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THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, March 22d, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A PROSTRATE PARTY.

New Hampshire has declared against the Administration. This is one great fact. The Granite State has endorsed the principles of the American party by a round majority. This is another. The Administration sheets may rave till the crack of doom—the Washington *Union*, sawing the air to its kindred pieces, may fill the air with malignant outpourings, and protest that Abolition has triumphed, but all its invective and all its detraction are unavailing. The same silly game has been played from the first, and with most mortifying results. The South can no more be terrified by clamorous assurances that the American party is anti-slavery, than can the North can party be assimilated into the ranks of Abolition by solemn declarations that Know-Nothingism is intended to cherish, protect and propagate slavery. FORNEY and GREELEY stultify and contradict each other, while aiming at a most fraternal alliance for the paramount object of putting down the American party.

But this is a digression. We simply desire to put on record the double victory achieved in New Hampshire. The State that gave FRANKLIN PIERCE birth, that has ever proved the unswerving bulwark of Democracy, that remained firm during the hurricane of 1837, and did not blench before the whirlwind of 1840, has deserted the Administration, declared against the President, and signally vindicated and approved American principles. In this decisive New Hampshire pronounces in favor of the Union and against sectional agitation. We honor her for this manly exhibition of political independence.

Where else but in the Granite State could the Administration fly for refuge? If the Granite State repudiates it, where else can it look for protection and support? Did ever the world witness so complete—so overwhelming a downfall as that which has visited Mr. PIERCE and his party? The tide was never beheld before. They have fallen purely from inherent weakness and with scarcely an effort of their adversaries. They have toppled down headlong, and lie grovelling in the dust of humiliation, just because they were too feeble to stand alone. Their fate is a striking lesson to the citizens of the Republic admonishing them hereafter to eschew sheer cowardice and imbecility, and to cleave to the most exalted offices in the State those only who are endowed with the necessary qualifications. We fancy we shall have no more fifth-rate men as Presidents for some time to come

COMMUNICATED.]

The Democratic Mass Meeting.

A Democratic mass meeting was held in the rooms of the German Gymnastic Society on Monday last, March 19th. The meeting was opened by Mr. Hemenway calling Mr. G Lueders to the chair. President-elect, and some other German and English gentlemen as Vice Presidents. Then Mr. Lueenodt, the committee man, stepped forward to the platform, and stated, in short, that originally it had been the intention of the Centre Committee of the German Democratic Association exclusively on our German citizens, but on account of the high interest that the matter had caused throughout the whole city, all citizens, without any difference of nationality, had been invited, and the debates would be carried on in both the English and the German languages. Immediately after he had read the following resolutions, asserting that our city had been cited the way of non-assistance by our City Council, that our city was about to be brought into a debt of many forty or fifty millions of dollars. Now the money has arrived and he, when we can do something against these proceedings by standing against the Democratic ticket, without any difference of nationality, and by voting to the last man for gentlemen worthy of our confidence, to the end that we may have for the people's interest, men that would oppose by all means the ruinous measures of the present new system, has compelled the citizens of this city to apply to the only party which has the permission of saving them, and that is the Democratic party. After these words he was received with loud cheers. Mr. Lueenodt then proposed to nominate Mr. Wm. Freret, as President of the meeting, which he declined, and proposed Mr. Lueenodt, the committee man, which was carried by acclamation. He having taken the chair, Mr. Hemenway followed and entered into the speech in the German language, containing nearly the same as the preceding, but we make only mention of what he could not understand, that the Democratic party alone, and not the natives, had spent $300,000 upon the city treasury, and that the only money we had to see for it was the $52,000 of which the Americans had been appointed to lay the cellar, but to-day, that the cellar had been done, that it had to undergo three months' rain, and that it was high time to think of the other half of the money. After having terminated, Mr. Gutterman was repeatedly called to the stage, whereupon he, with a few words, declared, that he was not in the habit of speaking in the assembly. The platform being cleared by the majority, Mr. Key Berger, as chairman, proposed a speech on democracy, that was the source as a new morning over the United States. Then Mr. Lueenodt proposed a set of resolutions, and Mr. Gutterman, seconded by the assembly, by the confidence with which they honored him, he could at that the matter being already exhausted by the preceding orators he would not trespass upon them. We do not yet know the ticket but certainly the ticket started by the Central Committee will obtain the majority, and we are sure that those who have voted for the ticket started by the Central Committee, it is intended to make the meeting as a monument before the whole town, containing the principles which they will hold—Ibid.

Amongst these rules, one of the most important in the license question, that every house should have a license, and that he who is in favor of the license. If that is to be it is impossible to place the same of a temperance member on the ticket, or a temperance man, especially if he be known as a society for his interest, has to pledge his honor never to taste wines, liquor or beer, not to suffer them to be taken in his family, and to make proselytes for these principles, who never be able to send such a document with a good conscience, either he becomes an impostor to the Water Cure, or he is a fool.

Comes at the last date were quoted 90@91, and they have since exhibited great steadiness, the closing quotation this evening being 91@94. Money is in large supply at 6@8 4% to 5 per cent. There have been no recent failures with the exception of Gibson, Ord & Co., an old Manchester house, for £200,000. Among good mercies of public undertakings have been that of the Crystal Palace Company. They have declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum on their capital of £1,000,000, and have a moderate surplus to carry forward.

The obituary for the week includes Joseph Hume at the age of 78, one of the most consistent and faithful reformers the country has ever known.

The grain and cotton markets have been dull, but without any material alteration.

The Winter has been more severe than any within the recollection of middle aged persons, and its break up is felt as a great relief. During the distress it occasioned, numbers of disorderly Irish in the suburbs tried to get up bread riots on a very extensive scale. The police soon stopped them, and most of those who were taken before the magistrates were found with several shillings in their pockets, and perfectly free from any presence of hunger. The poor and honest laborers who were really in want came at once to assist the officers against the impostors.

The London Daily News indicates the Earl of Elgin for the Presidency of the Board of Control.

Lord John Russell has issued the following address to the electors of the city of London:

"Gentlemen, Her Majesty having been pleased to confide to me a mission of the high est importance, involving the interests of his crown, and the safety and honor of an honorable termination of the present war, I feel it my duty to withdraw for a time from my service to you as Parliament.

"While in this capital, intelligence has reached me of the resignation of three of the principal Ministers of the Crown, and Lord Palmerston has asked for my assistance in carrying on the Government.

"In the difficult circumstances in which the country is placed, I have not thought myself justified in withholding from the Queen any aid which it might be in my power to afford.

"I have therefore accepted office, and, on my return from Vienna, shall be prepared to assume its duties and responsibilities.

"In these circumstances, I humbly place my self in your hands as a candidate for the renewal of your confidence.

"I have the honor to be,

"Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"JOHN RUSSELL."

The following is the committee of inquiry in the management of the war:—Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Drummond, Sir John Pakington, Col. Lindsay, Mr. Layard, Mr. Bitbee, Lord Seymour, Sir George Lewis, and Gen. Peel, seven to 1 quorum.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

Outbreaks at Liverpool and London.

Destitution is England had almost reached its height. From the combined causes of an unusually severe winter, unusually dear prices for all descriptions of provisions, and a total stagnation of trade, the poor are in a deplorable state. Many thousand laborers have been for weeks without food, excepting the supplies of charity.

In Liverpool the times have been peculiarly severe in consequence of four having stopped the extensive building works, and from the coincidence of entirely winds, having prevented the arrival of the American shipping. The absence of shipping alone deprived nearly 5,000 dock laborers and porters of work, and, of all descriptions of laborers, there were not fewer than 16,000 more destitute of employment. Confidence is England had almost reached its height. From the combined causes of an unusually severe winter, unusually dear prices for all descriptions of provisions, and a total stagnation of trade, the poor are in a deplorable state. Many thousand laborers have been for weeks without food, excepting the supplies of charity.

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However, on Tuesday, the 28th, great agitation was observable in the Scotland Road, in one of the lowest and most disreputable quarters in the town. By degrees the excitement swelled into the dimensions of a riot. Bands of the discontented marched out into various parts of the town, and caused the greatest consternation to the citizens. The stores along the principal thoroughfares were immediately closed—the jewelers and silversmiths first, next the cutlers and gunsmiths, and finally the entire trade of the town was suspended. These bands of marauders varied in number from 50 to nearly 1000, but contained a considerable portion of women and girls. They seemed to have no sort of organization nor any definite object in view. At first they contented themselves with the bakers' shops, twenty or thirty of which were stormed and plundered. They also demanded and received money from various other storekeepers. An attack was made on St. John's Market, but the gates were closed and the police beat off the besiegers. Towards evening the town resumed its wonted appearance. An extra force of special constables was sworn in, and a number of the police were armed and mounted. Sixty prisoners were taken, and the tranquility secured by the Police Courts to terms of hard labor varying from a week to three months.

Next day the disturbances were resumed. The same scenes again occurred. The provision shops were attacked, the police made successful skirmishes, and captured many of the rioters. The stores were closed during part of the day, but this was a precaution quite unnecessary. The police were at all times more than a match for the mob. Since the 21st all has remained quiet.

Similar disturbances, but on a smaller scale, took place in London. Bands of men and boys levied contributions on the street passers, till the interference of the police put a stop to the enterprise.

The report from Manchester is less unfavorable than from Liverpool, but it shows distress The severe frost had closed the canals, and the workmen dependent on the traffic were compelled to apply to the workhouses. Some hundred railway porters had been discharged, from lack of work. The mills are beginning to work on "short time."

BIRMINGHAM.—At Birmingham the state of the poor is very distressing. Nine thousand workmen are out of work in the town of Birmingham alone, and a proportionate number in the neighboring parishes. Notice has been given to the iron workers that a reduction of wages can no longer be delayed. Nearly the whole of the needle-makers of Redditch are without work. The watch trade at Coventry is extremely dull, many hands having been thrown out of employment. In most of the other manufacturing towns and villages of the district the pressure of want was on the increase, and measures were in operation to afford temporary relief.

The Nottingham Lace and Hosiery trade was very dull, and the workmen were beginning to suffer from scarcity of employment and dearness of provisions.

At Leicester, business remained so depressed that a number of hands were out of work.

In Leeds and in West Riding of Yorkshire distress exists, but, it is hoped, only of a temporary nature.

Later.—The detention of the Pacific saddles on to state that affairs had taken a decided turn for the better. A sudden thaw had set in, enabling the builders and canal-men to resume work, while a change in the wind is bringing up a considerable amount of shipping. It was hoped the worst was past.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Sickness of the Russians from Superfluity.

The most interesting news from the Crimea is the unsuccessful assault has been made by the Russians upon the allied forces at Eupatoria. It is stated that on the night of the 17th February, the Russians, who, under General Lipranki, had been for sometime collecting around Eupatoria, attacked the Turks with a strong force. Omer Pacha, who had arrived by sea from Varna a few days before, took the command of the Turks in person, and after four hours' fighting the Russians withdrew to a distance of four miles.

The London Daily News was the first to announce the intelligence, as follows:

BUCHAREST, Feb. 23.—A messenger who left Eupatoria on the 17th February, and performed the journey from Eupatoria to Bucharest in twenty-six hours, brings the following despatch from your correspondent at Eupatoria:—"Feb 17th.—The Russian army, under General Lipranki, has commenced its attack upon the allied forces. They were commanded by Lipranki, and their numbers were 20 000 infantry and 6 000 cavalry. They commenced the attack an hour before daybreak, and had with them seventy guns. The conflict lasted three hours. The assault was similarly repulsed. The steam ers three shells into the Russian position. The Russians have 500 *mes hors de combat*. The Turks 150. Omer Pacha commanded in person. Selim Pacha, the Egyptian, was killed. Vast numbers of Russian artillery are now assembled round Eupatoria.

The following is the account given in the Monteur:

"A telegraphic despatch from Bucharest announces that on Saturday the 17th inst., at 6 o'clock in the morning, the Russians to the number of 40,000 under the command of Gen Lipranki, attacked Eupatoria, and after a combat of four hours they were vigorously repulsed, with considerable loss, by the Turkish army under the command of Omer Pacha. The Turks had 15 killed and 35 wounded, Suleyman Pacha was killed A battery served by the French lost 4 men."

Lord Raglan has received from the following despatch to the English War office:

"BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 18.—A force, said to be 60,000, Russians, with a large number of guns, attacked Eupatoria at daylight on the 17th, and was repulsed with loss by Omer Pacha. The Turks had 150 killed and considerable, but Selim Pacha, commanding the Egyptian brigade, was killed. The British general war, under Hon Captain Hastings, covered both flanks with Arabs. The action was terminated at 10 A. M., when the Russians retreated a few miles."

There are several other despatches purporting to come from Vienna and elsewhere, but they contain merely the above news in a different shape. Private despatches, to the possessors of Greek firms, are said to announce the opinion that the importance of the battle is over-estimated in the public accounts

The Advices from Sebastopol.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writing on the 25th of February, says: "General Niel, whom the Emperor sent to the Crimea to report to him on the state of the siege operations, only returned to Paris on Friday. The result of his visit has been a change of tactics. Sebastopol is to be invested, another point of attack has been selected, and 20,000 men are to be ere sted at a distance of 600 metres from Fort Malakoff, which will unite the French and English works, and enable them to concentrate an overwhelming force against the place and render it untenable; their works will be completed between the 10th and 20th of March. The Allies will then open fire with 400 guns. It is calculated that if the Emperor leaves Paris on the 7th he can reach the Crimea by the 18th of March."

Admiral Bruat telegraphed under date February 13th, that the works of the besiegers go on slowly in consequence of the bad weather. There are also considerable amounts of specie to the money market.

The Conard steamer Arabia, at Malta, 63 hours from Constantinople, reports of the 14th, that some thousand Russians, who accompanied the arch-duke Michael to Sebastopol, had been frozen to death. [This report is probably an exaggeration.]

Correspondence from the camp, of February 6th and 7th, states that the snow had almost entirely disappeared, for the time and the thermometer, about 32 degrees.—*Ibid.*

Fuel for cookery was still scarce,—indeed almost wanting A kind of low fever was rather prevalent in both camps. The provost-marshal of Marseilles had his energies at work seeking out a gang of marauders who had murdered and robbed an officer's servant. Continual skirmishes took place between the Russian and French outposts.

The Russians in sinking a countermine had come into the gallery of a French mine and broken it up, killing the French officer of engineers and some of his men. Next day the French took their revenge by opening a masked battery of 4-pdr guns, a disastrous sortie ensuing and wounding 200 or 3000. The English railway "navvies" (laborers) are busy breaking ground. Russian deserters report that there is abundance of provisions and ammunition within Sebastopol, but the troops are in want of "rak." During the night of February 8th, a tremendous cannonade was made along the whole Russian lines, but no attack.

The following is the latest despatch from Lord Raglan:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 10, 1855.—My Lord Duke,—I have nothing material or important to report to your grace since I addressed you on the 5th inst. There was a very quiet day the day before, and in the course of last night, there was a considerable fall of snow, which remains on the ground, but it does not freeze, and the country is again covered with mud. It is reported from the front that great activity prevails in the town and harbor of Sebastopol, and the convoys of supplies and troops also observed to be moving out of the place, and numerous carts with one horse coming in.

The enemy appear to be breaking up hulks in the smaller creek, and to be using the material for platforms and chevaux-de-frise at the Battery-de Mat. We are proceeding with the armament of the works on the right. The health of the troops continues to improve in a slight degree; they are amply supplied with warm clothing and provisions. Forage is one only want, and this arises chiefly from the Commissary Generals not receiving from England the supplies of hay upon which they had reckoned.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

On the 12th, Gen. Pelissier is reported to have telegraphed to Paris that no successful attempt could be made on Sebastopol for a month to come. On the same date, Prince Menschikoff telegraphed to St. Petersburg a report of the explosion of the French mine, as above mentioned, and adds: "at night detachments of volunteers continually harass the enemy in their trenches, and by obliging them to beat to arms, compel them to suspend their works.

Orders have reached Constantinople to prepare hospital beds immediately for 500 men, from which it is to be inferred that an outbreak is to be made on Constantinople.

The British infantry are withdrawn from the siege lines; the artillery and sailors remain in charge of their batteries.

The Succession.

Whether the Emperor Louis Napoleon will go or not to the Crimea, is still a question. Opinions are freely expressed that he will go, notwithstanding the recommendation of the English and Austrian Governments not to do so. The report is that Napoleon has himself drawn up a plan of the French territory, of which he wishes personally to undertake the operation, and which has been submitted confidentially to the British Government and to the Emperor of Austria, both of whom suggest that he had better leave the matter to his Generals. He has communicated this disapproval to his Ministers, but without expressing any change in his intentions.

There is no doubt that the proposal is received with favor by the bulk of the French nation, and it would probably redound to his popularity if the Empress inaugurated the Prince Imperial's minority while the Emperor was sharing with his soldiers the dangers of the war.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Republic of New Grenada adheres to the principle of neutrality in the present war.

Lord John Russell had a long interview with the Emperor previous to his departure for Vienna.

M. Thiers has dislocated his wrist by a fall on the ice.

The *Siecle* is to be prosecuted for publishing Eugene Sue's highly colored romance of the *Loretten*

Twelve hundred men and a large quantity of supplies are detained at Marseilles for lack of transports to the Crimea.

Germany.

The Committee of the Second Chamber at Berlin has resolved to propose a vote of want of confidence in the ministerial policy.

The Vienna official journals contradict positively the report that Austria intends to negotiate a fifteen million sterling loan in England.

The imperial palace at Prague, the residence of the ex-Emperor of Austria, has been accidentally burned.

Russia.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 17th, announce that war is formally declared against Sardinia. Notice is given to Sardinian ships to leave the Russian ports.

The *exequatur* has been withdrawn from the Sardinian consuls, and the Russian agents at Genoa and Nice have been recalled. The property of Sardinian citizens is "placed under protection of the laws."

Prince Gortschakoff, in bringing the Czar's manifesto—ordaining an extraordinary levy—under the notice of Count Buol, is declared by the *Independance Belge* to have said that the *Independance Belge* to have said that the Emperor, in view of the coalition forming against Russia, could not do otherwise than prepare to be ready to regarded as a menace;