembling glass has been discovered in Napa county. These are found crossing out on the summit of the hill, in broken fragments of a deep brown color, crystalized, and closely resembling the glass of which bottles are made. Specimens have been sent to England and the Atlantic States for examination.

A company of Portuguese whalemen have caught fifteen whales during the present year in the Bay of Monterey.

Lieut. Beale will shortly return to Texas by the southern land route. The camels are to be left at the Tejon Reservation.

The Mariposa (Fremont) Ranch is to be sold for taxes. It was assessed at over $700,000, and the total taxes amount to $70,000.

C. C. Lyons, R. Poore and D. McCauley, were hung for murder at Sonora, on the 11th. The scenes enacted at the scaffold, as well as after the execution, were absolutely sickening. The culprits had been filled with liquor until they were too drunk to speak coherently, or stand without assistance, and in this state were launched into eternity. Poore confessed to the murder of eight Mexicans and three Chinamen in this State since 1850.

The British ship Claramont, which arrived at this port on the 17th, from China, experienced a succession of terrific gales on her passage. The vessel suffered severely.

A drunken guard of the State Prison, on the 16th inst., shot a boatman named Rowe, at San Rafael. The wound will prove mortal.

A brilliant aurora borealis was observed at Sacramento on the evening of the 16th.

Theatricals have revived. In this city, Miss Annette Ince, an artiste of great merit, has been drawing fine houses at Maguire's Opera House. She is now playing at Sacramento.

The American was reopened on the 14th inst., with Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne. Miss Emma Stanly is performing at Maguire's to good audiences. A new place of amusement, known as the "Melodeon," has been opened in the Bay city, where "the million" are entertained nightly with splendid music for a quarter of a dollar each.

A street affray occurred in Sacramento, on the 17th, between Charles A. Sumner, editor of the Republican paper, and Henry Shipley of the State Journal. The former, who is a relative of the Hon. Charles Sumner of Boston, was badly beaten. The affair grew out of articles of crimination and recrimination indulged in by the editors in their respective journals.

General health prevails throughout the State.

Scarcely a day passes but some robbery is committed. Officer Baker's house was robbed on the 3d inst., of jewelry and coin, to the amount of $1,040.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the examination of the rondo cases before Judge Coon. The point turned upon whether the game was one of skill or one of chance. The judge decided that it was of chance, and as such, punishable under the act of 1855. Judge Freelon has affirmed this decision on a *habeas corpus*.

Judge Hager, of the Fourth District Court, ordered on the 5th inst., that H. M. Naglee, receiver of Adams & Co., pay into court the sum of $50,000, the money then remaining in his hands; that the clerk of the court receipt for the same, and that the said sum be deposited on special deposit at the banking house of Parrott & Co., subject to the joint order of the clerk and the judge of the court, under the rules of the court.

The match race for $1000, between the pacing horse Fred Johnson, to wagon, and the trotting horse Glencoe Chief, to harness, "paradise decided," came off over the Pioneer Course on the 9th inst., and resulted in favor of Fred Johnson. Time: 8:09 and 7:59.

A number of samples of liquor such as is vended at several groggeries in town, have lately been analyzed, and found to consist of the most deleterious and noxious poisons.

A merchant named Joseph Robinson has been arrested on a charge of rape upon the person of a girl eleven years of age. It was proved that the father of the girl, a man named Taylor, had decoyed Robinson into a room, and by threatening him with a pistol, extorted from him deeds and bills of sale for nearly all his property. Public opinion was in favor of Robinson.

Oregon.

On the 12th inst. the steamer Lady Washington, plying on the Umbqua river, had her boiler entirely blown out of her, scalding five persons, but how severely is not yet known here. The accident occurred near Scottsburg.

Sandwich Islands.

Dates are to November 19th. Chinese sugar cane has been raised sixteen feet high on the islands. The supply of fresh water was falling at Honolulu. On November 18 there were eighty vessels at Honolulu. A mutiny had occurred on the whale ship Alle Frazier, which resulted in the death of one man.

Two seamen deserted from the whale ship Brooklyn on Sunday night, Nov. 15. The ship was anchored at the time in the roads, about a mile from the shore. One of them, named Minor Hogeden, of Scituate, N. Y., first threw his chest, then jumped into the water, and got into it, using the lid as a paddle. It is supposed that the chest swamped, and being unable to swim, he was taken by the sharks. He was heard to call for help, but his companion, who was swimming, was a long distance in shore. The latter was picked up by some native fishermen.

THE WIND OF PROJECTILES.—The fact that a cannon ball passing close by a living subject exercises a lateral pressure on the air sufficient to produce contusion has often been asserted, and as often denied. On this disputed matter M. E. Pelikan, of St. Petersburg, has just presented a paper to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, giving an account of certain experiments instituted with a view to set the question at rest. Having obtained the concurrence of the Russian Government, M. Pelikan caused a cylinder of sheet iron, one foot in diameter, to be constructed, with a piston moving easily inside. The piston-rod was provided at its outer extremity with a black lead pencil to mark the recoil on a slip of paper. The whole apparatus was firmly fixed on a strong wooden frame. The piston and piston-rod weighed 8 pounds, and a force 1½ pounds was requisite to make the piston recoil an inch. At four metres distance from the frame a wooden screen was erected, in order to ascertain the distance of the projectile from the piston at the moment of its passage. Although the experiments instituted in 1843 and 1844, in the arsenal of Washington, by Major Mordicay proved that at the distance of 48 feet the gases emanating from the powder have no effect upon the ballistic pendulum, a second screen was placed before the other, at 5 metres' distance from the apparatus, in order to protect it, if necessary, from the action of these gases.

A 40 pound howitzer was then placed at a distance of 14 metres from the first screen, the charge of powder being 4 pounds, the velocity of the projectile at that distance was equal to that of a bombshell projected with a 7 pound charge—viz: 356 feet per second. The results obtained showed: 1, that at a distance of 3 inches, the piston remained immovable; 2, that even when the projectile broke off a part of the wooden frame supporting the cylinder, the piston gave no indication of motion; 3, but that if the projectile just grazed the surface of the piston, a recoil of 4 inches was obtained; 4, if, on the other hand, a fragment of the frame hit the cylinder, the piston, instead of moving backwards, would move forwards

Thirty-Fifth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4.—*Senate.*—The Senate reassembled after the recess with a pretty full attendance. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, appeared for the first time during the session. Mr. Davis introduced a joint resolution to define the authority of the President under the act to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, in respect to dropped and returned naval officers, and he gave notice that he would call it up.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate calling for copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the Department of State and the Minister at Bremen in relation to the claims of citizens of the Hanse Towns to indemnity for losses sustained by the bombardment at Greytown; which was read and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Pugh reported a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State under the constitution adopted at Lecompton, November 7, 1857; with the boundaries defined in the Pacification Bill of the last Congress, and upon two fundamental conditions. The first condition is, that the seventh article of the constitution, relative to slavery, shall be submitted to a separate and direct vote, "yes" or "no," of the qualified electors, on the 7th of April, 1858, at which time the State officers, the Legislature and Congressmen shall be chosen. The returns of this election are to be made to the Governor of the Territory instead of the president of the convention, and the election conducted in obedience to the laws in force on the 7th of November last.

The second fundamental condition is that the constitution shall not be so construed as to limit or impair the right of the people, through their Legislature, at any time, to call a convention for the purpose of altering, amending, or abolishing their form of government, subject only to the constitution of the United States. The President is to be required to admit the State by proclamation as soon as the election of April 7th shall have transpired. The ordinance of the Lecompton Convention relative to the grants of public lands is rejected, and in its stead the usual articles of compact are offered to the first Legislature of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, as in the case of other new States. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Benjamin submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 20,000 copies of the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott vs. John F. A. Sanford.

On motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, as far as may be compatible with the public interest, to communicate all the information in relation to the seizure of General Wm. Walker and his followers in Nicaragua, together with any instructions, if any have been given to the naval officers and other officers, pertaining to the subject.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said he should like the gentleman to modify the resolution so as to call for all the information respecting the fitting out of the expedition by Gen. Walker in this country.

Mr. Clingman thought that the act of Commodore Paulding in landing on the soil of Nicaragua and arresting Walker and his force amounted to an act of war.

Mr. Ritchie thought the act of Com. Paulding justifiable, on the ground that Walker was a criminal and a fugitive from justice, and could therefore be arrested anywhere.

Mr. Clingman thought the war-making power resided in Congress alone, and therefore our officers should not do acts tending to war, without previous authority from Congress. The act of Paulding should be disavowed, or Great Britain must be permitted to do like acts in Central America. It will not do to leave to subordinate officers of government the option of involving it in war. He referred to the case of the Caroline, to show how easily unauthorized officers can involve their Government in war.

Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution, which was accepted by Mr. Clingman as a substitute for his own, asking, in addition to the other information called for, full information as to the fitting out of Walker's expedition.

Mr. John Cochrane thought the legal *status* of Walker in regard to the United States, when he left our shores for Nicaragua, should also be communicated to the House, and he suggested an amendment of the resolution for that purpose.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., proposed an amendment calling for information as to whether, by treaty or otherwise, the Government of the United States has guaranteed to Nicaragua the security of the transit route through that State.

The resolution of Mr. Faulkner, with Mr. Marshall's amendment, was adopted.

Mr. Kelsey offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to inform the House whether the Government of Nicaragua has made any complaint on account of the capture of Gen. Walker.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the territorial government of Utah, and annexing the territory to the adjacent territory of the United States.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to punish the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., offered a resolution, which was adopted, that members be supplied, at the present session, with the same number of newspapers as at the last session, and at the same prices.

Mr. Grow presented a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, for giving homesteads to settlers on the public domain.

Mr. Keitt proposed a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, raising a regiment of mounted troops for the defence of the frontiers of Texas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—*Senate.*—Mr. Fessenden introduced a French spoliation bill, and moved its reference to a select committee of seven.

The bill was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Crittenden, Collamer, Toombs, Hamlin, Hunter, Davis and King.

Mr. Slidell introduced a bill amendatory of the coinage act relative to half dollars, and smaller silver coins.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution, which lies over, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Empire of Japan.

After some further proceedings of less interest, the Senate went into an Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's annual message.

Mr. Glancy Jones submitted a series of resolutions, referring the various branches of the message to the appropriate standing committees, and expressed a hope that they would be adopted forthwith, as the message had been before the country nearly a month.

Mr. Quitman moved an amendment, referring that part relative to the enforcement of the neutrality laws to a select committee of five members. He said the country demanded that something should be done. Gentlemen might attempt to get rid of these questions, but they were now forced on the consideration of Congress. He had come to the conclusion that the greater part of the neutrality laws ought to be swept from the statute books, and he believed if the larger portion of the House would investigate the subject they would arrive at the same conclusion.

He thought the subject too important to be deferred by a reference to a standing committee. The minds of the people are aroused on this subject, and an expression of opinion should be made at once concerning it. There is a diversity of opinion in regard to the duties of one nation to another. International law does not restrain an independent nation from allowing its citizens to make attacks upon other nations. The people of the United States are citizens, not subjects, and have reserved rights that the government must not violate. Government is not responsible for enlarged hostility by its citizens against other governments, any more than for individual acts of hostility. Our government is a limited one, and possesses no powers not delegated to it, or not clearly implied in delegated powers. The punishment of crime has not been delgated to the Federal Government. It has power to punish offences against the law of nations, but no others. The act of April 20, 1818, known as the neutrality law, provides for the punishment of other offences than those against the law of nations.

Puffendorf, Vattel, Grotius, and other leading writers on international law give no recognition of the principle that it is the duty of neutral nations to repress incursions by their citizens against other nations. The neutrality law goes beyond our duty to other nations, and strikes at the liberties of our people. It is important, therefore, that the proper extent of our rights and duties in this regard should be investigated by the House. The power of the government of the United States, under the neutrality laws, does not extend beyond the waters under the national jurisdiction. The first neutrality act was passed in 1794, when the Federalists were in power, who maintained the freest construction of the Constitution. Yet even this law was not intended to be permanent; it was limited in time. The sympathy of our people for people struggling for liberty should not be punished as a crime, by a law subversive of the very genius of our institutions.

A debate of great length ensued, but without coming to a conclusion upon the question, the House adjourned.

Patrick O'Flaherty said that his wife was very ungrateful, for "while I married her she had'nt a rag till her back, and now she's covered with 'em."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT of New Orleans. } CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. MRS. SUSAN HACKETT—No. 12,562.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz.—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in square No. 181, bounded by Nayades, Prytania, and Foubourg Sue and First street, measuring sixty feet front on Nayades street, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth.

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orleans. } LA VILLE de la N'LLE-ORLEANS vs. DAME SUSAN HACKETT—No. 12,562.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'honorable Deuxieme Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orleans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procederai le LUNDI, 25 de janvier, 1858, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

UN CERTAIN TERRAIN, situé dans le Quatrieme District de cette ville, dans l'Ilet No. 181, borné par les rues Nayades, Prytanie, la ligne du faubourg et la rue Première, mesurant soixante pieds de face à la rue Nayades sur cent trente pieds de profondeur.

Ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui existent dessus.

Le tout saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orleans.

d23 jal 13 18 25

SECOND DISTRICT COURT of New Orleans. } CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. MRS. LOUIS SURGI—No. 12,835.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of February, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz.—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square No. 46, bounded by Bayou Road, Villeré, Esplanade and Robertson streets; said lot measuring forty feet front on Bayou Road, and one hundred and fifty feet in depth.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orleans. } VILLE DE LA N'LLE-ORLEANS vs. DAME LOUIS SURGI. No. 12,835.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'honorable Deuxieme Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orleans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procederai le VENDREDI, 12 de février 1858, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

UN CERTAIN TERRAIN, situé dans le Deuxieme District de cette ville, dans l'Ilet No. 46, borné par le chemin du Bayou, Villeré, Esplanade et Robertson, mesurant quarante pieds de front sur le chemin du Bayou, sur cent vingt pieds de profondeur, et face à la rue Roman.

Ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui existent dessus.

Le tout saisi dans les affaires ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orleans.

424 jal 15 20 25

SECOND DISTRICT COURT of New Orleans. } CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. M. G. ALMINDINGER—No. 12,931.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of January, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz.—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situate in the First District of this city, in square No. 29, bounded by Old Levee, Conti, Claiborne and St. Louis streets; said lot measuring ninety-five feet front on Old Levee street by one hundred and twenty-eight feet in depth.

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a three story brick store, No 52 Old Levee street, now occupied by Mizzi & Sertoli, privies, shed in the yard.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orleans. } VILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS vs. MOREHOUSE—No. 12,439.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'honorable Deuxieme Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orleans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procederai le SAMEDI, 23 de janvier, 1858, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

UN CERTAIN TERRAIN, situé dans le Premier District de notre ville, dans l'Ilet No. 278, borné par les rues Franklin, Liberty, de la Commune et Gravier. Le dit terrain mesurant trente-neuf pieds de face, sur cent vingt pieds de profondeur.

Ensemble avec les bâtisses et améliorations qui existent dessus.

Le tout saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orleans.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orleans. } VILLE DE LA N'LLE-ORLEANS vs. DAME LOUISA GROGNIOL—No. 12,428.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'honorable Deuxieme Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orleans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procederai le LUNDI, 25 de janvier, 1858, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

UN CERTAIN TERRAIN, situé dans le Premier District de cette ville, dans l'Ilet No. 227, borné par les rues Dryades, Lafayette, Baronne et Girod. Le dit terrain mesurant soixante trois pieds de face à la rue Dryades, sur cent vingt sept pieds de profondeur.

Ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui existent dessus.

Le tout saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orleans.

d22 jal 8 15 23

SECOND DISTRICT COURT of New Orleans. } CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. P. D. GORDON—No. 12,548.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of January, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz.—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situate in the First District of this city, in square No. 278, bounded by Franklin, Liberty, Common and Gravier streets. Said lot measures thirty-nine feet front by one hundred and twenty feet depth.

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

DEUXIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orleans. } VILLE DE LA N'LLE-ORLEANS vs. P. D. GORDON. No. 12,548.

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'honorable Deuxieme Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orleans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procederai le VENDREDI, 12 de février 1858, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

UN CERTAIN TERRAIN, situé dans le Premier District de cette ville, dans l'Ilet No. 227, borné par les rues Dryades, Lafayette, Baronne et Girod. Le dit terrain mesurant soixante trois pieds de face à la rue Dryades, sur cent vingt sept pieds de profondeur.

Ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui existent dessus.

Le tout saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orleans.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT of New Orleans. } JOSEPH F. ARNOLD vs. JOHN R. WHIPPLE & W. M. LAMPTON No. 11,541.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of February, 1858, at 12 o'clock M.—

All the right, title and interest of the defendant Wm. Lampton in and to the steamboat "DICK NASH," consisting of three eighths thereof.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

QUATRIEME COUR DE DISTRICT de la Nouvelle-Orleans. } JOSEPH F. ARNOLD vs. JOHN R. WHIPPLE et WM. LAMPTON—No 11511

EN VERTU d'un writ de fieri facias a moi adressé par l'honorable Quatrieme Cour de District de la Nouvelle-Orleans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus, je procederai le VENDREDI, 5 de février 1858, à midi, à l'Hôtel de la Cité, rue de la Commune, entre les rues du Camp et des Magasins, à la vente publique et adjudication de—

Tous les droits, titres et intérêt du défendeur Wm. Lampton à savoir: trois-huitièmes du bateau à vapeur "DICK NASH."

Saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

CONDITIONS—Comptant au moment de l'adjudication.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff de la Paroisse d'Orleans.

jas 15 18 22 fs5

SECOND DISTRICT COURT of New Orleans. } CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. LOUIS SURGI—No. 12,850.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of February, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz.—

FOURTEEN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square No. 538, bounded by Gasquet, White, Broad and Palmyra streets.

Together with all the