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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, April 14, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived yesterday with the latest dates.

THE SICK MAN.

Since the publication of the secret correspondence between Russia and England touching the proposed division of Turkey, our cosmopolitics of the press seem disposed to make themselves merry over the apprehensions of NICHOLAS that the "sick man"—meaning Turkey—might die on his hands. Whatever might have been the fears of the Czar at the time, it would certainly appear from the latest indications that they are unlikely to be realized. In fact the Autocrat has proved himself an unskillful physician. No college of the faculty anywhere would give a copper farthing for so blundering a diagnosis. He saw that the patient was at a languishing condition, that his pulse was feeble, and that his symptoms denoted temporary prostration, and therefore, like a veritable charlatan, he jumped to a conclusion, pronounced the sick man past recovery, and began seriously to devise measures for taking possession of his property, in the confident belief that he most speedily give up the ghost. But had our Russian doctor looked a little deeper into the disease, he would have discovered a fund of vital energy left quite sufficient to restore the patient to health. He needed nothing but wholesome stimuli to start his functions into active operation. This is demonstratively the result. We fancy that NICHOLAS is by this time fully convinced that Turkey is in no danger of dying on his hands. On the contrary, the sick man has entirely recovered, and is so far from needing the Russian pharmacopœa, that he is more stalwart and vigorous than ever—may, he has turned doctor for the nonce, and is administering to NICHOLAS a course of treatment consisting of metallic pills by no means agreeable to his palate, or beneficial to his system.

We should not wonder if events ultimately show that Russia is the sicker of the two. Since Turkey has resumed health and strength, her self-constituted doctor and would be healing legatee is rather a dangerous way. He certainly requires careful nursing, and active treatment. He seems subject to paroxysms of insanity for which castigation and a straight jacket are greatly needed. Turkey, aided by ENGLAND and FRANCE, are determined to apply the wholesome remedies, and they think, we may well believe, that their prompt and vigorous employment may finally bring the lunatic to his senses. When he is thoroughly flagellated by the allied armies, when his fleet is driven out of the Black Sea, disperses, and disappears, and when his coast is blockaded on the Baltic, he will probably regain the use of his reason and be restored to health. The treatment is what the older physicians would term "Heroic," and is that generally in use for desperate diseases.

Seriously speaking, Russia made a capital mistake in imagining that Turkey was near her last gasp, and a still more signal error in tempting England by overtures to her spirit of national aggrandizement, to profit by the apparent impotence of the Ottoman swoop down upon the Danube, and resume the hideous crime of which Poland had been the victim. The bait was alluring, we admit, but we are no such simpletons as believers in the immediate virtue and magnanimous forbearance of Great Britain as to conclude that her refusal to become a party to the Bashiboz project arose from exclusively conscientious motives. Doubtless she felt it to be her duty to maintain the balance of power, the certainty that, in the course proposed, would be the exclusion with France, and other considerations deterred her from accepting the offer. What is strange, however, is that England, being in full possession of the secret wishes of the Czar, and perfectly aware of his unscrupulous rapacity and boundless ambition, for long years, should subsequent to the receipt of the correspondence still have persisted in extending existence in Russian moderation and forbearance. We have deemed viewing the conduct of the principalities as an act of war, and at past, until actually forced by public opinion into the active defence of Russia, have waited for an overt act or expression committed by NICHOLAS. For that the Czar is exclusively responsible, and high treason against the world merited severity. It is indeed altogether probable that the exposé of Russian duplicity and intrigue would never have been the result, but for the indiscreet assault of Lord CLANRICARDE on Russia, which provoked a short reply from the Czar. Pet-taking *Journal*, in the course of which hints are insinuated of the existence of correspondence between the two Governments were thrown out, as to compel the British cabinet to give the documents to the public.

INCENDIARISM.

At such a crisis in the history of our city is built up in haste and highly combustible materials, with the impious, even almost audibly, on our ears, the idea has led to an apprehension that we have in our midst a gang of desperadoes, men and women who hope to profit by the confusion incident to the conflagration expected yesterday at night. And these apprehensions have received additional confirmation in the fact that many of the recent fires have furnished conclusive evidence of having been the work of incendiaries. Our prisons are now tenanted with individuals committed on the charge of having set their premises with the view of defrauding the insurance companies.

Such combinations have heretofore existed in the city for purposes of rapine and plunder, is a fact well proven by attestations which have reached us from abroad, and indeed, lamentable as it is to reflect, we have no reason to think but that the morality of our city has advanced during the past 7 or 8 years not proportionately with its commercial prosperity.

These reflections should admonish all of the importance of watchfulness, and above all, of an energetic police composed of men whose character is above the slightest suspicion.

The *Picayune* has a telegraphic dispatch from that editor Mr. EVERETT denies having written the Hulsemann letter, but acknowledges that the sentiments in Mr. WEBSTER in reference to it are his own.

MEETING FOR PEACE.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the public meeting will be held this evening, instead of last night, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the ratification of the ordinance relative to our two great railroad enterprises, has been postponed to Monday Evening next, at which hour the citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend.

BOSWELL'S GREAT PAINTING.—It will be perceived by the notice elsewhere that the exhibition of this unique piece of work of art, comprising the Cabinet Israelites, Noah's Family in the Ark, and Moses, the Prophetess, will be recommenced Tuesday next, the 18th, for a short time only. The price of admission has been reduced to 25 cents—a sum so low, that it should induce every inhabitant of our city to visit them.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART—We are indebted to ADAM McGOMARY, N. C. 400 No. 14 Civil Suits a superbly illustrated periodical.

MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL.—A grand Military and Civic Ball for the benefit of the brave boys of the Light Infantry Regiment, Louisiana Legion, will take place this evening at the Armory Hall. The occasion will no doubt attract a goodly concourse.

FRENCH AMUSEMENTS.—To-morrow evening the entertainments will commence with the farce of A B S. To be followed by SHAKSPEARE's comedy "As you Like it," in which Mr. LAGRANGE performs the part of the melancholy Jaques. Mr. Alex. Orlando, Mr. BLANC, Tom-boy, and Mrs. Stuart, Rosalind.

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, April 7, 1854.

No. 8. WM. A. Smith *ad.*, appellants, vs. Lt. J. Swenson *et al.* The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Stanberry for the appellants.

Adjourned till Monday, at 11 o'clock.

LOSS OF SCHOONER ARISE.—Capt. Cobb, of the trading schooner Arisge, arrived in port yesterday in boat from Mobile, reports that on the 5th inst. he lost his schooner in our midst a gang of desperadoes, men and women who hope to profit by the confusion incident to the conflagration expected yesterday at night. And these apprehensions have received additional confirmation in the fact that many of the recent fires have furnished conclusive evidence of having been the work of incendiaries. Our prisons are now tenanted with individuals committed on the charge of having set their premises with the view of defrauding the insurance companies.

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Important Treasury Circular.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received general instructions for carrying into effect the provisions of the new warehousing act, lately passed by Congress. The act extends the privilege of warehousing, both for exportation and consumption, to three years from date of importation—being an extension of the late law, in the former case of two years, and in the latter of one year—and makes other important and salutary changes in the system. The circular is in the spirit of the act, and enlarges the field for the transportation of goods in bond from one place to another, and will, therefore, much facilitate the distribution and diffusion of imported goods through the interior portions of the country. The circular, which is addressed to Collectors and other officers of the Customs, says:

When duties shall have been paid on merchandise entered for consumption, they cannot be refunded on the exportation of the merchandise without the limits of the United States; nor can any abatement of duties be granted or allowance made, for, or on account of any injury, damage, deterioration, loss, or leakage sustained by merchandise while in depositie in any public or private bonded warehouse established or recognised by the act.

Importers or owners, to avail themselves of this act, are to give new bonds on the maturity of bonds given before its passage, for merchandise still remaining in warehouse. The circular also says:

The following routes for the transportation of merchandize in bond from one port of entry to another port of entry or delivery, have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, to-wit:

From the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Natchez, Evansville, New Albany, Burlington, Vt., Sackett's Harbor, Rochester, Oswego, Lewiston, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Plattsburg, Cape Vincent, Erie, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Chicago, and Milwaukie, by canal, railroad, river or lake, wholly or in part, as the party may select in his entry.

Also, from a port or ports on the Atlantic to any other port on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, or the Pacific, or vice versa. Also, from the port of New Orleans to any port of entry or delivery on the Mississippi and its tributaries. Also, from the ports of Charleston and Savannah, to the ports of Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis.

Each entry for transportation of bonded merchandise must contain a designation of the route by which it is to be transported, and 30 days are allowed on routes not over 300 miles, and 60 on routes of greater length, while between the Atlantic and Pacific ports 6 months is allowed, round Cape Horn, and three months by other routes between these points.

The circular contains various other directions intended to give efficiency to the system, and to protect the revenue.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 7th instant, the private calendar was taken up; thirty-six Senate bills and twelve House bills were passed, and forty others were postponed.

Mr Dodge reported a bill establishing an additional land district in Minnesota. Taken up and passed.

Mr Badger said he would be absent from the Senate for a few weeks, and therefore would ask the Senate on Monday to take up the bill allowing credit for duties on railroad iron.

Mr Gwin said that on Monday he would ask to be heard on the Pacific railroad bill.

Mr Badger said the Senate had performed a glorious day's work, and therefore he moved it adjourn. Adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE the bill was taken up empowering the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mails between New Orleans and San Francisco, according to time.

Mr Philips moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—yeas 58, nays 77.

Mr Latham said the average time now occupied in transporting the mails between New Orleans and San Francisco by the Panama route is about 30 days, although the trip has been made in 20 days. There are two large express companies which carry letters from fifty cents to one dollar and a half each, by the Nicaragua route in twenty two or three days, and the result is, commercial men select this to carry out their purposes in view of the expedition and delivery of their letters. The monthly mail matter of those expresses amounts to one third that of the United States. A bill to remedy a grievance so intolerable and the department thus sustains a proportionate loss, and the bill proposes when the mail can be carried by any other route in a more expeditious manner than now, the present contract shall terminate and be given to those who can carry the mail in quicker time. He thought the mails will probably be carried half between the two points in fifteen days by the Panama and Acapulco route. He approved of the principle of the bill, but desired it to be amended. At present he received his letters by paying a press five or six days in advance of the United States mail, and so did merchants. If the principle of the bill be carried out, the revenues of the Post-Office Department will be largely augmented.

Mr McMullen spoke in favor if sending the bill to the committee of the whole. Arkansas his belief that it would not answer the purpose desired, and quoting a letter of the Postmaster General against the efficacy of the measure. Pending the consideration of the bill the morning hour expired.

After some further business, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Grist-Appropriation bill.

Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill, and was followed by Mr Washburn in opposition, after which there in motion rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

We copy the following items from the Philadelphia *National*:

NATIONAL ELOPEMENT.—A runaway slave recently arrested in Louisiana, Mr. Augustus Lapaps plantation, and lodged in our jail, escaped last night in breaking his letters and making his escape. It appears not to have been the fellow's first attempt, for he was barred by three large heavy gates, which he had to break open. The fact is, that he actually succeeded in effecting his escape, but subsequently had made