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The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is confined to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and also extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, March 30, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE SUGAR INTEREST.

The Island of Cuba does not seem destined to remain much longer under the dominion of Spain. In all human probability that power will eventually lose Cuba, as it has lost Mexico and the South America provinces. A skilful and prudent policy might enable Spain to maintain her grasp upon the Queen of the Antilles a few years more, but the Captains-General whom she despatches to Havana appear, by a strange intellectual obliquity, to be studiously bent upon accelerating the dreadful crisis, by seizing every possible opportunity of widening the breach, and increasing the coolness now existing between the Cuban administration and the American government.

The hostile feelings prevailing on both sides are rapidly assuming an intractable character. But for the cession and the accession of the late administration, an explosion would have already taken place. The democratic party are less tolerant of injustice and faith, and far more inclined to seek quarrels with foreign powers, and to annex fertile and inviting territory. It would be well for Spain at this particular juncture, to impress upon her officials a temporary spirit of extreme moderation, circumspection and conciliation. Mr. PIERCE in his late message, has declared plainly enough that our Government will not submit its controversies with Cuba to a distant and interested mediator, and that we could no longer consent to refer to the tardy and hesitating decisions of the Court of Madrid difficulties which are of frequent occurrence between the Cuban authorities and the government of the United States. In this determination, Mr. PIERCE is unquestionably sustained by the great body of the American people.

Such a modification of our diplomatic relations must tend really to enhance the dangers of a rupture. In treating with Spain, the distance and time required before a settlement can be obtained, are in themselves favorable to deliberate investigations and dispassionate conclusions. When our difficulties are transferred to the theatre where they occur, and are subject to the decisions of those who provoke them, and whose animosity is excited, a peaceful arrangement will not easily be secured. It is evident that the first outrage will be followed by a formal demand for immediate atonement, and that refusal or shuffling procrastination will precipitate a crisis. If ever the American Government is forced into actual conflict with Cuba her independence must be sustained. We have little or no doubt that if Cuba were free, she would soon claim a place in the American Union. Her people would find themselves in too close proximity to the centre of attraction, and too incapable of revolving around it in isolated existence, to resist the influences which would force them into our orbit.

Admitting the probability of the annexation of Cuba, the question arises whether such an event would injure the Sugar interests of Louisiana. Opinions on this subject are diametrically opposite. Some imagine that annexation would surely ruin the culture of the cane in Louisiana, others maintain that it would exert no influence upon this species of industry, whether for good or for evil. Mere observation and reflection incline us to smile at the latter.

Let us suppose that Cuba is annexed. The island produces an immense amount of sugar which, as a matter of course, will be imported free of duty, as I will therefore come into competition with the sugar of Louisiana. But this competition actually exists now. We shall be told perhaps that Havana sugars are subject to a duty of 30 per cent. This is very true, but it must be remembered that this duty is estimated upon the value of the invoice at the place whence it is imported, and that nothing is easier, and we believe more common, than to reduce the invoice value from twenty-five to fifty per cent, and thus to enter Havana sugars at a price that would enable them to vary with the article exempt from duty. The reduction of the invoice value is constantly practiced in the importation of wines, silks, jewelry and other articles, and it is not at all improbable that it has been extended to foreign grown sugar. Moreover, many commercial houses are in the habit of importing from Cuba the species of an cane, which is neither more nor less than a special sugar, easily crystalized by slight boiling, but introduced in the form of molasses, as the duty is much smaller than on sugar. This variety of the article, intended of being converted into the sugar of commerce, is usually sent to the refinery, where it is whitened and purified, and in this shape it comes to us on a par as to price, quite all competition in the Louisiana sugar. It is treated thus, because the brown sugar, drained from it, possesses a peculiar flavor which renders it unpurchaseable. Consumers universally prefer the product of the Louisiana cane, of which the taste is far more agreeable, and which yields a somewhat higher percentage, so that we cannot but look with confidence upon the sugar interest of Louisiana would not be jeopardied by annexation. The present tariff offers so feeble a protection to our industry that its sugar crop would not materially affect the quantity now produced or grown by consumers in the Atlantic sugar states from which the refineries of the east and centre. The sugars of Cuba have a flavor which a deemed disagreeable by all but every one in this country, and which will always maintain its the slight difference that may exist in the value of the two varieties in Boston or Cuba has already a market for her sugar where no competition could be apprehended. She will send her refined sugars to America, but her *muscovados* will continue to be exported to Europe, where they will always obtain a higher price than in America.

It has been objected that annexation would greatly increase the production of sugar in Cuba. This is probable, but we should not forget, that it would put an end to the slave trade, and by him tine the number of blacks in that island, increase their value, augment the price of labor, and consequently tend to render the sugar culture too more profitable than it is to Louisiana.

We may hereafter examine the question more in detail. The impressions we have hastily enunciated, may be erroneous, but they are the fruits of careful inquiry among those who are familiar with the subject, as well as of some reading and reflection on our part.

ANGEL AN SUPERIORITY.—The 'Edinburgh Review,' in an article on the blind, their works and ways recalls another striking instance of American superiority. It states that if the New Testament printed in all the systems used in the English language for enabling the blind to read the take, as a standard of comparison, it will be found that while in the American system of the Bible occupies two volumes and costs $2.50, in Alston's it fills four volumes and costs $3.00, in Frere's it fills eight volumes and costs $4.00, in Ducas' it fills nine volumes and costs $4.50, and in Moon's it fills nine volumes and costs $4.00.

☞ The New York *Weekly Tribune* now charges 50 cents a line for advertising, and claims a circulation of 100,000 copies.

CAMILLA URSO'S BENEFIT.—To night will take place the benefit of this admirable violinist, at Odd Fellows' Hall. The programme of entertainments embraces a number of beautiful and novel compositions. Mad. SONTAG will execute a solo with Mlle. Urso, composed by Ernst for the violin and voice. Among those who will contribute their assistance, we perceive the names of Perzolini, Rocco and Herr Mueller. We sincerely trust that the lovers of music and appreciators of genius will not permit their generosity to pass away without manifesting their high sense of the wonderful talent of Mlle. Urso.

BENEFIT OF MDME. DEVRIES.—To-morrow evening a rich musical entertainment will be offered at the St. Charles Theatre for the benefit of Mdme. DEVRIES. Verdi's grand opera of Ernani will be performed for the first time in New Orleans, and as it is his finest production will, in itself, attract a crowded audience. But in addition to this, Signor LORINI—a tenor of great reputed excellence, who has just returned from South America, will perform the character of Ernani; and BOTTESINI, the wonderful solo player on the double bass, will appear once more, while SONTAG will for the last time exchant us by her marvellous voice and exclusion to the last act of La Sonnambula. We may therefore expect the most brilliant scenes of the season.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PLACIDES.—The performances this evening will commence with the farce of "Deaf as a Post." After which, will come the extravaganza of "Pass to Boots." The whole will conclude with the farce of "Cockneys in Calico."

☞ The attention of buyers is called to the sale of Negroes saved from the ruins of C. & G. R. Tayloe's store, No. 36 Bienville street, which takes place This Day, at 10 o'clock, by Morphy & Revnes. See advertisement.

SHERIFF'S DAY GOODS.—The attention of dealers is called to the sale of shawls and Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, 30th March, 1854, at 10 o'clock at H. Peychaud & Co's auction room, No. 76 Old Levee between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

OLIVE, PITCHER AND BOWIE KNIVES.—The attention of dealers is called to the sale of Guns, Pistols and Bowie Knives to take place THIS DAY, 30th March, at 10 o'clock at H. Peychaud & Co's auction room, No. 76 Old Levee between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

The 7th Ward Folks.

We understand that a distinguished artist from the North is engaged upon a topographic etching, illustrative of the scenes exhibited at this celebrated locality on Monday last. We are assured by those who have seen the drawing sketch, that it exhibits to the very life the entrance and the exit of the redians during the afternoon. In the back ground is to be seen a solemn consecration of the *skilalah*, and its dedication to the purposes intended. The *arguments* used by the Americans on Monday afternoon, about half past three are set forth artistically, it is true, but we are advised very significantly. We have no doubt that such a picture will meet a ready sale just at this moment, and we hope the Council will aid the young artist by a liberal appropriation. Mr. O'Sullivan will undoubtedly look to the matter.

COLLEGE OF NEW ORLEANS.—It will be seen by the announcement in our advertising columns, that this Institution, which was incorporated at the late session of the Legislature, has been located for the present at Nos. 56 and 39 Esplanade street, in the building heretofore occupied by the Orleans High School, which has been merged in the college. The corporation is composed of highly intelligent and experienced gentlemen the President, EDGAR EVERETT, being one of the most accomplished scholars, and capable instructors in our city. We congratulate the friends of education on the establishment in our city of an Institution so well adapted to promote their views, and which is placed under the direction of such able and enlightened directors. May it prosper and diffuse the blessings of ripe instruction among our community.

R. B. STEES.—Our old friend STEES who is one of the sufferers by the disastrous conflagration in Magazine street, but we omitted to notice the removal of his auction store to No. 39 in the same street, where he is now established, his burly form visible and his stentorian voice audible every day, as he strives to obtain good prices for those who favor him with consignments. STEES is one of our most popular and thriving auctioneers, and deserves all the custom he receives.

Analysis of the Vote on the Nebraska Bill.

The yeas and nays on the important vote to refer the Nebraska Bill to the Committee of the Whole, was as follows. We quote from the New York *Tribune* of the 22d inst.

YEAS.

MAINE — *Benson, Fairley*, Fuller, Mayall, *Israel, Washburn*—5.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Kittredge, Mattison—2.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Appleton*, Banks, Chapman, Da Witt, *Dickinson, Edmands, Goodrich, Upham, Walley, Teppin, Wentworth*—10.

RHODE ISLAND—Thomas Davis, Thurston —2.

CONNECTICUT.—Belcher, Pratt, Seymour—3.

VERMONT—*Meacham, Sabin, Tracy*—3.

NEW YORK—*Bennett, Cameron, Child*, Cutting, Fenton, *Flagler*, Hastings, *Hatch*, Hughes, D. T. Jones, *Mattison*, Maurice, *Morgan*, Murray, Wm. M. Oliver, Peck, Peckham, Bishop Perkins, *Pringle, Sage, Simmons*, Grant Smith, John J. Taylor, Walbridge, Westbrook, Wheeler—26.

NEW JERSEY — Lilly, *Pennington*, Skelton, Vail—4.

PENNSYLVANIA. — *Chandler*, Curtis, *Dick, Everhart*, Gamble, Grow, *Hester, McCulloch, Middleswarth, Darid Ritchie, Russell*, Straub, Trout e Witte—14.

OHIO — *Ball, Bliss, Campbell, Cornell*, Edgerton, Ellison, Giddings, *Green, Aaron, Harlan, Harrison*, Johnson, Norton, Olds, Pennoyer, Andrew Stuart, *John L. Taylor*, WADE —14.

INDIANA.—Chamberlain, Eddy, Andrew J. Harlan, Lane, Mace, *Parker*—6.

ILLINOIS — Bissell, *Knox, Norton, Washburne, Wentworth, Williams*—6.

MICHIGAN.—Noble, Hester L. Stevens—3.

WISCONSIN—Eastman, Macy, Wells—3.

Southern States.

TENNESSEE—*Hardy, Cullom, Etheridge*—3.

MARYLAND—*Kennedy*—1.

LOUISIANA — *T. G. Hunt*.

NORTH CAROLINA — *Furpear*.

KENTUCKY — *Anderson, Underwood*—2.

MISSOURI—THOMAS H. BENTON.

Total 109, classified as follows:

Whigs in *Italics*; Free States 44; de'ron Slave States 6. Democrats in Roman; Free States 41; Slave do 2. Free Soilers proper from free States (in small Caps) 4.

NAYS.

MAINE—McDonald.

CONNECTICUT—Ingersoll.

VERMONT, none.

NEW YORK—Mike Walsh.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Hibbard.

MASSACHUSETTS, none.

RHODE ISLAND, none.

NEW JERSEY, none.

PENNSYLVANIA—Dawson, Florence, J. Glancy Jones, Lilly, Orr, Packer, Robbins, Hendrick B. Wright—8.

OHIO—Disney, Lindsley, Olds, Shanagon—4.

INDIANA—John G. Davis, Dunham, English, Hendrick, Smith, Wilson—5.

ILLINOIS—James Allen, Willis Allen, Richardson—3.

MICHIGAN—Clark, Iowa—Hein.

WISCONSIN, none.

CALIFORNIA — Latham, McDougal—2.

Total from Free States 38—not one whig.

DELAWARE—Riddle.

MARYLAND—Hamilton, Shower, Vansant—3.

VIRGINIA—Thos. H. Bayly, Bocock, Caskie, Faulkner, Goode, Hunter, Letcher, McMullen, Millson, Powell, Wm. Smith—11.

NORTH CAROLINA—Ash, Cingman, Craigo, Dockery, Ruffin, Shaw—7.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Aiken, Boyce, Brooks, Keitt, McQueen, Orr—6.

GEORGIA—Chastain, Colquitt, Dent, Reese, Jesse D. Seward—5.

ALABAMA — Abercrombie, Cobb, Dowdell, Sanders, W. Harris, Houston, Phillips, Wm. Russell—7.

MISSISSIPPI—Barksdale, Wiley P. Harris, Singleton, Daniel S. Wricht—4.

LOUISIANA — Richard Jones, Perkins—2.

TENNESSEE—Ashe, Bowlin, Cox, Elliott, *Ewing, Frey, Hill, Preston*—7.

TENNESSEE—Churchwell, Geo. W. Jones, *Reedy*, Wm. A. Smith, Fred. P. Stanton, *Zollicoffer*—5.

MISSOURI—*Caruthers, John G. Miller, Morrison, Oliver, Phelps*—4.

ARKANSAS—Greenwood, Warren—2.

FLORIDA—Maxwell.

TEXAS—Geo. W. Smythe.

Total from Slave States 67, of whom 20 (in *Italics*) are said to have supported Gen. Scott for President. Messrs. Abercrombie of Ala., and Reese of Ga., were also formerly whigs, but opposed Gen. Scott in 1852.

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING:

NEW ENGLAND STATES—None.

NEW YORK—Cummings, Tweed, Waller, Dean, Rowe, Lyon—6.

NEW JERSEY—Stratton—1.

PENNSYLVANIA—Brodhead, Drum, *Howe*, 3.

OHIO—*Sapp*—1. INDIANA—*None*. ILLINOIS —*None*.

MICHIGAN — David Stuart. WISCONSIN—*None*.

IOWA—*Cook*. CALIFORNIA—*None*.

Total from Free States—13.

MARYLAND—May, *Sollers*—2.

VIRGINIA—Kidwell, Montgomery—2.

GEORGIA—D. J. Bailey, Hillyer, A. H. Stephens.

MISSISSIPPI—W. S. Barry, Louisiana—Dunbar.

MISSOURI—Lamb, *Lindley*.

KENTUCKY—Christman, Boyd (Speaker,) Pollett—3.

TENNESSEE—*Thos. Barry*. [One vacancy.]

TEXAS—Bell.

Absent from Slave States 16, in all, 29.

The House then adjourned.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—Pending the Deficiency Bill, Mr. Orr, an Administration leader in the House, said:

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have not a great deal of confidence myself in the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, especially since I have heard his position upon the Pacific railroad project, and since he has submitted the details of his very remarkable plan for modifying the tariff—a tariff which every true friend of *sustain, and very few Democrats*. Sir, I think his Democracy is about as orthodox as was John Tyler's when he left the Locofocos.

Mr. Preston.—Do I understand the gentleman, in the allusion he makes to the Pacific Railroad, to speak of the opinions of the President upon that subject?

Mr. Orr.—I referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Preston.—Was not the President present on that occasion?

Mr. Orr.—I do not know. I believe, however, the President was there, but he had the good sense not to express any opinion coinciding with the opinions expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury. [Laughter.]

STATISTICS OF THE U. S. NAVY.—There are 68 Captains in the U. S. Navy, now living, who have been appointed with rank as such in average 24 years each; none less than 21 years; and their average total pay during that time was each about $137,360 for the whole period. There are also 97 Commanders, who have been appointed in 23½ years each, and none less than 20 years, and their average total pay is each about $97,700. Of the 97 Captains 39, of the 97 Commanders 49 were appointed from the free States, and 30 and 48 respectively from the slave States. Total sea service of Captains and Commanders, 2341 years 9 months; shore duty, 1361 years; unemployed, 2648 years 1 month; how long in service, 6850 years 9 months; total pay for sea service, $7,031,383; total pay for shore duty, 83,; 549,000; total pay while unemployed, 66,000, 000; total pay for whole term of service, $16, 178,791.

☞ The National Democrat sets the "real value" of the $97,499 Parham cube at $89,975. The $40,000 panorama is cut down to $ 600; the 60,000 saucepan-lid reduced from $10,000 to $200; and the 53,737 handbooks are valued at one *!*

NEW CENT.—The proposed new cent is to be of white metal, resembling silver in appearance, with a round and slightly raised edge. It is about 9 10ths of an inch in diameter, larger than a ten cent piece, and less in size than a quarter dollar.

THE MILWAUKIE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—Mr. Booth, the editor and proprietor of the Milwaukie Free Democrat, has been arrested on a charge of obstructing the enforcement of the fugitive slave law in the case of Joshua Glover, the negative slave of Mr. Garland, of St. Louis.

A GOOD SHOT.—The best reporter we have lately seen, came from Prentice, the wag of the Louisville Journal. The editors of the Alexandria Flag called it out, by the following squib: "Prentice is the editor of the Louisville Journal. Spotted through life like a celebrated tiger? Squatter is it the rogue's march? Prentice, wrong! 'dead shot,' loaded his piece, and taking aim, let the Flag man have it right in the teeth after the following manner, to wit: "We go with the editor of the Flag, at the close of May, and through life, he like a tame of Paganini's! Because we will be associated on a single subject

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

COTTON MARKET QUIET.

Breadstuffs Largely Declined.

NEW YORK, March 67.—The Havre and Southampton steamer Franklin arrived here this afternoon, having left Southampton on the 15th inst. Her advices state that only a limited business had been done in the Cotton market at Liverpool since the departure of the Africa, the daily sales averaging barely 4,000 bales. There was no change of any moment in prices.

The market for Breadstuffs continued greatly depressed, and prices for Flour had further given way, the decline for the week preceding the Franklin's departure being 3@4s ₱ bbl.

Wheat had declined 6d. ₱ 70 lbs. Corn however continued in good request and prices were without any further change.

The Money market at London was still extremely stringent, but the visit of Consols were without alteration since the departure of the Africa.

Steamers arrived out.

The Cunard steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool from Boston on the 12th, and the Bremen steamer Hermann arrived at Southampton from New York, on the same day.

Eastern Affairs.

The latest accounts from the East report no change of consequence in the condition of affairs, and the suspect of political affairs generally is about the same as when the Africa sailed.

[By the Southern Line.]

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, March 23th.—The Cotton market has been very dull to-day, and prices have declined 1-8c ₱ lb. The Flour market opened heavily, but inclined towards the close, and sales were effected at the advanced rate of 3@ ₱ bbl. Corn has been dull, and but a moderate inquiry in prime has been held. The Coffee market closes dull, especially for Rio.

Ohio River Steamboats—Markets.

CINCINNATI, March 99.—The river here is yet falling, with 5 feet water in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—The river here is falling slowly, with 7 feet 9 inches water in the canal. The steamboats Belle Key and Wm. B. Clifton have arrived from New Orleans.

Health of Cities.

The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending March 18, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	Population.	Proportion.
Boston,	94	138,788	1 to 1,476
New York,	464	517,849	1 to 1,116
Philadelphia,	209	350,000	1 in 1,674
Baltimore,	93	169,055	1 in 1,707
Charleston,	15	43,014	1 in 2,867

Of the deaths in New York 138 were by diseases of the throat and lungs.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—The "U. S. Mining Journal," of recent date, has a long and interesting article in relation to the Gold discovery in Australia, from which we make the following extract:

From 1844 till 1851, specimens of native gold were exhibited in the windows of the jeweler's shops in Sydney, and a general impression existed that somewhere in the remote interior, it might be met with in large quantities. It is only due to Mr. Hargraves, however, to say that, by applying the practical knowledge he had gained as a miner in California, he first carefully tested the existence of the metal in quantities sufficient to make it worth looking after, and, by addressing himself to the public instead of the Government, put it out of the power of the colonial bureaucracy to stand any longer between the world and the gold in Australia. For this great service he has at length received the only and not very liberal remuneration of £5,000, leaving possibly still the man to whom he opened exhaustless treasures, such as Eastern fable never dreamt of, to the possession of the world, has been presented with a moderate competence as the reward of a discovery which will be sold it, would have been cheaply purchased at millions. The great merit of Mr. Hargraves consists, first, in doing perfectly what the chance and accident had several times been of the point of accomplishing, and then boldly publishing the fact to the people of the colony, putting it out of the power of the Government to affect the result, or to do anything indeed but follow the movement, and receive the enormous increase of revenue it has poured into the coffers. It was fairly driven into its present prosperity by the "pressure from without," and many claim the very offices it now holds having stood in the way and hindered the fortunate event as long as possible.

Deeply as the Colonial Government was indebted to Mr. Hargraves for the discovery, that of the certain existence of Gold in Australia, it was long a question whether he should be rewarded with a grant of land, or with money. This question has at length been decided, and rather more favorable to that gentleman than at first appeared probable. The long discussion and minute sifting of evidence, have had the good effect of directing attention to the matter, and, as far as the opinion of so apathetic a community can be ascertained, it is to the discovery of Mr. Hargraves. Few and slight as the public acknowledgments of his services to the colony have been, they have, at least, induced the Government to set more determined face than it has at first inclined to do. Encouraged by the general feeling, the Governor-General has "recommended the reconsideration of the Gold Committee," and doubled the grant it had recommended, instead of £5,000, Mr. Hargraves is now to receive £10,000 sterling. It is partly to all the advantage he has derived by the marvellous social revolution to which, as far as of fect can be traced to cause, he certainly gave the first direct impulse.

VERY MYSTERIOUS.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 21st inst., has the following:

Some excitement was created yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Third and Jefferson streets, by the abduction of two children, one a boy three or four years old, and the other an infant about four months old, who were under the charge of Mrs. Brieswald. They were about the door at the time in charge of a servant. The abductors were two women dressed in black, one or both of them wearing spectacles. After getting the children in their possession they got into a carriage, and were immediately driven off.

The *Times* copies the above, and adds:

The most mysterious part of the story remains to be told. Some three or four years ago a gentleman, with a lady closely veiled, called upon Mrs. Brieswald as an *accouchesse*. A son was born, and the gentleman amply rewarded the midwife for her services, as well as attention to the convalescent. About four months ago the same lady returned, and gave birth to another child. The most singular part of the story is that the *accouchesse* never saw the face veil of her patient, who never evinced any disposition to have her features recognized. The veiled prophet himself is said to be a man of fine personal appearance, and has no difficulty in concealing his hideous visage than did this young and beautiful being. Nor was the mystery of the whole affair much more remarkable.

It is said that the gentleman and lady have been privately married, but that the fact must remain concealed lest he should lose, on inheritance. Some conjecture that the Magus or fetch been spirited away at the instigation of the father, who either intends to dissolve the connection, or is determined to keep it a secret sure. The mother is represented as in great distress, but still keeps her face as closely veiled as ever.

☞ Lovers of "good brandy" will be pleased to learn the process by which some of it is manufactured, as detailed by a drug store clerk, in a letter to the Philadelphia Bizarre:

"Among our customers, were many of the pedlars who sell patent medicines, etc., through out the States. One day, one of that industrious fraternity, having purchased his regular stock of Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, *et al*, favored me with a call, not to purchase, but to find some difficulty in approaching the subject. At last, however, he took me mysteriously one side, and asked me if we had anything that would make whiskey look like brandy. Of course we had—I took the bottle of tincture of Red Saunders (with which pine wood is stained, to look like mahogany,) and putting a few drops into a glass of alcohol, I shook it up, and showed to him a fine champagne brandy—in color—I then added some Saunders—and made a rich cognac brandy. He said that was first rate; and again hesitating a little, inquired if we had anything that would make whiskey taste like brandy. This was a little difficult; but I was not to be deterred by that, and adding a little oil of juniper to the previous mixture, I made a humble stuff, which it pronounced all first rate, and purchased enough of the tincture red Saunders and oil of juniper to make brandy of any quantity of whiskey. I never saw him again, but whether his customers throughout the South found his brandy as good as usual that year, you can judge as well as I."

☞ Kalafat, of which so much has been said lately, is a town of 2,000 houses. It is surrounded with walls, has a quarantine, a town hall, a custom-house, a theatre, a church and a quarry between the Turkish and Russian armies. It is the chief place of a subordinate district. The population raised by the Turks are of great value to the military troops. They are partly raised on rice lands. The port of Kalafat, about a mile distant from the main town, and have numerous corsairs. It has also a considerable commerce by rafts to Rustchuk, that no approach to the Danube can be made. In 1828 these rafts were occupied and fortified by the Russians. Before that Widden and Kalafat, the Danube is little less than a mile wide, and the current is very rapid. The island in which the Turks are fortified is situated near the left bank, it is partly covered with wood, and is defended by strong intrenchments in earth, bearing large artillery. About Widden the Turks have constructed a new citadel, according to all the rules of art.—*London Times.*

☞ Milton's "Paradise Lost" has been dramatized for the National Theatre, New York, and is now in rehearsal.

ANOTHER DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF A SLAVE TO ESCAPE.—The steamer Keystone State, which arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, from Savannah, landed a fugitive slave at New York, where he was at once committed to jail. It appears that on the steamer was offering Dandy for sale by a man who discovered secreted stowaway among the freight. He was found by a fugitive slave; and, fearful of being betrayed by him, he made known his condition to the officers of the vessel, and they, in consideration of their having the vessel cleared from the vicinity of the offensive province, and had secreted in that position up to the time of her departure, three days. His position was such that the water swept over and around him at every pitch of the vessel, and he was nearly famished, and would have died before reaching Philadelphia. It was accordingly with safe water, and dressed in a pair of his master's clothes, he left the vessel. The vessel had encountered high winds, and the position of the fugitive was such that he must have severely suffered.

LOCAL ITEMS.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—The bequest of the late Mr. Paulding is being appropriated towards the erection of a costly and extensive edifice at the corner of Camp and ——— streets. The workmen are now engaged in laying the foundations. That of the tower covers a space of 47½ feet square and is laid seven feet below the surface, all of solid masonry. From the solidity and extent of the work we presume it is intended the spire shall reach a great elevation.

AN INCIDENT.—A gentleman informs us that when the brigade who escaped the Seventh world polls on Monday, were routed—when they came tumbling out heels over head, through doors and windows, helter-skelter like persons out of a pest-house, fellow picked himself out of the gutter and after applying his sleeve to his bemudded visage, remarked in inglorious accents "Faith! I don't believe the natives will take the country after all, in spite of us, be jabers."

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown white man, aged about 35 years, found dead on the banquet corner of St. Joseph and Levee streets, first District. Verdict, "conjection of the brain."

Description.—Had inches in height, blue eyes, spare built, auburn hair, had on a white blanket coat, blue satin vest, yellow jean pants and coarse boots. Found in the possession of medical prescriptions found in his pocket, it is supposed he was in bad health, and was out of his mind. Several persons in the neighborhood stated he was insane, and he came exhausted when he was turned out like an old horse to die.

ANOTHER was holden on the body of a white child named Mathilda Mouney, aged 16 months, native of Louisiana, found dead in a house corner of Galvez and St. Anne streets. Verdict, "Died by drowning, having accidentally fallen in a tub of water."

FIRE.—After broke out yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock in a two story wooden building on the corner of Bienville and Marais sts., and occupied as tailor's shop and dwelling. After consuming two houses on Marais street it swept down Bienville to Villere, carrying everything before it. At this time the wind was blowing from the south west and had a large two story dwelling on the opp site side of Bienville, which was occupied as a confectionery and by the closely clustered frame tenements in the vicinity. Fortunately, however, the wind changed to southeast and the flames were driven back over the ground already consumed. They then extended from a two-story frame house on the corner of Bienville and Villere up Villere, destroying in its course a number of tenements. Another wind-change caused the flames to sweep in the direction of the Bayou, and destroy a large number of small dwellings. The fire was perfectly wet and slippery. We trembled for his safety, and when in the act of placing his hook on the adjoining building, his foot slipped. He fell to the eaves and then performing a complete somersault fell at full length upon the banquet, a distance of some 15 feet. His head pounded for just two seconds stone, and thus he was saved from instant death. He was carried in the speckless companioning of inference interest upon the spot.

By this time it was evident the fireman had arrested the further march of the destroyer unless further aid was received that another fire was raging in the First District. The engines immediately left for the new scene of action, and the fire was soon under control. Subtract by free engines, Thalia, Camp and Perseverance. The damage was estimated at some small out buildings of little value. There being at first no engine at the fire, the flames had a fair chance to do their ravages by the obstruction to the hose afforded by the dense shrubbery and surrounding trees.

The loss of Mr. Brieswald and Mr. Jamville street consumed in the first mentioned fire, were Mr. Pet. Jamville, who we understand was insured; and Mr. Lambert, Mr. Wolf, and Mr. Brieswald, for $ K. was insured. Ag any rate, the loss cannot be great, for each of the houses was but a small tenement of little value. Five thousand dollars, we should suppose, might cover the loss, although half a square was laid waste with the ground.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JAMES MOORE was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with assault and battery and robbery. He had $115 with him and a gold watch and chain. He is accused of robbing Michael Brady of a portemonnaie containing $5 or $6, after having him severely beaten.

THOS. HICKEY, Patrick Hickey and Susannah Hickey were all sent before the 1st District Court on the charge of assaulting and beating Mathew Monaan and his wife on the 18th inst.

JOHN FOLEY for picking the pockets of a drunken man was served the same way, and so was To nas Hickey for assaulting and beating Margaret Keegan on the 18th inst.

JOHN MATTHEWS arrested on Saturday night for pocket-picking was sent to the 1st District Court.

SECOND DISTRICT.

DAVID LAMBERT and HAMILTON EWAN are under arrest for having committed a violent assault upon the Captain of the St. Louis No. 1.

THOMAS JONES, having attempted to pass a warrant, charging him with wilful and corrupt perjury.

ANDREW MCCLANE was arrested on a warrant for larceny.

MRS KENNEDY and J. KENNEDY, were arrested on a warrant for robbery.

ISAAC EATON was arrested for making an assault with intent to kill with a deadly weapon.

COLLEGE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Incorporated by Act of the Legislature, approved March 16th, 1854.

Corporation:

AUGUSTUS EVERETT, A. M. President ex-officio
Alfred Hennen, Esq. F. M. Emerson, Esq.
Rev. Theodore D. Verdelle, Esq. Judge John Paine, Esq.
J. S. C. pre, M. D. Hon Robert Preston,
Bernard Avegno, Esq. Prof. J. S. Jasson,
Hon. Alexander Mouton, Prof. Chas. E. Nott.

Section Third of the Charter. Be it further enact ed, etc., That the President with the advice and consent of the Board of Trustees, or Visitors, shall appoint a professor, who shall be capable of teaching the science of civil law, while its powerful and septic properties will neutralize every unhealthy tendency in the blood. To those who suffer from nervous irritation of the blood. To those who suffer from nervous trembling, hysterics, dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, jaundice, bilious fevers, or any disease or infirmity consequent upon the disordered state of the digestive apparatus, the proprietors of which great health depends, the preparation is recommended as a sovereign and safe specific—from which every man, woman and child may derive preservative in its nature. Ladies will find it "supreme help" in all the disorders to which their sex is subject.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in half pint bottles, and is sold at the low price of one dollar, or for twelve dollars.

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NOTICE.

F. P. DUCONGE,

Informs his friends and cust mers that in consequence of the rent of the building he occupied for establishment No. 39, Chartres street, he has removed to No. 13 Custom House street, where he will receive all orders entrusted to his care, until he can resume business at his old stand, now being rebuilt. feb 18

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