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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 10,038.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1856.

Subscriptions 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 failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE NICARAGUA INTERCOURSE.

The telegraph reports JOHN J. CRITTENDEN as having declared that the recognition of Nicaragua, and the reception of her accredited Minister would entail on us a war within ten days from the time the news reached Europe. We can hardly believe this to have been the purport of Mr. Crittenden's remarks. Firstly, it is not in keeping with his usual frank and fearless policy; secondly, the shrewd Kentuckian would hardly permit himself by uttering such a platitude. If, however, he is not misrepresented, it must follow that he alluded to a war with Great Britain, as the sure and speedy sequel to the recognition of Panaw Viejo. We should like to know upon what view of the subject Mr. Crittenden founds his conviction. The policy of this country has invariably been to recognise the government of other nations which exists *de facto*, without passing to enquire into the manner it was established. This principle has been illustrated repeatedly, as in the recognition of the South American Republics, of the independence of Texas, of Mexico under her numerous rulers and ever-shifting dynasties. All that our government was required to do in the case of Nicaragua was to ascertain whether the State administration offered the elements of strength and stability. Of this there can be little or no doubt. That administration was the popular choice. It was and is sustained by an immense majority of the inhabitants of Nicaragua. It is supported by the people in the defensive war it is now waging against the aggressive policy and pretensions of Costa Rica. The duty of our government in the premises is evident, and that duty it has fulfilled, after an ungracious delay, and a vacillation altogether opposed to the theory of our foreign policy, and to the sentiment of the country.

The idea of Great Britain finding cause of quarrel in this act of recognition, seems to us palpably absurd. No doubt she would have preferred seeing the Administration persist in its original refusal to recognise Nicaragua, but since that determination has been abandoned, what pretext could Great Britain assign for taking umbrage? Has our government infringed the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty? Has it afforded aid and assistance to the Nicaraguans? Has it endeavored to colonize any portion of Central America? On the contrary, it has manifested undeviating hostility towards that State; has interfered openly, under the pretext of sustaining the Neutrality laws, to prevent immigration to Nicaragua; has stopped our merchant marine and instituted rigorous search for arms and munitions of war. If, then, the United States government cannot be charged with any act either violative of the laws of nations, or of special treaty stipulations with Great Britain, we feel our process to learn how *one* made, by what possible process of ratiocination Great Britain is to make out a *casus belli* against us, as threatened by Mr. Crittenden? It is out of the question to argue that the recognition of the government of Nicaragua is an act of hostility towards Great Britain. Such an argument will not hold water. The internal practice and policy of nations in their diplomatic relations towards other governments is not a subject for European interference. England would be puzzled to find a legitimate cause of offence in the simple fact that our government receives the Minister of a new government which has every appearance of being in successful operation.

It is entirely true that if Lord PALMERSTON and the British Ministry are absolutely bent on picking a quarrel with the United States, they may invent any grievance, or assume any pretext, how flimsy and preposterous soever; but precisely because we believe Great Britain to be infinitely more disposed to maintain friendly relations with us, than attempt for the third time the Sisyphean and costly labor of subduing us, do we conclude that no such grievance will be fabricated, no such pretext employed. She may growl at the only independent step in our foreign policy which President PIERCE has ever taken, and will probably, through her press, accuse us of sympathising with filibusterism, and upholding usurpers. We know we are greatly mistaken, will be the upshot of her complaints. Were the government of Great Britain really so forgetful of justice, sound policy, and self-interest as to force us into a war on the unwarrantable and indefensible ground of the recognition of the Nicaraguan Minister, we believe, she would prove the most popular of any conflict which she has been engaged. It would enlist the sympathies, and secure the active co-operation of every section of the Republic. They would be no moral traitors amongst us in such a war. Even SKRINES and CRAM would feel their patriotic spirit stirred by the insolent attempt at dictation to the United States. But we repeat that there can be little apprehension of war. Great Britain, with all her bluster, will not fight her best customer upon an abstract question in which she has manifestly no direct concern.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place, for the following new works:

Pictorial Life and Adventures of Jack Adams. Petersen, publisher. This is a racy volume by Capt. Chamier, descriptive of the career of the celebrated hoaxer of the colony of Pitcairn's Island. Though strictly historical, it possesses all the exciting interest of romance.

Sight and Hearing, how preserved and how lost. By J. Henry Clark, M. D. Scribner, publisher. A work of eminent merit, designed to teach parents valuable information in the rearing and training of children, and to point out the methods of preserving to the latest period of life two of the most precious of our senses.

Blackwood for April. Leonard Scott, publisher. An excellent number, varied, attractive and entertaining.

Philip Rollo, or the Scottish Musketeers, by Capt. James Grant. Garrett & Co., publishers. A clever story of the wars between Christian of Denmark and the Austrian Empire. It is full of life, spirit and romantic adventure.

The Sparrowgrass Papers, with illustrations by Darley. Derby & Jackson, publishers. The pleasant genial humor of these papers, and the admirable descriptions of country life, will render them acceptable to all. They are republished from successive numbers of Putnam's Magazine.

We understand that the St. Louis Mass—one of Mr. LA HACHE's finest compositions—will be executed on Sunday next, at St. Patrick's Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. LA HACHE's serious compositions are works of sterling merit, combining originality and vigor with harmonic effects, of great power, highly pleasing melodies.

A law suit occurred at North Danville, Vt., recently, in which a justice, two lawyers, a constable, a dozen witnesses, and two men of jurymen, to say nothing of a score or two of others who were present from curiosity, spent two days in a case of trespass for sundry articles of second-hand iron ware. After all, only one cent damage was awarded, when the plaintiff found that the defendant was a minor and could avoid payment of that and the costs. Great is the majesty of law.

TWO COALBOATS BURNT.—A pair of coalboats, containing about 25,000 bushels of coal, belonging to McElvy & Co., of Pittsburg, and destined for St. Louis, were sunk at Louisville on the falls. They were in charge of a Jeffersonville tale pilot.

In the House of Congress, on the 7th, Mr. Goddings was severly pressed by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. The question brought up the right and duty of the President to enforce the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. Giddings contended that the President ought not to enforce it, and that he ought to consider it unconstitutional. Mr. Campbell replied that the President had sworn to have the laws enforced, and whenever he attempted to exercise the right of private judgment, upon the constitutionality of a law, he was but one step from the position of a despot, and could rightly assume the control of the legislative power of the country.

THE PERSIAN SEA.—A writer in the Boston Herald says that Lieut. Wyngale, of the Russian navy, probably the Admiral Wyngale of the present day, was on the borders of the upper sea thirty years ago. He made a journey on the ice from Cape Gudabinski, and after traveling what did seem miles, reached the sea in about the latitude of 60°, or near the parallel where Dr. Kane was in, but about 10° of longitude further East.

Lieut. Wyngale travelled on sledges, with no Fast-but-obedient Arabian furnished at the accidental limit he expected. He found the sea open, or kept open by the strong tide, and the ice was only fastened to the shore. Wyngale was an Indian officer, and was made prisoner by the Russians, and was kept in Siberia for twenty years.

By Telegraph.

[Published to the New Orleans Bee.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer's Asia, Baltic and Africa.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, *May 16*.—The Royal mail steamship *Asia*, Captain Lott, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 3d inst., arrived at a late hour last night.

COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the week amounted to 42,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken on speculation, and 3,000 for export.

Orleans fair is quoted at 7¾; Orleans middling, 6 5-16d.; Uplands fair is quoted at 6¾d.; Uplands middling, 6¼ a 6 3-16d.

Provisions generally unchanged, with the exception of Pork, which shows an active speculative demand, and an advance of one shilling; the market is here.

Lard, fell, advanced a shilling, and the speculative demand is active.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat had advanced 2d. Flour is firm, and is from 6d. to 1s. higher.

Consols are quoted at 92¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

The news by the *Asia* is very meagre and uninteresting.

In the British Parliament, Whiteside's motion of censure for the fall of Kars was lost by 127 majority.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ASIA.

Russia qualified her assent in the matter of privateering.

Letters from Rome state that the Ecclesiastical circles are panic-struck at the Sardinian plan of Italian reform. Monsignor Sinigaglia has gone to Paris.

A letter from Berlin says that the proposal of Sweden to capitulate the Sound dues is not acceptable to Denmark.

LONDON, Saturday, May 3.—Lord Cheswick's answer to Mayor's letter of the 28th of December was laid before Parliament last evening.

The Daily News, in commenting upon it, considers the demand for Crampton's recall the initiation of the degradation of the English Cabinet, for the amusement and gratification of the government at Washington.

The Jupiter on Friday showed a heariness and declined 1d., but rallied somewhat and closed 1/2 to 1d. lower than the highest price of Wednesday.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

Dreadful Accident on the Panama Railroad.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *George Law* has arrived off Sandy Hook with 926 passengers and $1,786,000 treasure.

A severe accident occurred to the train on the Panama Railroad conveying the *George Law's* outward passengers across, by which TWENTY PERSONS WERE KILLED AND OVER FIFTY WOUNDED.

The citizens of Panama had filed a guard for the protection of property. The authorities of Panama had also dismissed the Railway company. No more violence was anticipated.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *L. M. Kennett* for late St. Louis papers.

DANGER OF LOW BRIDGES.—The nearer the lion is to death the more dangerous it is to approach him. Thus, if, while the battle is going on, but before he has been wounded, he reaches one of the hunters, he confronts himself with upsetting him, as an obstacle in his way, and the man, if he be covered with a good harness, may get off with a few scratches of an unimportant character. If he has already received one or more bullets, he kills or maimes the man he happens to get hold of; often, indeed, he takes him in his mouth, and carries him along, shaking him as he goes, until he overtakes other hunters, whom he attacks in their turn. But if, when grievously—mortally wounded, for instance, he can get hold of a man, he inflicts on him all the horrible tortures to which cat subjects the mouse. One of the most courageous of the band—generally some relative of the unfortunate victim—then approaches the lion singly, to fire straight into his brain; for to fire from a distance would only be to endanger the life of the man. The other hunters remain about twenty yards behind.

If the lion's strength be exhausted, he crushes the head of his victim just as the barrel of the gun is being pointed towards his ear. Then he chews his eyes, and awaits his death. But if the animal be still capable of action, he hastens to kill the hunter who is in his power, in order to hound upon the rash man who had come to his assistance. As I have shown, the position of the man who advances to give the *coup de grace* is most dangerous; for, as the lion remains lying down on the body of his victim, it is impossible to tell in what state he really is; and although he may be approached with impunity until the barrel of the gun is at his very ear, the hunter, before he has time to fire, may be knocked down and torn to pieces in spite of the great speed of his assistance. The Arabs, when such a case as the latter once occurs, generally select one man to fire upon the lion, because whenever they have appointed more, confusion has arisen, and it has often happened that the shot aimed at the lion has hit the man in the mouth him. Although the man may be a corpse before the first shot is fired, it is always painful to discover that he has been struck by his own friends. Had one is officer called to think that, if he had not been hit by an ill-directed bullet, his life might have been spared.—*Gerard's Lion-hunting and Sporting Life in Algeria.*

We observe by the foreign correspondent of the Philadelphia *Daily Gazette* that a method has been discovered in Paris for preserving meat and other alimentary substances, which gives promise of value. The process, in its improved form, is said to be simple and economical. A company has been formed in Paris to work it. By an ingenious process the putrefactive elements of the meat are driven off, and their place is supplied by a preservative gas, which is entirely innocuous. After being properly prepared, the meat is suddenly plunged into a jelly, made from the hoofs and other offals of the animal, and thus a kind impermeable to air and moisture is made to fit tight to the entire surface. This jelly is difficult to make, since it must have the property of expanding and contracting with the meat without cracking or opening. The right ingredients for this purpose have been found.

Some meat which had been thus prepared and suspended in an ordinary room for six months, was found good, apparently, as fresh meat. Several establishments for the extension of this industry have lately been established in Africa, on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and in South America; and Mr. Simon, of Cincinnati, now in Paris, is about to leave for Philadelphia to put into operation, on a large scale, one of the company's branch establishments.

AN ARMY MISCHANCE.—The late Edward Hyman, of the firm of J. P. Whitney & Co., of New Orleans, was a remarkable man, and an accomplished merchant. Of the many ships consigned to the house of which he was a partner, there might be a dozen or more loading by the house at once. He would go alongside each, see that the requisite bales of cotton, with their proper marks, brands, varieties and weights, were designated on the bill of lading. Of these quantities, marks, varieties, numbers and vessel, he would make no memorandum at the time, but returning to his counting-room, carrying in his head the data, would note on the books of the house what had been delivered to each vessel. Such a memory is a treasure.—*Hunger's Mercury.*

SHARP CHARGE.—We have very smart boys in this town (Augusta a contingency)—one in particular, who was called up the other day by the pedagogue to give some account of his absence, and in the same evidence, if possible, of progress in his studies.

"Where were you yesterday?"

"I was out in the field alsey."

"What were you doing in the field, sir? Picking berries?"

"I was meditating."

"Meditating! upon what?"

"I was meditating what I'd be when I got to be grown up—printer, doctor, lawyer, or schoolmaster, and took this school."

"Brave boy! What was your conclusion?"

"Thought as how I'd be a schoolmaster; they lives easy—fishes by give School, and teach the young idea what to shoot at!"

The following advertisement lately appeared in a Jersey print:—"Be ready for a pretty contract, a beautiful rosemary sprig, a pert, two spaniels, and a torpidos-shell tomcat, the property of a lady just married, who has no further use for them."

ANOTHER COWHIDING AFFAIR.—THE CORE BOBBINS IN TROUBLE.—Chief Engineer Cassen, of the Fire Department, was most unmercifully cowhided this morning in Elizabeth street, by John R. Cavanah, his brother-in-law. It appears that a day or two ago, Carson grossly insulted Mrs. Cavanah, while she was on a visit to her mother, in Jersey city; and on returning she immediately told her husband of the indignity offered. Lovett, at first received (it said) Carson, but was advised not to, and proceeded to give him a cowhiding, which he reported to have been executed most thoroughly. Carson is said to be out and qualified to a most severe measure, and he would have fired that force, but for the interference of some citizens. No arrest was made.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

FIERY APPEARANCE.—Miss Jones, of Washington City, daughter of Mrs. Nathaniel Jones, made her debut, a by evening there, in Cincinnati, as Lucrezia Borgia. The Gazette says, that, was eminently successful for a novice; but readings, her conception of the character, and her hydrophobia, were the *Blondin* and more unprofaned concerts. Miss Jones is a very lovely, cow-eyed with a beautiful face and a charming figure. With a little more stage training, she will take a high position among the "stars" of the period.

Mary Smith left in New York.—The Health Warden and Inspectors of New York state have been visiting the houses of the poor to inspect with the sanitary condition of the city. In the most populous ward, there were 1,000 cases of Cholera, and 1,000 of Typhoid Fever, and 1,000 of Typhoid Fever, and 1,000 of Typhoid Fever