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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, January 4, 1855.

☞ The Northern mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MR. GODARD'S AERIAL TRIP.

The anxiety which our community had begun to feel for the safety of the intrepid aeronauts who, on Monday last, made so magnificent an ascension from the Place d'Armes, was yesterday morning completely dispelled by the return of Mr. Godard and his companion, Mr. LAMBLOWHERE, *feuilletoniste* of the French side of the *Bee*, in full health and capital spirits. Their aerial voyage, as described to us, must have been not only one of the most extensive, but most exciting on record. It will be remembered that in consequence of the unforeseen difficulty in obtaining a sufficiently rapid supply of gas, the process of inflation was provokingly slow, and that the cords which bound the balloon to the earth were not finally detached until after 5 o'clock, P. M. There was at the time a lofty breeze blowing, but no sooner had the aerial vessel commenced its upward flight which was accomplished in the most imposing and majestic manner, than it was impelled by a current of air in a north-westerly direction, gradually attaining a considerable elevation, and at the same time proceeding straight towards Lake Pontchartrain. The breeze did not freshen much but was strong enough to carry the balloon steadily and swiftly forward, at the comfortable rate of about 75 miles an hour. The progress of the voyagers was perfectly easy and far more luxurious than the movement of a patent spring carriage, rolling on a smooth shaven lawn. On on they sped through the blue ether, their car gilded by the rays of the setting sun, and themselves enjoying the gorgeous spectacle of a view of our city from a height of a mile and a half.

Within a few minutes from their departure, the aeronauts found themselves traversing Lake Pontchartrain. At that imposing elevation, they beheld distinctly the bottom of the Lake, the water assuming an almost glass-like transparency. But they did not linger long above the green waters of the Lake; their balloon bore them steadily forward, and in a short time they were once more sailing over land and forest, cultivated fields and gloomy pine barrens, passing by moonlight across the Parish of St. Tammany, over St Helena, and into East Feliciana. During this portion of their voyage they were greeted by the sublime spectacle of a prior forest in flames. One inherent idea was that from a height of three thousand feet nothing grander and more beautiful could be imagined.

Finally, after a jaunt of exactly two hours and three quarters, Mr. Godard and his friend determined to descend, and, selected for that purpose an open field on the farm of Esit Feliciana, not far from the river Amite, and about ten miles from the town of Clinton—Throwing out their grappling irons they got safely down to *terra firma*. The difficulty, however, was to secure the balloon, and discharge the gas—matters which could not be performed without assistance. After no small amount of trouble some laborers were hunted up, their crude apprehensions at the sight of the monstrous mass of blown up silk calmed, and themselves induced by dint of infinite persuasion and some weightier arguments to aid in letting out the gas. This was finally done, and the next operation was what was to become of voyagers and balloon, and whither they were to proceed. This problem was likewise solved by similar substantial logic. Some of the men went into the neighboring woods, caught some oxen, attached them to a rough cart, and thereby transported the aerial travellers to Clinton, where they arrived at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning. From Clinton they proceeded by railway to Port Hudson, and in the very nick of time met a boat returning from Red River, got on board, and arrived safe and sound in our city at an early hour yesterday. Their voyage was not only absolutely free from the slightest danger, but was perfectly delightful. The only fatigue and vexation encountered was after landing, and this arose from the ignorance and trepidation of the honest countrymen who were filled with dread at the sight of the balloon, and seemed to think it would certainly explode of its own accord.

But we not forget here to state that Mr. Godard and his companion were cordially greeted by the president, directors and employes of the Port Hudson Railroad, who hastened, with characteristic generosity, to offer them the free use of the cars of the company, and peremptorily refused to receive any compensation. This act of kindness entitles the company to the thanks of this community, showing as it does on their part a proper appreciation of the daring and intrepidity of the scientific travellers.

We understand that Mr. Godard contemplates making another ascension shortly, and will take care that it is not retarded by any such impediments as he had to contend with on the first occasion.

NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Commissioners of this Company announce through our columns that the books of subscription for 10,000 shares of the capital stock, which has been created *preferred stock* by the consent of the stockholders, are now open at the office of the Company, corner of Franklin street and Old Basin, between Ad and 2 P.

The object had in view in the creation of 1,250 shares of "Preferred Stock," was to give the management of the important interests of the New Orleans Canal and Navigation Company to residents of New Orleans; and accordingly it has been provided that holders of "Preferred Stock" alone are eligible to the office of Directors. The owners of such shares can qualify themselves for such office by taking shares in the "Preferred Stock." It is justly deemed of paramount importance that the control of the affairs of the Company should not pass into the hands of distant shareholders, who can neither have that vital interest in its progress, nor that intelligent knowledge of its means to secure its prosperity, which distinguish those who are on the spot. We trust therefore, that the Preferred Stock may be promptly taken by citizens of New Orleans, and that the affairs of the Company may be conducted by capable and experienced gentlemen, fully imbued with the determination to carry into practical effect the objects for which it was established.

UNION BANK.—The board of directors of this bank have declared a dividend of five per cent payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. The fourth and last instalment of twenty five per cent. on the capital stock, is due and payable from the same date.

The annual election of twelve directors of the Union Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 15th inst.

OLD US OF BANK.—The board of directors of the Old Union Bank in liquidation, have declared a dividend of two dollars per share payable on and after the 10th inst.

CITIZENS' BANK.—It will be seen by the announcement that an election of seven Directors of this Institution will be held on Monday the 5th of February next.

LUMP OF GOLD.—The largest lump of gold which was ever found in California, may now be seen at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Camp street See advertisement.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The tragic drama of "Adrienne, the Actress" is to be represented at this house to-night, the part of Adrienne to be personated by Miss Julia Dean, and that of Maurice by Mr. C. Pope. The farce of the "Maid with the Milking Pail," in which those excellent comedians, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard are to appear, will also be performed.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The Opera of "Robert le Diable" is to be presented at the Orleans Theatre to-night, with Bordas as *Robert*, Prati Baille as *Alice*, Geoffroi as *Bertram*, and Mlle Martial as *Isabelle*. The cast for this popular opera is an excellent one, and should ensure a large house.

☞ The Charleston Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions endorsing the proposed mediation of the United States in the Eastern war.

WRECK OF A TROOP SHIP.—*Great Loss of Life.*—On the 20th of September, the English troop ship Charlotte, from Calcutta to Queenstown, was wrecked on a reef in Algoa Bay At the time, there were on board of the Charlotte a detachment of the 27th Regiment, consisting of the following officers: Capt. Stapylton, Capt. Warner, Lieut. Maguire, Ensign White, Dr. Kidd, 168 rank and file, 18 women, and 26 children. The remains of the ship struck on a reef in the sight of crowds of spectators, who rendered every assistance possible with life-boats and Manby's apparatus, but in spite of all their efforts she soon went to pieces, and all the children who were on board, excepting one, perished. On the survivors being mustered, it was ascertained that out of 209 rank and file, about 18 were saved. Of the crew, which consisted of 34, only Capt. Affleck, his son, the first mate, ship's butcher, cook, steward, and two others were saved. The total drowned is then stated: Rank and file, 68 women, 11; children, 25; crew, 13—total, 117. The Charlotte was fully insured at Lloyd's. She had a general cargo on board.

☞ M. Molina, Minister of the States of Costa Rica, Guatemala and San Salvador, has addressed to the Secretary of State an earnest remonstrance against Colonel Kinney's proposed colonization of any portion of the Mosquito territory by American citizens, and further says that any attempt to take possession of any lands belonging to Costa Rica will be opposed by all the means that government can command.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1854.

We are in the midst of the holidays, when, of course, but little is expected to be done in Congress or elsewhere. Both Houses, however, held a short session yesterday, and are in session to-day. Mr. Hunt yesterday exhibited a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval depot at or near New Orleans, for the equipment and repair of vessels of war, and to report such information as he may obtain on the subject to the House; which was adopted.

You will recollect that Congress passed an act last summer giving to the Territory of Minnesota certain alternate sections of land for the purpose of aiding the construction of a railroad from the Southern boundary of said Territory to St. Paul, and from thence to the Westernmost point of Lake Superior, and that, in consequence of the bill having been fraudulently slipped in its passage through the two Houses, by some person or persons supposed to be interested in having it go through in that particular shape, rather than that in which the bill was originally drawn, it was promptly repealed.

The object in altering the bill was to give the lands to a particular company, and not to allow them to go to the Territory. This company had obtained a charter from the Territorial Legislature by means to which the people of Minnesota, and especially of St. Paul, do not hesitate to apply the terms *bribery* and *corruption*; and they more than surmise that similar means were used here to procure the secret and fraudulent alteration of the bill while on its way through Congress. As to the truth of this charge, openly and unhesitatingly made, I have nothing to say; but so thoroughly convinced were members of Congress, that rascality of some kind had been practised, that, as I believe said, the act was repealed with a promptness and unanimity not usually met with in either House.

But now, look at the arrogance and the brazen impudence of this company; they claim that the bill having been passed and become a law—just as forged bills—that which had been *secretly* and *fraudulently* altered in its progress through Congress so as to give them the lands—they contend, I say, that they had acquired a vested title in the lands; that Congress had no right to repeal the act, and that such repeal is void! They have had the subject presented in a judicial form before the Territorial Supreme Court of the United States here, and Reverdy Johnson employed by the company to argue it for them. If the facts brought out before the committee appointed by the House to investigate this subject, can be placed on the record of the legal proceedings, there is no doubt, I think, as to what the decision of the Supreme Court would be; but how these facts are to be brought before that Court, I confess I do not especially see.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Cushing, I learn, is very indignant at the course pursued by the company, and will do much so towards the District Attorney of Minnesota for not suggesting fraud and forgery to the Court below, so as to place the matter in a proper shape on the record. There is a maxim of the common law which says, "no man shall take advantage of his own wrong;" but the only remedy upon which this company—of which the *Schuylers* were among the most active members,—bases its claim to the lands, is the fraudulent alteration of the bill, which was done, as is alledged, by its own procurement. Mr. Lett her yesterday offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring this subject to the Committee on the Judiciary. This will probably result in the passage of a joint resolution by Congress, setting forth the facts in the whole facts of the case, and then declaring the law repealed to have been repealed for the reason set forth. In that way justice may be brought to be brought judicially to the knowledge of the Supreme Court.

As the annexation of the Sandwich Islands forms a topic of conversation here, and as it is believed that the present most illustrious administration have an itching desire to incorporate the mustard-seed race of the "Kanakas" into our Union and engraft them upon the Anglo-Saxon stock, a correspondent of the American Organ, has very generously written a letter on the subject, from which paragraph in a special message sent to Congress by John Tyler, in 1842, and written by DANIEL WEBSTER, then Secretary of State, the most emphatic and language are known to be Mr. Webster's.

"It cannot but be in conformity with the interests of the government of the United States, and of the United States, that this community (the Sandwich Islands) thus existing in the midst of a vast expanse of ocean, should be respected in all its rights strictly and faithfully observed. And this must also be the true interest of all the other commercial States. For remote from the dominion of all other governments, their growth and prosperity as an independent State, must yet be in a high degree useful to all, whose trade is extended to their shores. Whatever, therefore, is the interest of this continent, and the intercourse which American vessels have with it, such vessels constituting five-sixths of those which annually visit the islands, create dissatisfaction on the part of the United States at any attempt by another power, should such an attempt be threatened, or even be believed to be in contemplation, colonize them, and subvert the native government. Considering therefore, that the United States possess a large share of the intercourse with those islands, it is deemed not unfit to make the declaration that THEIR GOVERNMENT SEES, NEVERTHELESS, NO PECULIAR AUTHORITY EXERCISED OVER IT BY ANY OTHER POWER THAN THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT, BUT IS CONSISTENT WITH ITS INDEPENDENT EXISTENCE AND EXCLUSIVE WISHES FOR ITS SECURITY AND PROSPERITY.

In this sentiment and declaration it is well known that the people of this country now and heretofore have concurred, as it believed that any considerable portion of them have since changed their opinions upon the subject.

The *Wade matter foolishness into a nut shell.* The following paragraph, which I find in the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, gives, in the clearest and briefest manner, the cause of the CHINESE EXTRAORDINARY growth of the AMERICAN PARTY, whose destiny it is hereafter to rule the affairs of our country:

"Had the foreign population been content with a moderate exercise of the privileges which our laws confer upon them, we suppose the great movement, which has just swept like a tornado, would have been postponed for a few years, but they have not. They have introduced religious controversy into politics, and claimed for the Roman Catholic public office as a right. They have insisted upon the political prescription of Americans for denying the claim, and have organized themselves into bands, brought whose misconduct perpetual disorder and turmoil disturb our streets, and our private dwellings.

Heretofore damaggogues have courted foreigners, but *they will not now*. The spell is broken, and the people of this country know at last that the foreign vote, will be but a counterpoise to the native vote, and will be but a counterpoise to the native vote, will be but counsure his defeat in any congressional district in the Union.

MAISON ROUGE

☞ A most strenuous and singular crime was perpetrated at Providence on the evening of the 26th ult. Charles Scott, a colored man, about thirty years of age, and a barber by trade, called in the morning at the clothing store of John H. Springer, in North Main street, and selected a suit of clothes, saying he would call for them, with the money, at six o'clock in the evening. He came just as Mr. Springer was losing the store, and said to him that he would now take the clothes. Mr. Springer then turned back and up into the upper story, where he found Scott had concealed himself. He attempted to run down, and then struck out a razor and cut his throat, and also hacked his head and face with it. The neighbors came running in to see what was the matter, when Scott rushed out, and, although closely pressed, made his escape. Mr. Springer's wounds, though severe, will not prove fatal.

Scott has not been arrested. The mayor has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of Scott.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 27th ult., a resolution instituting inquiry as to the proper compensation to be allowed Com. Perry for his diplomatic services, in negotiating the treaty with Japan, was passed. Mr. Johnson's bill to organize three Territories in the Indian country, at his instance, was recommitted to the committee on Territories. Two bills from the House were passed—one to provide for the contingent expenses of Nebraska, and the other to liquidate the debt of the District Penitentiary. Mr. Seward introduced and spoke an amendment to the Post Office bill, to the effect of having the mails carried by sleighs, wagons, &c., from Independence, Mo., to the Bay of San Francisco, but was ruled out.

In the HOUSE two important bills were passed—one for the support of the army for the next fiscal year, and the other for the support of the Post Office Department. Mr. Noble offered a bill for an appropriation to continue the public works at Monroe, Michigan, when a spirited debate sprung up, and it was resolved to await the farther advice of the President upon the subject. Neither House will sit to day.

☞ Hon. T. W. DORR, so widely known in the political world, died in Providence on the 27th ult. 8

☞ The American steamship *Pacific* sailed from New York on the morning of the 27th ult., having on board one hundred passengers, among whom was Lord Elgin. She carried out no specie.

☞ At the last accounts the ship *St. Patrick* ashore at Barnegat, was rapidly brushing up, and will be a total loss.

☞ An election was lately held in the Parish of St. Landry on the question of granting licenses for the sale of liquor. The returns are yet incomplete. In Grand Coteau th re was a tie vote, in Plaqueming, the license party had a majority; in Mallet Woods, license was voted down. No returns from the other precincts have been received.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER FANNY BULLITT.—By a letter from a passenger on the Fanny Bullitt, dated at Memphis, we learn that this steamer, just after leaving Cairo, struck a snag, the same that sunk the Chancellor. The letter says: "She had fifty of her timbers broken, but fortunately the planks did not give way, and the boat did not sink. The crash, the cries of women and children, and the universal terror prevailing throughout the boat, was terrific. All had their life-preservers on, and were gathered on the hurricane deck, expecting to have to take to the river; but the planks remained unbroken, and the boat got safely to Memphis, having previously struck another snag, which, however, did no damage."

[*Louisville Journal.*

IMPORTANT FROM SAN DOMINGO.

The Treaty with the United States Opposed by France and England—Protest of the American Commissioner.

The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, recently concluded by W. L. CARNEAU, Esq., on the part of the United States, with the Republic of Dominica, has terribly excited the English and French Consuls there, and it is said they have made a strong verbal protest against it. It is further stated that the British Consul has addressed the Dominican government an insolent note, in which he states that the said government cannot negotiate such a treaty without the consent of England and France. Two Dominican journals had also been suppressed, at the instance of the French Consul, for expressing sentiments favorable to the United States. The American Commissioner has made the following protest against the action of the French and English Consuls:

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 17, 1854.

The undersigned, Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of NORTH AMERICA, having good reason to know that the agents of France and England have, by various means, aided by a menacing display of an armed force before this capital, overawed and controlled the free action of the Dominican Republic in its relations with the United States, hereby protests, in the name of his country, against this breach of honorable faith towards his Government, and against this unwarranted, idle encroachment upon the sovereign rights of an independent American power.

Every enlightened government in amity with the United States, is perfectly informed of their determined purpose, as a nation, to oppose whatever measure may be intended to subject the independent nationality of an American people to the arbitrary will of a foreign power, or make its action, and even existence, dependent on the dicta of a foreign policy; and none of those nations have taken exceptions to this immutable principle of the American system.

The United States make no difference in the application of this rule between the strong and weak of their sister republics, and they have a right to expect the powerful and magnanimous nations of Europe will follow their example.

These facts being so well understood, I must call your particular attention, sir, to this inconsiderate violation of the relations of amity and commerce now subsisting between our respective countries, in the treaty that you, as the responsible representative of your government at the capital, will see the necessary precaution to guard those relations from further disturbance.

If this due care should be omitted, the government and people of the United States may be compelled to seek cause to manifest their sincerity and good faith of any government whose agents in these waters are permitted to interfere in affairs and negotiations tending entirely and exclusively to the interests of the United States and the Dominican Republic; and I am confident that you, sir, would regret to be the agent in any measure which might result from this unauthorized intermeddling with the sanctity and freedom of inter-American relations.

W. L. CARNEAU.

The action of the two consuls has, so far, prevented the ratification of the treaty by be Dominican legislature. The treaty embraces thirty articles, and is merely one of amity, commerce and navigation; guarantees freedom of conscience; provides for the settlement of disputes from justice; recognizes the principle that in time of war the "flag covers the goods," declares that citizens of the one republic, residing in the other, shall not be subject to military service; allows the citizens of the one to pass through, or reside and do business within the territory of the other without let or hinderance; gives the two Republics, the temporary residents to have six months within which to return to their own country, with their goods and merchandize, gives free access to our vessels of war and mail steamers in the ports of Dominica; concedes the right to appoint consuls, &c., and to establish them; secures admission and residence may not appear convenient; and guarantees to citizens of Dominica (nearly all of them mulattoes) the local (not political) rights of citizens; but this clause the Dominican Legislature deems too vague and equivocal to secure the end it meditates, and proposes an amendment, by which the mulattoes expressly the rights thus assured in general terms. This our commissioner will not agree to. We see it stated that there are now four French vessels of war in the port of San Domingo, and an English fleet is shortly expected there, with the view, it is supposed, of preventing the final ratification of the treaty.

THE CASE OF THE ALLEGED BELGIAN CONVICTS.

On Tuesday week the case of the twelve alleged convicts who were recently brought to New York from Antwerp, in the ship Rochambeau, Capt. Stackpole, was examined before Justice Bogart. Capt. S. was examined, and testified that he sailed from Antwerp with 351 passengers, 32 of whom died on the passage The ship was chartered by Adolph Straus, who paid Capt. S. all the charter money for the passengers, amounting in the aggregate to $9,500. They came on board two hours before sailing. Case is further testified

I had all the passengers examined, as usual, by commissioners, and found the sad twelve and one who died, having less baggage than others, and only consisting of bed and wearing apparel. Informed Mr Straus of the fact, and objected to taking them unless they were proved not to be paupers. The *matter foolishness into a nut shell.* The following paragraph, which I find in the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, gives, in the clearest and briefest manner, the cause of the CHINESE EXTRAORDINARY growth of the AMERICAN PARTY, whose destiny it is hereafter to rule the affairs of our country:

"I had objected to taking them, and stated that I would prove them paupers or I would not. Mr. Straus went to the foreign consul and stated the case to him, who, after an inquiry into the matter, told me I would have to take the men, as they could not be proved paupers. I had not the right to put them on shore without violating the charter; I did not know of my own knowledge that these men were paupers, and passed by the commissioners. It was spoken of in the city that a number of these men were paupers going to be jaloused, but we had no means of finding out who the paupers were. I had the notion of having them put on shore, and then having out the dock, offer a reward to any one who would give any information about any paupers or convicts being aboard the vessel. At the time I left the vessel the question of these men. I heard from the interpreter that their passage had been paid, and the money given them for that purpose by Adolph Straus.

John B Farrit, one of the alleged convicts was brought from his cell and his statement taken to the effect that he was a laboring man, and while in the Hoodstrailer workhouse he requested the mayor or burgomaster to transport him to the United States. The Mayor did so, and paid his passage to Adolph Straus who let right him on board the ship Rochambeau and gave him 10 francs. Nine others were also sent from the same workhouse by the burgomaster to this country in the same way. Their passage, &c., were all paid by the same mayor or burgomaster.

This concluded the examination, and the witness was remanded to prison.

The Police Coupee *Echo* has the following:

"During the early part of last week, a negro man belonging to the plantation of Mr. A. Meder, on the Bayou Plaquemine, in this parish, was tried by a jury of freeholders, for having caused the death of a fellow slave. It appears that the former had been entrusted with the charge of the plantation and slaves, and in this capacity had inflicted unusual and cruel punishment on the deceased, which caused his death by lock jaw. The slave overseer was found guilty of having occasioned the death, and sentenced to the mill treatment of three years hard labor in the penitentiary."

FIRE IN ST. MARTIN.—The Attakapas *Gazette* says:

On Thursday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the alarm of fire was raised, and on arriving at the scene of conflagration we found the splendid dwelling house of Mrs Meilin a mass of ruins. The fire broke out in the upper story, but as usual in such cases, no one knows how it originated. Much of the furniture was saved in a more or less damaged state, but still the loss to Mrs. Meilil is very great, we estimate it at least $8,000. We regret to learn that the premises were not insured.

☞ We copy the following from the same paper:

The two sons of Mr. V. A. Fournet were playing with a gun on Wednesday last, when one of them unfortunately touched the trigger and shot his brother. The ball entered the centre of the barrel in the left arm of the other boy. It is hoped that the wound is not dangerous, and that no serious consequences will result.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1854.

Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, and Thos. A. Jenckes, Esq., of Rhode Island, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court.

No. 32. Ferdinand Clark, appellant, *vs* Benj. C. Clark *et al.* The cause was argued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellant, and concluded by Mr. Nelson for the appellee.

No. 33. The City of Providence, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Daniel H. Clapp. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Ames for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

☞ One of the Hudson River passenger sleighs broke down yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, whilst crossing the river from East Albany to this city. The accident occurred just this side the channel of the river between the two piers which form the ferry slip. The sleigh contained between fifteen and twenty passengers, all of whom were nearly submerged, but it is believed none were drowned.—*Albany Argus.*

FRENCH COTTONADES WITHOUT RESERVE.—COTTON SETTEES AND DRY GOODS.—The attention of dealers is called to the sale without reserve of French Cottonades, Cotton Settees and Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, at H. Peychaud & Co's auction room, No 80 Old Levee street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. Terms, liberal at sale.

HIGH CHANGE DAILY!
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
FROM 12 M. TO 1 P. M.,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL, NEWS AND READING ROOMS.
Entrance on Gravier St ret.
MASTERS OF VESSELS ADMITTED FREE.
SHERMAN, WHARTON & CO.,
Proprietors.
c29 3t

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE ATLANTIC.

Russia Willing to Negotiate Peace.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1854.—We have the following additional items of intelligence by the arrival of the steamship Atlantic at this port.

Russia has expressed to Austria her acceptance of the proposition of the Four Powers, as a basis for negotiations for peace.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., in their Circular per Atlantic, quote holders of Cotton very anxious to sell and establish a decline in the middling grades of an eighth of a penny per pound, and an eighth to a quarter of a penny on fair qualities.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool was estimated at six hundred thousand bales, of which three hundred and fifty thousand were American.

Pardon of Dr. Beale.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—The Governor is said to have pardoned Dr. Beale, the dentist, convicted of rape on a patient, while the latter was under the influence of chloroform. No pardon is expected to arrive from Harrisburg to-day.

The New Mail Arrangement in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 1.—The difficulties concern ingthe carrying of the mail through this State have been settled, as the following schedule will go into operation in a few days. The mails are to be carried from Kingsville, the junction of the Wilmington and Manchester and South Carolina Railroads, to Columbia, by cars, and from Charleston to Kingsville by coaches. The time occupied will be thirty hours. From Columbia the great Southern mail will be conveyed to Augusta, Georgia, by coaches, which are expected to make the journey in fifteen hours. The great Northern and Southern mail will, therefore, hereafter pass through Columbia.

Congressional

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Senate to-day discussed the bill granting bounties to certain officers and soldiers. No business of importance transacted in the branch of Congress.

In the House the bill to amend the act of the last session to graduate the price of the public lands was under discussion.

A message was received from the President, transmitting the returns or his veto of the Internal Improvement Bill.

New York Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The cotton market is very dull, but prices have given way one-eighth of a cent under the influence of the news by the Atlantic. We now quote Orleans Middling at 9¾c. Flour has slightly advanced, and sales were made to-day at $8.50@8.62½ bbl.

Treasonable Failure in New York.

NEW YORK Jan. 2.—The banking house of Wadsworth & Sheldon, doing business at No. 29 Wall street in this city, has suspended payment. Their liabilities are stated at two millions and a half of dollars, and their assets probably exceed that sum by over a million of dollars

Banker—

River Intelligence—The Ohio Still Rising.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—The Ohio is still rising, and there are now six feet two inches water in the canal. Small steamboats are now passing over the falls to date. Business is very dull. The receipts of the falls to date are 570,000. There have been no arrivals of boats from New Orleans. The Louisville, Cincinnati, Lexington, Susquehanna and Glendale, left for your portsto-day.

LOUISVILLE, Jan 2d, noon.—The river continues to rise rapidly. Last night there were no arrivals from or departures for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The river has risen a foot and is still rising. Business is active and prices are firm, ranging at $7 @$7 25. Whiskey is quoted at 29c, but no sales are reported. Hogs are quoted at $5 @ $5 25. In other articles of Provisions, nothing has been done.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31.—The river here has received a rapid rise, and is now seven feet and a half water in the channel, and the river is still falling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Supreme Court on Tuesday the following decisions were rendered:

By Justice Buchanan: Kennedy and Foster, appellees, *vs.* Kennedy, appellant. Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans The judgment of the District Court reversed, and judgment for the plaintiffs for the sum of $1,000 with costs in both Courts.

Thomas B. Winston, appellant, *vs.* Tufts, Farmer & Hodges, appellees. Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed with costs.

F. Gillett & Co., appellants, *vs.* Mrs. Derango as administratrix of the succession of Charles Derango, deceased, and Mrs. Derango, widow of the said Charles Derango, in the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of the District Court reversed, and the mortgages recorded in the name of Charles Derango, on the 17th of May, 1847, against Charles Derango her husband, to be erased so far as they bear upon the property sold in execution of the judgment rendered in favor of F. Gillett & Co., and that the property sold in execution of the suit of Charles Derango, in the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, being seven eighths of lot No. 1, in square No. 34, in the city of New Orleans, bounded on Bienville, Bourbon, Conti and Dauphine streets, in the name of Mrs. Derango, be put free from the mortgages recorded in favor of Mrs. Derango, as per the judgment appealed from is affirmed, the appellees to pay the costs of the appeal in this Court.

By Justice Buchanan. P. Bertolet, appellee, *vs.* B. Lavie, appellant. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed with costs.

By Justice Hyckman. P. Bertolet, appellee, *vs.* B. Lavie, appellant. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed with costs.

By Justice Bart, appellant, *vs.* Andrew Erwin, appellee. Appeal from the Third District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of the District Court affirmed with costs.

By Justice Hyckman. P. Bertolet, appellee, *vs.* B Lavie, appellant. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed with costs.

P. Bertolet, appellee, *vs* B. Lavie, appellant. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans Judgment affirmed with costs.

J. J. Lyandais, appellee, *vs.* Thos. J. Spear, appellant. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. It is decreed that the judgment below be reversed, and that there be judgment for the plaintiff as per jury, the appellee to pay the costs of the appeal

Henry Bry, appellant, *vs.* Andrew Erwin, appellee. Appeal from the Third District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of the District Court affirmed with costs.

By Chief Justice Merrick.—P. Bertolet, appellee, *vs.* B. Lavie, appellant. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed with costs.

P. Bertolet, appellee, *vs* B. Lavie, appellant. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed with costs.

J. WRIGHT & CO. Agent,
151 Chartres street.

Who keeps a full supply of the Medicines on hand at all times

jan25-1y

FOR ATTAKAPAS, via Berwick's Bay and Bayou Teche.

The new built, draught steamer JEAN WEBRE, J. W. Bonnecaze, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., taking freight at low rates. For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Canal street.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

For cotton, per bale	$1 25
For dry barrels	1 00
Measurement goods, per foot	20
Other articles, per ton	8 00

All freight bills not paid on delivery of the goods, to be paid invariably on shipment. jan4 3t

TEXAS PECANS—For sale by
HALL, ROOD & PUTNAM.
jan4

Southern Bank

New Orleans 3d January, 1855.

AT an election by the Stockholders, held on the 15th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAS. L. WIRRAY, Cashier.

Office of the New Orleans Canal and Navigation Co.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30, 1855.

THE Books for the transfer of the *one hundred and fifty shares* of the Capital Stock of the Company, created "PREFERRED STOCK," by the meeting held on the 29th day of December last, are now open at the office of the Company, corner of Franklin street and Old Basin, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

ANTOINE CARRIERE,
JOSEPH LEWIS,
LOUIS GAGNET, } Com'rs.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with an order of the Hon. the Sixth District Court of Louisiana, dated 29th November, 1854, the subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the said court, on the application of Mrs. Rosalie Lafon, for the opening of La Harpe street, from Villere street to Robertson street, and Villere street from La Harpe to Roman street, in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate and assessment of the damages and benefits resulting respectively from the opening of the said streets, and the costs of the appeal to be paid by the plaintiff.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—In this Court yesterday Fanny Taylor, charged on information from the District Attorney with keeping a disorderly house, was discharged. George Ruff, charged with larceny, was also discharged.

Coroner's Office.—Mr. Redmond Ryan, the actor, died in this city on Tuesday morning, after a brief illness. Mr. Ryan had gained considerable reputation as a delineator of Irish character, and as a vocalist, and had indeed, in the former field, few equals in the country. He was a native of Ireland, was about 45 years of age. He leaves a family and a large circle of warm personal friends to mourn his decease.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Hester Marks, late a resident of St. John the Baptist parish, who on Tuesday morning, in the deceased, it seems, came to her death by her own hand. A more coolly premeditated suicide we have not known of. The facts elicited at the inquest are these: On Tuesday morning she sent a colored girl to an apothecary to purchase fifteen cents worth of strychnine and chlo oform, which was drank by her as soon as received. She then retired to her bed, where, shortly after, a noise was heard, and the servant going in, found her lying on her bed in violent paroxysms, and on the floor a tumbler containing the poison. Several of the members of her family who lived near at hand were sent for and arrived a short time before she expired. Dr. Gessner, of Bayou Lafourche, was also sent for, and that she had attempted to poison herself several times before, but was prevented by them. He thinks the burglary was committed by a man named Abraham Phillips, now in this city, for which he says a warrant was issued.

FIRST DISTRICT.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—A man named James F. Watkins, who has been for some time past residing in this city, was yesterday arrested on an affidavit made by Mr. John Easter, who stated in it that Watkins, about two years since, murdered a man, whose name is unknown, in the State of Arkansas, and having him over the head with a gun barrel. The accused was remanded to prison for examination this morning for examination which is to take place on the 31st inst.

CONFESSION.—Victor Sobalti, alias George Clark, charged with robbing various hotels and boarding houses, during the month of December last, was yesterday examined by Recorder Bright, and sent before the First District Court. Not being able to give the required bail, was committed to the Parish Prison to await his trial.

BELLIGERENT.—Jas. Carroll, Thos. Hannel Pragus and George Young, the keepers of a grog shop at the corner of Bienville and Burgundy streets, were yesterday examined by Recorder, on the charge of having sold spirituous liquors to the negro Peter, belonging to Dr. Chaumette, without the consent of that gentleman. They were committed to appear before the First District Court on bonds of $400 each.

Stealing Money.—John Boney, Thomas McCormick, Thos. Hannel, George Corner, and George Gazzer, were each fined $5 yesterday, for being drunk and disturbing the peace in the streets of the First District, on Tuesday night.

Wood Horse.—John Webb, Margaret Tumber, and William Cardis, are said to be the worst house pirates in this city. Yesterday, for drunkenness, vagrancy, &c. The last mentioned individual is considered by the police highly dangerous and suspicious character.

INSANE.—On the affidavit of Mr. Louis Huard, Clerk of the Charity Hospital, five patients, inmates of that institution, named William Lodge, Marguerite Emblemone, Harriet Best, Catherine Hagon, and Celia Buhmann, were sent to the Insane Asylum, Louisiana, Susquehanna and Glendale, left for your portsto-day.

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PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31.—The river here has received a rapid rise, and is now seven feet and a half water in the channel, and the river is still falling.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD is justly esteemed the most important discovery in the science of medicine. Upon the proper circulation of the blood depends the health of the whole system, giving vigor and strength to the organs, and beauty to the skin. The sluggish blood, whether we sleep or wake, settles briskly through the arteries and returns sullenly through the veins. It is necessary that it should be kept free from all impurity, and yet how negligent many are in preserving the purity of