THE DAILY BEE,
G. W. KIDDER & CO.,
Agents for Newspapers.
G. W. KIDDER, S. HOSBY,
H. DEVERGES, W. DEVERE.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,016.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1856.

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

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 came through yesterday with the latest dates.

NICARAGUA.

A Glimpse of the Past.

Many persons—perhaps a majority of newspaper readers—have but a vague and indistinct notion of things in Nicaragua, and do not understand exactly what kind a business WALKER had in that republic, or what he effected by his expedition. To such, a very succinct retrospect of an event which is probably the precursor of an enduring Anglo-Saxon nationality in Central America will not be unacceptable. We condense the facts from an exceedingly careful, and perfectly fair account published in the March number of *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Since the dissolution of the Central American confederacy the various States composing it have been constantly engaged either in sanguinary strife with one another, or torn by civil commotions. Nicaragua, which has been particularly favored by nature, possesses in a soil of unrivalled fertility, a climate generally healthy, and immense mineral wealth, has suffered more from intestine troubles than the others. There are, or rather were, two parties in the State, styling themselves Democrats and Legitimists. At the head of the former was FRANCISCO CASTELLON, a man of ability and superior education; the latter recognized as their chief DON FRUTO CHAMORRO, who in 1854 was President of the republic. CHAMORRO evinced energy and determination, but was despotic and imperious to an intolerable degree. His conduct in issuing a decree declaring himself President for four years more than the usual term, precipitated the revolution which eventually called WALKER into the country.—The outbreak occurred nearly two years ago. The town of Leon, having a population of rather more than 15,000, was the headquarters of the Democrats; the Legitimists were entrenched at Granada, the chief city of the republic. The Democrats took the field, defeated CHAMORRO near Leon, and marched to Granada, to which they laid siege. In a few months they became masters of the entire country, with the exception of the beleaguered portion of Granada, where CHAMORRO and his Legitimists had fortified themselves.

The Democrats then proclaimed CASTELLON President, and organized a regular government. Meanwhile the Legitimists maintained themselves in Granada, which, though besieged, had never been regularly invested, and at length CASTELLON's army, finding it impossible to reduce the place, broke up their camp and withdrew to Leon. The Legitimists issuing forth from Granada, overtook them, and a bloody fight ensued, in which some three hundred men were killed. The Granada party now regained possession of the Southern part of the State, while the Democrats continued to hold Leon and all the Northern portion. While the war was raging, CASTILLON had engaged the services of a few Americans, whom he had picked up in San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay. The fighting qualities of our countrymen, and especially their expertness with the rifle, created a favorable impression of their prowess. WALKER's daring exploits in Sonora had been much talked of, and accounts of this adventurer had long reached Nicaragua. It was not long, therefore, before rumors prevailed that a negotiation had been concluded between WALKER in San Francisco, through his agent in Nicaragua, and the Democratic government, whereby large tracts of land and other privileges were granted him, on condition he would repair to the help of the Democrats with a certain force.

In the month of May last, WALKER, with fifty six men, arrived at Realejo, and marched to Leon to join the Democratic army. The Legitimists, hearing of his arrival, made great preparations to resist him. WALKER's first expedition was against the town of Rivas, then in the hands of the Legitimists. At the very first volley the native troops, to the number of 200, ran away and left WALKER, with his 56 Americans, to bear the brunt of the contest against an opposing force of about four hundred. WALKER's men occupied a house, from which their rifles poured such death upon the foe. The Legitimists other losing seventy soldiers, set fire to the house, compelling the Americans to abandon it, and cut their way through the enemy, which they accomplished with a loss of six men, and retired unmolested to San Juan del Sur, and thence to Realejo. Shortly before these events, Gen. CHAMORRO died, and was succeeded as General in Chief of the Legitimist party by Gen. CORRAL.

In August WALKER returned to San Juan del Sur, with a force of 75 Americans and 200 Nicaraguans, marched to Virgin Bay, was attacked by a vastly superior number of Legitimists, and drove them back to Rivas, with considerable loss. He then returned to San Juan, where he remained quietly, receiving recruits and filibustering Californians, and enlisting from the passengers passing through the country. In October last, having succeeded in raising a little army of 200 Americans and 250 natives, he proceeded to Virgin Bay, and embarked his force, landed two miles from Granada, and marched directly upon that stronghold. CORRAL, the commander, was in the town, and expecting an attack on that point. The garrison was taken by surprise, fired a few shots, and then surrendered. WALKER took possession, established rigid discipline, protected the inhabitants, and prohibited everything like plunder or spoliation. In the interim, CASTILLON, the Democratic leader, had been carried off by cholera, and WALKER, being General in Chief, was offered the Presidency, which he declined. Rivas alone now remained to the Legitimists, and by the efforts of Col. WHELER, the U. S. Minister, Gen. CORRAL, who held that town, was induced to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Democrats. Soon after, CORRAL entered Granada with his troops. Great rejoicings followed; the rival armies fraternized, and became one under the command of WALKER, and a government was organized and proclaimed as follows: Don PARACIO RIVAS, President; Gen. Wm. WALKER, Commander-in-Chief; Gen. MATEO KEIMA, Minister of State; Gen. PEDERANO CORRAL, Minister of War; Col. FAUSTO H. PARCHE, Minister of the Hacienda; Don FERMIN FERRER, Minister of Public Credit.

Subsequent events the reader is familiar. The treachery of CORRAL; his prompt trial and execution; the appointment of Mr. PARKER H. FRENCH Minister to the United States; the refusal of the President to recognize him; the rupture of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries; the hostility of Costa Rica to the Rivas administration, and the war which has broken out between that State and Nicaragua, are all of very recent occurrence. The preceding *résumé* will enable those who have not carefully followed this episode of filibusterism to comprehend its prominent features, and to view understandingly whatever may transpire in future.

LECTURES.—Dr. Baird, it will be seen from the advertisement in another column, lectures to-night on the late war of Russia and the Allied Powers. The maps exhibited by him are exceedingly beautiful, and aid greatly in the comprehension of his subject, which we may remark, *en passant*, the Doctor explains in an easy, conversational, and charmingly eloquent style.

NEW MUSIC.—We tender our acknowledgments to Mr. H. LEHMANN for a copy of "*La Camp Russe*," a grand schottisch for piano, from themes in the favorite opera of "The Star of the North." It is a charming composition.

The clerk of the steamer *Pennsylvania* has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Andalusia* for late Louisville papers.

We are indebted to the Hon. SYDNEY DONCAS for a copy of the report of the majority of the Committee of the U. S. Senate on that portion of the President's message referring to the affairs of Kansas.

Audubon states that grouse, although abounding in Southern Kentucky, were not eaten by the inhabitants of that region, previous to his sojourn amongst them, about 1808. Before this time, when they became troublesome about the fields, large numbers were killed and thrown aside as valueless! He, however, discovered their excellence as a table luxury, and in this merits the gratitude of the epicure, as in the walks of his chosen and beautiful field of investigation, he merits the admiration and gratitude of all lovers of poesy.

PARDON OF DR. GRAHAM.—We find in the Albany *Journal* a letter from Gov. CLARK to Gov. WICKLIFFE, setting forth the reasons which induced him to exercise the pardoning power in the case of DR. GRAHAM. The Governor thinks that DR. GRAHAM's case is a striking illustration of the effects of an unsound public opinion on the subject of intemperance. After stating the circumstances under which CHARLES LOBING was killed by DR. GRAHAM, the Governor gives his opinion that the verdict and the sentence were sustained by the evidence on the trial, but adds that since the sentence went into effect, new testimony has been presented to him, which, if it had been produced on the trial, would, in his opinion, have materially modified the verdict and sentence. The Governor, however, by no means regards the offence of GRAHAM as morally excusable. His crime, he thinks, was the fruit of drunkenness, and society exacts that drunkenness shall not excuse crime. The Governor, in conclusion, states that Dr. GRAHAM's devoted wife had brought to him testimonials of GRAHAM's good character from the Governors of Louisiana and Kentucky; that the prison authorities had informed him that GRAHAM's health was in a dangerous state, and that he remits GRAHAM's sentence, not mainly as an act of clemency, but because in his judgment, it is quite doubtful whether the conviction could have taken place if the evidence now before him had been produced on the trial.

FIRE AT BAYOU SARA.—On the morning of Saturday, the 12th inst., about half-past ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the residence of Capt. B. M. White, consuming his dwelling and several adjacent buildings. Loss about $2,000. No insurance.

The Alexandria *Democrat* has been sold by Dave Martin to Dr. Bard. Its politics will continue unchanged.

THE CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The Royal Mail steamship *Cambria*, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. She sailed again at 10 o'clock for Boston, where she will probably arrive in season for her mails to go forward on Wednesday morning's train.

On March 29th, exchanged signals with the bark *Carpatic*. On the 4th inst., passed the steamship *Africa*, off Cape Clear.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at midnight on Wednesday, the 25th ult.; and the Collins steamship *Baltic*, from New York, at 7, A. M., on Friday, the 28th ult.

There is no news of the missing steamship *Pacific*.

The Conferences.

The Peace Congress met again on Thursday, the 27th ult., all the members being present. It is said that the deliberations were important, and it was confidently believed that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday, the 29th of March—the day the *Cambria* sailed. The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says the Court tradesmen have been ordered to prepare illuminations for Saturday evening (Sebastopol, other papers say Sunday), either one day next week, but all agree that it will be early. Previous intelligence from Paris has stated that the diplomatic difficulty was on the point of being settled.

It will be remembered that on Saturday, the 22d, the Plenipotentiaries met with the expectation of that day terminating their labors. It is reported that Napoleon fully approved their business conclusion, and that ordered the guns of the Invalides to announce the conclusion of peace at the same time the *Te Deum* was being celebrated for the birth of his son. The claim of Prussia to sign the treaty on equal terms with the other powers, caused the delay, Lord Clarendon having directly resisted the Prussian claim, and insisted that she should adhere to the treaty in the same manner that France did to the treaty of 1856, which was signed without ratification in making it.

The Paris *Patrie* (government paper) now says: "Without infringing the secrecy reserved, we can announce that the trifling difficulties of which some foreign correspondents have spoken, have not been attended with any important consequence. The Congress and its commission continue to labor at their task. The Commission consists of all the second Plenipotentiaries—Messrs. Bourqueney, Cowley, Hubner, Villamarina, and Hatzfeld. Dejeune being ill, Ali Pacha replaces him.

The correspondent of the London *Times* says that Lord Clarendon's motion prevailed, and that an arrangement was come to that the Allies shall sign one protocol, and Prussia shall be drawn in by a note, which Prussia and the Allies shall sign jointly. The Committee is now engaged in the *redaction* of both protocols, and the only delay, supposing no accident to occur, will be in the proper framing of these protocols.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, speaks of "our Allies" as unwise, and undignified in their demonstrations in favor of peace, and receives that they people of Great Britain will be discontented with the terms of peace—the only advantageous results to England being her victories and the consciousness of undiminished resources.

The armistice is not formally prolonged, but telegraphic despatches have been sent to the troops to renew hostilities without express orders.

The Crimea.

The advices from the Crimea are to the 13th ult. The French had taken several Mamelons, which the Russians had constructed. The Polish General Zamoyski had arrived at Constantinople. The English fleet was expected at Malta. The season for the Crimea continued stormy. Omar Pacha had had a lengthened interview with the Turkish Minister. He seems determined to resign unless he receives the satisfaction he demands.

There is no excitement whatever with regard to the difficulties with America. Interest in the subject is almost extinct, although the papers continue to discuss the subject. A letter, dating from Paris over the signature of "Statesman," sends an admirable letter on the subject to the London *Times*.

The London Marine Insurance Underwriters have a meeting to consider the Baltic state of that business. F. Baring presided. The discussion was adjourned to some future day.

Louis Kossuth writes to the *Presse*, expressing himself greatly mortified at the recent speech in the Hungarian Diet, made in the journals by Walter Savage Landor.

The crew of the Russian frigate *Diana* have arrived in France as prisoners of war.

The Czar has received from foreign sovereigns congratulatory addresses concerning peace.

A review is to be held at Paris of 100,000 men, on the signing of the declaration of peace. The review, nominally, is a compliment to Central Orbil, the victor of the Plenipotentiaries. Among the rumors prevalent is one that the Emperors of Russia and Austria have respectively promised to visit Paris soon after the conclusion of peace. Six thousand French have embarked at Marseilles for the Crimea, probably to supply sick companies.

Napoleon has determined to send an expedition to colonize Madagascar, which England does not approve of.

SPAIN.—The Queen of Spain has performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of the poor. So also has the Emperor of Austria. There is nothing reported concerning the Carlist troubles.

ITALY.—The American Mediterranean squadron remained at Genoa.

GERMANY.—The Assembly of Hamburg has rejected the project for a new Constitution to be drawn up by the Germanic Diet.

AUSTRIA.—The differences between Austria and Rome, relative to the proposed Conference to interpret the Concordat, have been mutually arranged. Very bad feeling is exhibited by Russia and Prussia towards Austria, in numerous small matters.

PERSIA.—Mr. Murray, the British Minister to Persia, is still at Tabriz, but it is said that Persia having apologized, he will return to Teheran.

News of the Day.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Col. Hughes, the special agent of the Post Office Department arrested here this morning Geo. W. Townsend, who broke jail at New Castle, Del., while waiting his sentence for stealing a letter from the Wilmington Post Office. The prisoner had a hearing before Commissioner Heaslitt to-day, and was remanded to prison to await a requisition from the United States authorities at Washington.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The American State Convention assembled at Greensboro' on Friday, and nominated the Hon. John A. Gilmer, of Guilford, for the office of Governor.

Mr. Gilmer is one of the ablest men in the State, and personally of great popularity.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of Saturday says: The question in regard to the Mayoralty was decided last evening. Four of the Commissioners voted in favor of Mr. Mossy. The other two refused to vote, but entered, we learn, a protest.

The U. S. Senate, on the 16th, passed a bill to remove from circulation the smaller Mexican and Spanish coins, establish their value in receipt of government dues; and also to authorize the coinage of a new description of cents.

Joseph Wood, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Trenton on the 14th, 326 majority.—The whole Democratic ticket, with one exception in the Council, was elected.

TWO MEN KILLED AND ANOTHER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.—On Saturday afternoon, says the Louisville *Journal*, two men named Mathew Brady and Michael Sullivan, were killed on the canal, were instantly killed, and Lawson Campbell, a scalfoot-man, residing in this city, was dangerously wounded under the following circumstances: A scalfoot had got aground at the head of the canal, and a fine train it was attached to a captain on the Upper Ohio, for the purpose of pulling it off. While the men were at work the line parted, and the boats to the captain struck Brady in the back and knocked him down, killing him on the instant death. Campbell was so seriously injured, that his recovery is doubtful. Brady has been employed on the canal for 20 years. He leaves a family resident in Third street. McKenney's family resides at Shippingport. Campbell has also a family, and resides near the hospital.

HAVANA AHEAD.—A New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Herald* lately visited the old Spanish Marine at his quiet residence, a few leagues from Carthage, and relates his appearance in the following manner:

A. J. DOUBLEDAY, the American candidate for Vice-President, has written a letter in reply to that of the Committee announcing to him his nomination. He accepts the candidature, hits the Democratic party many severe blows, accusing it of a departure from the principles of Gen. JACKSON, and declaring that the American party is destined to eradicate the evils brought upon the country by the Pierce administration.

Santa Anna has all the appearance of a well preserved man of fifty, about five feet ten or eleven inches in height, with a large robust person, erect and somewhat rotund; his eyes are dark, and the projecting brow gives them a sunken appearance, making their color changeable with the varying light; complexion a fine olive, no whiskers or moustache, and with the exception of a few crow's feet about the corners of the eyes, no wrinkles are to be seen about his face or brow; his hair is of a light iron-gray color, but I am told he uses a dye for it. He entered the room slowly, walking with some apparent labor and quite lamely, using a cane. His dress was that of a plain Southern gentleman; pantaloons of a small check, in a brown ground, light vest, thin brown coat, loose neck cloth, and well made boots. The only ornament was a pin of large brilliants in his bosom. From his reference to dates during the conversation, I deduced his age to be fifty-nine, and in reply to the question, he told me that his birthday was the 21st of February.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1856.

It cannot have failed to strike the notice of an attentive observer of the changing phases of political affairs, and the current of public events, that there are now two parties in the United States which assume the most defiant and threatening attitudes towards each other, and which are bent upon rushing into a fierce and deadly conflict upon a geographical field, and upon a question purely sectional. You will understand that I allude to the self-styled Democratic party, and the also self-styled Republican party.

I have before called your attention and that of your readers to this fact; but I deem it of sufficient importance to again revert to it, and to show, from what is going on here, that I have not mistaken the fixed purposes of either of these ultra parties. The Kansas-Nebraska act is brought in as a pretense; whether Kansas shall be a free State, or a slave State, is not the issue these two parties are aiming to establish, but the real issue is *slavery*.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, made a speech in the House on the 7th instant, of a most inflammatory and provoking character, and grossly insulting to the North generally. In let that pass. The whole drift of his speech was *slavery*, and towards the close he said:

"Sir, the next contest will be a momentous one. It will have upon its issue the safety, the and the constitutional rights of the South.—The South should establish in the platform the principle that the right of a Southern man to his slave is equal, in its length and breadth, to the right of a Northern man to his horse. She should make the recognition of the right full, complete and indisputable.—She should leave no room for a sickly sentimentality to mouth and mouse upon, or for keen dialectics to quibble about."

The slavery issue is here distinctly put forth and tendered. And who would Mr. Keitt make the standard bearer of the South? "The South," he says, "has tried, and tried, and distinguished statesmen, but she might claim in the next election the right of comity. But in view of the struggle in which she is about to engage—in view of the great issue about to be tried, she may waive her claim—she may accept *the present Executive*, for he has proved true to the South, and looked only to the Constitution. Black Republicanism has arraigned him in the Senate, and the storm of indignation now howls around him. If the South looks to the North for a Presidential candidate, will she abandon him for availability? Well, too, might she accept the distinguished Senator from the West, (Douglas) who, with heroic courage and splendid eloquence, led on the columns in the Nebraska fight. Will they not turn her back upon him, because he has been scorned in the conflict, and select another, upon the plea of availability?"

And who is this "other" that Mr. K. is apprehensive will be selected "upon the plea of availability?" Especially Mr. BUCHANAN, who is no favorite of Mr. Keitt or South Carolina.

But to return to the subject upon which I commenced: Mr. Hale spoke in the Senate on the 4th instant, in reply to Mr. Collamer. In that speech he endeavors to establish sectional issues for the Presidential canvass. Addressing Mr. Seward, as if he were the head of the only opposition party in the Senate, he says, "I never recognized (that of the 'Black Republican party') as proclaimed to the world, you stand pledged against the admission of more slave States; to repeal the fugitive slave law; to abolish the slave trade between the States; to prohibit slavery in the District of Columbia; to restore the prohibition in Kansas and Nebraska, and to acquire no more territory unless slavery shall be first prohibited.

This is your creed, authoritatively proclaimed. I trust there is to be no evading or dodging the issues—no lowering of the flag. Let each party stand by its principles, *and the issues as YOU have presented them and WE have accepted them*. Let us have a fair, bold fight before the people, and then let the verdict be pronounced."

Mr. Seward—You will have it.

Mr. Douglas—I rejoice in this assurance. I trust the Senator will be able to get his men and troops up to the line, and to hold them there.

Now here were the whole pleadings made up and the issue formed; and by whom? Douglas and Seward. Have these men been appointed Attorneys for the Northern and Southern North? Is the issue made by them to be the only one upon which the next Presidential contest is to be tried? Undoubtedly both these distinguished men tell us it is such the desire of the Conservative, Union men of the North and of the South? And are their minds to be controlled by their wishes to be disregarded? Will they stand silently and inactively and see the country and the people thus divided and arrayed against each other upon these sectional issues? I trust not, I hope not; and, for one, I protest against it.

I have before said that both the *Republican* and the *Democratic* parties are endeavoring to "crush out" the *American* party, in order that they may resume their sectional battle with each other; and here we see Douglas and Seward arranging all the preliminaries of that fight, just as if there were a clear open field, and they were the generalissimos of the two menacing hosts who are to be "brought up to the line (Mason's and Dixon's) and kept there" till one side or the other, the North or the South, shall be conquered!

Will the *American* party permit this? Will it ground its arms, relinquish the field, and permit Seward and Douglas to perfit the Union, that one or the other may occupy the Executive mansion, or be in power behind the throne greater than the throne? God forbid. Would to Heaven we had a Henry Clay among us to raise his trumpet voice, sound the alarm, awaken the people from their stupor, and point them to the cataract to the verge of which they are allowing themselves to be drifted! Let the spirit of Henry Clay—no one with voice and energy and courage enough to stand boldly forward, rally the people under the true, national banner of Americanism, and forbid this sectional "fight." The chosen leader of the American party, whose voice might now be heard with the people, is unfortunately still abroad, having been placed unknowingly in the position he occupies, and with no anticipation of being thus called upon. Let the people themselves, however, stand firm, and let every true American, who does not wish to see his country wrecked by the unfurlings of sectionists, use his best endeavors to prevent so lamentable a catastrophe.

An scrimonious debate, lasting the whole day, took place in the Senate yesterday, between Douglas, Wilson, Hale, Wade and Harlan—Douglas being the sole self-appointed champion on the Democratic side of the Senate. At a late hour Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, (Democrat) said he deprecated the discussion of the delicate and exciting question of slavery here by those whose openly avowed object is to grasp the reins of power. It has been seized with the avidity that hungry hounds rush upon a carcass. It grieved him to see urgent business of the country neglected for such unworthy purposes.

In this discussion, which was all about Kansas, slavery, Black Republicanism, and clap-trapps generally, Mr. Douglas said: The Democratic Presidential candidate will take issue with that of the Black Republicans of every branch of the latter's principles, and will boldly go before the country on the Nebraska and Kansas act, and the important doctrines it involves. This is undoubtedly his wish, and the reiteration of this sentiment so often, and making himself so conspicuous in every debate upon party questions, shows his anxiety to obtain the Democratic nomination.

MARON BOUGE.

Henry Clay's Birthday.

The anniversary of the birthday of Henry Clay was celebrated at Slash Cottage on Saturday last in the most glorious style. Many distinguished gentlemen from all sections of the country were present, and entertained the company with happy and appropriate speeches. Among the guests attendance were Attorney General Cushing, Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, Senator Jones, of Tennessee, Senator Douglas, of Illinois, Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Senator Fessenden, of Maine, Senator Jones, of Iowa, and Senator Mason, of Virginia. Of the House of Representatives, were Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, Mr. Ordwalhsher, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Harris, of Alabama, Mr. Davidson, of Louisiana, and Judge Caskie, of Virginia. Sidney Webster, the Private Secretary of the President, was also present, in addition to many other strangers of less note.

We understand the affair passed off in the most pleasant and agreeable manner—they will all credit to dig to Martin Robinson, Esq., the energetic President of the Hickory Grove and Fredericksburg Railroad Company. The name of Slash Cottage, too, will be known no more—*Ashland* is the word.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE TORNADO AT PHILADELPHIA.—The following is a recapitulation of the damage done by the late tornado at Philadelphia:

Dwellings damaged, 204; dwelling destroyed, 57; churches damaged, 6; churches destroyed, 2; manufactories damaged, 11; gas manufactories damaged, 1; machine shops damaged, 2; carpenter shops damaged, 2; chair manufactory damaged, 1; carriage manufactory, 1; dye house damaged, 1; boiler manufactory destroyed, 1; stables destroyed, 2; planing mill damaged, 1; whitening manufactory destroyed, 1; hardware store destroyed, 1; railroad depot damaged, 1—total, 295. Total damage, over $100,000. Number of persons injured, 8.

Another account says Adams express owes injury to the amount of $2,000.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE AFRICA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Arrived at Deal, from New Orleans, the ship African; at Liverpool, Angelique, Chicago, Golden Horn, J. R. Keeler, and Lotus; at Falmouth, Catta, Uniform; at Genoa, Ellen Mallory; at Cowes, Masonic; at Gravesend, Olivia; at Marseilles, Saxony.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The authenticated quotations for Cotton are: Orleans Fair 6¾d; Fair Mobile 6¾d.

McHENRY'S circular quotes Orleans Middling at 6 1-16d.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Caballa has arrived, with Havana dates to the 15th. Sugars were lively, but without any advance, owing to the large stock.

Molasses is held firm.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1856.

In the SENATE Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, presented an affidavit and petition from Colonel James H. Lane, of Kansas, explaining and certifying that the memorial lately rejected by the Senate, and purporting to come from members of a State Legislature in that Territory, was not a spurious document, but had been copied from an original memorial after undergoing a revision which had been authorized by the original signers. The presentation of this petition, in which Col. Lane prays the Senate to receive the memorial before rejected, gave rise to a long, discursive, and animated debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Harlan, Douglas, Butler, Wade, Pugh, Hale, Jones, of Tennessee, Stuart, Toucey, Wilson, and others.

Messrs. Douglas, Butler, Pugh, Jones, of Tennessee, Stuart, and Toucey argued against the reception of Col. Lane's petition, and contended that to receive it involved also the reception of the memorial recently rejected by the Senate, which was pronounced a spurious and fraudulent paper, whose authenticity had not been vindicated by Col. Lane's explanation and affidavit.

Messrs. Harlan, Wade, Hale and Wilson argued, on the other hand, that to receive Col. Lane's petition was a mere act of justice due to that gentleman; and, since his prayer merely asked the Senate to receive the memorial lately rejected, and assigned the grounds on which he thought that paper should be treated as an authentic document, it was further argued that its reception did not necessitate the reception of the rejected memorial, but that it would be competent for the Senate to decide, after the report upon Col. Lane's petition by the Committee on Territories, to whom it might be referred, whether or not the memorial already rejected was such a document as should be received by the Senate.

The Senate was occupied with this question until nearly six o'clock in the evening, the discussion, towards the close, assuming a political character. The motion to receive the petition of Col. Lane was finally laid upon the table, yeas 30, nays 11.

In the HOUSE of Representatives several Executive communications were received, and the Secretary of the Treasury asked an appropriation of $80,000 for the erection of a hospital for sick and disabled seamen at Cincinnati. As evidence that the season is not likely to end before the summer, was given in the Senate yesterday by a resolution for the reduction of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, to fix a day for the adjournment. Mr. Ball desired to introduce a resolution for a committee to report upon the abolition of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, but the House would not suspend the rules to allow the introduction. Deficiency bill was resumed, and a discussion upon the item for continuing the Washington aqueduct occupied the whole sitting. An attempt to strike the number of policemen for the city of Georgetown and Washington, for a appropriate towards the water works an amount equal to that appropriated for the Capitol, failed; the vote was not taken upon the main question. We can scarcely believe that the vote of a full House will confirm the decision of the committee; for we will not entertain the disparaging idea that an impossible condition will be imposed by the Representatives of the people upon the two cities.—*Wash. Intel.*

City Intelligence.

The following is the vote cast on the 21st instant for Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. These numbers will be scrutinized as follows:

FOR LOUISIANA DIRECTORS.

James Robb.....31,625*	Christian Roselius.31,682*
George Jones.....31,682*	Jas H. Caldwell...31,672*
Charles Maurian.....31,672*	Charles Gayarre.....31,672*
A. M. Holbrook...31,674*	C. Fellows.....31,585*
Alfred Penn.....31,682*	Jos. Bigger.....31,682*
John Calhoun.....31,682*	Wm. Henderson.31,585*
J. P. Harrison.....100	

FOR MISSISSIPPI DIRECTORS.

W. R. Cunningham 31,682*	Wm. McWillie....31,682*
T. C. Tupper.....31,672*	Wirt Adams.....31,585*
D. Prentiss.....31,585*	Christian Hoover.31,682*
C. C. Shackleford.....15	

AMUSEMENTS.—The performances to-night at the theatre will consist of the drama of "Sergeant Dick's Governess" and the musical burlesque of the "Swiss Cottage."

At the St. Charles, the pantomime of the "Magic Pipe" will be followed by the "Ice Witch," and the farce of "Nix, the Cabman" by the St. Charles Company.

At the Pelican Theatre, Macallister, the great magician, gives another of his interesting performances. As an additional attraction to persons visiting this establishment, if any were needed, Macallister announces that $350 worth of prizes will be distributed on the occasion—the particular day, which, we understand elsewhere.

CITY MORTALITY.—The following are the returns from the various cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending yesterday morning, the 20th inst.

Charity Hospital	1
Cypress Grove, No. 1	4
" " 2	5
Protestant	5
Lafayette	11
Girl Orphans' Asylum	1
Greenwood	8
Catholic, No. 1	2
" 2	5
St. Vincent de Paul	10
Hebrew, Chevra Kadisha	2
Hebrew, 4th District	1
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge	1
St. Patrick	1
Total	76

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—In the case of Wm. North, suing his wife, Caroline Comstock, for a divorce, Judge Reynolds yesterday gave a judgment of separation from bed and board, in favor of the plaintiff. A similar judgment was given in the case of Delphine Worms vs. her husband, Aaron Block.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—S. Vick, f. m. c., vs. Jas. Bell, for assault and battery. Bail in the sum of $500 was made in the proceeding.

Commonwealth's Prosecution.—Maria Schmidt, the discharged wife of A. Passmore, yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Beaman, in which she charges her late husband with having attempted to entertain the conversation of property, by throwing one F. Freudenberg, who was the agent and trustee of the Baron Rothschild, on the 20th of August last, a quantity of lime, in this case (Mrs. Schmidt) had contributed stationery with one F. Schaller, which testimony was corroborated by Mrs. Bernard Newman's divorce from her. A warrant was issued for Monsieur's arrest.

THREE DEATHS FROM DRINKING.—All inquired were held yesterday on the body of Geo. T. Gaines, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, found dead at St. Mary's Market, on the 19th inst. Verdict, "Died of apoplexy, caused by intemperance."

LARCENIES.—The following arrests for larceny were made yesterday and stand thus: A man named Adams, who is charged with having, on the 14th inst., stolen from Mr. Richard Taylor, of the Jackson House, a quantity of brass pipe, valued at $10; held in $[illegible].

Edward Harper, who is charged with having stolen Mr. Bailey's horse and buggy, valued at $[illegible], a saddle and other articles valued at $60. Held in bonds.

John Neal, charged with having stolen a city lamp. Sent to prison. Lamp should was sent to prison as necessary.

Mrs. Gardner, of St. Louis street, charged with stealing a good belonging to Michael Handy. Held in bonds.

FIRE.—The roof of a two-story kitchen in Ursulines street, between Genois and Levee, was destroyed by fire yesterday about noon. The damage is not large.

STABBING.—John Reising was on Sunday arrested at the corner of Camp and Piomont streets, in the Fourth District, on a charge of having cut and dangerously wounded Jacob Ammonette. Ammonette's wounds are not dangerous.

A Spanish sailor, named Antonio S. Sebastian, charged with having stabbed Peter and Rampart streets, was invigled away to some place in infancy by a party that he will point out. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Edward Lohmeklah, of the firm of Lonnekalb, Bros., of 46 Chartres street, yesterday complained to Recorder Beaman that on Sunday last, his clerk, Jacob Ammonette, absent, goods to the value of $[illegible], to sell on commission for them, for which he has then for refused to render any account. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

ASSAULTS.—Mrs. Amanda Robert, of No. 50 Burgundy street, complained to Recorder Beaman, charged with having thrown a handful of pepper into the eyes of Emily Morgan, and afterwards thrown a quart of water upon her. The parties were held in bonds to appear.

Peter Pondera was arrested on a charge of assault on Nancy Murphy, 56 Dauphine street, and also for striking officer Place when he interfered to protect the woman. The accused was sent to prison in default of bonds of $1,000.

Patrick Burk and Pat O'Harra were sent to prison for swept examination for having, on Friday last, violently beaten Bridget Barrett and Thomas Hunter with a pair of shears.

Leander Palmer was taken into custody for having violently beaten Kate Hastings, the keeper of a house of ill fame, which he was held in bonds to appear.

CONSTITUTION.—Catherine McDonald, who keeps a drinking house in New Levee street, was yesterday examined before Recorder Bright, on a charge of selling liquor to minors, and was held in bonds to appear.

Commonwealth's Prosecution.—Maria Schmidt, the discharged wife of A. Passmore, yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Beaman, in which she charges her late husband with having attempted to entertain the conversation of property, by throwing one F. Freudenberg, who was the agent and trustee of the Baron Rothschild, on the 20th of August last, a quantity of lime, in this case (Mrs. Schmidt) had contributed stationery with one F. Schaller, which testimony was corroborated by Mrs. Bernard Newman's divorce from her. A warrant was issued for Monsieur's arrest.

THREE DEATHS FROM DRINKING.—All inquired were held yesterday on the body of Geo. T. Gaines, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, found dead at St. Mary's Market, on the 19th inst. Verdict, "Died of apoplexy, caused by intemperance."

Steamship Company.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of the company will be held in the office on WEDNESDAY, 7th May next, at 10 o'clock, M., to elect directors for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of considering such amendments to the charter as may be submitted to them.
New Orleans, April 21st, 1856.
M. AHRENS, Sec'y.
ap22 tw 1d

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.
By virtue of the thirty-seventh section of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved the 22d of February, 1852, and of the fifth section of the act supplementary thereto, and providing for the incorporation of the city of Lafayette with the city of New Orleans, approved on the same day, and of the third section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved March 11, 1853, and for the purpose of meeting all obligations of the old corporation, and of the late First, Second and Third Municipalities, and city of Lafayette, maturing during the year 1856—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office from this date until THURSDAY, April 24th, inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of a series of Four Hundred and Fifty Bonds, of One Thousand Dollars each, to be issued to the amount of $450,000, payable in thirty six years, at the office of the Treasurer of the city, with interest coupons attached thereto, at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, on the first of May and first of October in each year. Proposals to be endorsed, "Bids for the purchase of bonds of the city of New Orleans," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans," the bids to be adjudicated to the highest bidder, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

Terms of payment cash, or in any obligations of the old city, the late municipalities or city of Lafayette, maturing in 1856.

COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN T. LEWIS, Mayor.
OVIDE DUBUYS, Comptroller.
A. GIFFEN, Treasurer.
N. K. BAILEY,
Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
S. LAGER, Chairman
Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen.
C. B. LEE, Secretary. ap18 td

Office of the New Orleans Insurance Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, April 14th, 1856.
THE annual election for nine directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on Monday, the 28th instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ap14 1d. J. TUYES, President.

Drug Clerk Wanted.
A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK, writing a good hand, will find a good situation by addressing, with name and references, Box H 22 ap22tf

Wanted
IMMEDIATELY—A young man speaking English, French and German. None need apply who cannot come well recommended. Apply to
MANGANS & G