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The New Orleans Bee.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is confined to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day

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{ Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7714.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, April 13th, 1855.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

TRUTH FROM A FOREIGN SOURCE.

Among the very limited number of intelligent foreigners who have been able to see any thing, save misery, injustice and horror in the domestic institutions of the South, is to be classed Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, the well known editor of Chambers' Journal. This gentleman visited the United States not many months ago, and extended his journey into the Southern portion of the Union. Since his return home he has been recording in his Magazine his impressions of men and things in our country and for the most part Mr. CHAMBERS is slogularly calm, unbiassed and truthful. Few travelers have sought more earnestly for accurate information, or have endeavored more systematically to divest their minds of preconceived opinions and narrow prejudices, and because few have been more successful in presenting a faithful picture of America before transatlantic readers. On the subject of slavery Mr. CHAMBERS, for an Englishman, is wonderfully cool and dispassionate. He went among the slaveholders, looked for himself, and gathered information from the most authentic sources. One of the first conclusions he arrived at is, that slavery is stronger and more life-like than ever, and that it is now defended, instead of excused and extenuated. He seemed greatly struck with the views assumed by most Southern gentlemen touching the intellectual position of the negro in the scale of humanity. He admits that theoughout the States, whether slave or free, a fixed notion prevails that "the colored is by nature a subordinate race, and that in no circumstances, can it be considered equal to the white." In the South, this conviction leads to the legitimate conclusion that the negro is eminently adapted to a condition of mild servitude; that he is happier himself, and under far more wholesome rules, when subjected to the domination of the white man, than in a state of freedom, and that consequently slavery is an absolutely natural institution, derived from the most remote usages of antiquity.

Mr. CHAMBERS does not essay to controvert these opinions, though he confesses to having been somewhat startled at their universality.—"What astonished him, however, was the marvellous difference existing in the North between profession and practice. He heard the abolitionists thundering against the institutions of the South, frantic at the recapture of a fugitive slave, denouncing the Constitution as an unholy compact, and the Union as an infamous confederacy. At the same time he saw that the most persevering and powerful assaults upon slavery emerged by those who, without being extreme fanatics, professed to advocate the equality of the human race. Yet even in remote New England, Mr. CHAMBERS remarked that unitormly and invariably the status of the negro was practically recognized as that of an inferior. He went to Boston and saw the colored population excluded from white schools, set apart as a degraded cast, the citizens refusing to mingle with them, shrinking from their contact, as if it were pollution, neither sitting with them at table, nor in public, nor in the house of God, and yet all the time filling a white pulpit with a stunning sprout about equality, bewailing the sorrows of a race unjustly held to bondage, and clamoring for emancipation. Mr. CHAMBERS censures the inconsistency of these hypocrites, telling them if they really believe the negroes to be equal to themselves, "let them give the world an evidence of their sincerity by showing the reversal of all those social and political arrangements which now in the *free* States excludes persons of color not only from the common courtesies of life, but from the privileges and honors of citizens."

Mr. CHAMBERS concludes by expressing his gratification at the energetic measures that have been adopted by the African Colonization Society, to transplant, with their own consent, free negroes from America to Liberia. If this acute observer had interrogated the free-soilers and abolitionists on this point, he would have had another opportunity of laying bare their thrice distilled duplicity. It is well known that the abolitionists detest and discountenance the whole system of colonization, which has languished in consequence of their violent hostility. They would infinitely rather contribute fifty dollars towards negro stealing, than the same number of cents towards transporting the emancipated slave to a land of comfort, and a climate congenial to his organization. MACAULAY says the Puritans hated bear baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. The abolitionists hate colonization, not because it gives a home to the manumitted negro, but because it relieves the South of an incumbrance.

We take pleasure in giving publicity to the annexed card from Mr. SMITH, in explanation of his remarks in the Council relative to the city printing, and are gratified to perceive that he disclaims the slightest personal imputation:

New Orleans, April 13th, 1855.

o THE EDITOR OF THE BEE:

Finding by your paper of this morning that you have formed quite an erroneous impression of my course in the Council, at its last meeting, on the subject of the city printing, I am desirous, for my own satisfaction connected with the Bee the highest respect, in justice to myself I ask the privilege of giving my true position upon the point it at seems so objectionable, and should justify me to understand, or, otherwise, add the language some of the loose terms were it in the exact language some of the loose terms going give it.

First of all, I have no favorite to give the printing to, and was actuated in the Council by no other desire than to have the price fixed at a point that would give a living profit to the publishing printer, and would at the same time be an economical bargain for the city, by upping off all surplusage of printing, and it would give me as much pleasure to see the Bee obtain this profit as any paper in the city. The Bee can testify that I had called its special committee—composed of Mr. Pierce, Mr. Fabre, Mr. Darell, and myself—and the ordinance fixing the rate at 25 cents was their unanimous report, and based upon which the report was founded was furnished by the Courier, the Bee, the Picayune, the Bulletin, and the Delta—the lowest estimate of the cost being 18¾ cents—During the discussion I gave it as my opinion, in the face of these statistics and my own experience, that any establishment that would take the printing with a view of making a profit—(and I said that it was not the policy of the Council to have its printing done at less than a living profit) would be deceived in their estimates of the incidental advantages; and that the inevitable consequence would be, that in order to make a profit they would have to do one of three things—to cheat the paper maker, the compositor, or the corporation.

I have troubled you this much, gentlemen, because I have ever entertained for the proprietors of the Bee the highest respect, and believe I have always had your well-wishes. The Bee was not more specially alluded to in my remarks than any other papers, even those not expressing a willingness to take the printing. Respectfully,

GERARD SMITH.

THE FOUR MILE DAY—*Lexington and Lecompte.*—We have every reason to believe that these two great champions of the turf will meet to-morrow to contend for the four mile heats over the Metairie Course. Lecompte has so far recovered as to warrant us in stating this, and, indeed, we entertain no doubt but that the two will come off. The excitement in relation to the approaching contest is immense, and we do understand, intends to go to the Course in a manner that is nothing if not a madamus; and parties on the other ticket propose to apply to the Superior Court of this city for a similar order. The immediate result of this will be a clashing of jurisdiction.

☞ A singular inquisition was lately attempted by the Massachusetts legislature, arising out of the excessive know nothing zeal of that body. A special committee was appointed to visit and examine all "theological seminaries, boarding schools, academies, nunneries and convents," in order to ascertain whether any species of injustice was practiced in such establishments, which ought to be remedied by law. This committee commenced its labors by visiting a nunnery in Roxbury, kept by seven Catholic Sisters of Charity. The visit was entirely unexpected to the inmates, who became terribly frightened on the abrupt entrance of the crowd. The last the twenty-four persons went as the committee, and made a thorough investigation of the establishment, omitting no chamber, passage, cellar, or garret. Every thing, whether instruments of torture, &c., could be found. The search was without effect, except to cause a great public excitement, and bring the whole proceedings into odium and contempt. Nearly all the Boston papers denounce the conduct of the committee, and their structures and conduct several members of the legislature, a few days ago, to move the appointment of a committee to inquire into the facts. At this juncture debates ensued, during which several members declared that the press had grossly exaggerated the affair.—The committee was finally ordered.

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[From the Comeddie Union.]

A gentleman from Kinkston, in the town of Ostekill, has given us the following particulars of a most horrible tragedy. On Saturday last, John H. Edwards, a lad aged fifteen, living in the family of his uncle, John W. Hoagerland, requested a permission of the wife of Mr. H. to use a double-barrelled gun, which was in the house, for the purpose of seeking game. Permission being granted, they both shortly after left the house in different directions, when Edwards soon returned and commenced breaking open all the drawers and chests, and finding a pistol loaded with buck shot, which Mr. Hoagerford had received a few days previous. Not finding the money he loaded the pistol and went to the house of Mr. Hoagerford, and the contents of one of the barrels tore the breast of his uncle, who, by this time, had returned to the house. Unsuspicious of being shot, he was engaged in dressing their evening meal, when the fatal shot passed through his body, and he fell and expired. Mr. H. partially recovered and fled, pursued by Edwards, who again fired with a pistol. His ball missed its aim, and he planted the gun in the said Hoagerland's breast, and he thereupon fell dead. Edwards then proceeded to the house of Hoagerland's nearest neighbor, and informed the family that he had killed the boy Edwards was caught at the system school of Peter Lyon, Catskill, on Monday last by Mr. Hoagerland, in the night, with a number of [illegible] were lodged in his lungs.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A lad named James A. Killion, who is a juvenile vagrant, against whom the serious misdemeanor of having been enticed a larceny, was yesterday sent by the Recorder to the House of Refuge. Truth is a large class of homeless boys at present strolling about our city, living (if they may be said to live) by begging and pilfering, without parents, friends or home to cheer, undoubtedly, if they were sent to this institution.

SECOND DISTRICT.

NO RECORDER.—Recorder RANDS, although he preached by the Archbishop and Aldermen, took his seat yesterday morning, to dispense justice to the "great unwashed" of the Second District. Here, however, the decision of the Board, yesterday, neither he nor his Assistant will be able to fit the position well, at least, there is further action by the Council. In the meantime, the Second District will be sorely in want of a Recorder.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A lad named Michael Dolan, was, on Wednesday evening, arrested on the Levee for stealing corn, and was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge as a juvenile vagrant.

INQUEST.—The Coroner, yesterday afternoon, held an inquest on the body of Marie Louise Bernard, f. w. c., a native of the island of St. Domingo, found dead in the Bonne Nouvelle House, corner Verdier and "death from apoplexy." The deceased was 63 years of age.

ROW IN A COFFEE-HOUSE.—A difficulty occurred in a drinking saloon in St. Charles street, on Tuesday night, between J.—A. Dillon and Charles Argyle, during which the latter received a blow in the face and drew a pistol on him with the intention, it is thought, of shooting him, which he was prevented, however, from doing. Dillon was bound over in $1,000 security to appear and answer to the charge.

THIRD DISTRICT.

WIFE BEATING.—Joseph Brigham was, on Wednesday night, arrested by the police, and charged with beating his wife while in that condition. He is a sorry looking dog, and we should think the feminine who could stand being married to him ought to be callous to his blows, and in fact to everything else.

LOST CHILD.—A little girl, about four years old, who says her name is Emma, was found wandering about the streets of the Third District on Wednesday and taken in charge by the police. Those interested in her will find her at No. 124 Crape street.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—Loss $20,000.—About 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a shed on Pleasant street, between Prytania and Laurel streets, some six squares above the scene of the other fire, in which several frame buildings valued about $8000 were destroyed. They were occupied by French people, most of whom carried on the business of hucksters. The fire was started out John Smith, John Vergez, John Johnsteel, Louis Debeyre, Mr. Burke and widow Dominick. There was no insurance on the premises nor any on the contents of this property. The origin of the fire in both cases is unknown.

A BARGAIN NUISANCE.—We have been requested to call the attention of the police to the practice of gentlemen trying their horses to the posts fronting the Bargain Store, corner of Levee and Gaiennie streets three or four horses are attached to the same post, become unruly and bite and kick each other, to the manifest annoyance of pedestrians.—Yesterday a gentleman barely avoided coming in contact with a horse's heels, and we understand that this escaped receiving severe injury. The practice should be prohibited by all means.

☞ The Hon. Thomas H. Bayly of the Accomac district in lower Virginia, is out for a re-election to Congress. A letter in the Norfolk Herald says:

Mr. Bayly addressed the citizens of Williamsburg on Saturday last. There was a large concourse in attendance. He stated that he was a candidate for re-election to Congress, and should be pleased to receive the support of his friends. He then addressed briefly to his career as a national representative, and had yet to hear the first objection from his constituents. He had never participated as to his position on the Know-Nothing question. Said he was not a member of the order, but entertained the highest regard for many of its members, and advocated many of their principles before the order sprung into existence. He did not believe in proscribing Catholics. He said that *he would not vote for Mr. Barclay.*

THE CUBAN QUESTION.—The letter of ION, in the Baltimore *Sun*, frankly corrects his first impression of the *Spanish Premier's* speech, as follows:

"There is reason to discredit the statement made by a correspondent of the Paris Presse on the subject, and the declaration imputed to Mr. Soulé, that the Spanish Government can be forced in no other place. The letters of the same date, 8th of March, in the London Times and other papers, state that the Spanish Cortes, the Deputies of Madrid of the 8th has been received here, and it contains what purports to be a full report of the proceedings of the Cortes on the 8th of March, including the remarks made by Mr. Lesaraiga, the President of the Council, declaring the determination of which he had taken to maintain the honor of Spain, and the startling declaration imputed to him of the intention to invade Cuba, and to attract attention to the topic, as a pretext for foreign pretensions. When the breathing becomes difficult, or coarse, they open the mouth, raise the head, and throw back the tongue, and pull it well forward. Death, it is said, would have occurred in some cases but for the use of this expedient, which affords the external air free access to the lungs.

A magnificent service of silver plate, consisting of three hundred and fifty-eight pieces, has been lately executed in New York, and is to be presented to a well known banker in San Francisco. Every piece even to the castor bottles, is of solid silver, the whole set occupying seven black-walnut cases, three feet high by seven inches deep. The entire cost is about $10,000.

The New York Tribune has received a six dollar bill of Maryland currency of the year 1770, which it thus describes:—It is a venerable bank note, dated Monday, 16th instant, 1770, and in its uncouth courseness contrasts strangely with the neat and elegant paper currency of the present day. The advertisement informs us that "to counterfeit is death."

There is reason to believe that, after all, the Church Property Bill, which passed the Senate of New York, by an immense majority, and on its third reading in the Assembly, by a like unanimity, will not be enacted into a law, at this session. A very powerful influence has been operating against its passage for the past week, in the recent letter of Archbishop Hughes, it is thought, has materially damaged its prospects.

Notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of all classes of citizens, the corrupt politicians at Albany, are making a desperate effort to push through the bill taking from Mayor Wood the official control he at present possesses over the Police Department. If the scheme succeed, there will be a grand revolution here in favor of regency. Mayor Wood will be on his back, and the black legs, bawdy-house-keepers, and other "Bourbons" will all be restored.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

METAIRIE RACES.—The race yesterday between *Perrit, Gallatina, Joe Blackburn* and *Vandyke*, had not drawn a crowd quite as large as was expected and the reputation of the horses deserved. The attendance was, however, quite a respectable one and the excitement, although inferior to that we witnessed at the last race, proved that each nag had its backers. We will state briefly that *Perrit* made the first mile in 1: 50, the second in 1: 48, and the third in 1: 46. Gallatina coming second, and Joe Blackburn third, *Vandyke* was distanced on the second mile. We subjoin the official

SUMMARY.

A L Bingamman's ch g Joe Blackburn, by imp. Glencoe, dam by Frank—4 yr. . . 2 3 3
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A Lecompte & Co's ch f Gallatina, by Gallatin, out of Eliza Mills—3 yr. 3 2 2
W J Minor ch g Vandyke, by Sumpter, dam by Sedanar, out of Britannia—3 y o. . . . . 4 dist.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The fairy pantomime to "Rosil" was brought out most successfully last night at the St. Charles. The scenery and dresses are splendid. Gabriel Ravel, as *Oscar* the Clown, was, as he is in everything else, perfectly inimitable. It will be again performed to-night, and we expect to see again an overwhelming house. The new and beautiful ballet of "The Bottle Imp" and the beautiful ballet of "The Duel" will be presented. The performance will commence with a dull farce, which will last during the first half hour of the evening.

THE BALL AT THE ORLEANS.—The grand mask and fancy dress ball at the Orleans Theatre to-night, for Mr. Ruffier's benefit, the manager of the series of mask balls at this establishment during the past winter, promises to be a brilliant affair. It is the last ball that will be given at the Orleans this season, and this fact alone should cause a large attendance. Moreover, the beneficiary is a gentleman of extensive and deserved popularity, and all our fashionable community will feel pleasure in acknowledging by their presence, their esteem and appreciation of him, and in contributing to his benefit.

THE MCDONOUGH COMMISSION.—The Commissioners of the McDonough Fund met last night, a out one hundred and sixty applications, hit upon a Secretary to their board, in ex-Alderman W. F. Shannon. The office is valuable, only about $1,000, and the gentleman upon whom it is conferred is in every way competent to perform its duties.

PETTY LARCENY.—The Recorder found nothing yesterday to amuse, but did not proceed to police appointments as was expected, but postponed the election until next week. Messrs. Kenner and Benjamin, the two Recorders recently appointed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, presented themselves, but were not allowed a seat in the Board. The Board decided also that neither these gentlemen, nor their assistants should occupy at present the Recorder's Bench of their respective Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Isc. Cottingham and John Brennan were yesterday tried for larceny and convicted guilty. The latter was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Johnson Mather was tried for larceny and acquitted. Wm. Henderson was tried for assault and battery, and likewise acquitted. John Sheridan, charged with an assault and battery, was discharged, a nolle prosequi having been entered in his case.

FIRST DISTRICT.

ABANDONED RUM CHILD.—A good looking young child, about two years old, was found wandering in the neighborhood of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, by the mother of an illegitimate child. The mother was arrested at the request of Father Hector, the pastor of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, on Camp street, who assumes her of having abandoned her infant by leaving it in one of the pews of the church. Mrs. Edwards is in jail awaiting an examination.

SHAMEFUL.—Captain Maguire, of the First District Police, has suspended from the force Officer Edwards, for drunkenness, on the night of the robbery of Messrs. Allen & Hill's gun-shop on Union street, and the recent letter of Archbishop Hughes, it is thought, has materially damaged its prospects.

Notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of all classes of citizens, the corrupt politicians at Albany, are making a desperate effort to push through the bill taking from Mayor Wood the official control he at present possesses over the Police Department. If the scheme succeed, there will be a grand revolution here in favor of regency. Mayor Wood will be on his back, and the black legs, bawdy-house-keepers, and other "Bourbons" will all be restored.

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By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS UNCHANGED.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamship Washington, from Bremen, via Southampton, arrived at this port this evening. Her dates from the latter port are to the 29th of March, being four days later than those received by the Baltic, the last arrival from Europe.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the Liverpool Cotton market as without change since the departure of the Baltic. The sales of Saturday, Monday and Tuesday were 32,000 bales, including 3000 to speculators, and 2500 for export, leaving 26,500 to the trade. The market closed steady on Tuesday evening, the latest date from Liverpool.

Breadstuffs.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was also without change. For Flour, there had been but little speculative demand, and prices had declined no change since the departure of the Baltic. The quotations were for old Western Canal 41s@43s., and for new 36s@39s P bbl.; old Philadelphia and Baltimore brands 42s@44s., and new do, 39s@41s P bbl. The Wheat market was dull and unchanged, the quotations being for white 11s 10d@12s 6d, and for red 10s 6d@10s 9d P 70 pounds. Corn also was unchanged and steady, at 42s@43s white, and 43s 6d P 480 pounds for yell w.

Money Market.

Consols closed at 93.

The Vienna Conference.

The reports from the Vienna Conference are very vague and unsatisfactory. The most reliable reports are to the effect that the Allies do not insist on the demolition of Sebastopol. They propose, however, other conditions, said to be equally disagreeable to the Russians.

Battle Before Sebastopol.

From the Crimea the news is important.—*The Russians attacked the Allies, but were defeated after a bloody battle of the Allies before Sebastopol on the 24th ult., three days later than those before received, and driven back with great loss.*

[Our full despatches by the Washington had not come to hand up to the hour of going to press. The Cunard steamship America, due at Halifax, with Liverpool dates of the 31st ult., three days later than those before received at that port yesterday evening.]

Mr. Soulé.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Herald says that Mr. Soulé is preparing a voluminous account of the Ostend Conference, which will probably appear in July, and will contain new and important diplomatic developments relative to diplomacy regarding Cuba.

River Intelligence

LOUISVILLE, April 12, night.—The river is still rising, and there are now 4 feet 7 inches water in the canal. The steamers C. Twichell and Europa arrived last night, and the Hungarian to-day, from New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, April 12, night.—The river has risen ten inches since yesterday. Sales of Flour have been made at $10@$10 25 per bbl. Whiskey commands 24½ cents per gallon. Provisions are active and buoyant.

PITTSBURG, April 12, night.—There are now 7 feet 10 inches water in the river and it is falling. Since noon to-day, it has receded 2 inches.

ALEXANDRIA, April 12.—Red River is still falling both above and below.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Our cotton market is firm, with an upward tendency. Prices for Flour are stiffer, and more quotable. Corn is firm, but tending upward. Pork is a trifle higher, with sales of old Mess at $15 75, and new Mess at $17 62 per bbl.

THE CINCINNATI ELECTION AND RIOTS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 5th reiterates the opinion it expressed the day before, that the origin of the difficulty was the report which spread over the city, and which was generally believed, on the day of election, that the German had obtained possession of the Eleventh Ward, and were preparing to carry it by force. This caused a general rush to the Eleventh Ward, and many men highly excited, belonging to each of the opposing parties, were brought together, who soon found themselves in active conflict. It will not do to affirm, adds the *Gazette*, the fault was altogether on the part of the Germans. The conflict never would have taken place but for the reports alluded to.

The same paper observes that it has not heard any gentleman who voted for, or who favored the American ticket, express himself in favor of having any of the candidates on that ticket who were voted for at the office for which he was supported, if it shall appear evident upon an official canvass of the votes that he did not receive a clear majority of the whole number cast.

A reasonable doubt—says the *Gazette*—"may well exist whether some of the candidates on the American ticket did not receive a majority of votes. On the other hand there can exist no doubt but that a portion, at least, of the Democratic ticket was elected." But who is to decide—who can decide, in such a case? We await the result with no little interest.

We find the following statement in the case of the defeated candidate for Coroner, on the Native ticket in Cincinnati, at the recent election:

It is very generally conceded that the Sunday Law of the City Council, and the Temperance Law of the Legislature, caused nearly all the bar-room keepers and a few of the grocery and beer saloons, to vote the Democratic ticket. There are upwards of 1,300 of these tippling places in Cincinnati, and they exert much influence on the election.

Why the fight was between the natives and *Germans*, more particularly, is explained in the following paragraph:

The Germans feel particularly hostile to the Sunday Ordinance, which prohibits the opening of the wine and beer shops on the Sabbath. They have been nurtured in the belief that it is no sin to spend a part of the day in the enjoyment of social glass, with their family and friends, at the public saloons or garden.—They did so at home. It is the custom of their native Germany. They have held meetings to express their hostility to the law; they have sent petitions to the City Council to pray for its repeal. Their opposition was not heeded; their prayer was not granted; and therefore they made it an issue in the city election, and we have heard it said that the Democrats gave it to understand that, if successful, the Sunday Law would not be enforced.

The *Gazette* of the 6th contains the finale of the election riots in Cincinnati. No violence was done, though there was much excitement. The Germans delivered up the cannon to the authorities, and this restored quiet. The Gazette gives the following recapitulation of some of the officers voted for:

Mayor.—J. D. Taylor 7847. J. J. Faran 7440.

Marshal.—Jos. Huston 815; Wm. Craven 723.

Police Judge.—J. J. Dennis 7673; A. J. Prader 7432.

Prosecuting Attorney.—Thos. Logan 8213; H. Brown 7347.

Ward Master.—S. Purcell 8101; S. Fries 7927.

The same paper adds:

The questions arising from the destruction of the ballot-boxes and poll-books of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, which, it is said, would have negatived the counterfeits, are now about to assume a new form. James J. Faran, Esq., with two or three of his friends, called yesterday on the city clerk, and demanded his certificate of election. This the clerk refused to issue, and at the same time he decided that he had no authority to issue certificates to the parties on either ticket. This, of course, will take the matter before the courts. Mr. Faran, we understand, intends to go before the Superior Court of this city for a mandamus; and parties on the other ticket propose to apply to the Superior Court of this city for a similar order. The immediate result of this will be a clashing of jurisdiction.

☞ A singular inquisition was lately attempted by the Massachusetts legislature, arising out of the excessive know nothing zeal of that body. A special committee was appointed to visit and examine all "theological seminaries, boarding schools, academies, nunneries and convents," in order to ascertain whether any species of injustice was practiced in such establishments, which ought to be remedied by law. This committee commenced its labors by visiting a nunnery in Roxbury, kept by seven Catholic Sisters of Charity. The visit was entirely unexpected to the inmates, who became terribly frightened on the abrupt entrance of the crowd. The last the twenty-four persons went as the committee, and made a thorough investigation of the establishment, omitting no chamber, passage, cellar, or garret. Every thing, whether instruments of torture, &c., could be found. The search was without effect, except to cause a great public excitement, and bring the whole proceedings into odium and contempt. Nearly all the Boston papers denounce the conduct of the committee, and their structures and conduct several members of the legislature, a few days ago, to move the appointment of a committee to inquire into the facts. At this juncture debates ensued, during which several members declared that the press had grossly exaggerated the affair.—The committee was finally ordered.

Public Schools—Second District.

The annual examination of these Schools will take place in the following order, viz:

On Monday, the 16th of April instant, at the Girls' and Boys' School, on the Bayou Bridge.

On Tuesday, the 17th, at the Girls' School, on the Bayou Road, between Derbigny and Roman streets.

On Wednesday, the 18th, at the Claiborne street Boys' School, corner of St. Peter street.

On Thursday, the 19th, at the Girls' School, Robin street, between Claiborne and Roman streets.

On Friday, the 20th, at the Boys' School, on corner of Bienville and Robin streets.

On Monday, the 23d, at the Girls' School, on St. Ann street, between Marais and Villere streets.

On Tuesday, the 24th, at the Boys' School, on St. Ann street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets.

On Wednesday, the 25th, at the Girls' School, on Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets.

On Thursday, the 26th, at the Girls' School, on Hospital street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

On Friday, the 27th, at the Boys' School, on St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 30th April and 1st May, at the Boys' High School, St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of May, the Girls' High School will be examined, at the hall of the Girls' School, on Rampart street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets.

The hours of examination will be from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M.

And on Friday, the 4th of May, an exhibition will take place, at the St. Philip street Boys' School, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., of Recitations, Addresses, Compositions, etc., etc.

Parents and the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

ap10 tmtf MARTIN BLACHE, Sup't.

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The next issue (April 2), among other articles of interest, contains a most graphic and life-like sketch of WM. T. PORTER, Esq., editor of the Spirit of the Times, by his friend Henry Wm. Herbert, Esq., author of "Field Sports," &c.

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Bounty Land Agency.

THE undersigned, Notaries Public and General Agents, having had several years' experience in the prosecution of claims before the Departments, offer their services to obtain Land Warrants under the Act of Congress passed March 3d, 1855, which now entitles to 160 acres of land, Soldiers, Sailors, privates, teamsters, wagon masters, chaplains, seamen, marines, clerks, &c., who have served in the army or navy of the United States. Also, to which the United States have been engaged, (who have not previously received their warrants), in the Florida, Creek, Seminole and Mexican wars, from 1812 to 1855 inclusive.

All Officers entitled to Bounty Land, Teamsters, Chaplains, Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Marines, Landsmen, Clerks, Wagon Masters, and Privates, in any of the wars in which the United States have been engaged since 1790, in land or navy service, to regard since 1790, in land or navy service, to regard their warrants, are WARRANTS, not to exceed One Hundred and Sixty Acres. Widows are also entitled.

On Wednesday, the 25th, at the Girls' School, on Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets.

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