THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY C. F. WEBSTER & CO. Editors and Proprietors. E. LAWISSA, E. HARDY. Publishers.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
SCHEDULE PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) $6 00
In all cases the money must give our agents a notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in nonpareil or other type of similar size, and half price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One dollar for every TEN lines for both insertion for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day

{Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES. {Vol. xxviii.—Whole No. 763N.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, January 3, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL.—Yesterday's mail brought us papers from New York to the 20th ult.; from Washington to the same date, and from Charleston to the 20th. The mail seems to be one day in arrears

THE TREATY. POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

The Northern papers teem with speculations upon the new phase imparted to the war in the East by the sudden adhesion of Austria to the Allied Powers. The general conclusion appears to be that Austria has acted less from sympathy than coercion—that the menaces of the English cabinet, coupled with the exparte letters of LOUIS NAPOLEON, have constrained her, sorely against her will, to co-operate with the Allies, and thus avoid, at least from the quarter, the imminent danger of a revolution in her Italian and Hungarian provinces. An exception to this view of the subject is apparent in the tone of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*—a calm, thoughtful and sagacious sheet. According to its impressions Austria hates Russia, which, while sometimes befriending the House of Hapsburg, never failed to wound the pride and arrogance. Austria lives in constant dread of the territorial aggrandisement of the Muscovite, and sees in the prospect of a Russian triumph some of her finest possessions torn from her, and her Emperor reduced to the condition of a mediatized Prince. Austria can be easily invaded by Russia, and a single victory would leave the path open to Vienna. With such apprehensions continually haunting the mind of Austria, fearing infinitely more from the hollow protection of Russia, than her open enmity; and hooked by the immense power of France and England, Austria consults her own interests in following the fortunes of the western powers This is the gist of the argument of the *Journal of Commerce*, and it looks plausible enough. Gratitude for past services is not to be expected to lie heavy on Imperial hearts. Kings look to their own security and the perpetuation of their power, and leave manly virtues and noble qualities to the hoarser herd of mortals who are not born to grace thrones and wield sceptres.

Of the conduct of England and France in accepting the adhesion of Austria no impartial judgment can be formed, until the precise conditions of the treaty are ascertained. What we have given in our summary of the news is acknowledged to be merely a surmise, yet if true, the Fourth article, which guarantees the inviolarity of the Austrian possessions, would seem to imply a pledge to put down insurrection at home, as well as to defend her from outward assault. The Fifth article is secret, and we can only guess that it embraces more specifically the general promise contained in the Fourth We think it next to impossible that England can have consented formally to maintain by force of arms the domination of Austria over Hungary and Italy, but if her Ministry have so far violated public sentiment, and outraged England's traditional love of freedom as to bind her to the maintenance of the most ruthless and implacable despotism, we believe that the people themselves, whenever they learn the truth, will evict the faithless Cabinet which has pandered to a cruel tyrant, and engaged to aid him in his butcher's work. No civilized world will stand idle and the storm of indignation which such an exposure would inevitably provoke But further revelations must be had, ere we can say how far England has sinned against justice, liberty and the sentiment of the nation in joining hands with Austria.

A question vastly more important is referable to the consequences of the war, is the attitude of Prussia. A telegraphic despatch received at Paris from Berlin, states that the treaty between the Western Powers and Austria had been sent to the King of Prussia, and that at a Council held on the 6th ult, *the adhesion to the treaty was determined on.* If this statement were true, there would not remain an earthly doubt of the speedy return of peace. Admitting all the most ardent admirers of NICHOLAS have said of his genius, his indomitable courage, and his immense resources, it would be utterly impossible for him to make a successful stand against four of the strongest powers in Europe—to say nothing of Turkey. Peace would follow the coalition, *ex necessitate rei.* But is the telegraphic statement reliable? We trow not. None of the English papers refer to it. On the contrary, most of them indulge in copious speculation on the course that Prussia will pursue, and do not disguise the apprehension that she will eventually unite with Austria. In the early part of December the King of Prussia opened his Legislative Chambers with a speech, in the course of which he said: "Prussia will be in a position to defend at any moment her interests and her place among the nations of Europe, if the threatening aspect of political events should require it." This language is highly significant. Prussia has sought to maintain a strict neutrality—England and France have incessantly urged that power to coalesce with them, and have complained that she acts as the broker of Russia and realizes large gains, while they incur heavy losses and make no compensating gains. Now that Austria has joined the alliance, the position of the Western Powers towards Prussia assumes a menacing aspect. The interest and the place of Prussia among the nations of Europe can be threatened by none other than the Allies, and the pugnacious paragraph of the Royal speech evidently points to them. We think it, therefore, that Prussia will either remain neutral, or if coercion be attempted, will join Russia. In the latter contingency the war will be indefinitely prolonged, and will be involved in a mass of complications, the end of which is yet wholly inevitable. Prussia would compel Austria to check, while Russia has already demonstrated her capacity for a defensive warfare against France and England

It is thus seen that the perplexing problem of the European war can alone be solved by Prussia, and that an early peace, or a long and sanguinary strife depend almost entirely upon the decision she may take. Of her sovereign sympathies there is no doubt; but her sympathies are infinitely to Russia, and if entrammeled, would at bace declare against her. Perhaps the long expected steamer may bring definite information on this most interesting and momentous question.

The Atlantic's News.

Under our telegraphic head will be found an abstract of the news by the *Atlantic*, which arrived at New York on Sunday last. Cotton had declined an eighth of a penny. Flour had risen one shilling. The war news is not important—nothing from Sebastopol. Parliament was opened on the 19th Dec., and the Queen's speech was chiefly occupied with the war.

TEMPERATURE OF NEW ORLEANS.—It is not generally supposed that the temperature of New Orleans is lower in winter than that of Charleston. But cold weather almost invariably commences earlier in that locality and also more severe, than with us. The reason of this is our proximity to the sea, which is a most beneficent regulator of the extremes of heat in summer, and of cold in winter.—*Charleston Mercury*

There are two mistakes in the foregoing. The temperature of New Orleans is usually higher in winter than that of Charleston. In ordinary seasons we seldom see ice more than once or twice, and cold weather rarely lasts longer than two or three days Moreover, the cold winds are generally sets in late—about January. In December the weather is commonly very pleasant. We seldom light fires in our parlors before the middle of November. The present season has, however, been altogether exceptional. We have had more severe weather in December, than had been experienced for half a quarter of a century before. The writer being himself a Charlestonian, can speak by the card on this question.

☞ Our attention has been called to a notice of the College of Orleans in last Saturday's paper, in which there is an apparent fling at the literary department of the University of Louisiana. We can only say that in our favorable remarks concerning the College of Orleans, we had not the remotest intention of disparaging the University. We admire the latter institution and hope it will continue to prosper—an honor to Louisiana, and to her learning and literature.

RANKING OF THE New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road for the month of December, 1854:

	Passeng's.	Freight.	Total.
December,	$4,977 62	$11,062 76	$16,040 78
November,	3,549 65	5,871 53	9,421 40
Increase,	$1,428 97	$5,771 23	$7,968 40

☞ We understand that Senor A. M. Escovia, late Spanish Consul at New Orleans, has received the appointment of Royal Commissioner and Consul of Spain at Jerusalem. Mr. Escovia is a gentleman of high character, and fine attainments, and has conciliated the esteem of our citizens by his honorable deportment while in the discharge of his official duties in New Orleans. We part from him with regret.

ELECTION IN ST. MARY.—On Tuesday last an election was held for two Representatives in the Legislature. There were four candidates in the field—Messrs. Gentry, D. D. Richardson, Conway and Wheatcroft Whigs, so far as the old party lines are concerned. Hence these gentlemen are were elected—Messrs. Gentry and Richardson.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Sheridan Knowles' comedy, the "Hunchback," in which Miss J. Dean is to appear, and the burlesque on "Beauty and the Beast," are to be performed at this theatre this evening.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Atlantic

New York, December 31, 1854.—The Collins steamship Atlantic has arrived at this port, with nine days later intelligence from Europe. Instead of sailing on her regular day, the 16th, the Atlantic did not leave Liverpool until Monday morning, 18th December.

The steamship Canada arrived out on Sunday.

Commercial Intelligence.

The circular of Messrs. Hilligan, Evans & Longridge reports the sales: Cotton for the week in the Liverpool market at 38,000 bales

The usual circular quotes Fair Orl ean Cotton 6¾ pence, being a decline of a quarter of a penny since our last accounts; Middling Orleans at 5 pence, a decline of a sixteenth to an eighth of a penny. Fair Uplands at 6¾ pence, a decline of an eighth penny; and Middling Uplands at 5¾ pence, a decline of an eighth penny

These quotations show on the whole a decline of fully an eighth of a penny on all qualities, though the better qualities have suffered to the greater extent.

Of the sales of the week, 1000 bales were to speculators and 4000 bales to exporters.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. report that the demand for Flour had been good, and prices had advanced one shilling per barrel. They quote Western Canal at 42@43 shillings, and Ohio at 46 shillings per barrel.

The Wheat market had also advanced six pence—while being quoted at the close at 13 shillings sixpence, and red at 12 shillings and six pence per quarter of 70 pounds, a moderate demand existed for Corn, both from the trade and export, at prices showing no change since the departure of the American, viz: 44 shillings for both yellow and white.

The Pork market was very dull.

Bacon also was very slightly request.

Lard had declined one shilling per cwt.

Consols had declined, and were quoted at the close at 99.

The decline in the Bank of England had increased £180,000.

THE WAR.

The state of affairs at Sebastopol was without change, and the news from the seat of war is entirely without interest

The dates from Sebastopol are to the 4th of December. Nothing could be done by either the besiegers or the besieged, as owing to heavy rains the trenches of the former were full of water, and the roads were completely impassable.

On Sarpka was at Varna at last accounts, embarking nineteen battalions of Turkish troops for the Crimea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was opened on the 19th inst, when her Queen's speech was delivered It was mostly occupied with the war, and speaks of the British army in the Crimea with gratitude and admiration, and praises in very high terms, the co-operation of the French. Provision is made for a reduction of the army of Alliance with Austria, and calls for the forwarding of instant reinforcements to the army in the Crimea.

The speech had no perceptible effect on the funds The debates on the address were very interesting

All was peace and quietness in the House of Lords to expect German and Swiss legions, as was also a bill in the House of Commons to send the militia abroad for garrison duty

Nothing is said about a loan for war purposes.

DENMARK.

The Danish Ministry had undergone the process of re-construction.

CHINA.

The arrival of overland mail from China has been telegraphed from Trieste. Trade in that part of the world was very dull.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

The Ame ican ship Queen of the West had been lost on the Irish Coast. She was a packet between New York and Liverpool.

All on board were saved.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT.—During the solemnization of Mass, at the Catholic Church, in commemoration of the Nativity of our Savior, on Sunday night last, says the Tallahassee Floridian, some persons of persons were so lost to all sense of honor and virtue as to amuse themselves in cutting off the manes and tails of a number of horses, besides disfiguring and rendering almost useless divers saddles, bridles and martingales. The perpetrators of such deeds as these should be ferreted out and severely punished. If possible they are even worse than murderers, and should be looked upon in the same light. They are unfit to associate with the honest and upright.

☞ The Reform Diplomatic bill now before Congress proposes the following salaries for Foreign Ministers: Great Britain, $17,500; France and China, each $15,000; Spain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, each $12,000; Brazil and Mexico, each $10,000; Turkey, Peru and Chili, each $9,000; Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Hanover, Sweden, Denmark, Hayti, Republic, New Granada, Bolivar, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala and Nicaragua, each $7,500.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 26th ult., Mr. Broderhead presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking that measures be taken for the relief of Dr. Kane, and gave notice that he would call up the bill for the relief of the soldiers of 1812, next week.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution asking that the Committee on Commerce be directed to consider if any legislation be needed to secure the safety of merchant seamen in case of wreck Passed.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill appropriating —— thousand dollars for the expenses and annual appropriations of the current year, rendered unavoidable by the decease of Governor Burt. Passed.

Many local bills were presented and referred.

In the HOUSE the Senate bill reapportioning Messrs. Choate and Hawley Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, was passed.

Mr. Bridges moved the passage of a resolution preventing the importation of foreign puppers.

Mr. Hunt moved that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to report the expediency of locating a naval depot at New Orleans.

Mr. Letcher's resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making null and void the law in Minnesota chartering the North West Railroad.

Mr. Cobb introduced a bill to amend the law of last session graduating the price of the public lands. It was postponed for one week.

MAIL CONTRACTOR ARRESTED. — Samuel Wilkinson, mail contractor, has been arrested, charged with a series of mail depredations, in connection with Arthur Hughes, who was arrested a short time since. They are both in jail in Dover, Delaware.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN BOYS' ASYLUM.—We received on New Year's day a letter from the Orphans of this institution, tendering us the compliments of the season. They are most heartily and cordially reciprocated.

TEXAS.—By the steamship *Galveston* we have received Texas papers to the 20th ult.—They contain but little of interest.

THE TRINITY RIVER.—A telegraphic despatch from Palestine, dated December 29th, was received yesterday, by Captain Peacock, of the steamer Magnolia, announcing that the Trinity river had risen at that point, fifteen feet, and was still rising; so that river may now be safely pronounced in fine navigable condition.

The German emigration to Texas seems to be finding its way through the West. The Inquirer says: "From the vast number of wagons that have lately passed through Gonzales, it would seem that the Rhine Northern have found their way into the 'lone land,' and that the Dutch have deserted Holland and are about to make Texas their home, women and children, clothed in their national costume, and each one carrying a huge pipe thoroughly charged, are to be seen in our streets daily, all bound for different portions of the State."

WESTWARD STILL.—We learn from the San Antonio Ledger that the tide of emigration is extending beyond that place, and still further west upon our frontier. The Ledger says—

Heretofore, San Antonio has been almost the 'ultima Thule' of immigration; but for the last few days we have observed passing through our city several trains of emigrant's wagons bound for points still further west. The lands on the Rio Frio, Hondo and other streams westof this are represented as almost equal to those on the Cibolo, Salado, San Antonio and Medina rivers.

Another Stranger at the Door.

The Galapagos Islands, the news now is, have been offered for sale to the United States. Price, three millions of dollars! A good round sum, these hard times, for a group of uninhabited volcanoes, off the coast of Ecuador, in the Pacific, if Congress will buy.

These Islands, says the New York Express, are situated some six hundred miles from the coast of America, and lie immediately under the equator. The archipelago consists of ten islands, of which five exceed the others in size —namely, Albermarle, Indefatigable, Chatham, Narborough and James; the smaller ones are Barrington, Charles, Hood, Bindloes and Abington. The climate is not excessively hot, as might be supposed from their position, nor does much rain fall, but the cloudy hang low, and though the lower parts are sterile, at an elevation of a thousand feet and upwards, it possesses a tolerably luxuriant vegetation. The islands are all volcanic, and Darwin, whom we quote, says there cannot be less than two thousand craters throughout the group. They are generally very sterile, and water is exceedingly scarce; on some of the islands none is heard to exist. The animals, insects and plants of these islands, in most instances, differ from all others known, but they are very few in number, and except the tortoises and a few wild pigs are not to be seen.

There are numerous good harbors, and the neighboring seas abound with whales, which come to be refreshed, as intimated by whalers. Excellent fish is caught close to the shore. There is a fishing establishment of about thirty men on the islands, who dry the fish, and find a ready market for them at Peru.

General Vilamil, the Ecuadorian Minister at Washington, is the proprietor of one of the islands, which he purchased, and he had for some time past been anxious to sell one.

Other the Sandwich Islands, berry up, Stonewall, Young Galapagos" will be in the Cabinet before long. "Lemon," the county of peaches, is already in—Nebraska is coming—Oregon and Kansas are preparing to start—and the one is sure to follow if we need to print at the Express a speech from the "gentlemen from Galapagos" before the next year comes to an end.

EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE WASHINGTON AND AMERICA.

Most of the intelligence by these steamers has already been transmitted by the telegraph. The mails, however, furnish some details and enable us to glean sundry interesting items which we throw together without much attempt at systematic arrangement.

Terms of the Austrian Alliance.

On the 2d of December, a treaty of alliance was signed at Vienna between Austria, France and England. The exact terms are not known, but are summed as follows: Firstly, That Austria regards the violation of the Turkish Territory as war against herself. Secondly, That Austria will augment her forces in the Principalities, so as to enable the Turks to resume offensive operations. Thirdly, That on the demand of France and England, 50,000 Austrians will be sent to the Crimea. Fourthly, France and England guarantee to the territorial possessions of Austria, shall, under all circumstances, remain undiminished. Fifthly, At present is secret. Sixthly, Prussia shall be invited to join the alliance. Seventhly, The treaty to come into operation on the part of Austria, should Prussia not come to terms, before January 20 3d. There is also given from Paris, that Count Nesselrode, setting forth the terms on which the Czar will assent to peace, namely: First, joint guarantee by the five powers of the protection of the whole Christian population in Turkey. Secondly, A joint protectorate of the five powers over the Principalities, subject to existing Russian treaties. Thirdly, the revision of the treaty of 1841, to which Russia will assent if the Sultan will likewise do so. Fourthly, The free navigation of the Danube.

Attitude of Prussia.

The speech of the King of Prussia to the Chambers is also published. The King says that the army shall be made ready for war, but he refrains from indicating the course which Prussia will adopt. Meantime the Berlin papers publish a despatch from Baron Von Manteuffel, Nov. 15th, to the Ambassador at Vienna, expressing the determination of the Prussian government not to demand from Russia any concession beyond the four points. It is indeed stated, but should be received with caution, that at a Council held on the 6th the King of Prussia determined to unite to the treaty with a view to bringing the war to a close.

The deliberations of the Germanic Diet Committee are most important; the actual position of affairs seems to be that Prussia insists on a declaration in favor of Prussian policy, or at least of neutrality; while on the contrary, Austria insists that the following point shall be decided: "Whether the northwestern frontiers of Austria are not sufficiently threatened to warrant an immediate support from the federal army?" Should the Germanic frontiers are with haste putting their armies on a war footing. The present opportunity for peace is probably the last, and if this be rejected, we may be prepared to see, next spring, military operations on as large a scale as they were during the great wars of the French empire.

Rumored Adhesion of Prussia.

"PARIS, Dec. 7.—A telegraph from Berlin states that the new treaty between Austria and the western powers had been sent there, and that, at a council held on the 6th by the King and his Ministers, the adhesion to the treaty was determined on.

"This produced great surprise among the Russian party. The public both there and here has received this change most favorably, and the funds have risen 1 per cent.

"The treaty is very shortly to be published.

Count Nesselrode on the Conditions of Peace.

From the Independance Belge.

Our correspondent at Frankfort has communicated to us the following despatch:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, {Oct. 25, (No. 6) 1854.}

"M. LE BARON—The information which we receive from every side proves to us that at the present moment the German Governments are pretty much all preoccupied with one and the same apprehension—that of seeing a rupture, occasioned by the Eastern affair, break out between the two great powers of Germany, which may endanger the place of their common country, and the existence even of the Germanic Confederation.

"Faithful to the policy which he has pursued from the commencement of this deplorable complication, and desirous of circumscribing the disastrous consequences of the war as much as possible limits, the Emperor, our august master, wishes in the present conjuncture, and as far as in him lies, to preserve Germany from the scourge with which she would be threatened by such an event. Consequently you are authorized, M. le Baron, to declare to the Prussian Cabinet that the Emperor desires, in no part in any negotiations which may have for their object the re-establishment of peace, and for which the four under-mentioned propositions may serve as a point of departure.

"These propositions are drawn up below as follows:

"1. A common guarantee by the five Powers of the religious and civil rights of the Christian population of the Ottoman empire, without diminution of worship;

"2 A Protectorate of the Principalities, exercised in common by the five Powers, on the same conditions as our treaties with the Porte have stipulated in their favor;

"3. The revision of the treaty of 1841. Russia will not oppose its abolition, if the Sublime, the principal party interested, consents to it.

"4. The free navigation of the Danube, which exists of right, and which Russia has never had any intention of interrupting.

"This determination is founded, not unreasonably, on the supposition that the western powers will faithfully fulfil the engagement which they have contracted with Turkey, and will assure the future of the christian population of the Ottoman empire—that their religious and civil rights shall be placed henceforth under the guarantee of all the powers, and that so the principal object which Russia had in view in the present war shall be attained. If the sentiments which have dictated to His Majesty the present declaration are appreciated in Germany, as we have a right to suppose they will be, we think we may indulge in the hope that the Confederation, united on the same ground, and entirely reassured as to the German interests engaged in this quarrel, will profit by its unanimity to throw its weight into the balance of Europe in favor of a peace for which Austria and Prussia have spontaneously presented to us, on the four points, a basis which would satisfy them completely.

"If, on the contrary, there is any wish to make us of the union maintained once more by the care of Russia—to put forward conditions incompatible in substance as well as in form with his dignity, the Emperor does not doubt but that the States of the Confederation will reject all such proposals, from whatever side they may come, as contrary to the sentiments of loyalty with which Germany is animated, as well as to the true interests of Germany. It is a neutrality maintained with firmness and perseverance, such as has been proclaimed since the origin of this deplorable war, that Germany thinks on her a right, in all justice, to demand from her, in return for the deference with which she has received the offers which have been addressed to him in her name.

"Accept, &c., DE NESSELRODE."

The War

Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged.—There has been some fighting, but none of importance. The garrison continues to make sorties. During the night of November 14th, in a furious storm of wind and rain, the Russians made a sortie from the city on the French camp, but were repulsed. On the 15th of November, several men and horses died in the camp from cold and exhaustion. The Russians quiet 16th, fire very slack. A few redoubts were completed by the British overlooking the Inkerman road. Some reinforcements reached the French 17th, men and officers are constructing for the winter. An order has been issued by Lord Raglan that no officer shall leave the camp unless sick or wounded. Rain is coming down in torrents. 18th, weather more temperate. Russians in the valley; observed to have received more reinforcements; supposed twenty thousand, under General Liprandi

19th, the French make a reconnoissance in force, and found the Russians busied in repairing their artillery damaged in the previous battle.

Nov. 20th.—The 97th British Regiment landed ex-Oronoco steamer. The Queen of the South arrived with various drafts of British regiments. The French landed considerable reinforcements at Kamutsch Bay. Firing very brisk from the town, and warmly replied to from the French and English batteries.

Nov. 21st to 24th.—Bombardment continued weak on the part of the allies. Their fire did little damage, and that little was constantly repaired. The allies mainly occupied in a rough, zening their positions against attack, and in establishing new batteries—the fire of which has not yet been opened. Meanwhile reports that the English had attempted to establish themselves near the head of the dock-yard, but were repulsed with loss. Further reinforcements have reached the allies.

Nov. 25th.—The Russians made a sortie, but were repulsed by the English, who, in pursuing, took and retained 3 guns which the Russians forgot to spike.

Another account says that they captured two seven gun redoubts (little after 20th, part of the garrison escaped and the French lines, retired with a loss of 230. The French lost seventy five.

The Very Latest Intelligence

VIENNA, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1854.—Advices from Sebastopol of the 27th November have been received here. The siege was severely continued. Reinforcements to the number of 9,000 men had reached the Russians.

The Duke of Cambridge was expected at Constantinople.

Admiral Hamelin has resigned the command of the French fleet in the Black Sea, and has returned to France.

GRECE.—ATHENS, Dec. 1, 1854.—The remainder of the French troops have been ordered to the Crimea.

No journals appear at Athens from a want of printers.

Five hundred French troops had gone to Bucharest and Ibraila.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The intended augmentation of the army to be submitted to the Parliament is forty-three battalions of the line, one of artillery, and one of rifles, making a total of 34,000 men. The models of the Sebastopol army being gathered on the Austrian frontier has the effect of depressing the English funds, by being considered as an indication that the Czar will not succumb except upon terms which, if granted, would cause the resignation of the Ministry.

Edward Oliver's ships were put up for sale at Liverpool on the 7th. Seventy four were offered, and twenty two were sold, realising the sum of £163,050. Only three were bought for cash; the remainder were taken by bill-holders. The others will be sold by private treaty.

The ship Ariel, sailing under Danish colors, from Marseilles, with opium, had been seized at Messina.

PRINCE SEBASTOPOL.—The Monitor publishes the following dispatch from General Canrobert, dated Nov. 28. Nothing of importance had occurred. Since the 17th the besieged allies had not bombarded their fire. Having no occupation, the Russians fired on a body of Russians, the latter were defeated. The reported battle of the 26th turns out to have been a mere skirmish. The allies, who had driven back with the loss of 300 killed, the French losing 40 men.

Prince Menschikoff states that on the 26th the fire of the allies had become very feeble, but a dispatch from Constantinople states that the bombardment had been renewed. The Allies were surrounded and protected by an enormous circumvallation, consisting of earthwork with advanced trenches and immense redoubts in triple formation. The Russians repelled several sorties and there were constant affairs between the pickets. Fresh reinforcements were arriving daily. The Russians were busy hatching themselves. Flags of truce had passed between the Generals, and it was agreed to exchange Lord Dunkellen, by desire of the Czar, for a Russian hostage.

In an attack on Eupatoria, the Russians had been driven back with considerable loss.

A telegraphic dispatch from the Prussian, dated 25th, states that the Russians having made a sortie, were repulsed by the British, who seized and kept possession of a battery of 9 guns.

SPAIN.—The Washington Intelligencer says that the Cortes have decided to maintain the present dynasty on the throne. On a trivial pretext respecting the other decies, all the Ministers resigned, but a vote of confidence in them having been carried by one hundred majority, they resumed office. M. Madoz is elected President of the Cortes. E. Soule has arrived at Madrid.

THE STORM IN THE BLACK SEA—DISASTROUS LOSSES.—The London Times of December 8th gives, in a long article, the following statement of the losses sustained in the Black Sea by the late terrible storm there:

Of the many and great losses sustained by the Anglo-French Expedition from one cause or another, the storm of the 13th of November, of which we have at length the melancholy details, must be regarded as the most. In a word, it is true that the immediate loss of men is not to be compared with the numbers placed *hors de combat* at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, still less with the victims of cholera. In this instance, however, the losses come in the form, and in a time, the most unfortunate that could be desired by the worst enemy of the expedition. The total loss of men at the various stations on the coast of the Crimea on the disastrous 13th cannot be less than a thousand, besides those that have fallen into the hands of the Cossacks. The loss of vessels was thirty, British and French wrecked and half as many dismasted at Balaklava, and eighteen wrecked or dismasted at the mouth of the Katcha

Our men-of-war, thanks to the precaution of frequently trying their cables, have some off with no further damage than the loss of a mast, or of masts, or of rigging, the twisting of their rudders, or the springing some leaks The French have lost the Henry IV, a noble three decker, and a favorite war steamer. Thus far we have sustained no loss beyond the ordinary drain of war, but the greatest calamity is that of which we scarcely now know the full. The Prince, a magnificent new screw steamer of 2700 tons, carried out the other day to Balaklava the 46th Regiment all the winter clothing for the troops engaged in the siege, including 40,000 great-coats, flannel suits, underclothing, socks and gloves, beef, pork, and other provisions, hospital stores for Scutari, and a vast quantity of shot and shell to carry on the siege. These are wholly lost, and nothing remains of the Prince but half a dozen of her crew, who managed to get on the cliffs when she was "broken to powder" against them. The Balaklava, we fear, has shared the fate of the Prince, and has gone to the bottom. Thus, it seems, all the materials for carrying on the siege and providing against the severity of the winter have been carried off at one fell swoop; and, even if we think to content ourselves with merely maintaining our position on the heights before Sebastopol, it is evident that we are not in a condition to stand our worst foe, the coming winter.

Figures are but feeble language for the description of such a catastrophe, but the value of the Prince, as she floated, is put at £150,000.

COMMERCIAL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—A meeting of this Board was appointed last evening, but a quorum of members not being present, it was not held.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—A meeting of this Board was held last evening.

Mr. Levy moved that the injunction of secrecy be dispensed of for the last meeting be revoked, which was carried.

The Mayor transmitted sundry accounts from the Commissioner of the Municipal Debt. He informed the Board that there would be a deficit in the payment of the interest of debt debt, for two years, and recommended that measures should be taken to make up the deficiency and provide against its recurrence.

The Comptroller sent in an account of sales effected by him, which report was appropriately referred.

A communication was read from the Street Commissioner which recommended the footing in of the public part of Dumaine Ridge, as the live oak trees there are suffering much for the want of a footing. The communication also called attention to the charge made by the Gas Company for gas in the Fourth District. Referred.

The Gas Company also sent in a communication asking for instructions as to the course to be pursued by the police in regard to taking such persons to the station house who refuse to pay the fees, and had published the ordinance granting them the right to employ other persons than those specially appointed. He also asked leave to have the bell of St. Patrick's church rung in case of fire. These matters were appropriately referred.

The Finance Committee not being ready to report, and no business being legal until provision should be made for the payment of the consolidated debt loan tax, the Board took a recess of half an hour, after which the Finance Committee submitted a report. The following are the proposed rates of taxation: In the First District, 97 cents on every $100; in the Second District, 85 cents; in the Third District, $1 35; and in the Fourth District, 75 cents. These rates were adopted.

A resolution to levy a tax of one half of one per cent, to pay the city subscription to the Jackson railroad and the Opelousas railroad, was likewise adopted.

A special committee reported that they have investigated the charges made against the directors of the Opelousas railroad by Col. E. H. Payne, ex-Superintendent, and pronounced that the charges are groundless.

The Board then adjourned.

THE ASCENSION OF MR. GODARD.—About twenty five hundred persons were collected in the Place Bonne Nouvelle, on Sunday last, to witness the ascension of Mr. Eugene Godard. It was announced to take place at two o'clock, but it was not until half past four that the Company to fulfill their contract, did not occur until 5 o'clock. The balloon rose most majestically, in the direction of the Lake Enghien, and descended in the rate of 75 miles an hour. Mr. Godard was accompanied by G. E. Lamoudere, Esq., of this city. The balloon was brought back to Paris, and arrived on Monday evening at dark. Nothing had been heard of them up to a late hour last night.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A countryman named John Meinlede, who had recently arrived in this city from Germany, was robbed of a large sum of money, by one of John Hines, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poland streets, was on Friday night robbed of $7500 in money, five bags of gold ore and a pocket case Hines, the keeper of the boarding house, was last seen in company with the prisoner, at the time of the crime. On the night in question the stranger had been drinking with him and delighted he had to be alone with him, he was drugged, robbed, and stupefied him and rendered him perfectly insensible. No second awaits an examination.

THE AFFAIR IN PT. THOMAS DYSENT.—*Death of one of the Wounded Men.*—In our paper of Monday, we noticed a stabbing affair which took place on St. Thomas st., on Saturday night. Since then three two of the wounded men, Peter McCormack and Jas. Halligan, have died in the Charity Hospital from the effects of their wounds. The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on their bodies, and a verdict was returned that they came to their deaths by wounds in the abdomen inflicted by a sharp pointed instrument in the hands of Thomas Ryan, Patrick Ryan and others being a co-assorts to the crime. McCormack was but 22 years of age, and Halligan 30. Both were from Ireland. The circumstances of this dreadful transaction are, as near as we have been able to learn, as follows:

The four men who were stabbed were living at a lodging house kept by one John Manion in Lynch's alley, between Tchoupitoulas st. and Poland st. Thomas street. On the night in question, about half past eleven o'clock, after the men had retired to their rooms, they were disturbed by a noise in the alley, and going out was immediately assaulted and knocked down, receiving the injuries mentioned in the above. The men, hearing the disturbance, hastily threw on their pantaloons and ran down stairs one at a time, and upon their arrival were knocked down they came out at the door. The wife of Manion, who witnessed the horrid affair, thinks that there were as many as ten composed the party outside. She did not see but one of the party stab at any one; but she recognized the Ryans, and also saw a knife in the rested Callahan and Haggerty. In Callahan's pocket was found a large Jack-knife, the same which was used in the affair with Hughes. Tale knife fixed exactly with the wounds on the person of the deceased. It is thought that the men, not only the deceased, but on both the other wounded men, were infected with this knife. The cause of this bloody transaction is, as we have been informed, Callahan had against Hanlon, the keeper of the house. Both parties are in the habit of drinking together, and had just arrived from St. Louis. Callahan and Haggerty, who have been arrested, will be examined before Recorder Leonard, at 11 o'clock, and bail taken.

COMMITTED.—John W. Hazzard, charged with committing, on the 13th ult., an assault and battery on William Schwartz, was yesterday examined before Recorder Leonard, and committed to reply before the First District Court to answer to the charge. He gave bond of $300 for his appearance.

Henry Williams, charged with stealing a quantity of jewelry from the store of R. W. Woolverton, No. 3 Poydras street, some time since, was likewise examined before Recorder Leonard, and committed to the same tribunal. He was required to give bonds of $500 to appear.

SECOND DISTRICT.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—Yesterday at about half past 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement story of Mr. Michael Cassidy's grocery store, situated between Royal and Bourbon, in the rear store. The flames were soon extinguished by the clerks before any damage was done. The fire, originated in large cases filled with straw, was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

THIRD DISTRICT.

A PICKPOCKET.—James Murray was arrested on Fulton street, at the request of the officers of the Second District, on a charge of picking the pockets of a citizen named Brown. He was looked up for an examination.

GOING FORWARD IN THE STREET.—About twenty of men and boys were yesterday fined various amounts, from one dollar to five, by Recorder Bonnet, for the offence of being in the public streets on New Year's Day and the night previous. To be honest we think we may indulge in the hope that accepted a bad one, and we are glad to see, as in the above instance, the ordinance against it enforced.

Charge of Burglary.—Jacob Brown was yesterday arrested in the Third District, charged with having committed the crime of burglary, by breaking open a dwelling house in Tchoupitoulas st. on the night of the 30th ult, and stealing therefrom several hampers of cotoline, part of the cargo of the vessel. Brown was remanded for an examination

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINE
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINE
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINE

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES are now offered to the public by the General Agent, Dr. Wm. Wright, 21 Commons st. Cincinnati, dated Jn. 28. Nothing of importance had occurred. Since the 17th the besieged allies had not bombarded their fire. Having no occupation, the Russians fired on a body of Russians, the latter were defeated. The reported battle of the 26th turns out to have been a mere skirmish. The allies, who had driven back with the loss of 300 killed, the French losing 40 men.

Prince Menschikoff states that on the 26th the fire of the allies had become very feeble, but a dispatch from Constantinople states that the bombardment had been renewed. The Al-

TO ARRIVE, per ship Corinthian, from Bordeaux: 36 casks claret. To arrive per ship America, 5 casks Cognac. PAUL LACROIX, j4 No. 16 Carondelet st.

FI STOKE—5 bbls. old extra Bourbon Whisky for sale by B. TALMON, j3 Row 1 street No. 31.

LARD OIL—200 bbls choice prime pure strained, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO, j3 33 Tchoupitoulas st

BRANDY—30 quarter casks domestic for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO, j3 31 Tchoupitoulas street

LINSEED OIL—40 barrels; for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO, j3 33 Tchoupitoulas st

PURE SPIRIT—30 bbls fourth proof spirit; for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO, j3 33 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKEY—100 bbls Rye & Co.'s copper distilled, rose; 100 bbls Pitcher's rice, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO, j3 33 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDLES—600 boxes Star, choice brands, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO, j3 33 Tchoupitoulas st.

STARCH—300 boxes T. H. Proctor's pearl starch for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO, j3 33 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORT WINE—900 quarter pipes of the celebrated brand M. Reig, in Catouzac & Co's, for sale by R. CAHUZAC & CO, j3 30 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—60 boxes white, yellow and brown, in store, for sale by R. CAHUZAC & CO, j3 30 Old Levee.

ORANGE FLOWER WATER—420 boxes of various sizes, for sale by R. CAHUZAC & CO,