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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1855.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, April 21st, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

HISTORY OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

We cannot say that we have ever perused a volume replete with more interest and instruction, than the "History of the Constitution of the United States," compiled by GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. Its language is pure and undefiled, its arrangement lucid, its style clear, forcible and eloquent, and its tone fervid, dignified, patriotic and thoroughly American. It displays throughout the accomplished scholar, the diligent historian, the finished jurist, and better than all in our humble judgment, the high principled, enthusiastic American, whose love of constitution and country is bemused in by no State lines, and confined to no locality; but soaring above all vulgar and sectional prejudice, embraces in its comprehensive glance, every inch of the Republic. Some of his sketches of the great patriots and sages of the revolution, whose genius, virtue and heroism bore the American people in triumph through the perils of war, and aided in the formation of the federal constitution, and the impressment of their noble principles upon its administration, are masterly, and we doubt if Mr. WEBSTER, in the vig r of his matchless intellect could have described them with more truth, force, fidelity and felicity. We have read and re-read some of them, and on each perusal, we have felt an increased admiration for them, and a higher appreciation of the institutions which they established.

Mr. CURTIS has furnished us with a clear, consistent and excellent history of the difficulties, dangers and embarrassments, which the Statesmen of the revolution had to meet and overcome, the local partialities they had to soothe, and the conflicting claims they had to conciliate, in order to frame the constitution, and secure its ratification by the people and the States.

A gloomy and distressing picture is drawn of the feeble condition and inefficiency of the Union under the articles of confederation, after the close of the war. Although the powers they conferred on Congress were sufficient to carry the country in triumph and glory through an at bt years' contest, with the most powerful nation in the world, yet on the return of peace, they were found utterly inadequate to the exigencies of the times. A heavy debt had been incurred to prosecute the war, and loans had been contracted to pay the public creditors, yet there was no resource for their payment was to make requisitions on the thirteen State governments for their quotas, which were not attended to. The officers and the soldiers, whose courage, patriotic zeal and noble perseverance had achieved our independence, were in a state of destitution and penury, the Federal Treasury was empty, and the paper money which had been issued by the government fell so low, that a meal could not be purchased for a bill nominally worth a hundred dollars. No power had been lodg d in the Federal authority to coerce a delinquent State into the discharge of her obligations, or to levy taxes on foreign commerce or on individuals. The union formed under the pressure of war was but a league between the States, in their corporate and collective capacity, and could not operate on persons, except through them. It was the state of things that developed the idea of a more efficient government, and terminated in the establishment of the present constitution. After its adoption, and the installation of WASHINGTON as President, order, reform, good faith and confidence arose as if by magic, and the United States at once assumed a proud and lofty attitude before the nations of the world. The transition from the feebleness, distress and bankruptcy under the old confederation, to the energy, regularity and punctuality under the constitution, was rapid, and almost instantaneous.

The financial department of the new government was committed to the administration of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who restored order from chaos in an incredibly short period. It is and has been for many years the fashion of political aspirants, without brains or principles, to heap upon the head of this illustrious patriot the most cruel denunciations, and many a man has made his political fortune by so doing But we belong not to them, nor do we share their sentiments. A purer statesman, a truer patriot, more chivalrous gentleman, the records of history cannot exhibit. We think he excelled all our statesmen in intellect, and in a profound philosophical knowledge of government and political science.

The younger PITT, to whom he has sometimes been compared, was not his compeer—At the age of nineteen, HAMILTON was states man, bero, orator and political writer, and discussed the problems of political science with the sagacity, the acumen, the philosophical research, and the keen analysis and generalization of a veteran. His genius for organization was unsurpassed, even by NAPOLEON. Throwing into the career of politics and war, at an age when others are constroing their grammar, without the advantages of education, or fortune, or family connexions, or political sympathies, it is astonishing how soon he rose into notice, and attracted the attention and applause of mankind. He was an adept in every thing he touched. War, statesmanship, diplomacy, legislation—whether in deliberation at the council board, or in battle, charging sword in hand, on hostile squadrons;—he was equally great and glorious.

PITT was a finished scholar, but did nothing to attach celebrity to his name, until he was twenty four years old, and then he owed his elevation to the splendor of his father's fame and the favor of his Prince. It cannot be denied that he failed as a Minister, and entailed upon his country countless woes, by his mad schemes of finance and the unjust wars in which he plunged his country. His fame, like that of WOLSEY, is reported to us in history as a glory grown with time, and the most distant generations of men will pronounce his name with love and veneration.

Mr. CURTIS merits the gratitude of the American people for the contribution he has made to the constitutional literature of the country, and we look with impatience for his other volume, which will cover an era rich in material for history, and replete with interest to the constitutional student. It will embrace the eight years when WASHINGTON presided over the destinies of the Republic—the golden age of our country. We recommend this history to every lover of his country and friend to the Constitution and Union.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

On Thursday last at the depth of 340 feet, Mr. REED, the Superintendent of the Artesian Well now in progress of excavation in Canal street, struck a spring of water, from which the fluid, clear, limpid and sparkling, gushed up with tolerable force. The flow did not, however, last more than a few minutes, showing that the spring was not abundant enough for the purposes needed. Mr. REED informs us that the indications are now highly encouraging, and that he has no doubt of finding a full and continuous stream at a depth of probably less than one hundred feet below the present boring. Should his expectations be realized, the result will be alike unexpected and gratifying.

☞ The article signed "A Citizen" is under consideration. We think we shall publish it.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the *Robt. J. Ward* for late Louisville papers.

☞ We are under obligations to the officers of the steamer *Nebraska* for late St. Louis papers.

NEW MUSIC—Our thanks are due Ph. P. WEBER, No. 5 Camp street, for the following new music:

National Guard Polka, by V. Gerber, quite a spirited and lively composition, with a good dancing measure.

The Masonic Schottisch, by J. A Fowler.—This is rather a pretty, and not very easy schottish. Why it should be called "Masonic" puzzles us, and we might just as appropriately bear the name of the Hindoo Schottish.

Soldier's Polka Redova, by F. S. Brown.—The movement is well marked in this piece, and the melody does not lack beauty and originality.

The Orphan's Lament, by Chas Jarvis.—Plaintive in expression, but somewhat common place.

Tell me some fond name, by Jarvis. The poetry of this song is decidedly pretty, and the music is tender and graceful. It deserves to become a favorite.

The Wild Tradition, by Jarvis. This too is a quite expressive and by no means difficult air, well arranged for the piano.

ODD FELLOWS' LITERARY CASKET.—The April number of this excellent Magazine has been received. It is published at Cincinnati and edited by W. P. Strickland. The number before us contains many interesting and well written articles, and is embellished with a superb engraving representing the token of the e ovenant. The Casket is issued monthly at the low price of 82 per annum.

The British Parliament has abolished the stamp duty on newspapers—a blow aimed directly at the London *Times*, in consequence of that journal's persistent attacks on the Government. The effect of this measure will probably cause a large number of cheap journals to spring up, and to diminish somewhat the power and influence of the "Thunderer."

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—The weather is warm. The river is falling slowly, with six feet eight inches water in the canal. The steamer David Gibson was left for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—The river remains stationary. River is full, with a declining tendency; sales at $8 80 per bbl. Sales of whisky at 31 cents per gallon. Bulk sides are at 7½ cents per pound. Mess pork is lower, with sales at $15 per bbl.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—The river is rising, with 10 feet 10 inches water in the channel.

VICKSBURG, April 90.—The steamer Alton passed down at 8, the M. W. Mellen at 3, and Glendale at 6 P. M. to-day, all bound for New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—The river is still falling with six feet six inches water in the Canal. The weather is very warm. The steamer Ohio has arrived from New Orleans, and the Niagara and Switzerland have departed for that port.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—There is no change in the river. Flour is a dull of sale. Sales of Whisky at 30½ cents per gallon. Provisions are unchanged and quiet.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—There are now ten feet water in the river here, and it is falling.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Cotton is easier, but not quotably lower. Prices very dull, and $ bbl. Corn is easier, but not quotably lower. Pork is a trifle higher; sales of 600 bbls at $17 75@$17 87 for new, and $16 62 @ bbl for old Mess. Lard is firm.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton is unchanged in price, with a limited business. Flour is a trifle higher, with sales of Ohio at $10 12@10 50 @ bbl. Corn is without change, though rather easier. Sales of Mess Pork at $17 75 @ bbl. Lard is firm. New Orleans Molasses commands 37@30 cents @ gallon.

THE AMERICA'S NEWS.

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax on the 13th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult. She left Halifax almost immediately. Her mails are due here to-day. The telegraphic despatches in the New York papers are a little later than our own, but do not add materially to our stock of previous information.

The Vienna Conference.

The steamer Baltic brought intelligence that the first of the Four Bas-s of Peace as unconditionally accepted by Russia, and that the second was accepted favorably. Since then, the second has likewise been accepted, but the difficulties of a serious nature have occurred on the third. They were, however, foreseeing trouble, did not propose the demolition of Sebastopol, but modified their demands into a reduction of Russian power in the Black Sea; in recompense for which, they offer to evacuate the Russian Territory. The Russian Plenipotentiaries say that they are not authorized to accede to any such terms, and must remit the matter to St. Petersburg. Here the Conference stands at last.

All the Plenipotentiaries have sent to their Governments for instructions, and the Conference will probably be suspended until authority shall arrive. Meantime, the Fourth Point is under discussion.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the 26th, moved for the admission of Prussia.

Sebastopol.

The special correspondent of *The London Times* describes the condition of the army as much improved. Weather fine, health and spirits of the troops excellent, provisions abundant, and sanitary regulations strictly enforced, but the actual works of the siege make no progress to justify favorable anticipations. Actual increase of the lines and batteries there is, but it exists on both sides, and there has been no comparative advantage gained by the Allies. Formidable Russian forces assembled around Eupatoria, and virtually besiege the place.—The Russians could not hold Eupatoria if taken, as it is completely under the guns of the English fleet.

Lord Raglan's latest despatch announces a steady fire, without any change in the aspect of affairs. Important operations are, however, going on.

The Russians continue to strengthen the works which they recently threw up in advance of the Malakoff Tower. These are not isolated works, but are part of an advanced line of defence. Courts respecting the Austrian intrigues with the Germanic Diet. The language of the circular is quite hostile to Austria. It says:

It is evident, beyond contradiction, that the Cabinet of Vienna is desirous to substitute its own motives for those of the Diet; and to this end it strives to use intolerance which we do not entertain. It seeks provocation where no impartial judgment can find any—adduces the views which gave birth to the association of the treaty of April, and its additional articles, as the sole guide of action, in place of the general principles of the confederation.

The circular further charges Austria with dissimulation, in threatening Prussia with military dangers, while to the rest of Europe it talks confidentiality of peace.

Sweden.

Notwithstanding the declarations of neutrality by Sweden, she is fitting out a fleet provisioned for three months.

China.

Shanghai dates of the 6th February, per the Overland Mail, state that the French had again attacked the city, and were repulsed with loss by the insurgents. The country around Canton is in the hands of the insurgents, who daily receive an intrease to maintain a strict blockade. There are rumors of a second repulse of the French.

The Latest.

LONDON, Friday Evening.—M. Drouyn de L'Huys left L.ndon to-night. He stays at Paris two days, and then goes to Vienna. Count Walewski, the French Ambassador, and M. de L'Huys hold a conference to-day with Lords Palmerston, Lansdowne, and Clarendon, which lasted three hours, and is understood to have been of the highest importance. MM. Walewski and de L'Huys subsequently proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and had a lengthened audience of the Queen.

It is not true that the Congress of Vienna have proceeded to the Fourth Point. Everything happens on the Third Point, and the Plenipotentiaries will hear to Vienna the irrevocable determination of the Allies thereupon.

There are no favorable indications from St. Petersburg.

PARIS, Friday Evening.—The Funds closed to-day as follows: Four-and a half Per Cents., 94 50; Three Per Cents., 69.75; Bank Shares, 1995.

Letters from Alexandria, of 23th March, state that 1,000 English Lancers had arrived at Suez, from India.

710 wounded French soldiers have reached Marseilles.

The Bagdad news of the 19th February states that the rebel Kurds, 20,000 strong, continue an energetic resistance in the north of Mesopotamia.

BELGIUM.—A new Ministry has been formed.

THE BALTIC—AMSTERDAM, March 28.—At Copenhagen and Elsinore there is still much drift ice.

SPAIN.—A despatch from Madrid, of 29th March, announces that Espartero had resisted the demand for a Democratic modification of the Ministry, made by different leaders of the militia, who assembled in the night. These attempts at disorder failed, and Madrid is tranquil.

CHINA.—From Hong-Kong we have dates to the 15th February, conveying reports that the insurgents, besieging Canton, had taken the Tiger Fort and plundered the surrounding villages.

The Very Latest.

BOSTON, April 14.—The America has arrived at her wharf at this port, and from our files of English papers we glean the following items of intelligence.

Should the Vienna Conference be ultimately broken off, the importance attached to the operations in the Crimea and their result would become the real criterion of success or defeat. There is, however, one further chance of negotiations being renewed, which, though a faint one, is not altogether impossible, viz: that the answer from St. Petersburg may be in favor of some counter project which may lead to further discussion. It is not, however, expected that any proposal at this time by the Russian Government can be regarded as practicable or sincere. The London Daily News says that according to the most recent communications from Vienna, Lord John Russell sees so little prospect of peace that he expected to return to England by the 14th inst. The opinion, also, is freely expressed that any peace now would be precarious and uncertain.

The official journal of St. Petersburg represents the position of the Allies in the Crimea as being completely shat in by an enclosure of formidable intrenchments, and adds that new divisions have joined the army, and that grave events are expected.

Letters from Sidney state that a vessel, name unknown, was wrecked on Bampton Shoals.—Five hundred Chinese and a portion of the crew were lost. The Captain and eight men were the only persons saved. They made for Cape Dennis in a boat, and on landing were attacked by the natives, and five killed.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows under date of the 13th inst.:

The Cabinet meetings continue to be the subject of remark, and something "very mysterious" is apparent in the President's frequent conferences with Gen. Scott and Navy Head Quarters. A "speck of war" is visible to the naked eye, and may show itself in a thunder cloud, after the San Jacinto shall have had time, and her new machinery, to get within hail of a Spanish ship of war.

The President, it is believed, relies upon himself the responsibility of the orders, whatever they may be, that have been given to Captain McCauley. He is probably ordered to blow out of the water the Spanish steamer and her British consorts, also, in resentment of the Spanish assumption of a right to hail our vessels and ask for their papers, and inquire whether they are on a piratical expedition against Cuba. This Spanish pretension and practice is assumed to be equivalent to the exercise of a right of search, which, as all lawyers know, is piracy on the seas, we do not concede to any power, upon any pretense whatever.

The intelligence expected by the government from Havana, via Charleston, probably relates to the exercise by the Spanish authorities of this right of search, or rather of visiting and detaining our vessels. The United States vessel has, of course, had a conference with the authorities on that subject, and the result has been communicated to our government. The determination of the Spanish government to persist in this practice is, therefore, known, and the issue on paper is already made. It remains only to bring the question to the test of war.

Some appear to think that the sinking, by Capt. McCauley, of a few Spanish vessels of war, with his big Paixhans, would be the first war as a consequence. It will, nevertheless, be war, whether more or less vigorously carried on. It will depend upon Congress whether to be carried on with full energy, in behalf of the country or not, and they will probably say not.

The expectation of intelligence from the declined war status of the actual Commander-at-ready by any of our ships, of the offending Spanish *Guarda-da Costa*, will be disappointed. The mere knowledge of such an event will not be but just issued, and are in Commodore McCauley's pocket. But he will not fail very soon to fulfill public expectations and the wishes of the Government on the subject.

Propositions are said to be musing for equipping for the Gulf service the largest fleet that ever went to sea. It will require a very respectable fleet to follow up the issue which one single vessel may make. Spain appears to form a power to be expected, and has certainly prepared for a war with the United States.

She expected an attempt on our part to seize Cuba, and is, no doubt, prepared for the attempt. George Sanders thinks the President will soon lose the prospect of taking Cuba, by the preliminary warning which Capt. McCauley's ratification will give of the intended attack. We shall soon have stirring news from the Gulf.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Buffalo Republic rebukes the croaking about the scarcity of money at present in this country, and avows that it is in possession of information which fully warrants the expectation that the following quantities will arrive at that port this season. From Lake Michigan, 650,000 bbls; from Detroit, 123,000 bbls; from Toledo, 100,000 bbls; from Cleveland, 50,000 bbls.—making a total of 925,000 bbls of flour to be received before harvest, "exclusive of Canada." The Republic adds that it had no means of estimating the amount that will be received from Canada, but learns from gentlemen whose means of information are extensive, that it will not be less than a quarter of a million of barrels, and may be four times that amount.

The Postmaster-General has decided that ship's logs kept by masters of vessels for the use of the National Observatory, may be sent through the mails free of postage, and that the Observatory in Washington city, without the pre-payment of postage; such documents being regarded as "ship letters," to be disposed of agreeably to the provisions of the 15th section of the act of 3d March, 1825.

There have been presented by large seed establishments in London to the agricultural division of the Patent Office twenty-six packages of twenty-six leading varieties of the turnip, for experiment in all the States and Territories of the Union, with a view of receiving a report of the success of the same. The plan adopted for its distribution, we learn from the Washington Union, is to divide each of the packages into small parcels, embracing each of the twenty six varieties, and to place each parcel in the hands of intelligent and practical farmers in various parts of the country, with printed instructions as to the mode of culture and the manner of making out reports.

The House of Representatives of Wisconsin by a vote of 44 to 27 have restored the death penalty in that State. The Senate have yet to act upon the matter.

The two candidates for Governor of Tennessee have arranged to make sixty-six speeches each between May 1st and August.

The *Union* of the 13th says that Minister Dodge has left Washington, in company with Mrs. Dodge, previous to his departure for Spain.

The King of Prussia has ordered a great Medal for Science, and a golden Cosmos Medal, to be presented to Lieutenant Maury for the Wind and Current Charts.

The Governor of New York has returned to the House the bill to prevent illegal voting in the city of New York, with a veto message. His reason is that the bill is unconstitutional—the Legislature having no right to restrict the right of suffrage. The object of the bill is franchising persons who neglect to register their names as voters.

Captain Samuel Watts has been nominated by the Americ n party to represent the Norfolk district in Congress.

The Halifax Journal of the 9th instant reports the arrival of sixty more men from Boston for the 66th regiment. They had been induced to go under the supposition that they were wanted to work on a railroad. Finding out the mistake they all refused, and other satisfactory arrangements were made to give them work.

The depot of the Erie Railroad at New York was destroyed by fire on the 14th ult.

Mr. Alfred Guthrie has communicated to the New York Board of Merchants that he has secured a combination of machinery which, by the art of steam, will throw a large volume of water higher, in a shorter space of time, than any engine ever yet made known. His invention is to be tested by a committee.

The Boston Courier of Thursday, in consequence of an absurd rumor with regard to the condition of Mr. Choate, which has gained very general circulation, says that his knee, which was bruised by striking it against a sofa in his law office, is rapidly improving, and that in other respects he is in perfect health.

General Shields, late United States Senator from Illinois, having failed of his re election by the Legislature of that State, has announced his purpose of removing to Minnesota or Iowa, with the view of studying or practising the legal profession. It is doubtful whether he will accept the brigadier-generalship, which the President promised in the new regiments, even if it should be offered to him. Delay has rendered the honor comparatively valueless.

A naval officer, who writes to the New York Post, recommends that the American officers of the Navy should be overhauled, and the inefficient weeded out. He also states, as the extraordinary fact that there are 110 lieutenants in our navy unfit to take command of a ship, and seventy-five of these unfit to be trusted as watch officers. If this be the case, it certainly is time the weeding process was commenced among them.

It will be recollected that by a recent act of Congress, a certain amount was appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to try the experiment of introducing camels on this continent for the purposes of burden and for military purposes. As the Navy Department have accordingly been ordered to convey a number of camels to Texas, for the use of the United States Quartermaster, the steamship Supply, now at the New York Yard, has been selected for this service, and on her return voyage will bring a number of these animals to the United States.

The vessel will be prepared for the reception of her cargo.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN OPELOUSAS.—We learn from an extra of the Opelousas *Patriot* of the 14th inst., that on the night previous, a fire broke out in the building situated at the corner of Main and North streets, belonging to Mr. J. Coorst, and before the flames could be extinguished, said building, together with another adjoining, the property of Honore Jahan, was entirely consumed.

Mr. Coorst was about opening a coffee-house, and had just received from New Orleans a large stock of fine liquors, &c., which were a total loss.

The other building was occupied by Mr. Pefferkorn, shoemaker, and Mrs. Pigeon, milliner, both of whom experienced heavy losses. The building was insured.

The total loss is estimated at $8000.

It is positively believed that this fire was the work of an incendiary.

GREAT FISHING.—The Burlington Free Press relates a new and unique mode of fishing, which has been successfully tried in a trout stream of Northern Vermont. The discovery was made a few days since by a wood-chopper in Hydepark. Being thirsty with labor, he chopped a hole in the ice of a mountain stream and laid himself down to drink. While in the act of imbibing the refreshing fluid his nose was suddenly and unexpectedly seized by a huge trout known to the locality, who had buried his teeth deeply in the rosy protuberance, which he evidently thought was a savory morsel. The astonished wood-cutter, with one electric shock of unexpected physical strength, threw up his head with a jerk, and pulled out upon the ice a splendid trout which weighed *two and a half pounds!* The editor of the Free Press has satisfied with a man who saw the lacerated and swollen nose, and vouches for the authenticity of the story.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This is the last night of the Ravels, and their last appearance in this city prior to their departure for Europe. This accomplishment will be sufficient to crowd the house—especially as it is the benefit of the inimitable Gabriel, and the closing night of the season at this Theatre.—This bill consists of "GABRIEL" and "the Corporal."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—The Police Board met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. Mayor Lewis, and Recorders Bright and Jackson were present.—Assistant Recorder Genella, of the Second District, presented a writ of mandamus from Judge Cotton, of the fifth District Court, directing Mayor and the two Recorders to give Assistant Recorder White and Waits seats in the Police Board; which having been complied with, they took their places.

After the reading of th- minutes of the past meeting, Mayor Lewis observed to the Board that inasmuch as the ordinance reorganizing the police threw the whole responsibility or its efficiency upon his shoulders, he claimed the privilege of nominating the chief officer for their confirmation, with the understanding that should any member have any objection to his nomination he would be willing to withdraw them and make others that would be acceptable to them. This proposition was objected to by a majority of the members.

On motion, it was resolved, that the present title of Chief of Police should be kept for the best of the department, instead of that of Captain, provided by the late ordinance, and that the Board then proceeded to the election of a Chief of Police and four Lieutenants. For Chief of Police, Mayor Lewis nominated Col. W. H. Hardie. The nomination was seconded by Recorder Bright. Capt. A. F. Muysan, of the First District Police, and Assistant Recorder Perkins, of the Third District. The vote being then taken, Captain Moynan was declared elected, having received the votes of Recorders Bright and Jackson, and Assistant Recorder Waltz. Mayor Lewis voted for Colonel James, and Assistant recorder Fabre for his nominee.

The following gentlemen were then elected Lieutenants for the ensuing year:

Rufus Hunt ..... First District.
Justin Fremeaux ..... Second do.
C. G. Mattox ..... Third do.
Lucien Adams ..... Fourth do.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next, when the complete Police appointments will be made.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. T. B. Robertson* presiding.—Judge Cotton, Colonel A. Bares and Barney Coyle, charged with robbing a countryman named William King, in the month of October last, of $450, were brought up for trial.—Messrs. Molnan and Rashera, on motion of the District Attorney, were discharged on a *nolle prosequi*. Conrrey was convicted of petit larceny. The others had been in custody, though strongly recommended to the mercy of the Court.

James Clarke, charged with stabbing with intent to kill one Michael Stimson, in the Third District, had his case continued until the next term of the court. Burns with intent to kill, was discharged by the Grand Jury.

George Leonard, charged with stabbing George Williams with intent to kill, and Robt. Williams, against whom there was a similar acc sation, were also discharged by the Grand Jury.

James Burke, charged with house breaking and larceny; John Murphy, charged with robbing Evan Evans of a gold watch, and Patrick Hanlon, charged with perjury, and Solon Moses, charged with shooting with intent to murder, were likewise discharged by the Grand Jury yesterday.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned true bills of indictment against Thomas Hall, Thomas and McClues Colliers, alias B. Giles Hoffman, for forgery on two separate counts, and Thomas Hall, for forged two drafts of $750 each upon Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York, last winter, which he attempted to negotiate in this city through Legendre & Co., money brokers in St. Charles street.

Also, against Edward Avery, for forgery on an order for $1,000, purporting to be signed by Mr. Bell, and upon which he obtained the sum of $11,000 at the Canal Bank of this city upon a check with the forged signature of Messrs. Price, Frost & Co.

Also, against Richard Sc ll, for the murder of his wife, by striking her with a knife in the abdomen, on the 20th of February last.

On Friday morning, a writ of habeas was tried on an information for selling liquor without license. This was a case of considerable importance, as it will have a great effect upon a number of similar cases. The defendant is one of numerous parties who have been arrested for the violation of the coffee house license, levied by virtue of the late ordinance of the Council, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and, from what we have learned of the decision of Judge Bermudez, it is the opinion of the Court that the license is valid. Messrs. Moore Christian Rosellius and Collins appeared as counsel for the defendant. At 10 o'clock the Jury retired, and returned in a few minutes with a verdict of guilty.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. B. Cotton*, Judge.—Yesterday morning Judge decided upon the application of Assistant Recorder Febre for a writ of quo warranto to have Messrs. Bright and Jackson, ordering them to allow him a seat in the Police Board. Judge Cotton decided that the fully organized Board at the time Recorders *pro tempore* to act in all respects as Recorders of their respective Districts until the final disposition of the case in question, but like Recorders Messrs. Fabre and Waltz will not store fill the Recordership of the Assistant Recorders of Third District until the Council acts on the impeachments of the Lower Board against Messrs. Ranne and Beaumont.

THE PRESS AND THE PRESS.—The typothecry at the corner of Hospital and Old Levee streets, complained before the Recorder of the Second District that Messrs. Bruce & Co., of the Kentucky Banner, of this city, had broken into their office, and blacken-ed eyes. The only witnesses who appeared before the Recorder yesterday, were the printers themselves, each of whom swore he had personally received the blow of the accused printer's fist. The latter, it appears, had got up rather early in the morning, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in getting his boots on, when he proceeded to the office of the typothecry, and demanded the head of the first man he met. The latter, who happened to be the complainant, Mr. Bruce, was the first to receive the blow, and the others followed suit. The case was dismissed.

DISCHARGED.—Patrick Roan, who was charged before the Recorder some time since, with having feloniously received a gold watch which had been stolen—which property was found in his possession—was yesterday discharged, the evidence proving that he had received it in good faith, he was ignorant of its being stolen.

John Price, charged with assaulting Wm. H. Morris with a slung shot, on the night of the 9 h instant, at the corner of Bienville and Dauphin streets, was also discharged by Recorder Bright, the prosecutor not appearing against him.

Bernard Wilson, Wilson was arrested yesterday morning at the fire at the American Theatre, as he was making off with a fireman's lamp, which he had taken from the rack by the Recorder to the Bridewell for thirty days.

INSANE.—John Foy was taken into custody on Tuesday night by Officer Lebeau, and was sent to the Asylum as insane, and had committed to take her third parcels, embracing each of the twenty six varieties, and to place each parcel in the hands of intelligent and practical farmers in various parts of the country, with printed instructions as to the mode of culture and the manner of making out reports.

The House of Representatives of Wisconsin by a vote of 44 to 27 have restored the death penalty in that State. The Senate have yet to act upon the matter.

The two candidates for Governor of Tennessee have arranged to make sixty-six speeches each between May 1st and August.

The *Union* of the 13th says that Minister Dodge has left Washington, in company with Mrs. Dodge, previous to his departure for Spain.

The King of Prussia has ordered a great Medal for Science, and a golden Cosmos Medal, to be presented to Lieutenant Maury for the Wind and Current Charts.

The Governor of New York has returned to the House the bill to prevent illegal voting in the city of New York, with a veto message. His reason is that the bill is unconstitutional—the Legislature having no right to restrict the right of suffrage. The object of the bill is franchising persons who neglect to register their names as voters.

Captain Samuel Watts has been nominated by the American party to represent the Norfolk district in Congress.

The Halifax Journal of the 9th instant reports the arrival of sixty more men from Boston for the 66th regiment. They had been induced to go under the supposition that they were wanted to work on a railroad. Finding out the mistake they all refused, and other satisfactory arrangements were made to give them work.

The depot of the Erie Railroad at New York was destroyed by fire on the 14th ult.

Mr. Alfred Guthrie has communicated to the New York Board of Merchants that he has secured a combination of machinery which, by the art of steam, will throw a large volume of water higher, in a shorter space of time, than any engine ever yet made known. His invention is to be tested by a committee.

The Boston Courier of Thursday, in consequence of an absurd rumor with regard to the condition of Mr. Choate, which has gained very general circulation, says that his knee, which was bruised by striking it against a sofa in his law office, is rapidly improving, and that in other respects he is in perfect health.

General Shields, late United States Senator from Illinois, having failed of his re election by the Legislature of that State, has announced his purpose of removing to Minnesota or Iowa, with the view of studying or practising the legal profession. It is doubtful whether he will accept the brigadier-generalship, which the President promised in the new regiments, even if it should be offered to him. Delay has rendered the honor comparatively valueless.

A naval officer, who writes to the New York Post, recommends that the American officers of the Navy should be overhauled, and the inefficient weeded out. He also states, as the extraordinary fact that there are 110 lieutenants in our navy unfit to take command of a ship, and seventy-five of these unfit to be trusted as watch officers. If this be the case, it certainly is time the weeding process was commenced among them.

It will be recollected that by a recent act of Congress, a certain amount was appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to try the experiment of introducing camels on this continent for the purposes of burden and for military purposes. As the Navy Department have accordingly been ordered to convey a number of camels to Texas, for the use of the United States Quartermaster, the steamship Supply, now at the New York Yard, has been selected for this service, and on her return voyage will bring a number of these animals to the United States.

The vessel will be prepared for the reception of her cargo.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 20, 1855.

Sickness to a moderate extent has been done since our last, and for most articles prices are well supported. Sunday, after recovering a little, again recovered what it had lost, and the market closed steadily. Later news from Europe is now due by the Hendrick, and is most anxiously looked for, those under the influence of light supplies, but not excited. Flour remains without change. Corn has declined. Provisions continue in active request, and prices are stiffer.

The cotton market over last has been close and very warm, though somewhat easier to-day. From the country we have that rain is much needed. The river has continued to fall during the whole week.

The total receipts since the 16th inst., 26,714 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 17,236 bales; Havre, 7,649; Antwerp, 1,000; Prussia, 4,146; Barcelona, 1,316, New York, 1,000; Boston, 2,548; together, 37,434 bales; making a reduction in stock of 6,716 bales; and leaving on hand, including 1,000 on shipboard not cleared, this day, a stock of 159,000 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1854 ..... bales	26,715
Received last week	20,746
Received previously	1,066,253
	1,087,399
Exported last week	27,434
Exported previously	902,970
	930,379
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	159,746

The Cotton market opened with a limited demand in the early part of the week, but the Jamaica's arrivals having failed to come up to the expectations of operators On Saturday the transactions were very dull, and only 1,000 bales were sold, while on Monday, holders being more disposed to sell, 2,000 bales changed hands. On Tuesday the demand was better, and 3,000 bales of the finer qualities were sold. On Wednesday a limited inquiry prevailed, and 2,000 bales were sold at steady prices. The Washington's talked with a man who saw the lacerated and swollen nose, and vouches for the authenticity of the story.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This is the last night of the Ravels, and their last appearance in this city prior to their departure for Europe. This announcement will be sufficient to crowd the house—especially as it is the benefit of the inimitable Gabriel, and the closing night of the season at this Theatre.—This bill consists of "GABRIEL" and "the Corporal."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—The Police Board met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. Mayor Lewis, and Recorders Bright and Jackson were present.—Assistant Recorder Genella, of the Second District, presented a writ of mandamus from Judge Cotton, of the fifth District Court, directing Mayor and the two Recorders to give Assistant Recorder White and Waits seats in the Police Board; which having been complied with, they took their places.

After the reading of th- minutes of the past meeting, Mayor Lewis observed to the Board that inasmuch as the ordinance reorganizing the police threw the whole responsibility or its efficiency upon his shoulders, he claimed the privilege of nominating the chief officer for their confirmation, with the understanding that should any member have any objection to his nomination that he would withdraw them and make others that would be acceptable to them. This proposition was objected to by a majority of the members.

On motion, it was resolved, that the present title of Chief of Police should be kept for the best of the department, instead of that of Captain, provided by the late ordinance, and that the Board then proceeded to the election of a Chief of Police and four Lieutenants. For Chief of Police, Mayor Lewis nominated Col. W. H. Hardie. The nomination was seconded by Recorder Bright. Capt. A. F. Muysan, of the First District Police, and Assistant Recorder Perkins, of the Third. The vote being then taken, Captain Moynan was declared elected, having received the votes of Recorders Bright and Jackson, and Assistant Recorder Waltz. Mayor Lewis voted for Colonel James, and Assistant recorder Fabre for his nominee.

The following gentlemen were then elected Lieutenants for the ensuing year:

Rufus Hunt ..... First District.
Justin Fremeaux ..... Second do.
C. G. Mattox ..... Third do.
Lucien Adams ..... Fourth do.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next, when the complete Police appointments will be made.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. T. B. Robertson* presiding.—Judge Cotton, Colonel A. Bares and Barney Coyle, charged with robbing a countryman named William King, in the month of October last, of $450, were brought up for trial.—Messrs. Molnan and Rashera, on motion of the District Attorney, were discharged on a *nolle prosequi*. Conrrey was convicted of petit larceny. The others had been in custody, though strongly recommended to the mercy of the Court.

James Clarke, charged with stabbing with intent to kill one Michael Stimson, in the Third District, had his case continued until the next term of the court. Burns with intent to kill, was discharged by the Grand Jury.

George Leonard, charged with stabbing George Williams with intent to kill, and Robt. Williams, against whom there was a similar acc sation, were also discharged by the Grand Jury.

James Burke, charged with house breaking and larceny; John Murphy, charged with robbing Evan Evans of a gold watch, and Patrick Hanlon, charged with perjury, and Solon Moses, charged with shooting with intent to murder, were likewise discharged by the Grand Jury yesterday.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned true bills of indictment against Thomas Hall, Thomas and McClues Colliers, alias B. Giles Hoffman, for forgery on two separate counts, and Thomas Hall, for forged two drafts of $750 each upon Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York, last winter, which he attempted to negotiate in this city through Legendre & Co., money brokers in St. Charles street.

Also, against Edward Avery, for forgery on an order for $1,000, purporting to be signed by Mr. Bell, and upon which he obtained the sum of $11,000 at the Canal Bank of this city upon a check with the forged signature of Messrs. Price, Frost & Co.

Also, against Richard Sc ll, for the murder of his wife, by striking her with a knife in the abdomen, on the 20th of February last.

On Friday morning, a writ of habeas was tried on an information for selling liquor without license. This was a case of considerable importance, as it will have a great effect upon a number of similar cases. The defendant is one of numerous parties who have been arrested for the violation of the coffee house license, levied by virtue of the late ordinance of the Council, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and, from what we have learned of the decision of Judge Bermudez, it is the opinion of the Court that the license is valid. Messrs. Moore Christian Rosellius and Collins appeared as counsel