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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, April 7, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE BEGINNING.

The despatches from Connecticut published yesterday, leave no doubt of a complete political revolution in that State. After five years of blind subservience to Democracy the people of the land of steady habits have resolved to think for themselves. New Hampshire led the way in this extraordinary and radical change. That common wealth had been so long wedded to her Idols, that it was thought impossible to wean her from false worship—nevertheless benighted New Hampshire—President PIERCE's own State—repudiates him and his policy; while Connecticut cheers her in her course, and emulates her example.

This is but the beginning of a political tornado that, we believe, is destined to sweep Mr PIERCE and his advisers from power, as chaff is scattered by the whirlwind. We predicted this months since, and it has come quite as soon as we anticipated. We beheld in the causes that brought about the election of an obscure mediocrity the seeds of future discord and dissolution. We knew that political antagonisms could not long remain united, and that the feeble grasp and nerveless power of him whom they had chosen to govern the country would be unable to resist or retard the concommotion. A man of undaunted courage, and inflexible opinion, and boundless popularity might, by sheer force of volition, have fused these conflicting elements into a homogeneous whole—just as Old Hickory did, when in 1832 he prostrated the powerful opposition which the Bank vetoed had spreared against him. Kept Democracy together during his term of office, and left it in the palmiest period of its strength. It is needless to add that FRANKLIN PIERCE and ANDREW JACKSON are very different characters.

It is not improbable that the Nebraska question may have contributed something towards this early discomfiture of the administration—With the usual shallow and stolid policy that has marked Mr. PIERCE, he has assumed so many attitudes in reference to that measure, that neither its friends nor foes can calculate with any confidence on his support. Mr. CLEMENS' letter shows in what a transcendental state of dubiety is the mind of the President upon the question, while the course of his organ manifests the most astonishing and incomprehensible disposition to evade the issues which have been made upon it. The people of New Hampshire and Connecticut were told alternately that every Democrat was bound to advocate the bill, and that it was no party measure, but one upon which Democrats might honestly differ. The natural consequence was that the Democracy of those States distrusted the administration, and even the collective power of the public plunder could not bind them together. At the very first election, they scattered their forces and were beaten.

While, however, Northern opposition to slavery has helped to defeat the political designs—we have little doubt that they would have proved fatal under any circumstances. The Administration of Mr PIERCE is essentially weak. It has no strongHold in the affections of the people. He is not a man destitute of any of those shining qualities that generate and maintain popularity. His Cabinet, with the exception of MARCY and CUSHING, lack ability, and fail utterly to command the confidence of the country. Mr PIERCE himself is probably a well-meaning gentleman, but with an exceedingly narrow and bigoted political creed, and a hesitating, time serving, dependent sort of policy, wanting in energy, courage, vigor, manliness and breadth. He seems to be the mere puppet of his Cabinet, and MARCY and CUSHING are at any time hoisted to the top of his bent. Who talks of Mr. PIERCE? Who utters a faint whisper in his praise? The journals of his party say much of Democracy—but nothing of its regarded leader. The fact is, the election of Mr. PIERCE was a mistake, and the people who sent him to Washington by an overwhelming majority, are beginning to find it out. He has said some good things, since he has been President, but they were *ex et potestate nihil*. He has done nothing, while all the conclusions that may be drawn from the language of those who profess to be his greatest friends, would prove him to be painfully deficient in the most essential characteristics of a statesman.

Democracy is mighty. The party minnamed Democratic, numbers fully one half, possibly a majority, of the voters. But strength forfeits much of its power, unless marshaled, organized, disciplined and exercised under cheering auspices. The Democracy are holding back, because they have lost confidence in their champion. They are unwilling to fight under Generals. They mistrust his military skill, and do not understand his tactics. Their reluctance flags in their opponents, and makes zeal and valor compensate for inferiority of numbers. Hence, the Administration reverses in New Hampshire and Connecticut which, if we are not allowed to mistaken, do but inaugurate a series of similar disasters, which will leave Mr. PIERCE and his Cabinet in a political minority.

☞ We are indebted to Col. HUNT for interesting public documents.

THE WEATHER—The cool April at once untimely and unpleasant, has at length given way to balmy, vernal weather. Nothing can be more delightful than the present delightful days, unless it be the glorious, dancing evenings. We suppose we may now fairly bid adieu to Winter until next December.

☞ Professor ALEXANDER DIMITRY delivers the closing lecture of his course, this evening, at Lyceum Hall, at half past seven o'clock.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The annexed despatch dated N. York the 4th, tells the story. Further returns from the Connecticut election show that the state of Democrats has been at most complete. The Whigs elect 12 Senators out of twenty one Senators, and about two thirds of the lower House. There has been no choice of any State officers, the Whigs and the Temperance ticket having received a large vote.

ITALIAN OPERA—The performances at the St. Charles by the artists of the Italian Company are again postponed on account of the non-arrival of the *Crescent City* who has among her passengers Signor Vietti and Signora Pico—Other artists, we understand, are coming by the same steamer. The first night of the opera will probably come off on Saturday, as it is pretty certain that the *Crescent City* will be in today. At all events the public will be duly informed.

Among the disasters occasioned by the late storm, the Donaldson *Register* mentions the destruction of one of the finest sugar cane plants in the Bend. Dr. F. A. Williamson. The sugar plantation of Mr. Wilhelm Puch was completely destroyed.

PLACIDE'S.—This evening the performances at this place will commence with the farce of Miller of Whitelton. After which comes scenes in the great play of "The Tempest." This last is never tiresome, and although it has been performed some scores of times this season, it still continues to draw crowded houses.

MR. SOULE.—The *Tribune* which is particularly abusive of Mr. SOULE, has the following:—

"Mr Soule manages to keep up a sensation, which for all things is his choicest design. In the line is French to the backbone. Our European advices state that Mr. Turgot, the French Embassador, which he shot at the beginning of the day, has been recalled by the perverse Emperor, and that our Minister is in full feather at the Court of Madrid. It is even reported that he is on the most familiar terms with the Queen. The honor of this intimacy cannot be fully appreciated except by those who are aware of the fact that she is one of the most licentious and shameless women in Europe."

STARLING, IF TRUE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* intimates that the grossest corruption has been practised in the matter of the Gadsden treaty. He writes:

"A few pistrat of public corruption is brought to light by the Gadsden Treaty. Senators are very reserved upon the subject, but it is well understood that the facts connected with the Treaty are monstrous. There are vague hints of unparalleled atrocities of various sorts. Rumor has not yet given form and body to all of them, but enough has transpired to encourage the belief that a greater scheme of scoundrelism was never hatched. The Senate is reported to hesitate on the ratification, but the friends of the treaty confidently count on it. It is even said that as high as a hundred thousand dollars can be paid for a vote, and money be made by the operation at that."

☞ The Parisians are entertained by the people of Grosse Tete, that navigation in Bayou Plaquemine will be entirely closed by the drift, and as the great road which cost the Parish of Iberville ten thousand dollars, is now under water, and without an additional cost of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars is altogether impracticable, should their fears be realized, they will be entirely dependent upon the West Baton Rouge route for access to market.

☞ The N. Y. *Express* has a correspondent at Paris who says:

Mr Daniel, of the Richmond Examiner, (Min later of Turin) has resigned. That unfortunate letter of his is the cause, for it has made the greatest commotion in Turin."

SALE OF 20 BALES OF DAMASKS PRINTED LAWNS, BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT OF FRANCE. LAWNS, CLOTHING, TRAVELLING BAGS, AND 20 CASES OF HATS AND SHOES.—We are requested to call the attention of the city and country trade to the sale of damaged Goods, Clothing, Hats, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Bloche & Lemonnier's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at Sale.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE FIRST DISTRICT—Estate of A. Bodin.—The particular attention of capitalists is called to the sale at auction THIS DAY, at twelve o'clock, at Beebe' Arcade by H Peychaud & Co., of valuable improved and productive Real Estate, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Julia streets. See advertisements.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

By the National Line.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 6, A. M.—The flour market is firm and prices have an upward tendency. Ohio is quoted at $8 ⅞ ⅌ bbl. Corn ranges from 73 to 77c ⅌ bushel.

NEW YORK, April 6, P. M.—The Cotton market has been unsettled by the Baltic's news, and light sales have been made to-day at a decline of above ¼c ⅌ ℔. New York is in fair demand at 8¼ 75 Prime at 8½ 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales of bbl. Land at 8⅝c ⅌ ℔. Orleans Sugar 4⅞c and Molasses 26c.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, April 6, A. M.—Flour is dull, with sales this morning at $6 10 @ $6. Whiskey has still further declined, with sales at 19c. ⅌ ℔. The Provision Market, generally, is dull. Country Mess Pork $11 75 ⅌ barrel.

Ohio River—Steamboats.

CINCINNATI, April 6, P. M.—The river has fallen 10 inches since last evening.

PITTSBURG, April 6, P. M.—There is 5 feet 4 inches water in the channel, and the river is falling.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—There is 6 feet 4 inches water in the cana, and the river is falling. The steamer Golden Gate has arrived from New Orleans, and Fanny Smith, Lexington and Ward have departed for that port.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

ALTON, Ill., April 6.—The Ohio and Mississippi railroad opened yesterday. There was an immense concourse of people at the place.

Cumberland River.

NASHVILLE, April 6.—The Cumberland is at a stand, with six feet water on Harpeth Shoals. The Cotton market is inactive and sales light.

The steamer Ingomar left for New Orleans to-day.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 6.—We have but few returns of the election yet. The Whigs have carried this city, and it is pretty certain that Hopper is elected Governor.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. WOMACK, arrived yesterday morning from San Juan de Nicaragua. The *Daniel Webster* left her anchorage, led by the Star of the West, at half past 1 o'clock P. M., March 31st, bound for New York—450 passengers and $900,000 treasure. Passage homeward was quite disastrous, having encountered a strong northerly gale for 32 hours, commencing 8 o'clock P. M., 2d April. Sunday the passengers were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Pitts, of Tennessee, in a truly eloquent and touching religious discourse. The exercises were concluded by Rt. Rev Bishop Soule. The road leading from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sue is in excellent order. There is no sickness in the country at this time. English mail steamer Illinois arrived from Aspinwall on the 29th. Italian brig Prudentia arriving on the 28th from Genoa with stores and fancy goods. Schooner Maria, from N. Y., with stores, was expected hourly when the Webster left. San Juan market is well supplied. Another new and very commodious steamer for San Juan river will be launched in a few days. Her draft of water will be but 14 inches, after having 1,000 with their baggage on board. She is to be called after the company's efficient general agent for the Isthmus, "J. Newton Scott." It will be observed that the Rev. F. Boring, the Rev. M. Winn, their families, together with Bishop Soule, Rev. Mr. Pitts, came passengers by the Webster.

THREE IN NEW YORK.—The "Strike" movement is in full blast again. The journeymen house carpenters, piano forte makers, shipwrights, spar makers, and caulkers, are all in the field. The last three want $2 per day, hitherto their pay has been $1 50. The driver seal reason assigned is "the high price of provisions".

Nearly all the city papers are lampooning Colonel Walker, (now in London) for writing to his paper, the Courier, the Colonel's conversation with Lord Palmerston, Lord Clarendon, etc.

The steamship Florida brought to the city on Tuesday, between thirty and forty bushes of green peas, and six champagne baskets of strawberries. They were raised at Savannah and Florida. The season is said to be very favorable for the fruit at the South, and the next steamer from Savannah will probably bring large quantities of peas and strawberries.

A large meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Tabernacle, to oppose the extension of Albany street through Trinity church yard. Ex-Mayor Harper presided. Resolutions strongly condemnatory of the extension on Christian and patriotic grounds, were adopted. Mr. Bacon offered a resolution calling on Americans and Republicans to volunteer to protect from violation the monument erected to revolutionary heroes in Trinity church yard. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

On Wednesday, Orville Gardner, the pugilist, known as "Orville Gardner" was arrested at Jersey City, where he arrived at midnight on Tuesday from Canada. He is under indictment for biting off the ear of William Hastings some time since, but forfeited his bail and escaped to Canada.

Mr George H. McCambant, the Ohio merchant who was accidently injured on the 14th inst. by falling through some planks laid over the vault in front of Dr Brandreth's new building, died at the hospital on Wednesday.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF MR. HUNT'S SPEECH—The Mobile *Advertiser* speaks of our representative's speech on Nebraska as follows:

The speech of this eloquent gentleman from Louisiana, against the Nebraska bill, recently delivered in the House of Representatives, is admitted by the friends and foes of that measure to have been unanimously logical, manly and eloquent. We have received the speech in full in the National Intelligencer, and though disagreeing with some of its positions, we have perused it with great interest, and have found our admiration of its author, whether for talents, independence, courtesy and ability, largely augmented. It is impossible to read it without feeling that the sentiments uttered are the honest and matured convictions, or without acknowledging that honest words and beauty of the language in which he has clothed them. Feeling as he evidently does, it was his duty to speak out boldly, as he has done, and we honor him for it, though, as we have intimated, we cannot agree with all his positions. It requires but little moral courage to make such a speech under existing circumstances, and we mistake the character of the people of this section if they censure him therefor, however widely they may differ from him in opinion. The cause of the South cannot materially suffer in such hands as his.

ANOTHER ARTESIAN WELL.—The Mobile *Tribune* says:

One of our citizens, Mr. James Conning, is attempting to do music-handed at his residence, on Stone street, which promises fair to accomplish on the public square, viz. sinking an artesian well with the hope of striking a stream of body of water that will flow at the top. The work is being actively prosecuted by a negro man belonging to Mr. Conning, who has much experience in the business and a sanguine of obtaining an abundant supply of water. He has already reached a depth of fifty-five feet. At beginning he passed through a thick stratum of stiff red clay, after which came red sand, blue clay, fine white sand, etc., were encountered. At the depth of fifty feet the auger struck a beautiful clear yellow sand, intermingled with small fragments of white quartz. What is a little remarkable in this region, the swamp mud, logs and decaying leaves, heretofore invariably found in digging wells at the depth of twenty feet, have not been encountered. The diameter of Mr. Conning's well is ten inches. Tubing of thick sheet iron has been inserted as far as bored and will be continued throughout. We look upon this individual effort to solve an important geological question with much interest. It is a small, it will prove of incalculable benefit to hundreds of our people will follow Mr. Conning's example. From time to time, we shall report the character of the different strata passed through in boring this well.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN CONSIDERED DEAD.—On and after the day, the 31st March, Sir John Franklin and the crews of both his ships are of the British government, according to decree of the Admiralty, considered as dead, according to decree of the British government. In announcing this fact, a cotemporary relates the the case of Lieutenant Gelle, U. S. army, who, upon returning from a long visit to the Rocky Mountains, found himself dead upon the books of the Adjutant General's Office at Washington, and others promoted over him in consequence of the general belief that he had been murdered, or killed, or been massacred. The officers were in great trouble, and didn't know how to get over the record, after General Jackson, who was a man of some civil courage, drew his pen through the lying obituary, and restored the sad, but lonesome little fellow, to his rights and his pay. It is possible that the British government may have to restore the gallant Franklin to life in a similar way.

MESSRS. CUTTING AND BRECKINRIDGE.—The *National Intelligencer* says:

It may be proper for us to say that the highly personal passages between two honorable members of the House of Representatives in debate on Monday last gave rise to the course of yesterday to be reports of the most palpitating nature, as the rumored consequence of the quarrel; but they were all, we are happy to say, satisfactorily counteracted, without, however, relieving the public anxiety in the fortunate issue of the difficulty. Late last evening we had the pleasure to hear that the affair was in the most judicious and tender worthy hands.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE.—The county of Wythe, Virginia, was visited on the 10th ult., by one of the most terrific tornadoes that the oldest inhabitant ever heard of. The Wythe ville *Republican* says:

"The greatest sufferers by the calamitous were the good people living in the Cove, ten miles northeast of Wytheville. A stable, we are told, of ordinary size, was raised into the air, and torn to pieces, and the fragmental boards were carried by the wind to the top of Cove mountain—a distance of more than a mile—and the logs, from one bill to another, without touching the ground. The hall of a two-story house was raised and carried for several hundred yards, into a field, without being broken, until it was *razed by the fall*. As for the fences, &c., these were bet as "chaff in the wind."

DEATH OF THOMAS NOON TALFOURD.—The advices by the steamer *Franklin* announce the sudden death of this distinguished scholar and jurist, which took place on the 18th of March, while delivering a charge to the grand jury at Stafford, England. In the walk of literature, Talfourd attained an honorable distinction. Commencing with the arduous duties of a reporter for the daily press, he soon became an eminent lawyer, member of Parliament and a counsellor to the queen, and his forensic efforts at length produced the tragedy of "Ion," the work by which he is chiefly known to readers in this country. This was brought out by Mr. Macready, at the Covent Garden Theatre, on the 26th of May, 1836. "The Athenian Captive," and "Glandon," though inferior to "Ion," are allowed by competent judges to possess a very considerable degree of merit. "Vacation Gambols" is the title of another popular work by the same author.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, March 29.—The Royal mail steamship *Canada*, Captain Stone, from Liverpool on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., arrived here at 4 o'clock, this afternoon.

The screw steamship City of Manchester, arrived out on the 15th March, having met with many icebergs and a field of ice, causing her to run south ward for sixteen hours to find a passage.

The steamship Niagara had returned from Malta, and will go out again with more troops. The Cambria had also returned from the same place.

The screw steamship Taurus, was to sail with troops for the East on the day the Canada left.

The ships Timandra, Paramatta, Exchange, Star of the South, Margaret Wilson and Kendy, were all fitting at Liverpool to convey troops.

The War.

From Mermaustadt there are accounts of a Russian expedition to the right bank of the Danube to engage a Turkish battery. The land while a flotilla with supplies should pass up the stream. The movement was successful, and the flotilla having passed the Russians withdrew.

A similar event had occurred on the part of the Turks. 2,000 Arabs having crossed near Silistria made a dash at Russian battery, and retired with little loss.

Omar threatens various points, thus keeping the Russians on the alert.

Villages on the Greek frontier had joined the insurgents, but the cities were quiet.

The insurrection manifests itself in South Albania.

The garrison in the citadel of Arta had chased the insurgents across the Greek frontier, where they were themselves repulsed by the Greek troops.

It is reported that the first operations of the Anglo-French army will be to attack Crimea. Troops will land at Balaklava, to attack Sebastopol by land while the fleets attack it by sea.

The Baltic is still closed by ice.

The French fleet being occupied in conveying troops to the East, the line of battle ship Austerlitz will be sent to the Baltic at present, but Admiral Dorhesne's squadron will soon join Sir Charles Napier's.

Admiral Corry, in the Neptune, line of battle ship, had sailed to join Napier's fleet, and other ships were being despatched as soon as ready.

The Latest.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Milner Gibson had moved an address, praying that, in the event of a war, her Majesty would give directions to abstain from interfering with neutral flags, not containing contraband munitions of war. He also suggested the policy of entering into a similar treaty with the United States and other countries.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle states, that a council of ministers despatches from the Czar, received by London mails received, in which the envoy stated that the English cabinet is not disposed to look upon the proposition made by Prussia, as the basis of negotiations between the Western powers and Russia, as serious, or likely to lead to a pacific solution, and therefore think there is no occasion for the two cabinets to occupy themselves with the proposition. The English government declare that the only thing to be done at present is to hasten the embarkation of troops for Constantinople, and despatch a third squadron to the Baltic. The opinion of the English cabinet was fully approved of by France.

It is said that the subscription to the loan already amounts to three hundred and ten millions of francs.

BERLIN, Friday.—The Grand Duke Constantine has suspected the fleet at Helsingfors, and the Emperor was expected there in a fortnight.

The Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland are still covered with ice.

The Swedish papers report that 20,000 Russians are employed in cutting a channel from Cronstadt to Sweaborg.

VIENNA, March 15.—The Gazette Les Paix says that the treaty between the Western Powers and the Porte is concluded, on the terms already known, and that the treaty signed at Vienna, and been forwarded to the other Powers.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Coasting Trade bill was read a second time in the House of Lords.

Lord Stanley moved for a repeal of the laws of the British coasting trade, there was no doubt the United States would in time see it to their advantage to make similar concessions.

The Earl of Derby asked, "Would the effect of passing the present bill, which would further open the British coasting trade to American shipping, be to give the British the benefit of the coastwise trade of America?

Lord Stanley did not mean that it was intended on the United States to open their coasting trade, but it would relieve them from the constitutional objections that had been urged against opening the carrying trade to Canadian.

The Earl of Derby thought that British had no strong claim in equity to the whole trade of the United States, including California. The bill was then read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, Mr. D'Israeli asked if Government had received renewed proposals from Russia to settle the East ern difficulty.

Lord John Russell briefly replied that no proposition had been submitted to Her Majesty's Ministers at Vienna.

The laws of mortmain, the endowment of the crescent at Leeds, &c., were the other subjects under discussion in Parliament.

The Bank of England had declared a half yearly dividend of 4½ per cent, free of income tax, equal to 9 per cent per annum.

Messrs Warwick, Harrison & Co., and T. M Gregor, both of Cheapside, London, Gladstone, Bond & Co., of Glasgow, have failed.

The Australian new steamer, Sydney, has went bound, had arrived at St. Thomas, and added. She has 1,000 tons of cargo on board, and Sydney advices to Dec. 4, and Port Philip to the 7th.

The Australian market continued dull and overstocked. Gold was plentiful.

The steamships Great Western had arrived at Southampton, with Buenos Ayres dates of February 24. The advices were generally favorable.

The Hussing frigate, Aurora sailed from Rio on 12th February for the Pacific. The Russian brig Boznesla remained at Rio.

FRANCE.—The loan was being taken with eagerness, not only in Paris, but in the Provinces. Much of it was taken in small sums.

Prince Hohenzollern had presented an autograph letter from the King of Prussia to Napoleon. The letter had not been published, but it was reported that it defended Prussian neutrality, and suggested new mediation by Prussia. Napoleon's reply was "*Prince*, I am happy to see you as a friend, but as regards your mission it is altogether too late."

It was rumored that Count Grochen's mission to London would similarly fail.

An extraordinary loan had been mooted to buy up all private journals except the *Moniteur* and *Journal de l'Empire*, and to establish one government paper at the chief city of each department. The plan was actually discussed by the members, but is postponed indefinitely.

PORTUGAL.—A serious difficulty had occurred between the students of Coimbra and the citizens, but all was quiet at last accounts. The Chamber of Peers had voted an address to the Crown.

SWITZERLAND.—Numbers of emigrants from Tessino were preparing to start for California, via Havre.

ITALY.—The Sultan is reported to have sent a friendly autograph to the Pope, which was well received.

The tobacco and salt monopoly had been extended in the Roman States for ten years.

Food riots had occurred at Palermo, and were suppressed by the military.

DENMARK.—Arbitrators had been elected on by the Danish Parliament, demanding the dismissal of the Oersted Ministry.

Hostilities among Copenhagen, Kongsberg, etc., Denmark is fitting out a fleet of three hundred guns.

SWEDEN.—Sweden was actively arming, and had ordered the fitting up of seven line of battle ships, and two camps to be formed, one at Carlskoon, and another near Stockholm.

The garrison of the Island of Gothland was increased to 10,000 men.

PRUSSIA.—Prussia evinces more leaning towards the Western Powers.

An address had been signed by members of the Chambers called on Baron Manteuffel, to give an explanation of the position of Prussia in the contest war. To this Manteuffel replied, that government would shortly make an explanation; and, in the meantime, the fleets in the Black Sea are those of powers with which Prussia is in accord.

RUSSIA.—On the 5th, martial law was proclaimed at St. Petersburgh, and through Riga and Poland. St. Petersburgh was placed under the command of the Czar's eldest son—The Regime is now the same as in Taurin, Crimea and Bessarabia.

Warsaw papers state, by authority, that Russia claimed not occupation with the Greeks, but neutrality, they say, has been firmly promised.

The exportation of grain from the Danubian principalities, was forbidden after the 19th instant.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The details of the news by the overland mail had reached London—to the dates were Bombay, February 14; Calcutta, Feb. 4; Hong Kong, Jan. 29.

There is nothing of importance from India—The alarm at the prospect of a Russian invasion was subsiding.

Affairs at Burmah continued unsatisfactory to the British.

No movements are reported from Affghanistan. Tranquility prevailed at Teheran and Bushire. The Persians had made movements against Bagdad.

Trade in India was about the average for the season. Imports and exports but little changed. Money was rather tighter.

In the Madras Presidency provisions were scarce, but not to famine scarcity.

From China there is little new or definite.—Pekin was reported to be closely invested.

The American squadron under Commodore Perry, consisting of three steamers, with two store ships in tow, left Hong Kong on the 14th of January for Loo Choo and Japan.

Freights to the United States from Canton, Jan. 25th, were quoted at $30. California gold was at $13 to $14 50 per ounce.

Shanghae, Jan. 19th.—Freights, $20; tonnage wanted.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Sierra Leone dates of the 23d February, report coast healthy and nothing doing in the Slave trade.

SEVEN CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.—A despatch from Detroit of the 29th ult., says:

The house of Copper Tyler, at North Lawrence, was burnt last night, and seven young children, the oldest but nine years, perished in the flames. The parents after putting them to bed, had gone out visiting.

ANOTHER PLANET DISCOVERED.—The London Times announces the almost simultaneous discovery of another planet, between Mars and Jupiter, by astronomers at Bishop's and Radcliffe observatories. This is, we believe, the twenty-eighth planet now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter, eight (or nine?) of which were discovered by Mr. Hind, Dr Naylor's principal astronomer, and now another by an assistant there.—*Boston Traveller.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 29th ult., the deficiency bill was discussed, and an amendment introduced having in view the prevention of frauds on the Treasury under the invalid pension system.

In the House Mr. Disney made a report adverse to the House bill referred to that committee, making a grant of public lands to the several State and Territories for the benefit of the indigent insane. A minority report was presented, and both were ordered to be printed.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the bill authorizing the construction of six steam frigates. Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, spoke an hour in favor of the Nebraska bill, and Mr. Norton, of Illinois, an hour against the measure. The committee then rose, without coming to any decision upon the naval bill.

In the SENATE on the 30th, the deficiency bill was further discussed, without definite action.

In the House, Mr. Taylor, the newly elected member from Louisiana, took his seat.

The steam frigate bill was taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

This body met last night, Mr. Lafitte in the chair. The order of the day, being an ordinance authorizing the right of way for a railroad from the depot of the N. Orleans and Lafayette railroad to a point on Good Children street, opposite the U. S. Barracks, was taken up. The ordinance provides that the construction of the road be commenced within 6 months and completed within two years, in default of which the franchise of the contract—that steam be not employed upon said road except with the consent of the Common Council—and the company contracting the same shall enjoy the privilege for 25 years with the right of a further term of 25 years in case the city should not purchase the road at the end of the first term.

Mr. Watkins offered an amendment making the grant of the right of way contingent upon the consent of two thirds of the property holders along the line of the proposed road, which was adopted.

Mr. Watkins also offered an amendment providing that the right of the second term of 25 years shall be exercised except with the consent of the city council—Adopted.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the adoption of the ordinance as amended, which resulted in 18 yeas and 1 nay, (Mr. Gibson.)

A message was then received from the upper Board announcing its concurrence in the ordinance providing for subscription by the City to the stock of the New Orleans and Jackson and Northern Railroad with a slight alteration, which was concurred in—the phrase designated by the upper Board for holding the polls at the precincts, and the place to be assessed to, more thoroughly the efforts of some members of the Board, such as "Ward," "Parish," etc., and substituting "Parish," "Ward," "Precinct," "Place," "Ward," "Parish," etc.

In addition to pay John C. Moody, $750, for work done on the 1st District lock up, was ordered.

The question of the long contract for supplying the city with oil and lard, was referred to the Finance Committee.

FIRST DISTRICT.

PHILIPPINE RODRIGUEZ, charged with being a suspicious character, and the Lerce, was sent to the Workhouse for 5 days.

J. JEFFONE, f. w. c., charged with having a runaway slave, was discharged, the prosecutor being satisfied of her innocence.

One MELSARDE charged by Rodrigo Findley, f. m. c., with having defrauded him out of $15. He denied the charge, but said he would refund, to get a prisoner released, whereas he had been arrested in error. The prisoner was released, on condition of the money being paid, which was accordingly done.

ANN THOMPSON was sent before the First District Court on the charge of stealing $2 from John Murphy.

H. F. MARCEL, charged with assault and battery, was sent to the Criminal Court. Dr. Mayo, a witness, who resembled a Dr. Mayo, who was in 23d District, when the matter will come up for final action.

GEORGE BARRETT was arrested yesterday on the charge of being a runaway slave, and was sent to the Workhouse for 5 days.

JOHN DANE, alias J. Jones, alias Wm. Jones, was sent before the Criminal Court, charged with being a runaway slave, and was detected in setting fire to cotton press.

MACK, an individual who was in the opinion of many, suffered from a bad conscience, warrant was served on a serious charge.

SECOND DISTRICT.

ROBERT MCMANUS, drayman, was sent before the Criminal Court, charged with being a runaway slave, and was detected in a house of ill fame.

CHARLES FARRAR, f. w. c., was sent to the Workhouse for 5 days.

THOMAS MCCARTY, charged with being a runaway slave, was sent to the Criminal Court.

NICHOLAS BACHMAN was sent before the Criminal Court, charged with being a runaway slave.

Mr. Roy, counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Bachman, moved for his discharge, on the ground that the Mr. McCarty, who was the prosecutor, was their witness, and he was not in the city. Mr. Roy, in support of his motion, read the decision of Judge Cranch, in the Circuit Court, to the effect that a witness could not be compelled to testify against himself.

Mr. Roy, in behalf of the prisoner, then moved for his discharge, on the ground that the prosecutor was not present to prove the charge against the prisoner.

Mr. Watkins, for the prosecution, said he was willing to proceed with the case, if he could have the assistance of a competent lawyer, to conduct the case, it was been in the course of recently forward from an attorney, gone. We move the Hon. Judge Bonneau, Judge of the Criminal Court, in the room of Mr. Jackson, at the Criminal Medicine Store, 140 Arcis street, Faubourg depots.

For sale at WRIGHT & CO.
apl4—6t—6m 111 Carondelet.

BANKS COUGH AND COLDS.—Cough Drops unfailingly for the cure of Coughs and Colds, and for the cure of consumption prepare a bottle of STARLEY'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, which has proved to be the best remedy, by the experience of thousands, and which is recommended by the medical faculty, and by the clergy, many of whom bear written testimony to its efficacy. STARLEY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, 25c.—We advertise this as a *desperate stamp* and claim for the spark now from our hands, that it will do what we claim for it, and we *more reliable than any other preparation* in the world, which we are acquainted. They should be kept in every family, ready for instant use, see advertisement in similar column, and inquire for them at the Druggists, Grocers, etc. Price, 25 cents, only 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2 50.

apl4 1m6w

Professor Morse's Invigorating Elixir and Cordial.

As a popular agent for curing and information, assures the sick and suffering, like burning up the nervous system, the human frame in a vigorous, perfect order, the human frame in a vigorous, healthy state, and prolonging life to a ripe age, *Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial* will bring every organ, every nerve, every muscle into a healthy state, and cure all diseases of the human frame. Impure blood is the source of nearly all the diseases, and this medicine will neutralize every unhealthy tendency in the fluids of the body, and purify and vitalize the stream. Besides curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Hysteria, Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Fever and Ague, Fits, Nervous Affections, or any disease or infirmity, it is frequently used the immediate action or topically of convulsions, in the regularity of the system, and invigorating the system. It is recommended as a convenient and safe cordial, free from every mineral ingredient, and is eminently conservative in its action. Ladies and Gents, it proves helpful in all the disorders to which their sex is subject.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR AND CORDIAL.

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192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the U. S. and Canada, and the West Indies. AGENTS,
AND WEEKS & POTTER, 138 Chartres street,
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"A most valuable Pamphlet containing a list of more than 60 diseases with their symptoms and treatment, can be obtained gratis of the agent.

J. WRIGHT, & CO., AGENT.
No. 151 Chartres street.

Who keeps a full supply of the Medicines on hand at all times. 1m25-ly

NOTICE.

F. D. DUCONGE.

Informs his friends and the public generally that in consequence of the fire which destroyed his establishment No. 29, Chartres street, he has removed to No. 31 Chartres street, next house street, between Chartres and Royal streets, where he will receive and fill orders entrusted to his care, and he can resume business at his old stand, now being rebuilt. feb 18

REVALENTA ARABICA,
PREPARED BY
De Barry Du Barry & Co., London

Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rudolph Wurzer.

This light and agreeable Farina is the best of all aliments. At once nourishing and restorative, it is a cure. It is particularly efficacious in habitual constipation as well as in diarrhea, affections of the lungs and urethra; pains in the back, diseases of the bladder, hemorrhoids; &c.—Also in cough and consumption.

I am satisfied that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing Hectics and Consumption.

The article is likewise extremely useful in dyspepsia, (indigestion) pains in the stomach, heartburn, phlegm, palpitations, nervous headache, billous and nervous affections, cutaneous eruptions, inconvenient feelings after eating, sour stomach and vomiting during pregnancy, sea sickness, hypochondria, gout, rheumatism, &c, &c.

Depot for the State of Louisiana at
F. P. DUCONGE,
No. 29 Chartres st. N. O.
J. GERMAIN, 120 Royal st.
N. B.—This Farina is particularly adapted to sick persons and convalescents, and to children of a feeble constitution.

COFFEE—118 Bags Prime Green St Ingo, landing per brig Fanny, for sale by
S. DE VISSER & CO.
mh27 26 Old Levee.

CLARET—100 hogsh Claret, landing ex ship Oceana, from Bordeaux, for sale by
F. ROUMILIU, 30 St. Louis st.
mr26

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 6, 1854.

The Cotton market gave way to-day, under the influence of the Foreign news, and sales to the extent of 6500 bales were effected at a decline of ⅛c; Middling being sold to on the basis of 8⅝ @ 8¾ ⅌ ℔.

There were no transactions in Tobacco to-day.

In Sugar, the Demand was good, and the better qualities have improved. Sales 1300 hhds., at 3¾ @ 4¾c for Fair to Fully Fair.

Of Molasses, 1800 bbls. were sold at 22½c for fermenting, and 12½ @ 15c ⅌ gallon for reboiled.

The Flour market was very dull to-day, and only a few small sales were made at $6 @ $6 25.

In Corn, the transactions embraced 4000 sacks, at 55 @ 56c ⅌ bushel.

In Pork of 200 bbls. Mess Pork, inspected, was sale at $17 ⅌ bbl. At retail, holders asked $18.

There was a good demand for Bacon, and sales of Sides were made to a fair extent, at 8½c.

Lard was in active request, and some 1500 packages were sold at 8½ @ 9c.

A sale of 100 bales India Bagging was made at 12½c.

In Freights, we notice the engagement of four ships for Liverpool, at 5d.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.