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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1855

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, March 23d, 1855.

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

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Democratic party has nominated a ticket in opposition to that of the friends of good city government without distinction of party. It, therefore, remains with the electors of New Orleans to decide first, whether the narrow and proscriptive spirit of party shall again hold sway in our councils, legislating for political purposes, and striving exclusively for party ascendency; and next, whether the candidates put forward under Democratic auspices are in point of standing, capacity and experience the peers of their opponents. Touching the first of those considerations, we presume that no citizen having really at heart the welfare of our municipal Corporation, will hesitate to acknowledge that party spirit has been the bane of any government, that it has interfered with just and impartial legislation, that it has led to a ruinous system of contracts, to neglect, carelessness, profligate expenditure, and a host of further evils, and that it is to be deprecated, as a source of serious and lasting injury to the credit and administration of New Orleans. With respect to the guarantees offered by the two tickets, our invariable practice of avoiding personalities permits us only to speak in general terms. We fearlessly, however, direct the critical attention of the intelligent voter to a comparison of them both. Let them be examined man for man, and the superiority of the no-party ticket in every qualification which can command public confidence will be speedily made manifest.

We alluded a few days ago to the organized and formidable opposition in preparation by the Democratic party, and we stated that a silent and secret combination was being effected with those restless and discontented elements of the community, who constantly complain of the necessity of contributing to the burdens, while reaping the benefits of city government. The particular classes which are understood to have coalesced with the Democrats, for the purpose of defeating the reform ticket, are the retail grocers and the coffee-house keepers. In relation to the former, our cotemporary of the *Crescent* makes certain statements well calculated to satisfy them that the course they are pursuing, tends to place in power a party every way which has imposed on them the taxes they find so oppressive and intolerable. The *Crescent*, addressing the retail grocers, says:

> You complain of unjust taxation. Well, *who imposed that unjust taxation?* This is the question. Last year the license was raised from $100 per annum. Against this enormous increase you have a clear right to object. It is enormous, unjust and intolerable, and ought to be and must be materially reduced. But, who put this oppression upon you? we ask again. It appears you have never had a petition to *undo* that letter, nor any effort in any other shape to relieve you from the odious and iniquitous tax of the party who levied the *ukase* are burthens you labor under? We will tell you, as you seem to be ignorant of the matter, upon whom to direct your thunders. The Legislature of 1854 was one wherein the Democratic in both branches. The Legislature raised your taxes, and a Democratic Governor approved the measure. Now, you know whom to blame. You must grumble and cause your cry to be heard, when the tax of $100 per annum is raised to $150 per annum. If there is anything wrong in the Democratic party to justify character with the friends of the municipal party, it is why continue still the Board of Assessors who enjoyed the services of a Democratic Mayor. So you will see, gentlemen, that, in every aspect in which the matter can be viewed, the party you are supporting is the very one which has injured you, and the party you are opposing is wholly blameless in the premises. If after this explanation you are willing to be lead on to fly your victorious, we have all another word to say. But, while we say other, we mean the true friends of the party, whose hopes and expectations—not the masses—we are true and patriotic as any men that ever lived.

The coffee-house keepers comprise a numerous class of misdemeants, and our contemporary demonstrates to these gentlemen that a Democratic Legislature in 1854 raised their license from $67 to $100, that the present city government which has fixed the amount of their license at $300, is composed of a Democratic Board of Aldermen, and a Democratic Mayor, and that that either the one or the other been at all disposed to favor the coffee-house keepers, the Reformers in the Board of Assistant would have accomplished nothing, and the ordinance could never have become a law, &c.

These arguments are conclusive, though we have little expectation that they will induce those who are leagued against our ticket to reconsider their determination. Anger is proverbially blind. The retail grocers and coffee-house keepers are too much excited to listen to reason. Should they succeed in overthrowing the Reformers on Monday next, they will when too late learn that they have entrusted their fate to men, who whatever may be their good intentions, must raise revenue for the city, and must pursue a line of policy similar to that observed by their predecessors. Somewhat similar results will, we trust, have the effect of immuning our friends to more serious exertion. Let them do their duty, and all the efforts of all the coalitions that can possibly be formed will prove powerless. Let vigilance, union and energy be your watchwords. Protect the ballot-box from fraud; rally as one men around the polls, and victory is certain.

THE NEW CZAR.

Most of the Northern papers are under the impression that the heir apparent to the crown of Russia is the Grand Duke Alexander, eldest son of Nicholas. The *Tribune*, under this conviction, furnishes some interesting details respecting the new Czar, telling us that he was born in April 1818, and is now thirty seven years of age, that he possesses a fair capacity and intellect, has exhibited more than once considerable energy, has a poetical and chivalrous turn of mind, and is Russian to the core—that he has been present at all the Cabinet meetings, shared the plans and views of Nicholas, and will undoubtedly continue the policy of the late Emperor. This is probably correct, but the value of the information will be considerably impaired if it should turn out that Constantine, and not Alexander, is the successor of the Czar. The fundamental law of the Russian Empire, as we understand, declares that the eldest son of the reigning monarch shall succeed to the throne. Now Alexander was born in 1818, and Nicholas became Czar in 1825. Constantine is the first son born subsequently to the accession of Nicholas to the imperial power. The *Courrier and Enquirer* and the *Express* appear to entertain no doubt that Constantine is the heir. Of his character and education we know nothing.

☞ The Mobile *Tribune* credits the *Delta* with the important letter from St. Petersburg which we published on the 9th instant, relative to the illness of the Czar, and says it has no means of ascertaining the date. If the *Tribune* will refer to the *Bee* it will perceive that the letter bore date the beginning of February.

Accident.—The steamer Southern Belle, Captain White, was coming down yesterday from Vicksburg, when just below Bonnet Carre Point, at about 10 o'clock, P. M., the wind blowing fresh at the time, some of the sparks from the furnace doors lodged in the cotton on the starboard guard, where some fifteen or twenty bales were slightly damaged; but as Captain Hendricks, the mate, has the fire hose always ready for emergencies of this kind, the fire was soon extinguished, without any further damage than above.

North British Review.—The American republisher, Leonard Scott, has our thanks for the February number of this sterling periodical. It is particularly rich in interesting contributions.

☞ We call the attention of printers and publishers to the advertisement offering for sale a second handed Napier power press, having a bed of 30 inches by 37. For further information apply at the office of the *Bee*.

A New Acquisition.—*Russian America.*—A singular piece of diplomatic news appears in the London papers, received by the Pacific, under the head of telegraphic advice from Vienna, respecting the Russian Possessions in North America.

Vienna, Saturday, 9, A. M.—According to the local papers, the Russian General Manuscheff, who has recently arrived at Brussels, is the bearer of the cession of the Russian Possessions in North America to the *United States* for $30,000,000.

☞ The American Organ declares with great emphasis, that it should be the policy and the unchanging purpose of the American party to plant itself upon the Constitution, the Union, and State rights—to stand firm and immovable upon this basis—to refuse fellowship with any and with all who are not solemnly pledged to maintain this position—to bid defiance to those elements, North or South, which war against this platform—to throw this banner to the breeze, and trust to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people for present success and future approbation.

Tempting Offers.—Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, has lately had an offer, it is said, of fifty thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act twenty nights in St. Louis.

Deadfully Ill.—Captain Samuel C. Reid, who formerly commanded the privateer-ed brig Armstrong, is lying dangerously ill at New York, and his recovery is considered very doubtful.

THE AFRICA'S NEWS.

The Northern papers contain tolerably full telegraphic summaries of the advices brought by the *Africa* at Halifax. We subjoin them, though much of their contents has already been published.

Halifax, Thursday, March 15.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa, Captain Harrison, from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of Saturday, the 3d instant, arrived at her dock in this city at one o'clock this afternoon.

The Africa left here at 4.30, P. M., for Boston, where she will be due about midnight on Friday.

The steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the evening of the 28th of February, with 65 passengers.

The screw steamship Sarah Sands, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ult.

The news is of an interesting and highly important character.

The War.

The advices from the Crimea are of the same tenor as by the last few arrivals—nothing of moment having transpired.

On the 13th February, but it was not formally known until the night, but it was not formally made public only five of the French were killed.

Feb 14.—Another night assault, in which the French lost thirty-five men. Weather quite warm and Spring like.

Feb. 15.—The conviction of the French army is reported to be excellent. There is also a rumor that the north side of Sebastopol would be invested.

Feb 16.—Nothing has occurred of any importance.

Feb. 17.—Official details of the battle of Eupatoria.

Admiral Bruat telegraphs the following:

(On board the Montebello.)

Kamiesch Bay, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

On the 17th the town of Eupatoria was attacked on the eastern side by eighty pieces of artillery, six regiments of cavalry under the command of General Korff, and twelve regiments of Infantry, consisting of about 15,000 men, under the orders of Gen. Osten Sacken.—The combat lasted from 5½ o'clock until 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Russians were vigorously repulsed. Their loss is estimated at 500 killed, and the wounded in proportion. The Turks had 85 killed, 230 wounded, and lost 70 horses. Seven Packs, General of the Egyptian division, and Colonel Rustem Bey, were killed. Eighteen French were killed or wounded on shipboard. The attack has not been renewed by the Russians.

The steamers at anchor in the Roadstead contributed energetically to the defense of the town. Admirals Lyons and Bruat have sent six steamers to Eupatoria.

(Signed) Bruat.

Second Dispatch.—Eupatoria, Feb 21.—Since the affair of the 17th, the Russians have not made any new attempt upon Eupatoria.—To-day column of the victory and trains of wagons are seen in the direction of Simpheropol. Many villages are still in flames in the vicinity of Eupatoria. More guns have been landed, and additional forces have come up. The town is in a good state of defense."

(Signed) Viscount Lotyd,
Commanding-in-chief.

A letter states that the battle consisted almost in a heavy fire of artillery, under cover, of which the Russians made two or three attempts to carry the intrenchments, but without success. On the 20th inst. the Russians bivouacked on the field with all tents of Beys. The weather was intensely cold. The next day they commenced returning on Simpheropol.

Vienna Conference.

Lord John Russell arrived at Berlin, and immediately had an audience of the King. Baron Manteuffel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a long conference with the Western Powers. General Wedell, the Minister at Paris, has gone to Berlin to explain the points at issue, and Lord John Russell's mission is expected to end in the desired accommodation.

Letters from Berlin in the Correspondence of Vienna says that the draft of a treaty is prepared, assuming the unitedly of the German Confederation, and guaranteeing mutual integrity, and guaranteeing the rights of Germany. This document will be considered at the Conference. Either Prussia or Austria will propose the acceptance of Lord John Russell's ultimatum at Vienna. The Conference meets on the 23rd of March, and is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Nothing transpires of the Russian preliminaries of peace, accounts state that warlike preparations were never more active in Russia than now.

A report received from Vienna, via Berlin, that the Czar was dangerously ill and given up by his physicians, and a struggle is wanted conflict between the friends and foes of peace.

The order prohibiting the export of wheat from Poland into Prussia came into effect on the 21st.

The German papers mention the capture, by the Russians, of Schenarbaran, Schamyl's strongest fortress.

Tolik Pasha, the son in law of Omer Pacha, has fixed at fever at Eupatoria.

MOST IMPORTANT—LATEST.

The Sudden Death of the Emperor of Russia.

London, Friday Night, March 2.

This evening in the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon rose and said, "I think it my duty to communicate to your lordships the contents of a telegraphic despatch which I received half an hour since from her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, that the Emperor Nicholas died this morning, at 10 o'clock, of pulmonary apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. I have also received a despatch from her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, stating that the Emperor died at Petersburg at two o'clock this morning.

"An hour before this despatch arrived I received accounts from Lord John Russell, at Berlin, stating that the Emperor was in a state of health, and had already taken leave of his family. Although this event occurred so short a time ago as between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, there can be no doubt, under those circumstances, of its authenticity.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston made a similar statement.

It was surmised that the Emperor died by the hand of the assassin, but the cause assigned above was correct. The announcement in political and monetary matters has not been developed, and it is impossible to say what it may produce. It created great sensation in London.

Great Britain.

The Earl of Carlisle is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Russia as accepted per Pacific. In Parliament the proceedings were unimportant. The chief business was the debate on the Lord Good Friday resolution, which, after a long discussion, was withdrawn.

The Ministry are making their appearance in the Kremlin in the costume of the nobles, and are to be sent to the New York Exhibition.

The ship John Bannerman, from St John, N. B., was ashore at Ushpoint on the Orfordness. The Dark Avon, bound from Odessa to Swansea, with a cargo of copper ore, was totally lost in the British Channel. Crew saved.

1,500,000 in gold were received per the Kent into Marco Polo, from Melbourne.

Despatches in the Times of 1834 and 1837 are advertised for payment.

France.

The Emperor was at the Camp of St. Omers. Nothing important was transpiring in respecting his intended visit to the Crimea.

There were rumors of some important arrests for political offenses having been privately made in Paris. Persons of high distinction are said to be implicated.

The *Moniteur* announces the loss of a French frigate with two hundred men in the Straits of Bonifacio. All perished—600 or upwards.

Italy.

The Sardinian Chambers have voted the suppression of Monasteries.

Nothing further is known of the adherence of Tuscany or Naples to the Allies.

Greece.

Lord John Russell had an interview with King Leopold, on his way to Berlin.

China.

The intelligence from China is important.—Dates are had from Hong Kong up to January 15th. The insurgents hold Canton in a state of siege, and have the commerce of the whole river—the Chinese fleet having several victories over the Imperial fleet. Consequently the supplies are being cut off. Provisions, especially rice, are running short.

A fight took place at Whampoa Anchorage, in the presence of the American and English ships of war, and the foreign shipping was considerably damaged by the guns of the belligerents. The English and American Commissioners have drawn a line around the factories, and notified that no hostile shot will be permitted to take place within it.

Shanghai dates of the 1st are important. A difficulty occurred between the Imperial authorities in Shanghai and the French, wherupon Admiral Laguerre, with the ships Jean Bart and Alcmene, bombarded the city. Which of the two, has probably surrendered or been stormed.

The insurgents have met with reverses to the east of Pekin.

Army is quiet.

Captain Adami had arrived from England and would proceed to Japan with the ratification of the treaty.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs Brunnson & Co's Circular reports another moderate sale, but not quotable change in the Cotton market, which remained dull, though without any marked decline. Quotations of Middling are reduced 1-16d. The sales for the week footed the week 36,500 bales, including 1,630 on speculation, 3,420 being for export. Quotations are: Fair Orleans 4¾d, Middling 4 5-16d, Fair Mobile 5¼d, Middling 4 13-16, Fair Uplands 5¼d, Middling 4¾d. Sales on Friday 6,000, including 1,000 on speculation and export. Stock 528,000 cales. Week's imports, 200,000 bales.

Brown, Shipley & Co. report Fair a sixteenth under the above, and a full one little of the late imports have as yet been disposed of, and the market generally has not been fairly tested, but should holders show the same anxiety to realize, a future decline must inevitably follow.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular reports little doing in the Corn market. Indian Corn 30s 6d a 31s 6d lower. Western Canal Flour 41s 6d a 42s for old, and 37 a 38s for new. Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s 6d a 45s. Ohio 46s 6d a 47s. White Wheat 11s 6d a 12s 6d. Red 10s 6d a 11s 3d. White Corn 42s 6d a 43s. Yellow 40s 6d a 41s. Oats 23s 6d.

Mason & Co.'s Circular reports an improved feeling in the market to-day. Friday, and large arrivals, with but little inquiry.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

River Intelligence.

Vicksburg, March 22.—The steamer Henry Lewis passed down at 3, and the David Gibson at 6, P. M., to-day, both bound for New Orleans.

Fire at Grand Ecore.

Alexandria, March 22.—The steamer Marion reports that a fire occurred at Grand Ecore, yesterday morning, which destroyed 300 bales of cotton and a number of houses.

Red River Pilfing.

The steamers P. E. Clark, Union, White Cliffs, Fanny Fern and Marion, are at the Falls receiving freight. The boats from above report Red River falling at Shreveport

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the session of the Cortes on the 10th of February, is reported to have said that "the Spanish Government had ordered a new examination of all the questions pending with the United States, to the end of deciding speedily what is to be done." This, the Washington Union says, is probably a preliminary step to expected negotiations with our new Minister.

Samuel Dan, a revolutionary soldier, died at Poundridge, in Westchester county, N. Y., on Thursday last, 101 years old last June. He was distinguished for his probity, and was universally respected by his acquaintances. He left a family of two maiden daughters, who continue to reside at their father's late residence.—They are themselves quite advanced in life.

It has been mentioned, as a proof of the sincerity and amenity subsisting between the Courts of Vienna and Paris, that the request of the Emperor of the French to have the mortal remains of his relative, the Duke of Reichstadt, transferred to Paris, was immediately acceded to by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Hon. Rufus Choate, whose illness has been made public through the newspapers, still remains at Dedham. His injury was caused by accidentally striking his knee against a piece of furniture. It is thought he will soon recover the free use of his limbs.

Lord Brougham is about to print in the edition of his Works, now in course of publication, the whole of the correspondence of Lord Hill with his Minister (Lord North) on the subject of the American War. The original letters were sent by Lord Shelburne to George IV. Lord Brougham will print them from copies made from the originals by Sir James McIntosh.

Henry D. Bird, for many years the energetic President of the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail road Company, has been arrested on the charge of having embezzled some twenty-five thousand dollars of the Company's funds.

Some of the newspapers are laboring under an error as to the effect of the President's veto of the Ocean Mail Steamer bill. That measure proposed to appropriate $858,000 a year for three years for five steamers, and repeal the proviso reserving to Congress the right to give six months' notice of the discontinuance of the contract. It has required a Congress to make and another stealmer to the line. The appropriation, as it now stands in the Navy Appropriation bill, is $849,000 a year for two years, ending the 30th June, 1856. The right to give notice is retained.

The Russian Minister here says he believes that the reported death of the Czar to be an unfounded one, but has received no letter on the subject. He has no information whatever on the subject, and feels confident. Had so important an event taken place he would have been promptly informed.

It is the height of folly for the Tribune, or any other abolition press, to claim for Sambo the glory so notoriously the attribute of Sam. If it be Sambo's work, why is not the Sambo tick elected? If the Tribune be so powerful in New Hampshire as the Tribune asserts, why did he desert his ticket and burra and vote for Sam? The Tribune knows perfectly well better. It knows perfectly well that the American Reformation is the work of Sam, and that Sambo regrets it with the unfeigned sorrow of a negro. See the *Liberty Bell*, the *National Era*, the Boston Liberator, and the Tribune itself.—*American Organ.*

NEBRASKA ITEMS.

Governor Izard arrived at Council Bluffs on the 19th of February and attempted to cross the river, which was surged with ice. Governor Cumings and all "Nebraska" stood on the opposite side, and the two Governors exchanged distant salutations across the stream. He got over next day, however, and on the 20th reached Omaha. On the part of the people he was welcomed by the Archarleans. He was also received by both Houses of Assembly in joint convention and welcomed by a speech from acting Gov. Cuming, to which Gov. Izard replied.

The arrival of Gov. Izard will, it is supposed, settle all the local jealousies by which Gov. Cuming was surrounded.

The Supreme Court convened at Omaha on the 19th of February. Chief Justice Ferguson and Associate Justice Hardin being present. J. B. Morton, Esq., formerly of the Detroit Free Press, was appointed clerk. In consequence of Judge Hardin's illness the court has transacted no other business.

A ball was given in Omaha in honor of the two Governors.

Major Hepner, Indian agent, held a council with the Omaha Indians at Bellevue on the 10th. The Indians expressed a great desire to have money instead of goods.

The town of St. Mary, opposite Bellevue, in Iowa, is rapidly increasing. A large steam saw mill is to be erected there, also a steam flour mill.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Madison *Journal* has the following:

The man Berton Guess, who has been confined for some time past in our parish jail on a charge of murder, committed in the parish of Franklin, made his escape last night by cutting a hole through the brick wall. As Irishman confined in the same room, on a milder charge, declined leaving.

A negro house belonging to Jesse Stanbrough Esq., took fire a day or two since and was burned to the ground. There was no one about the house at the moment but some small children, and so rapid was the work of destruction that one perished. The fire commenced at the door, and the child being in bed, all efforts to save it were unavailing.

The Negro and the Ram.—In the Colfax (Peve) News of February 10th, we read as follows:

"The approaching carnival season promises to be rich, rare, and piqay in its character. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a butting match is in contemplation between the steward of the Wild Pigeon and a ram celebrated for his strength and courage. It is almost unnecessary to add that the opposing party is a colored man. Some Nos 8 the strength of his skull may be formed from the test of his having a boy or two come seated in the head of a partor cook, upon which a heavy hammer would make no impression."

San on Sambo!—The New York Tribune claims the result in New Hampshire as an anti-Nebraska victory. The Express replies:

"The whole North and West are anti-Nebraska—Express as well as Tribune—soft Democrats—as well as abolitionists—but no anti-Nebraska could have been to do this job. Despite all the freesoil coalition of New Hampshire, the Democracy for years and years, rode over every combination—till Sam came along, and put his powder blasts into those arsenic rocks, when they broke it up at once. Sam is the great rock blaster of New Hampshire Democracy. Sambo has been blowing to vain efforts for the last twenty years. But do the blast brings the White Mountains down. Don't steal our thunder, Mr. Tribune man—but come and join Sam."

We will also remark that Messrs. Morrison and Kitredge were both anti-Nebraska men, having voted in Congress against the Nebraska bill—yet they are both ready in New Hampshire as all the other anti-American candidates.

It is the height of folly for the Tribune, or any other abolition press, to claim for Sambo the glory so notoriously the attribute of Sam. If it be Sambo's work, why is not the Sambo ticket elected? If the Tribune be so powerful in New Hampshire as the Tribune asserts, why did he desert his ticket and burra and vote for Sam? The Tribune knows perfectly well better. It knows perfectly well that the American Reformation is the work of Sam, and that Sambo regrets it with the unfeigned sorrow of a negro. See the *Liberty Bell*, the *National Era*, the Boston Liberator, and the Tribune itself.—*American Organ.*

Congelation of Quicksilver.—By a communication in a Portland paper, of Monday, we learn that, on Wednesday last, at Fryeburg, Maine, near the base of the White Mountains, a place which has hitherto contested with Francestown, N. H., the honor of manufacturing the greatest cold in New England, quicksilver, on being exposed to the air in the exertheru plate placed upon the scale, soon congealed. This is the only place, as far as we have heard, where the cold of the 7th was positively sufficient to produce this effect, as the temperature of all below zero, reported from West Randolph, Vt., was probably observed by a common mercurial thermometer, which for such an extreme expansion is worthless. Quicksilver, we believe, has never been congealed in the open air in any part of Massachusetts; it was however stated to have done so, to have been cast into bullets and thus discharged from a musket, at Lebanon, in New York, a short distance from the line and at the base of our Hancock mountain, in January, 1835.—*Boston Traveler.*

Fearful Rencontre with a Bear.—On the 28th ult., a citizen of Morgan county (Va.) was hunting on the Capon mountain, when he was attacked by a bear, and after having received a severe gash in the head, which laid open the skull, and immediately a huge bear came rushing upon him. The hunter attempted to defend himself with his empty gun; but the bear threw him down with a stroke of its paw, and buried him upon the ground and bit him severely. The hunter then called his dog to his assistance, which engaged the attention of the enraged animal and enabled the prostrate man to regain his feet. He then had recourse to his tomahawk, and after a tremendous struggle finally succeeded in destroying the monster.—*Bath Enterprise.*

Wooing Mormon Wives.—The Mormon editor of the Deseret News thus tells the good people of Christendom how strangers can become ingratiated:

"If a gentleman wishes to associate with our females, let him repent and be baptized for the remission of his sins, and he will not lie sure but success, for many have submitted themselves to the ordinance of baptism and have added damnation to themselves by their criticisms, because certain rites and ceremonies with motives other than to glorify God and save themselves from this untoward generation. Let the gentleman who wishes to indulge in the nations, like the Mormon Elders, without "purse or scrip." Let them be mobbed, tarred and feathered, and whipped a few times by their friends, and not for their own follies; and return after a few years' labor, clear in conscience, pure in heart, and unspotted from the world. If they can do these things, and confidence, they may begin to associate with our females, and seek among them a companion and partner for the life that now is, and for that which is to come."

This opens a field for enterprising young men, not to be forced in every part of the world if the Mormon Elders can return with such testimonials of love and purity, it is no wonder that polygamy is a part of their religion, for their "iron lovers" must of necessity be scarce, unless those of other denominations be more attractive than those of other denominations.

(From the Daniel's Dew cor. Mercer.)

A Fearful Railroad Disaster—A Boy Falling One Hundred Feet.—Last Saturday, a thrilling coincidence occurred at Patterson's Falls, in Sparta, which for a time cast a gloom over the entire community. The accident occurred to the only child of Mr. Patterson, aged 7 years. The boy, a little lively boy only four years old, son of Mr. R. L. Patterson, left the house of his parents about two o'clock, and wandered to the bridge of the falls three hundred feet. He not returning at five o'clock, a search was made in the direction of the falls, when at once the worst fears of his parents were realized.

He had gone over the brink of the frightful precipice, as his track in the snow gave evidence, which covered the rocks about half way down. The child was found in a dark spot, and was all that could be seen, and nothing could be heard except the sepulchral roar of the water. After examination, it was decided that no life had been destroyed by the fall, from which he fell. He had fallen one hundred feet, and by time he could not retrace his steps, he ventured further, passing over three falls less than ten feet, where he was found by tears.

According to the boy's account, he then felt sick. He was immediately taken to the house, and upon reviving, was perfectly well, except a bruised foot, that he received no other injury than a slight bruise upon his head, and the severe cold he suffered while in his dreadful abode. He returned to his parents yesterday, and we found him a pattern boy worth looking at.

CITY INTELLIGENCL.

☞ St. Charles Theater.—The Florences appear tonight at St. Charles, in Kennedy McGuire's tragedy of the "Lavender Husbands," and in the "Good for Nothing." Mr Florence plays in the first, and Mrs. Florence made her debut as an actress at Wallack's Theater, New York.

First Decision.—Wm Laughton, charged with stealing a watch from Mr. Wm. Wright, was fined $50 from Thomas C. Hogarth, was yesterday tried in this Court and found guilty.

FIRST DISTRICT

Saved From Jail.—Mrs. Ward abducted 13 years named Catherine O'Brien, who had been entitled on infamy in Philippe street, kept by an old woman named Ward, in Bayou road, was yesterday, by officer such and taken out of the jail.

The girl being an orphan, and having no friends, was committed to the House of Refuge.

Charge of Breach of Trust.—Mr. Stephen A. Kingsland, of the firm of A. D. Gillet & Co., No. 40 Gravier street, was yesterday called by the justice Reuben Bright in which he charges that the 13th ult., at Shreveport, in the State, Messrs. Morton & Co. of this city, had embezzled $1,500 entrusted to one George Pope the sum of $765 in gold coin, which money was to be brought to this city and handed over to Messrs. Gillet & Co. Heard legal further that the said Pope instead of fulfilling the trust reposed in him, converted the $765 to his own use and benefit. Pope was arrested and held to appear in the sum of $1,500.

Contempt of Court.—Colonel Alex Augo, of the First District Court, was yesterday sentenced to an imprisonment of twenty-four hours and to a fine of $100 for contempt of Court, at a meeting of the Police Board yesterday.

Larceny.—Bob, a slave belonging to Mr. Regan was last evening arrested, charged with stealing a portion of the cargo of the steamboat Ida. He waives examination.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Harrowing Incident.—Joseph Scott, f. m. c., is in prison on the charge of uttering and secreting a runaway slave named Sam. Scott is secured by $500 bail, which he cannot give. Sam belongs to Dan Dodge and his wife Jane, who is the stewardess of the Wild Pigeon and is considered honest and respectable. It is almost unnecessary to add that the unfeeling party is a colored man. Some Nos 8 the strength of his skull may be formed from the test of his having a boy or two come seated in the head of a partor cook, upon which a heavy hammer would make no impression."

COMMERCIAL

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, March 22, 1855.

There was a fair demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales reached 4,200 bales at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4½@5	Fair	—@—
Ordinary	4¾@5	Fully Fair	—@—
Middling	5—@5⅛	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	5⅛@—	Good to Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	—@—		

The Sugar market is firm, with sales of 600 hhds. Fair, 4½@4¾c.

Of Molasses, 500 bbls were sold, at 17@20c ₱ gallon. There is no change in the Flour market. The sales were 2000 bbls Superfine St. Louis, at $9 25.

Corn is firmer, and the transactions embraced 4000 sacks, at 62@63c.

Of Oats, 2000 sacks were sold, at 44@45c ₱ bushel.

The Pork market is dull. Sales 300 bbls Prime, at $13 50, and Mo Mess at $16 @ $16 50.

Of Lard, 600 bbls. sold, Goose at 9½c were sold, at 9¾ @9¾c ₱ lb.

The receipts of Bacon amounted to about 100 casks Sides, mostly at The @ lb.

Small sales of Whiskey, at 20½c ₱ gallon for Rectified, and 19½c for Country, at 54c.

Of Star Candles, 200 boxes were sold, at 21@21½c

Active demand for Sugar, and 2000 sacks were sold, including 1000 at 9¾c, 1000 at 9¾c, 2000 at 10c, 3000 at 10¼c, and 100 at 10½ ₱ lb.

Exchange is dull and drooping. We quote:

EXCHANGE OUT-DOOR.

Sterling	——@—— ₱ cent prem.
France	——@—— ₱ cent prem.
New York, sixty day bills	½@¾ ₱ cent dis.
Checks	¾ ₱ cent dis.
Sight	——@—— ₱ cent dis.
Bank Checks	¼@— ₱ cent dis.
Boston, sixty days	½@¾ ₱ cent dis.
Philadelphia, do	½@¾ ₱ cent dis.
Havana, three and eight days	——@—— ₱ cent prem.

Nothing was done in Freights.

Sale of 100 Cases of Rose and Shoes, Mens and Summer Clothing Straw Hats, &c.—We are requested to call the attent ion of the trade to the sale of 100 cases of boots and shoes, spring and summer clothing, straw hats &c which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Blanke & Lemmont's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street.

Tennessee Sugar Kettles.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

From and after this date our prices will be as follows:

TENNESSEE SUGAR KETTLES.

24 to 26 in. inclusive..... 75c. per inch.
27 to 30 do. do. ..... $1 25 " "
32 to 36 do. do. ..... $1 50 " "

Terms—6 months, small New Glass and Square, 6% each; Large Bone Glass, $30 each. Grate Bars, 4 cents per pound.

BLAKE, GRAY & STAUFFER,
Agents for KELLY & CO.
Manufacturers of Tenn. Sugar Kettles.
feb23 2m

Sole Agency of the Celebrated
"STACKER IRON WORKS,"
TENNESSEE, formerly Stewart & Dick's,
now known as Wm. S. Wills & Co's.

REDUCTION:

From and after the 23d March, instant, prices of Sugar Kettles will rule as follows:

From 24 in. to 26 in. inclusive, @ 95 per inch diameter.
" 27 " 30 " " @ $1 " "
" 32 " 36 " " @ $1 50 " "

Furnace Mouths, 32 and 36c, according to size—Grate Bars, 4 cents per pound.

E. P. LAVILLEFEVRE,
Commission Merchant,
66 st, Charles street, up stairs.
mr 24

Second Hand Iron Safes.

FOR SALE—Second Hand Iron Safes, Small Cylinder, Press, load 50 lbs. 31 inches. The safes were received from Messrs. Herring & Farrel, and are in good order, and will be sold low for cash.

FOR SALE.—The well known A 1 clipper brig SAMUEL J. PETERS 84 tons burthen, now lying at Bayou Sara, ready for sea, and coming on board, will sail on the 5th inst for Hatteras.

For balance of freight or passage having superior state room accommodations, apply immediately on board, or to CLARK & DUNCAN,
mr 21 No. 47 Carondelet st.

LANDING per brig Pauline 2 pieces from Havre, 1 bale Paper, 1 bale Blankets, 1 bale Shawls, 1 bale Ribbons, 1 bale Trimmings and Gloves.
mr 21 A. DE VISSER & C°., 74 Magazine st.

BRATHE.—For sale at the lowest prices, 50 pieces of several colors, Brathe.
Superior and eighth cask Cognac, Jas Martell, 3 star brand.
Do quarter and eighth cask Cognac, Augustin Depuy.
Do quarter and eighth cask Cognac, Augustin Depuy, Extra Vieux