The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

Our friends in the North who are desirous of transmitting advertisements for publication in the Bee, will take pleasure in recommending the firm of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston. These gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THEY BEGIN TO GROAN.

Seldom has sweeter music greeted our ears than was conveyed to them in the sighs and lamentations of the N. Y. Tribune, in its issue of the 19th instant, over the difficulties and disappointments which beset Black Republicanism. That journal begins already to be appalled at the imminent prospect of a defeat in November. It sounds the tocsin of alarm, bewails the progress of slavery reaction, and considers the growing strength of sound and patriotic principles a most startling and inexplicable phenomenon. This is the substance, though not the language of the Tribune's article. But we shall quote portions of what it says, in order that we of the South may clearly perceive that our enemy is already wounded and staggering.

The Tribune regards the overthrow of the Administration in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut as Republican triumphs—a grosh delusion, as we shall presently show—and then proceeds lugubriously enough as follows:

At the same time it is impossible to note the difficulty with which these victories were gained, the small margin of votes which the victorious party could boast of, and the powerful array still presented by the defeated party, without deep misgivings for our friends, and alarm at the state of public feeling evinced by this condition of things. Who could have believed, only a few long years ago, that, on the question of the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, and the opening to slavery of all the wide regions of the West, nearly one-half of the citizens of intelligent New England would be willing, at the bidding of a set of miserable political speculators, and without even the price of a mess of pottage, to resign this inheritance of liberty, accepted by way of compromise, which had already once curtailed it of a considerable proportion of its fair proportions?

What a strange reaction this! What an unaccountable change! What a miserable delusion! What a lamentable apostacy! How is it possible, consistently with the admitted intelligence of New England, her love of liberty, her amiability, her sense of justice, her Democratic ideas—how is it possible to explain this prostrate condition of near one half of her citizens? Is it possible that in the dust before the shareholders, and inviting them to tread upon their necks? It is easy to understand how the Northern Democracy were led by such shareholders as Jefferson and Jackson; for whatever might be their plantation discipline, the public effect which they proposed was the enfranchisement of the many from the minions and control of the few. But how is it to be found at the North to sustain the impudent attempt of three or four hundred thousand shareholders to make the liberties of the country subordinate to the promotion of their political and pecuniary interests—this certainly is a most inexplicable circumstance.

And so forth, in over half a column of pitiful lamentation. Is it not pleasant to behold the archfoe of the South thus whining over decreasing hopes of successful treason? Should not good men, true lovers of the Union rejoice at the consternation and terror of the detected incendiary? And yet the Tribune has supposed half the gloomy tale. By affecting to identify all the opposition with the Black Republicans, it would fain palm upon its readers a fiction and a forgery. It seeks to make them believe that the defeats of the Democracy in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut were victories of the Nigger-worshipers, when the record proves that in two at least of these States, the Tribune's party was a meagre minority. In Connecticut Black Republicanism polled scarcely one eleventh of the votes; in Rhode Island its strength did not exceed one sixth. Though by coalitions, Black Republicanism carried the Legislature of New Hampshire, yet the vote for Governor exhibits an immense plurality against it. Now, we ask in all sincerity how can the Democrats of the South, any one of these States in November? They will then be compelled to fight under their own black, piratical flag. They cannot fraternize with the partisans of other creeds, nor can they cunningly avail themselves of State issues. They must stand alone, however weak in the limbs and tottering in the gait. It is manifest that the Tribune knows these things as well as others. That sheet is far too intelligent to overlook them. But a confession of utter and hopeless debility does not suit it just now; and therefore, while mourning overwhelming chances, it strives cleverly enough to assume that its party has exhibited a marked preponderance in those very States, when the facts establish its signal defeat.

The Tribune marvels at this "lamentable apostacy." Does it not see that the reaction is the natural consequence of its vile disorganizing teachings? The people of the United States cannot be long seduced by fanaticism from their habitual reverence for the Constitution and union of States. No doubt there are hundreds of thousands at the North who regret the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and would restore it to-morrow, could they do so peacefully and lawfully. But they would prefer a thousand times the surrender of that Compromise to the establishment of sectional parties, and the continual disruption of the Republic. In the first fervor of wrath at the abrogation of the Compromise, they failed to discover the danger ahead. Men in a passion never reason. But cool reflection did not tarry long. A few short months opened their eyes, and removed the mist from their minds. They saw that the Tribune and its faction were bent on a war between North and South. They anticipated the direful results of such a sectional feud. They felt that it could not be prosecuted without imminent peril to our political institutions and the hopes and ardent wishes of every patriot. They had to choose between the abandonment of the Compromise and the support of the most infamous and dangerous party that ever reared its mischief from in our country. They chose well and wisely, and we thank Heaven that the patriotism and common sense of the masses are yet proof against the iniquitous and insidious policy advocated by the Tribune. For our part—anti-Democratic as we are—we say: "Give us Locofocoism in its narrowest and meanest incarnation: give us even a Franklin Pierce: give us any party that has an odor of nationality about it, but spare us the horror and the hideousness of Black Republicanism."

The blunders of the telegraph are proverbial, but in the annexed misstatement, which we find going the rounds of the Northern press, there seems to be deliberate malevolence.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—D. C. Labatt, late City Attorney, has been ascertained to be a defaulter to the amount of $300,000.

It is hardly necessary to state to the reader that Mr. LABATT has not even been charged with defalcation, much less "ascertained to be a defaulter," as the despatch so emphatically asserts. The suit pending in our courts was instituted by the city to require Mr. LABATT to render a full account of the bills received by him for suit, of the suits entered, and of the collections made by him. The object is to secure a full and final settlement of the accounts between the late Assistant City Attorney and the city; and it was reserved for the ingenuity of the telegraphic reporter to accuse Mr. LABATT, in good set terms, of an enormous defalcation.

BOOKS FOR JUVENILES.—We availed ourselves of a leisure hour a day or two ago to inspect a very extensive and varied assortment of children's books on the shelves of J. B. STEEL, No. 66 Camp street. He has certainly the finest collection we have ever seen, comprising books for all ages of childhood, from the nursing who has barely mastered his A. B. C., to the boy or girl whose education is nearly completed. Books, too, of all sizes, and every conceivable price; plain and pictorial; prose and poetical; fairy tales, novelettes, adventures, moral and religious stories, historical passages, and in fact every kind of work that can possibly attract the youthful mind. Let parents examine Steel's assortment. They cannot fail to find something to suit them.

A beautiful gold medal has been received from Holland at the State Department. It was struck by order of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands in honor of Lieut. Maury. On its face is the image and superscription of the King, William III, on the reverse, an inscription in the Dutch language, of which the following is a translation:

"To J. Maury, Director of the Netherlands Ocean, and Commander of the Order of the Lion of Holland—1854.

Thanks to the officers of the Royal Dutch Mail Steamer for their kindness."

By Telegraph.

Published to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

LAND WARRANT FORGERIES.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—It has been discovered that there are in existence forged land warrants for at least a million of acres, and it is believed there are still more.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

A despatch from Leavenworth, K. T., states that the sheriff of Douglass county, while arresting the participators in the late difficulties, was resisted by 300 men and was shot in the back. Gov. Shannon has called out the military.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Our cotton market is active and prices are stiffer, but not quotably higher. Sales to-day of 2500 bales.

MADAME PARENT'S ACADEMY.—The annual examination of the pupils in Mad. PARENT'S Academy for Young Ladies, at the corner of Dumaine and Rampart streets, will commence on Monday next, 4th May, and continue until the Friday following. The parents and friends of the pupils, and all persons interested are invited to attend.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1856.

While the Americans have placed their candidates in nomination for President and Vice-President—men, too, whose characters, public and private, principles and antecedents will bear the test of the severest scrutiny, the Democrats and Republicans are having their troubles among themselves in regard to theirs. "Little Dug" continues to push "Old Buck" at a killing rate. The latter not being a full-blooded racer, but a real Conestoga, heavy, strong and slow, is no match, on the long stretch, for the young, lithe, wiry Yankee born, Western-raised pony. The former's riders are doing the best they can, but their favorite is evidently being damaged, losing his wind and strength, and is slackening his speed. At present the two Yankees, Pierce and Douglas, appear to be pretty equally matched, and it is a toss of a copper which wins the heat.

As to the Republicans, they have been examining their stables for some time, but cannot make up their minds which horse to bring upon the course. Fremont was a favorite for a while, but since his father-in-law, Col. Benton, has pronounced against him his backers are dropping off. Besides, he is untried and uncertain, and if put upon their track, might bolt and, like another, he would undoubtedly skip the Fugitive Slave law, leap the Missouri Compromise, dodge the Kansas, and bolt the District of Columbia.

The New York Times says Mr. Seward desires to be put on the track, but intimates that that never would do. Banks has his friends, and I suppose would be proud of the honor of being named in connection with the Presidential office; but that will all the Democrats expect.

The Republicans are striving hard to swallow up the Americans at the North, and to weaken Mr. Fillmore by a constant gnaw that he has no strength. They disperse, like those of the French theatres, are paid, and stationed where their clamor shall be most heard. They want to get up sectional issues and, others, and I fear some among them would like it all the better if the doing so should result in a severance of the Union. They would be very glad if they could drive Mr. Fillmore out of the field, and Mr. Buchanan would accommodate them in this particular, and Judge McLean is too wise to give up his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, which he holds for life—for the chance of being beaten in a scrub race for the White House. They are therefore in a quandary. But it is amusing to see how systematically they attempt to ignore even the existence of the American party, which has sprung up and have got in their tails and will hug to death.

Mr. Lewis D. Campbell has placed Washington in his rear, gone home, and been speaking to his constituents; and while talking to them he tells tales out of school. Speaking of the Speakership and the Public Printing, he says:

"The difficulty was in the printing business. Why such clamorous for a New England Speaker? Because, unless the New England Speaker, the printing, it was expected, would be conceded to the West, and Schouler and Fuller would grasp the golden prize; while, if there was a Western Speaker, the printing would have to be given to some Eastern man. There was the light place. The so-called contest was not about the Speaker. It was the printing and the binding behind it."

There is truth in this, undoubtedly, so far as Ohio was concerned; and so anxious for printing to Follett and Schouler, the Ohio Republicans were willing to make any sort of favorable arrangements with yesterday gave majority of the States. New England was for Banks and Sherman, with some exceptions, and if they could thereby get the votes of the Ohio delegation, were not unwilling to give the printing to their men. Campbell was rather too much an American for their tastes, or, rather, for the tastes of some two or three of their leaders, and so they "let him slide," to secure the election of one more endued with Republicanism and Speaker, and thoroughly going Republicans as Public Printers. I make no charge against any one of venality, but there was a way of its spirit manifested in the organization that I have ever witnessed here or elsewhere before.

The House to-day took a vote upon an amendment to the Deficiency Bill allowing an addition of twenty per cent to the compensation of the Public Printer. Whether this has been inadvertent in order to enable the Public Printer to make up his deficiencies, occasioned by heavy drafts of friends, or arises out of any other cause, I shall not undertake to decide; but it is my belief that it is not improbable that the Public Printer should be exceedingly desirous to obtain this addition to his compensation. They had been some skillful engineers engaged in managing this matter, and among others one or two who made themselves famous in the Collins affair; but their skill and adroit management were not equal to the task they had undertaken, and the amendment failed.

MADSON BOUDE.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1856.

In the SENATE, the Bill for the relief of the Bounty Land act of 34 March, 1855, was the subject of discussion until half-past 3 o'clock, it was compelled to leave the subject of a similar one to the bill from the House. Its main provisions are an extension of bounty to several classes of persons connected with the military and naval service, not hitherto included, and the admission of parol testimony to prove the service rendered. It also provides that the time occupied in travelling from home to the place of discharge shall be computed at one day for every twenty miles in making up the service. In this form the bill was passed by a vote of 23 to 10.

The Senate then held a brief Executive session.

The Washington papers publish the substance of a report from the Commissioner of Public Buildings in regard to the repurchase of certain squares from the city of Washington, with a view to enlarge and beautify the public grounds around the Capitol.

The HOUSE of Representatives finished its work upon the Deficiency bill, and passed it, after disagreeing to a large portion of the Senate's amendments. Amongst those disagreed to were one appropriating a million of dollars for the transportation of the army, and one for allowing mileage to officers when traveling under orders without troops.

A large number of bills were reported from the several committees.

A despatch from Rock Island, dated the 22d, says:

The first train of cars has just passed the great Mississippi bridge, amid the ringing of bells and other demonstrations.

Chicago is a fast place. The Tribune says: "At noon yesterday we saw a large frame-dwelling-house traveling along a street, while the family were eating their dinners with as little concern as when the house stood on its original foundation."

From Santa Fe.

INDEPENDENCE, April 22.

The Santa Fe mail arrived to-day. As the party came in, the snow had entirely disappeared. The roads are good, and vegetation springing up rapidly. Quite a number of trains were passed on their way to the States, mostly owned by Mexicans.

Business in Santa Fe was dull, and very little news of interest. Governor Merriweather, Judge Watts, and all the officials, had reached their posts, and a little more activity in operations was looked for in future.

The usual Indian troubles are reported, and much complaint made about the treatment of some of the tribes with whom treaties had been recently made.

Captain Pope, with a company of troops, was to start in a few days, to make further attempts to procure water by boring Artesian wells in the Jornadas.

We have intelligence from a reliable source, that trouble is brewing again in Kansas Territory. Sheriff Jones attempted to arrest one of those who was an active operator in the previous trouble, but was prevented by about three hundred persons.

Governor Shannon has ordered out the first regiment of Kansas militia. What will be the result is yet to be seen. I will advise you of all things obtained from a reputable source.

A Paris letter gives the following curious history, which serves to exemplify the strange ups and downs of the lives of public men in France:

"In 1831, M. de Walewski, up to the neck in the Polish revolution, was delegated from the Poles to the French nation. He passed by Berlin, where he escaped narrowly with his liberty and life; for, had he been seized and given over to the Russian Government, he would have been assassinated in reality, as he was shortly afterwards in fancy. But the Chief of Police in Berlin at that time was M. de Maassbach, and the equitable of short pain and long repentance. Maassbach, I remember, was in the habit of giving passports to such men in which it is by him recommended to the authorities to prevent, by all possible means, the subsequent passage of the bearer, arrest, and preventing himself delegated by the Poles to the French nation." This will be the last transcription which ever brought into jeopardy the liberty of the bearer, and caused great to against the treaty of Vienna, Prussian Passports and Prussian Maassbach are a thing of the past.

[illegible]

CITY DEPARTMENT.

City Intelligence.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Regular weekly meeting last evening.

A message was received from the Mayor, suggesting that there be less expense incurred for the purpose of sounding fire alarms more efficiently—referred to the Committee on Fire.

A message from the Lower Board, inviting this Board to meet the lower one in joint session, to elect city officers, was taken up for action.

A resolution of the Lower Board, for repairing with planks and shells the various plankroads of the city, was concurred in.

A resolution for placing gas lights in the office of the Clerk of the First District Court, was referred, some of the members thinking the expense too great.

A resolution was concurred in, which authorizes the Clerk of Market, the fiscal agent, to pay interest on sundry bonds on the 1st of May and August last, and on taxes, and amounting in all to some $1000.

A resolution of the Lower Board, for the payment of sundry bills amounting to $2,214 80, was concurred in. Mr. Sheriff Duffy's bill for keeping prisoners in the parish jail, alone amounted to $10,485 75.

A petition was read from the Brokers in Rice, to be allowed to erect a cotton pickery at the corner of Barracks and Decatur streets, was granted.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment, by the Mayor, of a policeman, whose past duty on the Jackson street Railroad, there he alarmed the citizens, who may be found driving furiously—the said officer to have for pay one half the fines which offending parties may be condemned to pay.

Reports of the Finance, Fire and Streets and Land Commissioners were read and appropriately disposed of. They contained nothing of interest.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Dreux, stated that the committee had to report, but said that the City Attorney was about to institute proceedings, with the view of establishing the legal of the corporation privileges of the Draining Company, case to which, matters had been referred to the Committee.

The Committee on Work House and Prisons reported in favor of paying the bills of the city work house for the months of January and February, and offered a resolution accordingly, which was adopted. This was opposed by Mr. Burnell, who thought that the business of the work house was not carried out in accordance with the spirit of the present city government, management of the affairs of the establishment were in the habit of making purchases of various items so enormous by the proper authorities.

An ordinance was adopted fixing the precincts for holding the next municipal election.

A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Bailey, to the effect that no bills of the work house be paid, unless their contracting is authorized by the council.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met at 9 o'clock last evening. The unfinished business of the last meeting was taken up.

The Committee on Police reported favorably upon several propositions, and permission thereupon was granted as follows:

To M. Clement for erecting an ice cream saloon; to Pelleret & Co for erecting a fire engine, upon certain conditions; to D. Graham for erecting a tenement and iron forge, and to Brewster Van Benthuysen & Co. for erecting a boiler manufactory at the corner of Fulton and Notre Dame streets.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably upon the expediency of securing the services of the Hon. Miles Taylor for defending the city in the Poultry suit in the United States Court at Washington City, but the resolution was lost, the vote on the chair being in the negative.

A resolution voting to B. Preau $600 for labor upon the Arlemain well, was adopted, and sent up to the Board of Aldermen.

An ordinance relative to the establishment of slaughter houses throughout the city, in accordance with the new charter, was also adopted, and sent to the upper Board for concurrence.

A resolution was considered fixing the fees of the Sheriff and Coroner as follows in lowing rates: To the coroner for each inquest $10, in full of all expenses; $2, when the friends of the deceased claim the body for interment, and $5 only when no inquest is deemed necessary; and to the Sheriff 10 cents a day for keeping prisoners in the jail. Upon the latter portion of the resolution quite a debate sprung up, in the course of which politics were injected to. Mr. Shakspeare thought 15 cents a day too small an amount for the maintenance of the prisoners by the Sheriff. He thought a reduction to 25 from the old rate of 37 cents would be reasonable.

A motion was made to refer to a Special Committee of five the portion of the resolution relative to the Coroner's fees, together with a substitute relative to the Sheriff's fees. The motion was withdrawn, and also to lay the substitute upon the table lost. The rules were then suspended with the view to take up that fixing the sheriff's fees at twenty-five cents a day. An amendment was offered to fix the fees at twenty cents, and adopted. The original resolution was then adopted, but a motion to send it up to the Board of Aldermen was lost by a vote of 11 to 4.

A communication was read from the Mayor, asking for an estimate to the police force for the purpose of giving fire alarms. Referred to Police Committee.

Report of the Treasurer showing a balance on hand of $79,806 was referred to Finance Committee, to the same, for statement with regard to the number of income paid, &c.

The City Hospitalers' Association were allowed, by concurrence in a resolution passed by the Upper Board, to erect a monument to City at the junction of Royal and St. Charles streets, provided suitable ordinance be made around.

A petition of F. Hartlieb, praying for an amendment of the charter, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A petition from the Female Orphans Asylum, asking for materials to build; also, one from Joseph Hardy, for the same purpose, were appropriately referred.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Dreux, for the relief of the special committee appointed by the Board, against the Mayor, for his action in the matter of the Jackson Railroad Company, and asking for the payment of their expenses incurred, by two commissioners, which had been rejected, under the Mayor's veto, from his estimate, was lost by a vote of 7 to 8.

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