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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, April 30th, 1855.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The carrier who delivers the *Bee* is that portion of the First District stretched between Canal and Julia streets, having been taken such, and the new carrier being somewhat inexperienced, we have to request those of our subscribers who may not receive their paper regularly, to give notice of their Street and residence at our office.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

THE SAVINGS BANK.

A universal expression of gratification has been elicited from our community at the announcement of the opening of the *New Orleans* Savings Bank. Such an institution has long been needed in our city. Elsewhere, as in New York, and particularly in Boston, there are Savings Banks, incorporated by the Legislature, and administered by directors who are chosen from among the most responsible and respectable citizens. They are expressly intended for the benefit of the working classes, in whom they stimulate a spirit of confidence and beget habits of economy, by proffering them a safe and certain repository for their savings, with a fair interest for the use of the money. An institution of this sort, to be perfectly successful, must repose upon a solid basis, and present unimpeachable guarantees to the confidence of those for whose benefit it is founded. The merchants and laboring men of New Orleans have suffered so severely by the failure of various private banking houses during the past year, that their distrust has been thoroughly awakened, and nothing short of the assurance of absolute safety will dispel it. This is precisely what will be effected by the *New Orleans* Savings Institution. Its charter is eminently judicious, and surrounded with safeguards and securities. Our neighbor of the *Courier* furnishes the following abstract of its provisions:

The act provides that the real estate held by the corporation, except such as may be used solely for the transaction of business, shall be disposed of within five years of its acquisition; that any eight trustees shall constitute a quorum; that the board of trustees shall have the power of filling vacancies in their number; that the embezzlement of the funds or property of the corporation by a member or an agent, shall be a felony, punishable with imprisonment from one to ten years; that the corporation may receive deposits from one dollar upwards from all persons, and may pay out the same to the depositors, if minors or married women, without the authorization of tutors, parents or husbands; that interest may be allowed on deposits according to by-laws passed by this corporation; that the investment of the funds of the depositors shall be limited to certain specified stocks of well secured bonds; that none of the funds of the corporation shall be loaned to any of the members thereof; that the rate of interest shall be as regulated by the depositors, who receive a rateable proportion of the profits of the corporation, excepting a moderate contingent fund; that the corporation may reduce the rate of interest when the deposit amounts to $1,000 for any one depositor; that the institution may hold the funds of minors, in pursuance of the decree of any court; that an annual statement of the condition of the institution shall be published, which statement shall be capable of receiving dominions and bequests; that this statement shall endure twenty-five years, prior to which time it may be the duty of the corporation to apply to the Legislature for an extension of the same; and in the event of such extension being given, that the personnel and existing funds of the institution to such charities as the trustees may select.

The Trustees of the Savings Bank are gentlemen whose names alone are a warrant for the skillful, upright and honorable administration of its affairs. Such well and favorably known citizens as MESSRS. EUSTIS, MERCER, DUNCAN, HERNA, BOGART, BRADFORD, WOOD, JONAS, VOORHIS, and several others, amply attest the truth of our declaration, and commend the institution to the unreserved confidence of the public. The venerable and respected Mr. W. MERCER has been elected President, and Messrs. A. D. KELLY, WM. VOORHIS, and R. B. SUMNER have consented to act as Vice-Presidents. The services of these noble-hearted citizens are rendered gratuitously. They have given the sanction of their name, and are willing to devote a portion of their time to the Savings Bank, for the exposition of facts, tending the people that the conduct of its affairs has been committed to those whose reputation is too high to be shadowed by even the suspicion of wrong, and whose position places them far above the temptation of a breach of trust.

We wish the Savings Bank a prosperous career, and advise our readers to make it the depository of their surplus cash.

AN ODD FELLOWS' LODGE was dedicated at Napoleonville last week, to be known as "Assumption Lodge No. 43."

THE CHICAGO RIOT.—Despatches from Chicago give a new but fuller accounts of the disgraceful riot which occurred in that city on the 21st ult. The despatches say:

A small procession of Germans and Irishmostly intoxicated, passed through the streets this forenoon, preceded by a drum and fife, on their way to Court House square, where a large crowd immediately collected. The police interfered to stop the proceedings, when a general fight ensued, during which one man was killed and five or six severely injured. The Armory of the State of Maine law and license question. The principals were arrested and the excitement ceased.

The riot recommenced in the afternoon. A party of Germans crossed the river from the North side, armed with loaded guns, knives, and marched to Court House square. There was a supposition at first that the commencement of hostilities. A police-man at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets was shot dead by the Germans. Several others were also injured by the police, and dragged to jail. James H. Rice, a prominent citizen, was wounded by a shot.

Several policemen were badly beaten, and it is rumored that a number of Germans have been wounded.

The military are now out, and an immense crowd is round the Court House. A number of arrests were made. The cause of the late disturbance was the arrest of the Germans in the morning. The Germans threaten to have revenge, and it is anticipated that more trouble will occur to night. The police force is greatly strengthened.

NINE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Every thing is now quiet. Swift's artillery has been planted in front of the Court House, on Randolph street, and rifles are drawn across the corners of the street. Sentinels are guarding the gates of the squares.

No further danger is apprehended to-night.—Arrests continue to be made.

License suits were the origin of the affair, which it is feared is not yet terminated.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Among the distinguished persons who called to pay their respects to Mayor Wood on Saturday week, was ex President Fillmore, who was received in a most cordial manner. The ex-President, on his part, spoke of Mayor Wood in terms of the highest respect. He told him that his administration of public affairs in the city of New York had created universal admiration, and that in his travels of late in the nation, and that in his travels of late in the nation, and that he found him to be the most popular man, and his name upon the tongue of everybody, coupled with expressions of love and esteem. In this interview were brought together those who had been a model President and one who is a model Mayor.

The Charleston (S. C.) Standard says the thermometer in Pendleton, on the 20th ult., stood at 94 degrees at 2 P. M., in the shade. In Savannah, on the same day, it was at 96, though there was a fine breeze stirring. In the sun it rose to 130.

The deaths in New York city last week numbered 419—same as the previous week—and comprised 94 men, 90 women, 168 boys and 137 girls.

The ship *Canovere*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 29th, with seven of her crew in irons, for an attempt to revolt when three days out. They refused to do duty, and the Captain, second mate and the Physician brought them with their revolvers. One received five bullets—one in his mouth and another in the region of his heart, and was removed to the hospital. Several others were wounded.

In the Massachusetts Legislature on the 21st, the subject of the want of room in the Lunatic Asylum at Lowell, came up on the question of having the evidence read to the House. Mr. H made a speech, in which he declared his insolence, stating that he could no women to Lowell at the expense of the State. The House voted to hear the evidence with closed doors, and the reporters were invited to retire, and the House is now in secret session. The committee appointed to examine into the conduct of Ills at Lowell, made a report to the House in secret session. The committee exculpates him from the charge of criminality with Mrs. Patterson, but censures him for spending the State's money. The subject will be acted upon on Monday.

Marcoleta, the Minister from Nicaragua, publishes a letter denouncing the Kinney expedition as a filibustering affair.

There is quite a freshet on the Delaware river. At Easton, the water rose four feet last by noon, and was still rising. At Philadelphia, the river is very high, and all the meadow lands in the first ward are overflowed.

Ten buildings were destroyed at Easton on the 21st by fire, the work of an incendiary.—Among the buildings destroyed, was Howard's Express stables, with five horses, and the Methodist church in Second street.

A telegraphic item in the New York papers has a rich, meaning-reading that some of the government clerks had been engaged in prosecuting claims, or honestly had, created much excitement. At Washington, on the 21st, it is stated that summary proceedings will be adopted towards the reporter. An investigation will probably take place, when such transactions, if they are found, will probably be divulged.

The Richmond Penny Post says there are 72,000 Know-Nothings in Virginia.

The recent severe and rainy have greatly injured the Connecticut River. The lower part of Hartford was flooded with water. [illegible] had been above slightly on the 23d.

The Nashville's News.

FULL DETAILS.

The steamship *Nashville* arrived at New York on the 23d inst., bringing advices to the 7th, inclusive.

There is nothing of special importance contained in these advices, if we may except the sanguinary engagement before Sebastopol on the 25th ult., which resulted, it is said, in putting 3,000 men *hors de combat*. We give below somewhat copious details:

The prospect of peace was beginning to be regarded as more remote than by former advices. The Vienna Conference had taken a recess until the 9th of April to await the ultimatum of the Czar, and the arrival of the French and Turkish Ministers at Vienna.

Previous to the adjournment of the Vienna Conference, the Russian Plenipotentiaries refused to admit "that in accepting the third point they have acknowledged the principle of diminution of the Russian power in the Black Sea; asserting at the same time that the demand for the reduction of the Russian fleet, is contrary to the dignity and sovereign rights of the Emperor." Nesselrode will attend the Conference during the discussion of the third point.

It is rumored that the allies will, for the purpose of meeting this difficulty, propose to exclude all ships of war from the Black Sea.

Austria differs with the allies regarding the Black Sea question. It is reported that she will remain neutral should the allies demand the destruction of Sebastopol, and she declares that she entered upon the present arrangements with the allies for the purpose of checking, not crippling Russia.

It is almost certain that Russia will refuse the third point.

A despatch from Berlin, dated Friday, April 6th, states that the Russian party there is predominant, and that Prussia will probably throw herself into the arms of the Czar, in case of an unfavorable result of the Conference.

Letters from Odessa and Warsaw speak of the immense efforts which Russia is making to oppose an overwhelming force to the allies in the Crimea. The Emperor Alexander is evidently preparing for a desperate struggle—one hundred and forty thousand men have been marched to the neighborhood of the Baltic. Two fortified camps of 50,000 are established between Riga Narva and Revel. The approaches to all the northern seaport towns are being blocked up with sunken vessels.—Heavy batteries are erecting at Dunamude. The Grand Duke Constantine has gone to Cronstadt to inspect the coast of the Gulf of Finland. Russian reinforcements to the number of 13,000 arrived at Sebastopol on the 18th.

The Russians in the Crimea still occupy the embarcade which the French attacked unsuccessfully. On the 16th the Allies expected to commence operations.

Omer Pacha on the 3d had 94,000 men reconnoitering the position of the Russians on the Alma.

All the allied ships of war at Constantinople are ordered to Sebastopol.

The Austrian corps of observation is drawing closer to the Pruth and the Danube.

The War — The Crimea.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.

The Moniteur of to-day publishes the following:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.

"Ali Pacha leaves on the 29th, via Trieste. He will be at Vienna on the 5th or 7th of April.

"For the last few days we have had very fine weather. The wind is still in the south. Our men of war and transports coming from the Mediterranean arrive daily, and continue their journey to the Crimea."

The Siege of Sebastopol.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 16.

The enemy have either become desperate or have been inspired with confidence by their recent encounters with the French on our right. Their guns are nearly silent day and night, but they have not been silenced. They are always armed; the muzzle of the gun is visible under the screen of cloth which is ban across from gabion to gabion. Their sorties are made at night after dinner, in greater force and with more confidence on each occasion. Last night, indeed, they received a severe check, but it was not till they had got up to the very muzzles of guns on the left, or Green-hill attack, and had inflicted a severe loss on our Allies on the right to warrant the hope that they will not try it again, the particulars of which will be found below. We had seven officers killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and about 100 men *hors de combat*. Our loss was heavier in the Mamelon. The French, it is believed, lost between 300 and 400 men and 15 officers killed, wounded and missing. On the other hand, the enemy must have suffered a loss of 600 or 700 men, although they succeeded in concealing the severity of their loss by carrying off the dead and wounded. Our two sea service mortars fire seldom, but surely; their range is very great. One shell yesterday evening went far over and beyond the Round Tower and burst among the buildings in the rear of it. Another burst through the roof of one of the public buildings, and is instantly collapsed into a cloud of dust and rubbish. There are all kinds of absurd stories afloat to-day, with which you have probably met in some shape or other ere this reaches you, one of the phase or other are that a Russian General surrendered, and the report that the enemy is advancing his troops down to the sea to have some bathing his troops down to the sea to have some bathing his troops down to the sea to have some bath