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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1855.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, March 20th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE CITY ELECTION.

It gives us great pleasure to recommend to the electors of New Orleans the ticket which appears in our columns. The names composing it have been selected with marked judgment and discrimination. Those charged with the labor of making up the ticket have wisely and properly sought to banish all political or sectional distinctions, and appear to have chosen candidates from the very best materials presented for their consideration. No one who has not been personally engaged in the thankless and ungrateful task of forming a municipal ticket, can possibly conceive the amount of onerous exertion and weighty responsibility it imposes. When we bear in mind that the legislative powers of the Corporation carry with them no compensation whatever, and require for their prudent exercise and conscientious fulfilment, a material sacrifice of time and trouble, that the honest and high minded Citizen must be content to toil patriotically and disinterestedly at his post, exerting his utmost energies for the welfare and advancement of the city, the conclusion is obvious that such offices are not easily filled, and that the citizens who are able and willing to fill them are not readily found. In view of these multifarious obstacles, we may with good reason congratulate the community on the result. The ticket will stand the jealous scrutiny of the public—it embraces a larger number of solid, substantial citizens, men devoted to New Orleans, zealously watchful of her best interests, and prepared to work disinterestedly in her behalf, than any we have seen for the last ten years.—We do not particularize. It would be invidious to do so, when almost every name is prominent as a representative of the commerce, the industry, or the professional talent of our city. Nearly every one of the nominees offers the guarantees of practical capacity, familiarity with the wants and resources of our city, and legislative experience.

We said a few days ago that the citizen, who under the adverse position of our municipal affairs, consented to give his unbought services to the Council, might well be regarded as a patriot. We say so still, and we are profoundly gratified to observe that there are gentlemen, admirably qualified in every respect for the office, who have not quailed before the nonsense and labor they will be doomed to undergo. Thank Heaven, this ticket demonstrates conclusively that New Orleans yet holds many a noble son, who so far from deserting her in the hour of difficulty and danger, hastens to proffer his warm sympathy and active co-operation in any movement by which she may be benefited, regardless of personal inconvenience and pecuniary cost.

With such a ticket, it were an insult to public intelligence to doubt it success, and yet we are bound in candor to warn the friends of reform that strenuous efforts are making, and will be made to compass its defeat. A wily, desperate and unscrupulous foe is seeking, by combinations with every shred of faction, with every restless and dissatisfied class, with those troublesome and fermenting elements of society which are ever disposed to murmur at being compelled to contribute their share of the burthen, in order that they may reap the benefits, to array a mighty opposition, and if possible resume that prodigal expenditure which at the previous election defeated and forfeited. A deep and well matured scheme has been early and secretly concocted. The only hope of a triumph is based upon the expectation that confidence in the part of our friends may beget careless ness and apathy, and that on the day of election we may be unprepared for a united and powerful rally of the opposition. When, there fore, we bid the supporters and upholders of good government be on their guard, when we warn them of the necessity of thorough organization, and unceasing vigilance; when we tell them that they must leave no point unprotected, no avenue unwatched, that they must come out in all their strength, that they must attend the polls, preserve the purity of the ballot-box, the freedom of elections, and the sanctity of suffrage; that above all, they must be fully prepared to baffle all attempts at fraud, and destroy the machinations of evil-minded and designing party leaders—we are far from expecting the hackneyed slogans of political strife, but are dictating our serious, well considered and sincere convictions. It is idle to imagine that the opposition will not be conducted as last year—that the Democratic party will not exhibit the same Sub-Pinkney like resignation and non-resistance as we and in character with the persistent energy and obstinacy of Jacobinism. It will fight to the last, and do battle as bravely, when in a decided minority, as it were conflict of victory. Forewarned is forearmed.

☞ The February number of Rockwood's Magazine contains a vigorous and savage onslaught on BURNHAM'S Autobiography. We have rarely witnessed a more merciless exposure of a man that is hailed and on the Prince of Humbugs. We must confess that its infliction excited in our breast no trace of sympathy for the offender. BURNHAM stands, in literary and spirit, we have ever perused. It is for first to last, a self-conceit, without acknowledgment of a thousand vile impostures, perpetrated by one who united to great native shrewdness and an intimate acquaintance with the weaknesses of human nature, utter unscrupulousness in practising on his fellow citizens,—who took a sordid and keen delight in lording them it the top of their bent,—who amassed an immense fortune at the expense of their credulity, and then sat down and without the smallest conception of the baseness he was exhibiting, treated with infinite levity and in all their details the humberless knaveries practiced by him on the public. BARNUM's autobiography is a work of a class that it should be marked by serious moral conduct, but absolutely slanderous in its narratives of profligate mendacity, and huge himself with rapture at the retrospect. The reviewer paints him in true colors, and while exposing the rest character of the rascal showman, dissecting him ruthlessly for his contempt of truth, of purity, professions of morality, religion and temperance lectures.

In all this we heartily concur. BARNUM's book is essentially vicious and bad. It teaches wrong doing, and inculcates measure belittling only the sharper and swindler. The reviewer has exhibited him, and no honest man will consider the punishment greater than the offence. It is to be regretted, however, that the writer did not confine himself strictly to the subject. It presented ample facts and vehement enough for a merciless critique, without necessitating the reviewer an opportunity of indulging in sepulchral flings at the public sentiment, and moral standard of America. The assumption that BARNUM's account of the mutually cheating and defrauding citizens of his native village is a correct one, is but the disgusted judgment of our merchants and business men all over the Union, is a misrepresentation which hardly any Review out of Britain, other than the inveterate Tory organ, would have ventured upon. Happily, we can afford to treat such slanders with unmitigated contempt. The time has long since passed, when the miserable prejudices of a bitter partisan Review could have the slightest influence in shaping public opinion on the question of American moral and morality. Now a days we can read and relish the pungent and sole disquisition of Blackwood, and smile in pity over its gangrened and incurable hatred of Republican institutions.

BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, &c.—We invite attention to the advertisement in columns of D. I. RICARDO, Notary Public, No. 89 Camp street, in reference to Bounty Lands, Pensions, &c. Mr. RICARDO has received the proforms from the Pension Office at Washington, and having full records of the services rendered in the revolutionary war, and all wars in which the United States have been engaged since 1790, he is now prepared to assist all persons interested in obtaining their claims for Land, or Pension. Our knowledge of the experience and ability of Mr. RICARDO justifies in recommending him with unqualified confidence to all who may require his services. He is skilful, faithful and of approved integrity.

☞ The model of Mr. Collins' new vessel designed to replace the Arctic, and to meet the opposition of the Persia, has been adopted. Her lines are said to be beautiful, even to an unprofessional eye. She will be 3 feet long which is about 37 feet longer than the present ships, and the capacity of her cylinders and the power of her machinery will be 50 per cent. greater than those of any American ship afloat. It is expected that she will cross the Atlantic from dock to dock in nine days.

REJOICING IN ADVANCE.—Prince Torlonia, the last of the Colonna, is, after fifteen years marriage, about to become a father, to show his pay, so has proclaimed that he will give 1,000 crowns to every child in Rome born on the same day as his heir.

☞ Judge Trumbull, the new Senator from Illinois, is a Connecticut man, and lovingly lived in Colchester. He is a grandson of Trumbull, the historian of Connecticut.

☞ The Hon. Mike Walsh has determined to contest the right of Aldermen Kelly to a seat in Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of New York.

☞ Out of the three hundred and thirteen sail of vessels belonging to New Bedford, and engaged in the whale fishery, there are only eight now in port.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

Further by the Africa.

THE BATTLE OF EUPATORIA.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Warlike Preparations in Russia.

THE CAVALRY CHARGE AT BALAKLAVA.

Important Arrests in Paris.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

THE CZAR'S DEATH, &c., &c.

[By the National Line.]

HALIFAX, March 15.—The advices by the Africa, in addition to the reported death of the Czar of Russia, possess many features of interest.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon stated that it was his duty to inform their lordships of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, accompanying his remarks with the announcement that there was no doubt of the authenticity of the statement.

Lord Palmerston made the same announcement in the House of Commons. The definite news of the death was received by telegraph at an early hour on Saturday morning. No details were received, but there can be no mistake in the announcement, as it was generally known that all hope of the Emperor's recovery had been given up by his physicians.

The first surmise was that he had been assassinated, but the above view of the case indicates that the Czar's death was caused by pulmonary apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. The event occurred, as has already been stated, on the morning of the 2d of March, and caused great excitement throughout Europe.

Expectation had become stronger in favor of peace, and even Prussia seems now more favorable to the Allies. The Vienna Conference was to open in the 5th instant.

Lord John Russell had arrived at Berlin, and immediately had an audience with the King of Prussia, who seems to be making no attempt to come to an understanding with the Western Powers. All the foreign relatives except Lord John Russell, had arrived at Vienna.

Rumors from the Russian possessions of peace, warlike preparations were never greater in that nation.

The Crimea.

The news from the Crimea is embraced in the accounts of the night arrival by the Russians. They concerted on the night of the 14th February, and resulted on the part of the Allies in the death of forty Frenchmen.

On the 7th inst. Eupatoria was attacked by a force of 25,000 Russians, under Gen. Osten Sacken, who after a combat of five hours duration, were vigorously repulsed by the Turks. The Russians lost 500 men, killed and wounded, in proportion, while the Turks had but 5 killed and 250 wounded. The latter lost seventy horses. Of the French, who were engaged in the battle, eighteen were killed. The steamers of the allied fleet were sent to Eupatoria to assist in the defence, and many villages in the neighborhood of Eupatoria were damaged by their fire.

Lieutenant General The Earl of Carlisle has been officially appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—With this exception there had been no change in the Ministry since the departure of the Arctic.

The Duke of Newcastle had even summoned to give his evidence before the Roebuck Committee of Inquiry, and intended to leave for Sebastopol that day. The investigation was being vigorously prosecuted.

Meetings deprecating the war were on the increase throughout the country.

The Earl of Lucan published a convincing letter to Lord Raglan, exonerating himself from all blame in the affair of the cavalry charge at Balaklava.

FRANCE.—Nothing further is known respecting the Emperor's proposed visit to the Crimea. He was, at the latest date, at the capital of St. Cloud.

There are no new features of important arrests for political causes having been made in Paris. Persons of high distinction are implicated.

The Legislative Chambers have voted the suppression of Monasteries.

HONG CHINA.—The revolt had until had arrived, which was at Hong Kong to January 13th. The insurgents still held Canton in sway, and had gained several advantages over the imperial troops.

A fleet concerted in Whampoa anchorage, in the presence of several American and English ships of war and the foreign factories, in the port, was much damaged by the guns of the belligerents.

The Imperialists had recently, the insurgents had taken a fine and the factories, and notified the occupants that no fighting would be allowed within 1.

A difficulty having occurred between the author and the French Admiral, the former, he hoped, would be settled, which was ordered.

The French Admiral had also demanded Shanghai and the foreign factories, but received satisfactory replies.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

MANCHESTER, March 15.—Yesterday the cotton market continued the departure of the Pacific, and prices advanced, with the exception of a slight decline in Orleans. The sales of the week are 32,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and 3,000 to export. The receipts of Middling Orleans 5 1-16, Fair Uplands 5¾, and Middling Uplands 5 1-16. Fair Uplands 5¾, and Middling Uplands 5 1-16.

BREADSTUFFS.—Breadstuffs generally had undergone no change except Corn, which had experienced a slight decline. Yesterday's quotations were:

The following are the latest quotations: Western Canal Flour 40s; Ohio Flour 43s; Yellow Corn 42s; White Corn 43s.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols had advanced, and closed at 90¼, as before reported.

The Consols of Great Britain and State Securities had improved.

MANCHESTER.—The sales on them Manchester are more favorable than those by the Pacific.

PROVISIONS.—Lard had declined. Provisions were generally quoted and unchanged.

Kentucky Democratic State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—The Democratic State Convention assembled yesterday at Frankfort, and nominated Hon. Lazarus W. Powell for Governor. Resolutions were also passed strongly denouncing the Know Nothings.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Our cotton market is firmer, with sales of 1,000 bales. Middling at 9½. Flour is 25 cts. lower, with 10,000 bbls. sold, after the change, at $8 25 for Ohio, and $8 25 for Michigan and Indiana. Corn is 1 cent lower, with sales of about 80,000 bushels. Mess Pork at $14 25 @ $15 for Prime. Lard 10 cents lower, at 8½ @ 9 cts.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—The river is continue rising. The weather is cloudy and indicates rain.

STEAMER J. A. Wright arrived at Louisville from New Orleans, and the Nebraska departed for that port.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The river has risen three feet since yesterday. There is no change of moment in our navigation, except that Mess Fork has advanced to a point of danger.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—There are now sixteen feet water in the river here, and it is still rising.

Rise and the Mississippi and Yazoo.

VICKSBURG, March 10.—Intelligence from Frank Lyon and J. P. Tweed passed here at 2, and Columbus at 11 P. M., day, all bound for New Orleans.

The Mississippi and Yazoo not has risen two inches since the last 24 hours.

The Yazoo River is reported in the Yazoo River at Yazoo City, and eight feet rise at Greenada.

J. S. Byrne, the American candidate, was chosen May—this city to-day by 200 majority.

THE DEATH OF BILL POOLE.—The New York papers have much to say in regard to the death of Bill Poole, the noted "bruiser," and the occasion is taken to consider the state of things which made necessary the class of which the deceased was a leader, has been created by the course of political events in this country during the last twenty years.—At primary meetings, at mass meetings, and at the polls, their bone and muscle and pugilistic skill formed as much a part of the force to be deployed, as did resolutions, speakers and candidates. Of late this power has been diminishing, for there has been less demand for their services, and, similar to the case of the Roman gladiators, have turned against each other in private quarrel the weapons which they had before used against a common enemy, or on the opposite sides of a great quarrel. Their brawls and fights have been of almost daily occurrence. The same paper says:

Our serious apprehensions are prompted by this murder,—what necessity called the class of men of which Poole was the type into existence? Twenty-five years ago there was no such class. These men did not at first do political bullying for their own benefit, except in so far as concerned the hard dollars which they received for their services. The employers were, at first, and even at last, men of respectability and influence, men who controlled the great political movements of this country, men who, however they their conscience might be as to obtaining their ends by political intrigue, would, from prudence, if not from preference, avoid the use of brute force. But the truth is,—and it is so notoriously the truth that it cannot be denied—that the employment of these bands of bullies became a necessity at first to counteract the brutal conduct of a large class of "our adopted citizens" at the polls, who made it next to impossible for any man whom they suspected to be of the opposite way of voting to approach the ballot box, unless he was able to fight his way thither in person or by deputy.

The employment of political bullies thus first became necessary at elections to protect the native against the foreign citizen and those who used him. Gradually, as the same force was called into play at the mass meeting, and the primary meeting, and force was required to meet it, the bully's field of operations widened and his emoluments and his importance both increased. His occupation reached the *status* of a profession, and he claimed not only his wages, but his share of the spoils of party, and even to be represented in the halls of legislation, and his claims were granted. At first a party man, he finally looked only to pay and provant to decide on which side he should rallo for a campaign, and became the *Dugald Dalgetty* of politics.

GEN. DUFF GREEN ON THE AMERICAN PARTY. Gen. Duff Green writes a long letter to R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, on the new American party, closing it in the following words:

I am now an old man, having long since ceased to take an active part in party politics. I have, nevertheless, carefully noted the progress of events, and, being Southern in birth, education, feelings, sympathies and principles, I have a strong preference for the men of the State Rights party. Believing that the great body of the people of this country have a strong preference for our republican form of government, and that the American movement may be so directed as to promote a greater harmony between the North and the South, by creating an American sentiment stronger than the fanaticism which has so long misled many well disposed Northern men, I would extract you, and every influential Southern statesman, to remember that the power of this Government rests with the people, and that it is the duty of patriotism to act with, and give a right direction to, public opinion.

Let me entreat you, lest not deceived by the false clamor. The American party are not abolitionists, and, permit me to say, that a liberal, generous, and cordial confidence and co-operation in the American movement, adhering to what is right, and referring what is wrong, is the best and surest means of arresting and counteracting the antislavery agitation. In a subsequent note, I may take a brief review of parties, showing that the *people* can and will "regulate" the *politicians*.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The Washington correspondent of the N Y. *Herald*, whose accurate and truthful revelations of the Ostend conference, long before the publication of the official documents, have created so much surprise, now informs that journal under date of the 16th inst., that some of the most important despatches have been withheld. He says:

The correspondence recently published "officially private," which from time to time was transmitted to Mr. Soule by the President, contains the information demanded by the people's representatives, and which it is determined, if possible, by the managers at the White House, they shall be cheated of. As it is certain that General Pierce will not permit these papers to see the light, it is due to the public and to the reputation of Mr. Soule, that the strong sense of delicacy which he is laboring under, in refusing their publicity, should be made to yield to the public interests and demands.—Enough is known of their contents to warrant the assertion that much of the embarrassment and difficulties which Mr. Soule has been made to encounter in his negotiation as Minister of Spain at the Spanish Court, have arisen from the impossibility of complying with the President's private wishes, and at the same time following out his instructions from the State Department. It was not until Mr. Soule became convinced that he was being made the instrument of an unprincipled combination, at the head of which was placed the American President, his discovery was followed by his letter of resignation, in which appears the evidence of his unmistakable contempt, in the utterance of this language—"Leaving me no alternative" (alluding to Marcy's despatch of November 13, 1854,) "but that of continuing to linger here in languid impotence, or of surrendering a trust, which, with the impediments thrown in the way of its execution, I would strive in vain to discharge in a manner satisfactory to the government or creditable to myself; you will not be surprised at the course which a sense of dignity impels me to adopt—I resign my commission of Envoy Extraordinary, &c., &c." The "impediments" spoken of are the two sets of instructions which Mr. Soule was required to act under—one private, coming from the President, the other official from the Secretary of State—each directing the pursuance of opposite policy; thus leaving to Mr. Soule no other alternative "but to linger in languid impotence," or to resign his commission as United States Envoy. The particulars creating these "impediments" are what the country require and expect; and all the efforts now at work under the management of Cushing, Forney and others to suppress them, in the interested publications before the public, will not avail. In the private instructions of General Pierce are to be found the secrets which have been instrumental in defeating American interest abroad, and in casting a stigma upon American consistency and reputation.

In terminating his letter, the writer takes occasion to repeat in positive terms the previous statement of an autograph letter from the Czar having been received by the President of the United States.

Slavery at the North.

The seven several enumerations of the inhabitants of the United States reveal some facts relative to slavery north of Mason and Dixon's line, which at this day appear curious:

MAINE.—This State has had no slaves.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—In 1790, 158 slaves, in 1800, 17; after that date none.

VERMONT.—In 1790, 17 slaves; afterwards none.

MASSACHUSETTS.—None by any census.

RHODE ISLAND.—In 1790, 952 slaves; in 1800, 381; in 1810, 103; in 1820, 48; in 1830, 17; in 1840, 5; in 1850, none.

CONNECTICUT.—In 1790, 2,759 slaves; in 1800, 951; in 1810, 310; in 1820, 97; in 1830, 25; in 1840, 17; in 1850, none.

NEW YORK.—In 1790, 21,324 slaves; in 1800, 20,343; in 1810, 15,017; in 1820, 10,088; in 1830, 75; in 1840, 4; in 1850, none.

NEW JERSEY.—In 1790, 11,423 slaves; in 1800, 12,422; in 1810, 10,851; in 1820, 7,657; in 1830, 2,254; in 1840, 674; in 1850, 236.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In 1790, 3,737 slaves; in 1800, 1,706; in 1810, 795; in 1820, 211; in 1830, 403; in 1840, 64; in 1850, none.

In the new States, north of the Ohio, slavery has had but a slight foothold.

The census in 1840, mentions three in Ohio, no other census returns any.

Michigan is represented to have had 24 slaves in 1810, and 32 in 1820.

Indiana had 135 by the census of 1800, 237 in 1810; 190 in 1820, and 3 in 1840.

Illinois had 168 slaves in 1810, 917 in 1820, 747 in 1830, 331 in 1840, and none in 1850.

Wisconsin had 11 in 1840, and 1 had 16 in the same year.

The above facts and figures are taken from the American Almanac.

Private Libraries of Recurs, Choate and Everett.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in the course of his last letter, affords the following glimpse into the private libraries of Choate and Everett:

The library of the Honorable Rufus Choate, including law books, contains 7,000 volumes, and the figures by no means give one an idea of the wealth of the collection. Of the above, 1,500 are at his law office, mostly law books of those of daily reference. The remaining 5,500 line all the rooms of the second story of his house. These ample rooms are his library. We leave it for those more familiar with such matters to decide how Mr. Choate has been able to get entire possession of those valuable sleeping chambers exclusively for his inseparable and yet animate guests, such as Homer, Cicero, Pindar, and the like. It is said there have been many domestic compromises on subjects of this kind, which, if given to the world, would be far more entertaining, if they did not make so much noise, as the Compromise of 1850. Mr. Choate is particularly rich in the Latin and Greek classics, which he is understood to have a passion for, and to read daily as much as college youths, and with far more relish and avidity. He has a half dozen editions each of such works of Livy, Horace, Pindar, &c. In political and parliamentary books, and also in historical works, he is quite full. He has more valuable theology than any layman we know, embracing the Fathers of the Church, and many valuable works. So in ecclesiastical history he is pretty rich.

Mr. Everett's is the fullest on the laws of nations, though he has quite a collection. He has about all on law that a lawyer of his standing should have, and a fair collection of scientific works, including Bayle's dictionary in French, Erasmus, Lipsius, &c. He has all the classics, ancient, and particularly in American history. Other rarities for a private library are Rymer's Foedera, Somers' Tracts, and Dallinger's Legislation. This library, of which you have a glimpse with pen and ink, is perfectly arranged by subjects. The rooms have a free and easy appearance that is very attractive. We warn the lovers of books, that if they would not run into the temptation of breaking the tenth commandment, they had better keep out of this library.

Mr. Choate thinks he should have died before this had it not been for this library. The reminds us that a library has been named a medicine for the mind, and of the King of Egypt who, according to Diodorus Siculus, had inscribed over his library door Greek words, which, Englished, are, "The Dispensary for the Soul."

Herald:

The Iberville *Southern Sentinel* has the following:

From observation, and from what we can learn from others, it appears to us that the ensuing season, from the great want of rain that has been experienced this fall, that the sugar and planting interests generally throughout the State will suffer exceedingly the present year. By our exchanges, we perceive that the very ordinary drought which has prevailed here for the last four or five months has been general throughout the State. Hat not only in this State has the want of rain been brilliant and in other parts of the South and in the West, a similar misfortune has prevailed. This source is that provisions will be much dearer at higher than they have yet been, and every surely also, from the diminished crop, that sugar will advance in price next season.

We copy the following from the Mobile (Cleona) *Herald:*

A negro man belonging to Mr. Foster Robinson, merchant of Minden, was tried last week, on a charge of having set fire to the corn crib of Judge P. T. Harris, of Claiborne parish, and found guilty and sentenced to the State Penitentiary for life. The cribs, barns and carriage house of Judge Harris were all entirely consumed. His loss is about three thousand dollars.

The health of our town and country continues, in the main, good—with here and there a slight case of pneumonia.

Since the advent of Spring, the weather has been as warm as could be desired, and still continues dry. The ground is too dry to plow, and the Dorchester has barely enough water to float a common-sized Indian fish.

OPEN AMERICAN ORGANIZATION—The Know Nothing paper in Boston has come out in favor of an open organization of its party, and declares its belief that for the safety and perpetuation of the American party such a course is an *actual necessity*. With regard to the most prominent persons now before the order for nomination to the Presidency, as they are affected by the secret mode of operations, the editor says:

An evil result of the secret action of a political party is its inability to sacrifice principles to men. This is an evil from which the American party is in no wise exempt, as we propose to show by way of illustration. Injudicious partisans of a certain prominent man have so well succeeded in coupling his name with a *term* well understood by every member of the secret American party, that the public outside, and many of the members within, begin to look upon the Hon. Sam Houston as the head and front of the American party—as the only exponent of its principles—as its only eligible candidate for the Presidency. In a measure it will indeed be so, if a party of principles, but the *party of a man*; and for the imperfections of that man, whoever he may be, the party must consequently suffer. This state of things has naturally excited the jealousy of the partisans of another prominent citizen, and we find that "Stockton Clubs" are being secretly organized in every part of the Union. This, of course, will arouse the friends of others, and unless this evil is checked, we shall soon find that instead of working together, as a unit, for the advancement of important principles, the secret American party will be divided and subdivided into partisan clubs for this, that and the other man, until its total destruction is accomplished.

PUNCH'S LAST.—The London Punch is to be held responsible for the following:

"We are in a position to announce that arrangements have been made with his Majesty the Emperor of the French for the admission of the Russian generals of the British army whose families are not implicated by age as students of the *Ecole Polytechnique*."

☞ John McKeon, United States District Attorney of New York is at Washington.—The Government approves his action in the Massachusetts, steamer case, and tells him to go on.

VESSEL ASHORE.—The Dutch bark Tersoie, Capt. C. M. Van Pelten, from Amsterdam, the 15th inst., at 8½ o'clock, P. M., in a thick fog. She lost her rudder, and the vessel became unmanageable. The captain and crew were taken off the wreck by the schooner John Snow, from New York, for Darien, (Ga.) and landed from her on Tybee Island, from whence they were brought to this city by the U. S. Revenue Cutter Jackson. When the crew were taken off the bark had 3½ feet of water in her. A steamboat will be sent down for the purpose of trying to pull her off. The T. was a fine vessel of about 600 tons, and was consigned to Messrs. Epping & Kreis, of this city.—*Savannah Republican.*

GOOD SPEED.—The Mobile *Register* of Saturday last says: The British ship Montezuma, Capt. Rock, was announced in our list of arrivals yesterday from Liverpool.

This vessel sailed from this port for Liverpool on the 7th February, and has arrived there, discharged her cargo, took in another cargo for this place, sailed, and got back into our bay again on the 14th, a distance of 5,000 miles, and received her cargo, and cleared, with larceny, and in that of James Barry, charged with larceny, and in that of James Barry, charged with larceny, and Michael Kelly and H. Donnine were tried on a charge of larceny of a quantity of stolen property. The former was convicted, and the latter acquitted.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the upper story of a house in the rear of the Exchange corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, which was recently occupied as a coffee house by Mr. Gaudin, and was at the time of last been vacant. The attic story was entirely destroyed. It is supposed the building was set on fire by some incendiary. The damage was not very great, and the loss is covered by insurance.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, a German named Adam Lotz was on his way home, at the corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets, when two men joined him. Words were exchanged between the two men named Wm. Burke and Hugh Shafferty, and another man whose name is not known, who presented a pistol to his head and demanded his money, or his life." Instead of acquiescing in this rude demand, Lotz drew a pistol and fired, wounding Shafferty quite severely in the elbow. A watchman happening along at this juncture, Burke and Shafferty were taken into custody, the latter of whom Shafferty is in the Hospital receiving medical treatment, and the other in prison, awaiting an examination.

THE MURDER OF MARTIN.—John Thompson, Michael Sullivan and his wife had another examination before Recorder Bright, yesterday, upon the mandamus of Judge Cotton. Some eight or ten witnesses were examined, to prove that the man who exhibited the wounds on his person, in the attempt of the latter to prevent a fight was very successful one. Several witnesses testified that the fight was a very ordinary fight, and that the wounds did not disappear, until, like the ghost of Hamlet's father, our city began to "smell the rising sun."

THE BUENAN TABLEAUX.—This beautiful panorama is still on exhibition at Odd Fellow's Hall. It has been visited by a great number of persons than any similar painting ever brought before the public of this city.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, the well known American actors, who have gained considerable reputation in some of the North ern cities from their delineation of Irish and Yankee characters, appear for the first time in New Orleans to-night at the St. Charles. They will play in the comedy of "Ireland As It Is," and in the farce of "Mischievous Annie." In the last mentioned piece, Mrs. Florence will personate five different parts, and sing a great variety of Ballads, and Mr. Florence will also sing, accompanying herself on the hand organ. These new attractions at the St. Charles will undoubtedly attract crowded houses.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The following is a report of the interments in this city for the twenty-four hours ending one week ending on Sunday, the 18th:

Protestant Cemetery	2
Old Cemetery	1
Cypress Grove No. 1	2
Cypress Grove No. 2	20
Charity Hospital	16
St. Patrick's	6
Calliaut's No. 1	5
Catholic No. 2	10
St. Vincent de Paul	2
Lafayette	12
Hebrew (Lafayette)	1
Total	77

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Yesterday, in this Court, only proceedings in the case of Ferrier, vs. Ferrier and Fabre Morley, charged with larceny, and in that of James Barry, charged with larceny, and Michael Kelly and H. Donnine were tried on a charge of larceny of a quantity of stolen property. The former was convicted, and the latter acquitted.

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DEPREDATING THE CITY.—Wm. Hopkins, who has the contract from the city for the branding of drays, carts, &c., for the First District, yesterday made an affidavit before the Recorder Bright, in which he alleges that a man named Patrick Dunnigan has stolen from him a pair of branding irons valued at $10 and that he has been canvassing for the sale of vehicles belonging to various persons, thereby defrauding the city. Dunnigan was arrested and held to answer in the sum of $500.

COMMITTED.—Isaac R. Snyder and Benjamin R. Warfield, the former a policeman and the latter an ex policeman, who since resigned, were arrested on a charge of having received a bribe of $100 from Adam Lindenhimer, to compound a felony, were yesterday examined before Recorder Bright, and sent before the First District Court as charged, on bonds of $500 each.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Mrs. Eliza D. Stillman—she of Canal street—yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Bright, in which she alleges that Jon Bulger with having committed the crime of perjury, in testifying in a case pending before the Third District Court of this city. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

SQUAD THIEVES.—Augustus Alexes and the alias Collins, from the Ninth Ward, were yesterday arrested at the instance of Edward Evans, who charges them with having on Saturday evening, broken open two hogsheads of sugar on the Levee, and stolen therefrom three dollars' worth of the precious material. They were remanded for examination.

FEMININE DISTURBANCE.—Adele Byffres, who lives in Barracks street, near Royal, yesterday caused the arrest of four young women who live in Barracks street, on the ground that on Sunday evening they had come to her residence, ringing entrance by breaking open her door, and had commit ed a most outrageous act all such a disturbance. They were held for examination. The names of the offenders are Mary Jane Bocker, Mary Burke, Kate Stockings and Cuffy Kate.

DISCHARGED.—Augustus Lauraine, charged with keeping a gambling establishment in Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, was examined by Recorder Ramos and discharged, the evidence being insufficient to substantiate the accusation.

BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.—Thos. Dunlann was yesterday arrested at the request of Marie Bonnet, who alleges that the prisoner came to her house in Dauphine street, near Bienville, yesterday morning, and knocked her down, and drew a knife and attempted to stab her, and did cut her severely in the wrist and hand. She also states that the affidavit struck the door and knocked out two of her teeth. Her cries fortunately brought a policeman, who prevented further injury to her, and took the accused into custody.

THIRD DISTRICT.

DESPERATE OUTRAGE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning loud cries were heard issuing from a house on Elysian Fields street, occupied by a man named Timothy Hines. The police repairing to the spot and breaking open the door of the dwelling, found Hines leaning over his wife, who lay on the floor quite insensible, and striking her in the face with all his might. It must doubtless the intention of the infuriated brute to murder the poor woman, which intent he might have carried into execution had the alarm given not prevented. The wretched wife was bruised in a most dreadful manner from the repeated blows of her brutal husband, and fears were entertained that she would not recover. Hines, who is a native of North America, or a native of every day accurrence in this enlightened city of New Orleans. The wretch was committed to prison, and if appearances demand that man who can be guilty of such bestial brutality as the above, should be speedily dealt with.

COMMERCIAL

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 19, 1855.

There was a very extended demand for Cotton today, and the sales attained the large figure of 13,000 bales. Prices opened without change in the morning, but later in the day an advance of ⅛ was paid, and we close an animated and active market.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—COTTONS AND SEEDS

Inferior	4¾@5—	Fully Fair	—
Fair	5¾@5¾	Good Fair	—
Middling	5—@5¼	Good Fair	—
Good Middling	5¼@5½	Good and Fine	—
Middling Fair	—@—		

Nothing was done in Tobacco.

The sales of Sugar were 700 hhds., at former prices Fair, 5¾@4¾c.

Of Molasses, 1000 bbls were sold at 18@20c gallon for Fermenting to Choice.

The sales of Flour amounted to 2000 bbls, at $9 10 for Superfine, and $8 50@$8 75 for Fine.

Of Corn, 3,500 sacks were sold, at 85@87½ @ bushel.

About 1,200 sacks Oats were sold, at 70c @ bushel.

Moss Pork is retailing at $15 00. There were no sales of any consequence.

In Lard the transactions amounted to 400 bbls. and tierces, at 8@9½c, and 600 kegs, at 10c.

A sale of 1,000 bbls. Western Lime was made at $1 10.

A lot of 100 bbls. Rectified Whiskey was sold at 28c per gallon.

Coffee is firmer, with sales of 1,800 bags, at 9¾@10¼c. including 1000 bags.

Exchange is about the same. We quote

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	[illegible]
France	[illegible]
New York, sight	[illegible]
New York, 10 days	[illegible]
Do. Checks	[illegible]

In Freights, we notice an engagement for flour at 40c, and a foreign ship for Cotton at 30c for Liverpool.

☞ We are requested to state that the Ladies are invited to attend the sale of Flowers which will take place TO DAY, at 95 Camp street.

CREDIT SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF SPRING AND Summer Clothing, Domestics, Dry Goods, and Men's Italian Straw Hats.—The attention of dealers is called to the Credit Sale, without reserve, of Spring and Summer Clothing, Domestics, Dry Goods, and Men's Italian Straw Hats, to take place THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, at H. Peyhond & Co.'s auction room, No.