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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning Feb. 2, 1854.

OUR SETTLEMENT.—We have a supplement to-day, in which will be found a large number of advertisements.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

☞ The officers of the steamship *Louisiana* have our thanks for late Texas papers.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

A NEW VIEW.

That the Government of the United States is willing and anxious to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba by lawful purchase and pacific negotiation is a fixed fact. Overtures were made to Spain nearly ten years ago by Gen. ROBULLS SAUNDERS, the minister to that country, under the administration of Mr. POLK. The correspondence between Gen. SAUNDERS and the Spanish Cabinet showed that all attempts at friendly consultation for the transfer of Cuba to the United States were resisted with indomitable obstinacy, our Minister being informed in the clearest terms that under no possible contingency would Spain consent to part with the Island. Later events appeared to confirm this belief, and the universal clamor thereon the subject is, that the other country would far sooner see Cuba converted into an other Haiti—the undisputed acquisition of the barbarous and besotted negro race, than agree to surrender it to the United States, on any terms whatever.

This impression being sustained by every species of evidence that has transpired, we are forced to regard with considerable scepticism certain statements put forth by the Washington *Sentinel* which apparently give an entire new aspect to Spanish affairs, and to the question of Cuban acquisition. The *Sentinel* presents certain facts and circumstances derived from private sources, "of high character and unquestioned opportunities for acquiring information." The first is an extract from a private letter, which, according to that journal, is entitled to no little weight. It is as follows:

"In my last I stated to you that Pezuela, the captain general of Cuba, would not wield the powers with which he is invested by our government, because of a late well credited rumor of approaching danger in the form of a change of government at Madrid. We have received very reliable data of the past rumors, which are accompanied by very positive information as regards the future expectations of the revolutionists.

The allusion in the foregoing passage to an anticipated revolution is explained in the article further which the *Sentinel* avers, is from one who holds a position to get access to the latest, best and most reliable intelligence.

"The (so-called) *Spain liberals* (*pronounce lacaros* (liberals and republicans) have united, under the supervision of Narvaez and direction of Louis Napoleon, to deliver Isabella II. Second, and to proclaim the Duke of Alhambra or Louis Napoleon's brother-in-law, emperor; he being a family rights a pretender in the Spanish order. It is probable that this will be the first movement to open the great drama of a general European revolution, and should it succeed, the Duke of Alhambra will be proclaimed at Madrid, and should he succeed in obtaining a safe retreat, into Spain is some of a defeat of them.

Louis Napoleon is too shrewd a statesman not to foresee the inevitable destiny which the early future holds out to Cuba, and that great political feature will be a sad sound to her disciples of people, who are disciples of Mr. Mason, which gives them to the throne of Spain still hazards. Hence the feasibility of the purchase of Cuba by the United States, which the *Cortes*, under the present administration, would never sanction. With this change, however, it will be immediately accomplished, "overnight" it is said, "it is said and not without a show of good reason, that the Spanish people are well pleased.

"It is also said that the new dynasty will be in most of future to carry out their plans, and one hundred millions, which it is well known the United States can raise through Cuba's finances, will be at their disposal, if they accept it.

Of the startling intelligence, we may well say that it is important, if true. We have no means, however, of ascertaining its correctness, beyond general views and inferences drawn from the present condition of Spain. The French press is absolutely silent on the subject—but this proves nothing. Emperor NAPOLEON is strong enough to keep a politician to disclose his plans and the journals are under too rigid a censorship to venture even a hint of so important a change, without express authority from the Government.

Grant the premises laid down in the letter from the Spanish, and the conclusions seem plausible enough. But what assurance have we that Queen ISABELLA is highly unpopular, that a project for her dethronement is in agitation, or that Louis NAPOLEON is privy to and a participator in the scheme? There may be a liberal party and a Republican party in Spain; but a little knowledge we possess of the Spanish character, and of the Spanish Cortes, and that such parties must be inherently weak, and far outnumbered by devoted and fanatical royalists. It seems to us that the most difficult point to establish are the alleged facts upon which is based the presumption of the early and easy acquisition of Cuba. If they are well founded, there is no evidence to reason the assumption that the revolutionists may need funds to maintain and strengthen their power, and would be willing to give up Cuba for the money. Such a pecuniary equivalent which our Government would be disposed to offer. The *Sentinel* says that the whole matter in a nutshell is, that a rapid revolution in Spain brings about the immediate acquisition of Cuba. Very good! When we behold the beginning of a revolution in Spain, we shall regard the deductions of our sanguine cotemporary as invested with a glimmering of probability. But not till then!

SENATOR BENJAMIN.—This distinguished jurist delivered an argument in the Supreme Court of the United States on the 24th ult., upon the McDonough case. His speech is praised in glowing language by the press of Washington. A correspondent of the *Union* says:

Whoever was not in the Supreme Court room this morning missed hearing one of the finest forensic speakers in the Union. The question was of the McDonough estate. Mr. Senator Benjamin made one of the most truly eloquent and elegant speeches that it was my fortune and to enjoy. He addressed it refined, his language pure, chaste, and elegant; his learning and reading evidently great; his power of analysis and synthesis very great; his argument as lucid as the nature of the case will admit; his rhetoric so enchanting as for the time to bind his hearers to the talks in his hand. If any

HANDEL HUNT was to follow on the opposite side, on the 26th. He will no doubt produce as marked an effect as Senator BENJAMIN. The bar of Louisiana is admirably represented at Washington at the time.

MURDER.—The Marysville (La.) *Herald* learns that a few days ago an old man was found murdered in his house near the Bayou Crosse-Tete and the Baton Rouge Plank road, by having his head cut off apparently with a chopping axe. He was engaged in keeping a small grocery store. The *Herald* says it was several days before he was discovered—consequently the whole affair is shrouded in mystery. Suspicion rests on Irish laborers at work in the neighborhood.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL—MASKED SOIREES.—It will be seen by the announcement in another column, that a series of four soirees will be given at the Hall Rooms, of Odd Fellows' Hall on the 9th, 17th, 24th and 28th of the month. Three of these Soirees, viz: the first, second and fourth will be masked; the third will be a dress ball. Applications for subscriptions will be received at the office of the Secretary, H. REPHEN, on the first floor of the Hall, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and after 5 P. M.

☞ The Quincy *Tribune* gives a list of the German papers and periodicals which are published in the United States and Canada. The number given is 181, yet the *Tribune* says the list is by no means a complete one, and there may be 30 or 40 more, making about 200. On an examination of the list, we find that there are nine in Illinois, 3 in Iowa, 18 in Wisconsin, 9 in Missouri, 3 in Kentucky, 6 in Indiana, 1 in Michigan, 17 in Ohio, 10 in New York, 1 in New Jersey, 82 in Pennsylvania, 3 in Maryland, 1 in Virginia, 1 in South Carolina, 1 in Louisiana, 3 in Texas, 1 in the District of Columbia, 1 in California, and 5 in Canada West. The New England States have none, and the slave States but 22.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PLACIDES' VARIETIES.—The engagement of Bernetta Sotto is drawing to a closed. She appears again this evening in the beautiful ballet of a Painter's Illusion. The performances commence with the new comedy of All's Fair in Love, and conclude with the farce of Beat as a Pool.

BY CHANCE.—The farce of Bamblemug, to be followed by a grand divertissement of the Seven Waltzes, La Jota Aragonesa, the scenes from Les Bayadères—to conclude with the comic pantomime of the Magic Trumpet.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Rossini's magnificent opera of Mosses in Egypt will be repeated this evening.

HEWE'S AMPHITHEATRE.—The attraction at this establishment is no wise abated by the departure of Madame Tournaire. Hewe's troupe of equestrians are a host in themselves.

SOUTHERN MUSEUM.—The Mysterious Lady is the wonder of every visitor, and Mlle. Graham still remarkable and comfortable all the beholders.

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.—Go and see the Lion tamer subdue the ferocity of the forest to obedience. The point of the picture is taken placed daily from one to one o'clock, P. M.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF HAVANA, Cincinnati—The proprietors announce that on Cincinnati, to-day, the Cuban Tobacco, to be offered at Public Sale, by Messrs. Fenn & Co., Commission Merchants, Old Levee, Commencing at 10 o'clock.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

The Hall of Mechanics' Institute was filled last evening with the taste, fashion and beauty of our city assembled to listen to the magnificent performances of GOTTSCHALK. At the time when this unrivalled pianist made his debut amongst us, we gave such full and forcible descriptions of his style and peculiar excellence, his merits as a composer, and his prodigious powers as an instrumentist, that an elaborate notice would seem a little uncalled for, repetition of what we have already written, and what his admirers unquestionably appreciate. Let it suffice that so far from having forfeited any portion of his marvellous genius, since his sojourn in New Orleans, GOTTSCHALK has, if possible, added new graces and a higher polish to his art. No language can do adequate justice to the blending of vigor, ease, delicacy, and faultless accuracy that distinguishes his execution. For originality, rapidity, vividness of expression, elegance and thorough command of his instrument, he is certainly unrivalled in America, and probably unsurpassed in Europe. No performer that we have heard approaches him in the flexibility of his fingers, with the left hand; in the rich beauties and varied graces of the harmony; or in the lightning speed with which he leaps up the treble, bringing forth, with a touch peculiarly his own, every note clear, limpid, well defined and true. Those who heard him last evening perform the triumphal fantasia from Jerusalem, need no assurance of our's to confirm their opinion; while the execution of the Forest Glade Polka was one of the most graceful and delicate interpretations of a light and beautiful theme that we have ever listened to.

GOTTSCHALK was well sustained by the amateurs who assisted him in the performance of the grand National Symphony of Bunker Hill, which, as a composition, is replete with artistic talent and harmonic beauty. The manner in which the British Anthem and the National Air of America are introduced, mingled and combined without confusing the ear, is a masterly proof of profound musical skill, and was well entitled to the enthusiastic plaudits with which it was received.

MR. BEYOUT sang as he always does—with taste and feeling, and Mlle. BURGHESE's mellow and touching vocalization contributed materially to the attraction of the entertainment.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1854.

The committee on Territories in the Senate have reported bills for two territories instead of one, the former called the Nebraska, including west of Missouri and East of Utah and Oregon, viz: Nebraska and Kansas; with a clause declaring the Compromise act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, to be virtually superseded by that of 1850, and inoperative upon those territories. This is a repeal of that act *quo ad* those territories, while it is left operative upon lower Minnesota, etc. ☞

These bills give the administration no little uneasiness, since they are likely to counteract in no small degree the efforts that have been made to stick the two extremes of the party together by the "cohesive power" which is of late years so freely used, and of the various motley parts, from free soil conglomerate to democratic mass. It is supposed, from present appearances, that one half of the northern "Softs," or democratic freesoilers, will be brought to the sticking point of going for the bills as reported; while the other half together with a large portion of the northern whigs, will resist this virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and insist upon a restoration of the compromise of 1850 into the bills. The South will, of course, support the bills as they are, irrespective of party lines, and they will be strengthened by the National whigs and National democrats of the north; thus insuring their passage. Such, at least appears to be the present aspect of this subject—decidedly the most important one upon which Congress is likely to be called to act during its present session.

The *Union* has been, ever since the subject came up, pursuing a most vacillating course in regard to it, as if it were directed by one who saw breakers ahead, and knew not the channel by which to attain safety. The Compromise act, distinctly, a repeal of the Missouri Compromise and then facing about and advocating its repeal. It blows the trumpet of "rally, rally," with as much energy as ever did the faithful and redoubtable Anthony Van Corlaen for William the Testy. Claiming that these bills reenact and re-affirm the Compromise of 1850 it calls upon those who have been swearing so justly that they stood upon the Baltimore Platform as fairly and squarely as the best of them, to march up to the line, and by their votes give permanency and perpetuity to those measures. We shall see how many of them obey the call, and how many of them "cut and run."

A brisk talk arose in the Senate yesterday, upon a resolution offered by Gen. Cass, calling on the President for a copy of any correspondence which may have taken place with the Government of the Papal States, touching a mission to this country.

This brought up, and indeed he himself alluded to, the fact of the popular demonstrations against the Pope's nuncio, Bedini. Much regret was expressed by Senators that the laws of hospitality should have been so grossly outraged as they had been, by these demonstrations of ill-feeling towards this individual. The resolution was agreed to without a dissent.

The Nuncio, like many others, has got, as accustomed to arbitrary government, and having no conception of our laws and institutions, has labored under the mistake that our government could, of its own volition, and by its own inherent power, prevent and punish riots and rioters, and cannot be made to comprehend why it cannot, or what, divested of this power, it is to be good for. He was evidently not educated in a republican school.

Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, of whose death you will have heard, had by his long residence, and by marrying among us, become one of us, notwithstanding his strong national feeling. He was and he died a true gentleman of past. He was a diplomatic resident or our government of the highest grade. Madame Bodisco is at present in Russia, whither she had gone with her children, who are hereafter, I believe, to remain in that empire.

The House goes daily into Committee of the Whole upon the President's message, when those who can obtain the floor, avail themselves of the opportunity to deliver their sentiments upon whatever topic of public interest they are most inclined to discuss. Yesterday the principal speech was upon the contumacy and lawlessness of the people of Erie, who seem determined to compel a stoppage of the cars at that place, or a stoppage of them altogether. To-day the subject of tonnage duties by the States, as a means of raising money to improve harbors, river navigation, &c., was the burden of a speech from Mr. Oliver, of Mississippi,—taking ground, however, in opposition to the bill introduced for that purpose.

Mr. Clayton's very able speech upon the Clayton Bulwer treaty, has been published, and throws much light on what is to most people, an obscure subject. Soon after the close of this debate in the Senate, Gen. Cass, in the most frank and pleasant manner, remarked to Mr. Clayton, that he must acknowledge himself beaten in this discussion, and that he should take good care hereafter how he provoked a contest with him in the Senate. This was certainly a very graceful surrender, and did honor to his magnanimity. There is some desire to know what may be the purport of the next despatches to Mr. Crampton on this subject, from the British government—whether it persists in claiming the protectorate of the Mosquito King, and that British Honduras is a part of Central America, or whether it will yield the point that it is a part of Mexico, as Mr Crampton already has.

The new Mexican Treaty has not yet been transmitted to the Senate.

MAISON ROUGE.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the National Line.]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 1.

SENATE—Mr. McMurdo submitted a preamble and resolutions, memorializing Congress for a donation of land, for the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad.

HOUSE—An act was passed giving to the Third, Fifth and Sixth District Courts jurisdiction of appeals from Justices' Courts.

A resolution was introduced, and laid on the table, requiring a special committee to investigate the validity of the election by which the city members hold their seats.

After considerable debate, the House rejected, by a tost vote, the special acts for the emancipation of slaves.

A bill has been introduced to repeal the article of the Constitution, establishing a Board of Public Works.

John Pailborne, P Duvet, R W Adams, T O Carter, S A Benhard, A Mercier and D L Boucher were confirmed by the Senate as administrators of the Charity Hospital. About sixty Notaries for the country parishes, were confirmed.

Supreme Court of the United States.

TUESDAY, January 24, 1854.

John H. Handy, Esq., of Maryland, and James B. Richardson, Esq., of Pennsylvania, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

No. 4. John McDonogh's executors *et al.*, appellants, vs. Mary Murdock *et al.* The argument of this cause was continued by Reverdy Johnson for the appellants.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

Latest from Normandie, &c.

The steamship *Union*, Capt. R. ADAMS, arrived at New York on Monday the 23d ult. She went into Bermuda on the afternoon of the 18th, and hoisted from a pilot boat that the passengers who were on board the San Francisco had been taken off.

The *Union* brought advices from that island to the date of the 14th ult. The health of the colony is said to be restored. The Royal Gazette states that, during the prevalence of the epidemic, there died of military and convicts five hundred and twenty four persons, including fifteen officers, twenty-six women and twenty-one children. Of civilians, one hundred and thirty-eight were taken off. None of the adults were native, some few of the children were native born, but their parents were Northern.

The Bermudian of the 11th ult., remarks:

Several American vessels of large tonnage, with valuable cargoes on board, have arrived at these islands in distress within the last ten days, having suffered severely from the terrible gales which have been prevailing in the latitudes during the greater part of December, most of them have found refuge in the fine harbor of St. George, where they are discharging their cargoes preparatory to being refitted. The arrival of these valuable but disabled ships has imparted a brightness to business at that town.

The same paper of the 18th ult. says: On Saturday last the mails of the American brigantine B. W. Packer, which arrived here last week, was discovered to be suffering from small pox. The vessel was undergoing a refit at the time. Work on board her was suspended, and the vessel sent to the Quarantine station. The mess and crew have been removed to a house on Burt Island, and the patient, we hear, is doing well. No other case has appeared.

Another batch of convicts had been reshipped for the United Kingdom.

Barbadoes papers to the 23d of December, contain information of the cholera having broken out at the island of Nevis, that forty of the inhabitants were suddenly cut off by it, most of them negroes, and that up to to the 19th, the deaths were 7 to 19 per day. An immigrant ship from Liverpool for New Orleans, with the disease on board, touched at the island, and thus the infection was conveyed to the poor people of Nevis.

The island of Nevis is one of the West India Islands, belonging to Great Britain, leeward group, separated from the south end of St. Christopher by a channel two miles across. It has a population of about 7,470.

From the island of St. Vincent the only news of interest is that the office of the *Saturday Gazette* was destroyed by fire in the latter part of December. All the unpublished acts of the House of Assembly, and many other public documents, were destroyed. Mr. DRAYE, the publisher of the *Gazette*, being public printer.

The Demerara *Chronicle* reports that the colony was free from fever. The price of freights was so enormous that many shippers of produce would be compelled to sell at a sacrifice in the colony unless some reduction was soon made.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 24th ult, the bill to organize the territory of Nebraska was taken up, and made the special order for Monday, the 30th.

The French spoliation bill was taken up, and made the special order for Monday, February 6.

Several private bills were considered and passed.

After the consideration of executive business, a resolution was submitted by Mr. Mason, that the Senate adjourn before until Thursday, for the purpose of enabling the members of that body to attend the funeral of M. Bodisco. This resolution was opposed by several of the Senators, on the ground that, to adjourn over for that avowed object, would be setting a precedent which would lead to further encroachments upon the legislative time of the body hereafter; and the yeas and nays being ordered upon it, Mr. Mason withdrew it, saying that he was much in respect should be voluntary, or not given at all, and that he was unwilling to have it a matter of controversy.

Mr. Walker then moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be to meet on Thursday next; which was agreed to.

The Senator then went into executive session and after some time, adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Cobb, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for grants of land to the state of Alabama to aid in railroads; which was committed to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Upham, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to amend the act by which the rates of postage were reduced; which was also committed to the committee of the Whole. Mr. Upham also reported a bill extending the franking privilege to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey; which was passed. Mr. Hamilton reported, from the committee on the District of Columbia, a joint resolution for continuing the works at the Washington aqueduct; which was referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Bissell, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for conferring the rank of lieutenant general by brevet for eminent services; which was referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. After committing several private bills, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Oliver opposed the recommendation of the President in relation to the tonnage duties. Mr. Maxwell followed with an able speech on behalf of the policy hitherto pursued in relation to making grants of land for railroad purposes. Mr. Letcher also maintained the floor, when the committee rose. A message was received from the President, transmitting a report and book, relative to the Great Exhibition in London in 1851; which was referred to the Joint Committee on the Library. Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn till Thursday. Mr. Benton delivered an appropriate eulogy on Mr. Bodisco; and, after committing sundry private bills, the House adjourned.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE S. S. PRENTISS.—We notice in the proceedings of Congress on the 23d ult, that our Representative, Hon. T. G. HUNT, very properly brought before the House and carried through a resolution providing for the payment to the widow of the late SHARGAST S. PRENTISS, the balance due him under a resolution passed in 1838, providing for pay and mileage, while contesting a seat in that body. Mr. HUNT spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, in 1838 the election of Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne, who occupied seats in the House of Representatives from Mississippi, was contested by Messrs. Word and Prentiss. On the 7th of February, of that year, the contestants were allowed the same compensation per diem and mileage allowed to members of Congress, computing the per diem from the day of presenting their claim to seats in the House. (Journal of the House, page 365.) Mr. Word received his full pay; but Mr. Prentiss drew only a portion his—leaving a balance of $736, as appears from an official memorandum still standing in his credit. The object of the present resolution is to cause that balance to be paid to Mrs. Prentiss, the widow of S. S. Prentiss, deceased.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Prentiss was well known to many of the members of this House. He was a man of extraordinary ability, of extensive and varied attainments, and of many amiable and noble qualities. He was a scholar, a poet, a wit, a lawyer, an orator, and a statesman of respectable standing.

While a member of the House, he was one of its chief ornaments—an attractive and fascinating public speaker—sensible, full of knowledge, and with an imagination ever teeming with bright images and apt illustrations. Indeed, sir, what Dr. Johnson happily said of Goldsmith may well be applied to Mr. Prentiss: *Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*. As a gentleman, he was the soul of honor, brave, generous, kind-hearted, truthful, chivalric, affectionate, true to his friends, and faithful to his country.

Like most of the sons of genius, he was careless about money; and he died, as I am informed by the gentleman who requested me to take charge of this matter, in straitened circumstances. His wife and little children reside in the district which I now have the honor to represent. With these remarks I submit the resolution. Its adoption will be an act of justice, and, I am sorry to believe, a measure of needed relief. The form of the resolution was suggested by an experienced member, the honorable chairman of the Committee on Elections.

I move, sir, the adoption of the resolution.

After some little discussion, the resolution was adopted.

THE AMERICAN MAIL STEAMERS.—According to an official circular, giving the proposed days of sailing of the American mail steamers, for 1854, Saturday is the day of departure from the United States, Wednesday from England and France, and Friday from Bremen. This is the case for every week in the year, and there is little parties can make no mistake in mailing their letters accordingly. The American steamers of both the Collins and Bremen lines, (the latter being also the Havre line, and touching at Southampton, Eng.) depart from and arrive at New York. The Collins steamers go only to Liverpool, as do also the Cunard (English) steamers, which sail alternately from Boston and New York, on Wednesday in each week. Of the Liverpool and Philadelphia line the next steamers which sail are as follows: From Philadelphia, City of Glasgow, Saturday, Feb. 4; City of Manchester, Thursday, March 2, 1854.

FROM PARAGUAY.—A letter dated Asuncion 4th February, November 14th, says that the company have been received with great distinction. The United States Surveying steamer *Water Witch*, Lieutenant Com. Page, had sailed up the river Paraguay on the 7th of November, and was to go as far as the frontier of Brazil, but no further for the present. A small steamer was constructing to ascend the rivers Pilcomayo and Bermejo; and to the grand entrance of the Paraná, and to empties Niagara.

Mr. S. A. Hopkins, the first United States Consul to Paraguay, presented his credentials on the 2d of November, on the 27th ult., and was received with such ceremony and with such demonstrations of good feeling. Americans rejoice in high favor with all.

S. Dowlet Blandgrad, of New York, has been appointed Consul of Paraguay at New York.

MURDER OF A FEMALE.—A Miss Pooy of Allegheny city, Pa., whilst walking through the streets, on Monday evening last, was felled by a blow on the head from a pugilist in disguise, who inserted a dirk of natural allegiance for her three days, but died.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.

REDUCTION CASE, ETC.—The case of Harrisburg Seven vs. Dunkamp and Chadwick, for abduction and seduction, which has been pending two weeks, was concluded to-day by the discharge of the jury, who were unable to agree. The damages were laid at $20,000.

The election of Samuel Cooper as President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad is not satisfactory to the City Council. An effort will be made to withhold the $2,000,000 subscription made conditionally two weeks since.

WHEELING, Jan 23.

AFFAIRS AT WHEELING.—There was 13 feet water in the channel and falling. The weather indicates a storm.

A very respectable young lady, named Mary Drake, attempted suicide to-day by jumping from the suspension bridge, a distance of 90 feet. Strange to say, however, she was rescued uninjured, after floating among the ice for nearly half a mile.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Society commenced to-day with only twenty five members. Twenty-five hundred dollars in arrears of anti-slavery resolutions were presented, but the proceedings were devoid of interest.

WINCHESTER, VA, Jan 26.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out here last night, which destroyed the back part of the row from Taylor's Hotel down to the Bank of the Valley. The hotel and several stores and dwellings on Main street, took fire, but were soon extinguished. Loss $12,000 or $15,000.

DETROIT, Jan 23.

DEPOT DAMAGED BY FIRE.—The passenger depot took fire last night, but the damage is not great; perhaps $12,000 or $14,000, office badly burnt; account books and some papers were destroyed; other offices but little injured; other books and papers all safe.

BOSTON, Jan 25.

THE COLDEST DAY.—This has been the coldest day of the winter. At sunrise the thermometer stood at zero; at noon 4 degrees above, and at sunset zero again. In some adjacent towns the thermometer indicates 10 to 12 degrees below zero, and at Montreal 25 below.

HAYFORD, Jan. 25.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The locomotive and tender on the Naugatuck road were thrown off the track this morning, by some ice that had formed during the night. The engineer was killed, and the fireman fatally wounded.

ERIE, PA., Jan. 23.

THE ERIE DIFFICULTY.—The U. S. Marshal is here to-day, and the railroad men are making arrangements to relay the track to-morrow. Great excitement prevails, and the people threaten to demolish it as fast as it is put down.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

SAILING ON THE EUROPA.—The Canard steamer Europa sailed from her dock to-day for Liverpool, with 30 passengers and $200,000 in specie. Mr. Ward, of Baltimore, is among the passengers.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.

SMUGGLED GOODS.—The police have made important discoveries and seizure of smuggled goods on board the Royal mail steamer Niagara. A thorough investigation is about to take place.

THE LATEST BY THE NIAGARA.—The steamer *Niagara*, arrived at Boston, on the 25th instant.

LATEST NEWS.—Dates from Constantinople are to the 6th of March, the American minister, had taken a farewell audience with the Sultan, to make room for Mr. Spence.

Lord Dudley Stuart had arrived at Constantinople.

The Turkish government had ordered new arrangements of troops to garrison Constantinople. Fifty were to be confined to the Turkish Consulate.

The Emperor of Russia had issued orders for his fleet in the Black Sea, to return to Sebastopol.

War is in the ascendant in Asia Minor.

The Turks had attacked the Russian camp near Kalefat, and taken it by storm, putting twenty-five hundred Russians to the sword, and gaining a brilliant victory. A body of eighteen thousand Russian troops were sent to reinforce those in the camp, but they were compelled to retreat.

The Turks had also gained several other advantages over the Russians on the Danube.

The reports of the defeat of the Turks in Asia were fully confirmed by the latest advices.

Negotiations.

Turkey had accepted the protection of the Four Powers, as regarded the opening of negotiations, but no definite proceedings had yet been taken.

Russia and Austria.

Advices from Vienna state that it was understood there, that the Emperor of Austria was about to visit Warsaw, where he was to have another conference with the Emperor of Russia on the Eastern question.

Persia.

The Afghans have threatened the invasion of the Persian territory, in case the Shah should form an alliance with Russia.

Spain.

The infant daughter of the Queen of Spain had died suddenly.

Austria.

The successes of the Turks on the Danube have alarmed the Emperor of Austria, and are said to be the occasion of his visit to Warsaw.

Havre Cotton Market.

The rate for Middling Orleans in the Havre Cotton market on Friday, the 13th ult, was 85f.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, Feb 1.

The Cotton market here has been active during the last two days, and the sales reach 10,000 bales. Prices are steady; middling 8¾c per lb.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, Feb 1.

The Eastern Mail, due in New Orleans to-morrow morning, has failed beyond Stockton, Ala. A few scattering papers only are received.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan 30.

Sales of Rio coffee at 10¾c, and of Java at 13c per lb, corn $1 02, mess pork $16 and prime $13 50 per bbl. Lard active at 10½c per lb.

NEW YORK, Jan 27.

The United States mail steamship Crescent City from Havana, left New Orleans, via Havana, with fifty-seven passengers—forty for New Orleans.—*Evening Tres Delia.*

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1854.

There was some demand for Cotton, and factors met it very freely, so that the sales amounted to 5000 bales, at rather irregular prices, for though in some instances decided concessions were made, in others equal previous rates were obtained.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5¾ 6¾	Fair	10¾ 8—
Ordinary	7 7¾	Fully Fair	— 8—
Middling	8¼ 8¾	Good Fair	— 8—
Good Middling	8¾ 9	Good and Fine	— 9—
Middling Fair	9¼ 9¾		

We did not hear of any transactions in Tobacco to day.

There was a fair demand for Sugar, with sales of 1500 hhds at 3¾ 4¼c ☞ lb for fair.

Of Molasses, 1,500 hhds were sold at 18c ☞ gallon for Prime, and 15 to 16c for Fermenting.

The Flour market is unchanged. About 3000 bbls were sold today, including 200 Tennessee, at $5 75 and 600 Ohio, mostly on lots at $5 87½ for superfine and $6 00 for extra.

Of Corn, 2,500 sacks were sold principally at 81c ☞ bushel.

Provisions were in good demand, at higher prices. A sale of 100 bbls mess pork was made at $16 and another considerable lot was sold at the same figure.

Lard was likewise in brisk demand at a decided advance, and 150 bbls and tierces were sold, including one lot of 2600 bbls and tierces No 1 and Prime at the usual.

Nothing of consequence was done in Bacon.

We notice sales of 500 bags Coffee in three lots, at 10¾ @10¾c.

A small sale of Gunny Bags was made at 16c.

Whiskey was sold to a moderate extent, at 23c ☞ gallon for rectified.

Exchange was very heavy today. We quote Sterling, 10 @ 12½ per cent. Sd. 22¾ @ 23. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 2¾ @ 3 ☞ cent discount. Checks, ¼ @ ½ ☞ cent disc.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	7 @ 7½ ☞ cent prem
France	5 @ 5¼ ☞ frc ☞ dollar
Paris, ref.	5¼ @ 5½ ☞ cent dis
Do. Checks	¼ @ ½ ☞ cent dis
Sterling, state drafts	10 @ 12½ ☞ cent prem
Philadelphia, sixty days	3¾ @ 4 ☞ cent dis
Havana, 8 days	2 @ 2½ ☞ cent prem

Freights are the same as yesterday. We have not heard of any engagements today.

RIVER BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Attakapas	Jean Weber, Bowlen	12 M
Attakapas	Jos. Brown	4 P
Ocean Eagle	E D White, Elliott	5 P
Ocean Eagle	Creole, Wallace	10 A M
Ocean Eagle	Rapide, Charlesworth	4 P M
Grand Prairie	Echo, Jenofson	10 A M
Grand Prairie	Ariel, Bell	4 P M
Nashville	Imperial, Brooks	4 P M
Nashville	Ingomar, Bowen	5 P M
Cincinnati	Emerald, Hawley	5 P M
Cincinnati	Ellen Hale, Hale	5 P M
Cincinnati	Lucy Robinson, Clements	5 P M
Red River	Cadmus, L Graham	4 P M
Red River	Ben Franklin, Hill	5 P M
Pittsburg	St Clair, Wilson	4 P M
Arkansas River	Kate Swan, Ward	5 P M
Yazoo R	F F Kimball, Orr	5 P M
Yazoo R	Dove, Bailey	5 P M
Ohio and Miss	Monarch, Logan	5 P M
Cincinnati	Empire State, Bishop	5 P M
Louisville	Louisville, Hamilton	5 P M
Jefferson	St Charles, Aggregate	5 P M
Mobile	Mobile, Hartshorn	5 P M
Mobile	Orleans, Fort	5 P M

Complimentary Correspondence.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
New Orleans, February 1, 1854.

C. M. WATERMAN, Esq., *Chairman on Balls and Benefits of Firemen's Charitable Association:*

Gentlemen, you will find a communication from Mr. Gabriel Ravel, tendering the valuable services of himself and troupe, for the Firemen's Ball, on the Mardi Gras evening, the 6th, which I have accepted.

Yours, &c. B DEBAR.

B. DEBAR, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Observing that you have tendered to the Firemen's Charitable Association an annual benefit, to take place on the Mardi Gras night, in the best Charles Theatre, I can only say I feel it an incumbent duty to assist with my humble services in the entertainment, and I hereby tender the services of self and troupe, on that occasion, entirely at the disposition of yourself and the gallant firemen of the Crescent City.

I subscribe myself, yours, &c.

GABRIEL RAVEL.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
New Orleans, January 30, 1—4.

To C. M. WATERMAN, Esq. *Chairman of Committee on Balls and Benefits of Firemen's Charitable Association:*

Dear Sir—Allow me, through you, as Chairman of the Firemen's Charitable Association, to tender the use of the St. Charles Theatre annually on the 4th of February (so long as I am Lessee,) for a Benefit to your estimable Association, with a private donation of $30 on my own account.

In which occasion I will endeavor to present an entertainment worthy of so good an object, and which I trust will meet with your and the public's approval.

An early answer will oblige your obedient servant,

B. DEBAR.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30, 1854.

To B. DEBAR, Esq., Lessee of the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans:

Dear Sir—We have the honor, in behalf of the Firemen's Charitable Association, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date of the 30th inst., tendering to our institution an annual benefit at your Theatre, on the 4th of February, as long as you remain Lessee of same.

In accepting your kind offer, we can but express the feeling of gratitude of those we represent, and also tender to you our thanks for the liberal private donation you propose adding to so that occasion.

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, Ch'n
JOHN C. WALSH,
JAMES H. WINGFIELD,
JAMES BEGGS.

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE to every Citizen, and Stranger visiting New Orleans.—We have received a large supply of that most valuable and justly celebrated preparation,

MORTIMORE'S BITTER CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

This delightful Cordial, so beneficial to the breath, and so miraculously wonderful in restoring the invalid, from almost every disease to which the human family are subject, can be had of us in future, in any quantity, wholesale or retail.

Every lady and gentleman, and every family in our city should use it. ☞ Call and get a Circular.

TO DRUGGISTS AND MERCHANTS.—Considering made extensive arrangements with the proprietors for a constant supply, we will fill their orders, by the dozen or gross, at lowest wholesale prices.

This Cordial now meets immense sale with over 1600 druggists, and should be kept by all Druggists and Merchants, and used by every professional man.

Price $1 00 per bottle. J. WRIGHT & CO.
dec 19-3m d&w No. 151 Chartres st. N. O.

REVALENTA ARABICA,
De Barry Du Barry & Co., London
(*Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rudolph Vurser.*)

BOSTON, 19th July,