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The Daily Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1856.

Subscription by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

ANOTHER CRIMINAL COURT.

We are very glad to perceive that the bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Baron, having for its object the establishment of an additional District Court in New Orleans, to be styled the Seventh District Court, has been passed in the House. It is our earnest hope that it will encounter no opposition in the Senate, but that as the session is near its close, it will be passed through that body without delay.

The necessity for the creation of this Court is obvious to all who are aware of the difficulties and procrastination which impede criminal trials in New Orleans, on account of the immense number of cases perpetually before the First District Court. Mr. Baron, in his remarks on the bill, demonstrates this conclusively. From the report of the Clerk of the Parish Jail of New Orleans, it appears that the number of persons in jail awaiting trial is three hundred and fifteen, and that the cost to the city for their maintenance during the year is nearly $50,000. The number actused of crime or misdemeanor, untried and out on bail may be set down at twelve hundred! It is clearly impossible for one court to attendto all these cases; and jhds, through the absence of the requisite number of criminal tribunals, accused parties are compelled either to linger and languish in confinement for an indefinite period, or to remain in the city upon bail, when their duties, or circumstances might require them elsewhere.

This state of things amounts to a virtual infraction of the constitution, which guarantees to every man accused of crime a speedy and impartial trial, since it is impossible, when a docket is cumbered by 1,500 cases, that justice can be awarded speedily, and more than doubtful whether it can be awarded impartially. The remarks of Mr. Baron are so germane to the subject, that we append them in lieu of any reflections of our own:

Paramount to dollars, are the rights of the prisoners to a speedy trial. And as much are the State and city interested in having every person charged with crime brought before their peers and tried as soon as possible. The innocent can have all the benefit of their witnesses; the State has a better opportunity to maintain her dignity and enforce the law. Delays in such matters are extremely dangerous to the ends of public justice. New Orleans is a great commercial emporium. In the winter season her population swells to 100,000. Prosecutors and witnesses for the State are as likely to be strangers or transient persons as permanent citizens, and as the business season closes they are gone to their respective homes, or pending the long delay, have died, and thus, from want of evidence, the guilty escape the just punishments of the law—and temptation for greater crimes the necessary result. The safety and welfare of New Orleans is thus interested both commercially and morally, as the safeguard—the penalty—is removed. Whatever doubts and fears the criminal may entertain, the good order of a people must have. And in proportion to the doubt as to the penalty being inflicted is the blank to further crime. Take, for instance, New Orleans has persons awaiting trial since 1853. The witnesses to establish the guilt of these persons may be in those two or three years quite beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and thus by continual delays a vast number of offending characters are again turned out to commit like or worse offenses.

As it is clear that the present court is insufficient to dispose of the vast number of causes now awaiting trial; and the recorders daily commit not less than ten or twelve persons to trial before the criminal court, the inevitable result is the dismissal of many offending persons, without trial or punishment, where the offenses are less grave—and those may have been in prison for three, six, nine or twelve months. Now the question for the House to decide is simply, whether they will thus endanger the public peace and good order of New Orleans by withholding this court, or will they pass the acts creating another court, and thus allow all persons their right to a speedy trial, and the public morals, and relieve New Orleans of a great portion of the enormous expenses attending these delays.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

There was a very large assemblage of citizens at Banks's Arcade last evening, in pursuance of the call which appeared in the newspapers. Mr. Pulsar was called to the chair, and explained the object of the meeting. He was received with great good humor and applause. Major Bee, who appeared on the stand, and proceeded to offer a list of Vice Presidents. Here symptoms of decided disapprobation became manifest, and shouts of "No!" resounded every name were uttered by sentorian throats, and finally matters looked as if a serious row were impending. After a pause, however, order was restored, and the meeting itself appointed its own Vice Presidents. A committee of five was appointed to propose candidates, and after a brief consultation, the following names were offered, and ratified with great unanimity: For Mayor, Chas. M. Waterman; for Treasurer, A. Gifpen; for Comptroller, T. Theard; for Surveyor, L. Pilate; for Street Commissioner, J. R. Wear.

Mr. Waterman was loudly called upon, but was in Japan. Mr. Girpen made a few remarks, the purport of which we were unable to catch, and the meeting adjourned.

GAZAVE MARKET.—This question will come up to-night before the Board of Aldermen, on the adoption of the report of the Committee of Conference. As the friends of the measure and its adversaries have spoken in appropriate petitions for and against the proposed market, we will not discuss the subject. It is very evident that to the house-holders and tenants in the immediate neighborhood properly belongs the right of determining whether or not the market will be of any advantage to their families and their property. We would not express this opinion, if the projected improvement were to cost anything to the city other than the use of the ground on which it may be erected; but, according to the scheme, the market will not take a dollar out of the Treasury, and it is to be surrendered, at the expiration of a short years lease, in good condition, (good order and repair; it is to be built by capital raised among the property holders, in shares of one hundred dollars each, and we are informed, upon reliable authority, that the money is ready. On these premises, it seems clear that unless the projected market interferes with other interests or vested rights, the Council is bound to consult the wishes of a majority of the tenants and householders, rather than their own ideas of the expediency of the measure.

O. D. WOODMAN.—The large and enterprising druggist, corner Magazine and Common streets, offers to the trade and to country dealers an immense assortment of medicines and drugs of every description, for the details of which we must refer our readers to our advertising columns. Mr. Woodman's establishment is one of the largest in the South. And his stock is quite as extensive as any in the city, and is made up with particular care and discrimination. His terms will be found accommodating and reasonable.

CANKER CURED.—We invite attention to the card of Dr. Reynolds in our columns. The reputation of this gentleman for the cure of cancerous and scrofulous diseases stands very high. We have heard of several cases of cancer, in which his treatment has proved eminently successful. Dr. R.'s office is No. 115 Gravier street.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. P. Benjamin for important public documents.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1856.

In the Senate several bills and resolutions were considered during the morning hour, after which the remainder of the session was devoted to the discussion of the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, approprating $3,000,000 for the purpose of placing our canals in a state of complete defense and for the preparation of munitions of war for arms of large and small calibre. The debate took a wide range, discussing ranges, especially upon the probability of impending hostilities with any foreign Power, and several Senators based their support of the bill upon the general expediency of placing our fortifications in an efficient condition to repel any hostile attack without reference to any supposed imminence or danger of war. Messrs. Hall, Weller, Toucey, Hunter, Cass, Hale, Iverson, and Seward participated in the debate, which was not concluded when the Senate adjourned at four o'clock.

In the House of Representatives the Kansas contested election case was the principal topic of discussion—Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, and Mr. Smith, of Alabama, taking ground against the report of the Committee on Elections, and Mr. Campbell and Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania, supporting the recommendation of the report to seat the parties with papers. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, the army appropriation bill, and a bill to pay Dragoons and other Philadelphia agents. A number of executive and other communications were received and referred, among them one from the Secretary of State, giving a statement of the commercial relations of the United States with all other nations.—Nat. Intel.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1856.

A caucus of the anti-Nebraska members of Congress, Senators included, is to be held on Tuesday morning next, for the purpose, it is surmised, of adopting some organized plan of opposing the Presidential ticket nominated at Philadelphia. The hostility felt by such Republicans as Seward, Hale, Sumner, Wade and Wilson, of the Senate, and of Morgan, Matteson, Washburn, and twenty others of the House, of Greeley, Schouler, Weed, and others of the press, to Mr. Fremont, is so undisguised as it is inveterate and unconquerable. The feeling entertained for him by the Republicans generally, appears to be of the most intense hatred; and I verily believe they would rather see Pierce re-elected, or Douglas, the author of the Kansas-Nebraska act, in the Presidential seat than Mr. Fillmore. Some of these gentlemen have avowed that first, and above all other things, they were determined to defeat him; and then, next to that, elect a Northern President and Vice-President, if they could. And the reason for this feeling of bitter, relentless, absorbing hostility to him, is alleged to be that he became a tool of the South while he occupied the Presidential chair as the successor of Taylor. In what respect his measures, acts, and whole administration were not national, and conservative, I am unable to conceive. The particular offense they charge against him, I believe, is, that he signed the fugitive slave law; but the real offense committed by him in their view is, undoubtedly, the enforcement of that law in Boston and elsewhere. This, I think, is the unpardonable sin he committed, and it is but right and proper that the South should understand it.

The Republicans are somewhat puzzled who to nominate as their candidates. Banks is beginning to be talked of for the first or second place upon their ticket, but Chase, of Ohio, is, on the whole, the favorite for the place of leader.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, a moderate, conservative, digested paper, writes thus: "The Republicans here evidently fear that 'their occupation's gone,' so earnest is the desire of all true men, from the North and from the South, to enjoy again that public tranquillity which characterized the conclusion of Millard Fillmore's administration. Those fierce sections and angry exhibitions of bitter sectional feeling, which keep up such a bubbling in the political caldron that the scum may rise to the top, are not congenial to the tastes of a large majority of our citizens who wish to live under the protecting aegis of a national constitution. Throwing aside personal predilections and party thralldom, this large class of conservatives now seek men—men of tried ability and acknowledged experience, who have the nerve to rebuke one-horse fanaticism, and restore concord to our demagogue-troubled country.

"A universal expression of opinion among conservative Americans here, in favor of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, comes like a wet blanket upon those who had hoped for a repeat of Philadelphia, that they might erect a temple to their idol on the ruins of the political edifice through which they walked into office."

Yes, there are many now holding prominent and influential places, who reached them through and by the influence of Amerieanism, who are exerting that influence to pull down the temple at whose altar they were placed in the capacity of high priests, and to erect upon its ruins an altar to Baal or Dagon, or some other foreign and heathenish god. The association and contact with the Republicans, which a common purpose (the election of Banks) brought them into, has had the effect of *mellowing* some of them with the Ethiopian rot. How far the Amerieans at the North generally have become *Africanized* by association, the coming Presidential election will develop.

The House have determined 35 to 8, that Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, is entitled to his seat. The question upon which this turned was, whether a State can, by its constitution or laws, add to or abridge the rights of the Constitution of the United States has declared to be the necessary qualifications of a U. S. Senator; and the Illinois Senate have determined very properly in the negative.

Mr. Trumbull succeeds Gen. Shields, who fell a victim to the Russian pleasantries act, and had his time expired and his election come on in the place of Shields, he would have failed too; but he was re-elected just before, and was therefore secure from the effects of the storm he had raised. He is now taking courage, stepping out from his place of shelter, and even alludes his name among those to be presented to the public for nomination in the next Presidency.

The subject of the Danish Sound dues has been under discussion in the Senate, upon a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of congressional action upon this subject, introduced by Mr. Sumner.

In the House, upon the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Elections, relative to the claims to a contested seat in the seat of Mr. Whitfield as delegate from Kansas, a warm debate has arisen, which offers an excellent opportunity for new members to make their maiden speeches—to "spread themselves" upon the wings of patriotic fervor, and sail thereon with the gale of public opinion in their own respective States. As it is the easiest thing in the world to make a speech upon a subject upon which the public mind is already greatly excited, especially if the orator wishes to sail with the current and add fuel to the flame, the present will prove a fruitful harvest for such speech will be retouched and furbished up for publication, printed in pamphlet form and scattered broadcast, not only among the people of his constituents, but throughout the nations of the country. But with this no fault can be found; it is one of the means used in this country of disseminating the principles and of influencing and swaying public opinion. I should like to see a comparative statement of the number of speeches delivered by members of Congress and of Parliament, printed in pamphlet form and circulated among their respective constituencies. The probability is that for every hundred thus printed and distributed in Great Britain, at least ten thousand are sent out from this city—perhaps double that number.

The old fine Whigs in the Legislature of Maryland have called upon their brethren of the State to meet together in convention at Baltimore, on the 21st instant, "to consult with each other as to the course proper to be taken by them in the coming elections." Who are meant by "all that they are ready to fall into line in this serious and important crisis of our country's danger, and march under the banner of the Union to the music of the Union." In other words, to sustain the conservative, patriotic, national FILLMORE for President of the United States.

MAISON ROUGE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A terrible accident occurred on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, N. C., the 10th inst. The regular mail and passenger train on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which left Portsmouth this morning, when about one mile and a half from Weldon, and about to be in the county of Princess Anne, and proceeding at a rapid rate, was thrown from the track.

The entire train went off, engine, tender, mail, baggage and passenger cars. A general wreck ensued. The loss of life and limb, though not precisely known here, is thought to be truly fearful.

Horrible to relate, one of the passenger coaches took fire from the stoves, and was entirely burned up, consuming with it some three or four passengers, who were so caught under the broken timbers, that they could not be extricated. The scene is said to have been truly appalling.

Captain Beauregard, the well known and efficient conductor, is very seriously injured, and so are many of the passengers. Amidst the great distress and confusion prevailing, it was impossible to gather full particulars, or the names of parties.

It is reported that among the killed are the following:

Mr. Kilkelly, the Adams Company's Express Messenger. Mr. Hale, was top-many years conductor on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and was universally and deservedly esteemed. He leaves a family.

Mr. W. M. Daughtery, the mail agent, who we believe is a native of Portsmouth, and well known in all the section of country through which the road passes.

A newsboy, named Charles Neab.

A disgraceful affray occurred in the ladies' parlor of the National Hotel at Washington on the 6th. A Mr. Stuart, of Louisville, knocked down Mr. Mahan, a resident of Washington, who retaliated by firing a pistol at his antagonist. The ball did not take effect, and the interference of bystanders prevented further difficulty. The matter originated in a fancied affront. The lessees of the hotel have requested Mr. Stuart, who boarded at the hotel, to withdraw from the house, and have also forbidden Mr. Mahan the privilege of frequenting the ladies' parlor. The latter is not a boarder at the National.

The opposition have carried both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature. Wells has gained 7000, but there is no choice for Governor by the people, the scattering vote having detested it.

Two new four-story brick dwellings on Twenty-first street, between K and P streets, Washington, owned by Mrs. Taggert, formerly a resident of New York, were burned on the 11th instant. John Anderson, of the Washington Hose Company, was killed by the falling of a wall. He leaves a wife and five children. Several other firemen were slightly injured. The loss by this fire is not less than $15,000.

The boiler in the steam turning establishment, on Master street, Philadelphia, belonging to Mr. Beck, exploded on the morning of the 11th instant, nearly demolishing the building—killing three of the workmen, Mr. Eckert and his son, and another person, name unknown. The rest of the workmen escaped unharmed. Mr. Beck, the proprietor, was in the cellar at the time, acting as engineer. He escaped with some slight injuries.

The government has received no despatches of particular importance by the steamer *Africa*.

Madison, Wis., March 10.—Governor Barstow addressed a message to the Legislature on Saturday, denying the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the matter of the disputed Governorship; protesting against its action, and threatening to resist, with all the means within his department, any infringement upon his rights. The message was referred to a committee. The decision of the Court will probably be rendered on Monday. The Democrats held a meeting on Saturday, and determined to sustain Barstow.

An official return of the Spanish debt has just been published. The total amount of indebtedness is 12,850,468,110 reals. Among the items is one of "scruples in favor of the United States, 12,000,000 reals." The total sum of redeemable debt, purchased from 1821 to the end of June, 1855, was 2,494,295,771 reals, and sept the State 67,188,124 reals.

Transfer of Russian Ships of War.—The brig *Amelia* (seized by the United States government at Port au Prince) left on the 1st of December, and had not been at sea many days before the vessel commenced leaking, and sailing badly, and made very slow progress.

On the night of January 5, when near New York, expecting the next morning to be inside of Sandy Hook, the wind, which had been westerly, and southwesterly for a few days previous, shifted to the north, and from that point all argument the contrary.

Finding the vessel was a complete wreck, and being out of provision and water, all hopes of making a port in the United States were given up, and they attempted to go into Bermuda, but that was not accomplished. The greatest anxiety, at that time, was to meet a vessel which would relieve them of their hunger and thirst, but every vessel they met, avoided them, giving them as wide a berth as possible—the *Amelia* being rather a suspicious-looking craft.

Supposing there might be some provision in the hold of the vessel, an examination took place, when a barrel of rice and bread was found, but in a damaged condition. They then discovered the hold was swarming with rats.

They then went to work and caught the rats, which, with the rice, kept them from starving, and they arrived in a condition for twenty-two days. At daylight on the morning of January 28, a vessel was discovered, which proved to be the Brig Ann Eliza, Capt. Williams, three days from St. Johns, Island of Antigua, bound to London. He showed no black board his longitude, and thinking half an inch, in the dimmer through outer plate. This labor, which must have been very serious, lasted about 48 hours, left them as far off from success as when they commenced, it is likely that they entered in the early part of the night, but the moonlight, and their weakness, drew until near morning, but they would not have been able to effect success probably had they labored the night through. The arrival of the Ann Eliza must have been alarmed and feel prejudiced, for they left her behind in rather a rough sea, with a couple of empty bottles as well as a false key, which was in the lock on the inside of the outer door. It is thought that the crew, after cutting through a large quantity of powder into the vault by means of the tubes and then blow up, and the building. In the same time