THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
C. F. WEISSE, S. MARNY,
F. DUVERGER, N. RUFFIN.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $6 00
N. B. Cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such language as the first insertion, and each that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in such language.
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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1855.

Vol. XVII. NEW SERIES.
Vol. xxviii. Whole No. 7719

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, April 20th, 1855.

THE CITY PRINTING.

The *Crescent* declines the city printing. This it has a perfect right to do, and does not concern us in the least. But when our cotemporary avails itself of the opportunity of this announcement to assail the *Bee*, and to intimate neither gently nor decorously that we have been guilty of sharp practice in the matter of the printing, it advances statements which are erroneous, to use no harsher term, and which we, with all our detestation of the vulgar practice of bringing personal questions and interests before the public, feel bound in duty to repel. And we may say *en passant* that the proprietors of this journal have been connected with the press of New Orleans more years than the senior proprietor of the *Crescent* can number months, and that during our long career, we have maintained a reputation for good faith and upright dealing too lofty to be attainted by the childish accusations of our cotemporary.

The gist of the charge made by the *Crescent* amount to this: that we were candidates for the printing before the Reform Caucus; that we were beaten; that we were therefore bound in honor to withdraw; that we stated the cost of composition per square of nonpareil to be 19¾ cts., and yet that we subsequently offered to do the work at 15 cts. This the *Crescent* holds to be unfair and improper usage, and perhaps the *Crescent* is right. We should scarcely approve such conduct ourselves. But the statement of the *Crescent* lack a most important item of vitality—truth. That journal has probably been misinformed, for we readily exculpate it from the meanness of inventing a basis for its allegations. *We were not a candidate before the Reform Caucus.* Distinctly and unequivocally do we affirm that we never authorized the presentation of our name before the caucus, and could not therefore consider ourselves bound by its decision. This settles the first and most important count in the *Crescent's* bill of indictment. Not having sought the nomination of City Printer, we were at entire liberty to pursue such course as we might think advisable in the premises.

We explained a few days ago how we happened subsequently to the caucus nomination to occupy the position of a candidate for the printing. We stated that certain members of the Council had called on us, and asked us whether we would accept the printing at 15 cents, that we replied we were not applicants, that they expressed their determination not to allow a single cent of additional compensation, and required of us a categorical reply, whether we would agree to do the printing at that rate, and that finally we answered in the affirmative. All this the *Crescent* must be aware of, if it read our article to the *Bee* of the 12th—We had an indefensible right to become candidates for the printing, if we chose so to do, inasmuch as our claims had not been submitted to the caucus at our instigation, or with our consent or knowledge. Had we gone voluntarily before that body, we should, as a matter of course, have been bound by its decision.

But the *Crescent* seems intensely surprised and superatively indignant that after estimating the cost of the city printing at 18¾ cents, we should agree to take it at 15 cents. Before explaining this we will relate an historical anecdote for the benefit of our inexperienced cotemporary. Some years ago the City Legislature existed regardless of public advertisement to be given by contract to the lowest bidder. The *Courier* of this city on two occasions obtained the contract at a price which did not compensate it for one-tenth of the cost.—Why did the *Courier* agree to apparently so unprofitable a job? Ay, why? Let our cotemporary exert its ingenuity, and it will perhaps discover that the judicial advertisements gave the *Courier* position, and secured it many new subscribers, and that what it lost in one way, was more than reimbursed in another. But does not the *Crescent* know that although a square of nonpareil may cost 18¾ cents for setting up, yet that once in the paper, all subsequent insertions cost nothing, and offer a small profit? This was precisely our calculation when we expressed a willingness to perform the city printing at existing rates. The composition of every square of official publications will cost at least 18¾ cents, and yet we do not expect to lose money by taking the contract at 15 cents, and we certainly understand our business fully as well as the *Crescent*.

The closing insinuations of the *Crescent* touching "namely, unprofessional and dishonorable" conduct, must have been made under a misconception of facts, and we feel persuaded our cotemporary will not persist in their employment after the explanation we have given. Whether it does or does not, however, is a matter of small moment. We can afford, thank Heaven, to treat all such imputations with silent scorn. It is not in the power of the *Crescent*, or any other journal, to impair the honor, standing and integrity of the proprietors of the *Bee*. For fifteen years of unbroken association with the public, during which time slander has never dared defile us, furnish ample guarantee against all attacks, from whatever source they spring, or by whatever motives they may be instigated.

Tu cui nil fido guardam Dii;
Dii cum nil fido guardam tu.

The Impartiality of History

is peculiarly exhibited in an article published in the *Crescent* of yesterday, headed "A Straight-forward History." The peculiarity of the article is, that its their "straight-forward" course the editors omitted objects they passed on their way. They omitted to state that previous to the caucus of 31st March, they asked members elect to the Council that the *Crescent* was a candidate for the city printing. Neither do they state that they obtained the services of their friends to bring the same fact to the attention of the so-called members of the Council. In detailing the proceedings of the caucus, they omitted to state that the offer of the *Bee* to take the city printing at 15 cents a square, was *obtained from it* by an Alderman, to meet the assertion that no paper would take it at that price, and that the offer of the *Bee* to the same effect was obtained by the same gentleman, in order to have *visible* evidence of his assertions. They omit to state that at the time the caucus was held, there was a law under which the printing has been done last year, and of the existence of which they do not pretend to have been ignorant; that the *Bee* candidates without announcing that they would not accept it on the terms already fixed.

Now I wish to submit to the editors of the *Crescent* the following considerations:

Does it comport with your notions of propriety to make public the proceedings of a caucus of your friends, in which you were the successful applicants, which proceedings were supposed to be secret, and which were of no interest whatever to the people at large?

Does it comport with your ideas of straightforwardness to become candidates for official station, the duties and emoluments of which are already fixed, and after receiving the suffrage of the body you seek, to turn back the boon they have granted as not worth accepting?

Is it consistent with a decent respect for the City Council, thus to trifle with their time and action?

If the office were not worth having why apply for it, or why complain, or become smart, or satirical, if other journals on being applied to, state their application for the office was based on the law as it stands?

Is it your honest opinion that the City Council ought to select your journal to do its printing, and in order to secure your services, grant what compensation you think proper, or should it consider the interest of its constituents?

These considerations are submitted to the editors of the *Crescent* to be answered in their own conscientious.

ONE OF EM.

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the following new works:

Corsica—Picturesque, Historical and Social; with a sketch of the early life of Napoleon, and an account of Bonaparte, Paoli, Pozzo di Borgo, and other principal families. Translated from the German of Ferdinand Gregorovius by Edward Joy Morris. Corsica is almost a *terra incognita* to the American reader. We know it was the birth place of Napoleon, and we have heard dreadful stories of Corsican *vendettas*, but beyond these our information has been vague and incomplete. Mr. Morris has therefore rendered a substantial service to the reading community, by his clear and faithful translation of the full and valuable work of Gregorovius. The book is written in masterly style, and is an inestimable contribution to history. Parry & McMillan, publishers.

Blackwood for March—A capital number, containing The Beggar's Legacy, Zaidee, Vagabond Life in Mexico, The Census, A Peep at Paris, The Story of the Campaign, and The Ministerial Changes.

The Rag Bag.—A collection of epheomera, by Willis. There are some good things in the sketches and no small amount of trash. Gold and dross are in juxtaposition, as in most of Mr. Willis' writings. Scribner, publisher.

A Long Look Ahead, or the First Stroke and the Last. By A. S. Haas. The author of this work is less appreciated than he deserves. His stories are fine, healthy, manly narratives, written with a clear perception of an object, and carried straight forward to the end. They pleasant instruct, and are thus doubly meritorious. Derby, publisher.

Adelaide Waldgrave, or The Trials of a Governess, an interesting tale, from the pen of J. F. Smith, the accomplished author of Winnie Grey. H Loring & Co., publishers.

☞ We are indebted to Professor BACHE, of the United States Coast Survey, for a copy of the valuable report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, showing its progress during the year 1853.

A. E. ROSENE, No. 7 Exchange Place, have our thanks for a copy of "Adelaide Waldgrave," or the trials of a Governess—a clever novel by J. F. Smith.

The Washington's News.

The steamship *Washington*, from Southampton and Bremen, reached New York on the evening of the 18th inst.

LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.

Advices from Odessa of the 31st inst., state that the Russians, in spite of repeated attacks, maintain the position they had taken on Mount Sapoune on the 24th February, from which their guns play upon the French lines, and upon part of the camp.

By a despatch received from Lord Raglan, said dated before Sebastopol, March 10, his lordship says that the weather still continued exceedingly fine, and that great hopes were entertained that the sick would materially benefit by the change in the temperature. Every effort has been directed to the maintenance of the camps in a healthy state. The advanced batteries of the English army were making considerable progress. According to the information of deserters the event of the death of the Emperor of Russia had not been promulgated at Sebastopol.

According to the Vienna *Presse* the English Government has very favorably received the project of transforming Sinope into a strong fortified port, and also of surrounding Constantinople with extensive fortifications both on the land and sea sides.

Letters from the Crimea of the 17th March, announce that Omer Pacha arrived at the camp of the allies on the 12th. On the 13th the Russians opened the fire of their batteries on the heights of Balaklava. The English, assisted by Gen. Kroya, routed them. On the 17th the Russians attacked the whole line of the allies, but were driven back with great loss. On the 15th March an alliance was signed between Sardinia and the Ottoman Porte. Preparations were being made for the reception of the Emperor Napoleon.

THE CONFERENCES.

The Morning Herald says: "We are informed on good authority that the Emperor of the French has agreed to send 50,000 additional troops to the Crimea, if it should be necessary after the Vienna Congress, on the condition that England shall find vessels to convey them. Emperor Louis Napoleon and the Empress will arrive in England on a visit to Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 15th April.

Intelligence from Vienna dated the evening of March 27, states that the political horizon has again become glowing, and yesterday's conference, which was the first on the third point, was not satisfactory. Although the Western powers do not insist on razing the fortifications of Sebastopol, they propose other conditions which are not agreeable to Russia.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Sebastopol on the 20th March. On the 18th the Turkish cavalry made a sortie at Eupatoria, but were repulsed. On the 17th, three battalions of Zouaves attacked the new redoubts and were driven back with great loss.

Russia.

We have the St. Petersburg journals of the 18th instant. The Journal de St. Petersbourg says:

The state of suffering of Aid de Camp General Menschikoff has so increased of late that on the 21st inst. he was obliged to give up the command of the troops to Aid-de-Camp-General Baron von Osten-Sacken. A report from General Osten-Sacken, dated the 8th of March, announces that the siege works of the enemy against the fortifications of Sebastopol advanced very slowly. Their mining works are driven back by us with constant success, and turn to their own detriment.

On the 6th of March a French battery threw about thirty rockets into the town, but they did no harm.

The artillery of our batteries, on the contrary, and that of our steamers, act with great success.

The Turks Beaten.

The *Invalide Russe* says:

The following report has been received from Lieutenant-General Baron Wrangel, who commands the detachment at Eupatoria. It is dated February 22 (March 6):—

Lieutenant-General Wrangel, the command of the detachment which encompasses Eupatoria, informs me that on the 21st of February (March 5) the enemy made a sortie from Eupatoria, with six squadrons of Turkish Lancers, and two squadrons of Bashi-Bazouks, and vigorously attacked the centre and left flank of our advanced posts. The Bashi-Bazouks, who formed the advanced line, fell back upon the main guard of the Lancers of the regiment of Novomirgorod. Lieutenant-General Nikoulas, in command of the advanced posts, ordered out half of the seventh squadron of the regiment, and sent for the eighth squadron of the Lancers of Novomirgorod. The Turks, on approaching our Lancers, halted and opened fire. At this moment Lieut. Kosalkine, in command of the 5th squadron of the regiment of Novomirgorod, who was returning from the advanced posts to his quarters, having just been relieved, on hearing the fusillade, ordered his detachment to the wheel round, and, advancing under cover of a ravine, fell suddenly on the right flank of the Turkish cavalry with the cry of hurrah! The squadron of the regiment of the Don, No. 61, of Jiroff, simultaneously with this attack Lieutenant-Colonel de Wiening, seeing the 5th squadron of the Lancers of Novomirgorod approach, charged the enemy in front with the 7th squadron of the regiment of Novomirgorod, while a portion of the Cossacks of the 1st, 2d and 5th sotnias of the regiment of Jiroff, commanded by Major Bellyanoff, charged the left flank of the enemy's cavalry. The Turks, thrown into disorder by the repeated charges, *took to flight*, and were pursued for nearly three wersts by the Lancers and Cossacks. Great confusion arose in the ranks of the enemy's infantry as a great force began to leave it, and form outside.

The enemy lost more than 40 killed during our first attack, and lost many dead behind them during the flight.

We made eight prisoners, nearly all severely wounded.

On our side, we had one Cossack killed and one Lancer of the Novomirgo od regiment seriously wounded; Lieutenant Tairoff, of the same regiment, and three Cossacks, were slightly wounded.

The cause of this brilliant success, with so small a loss on our side, is to be attributed to the rapidity of a simultaneous attack on three sides.

Russia and Alexander.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following letter from St Petersburg of the 15th instant:

"I send you to-day a speech of the Emperor Alexander. I informed you in a recent letter, that by order of the Emperor, nobles in the district of each government were to be convoked by the marshals of the nobility to hear read the manifesto which confides the defence of the country to the militia. The nobles of our government of St. Petersburg having asked permission of the Emperor at the beginning of 1854 to organize a sort of militia, could not, of course, rigorously refrain from accepting a function which, under the pretext of defending the country, places in the hands of the Emperor an army of 500,000 at the expense of the nobles, and only partly commanded by the latter. At the extraordinary meeting of the 25th of February, the nobles voted an address to the Emperor, in which they protested their fidelity, their patriotic sentiments, &c. On the 2d of March, whilst the nobles were assembled at the Cadet Corps, they received the news that the Emperor was dangerous, and they at once hastened to the Cathedral of Kazan to pray. On their return from the church they learned that the Emperor had just died. The day after, the nobles were assembled to receive Alexander to the throne was read to the assembly, and the Emperor, besides, made known to them that the last consolation of the deceased Czar was the receipt of the address from the nobility, presented to him through the Minister of the Interior, and that he himself assigned to admire to an audience the deputies and marshals of the nobility. On the 4th the nobles were allowed to lay at the feet of the Czar an address, expressing their sensible devotedness. This address was thus conceived:—

"*Sire,*—It has pleased God to summon the late Emperor to eternal life, at the very moment at which all Russia was arming, at his order, to defend the faith, the Czar, the country, and its fellow believers in the East—that is to say, all those constitute our life. In this great moment the hopes of the country are centered in you, Sire. The faithful nobility of St. Petersburg having already expressed its love of the throne at the first appeal of the deceased Emperor, repeat them now, and respectfully hasten to deposit at the feet of your Majesty a renewed assurance of the fidelity and devotedness with which they are ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes to realize the great idea of the deceased monarch, who drew the sword to fulfil a holy mission. The nobility consider this mission as a legacy from the late Emperor to them.

The Emperor Alexander replied—"I desired to see you, in order to transmit to you the words of our defunct benefactor, of my father, for ever memorable. He was so weak that he was not able himself to read the expression of your sentiments, and I was charged with that duty. Your patriotic sentiments touched his moments. After having heard all, he said to me—"Think them—thank them sincerely, and tell them that I never doubted of their devotedness, and that at present I am more than ever persuaded of it. And accordingly now I thank you, gentlemen, and I am persuaded these words will be deeply engraved in your minds. You are at the head of the nobles; transmit what I say to all of them. Times are difficult. I always said to the deceased Emperor that I firmly believed that Divine goodness will protect Russia. I had hoped for days of joy, but it has pleased the Almighty to decide otherwise. I am sure of you, gentlemen, I have full hope in you. I am persuaded that the nobility will prove that they are a noble class in every sense of the word, and advanced in everything that is good. You do not lose courage; I am with you, and you are with me." Here the Emperor made the sign of the cross, and continued: "God be with us! We will address honor the Russ as soil." He then embraced the marshal of the nobility, and said, "In your person I come again thank the nobility! Adieu, gentlemen—may God be with you!" The deputation then retired, and returned to the place of meeting to tell the Assembly what it heard at the palace. The Emperor afterwards addressed a receipt to the Marshal of the nobility, Petrovski, thanking the nobility for its sympathy and devotedness. The day after to-morrow the interment of the late Emperor is to take place in presence of the Imperial Family, including the type Princes of Prussia, who have returned from the Crimea, of the Czar. The body is now deposited in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul. The pall which covers the face of the deceased Emperor will be removed, the Emperor will, with his own hand, place the imperial mantel upon the coffin, and the coffin then will be deposited in a vault consecrated in the church."

Miscellaneous.

According to the Vienna press the English fort has very favorably received the project of transforming Sinope into a strong fortified port, also of surrounding Constantinople with extensive fortifications both on the land and sea side.

The Morning Herald says: "We are informed on good authority that the Emperor of the French has agreed to send 50,000 additional troops to the Crimea, if it should be necessary, after the Vienna Congress, on the condition that England shall find vessels to carry them. Emperor Louis Napoleon and the Empress will arrive in England on a visit to H. M. Queen Victoria, on the 15th April.

The Continental newspapers continue to repeat that the Allies have ceased to insist on the dismantling of Sebastopol, and journals which have been with Russia thought that the cotton admire the "conciliating intentions" of the Allies. The Daily News says: The more candid pro-Russian papers commented in satisfaction those taunts which we must expect to hear from all sides if the Crimean expedition should return without having attained its object. It is understood that the plenipotentiaries at Vienna have come to a general understanding on the sense of the two first points, and that the critical third point—that on which the question of peace or war turns—is now approached.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Clarendon moved that the message of Her Most Gracious Majesty in reference to the treaty with the King of Sardinia be considered. The Noble Earl observed that the state of her finances being inadequate to the expenses of an army abroad as well as at home, she had applied to England for two millions money at the rate of 4 per cent interest, 1 per cent of which was to be applied to the sinking fund. The address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons on the 26th of March, the reading of the Newport Sinking Duties Bill was carried by a majority of 215 to 161. Sir C. Wood said it was intended as soon as the ports in the Baltic and White Seas were open, to establish a coast blockade which should be effective from first to last. Lord Palmerston moved for a loan of one million to the Government of Sardinia, and if the war should last more than a year, a second million. After some discussion the vote was carried.

The British Sanitary Committee continues its sittings and the revelations made become every day more and more appalling. Mr. S. Z. Osborne was examined on the 24th March, and an eye witness of the scenes which he describes, gives the last touch to the dreadful picture by informing the country that the wounded and sick soldiers by hundreds and by thousands were literally starved to death.

The annual general meeting of the Court of Proprietors of the British American Land Company was held at Radley's London Tavern, London, on the 25th ult. Alex. Gillespie, Esq., the Governor, in the chair. The report showed that the sales of unimproved lands during the past year has been 27,911 acres, for £28,415 2s 9d, Halifax currency.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 27—5 P. M.

The Cunard mail steamer *Canada* has not arrived; her delay is attributed to detention on account of the (probably) non-arrival out of the United States mail steamer *Pacific*. [It will be recollected that the *Canada* was detained four days at Boston on account of injury to her machinery at that place.]

To day there has been some little stir in town from the nomination of Sir Benjamin Hobhan, Conservative, and Joseph C. Ewart, Liberal, as competing candidates for the Parliamentary representation of Liverpool. Hobhan is the more popular man, but Bonham's chances of success are the best. To-morrow is the day of polling.

A Fearful Earthquake.

We have already had partial accounts of a terrible earthquake—upheaval, as geologists would call it—at Brousa, in Asiatic Turkey.—A Constantinople letter, dated March 8th, says:

"The accounts from Brousa are terrible.—Such a long-continued convulsion of Nature has hardly been heard of in the history of the world. The earthquake had lasted five days, and shocks were of constant occurrence when the last news left. The great shock of the 28th of February destroyed a part of the town, and killed or maimed nearly three hundred of the inhabitants. Although the shocks were only felt at Constantinople during the 15th and 16th, they lasted at Brousa for four succeeding days, not without causing serious damage to the already shaken houses. The commencement of the convulsion was preceded by torrents of rain, which lasted more than twenty-four hours, accompanied by a high wind and occasional thunder. At 2 o'clock the sky became suddenly overcast, a strong smell of sulphur was perceived, and the first shock took place, which in less than a minute overthrew mosques, houses, and bazaars in one vast ruin.

"Nearly eighty mosques have been so much injured that their speedy fall is expected, while not one in the whole city has escaped some damage. The khans, or large buildings which serve either as inns or places for transacting business, are mostly ruined. Five of the most frequented streets, crushing scores of their unfortunate inmates. The bazaars, with their heavy arches, are flat on the ground. The ancient mosque of Dervish Mounair, a Greek ecclesiastical edifice, said to be 1,200 years old, is unhappily destroyed. Another mosque, the Union Djami, has nothing left standing but its also a mass of ruins. It was the chief ornament of the city, and the most splendid religious edifice of the days when Brousa was the capital of the young and growing Ottoman empire. Materialists may, however, still more regret the great destruction which has fallen on the silk factories, of which scarcely one has escaped without damage, while the number of women who have lost their lives by the fall has been very large.

"Large masses of rocks were detached from their beds, and came crashing down the sides of Olympus into the adjacent valleys. Two of the Olympus lakes several houses were crushed by one of the avalanches. The old wall and fort were shaken to the ground, and in their fall buried many of the houses of the Jews. The fate of Hadji Anastasi, a respectable Greek manufacturer, who also lost his life. As the shocks continued during the night the whole population at once quitted the town, and are now encamped in the neighborhood, the well-off in tents, the poor under the open heaven, preferring to bear the chill night of March than to live in hourly dread of destruction within the circuit of their ill-fated city. The shocks which have since taken place have thrown down many buildings which were previously injured, but there is no reason to believe that any fresh edifices have been destroyed. A shock on the 2d of March was very severe, and when the post left on the 6th there had been another of considerable violence. It was anticipated that ravages of the same kind would have extended over any very great tract of country."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. More, the U. S. Consul at the Cape Verde Islands, in a letter to the Boston Courier, contradicts the report of famine at Sal, made by the American Vice Consul there, and adds that measures will be taken to remove the Vice Consul. The object of the fellow seems to have been to secure assistance from this country, and expecting himself to carry the bag, calculated to make a good speculation out of the operation.

A dwelling house occupied by Wm. Hongston and wife, an aged couple, at the Washington toll house, and twelve miles from Baltimore, was entirely destroyed by fire last Wednesday morning. The fire originated in the kitchen during the night, presumably and by letting out of the kitchen fire. Mrs. Hongston rose made an ineffectual attempt to save some of her personal effects, but the flames spread so rapidly that she was compelled to jump from a second story window to save her life. We are sorry to learn that she was considerably injured by the fall, besides being seriously burned.

After the discussion between Messrs. Caskie and Scott at Louisa C. H., on Monday last, 40 voters withdrew—from *their old party associations, and joined the American ranks.* They all went in and gave "Sam" a cordial shake of the hand, and mean to give him a "heavy lift" in May. Many of them were heretofore Democrats. So says the Richmond Post.

They are exhibiting a crocodile in Louisville 16½ feet long.

It will be remembered that last fall the editor of the Green Bay Advocate, (Wis) during his absence left his wife to edit the paper, and that she being a good Whig, took the Democratic ticket down from its columns, and wrote some good energetic Whig editorials. The editor, it seems, has been called again to the capitol, and through his substitute announces as follows, on March 22: Our editor has gone to Madison, and in order to make a sure thing of it, and prevent the appearance of any more Whig editorials, has taken his wife with him.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday contains the general orders issued by the Government for a military expedition against the Indians on the plains. The expedition is to be under the command of General Harney. The order developes the full strength of the expedition and scope of operations.

At the Democratic convention at Piermont, N. Y., the American candidates were elected by large majorities. The excitement was very great all day—there being a large number of Irishmen at this place, employed by the New York and Erie Railroad Company. At Lockport the entire American ticket was chosen by 300 majority.

Parker's extensive paper mill at New Haven was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 12th inst. The loss is very heavy—partly insured.

The brig Hope, at New York, from Genoiva, with dates to the 20th March, reports much sickness among shipping. Several of the crew of the U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth were sick with the fever.

The following officers are to be attached to Lieutenant Hartstein's Arctic Expedition:

Lieut. Charles C. Simms, to command the tender.

Passed Midshipmen, Watson Smith, William S. Lovell, and Joseph P. Pyne; and First Assistant Engineer, Harman Newell.

Mr S. P. Griffin, formerly in charge of the Rescue, in the American Expedition to the Arctic, under Lieut. DeHaven, is to be attached to the Expedition in the capacity of master's mate.

Passed Midshipman Lovell was also in the Expedition under Lieut. DeHaven.

Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, has signed the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

According to the monstrosities of the Prohibitory Law, says the New York *Mirror*, a person living at a hotel or boarding house is deprived of certain hibelous privileges which the fanatics dare not yet wrest from those who live in private houses. On the Fourth of July last, a gentleman living at the Astor House cannot take a glass of wine with his dinner—not even on the day consecrated to Liberty—without subjecting himself and his hosts to the pains and penalties of the Prohibition edict. He cannot drink "long life to the Republic," nor toast the "Bird of Freedom," without incurring the risk of fine and imprisonment—or without exposing his good friends, Coleman & Stetson, to be branded as "criminals," and liable to be hunted in a felon's coil; while the gentleman who happens to live in "his own hired house," may drink himself and his friends under the table, with none to molest or make him afraid.

Extensive sale of 770 Lots of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.—We are informed that it is the intention of the trade to the sale of 200 lots of Clothing, and 30 cases Boots, Shoes, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Bloche & Lemonnier's spelling rooms, No. 77 Chartres street.

☞ The Washington Sentinel is getting severe upon the Administration. In a recent leader on Orphan affairs it makes the following home thrust:

The whole foreign policy of the Administration is tame beyond endurance. By the union of exhausted diplomacy and inexhaustible duplicity, it has succeeded in setting down by its own strategetic machinery our three most distinguished representatives abroad. Jas. Buchanan, John Y. Mason and Pierre Soule are placed under the ban of Administration displeasure, for doing precisely what the Administration instructed them to do; and yet their confidential communications to the Department were published to the world, to the infinite detriment of any future negotiations with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba.

Their fidelity to their instructions was made the cause of their attempted immolation! We say these things with regret—but we consider that longer silence would be reprehensible. When we see such trickery played upon three of the most distinguished men in our party—men whom the country has honored with almost every prominent position in their gift, we cannot suppress our indignation. For the past few days we have heard the mysterious hum of "necklace" and "tar and feathers" ringing in the Administration—some awakening to the true spirit of its position and the position of the country upon these subjects. It is to wear its blunted purpose, that we have spoken to-day.

DECLINE IN THE ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.—The anti-slavery newspaper published at Washington complains sorely of losing subscribers in consequence of the inroads made upon their list by the Know-Nothing movement. Other anti-slavery journals and interests have been heard to utter similar complaints. Indeed, the great anti slavery movement originated by Senator Seward after the passage of the Nebraska bill, seems to have reached its culminating point by a long, and to be receding fast. All the inflammable materials for an anti-slavery organization have directed their steps towards the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. There they have been met by fierce, hot-headed antagonists from the South, and the battle has begun. The rest of the Union happily out of the agitation, they are welcome to fight it out in the territories, to have a desperate battle once a year and publish regular lists of killed and wounded in order to keep up the popularity of either party. The anti-slavery excitement which grew out of the compromises of 1850, did not last eighteen months; the Nebraska excitement is not destined to a longer period of existence.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AN AMONOUS AERONAUT.—A late French journal relates the following story, which it will be seen, is French all over, beside being immensely funny:

While Mons. Godard was filling an immense balloon in the Champs Elysees, he amused the spectators by sending up the small figure of a man, the perfect semblance of M. Thiers with cut the spectacles. The little man being filled with gas, rose majestically into the air, and soon lost to view among the clouds. His adventures, which became known the next day, were curious. Thanks to a strong and favoring gale, which impelled him on his course, the little balloon-man arrived the same afternoon in the sight of a fine country house in the neighborhood of Bievre. It was near the hour of dinner, and the lady of the mansion, who naturally thought herself perfectly safe, was occupied in the mysteries of her toilet. It was a warm day, and she had opened the sash windows which looked out upon the park, and was safe from any prying eyes. While tranquilly engaged, by the assistance of her dressing, in stuffing her bust to a size and shape that would reflect credit on her husband's taste, she was suddenly startled by a blast of wind, followed by a strange noise in the apartment, the casement was thrown open, and our little balloon-man entered her chamber unannounced—The lady utters a cry of terror, and sinks down well over her shoulders. The little man, driven by the wind, throws himself upon the unhappy woman, who screaming louder than ever, clasps him off, and he conceals himself under the bed.

Just as the wife, in a supplicating voice, says to the prowl Dad Diane—"Ah! Monsieur, go away, or you will ruin me!" the husband furiously rushed in, crying: "Ah! the wretch, I have him now!" and goes in search of his sword to run through the body.

The wife, more dead than alive, reiterates in the midst of sobs: "Fly! fly! Monsieur, and save me from my husband's fury!"

The husband arrives, armed to the teeth, followed by the whole household, who seek to mollify his wrath.

While two of his friends hold the husband, a third, stooping down, perceives our little friend who, in good cause, utters not a word, and catching hold of the leg, drags out the poor little conscientious, when, lo! Monsieur Balloon, no longer held down by the bedstead, raises himself in the air, and, to the great consternation of the ceiling, to the immense amusement of the spectators, while the poor jealous husband sinks away, sword and all, heartily ashamed of the causeless wrath.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Ravels appear tonight in "Raoul" and in "Jocko, or the Apes of Brazil," and the Chinese Jugglers in the drama of "A Kiss in the Dark"—an excellent bill. To-morrow night is positively the last of the engagement of the Ravels, and the last night of the Ravels are compelled to leave them to fulfill an engagement at Mobile on the 24th. Mr. Barry's Company open the St. Louis Theatre, with Mr. Derbar leased for the summer season. This will be the last opportunity we shall have of seeing the Ravels, have for some years of beholding the Ravels, as they depart for Europe during the coming summer.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. J. B. Robertson.*—John Forgetteur, charged with committing a rape on his stepdaughter, Caroline Ann Richardson, aged 14 years, in Lyons Street, near Fourth. Third District, in the month of October last, was yesterday discharged, the evidence against the principal witness against him, the girl herself, having died in the meantime.

Emile Sicklies, charged with perjury, was also discharged on a *nolle prosequi*.

Baptiste Jourdan charged with assaulting a white man, was arraigned for trial.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. J. B. Cotton.*—Judge Cotton yesterday gave his decision upon the application of Capt. Wm. Fitz, Sillis, Ro bein; 4 halves, 10 quarters and 10 octave, J. Augustin, 1st Lieutenant of Ugly Boys, for a writ of Mandamus, and for order to compel Recorder Ramos to show cause why he has not issued the commission of Recorder of the Second District since his impeachment by the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Judge Cotton decided as follows:

"I conclude that Recorder Ramos has been suspended by the vote of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and he cannot resume the duties of his office until a final disposition of the impeachment before the Board of Aldermen, for such Recorder of the Second District of the city, are illegal and unwarranted pending said impeachment. It is therefore ordered that the rule be made absolute, that the writ of *quo warranto* send out in this case be maintained; that Clement Sherman be the duly elected Recorder of the Second District of the city of New Orleans without the color of right or authority, and in violation of the statutes of the state, and that he be restrained from the duties of said office from this day until a formal disposition is made by the Board of Aldermen of the impeachment of said Recorder, Clement Sherman. Clement Ramos, and that he pay all the costs of these proceedings."

A similar decision was made in the case of the State vs. Recorder Seuzeneau, of the Third District.

Fine Table Cutlery and Housekeeping Hardware, manufacturer's prices, by

F DUREL & CO, F R STEPHENS & CO,
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Nor Sale.

A LIKELY GRIFF GIRL, 18 years of age, properly and fairly guaranteed against fits, and possesses prescribed law, an excellent washer, ironer and housekeeper, good hair-dresser, and highly recommended gift of Nursing. Inquire at Customhouse street, to J DERREY, Broker. apl9

OUT OF HUMIDITY last, the Black TER RIER, with five spots, and rare recently cut. A reward of five dollars will be given for the delivery of said dog to L A GARIDEL, corner of Conde and Fenelon st. apl9-3t

TO hire or buy, a Creole NEGRO GIRL, about from 14 to 30 years of age, speaking French and English, of good character. Also a Boy, accustomed to nurse and keep house. She must be perfectly neat and lively in appearance. Inquire only need apply. Please address through Post Office Box H. 64. apl9 1w

Slaves Wanted.

WANTED immediately, 100 Kid of both sexes, from 12 to 18 years of age, for sale in the city. Also fifteen older slaves, guaranteed or not guaranteed, the property of a gentleman. Parties invited to apply at No. 98 Customhouse street, corner Bourbon, where high price will be paid. apl3 tf

Notice.

Succession of Jean Boisdole.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—The creditors of the above succession are requested to present their claims, duly authenticated and Counsellor at Law of the Hon. No. 7 St. Peter street, on the 1st day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. apl9 2t

BOURSIER'S INSTITUTE
FOR BOTH SEXES.

145 St. Louis st., bet. Dauphin and Burgundy streets, will commence on the 1st of May. Uniform the parents of their pupils, and families generally, that the Rev. Mr. Bourcier, principal, will take place on MONDAY, 7th of May, 10 o'clock, A. M., at their Institute. The exhibition will begin at 9 o'clock, and will be followed by a NOTA.—Examinations of the classes will take place on THURSDAY, 3d of May, at 10 o'clock, and on FRIDAY, 4th May, from 9 to 3, for boys. The parents of the children, as well as the friends of the pupils, are respectfully invited to present at the examination of the pupils, that they may witness their proficiency and progress in English. apl9 1t

J. VINCENT,
LEFEVRE & CO.,
Cutlers and Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments,
FIG. PASTE,

A DELICIOUS substitute for the well, and as agreeable and nutritious food for the ill and feeble, good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly been food and strengthening to Weak Lungs.

This article, imported from Constantinople is put up in paste-board fancy boxes suitable to Christmas and New Year presents.

For sale by O. VALETON & CO.,
Corner Bourbon and Barracks sts.
Agency for Thompson's Sanguinous Hydrants.

WE as Agents of Thompson's Hydrants, are prepared to enter into contracts.

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HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO—4 bales Havana Leaf Tobacco, Vuelta de Abajo, Sillers, of high flavor, in stores and for sale by

BORNIO & BRO, 34 Gravier st

CIGARETTES—19 barrels, Regalos, Principal, de Gusto, Cheroots, Cigarettes, Cigars, &c.

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34 Gravier st

GUM LOZENGES AND JUJUBE PASTE—30 cases for sale by E J HART & CO,
apl9 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

LICORICE—9 cases Colinrie and Rolly, for sale by E J HART & CO,
apl9 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

DUFFILD'S MACE—6 barrels, Jamaica, for sale by E J HART & CO,
apl9 77 Poydras street

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO—48 bales wrappers of the finest quality Vuelta de Abajo, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th—in store and for sale by

BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st

PICADURA, or Grosso Tobacco, for Cigarettes—48 barrels of superior quality, for sale by

BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st.

HAVANA CIGARS—1,700,000 Havana Cigars, of direct importation, of all sizes and of the most celebrated brands, such as Cabanas, Partagas, Bullfrog, Perfecciones, Monsoro, Rivas, Intimidad, Ingenuidad Libano, San Roman, Moreno, Sol, Washington, Candia, El Tiempo, Remisiorio, Conchas, Cazadores, Tirabequin, Castanedo, Compostigo, Cuatro Sobrinas, Estelanoid, Union Americana, and many others, in store and for sale by

BORNIO & BRO, 34 Gravier st.

HAVANA CIGARS—270,000 Regular, Media de, Millar, London, Fra ueda, Cazadores, of No. 1 brands, landing ex brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana