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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Jan. 2, 1854.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the American at Halifax.

The steamship America arrived at East Boston at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having experienced very rough weather after her departure from Halifax, on Thursday afternoon. Her mails for this city were forwarded by the four o'clock train.

The telegraph synopsis of the news already published appears to have embraced every important point, consequently we shall not delay the publication of our paper by giving more than the annexed interesting extracts.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Condition of Affairs in the East—Progress of Negotiations, &c.

From the London Times, Dec. 10.

The objective note signed at Vienna by Prussia, Austria, and Prussia, and addressed to Turkey, with a view to the restoration of peace, and likewise the protocol in which those Powers have recorded their own complete union of purpose in maintaining the territorial limits of the Ottoman empire and the sovereignty of the Porte, are two documents which, though still unpublished, have no example in the history of these imports. The collective note, if we are correctly informed of its tenor, does not state the exact desire of the four Powers to stop the effusion of blood, and obviate the dangers of a war which already assumes threatening the security of Europe. It is, moreover, and inasmuch as Russia has already given assurances of her readiness to accept the friendly counsels tendered by the allied courts under the form of a preliminary step, they request to be informed on what terms the Turkish government are disposed to open such a negotiation. The terms on which the negotiation might be opened would be by the appointment of a Turkish and a Russian plenipotentiary to meet in conference at Vienna, but with the representatives of the four great Powers and, in the meantime, the cessation of an armistice is recommended.

The protocol drawn up in the same time, and certainly proposed by France, is a document expressing in more precise and detailed language the views and mutual engagements of the four Powers mentioned. And, whatever be the date of the fresh overture now made to the belligerent States, this declaration places it on authentic record that the whole Russian attack has heretofore made, and the resolution of the mediating Powers to insist on their engagement. Neither of these documents contains the slightest menace of overbearing either Russia or Turkey, and, while there is no mistaking the reference to one empire, there is no attempt to define conditions to the other. That reserve which may be taken at Constantinople and St. Petersburg lies not absolutely within the control of any conference of foreign powers nor are Turkish or Russian interests of primary object of their anxiety. The value of the conference and of its measures is, that it has succeeded to an unlooked for extent in giving a common form and united support to the representations of Europe which the dissensions of the belligerents have called forth. It will avert a calamity greater than a Turkish war, if it prevents a strife between the most powerful nations on the earth, which might otherwise have been drawn into opposite sides in this quarrel. A third neutral to Austria and Prussia, the dependence of action which the emergency required, but which many of their friends in other countries almost despaired of seeing them pursue. In this case, as in many others, confidence was necessary and important, and they serve to define the basis of a negotiation over a series of more equivocal character. It will be the means of carrying these resolutions into effect not prove at once successful, it seems almost superfluous to remark that the great powers of Europe, having declared their intentions, are morally bound not to stop short of the measures requisite to fulfil them. But on what good or distant public engagements have not been adopted.

Such is this affair, then, between the four great Powers not directly concerned in the Turco-Russian quarrel; but we have all equally concerned in the maintenance of territorial rights and in the restoration of peace; and, as for this result is expressed in the collective note, due justice to the good sense of this arrangement, we do not conceal from ourselves that its positive effect on the belligerents is problematical, and that the confidence which has been expressed in some quarters of its prompt and decided success is without any sufficient warrant. The Powers are asked to name the terms on which they will treat for peace, and the Russians are to be invited to submit their pretensions to a European conference. Both successions are equally reasonable in themselves, and might be grasped at by parties anxious to terminate a war. But it must be carefully borne in mind that the position of the Powers is not so much to terminate the war as to involve France and England in it, and, on the other hand, the position of Russia, at this moment is not such as to encourage the Emperor to listen to largers humiliations. On these grounds, we foresee considerable difficulty in the way of any tangible result from the present preliminaries of peace; the scheme will remain originated with the Four Powers, and it is impossible to say that they are anxious to avert their readers against the hope that, because a sound principle of conduct has been laid down, we can without greater effort, and sacrifice, enforce it. Prevention of Turkish government may reply to the proposal addressed to it, that, whatever concessions it is disposed to make, it will not do so under the compulsion of foreign powers, but only as a voluntary act of its own sovereign power. It is, in fact, the substance of the last demands of the Sultan, and it amounts very nearly to a declaration that, in the present position of affairs, he will not treat at all. It cannot be denied that the Porte has a right to take this language, and, though it has not succeeded in its attempt to expel the Russian army from the Principalities by force of arms, the Governors in Asia may hold out a prospect of territorial compensation for what it is about to relinquish. Moreover, the Porte may refer to repeated declarations of the other Powers that the Principalities are to be restored to Ottoman Empire.

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Inspection of the assurances of a disposition to act which are attributed to Russia, we can not entertain even greater obstacles at St. Petersburg, but there is this difference between the two belligerent powers. Constantinople the motives of European policy are misunderstood, and almost unintelligible to those following their own existence; at St. Petersburg the influence of European policy and opinion exists in the main instrument to bend the Emperor Nicholas to conciliation and to peace. He may possibly be induced to make concessions to Turkey, perhaps with better success than hitherto he could in arms, but he must see in what portions and delusive triumph he has thrown away the proud solidity to his power or dignity to his name.

We are not incapable to the difficulty of wresting from the position in which he has placed himself, nor would it be any advantage if it might be, to aggravate that difficulty by harsher terms or severer conditions. In this respect the Vienna document, though addressed by allies to Russia, are said to be judicious moderation in their form and tenor. But, difficult as may be to recede, the Emperor will have more difficulty to advance. He must see at once that there are now barriers in his way which his power will not intimidate or remove, and that it is possible, though we cannot think any public, that he will embrace that last and decided success is without any sufficient warrant. The Powers are asked to name the terms on which they will treat for peace, and the Russians are to be invited to submit their pretensions to a European conference. Both successions are equally reasonable in themselves, and might be grasped at by parties anxious to terminate a war. But it must be carefully borne in mind that the position of the Powers is not so much to terminate the war as to involve France and England in it, and, on the other hand, the position of Russia, at this moment is not such as to encourage the Emperor to listen to largers humiliations. On these grounds, we foresee considerable difficulty in the way of any tangible result from the present preliminaries of peace; the scheme will remain originated with the Four Powers, and it is impossible to say that they are anxious to avert their readers against the hope that, because a sound principle of conduct has been laid down, we can without greater effort, and sacrifice, enforce it. Prevention of Turkish government may reply to the proposal addressed to it, that, whatever concessions it is disposed to make, it will not do so under the compulsion of foreign powers, but only as a voluntary act of its own sovereign power. It is, in fact, the substance of the last demands of the Sultan, and it amounts very nearly to a declaration that, in the present position of affairs, he will not treat at all. It cannot be denied that the Porte has a right to take this language, and, though it has not succeeded in its attempt to expel the Russian army from the Principalities by force of arms, the Governors in Asia may hold out a prospect of territorial compensation for what it is about to relinquish. Moreover, the Porte may refer to repeated declarations of the other Powers that the Principalities are to be restored to Ottoman Empire.

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He who records your stories favorite, and wonder, perhaps, believes his own—but he does not—he knows that it is the fruit of toil, imaginative and nothing while you were quietly reposing—whose quiet voice and comfort he heard while the tones of weariness.

There is an "adequate cheer," which being urged with sympathy, will carry the coward to the conflict and the victory. We appeal to the agency in behalf of the faithful printer.—*Delta Express.*

SUNDRIES.

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE
No. 58, Poydras Street, Camp Building.

THE public are respectfully invited to visit the extensive stock of the above Establishment, just embellished by all the late arrivals from Europe and the North, and comprising.

RARE BOOKS in the Greek, Latin, English, French, Spanish, Italian, German and other languages.

BOOKS for learning languages, and Dictionaries of every description.

RELIGIOUS, College and School Books,

JUVENILE Books,

MISCELLANEOUS Works.

CHEAP Publications.

ENGLISH, French and German Engravings and Lithographed Prints.

FINE Cutlery, Gensoline Faber's Pencils.

PORTE-Monnaies and Porte-Folios, and a full assortment of

Stationery,

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

Good Books of every description exchanged or purchased for Cash.

n16 COHN, Proprietor.

RENOVA.—The undersigned has removed his JOB PRINTING-OFFICE from No. 34 Poydras to No. 13 St. Peter street, near the Franklin Book Store, where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him. Such good Job Printing of every description, in English, French, Spanish or German will be promptly executed on very moderate terms.

JOSEPH COHN.

BRANDY—6 hlf and 25 qr J. B. Godard; 70 qr P. Godard & Co; 60 qr Castillon, 1815 and 1825; 5 hlf, 30 qr and 20 eighth Lagrance 1815 and 1825; 25 qr Bunker Hill, 1815 and 1825; 10 qr and 15 eighth Mary Bacon & Co; 20 qr Chateau Lion; 10 qr Pauline Lefargue, 1815 and 1825; 34 qr D. & E. Boyveau; 3 hlf 6qr and 5 eighth A Bonnlot & Co; 20 qr T. Chesnaigue; 19 qr A Serranaux fils dark and pale; 20 hlf 45 qr and 20 eigth G V Bernard & Co, 4th proof; 5 hlf 10 qr and 10 eigth Ch Reivere & Co, 4th proof; 10 qr and 1 eighth P Binart, 4th proof; 25 qr T S & A de Lamothain; 5 qr E Lompuy; for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.

17 and 19 St. Louis st.

21

SUNDRIES.

LARD—100 bbls 200 kegs prime leaf;
LARD OIL—50 bbls extra and Superfine;
HAMS—100 tcs sugar cured;
LARD OIL—100 bbls winter strained;
SPERM CANDLES—500 boxes New Hedford;
STAR CANDLES—500 boxes for whitetop;
BEEF—500 bbls and half bbls J M Davis Mess and Prime;
Fish—200 bbls No. 4 Mackerel;
200 do Herrings;
500 boxes Codfish;
50 dozens do.
500 boxes smoked Herrings;
GUNNY BAGS—100 bales and 200 bundles;
ROPE—200 coils Kentucky Hemp;
STAVES—80,000 Pipe and Hhd;
WHISKEY—150 bbls rectified "Magnolia;"
SOAP—500 boxes Boston No. 1;
500 do Palmetto "Gleine;"
WINE—50 cases Longworth & Zimmerman's Catawba.

BUTTER—200 firkins and kegs Western;
CHEESE—400 boxes choice Western;
Constantly on hand for sale by
HENRY VANTINE & CO.
67 tf 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUNDRIES.

S 50-P-C 6 Half pipes O N Godard & co Brandy,
CC 6 do do do do do
DD 8 do do Otard Dupuy do do
10 Eighths, A Cerna & Co.
5 Quarter, Pelvoisin Dark
2 do Brandy Pale
50 Casks of Sicilian Marsala Wine,
1200 Packages Steward's Redwood N. York Sugar,
250 Havana Cigars, of the best brands, Sivilliano Punch, Principe, &c. &c.
10 Casks of superior Claret, Chateau de Lagrange,
tamoriat.
For sale on liberal terms, by H. MRUGIER,
n1 3mo 31 Commerce st.

Sixth Volume of U. S. Digest.

UNITED STATES Annual Digest, Volume 12th for 1852, by John Phelps Putnam, Esq.
COMPLETE sets of the above 6 Volumes.
VOLUMES 12th, 13th and 14th of HOWARD'S U. S. Supreme Court Reports.
Just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 51 Camp street.

Diarys for 1854.

THE subscribers have received a handsome assortment of Diarys for the year 1854, (1854) of all sizes and various bindings, for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
n27 51 Camp st

New Law Books.

THE subscribers have received a further supply of the following Books:
Third Volume of Greenleaf on Evidence, making the work now complete.
Fourteenth Volume of Howard's United States Supreme Court Reports.
Burrill on Voluntary Assignments for the benefit of Creditors, for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Book Sellers and Stationers, No. 51 Camp street. 68

Nautical Almanacs for 1854.

BLUNT'S EDITION OF THE NAUTICAL Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1854.

A further supply of Blunts' Coast Pilot, Bowditches' Navigator, and Ship Master's Assistant. All of the latest editions. For sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
n30 51 Camp street

Marseilles. Marseilles.

400 300 barrels Nolly 6's & Co, Abeyrth;
300 do Fonsgimon, Sabran;
100 do Pharaild's Gil, large bottles;
100 do Rostand, Sabran;
100 boxes assorted Pickles, with caps and labels;
40 casks Bergasse Claret;
20 boxes colored Starch Candles;
25 barrels Sweet Port Wine;
For sale by ANT. GIRAUD,
n14 44 Old Levee.

20 BASKETS, 12 bottles, Boury Champagne Wine;
10 baskets 24 hf bottles, do do;
20 do 12 do Silery do;
10 do 24 hf do do Royal Hunter do;
75 do 24 hf do do do;
20 do 12 do Lion do;
10 do 24 hf do do do;
Landing ex ship Medora, from Havre, for sale by
n29 H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD.

RECEIVED per ship Saxon, from Liverpool:
200 dos fancy Regatta shirts;
100 do brown do;
100 do bleached do;
For sale by MICHON & SARRAT,
n29 21 Magazine st

Succession of Berenice Kelly.

BY J. A. SONNEVAL.

BY virtue of and pursuant to an order from the Honorable the First Court of New Orleans, dated the 12th of May, 1853, will be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 7th day of January, 1854, in the same house, on Louis Exchange, for account of said succession—

FLORIDA, gulf woman, aged about 27 years.

Twenty-one shares of the Bank of Louisiana of 6 and 12 months credit, for approved endorsed notes, bearing mortgage on the slave, and 8 per cent interest per annum, the said property.

Terms of sale made before A. Ducatel, Esq., Not. Public, and delay to the purchaser.

n15,19—d6,7.

Succession of Michel Sicaud.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, January 21st, 1854, at 12 o'clock at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 14th, 1853, the hereinafter described lot of Ground belonging to the aforesaid succession to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Fourth District of this city, measuring 30 feet front on Bayou, by 120 feet in depth.

TERMS—One-third Cash and the balance at 6 months credit for such sum as may be approved, bearing mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before J. Aguisse, not. pub. d19,27,d21

Valuable Building Lots for Sale.

Succession of the late widow C. Lemoine.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the First District Court of New Orleans, will be sold at public auction on Saturday the 28th day of January, 1854, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Rotunda of the Louisiana Hotel, the following real estate belonging to the succession of the late widow C. Lemoine, viz:

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, situated in Marigny ville, Parish of St Tammany, on the square bounded by Bayou St. John, Salcedo, Bellevue and Caffarocca streets, said Lots measure each 61 feet and 4 inches front on Lake street, by a depth of 173 feet and rounding on Claiborne street.

THREE LOTS in the rear of the above described lots, fronting on Salcedo street by 173 feet in depth and frontier also on Jefferson street.

TERMS—One-third cash and the balance on a credit of 6 months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed and secured by a vendor's privilege on said lots, and notes if not paid at maturity to bear interest until paid at the rate of 8 per annum until final payment.

For further particulars apply to A. Dorocourt, Esq.

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Such is this affair, then, between the four great Powers not directly concerned in the Turco-Russian quarrel; but we have all equally concerned in the maintenance of territorial rights and in the restoration of peace; and, as for this result is expressed in the collective note, due justice to the good sense of this arrangement, we do not conceal from ourselves that its positive effect on the belligerents is problematical, and that the confidence which has been expressed in some quarters of its prompt and decided success is without any sufficient warrant. The Powers are asked to name the terms on which they will treat for peace, and the Russians are to be invited to submit their pretensions to a European conference. Both successions are equally reasonable in themselves, and might be grasped at by parties anxious to terminate a war. But it must be carefully borne in mind that the position of the Powers is not so much to terminate the war as to involve France and England in it, and, on the other hand, the position of Russia, at this moment is not such as to encourage the Emperor to listen to largers humiliations. On these grounds, we foresee considerable difficulty in the way of any tangible result from the present preliminaries of peace; the scheme will remain originated with the Four Powers, and it is impossible to say that they are anxious to avert their readers against the hope that, because a sound principle of conduct has been laid down, we can without greater effort, and sacrifice, enforce it. Prevention of Turkish government may reply to the proposal addressed to it, that, whatever concessions it is disposed to make, it will not do so under the compulsion of foreign powers, but only as a voluntary act of its own sovereign power. It is, in fact, the substance of the last demands of the Sultan, and it amounts very nearly to a declaration that, in the present position of affairs, he will not treat at all. It cannot be denied that the Porte has a right to take this language, and, though it has not succeeded in its attempt to expel the Russian army from the Principalities by force of arms, the Governors in Asia may hold out a prospect of territorial compensation for what it is about to relinquish. Moreover, the Porte may refer to repeated declarations of the other Powers that the Principalities are to be restored to Ottoman Empire.

We believe the Porte will do well to recollect that, while these are the assurances, the other was pledged that the opportunity of carrying out these declarations by which they hope to carry the sword, and that, while it is in accordance with the resolution to reduce those pretensions of Russia on invasion, the cabinets of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin have not pledged themselves to go in what form and on what conditions they are to lend their assistance. For the sake of great European interests they are responsible either to Turkey, but the Porte is mistaken if it imagines that they will do so in the reverse—that is, that they have no more great European interests merely for the sake of Turkish pretensions; and if Austria cannot seek the support of Russia, it is prepared to take into account the position which may be taken by such recognition. The four leading Powers have tendered their independent assistance, but it is impossible that they can place themselves or their forces at the disposition to sway the Divan in the direction of peace. We expect to see, in connection with the whole policy of the

Clam and Crystal Ware.

LYON & PINARD, 66 and 68 Royal street, corner of Bienville, have received by the late ship Junction, from Havre, a large and complete stock of glass ware, such as Powder Boxes, Tumblers, Flacons, Cut Vases, Baskets, Cheese, &c. n5

Tobacco, Segars, &c.

LANDING ex ship Mount Washington, from Bordeaux;
200 boxes (19 bottles) N. Julien Medoc Claret, 100 do. (12 bottles) old Chateau Margaux, Lovville Larose and Lafite, 40 hogs (24 1/2 bottles) do, do, 20 tons Gruyere Cheese, for sale by
dec 24 HENRY VANTINE & CO. 68 St. Louis.

Imperial Liquors.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS NOW LANDING—
20 bbls Brandy, 4th proof;
20 do New York Pale Brandy;
20 do do do Gin;
20 do Magnolia Whiskey,
All triple distilled. For sale by
d17 H DELAMARE, 9 Bienville st.

BORDEAUX AND MARSEILLES CLARET—In casks and in boxes, always on hand and for sale by
ANT. GIRAUD,
44 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—150 boxes Mexican Leaf Tobacco, first quality, for wrapers and fillers, for sale by
n17 BRUGUIERE & CO., 16 Bienville st.

LANDING ex ship Meteor, from Bordeaux,
160 casks Claret;
50 bbls White Wine;
50 half casks Claret;
For sale by CHAS CAVAROC,
n12 30 Bienville st.

Marseilles.

50 Casks Bergasse Wine,
200 baskets James Plagniol's Sweet Oil;
100 boxes Nolly fils & Co. Vermouth,
40 hampers Empty Bottles.
For sale, landing ex ship Lucie, from Marseilles,
n9 B. TALAMON, 181 Royal st.

Bordeaux.

A LARGE stock of Brandies of all descriptions, just received by the ship Samaritaine from Havre, and for sale by
n5 66 & 68 Royal st, cor of Bienville.

P. LEVERSIDGE,
No. 76 Chartres Street, Between Conti and Bienville.
Bakery Shop.

HAS just received per ship Joseph Holmes from Havre, and offers for sale:
A small lot of superior blanched Colza Oil in 5 gal cans.
myd

BRANDY—26 qr and 25 qr J. B. Godard; 70 qr P. Godard & Co, 60 qr Castillon, 1815 and 1825; 5 hlf, 30 qr and 20 eighth Lagrance 1815 and 1825, 25 qr Bunker Hill, 1815 and 1825, 10 qr and 15 eigth My Baron & Co, 20 qr Chateau Lion; 10 qr Pauline Lefargue, 1815 and 1825, 34 qr D & E Boyveau; 3 hlf 6qr and 5 eighth A Bonnlot & Co; 20 qr T Chesnaigue; 19 qr A Serranaux fils dark and pale; 20 hlf 45 qr and 20 eigth G V Bernard & Co, 4th proof; 5 hlf 10 qr and 10 eigth Ch Reivere & Co, 4th proof; 10 qr and 1 eighth P Binart, 4th proof; 25 qr T S & A de Lamothain; 5 qr E Lompuy; for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

SUNDRIES.

LARD—100 bbls 200 kegs prime leaf;
LARD OIL—50 bbls extra and Superfine;
HAMS—100 tcs sugar cured;
LARD OIL—100 bbls winter strained;
SPERM CANDLES—500 boxes New Hedford;
STAR CANDLES—500 boxes for whitetop;
BEEF—500 bbls and half bbls J M Davis Mess and Prime;
Fish—200 bbls No. 4 Mackerel;
200 do Herrings;
500 boxes Codfish;
50 dozens do.
500 boxes smoked Herrings;
GUNNY BAGS—100 bales and 200 bundles;
ROPE—200 coils Kentucky Hemp;
STAVES—80,000 Pipe and Hhd;
WHISKEY—150 bbls rectified "Magnolia;"
SOAP—500 boxes Boston No. 1;
500 do Palmetto "Gleine;"
WINE—50 cases Longworth & Zimmerman's Catawba.

BUTTER—200 firkins and kegs Western;
CHEESE—400 boxes choice Western;
Constantly on hand for sale by
HENRY VANTINE & CO.
67 tf 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUNDRIES—
50-P-C 6 Half pipes O N Godard & co Brandy,
CC 6 do do do do do
DD 8 do do Otard Dupuy do do
10 Eighths, A Cerna & Co.
5 Quarter, Pelvoisin Dark
2 do Brandy Pale
50 Casks of Sicilian Marsala Wine,
1200 Packages Steward's Redwood N. York Sugar,
250 Havana Cigars, of the best brands, Sivilliano Punch, Principe, &c. &c.
10 Casks of superior Claret, Chateau de Lagrange,
tamoriat.
For sale on liberal terms, by H. MRUGIER,
n1 3mo 31 Commerce st.

Sixth Volume of U. S. Digest.

UNITED STATES Annual Digest, Volume 12th for 1852, by John Phelps Putnam, Esq.
COMPLETE sets of the above 6 Volumes.
VOLUMES 12th, 13th and 14th of HOWARD'S U. S. Supreme Court Reports.
Just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
n16 No. 51 Camp street.

Diarys for 1854.

THE subscribers have received a handsome assortment of Diarys for the year 1854, (1854) of all sizes and various bindings, for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
n27 51 Camp st

New Law Books.

THE subscribers have received a further supply of the following Books:
Third Volume of Greenleaf on Evidence, making the work now complete.
Fourteenth Volume of Howard's United States Supreme Court Reports.
Burrill on Voluntary Assignments for the benefit of Creditors, for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Book Sellers and Stationers, No. 51 Camp street. 68

Nautical Almanacs for 1854.

BLUNT'S EDITION OF THE NAUTICAL Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1854.

A further supply of Blunts' Coast Pilot, Bowditches' Navigator, and Ship Master's Assistant. All of the latest editions. For sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
n30 51 Camp street

Marseilles. Marseilles.

400 300 barrels Nolly 6's & Co, Abeyrth;
300 do Fonsgimon, Sabran;
100 do Pharaild's Gil, large bottles;
100 do Rostand, Sabran;
100 boxes assorted Pickles, with caps and labels;
40 casks Bergasse Claret;
20 boxes colored Starch Candles;
25 barrels Sweet Port Wine;
For sale by ANT. GIRAUD,
n14 44 Old Levee.

20 BASKETS, 12 bottles, Boury Champagne Wine;
10 baskets 24 hf bottles, do do;
20 do 12 do Silery do;
10 do 24 hf do do Royal Hunter do;
75 do 24 hf do do do;
20 do 12 do Lion do;
10 do 24 hf do do do;
Landing ex ship Medora, from Havre, for sale by
n29 H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD.

RECEIVED per ship Saxon, from Liverpool:
200 dos fancy Regatta shirts;
100 do brown do;
100 do bleached do;
For sale by MICHON & SARRAT,
n29 21 Magazine st

Succession of Berenice Kelly.

BY J. A. SONNEVAL.

BY virtue of and pursuant to an order from the First District Court of New Orleans, dated the 12th of May, 1853, will be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 7th day of January, 1854, at the same time, and at the same place proposed by France, is a document expressive in more precise and detailed language of the views and mutual engagements of the four Powers mentioned. And, whatever be the date of the fresh overture now made to the belligerent States, this declaration places it on authentic record that the whole Russian attack has heretofore made, and the resolution of the mediating Powers to insist on their engagement. Neither of these documents contains the slightest menace of overbearing either Russia or Turkey, and, while there is no mistaking the reference to one empire, there is no attempt to define conditions to the other. That reserve which may be taken at Constantinople and St. Petersburg lies not absolutely within the control of any conference of foreign powers nor are Turkish or Russian interests of primary object of their anxiety. The value of the conference and of its measures is, that it has succeeded to an unlooked for extent in giving a common form and united support to the representations of Europe which the dissensions of the belligerents have called forth. It will avert a calamity greater than a Turkish war, if it prevents a strife between the most powerful nations on the earth, which might otherwise have been drawn into opposite sides in this quarrel. A third neutral to Austria and Prussia, the dependence of action which the emergency required, but which many of their friends in other countries almost despaired of seeing them pursue. In this case, as in many others, confidence was necessary and important, and they serve to define the basis of a negotiation over a series of more equivocal character. It will be the means of carrying these resolutions into effect not prove at once successful, it seems almost superfluous to remark that the great powers of Europe, having declared their intentions, are morally bound not to stop short of the measures requisite to fulfil them. But on what good or distant public