The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1854.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, April 18, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see PREVIOUS ISSUE.

☞ The Southern Mail came through yesterday with the latest news.

ABSENT MARINERS.

Messrs. Lewis Rollin, L. Kossuth and Joseph Mazzini, a trio of European propagandists, are, we perceive, still burlesqued on the docket by the U. S. Senate, of the appointment of George Saunders, as Consul to London. Their latest demonstration comes to us in the shape of a joint epistle addressed to Mr Saunders, in which they express their amazement at the "unexpected and astounding" intelligence, and their profound regret that the Senators should have dealt so "hard and mischievous a blow" at the prospects of the European democracy. They overflow with sympathy and sorrow at the cruel fate of poor Saunders, and assure him of their boundless gratitude for the kindness he has invariably evinced to them.

Truly, the impudence of Messrs. Rollin, Kossuth & Co., is exceedingly refreshing. First Kossuth, as the arch agitator, and leader of the band of half crazed enthusiasts, undertakes in his own name, and under his particular signature, to rebuke the United States Senate for doing that which nine-tenths of the American people demanded, and which, had it failed to do, would have provoked universal censure. Not satisfied with his individual animadversions, and insolent assumption of the right to reprehend the Senate for its conduct, this incarnation of self-conceit contrives to associate with him a fanatical socialist and a dreamy projector of impossible Republics in the work of tracing the highest deliberative assembly in the world, because in its discretion and wisdom, it decided that a diplomatic agent of the United States abuse his functions, when he meddles with the seething caldron of European revolutionists, and writes letters to a political print, charging his country with a puerile mean policy, and inciting her people in the broils and troubles of the old world.

This is the very sublime of audacity, yet it is not altogether to be wondered at. Kossuth had his wits turned by the treatment he received in the United States. As a patriot who had struggled for the freedom of an oppressed Fatherland, he inspired an amount of sympathy which manifested itself by such extravagant laudation, and accumulated public honors, as seems to have actually induced their subject to believe that he wields a paramount influence over the public opinion of America. No doubt he imagines that his recent letters have created an extraordinary sensation, and he probably believes that the people will forthwith assemble in mass meetings all over the Union, for the express purpose of endorsing his denunciation of the Senate, and compelling by sheer force of popular sentiment the reappointment and confirmation of Mr. Saunders. This ridiculous misconception of the feeling prevalent here is but too common with foreigners, who may be in other respects intelligent and well educated, and Louis Kossuth does not appear to constitute an exception to the rule. The best thing Saunders can do is revise his Hungarian letters, to curb his propensities for letter writing, and then spare him a world of derision. As for Kossuth himself, the partisans of Alpha Court, London, are all too narrow for his overflowing patriotism, and brimming chivalry. He had better go help the Turks. Omar Pacha will no doubt bestow upon him a bashaw appointment, and he will have an opportunity of displaying his valor, and reaping the serious charges of a prudent regard for his own safety freely brought against him, by his sometime friend and opponent, Gorgey.

The Commercial Convention.

On the third day of the Convention, Lieut Maury from the Committee on business, submitted a series of resolutions recognising the importance of manufacturing and mining, and providing for the appointment of a Committee to obtain statistical information in regard to those subjects—also that a committee be appointed to memorialize Congress, praying for the remission of duties on railroad iron; the improvement of the mercantile marine; the exploration of the tributaries of the Amazon; the encouragement of a line of sea steamers between some southern port, and the mouth of the Amazon, and a line between some southern port and Europe. The resolutions censure Britain for arbitrarily shutting out the world from the navigation of its waters, and congratulate the governments of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia for the liberal policy they have pursued in this respect. They likewise call on the Southern States to exert their energies in behalf of the various measures proposed. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Very other resolutions were offered, calling for the repeal of the tonnage duties; in favor of thorough systems of education; of the Pacific railroad; of the options of our cassing trade to foreign nations; of the donation of lands by the General Government for railroad purposes; of the passage of laws for preventing the abduction of slaves on board of steam and other ships; and in favor of the Island of Cuba.

The subject of the Pacific railroad next occupied the attention of the Convention. Gen. Lewis Cass made an able and elaborate speech on the subject, and was followed by Hon. J. Ludlow of Tenn., Albert Pike of Ark., and Lt James of Tenn., Albert Pike of Ark., and Lt Maury, at the conclusion of whose remarks the Convention adjourned.

☞ Thanks to the steamer *A. Shotwell* for late Louisville papers.

☞ The Artesian Well now being bored in New Orleans is exciting considerable interest. We are assured that a depth of two hundred feet has been attained, and that at that depth a large horn was struck, which is supposed to belong to an extraordinary species of animal, known in naturalists as the *Monocerus*.

This paragraph was started on the 1st of April, and has been going the rounds ever since. The Artesian Well is over 200 feet deep, but the rest of the story is a hoax. So says Mr. Leeds the superintendent of the work.

Russel's History of the United States. —We are indebted to Lindsay & Blackiston, through J. B. Steel, No. 59 Camp street, for a copy of Russel's History of the United States, for the use of schools. It appears to be a judicious compilation, and has the advantage of being illustrated by numerous engravings.

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through T. L. White, No. 105 Canal street, for the following works:

Homer's Poetical Works—containing Venus, Indian Legends, These poems possess decided merit. The versification is smooth, the thoughts generally fine and the expression chaste and poetical. Redfield, publisher.

Costarini Fleming, an autobiography—one of D Israeli's best novels, republished by T. B Peterson.

The Parbelly Case.—We are indebted to John M. Burk, No. 113 Chartres street, for a copy of a pamphlet containing all the testimony adduced and taken during the trial of this interesting case, together with an appendix containing testimony taken in a former suit, and not presented to the court and jury in this case.

Cancers Cured.—It will be seen by the advertisement that Dr. Fraser offers to cure radically the most inveterate and desperate cases of Cancer, and that he guarantees success in all cases where some vital organ is not seriously affected. We understand that Dr. F. has already treated numerous patients in this city, and with extraordinary success.

☞ The daily, semi-weekly and weekly edition of the New York *Tribune*, is stated by by the proprietors to have now reached the enormous aggregate of 145,000 copies. Their weekly receipts average nearly $8,500.

Tribune in New York.—The exports of specie, for the past week, amount to $934,792 32, thus the first of January last, there have been shipped from this port alone $4,826,323 27.

Large amounts of cattle have been received in the market within the past few days, and prices are rather lower. On Friday night seventy car loads of beeves were brought in on the Erie Railroad.

The Captain and Surgeon of the Empire City, say, in printed terms, that there was any yellow fever on board that steamer on her last trip from Havana.

Her auction business is doing at present, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The frigate Congress, and the razee Independence have both been got ready for sea. The frigate Sabine, which has been on the stocks for the last 30 or 35 years is to be launched this summer, as authorized by the last session frigate bill.

Hon Luther Severance, of Maine, late Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, arrived in New York, with his family, in the clipper Young America, on Friday last.

Yesterday an inquest was held over the body of an unknown female, of about 25 years of age. The body was found in the dock, at the foot of Broome street, East River, and supposed to have been some time in the water. A linen bandage was tightly bound about the head, entirely covering up the eyes; this gave rise to a suspicion that a murder had been committed, although no marks of violence could be discovered, owing to the disposed state of the corpse. The verdict was that she came to her death by drowning.

The police succeeded in arresting five individuals, yesterday, for counterfeiting American coin. In the house where the seven tools place, change amounts to $1 05, specimens of which were found in circulation. The forged coin was beautifully executed. The prisoners gave their names as Edward C Mayo, Charles Clark, Almira Wilson, and Amanda Hanson.

The number of deaths in this city the past week, was 302, being an increase of 71 over those of the week before. Sixty-two died from consumption, and sixteen from small-pox.

GREAT RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At the appointed hour thousand of our most substantial citizens were seen wending their way to the St. Charles Theatre, and that spacious edifice was soon crowded with the exception of the upper tier.

Major Bakewell called the meeting to order and General John L. Lewis, Mayor of the city, was selected to preside. The following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents:

Hon. J. D. Crossman, Paul Tulane,
Jas. H. Caldwell, J. W. Breedlove,
John M. Bell, John Leeds,
S Wheelock, Eugene Rocheteau,
C. D. Yancey, A. Carriere,
Martin Gordon, J. A. Bruce,
John Pemberton, Capt. Howe,
John Culbertson, P. J. Wills,
Wm A. Gaquet, Gen. Henry W. Palfrey,
John D. Rich, James Davers,
W. Alex Gordon, J. L. Levy,
Dr. Isaiah Labatut, Wm. B. Carhart
J. W. Zachariе, Geo. Dinnegar,
Lowell T. Taylor, Conrad Arch,
James Belanisch, John Mitchel
Geo. Urquhart, E. W. Sewall,
J. Palmer, Bernard Magloire,
Andrew Thomas, Christian Schneider,
John Armstrong, J. B. Hawson,
J. M Howell, Maurice Hurley,
D. T. Donovan, A. W. Smith.

For Secretaries:

Messrs. Louis Heylinger, Dennis De Pouth,
J. C. Prendergast, Jas. A. Blachey
D. Martin, W. J. Seymour,
Robt Harby, J. B. Gribble,
Thomas Warren.

Gen. Lewis addressed the meeting on taking the chair. He remarked that he considered that he owed his call to preside over the meeting not so much to any merits of his own as to his position as chief magistrate of a city profoundly interested in the advancement of the measures to promote which this large meeting had been called; and he concluded by assuring the assembly that he should ever be ready to co-operate in every thing calculated to advance the interests of New Orleans.

Mr. Jas. Ross next addressed the meeting in most luminous speech. He first alluded to the fact of the abuse which had been lavished upon the Directors of his company in reference to the sale of the bonds, and cleared himself and associates of every ground of injurious suspicion. He showed next the vast importance of the northern railroad, as opening a communication by means of roads made, and making with every principal city in the Union. Every sober State has been insensibly laboring for us for many years—they have stretched out their hands to us from every quarter, and now we are about to grasp them. The speaker next alluded to objections from some quarters to the location of the depot. It had been intimated that as soon as the road should be organized a letter of certainty—real estate wherever a depot might be wanted, would advance five fold. Now in anticipation of this very thing, Messrs. Ranney, John Seldell and Col White, with rare disinterestedness, purchased 14 squares of land for the sum of $80,000, with the sole intention of securing it to the company when it should be formed. This, those gentlemen did faithfully, without a farthing's benefit to themselves, whereby the company saved nearly half a million of dollars.

Mr. Robb closed amidst deafening plaudits.

On motion the President appointed Messrs Darel, Yancey, Greenwood, Hadden and Laville a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee having retired, Gov. McRae of Miss. was loudly called for and addressed the assembly. The Governor was listened to with great interest and the decision to referred matters for the last 15 years enabled him to speak with much intelligence and effect.

At this moment the committee returned and reported the following resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice—

We press, The experience of the day is demonstrating the necessity of more intimate and certain connection with the various sections of the country and a more certain and speedy mode of transport and trade of our city, inc se the value of its real estate, give employment to labor and render capital productive, that the city, great commercial emporium must be prepared for work with all legislature means to a speedy completion As, wherefore, the prosperity of the city in present form of an annual tax, extending over a period of four years, without furnishing means for the completion of the work, and a rapid tax is a waste of the country or the interest of the city demand, And whereas, it is evident that the proceedings which have taken part or in which it is to issue of Bonds, will at once afford the means of proceeding forward there roads to speedy and successful completion Therefore

1. Be it Resolved That it be earnestly recommended to the City Council of New Orleans, to pass the ordinances submitted to their consideration on the 21st instant.

1. Because it will secure the completion of three roads in a short time as possible.

2. Because by the rapid completion of these roads, the value of the property of the City, and thus a great saving effected in their construction.

3. Because the completion of these roads will render unnecessary the levying of any tax, as the dividends of the roads, when completed, will more than pay the interest on the bonds.

4. That by the change of this subscription, and the consequently cancelling of the railroad tax, real estate will increase in value, the revenue, and let to resuitate in price by the commerce of the city.

5. That the spirit of enterprise of the city, and its advantages, and vast commerce to our city, and in the realization of its benefits, property will increase, and wealth and population will be rewarded, and general prosperity will impart life and happiness to all.

6. Resolved further, That this meeting urge upon every citizen of New Orleans, the vital importance of approving the ordinances to the Legislature of the people, that each to these ends will become a member of a Vigilance Committee, to explain the effect of these ordinances, and urge their adoption.

3. Resolved, That when the meeting adjourn, it will adjourn as a Vigilance Committee, to meet on the 21st inst., at the Mechanics' Institute.

Judge Overton, President of the Opelousas Railroad Company, was next loudly called for. The Judge acknowledged the importance of the Northern Railroad as ensuring to the trade of the West, but at the same time the importance of developing the immense resources of Texas through a extent of 700 miles could not be undervalued. Besides, in our own State, the road passes through the most fertile portion.

The Judge proceeded at considerable length paying by the way a high compliment to his *confrere* Mr. Robb, to whom he did not hesitate to attribute the advancement of New Orleans for the last three years consequent upon the railroad enterprise.

At the conclusion of the Judge's remarks, Maj. Bauney came forward and submitted a resolution of thanks to Mr. Ben DeBar, for his generous liberality on this occasion.

And then the meeting adjourned amidst mutual congratulations upon the future prospects of our city.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

St. Charles.—We are without the means of knowing what is to be the entertainment here to night, but have heard that the great equestrian performance of "Mazeppa" is to be repeated. If such be the case, the public are promised a rich treat.

This play is founded upon an admired poem of Lord Byron, and a Polish nobleman, being accused in an intrigue, is lashed to the back of a wild horse of the "Ukraine breed" who immediately betakes himself with his unwilling rider, to rough forest and over mountains and valleys, to his native haunts on the waters of the Dnie. During the performance the spectators witness him and his rider winding his way over precipices and rugged cliffs, seen in the lofty dome of the Theatre!

Such a spectacle is seldom presented, and we doubt not will insure a great attendance.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Charles Morgan* we have received Texas papers to the 14th inst. They contain little of special interest.

The Galveston News says:

There has been an advance in the real estate of this city, within the past twelve months, that is altogether unprecedented in the previous history of Galveston. In the business portion of the city, lots have, we believe, fully doubled in value during the past year; and in some instances, we have known property to change hands at about three times the estimated value a year or two since. It is our deliberate opinion that the official assessment of the real estate within our city limits, should be, and probably will be, in the aggregate, double what it was last year. We base this estimate on the actual cash sales that have been made, and not merely on the asking prices.

It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the Hon. James Webb, of Nueces county, is elected to the Judgeship of the Fourteenth Judicial District.

Mr. R J Hendrick, of Grimes county, was shot down in the streets of Washington, on the afternoon of Thursday, 6th inst., by G. W. McLeod. "The weapon used was a double-barrelled shot gun, loaded with buckshot. Mr. Hendrick two loads of buck-shot—either of which would have caused his death—received McLeod's assegai as a parting gift. Hendrick, then the second had threatened his life.

The State Gazette reports a difficulty, resulting from intoxication, between Messrs. Owin and Grumbles of Austin, in which the former a nephew of Senator Gwin, of California, was shot by the latter. A load of buck-shot was lodged in his head. The wounds will not prove mortal. It is said. Capt. Grumbles has been held to bail to appear at the next term of the District Court.

The San Antonio *Ledger* of the 6th has the following:

El Paso Train.—The train of mule wagons belonging to Mr. Henry Hegerle, loaded with with goods by J. R. Sweet & Co., for El Paso, left yesterday accompanied by the wagons of Edward Hall, the latter transporting freight for the government. The route to El Paso has become one of little importance. The amount of business already transacted bears but a small proportion to what we anticipate seeing in a short time. Its growth has been rapid, and the trade should be fostered by our merchants. It should be our policy, to retain all these advantages that we possess, and thus continue to be the largest city in Texas. We are unequalled in our central position, we are unequalled in or out of the State, and our trade should, if it does not, exceed any town in it.

☞ Peerie Cobelle dates to the 25th ult. have been received at Philadelphia. Congress was in session, considering the emancipation of the slaves on a early day. The pledges made towards measure of the President, who hoped thereby to gain greater influence with the master, to enable him to retain his power or confer it on his brother, who is a candidate for the Presidency. Produce was dawning in Liverpool. Coffee was selling at 11 bolt 4 pence.

The steamer Dolphin was to sail for Baltimore next day, and the barque Kate for do. in four days.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, April 11, 1854.

Mr. Ex-Senator Clemens' letter to N. Davis, Jr. of Huntsville, relating a conversation had with the President, in which the latter expressed the opinion that if the Kansas and Nebraska bill should pass, not another slave State would ever come into the Union, has been for sometime before the public. So has his letter to the President saying that in that conversation he, the President, added that he said that he was surprised that "the *true* men of the North should oppose it," &c. But the scene between the President and Mr. Clemens, when the former called upon the latter, to get him to retract what he had said in his letter to Davis, has never yet been described, nor the colloquy between them given, though I am told that the public will soon be entertained with a description of the one and a relation of the other.

It is reported that, instead of sending for Mr. Clemens, as the position of Gen. Pierce, and the dignity of his office required he should, he started off in a buggy, and drove from place to place, going himself into various stations where gentlemen of money and leisure are sometimes fond of amusing themselves, until the night one was reached, when a dialogue occurred, the purport of which I am sure, does not lie, but the result of which we know was the simple and immaterial explanation contained in Mr. C.'s letter to "Gen. Frank Pierce," which was on the next day published in the *Union*. The publishing of this letter was an admission on the part of the President that the record that amended was correct, which would then stand thus: "He, [the President] in conversation with a Northern Senator and myself, gave it as his decided opinion that Douglas' bill was a improper position in favor of freedom;' and added, that if it should pass, although we might absorb the whole of Mexico, not another slave State would ever come into the Union. He expressed great surprise at the opposition it met with from the *true* men of the North, and equal surprise that the South should be willing to take it."

Now the *Union* claims the Douglas bill as an administration measure; but it is so, it is plainly to be seen *why* Gen. Pierce gives it his support. His opinion of the future effect of the bill stands upon the record as corrected by himself, or at his own request, he assenting to such correction by publishing it in the government *organ*. Of course the South must feel greatly indebted, and under everlasting obligation to him for his support, upon such grounds, of this measure, whose late few now seem to take much interest in here, though it has been and will continue to be the cause of commotion and alienation at the North, and in all the items of dull, unheard speeches in the House.

The Clayton amendment to the bill will probably be stricken out in the House should it ever come to a vote. But how the *Whigs* can, without abandoning the high conservative position they have heretofore maintained, vote to strike out this amendment, I cannot perceive. It has ever, heretofore, been a principle with them, to restrain the right of suffrage to "citizens of the United States," native or naturalized; in support of this principle they opposed, in 1836, the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union with a clause in her constitution giving the right of suffrage to unnaturalized aliens. It was opposed by every Whig in the Senate save *one*, and with so much feeling that when the vote came to be taken on every Whig, save that one, left the Senate chamber under the lead of Henry Clay. But the evil deed was accomplished, and by means of that *one* vote, which was afterwards deeply repented of, and sincerely mourned as a very great error.

The Whigs of the country cannot now be in favor of giving the right of suffrage to foreigners who may not have been in the country three weeks, and by voting to strike out the Clayton amendment, the Whigs of the House must put themselves in a position antagonistic to that of the party generally.

There is a disposition on the part of the opponents of the Golden treaty to work it into such a shape that they can vote for it, whether it may suit the administration, or Santa Anna, or not.

The Mesilla Valley, about which so much has been said, is found by actual examination by one of our own officers, to contain from five to seven thousand acres of arable land, all told. Those who now have the control of the treaty in the Senate, are willing to secure this Valley and the right of way for a rail road, whenever the best route may be, and to buy off our obligations under the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The claims of those who have suffered from the depredations of the Indians, which by that article the United States bound themselves to protect us, may be provided for, and for the whole we may perhaps agree to give from seven to ten millions of dollars,—the claims above mentioned included.

Senator Douglas in his speech yesterday in a letter addressed to twenty-five clergymen, who lately held a public meeting at Chicago, the proceedings of which form part or in whole the issue of Bonds, will at once afford the means of proceeding forward there roads to speedy and successful completion Therefore

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CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 10th inst., Mr. Fish presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspondence of Mr. Barnard, late Minister of the United States in Prussia, with the United States Consul at Bremen, and of that Consul with the government of Bremen, relative to the case of Conrad Schmidt, a naturalized citizen of the United States, arrested at Bremen and released there upon a requisition from the government of Hanover, claiming Schmidt as a subject of that kingdom. Also a copy of a letter addressed by Mr Barnard, while Minister at Berlin, to his Majesty the King of Prussia, in October, 1852, on the subject of religious toleration, and of a despatch addressed by Mr. Barnard to the State Department in reference thereto. Also, copies of the correspondence of the United States Legation at Berlin with the Ministers of the Grand Duchy of Baden at Berlin, in regard to the arrest and maltreatment of E. G. Dana, W. B. Dwight and Dr. Ramsey, citizens of the United States at Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Mr. Gwin delivered a speech on the Pacific railroad bill, and the Senate then went into executive.

In the House, Mr Dean presented the following resolutions, which were received:

Resolved, That in the war which now seems impending in Europe, it is the duty as well as the manifest interest of the Government of the United States to observe and maintain a strict neutrality among all the belligerents, and in the event of a war, the rights of our citizens and the security of our commerce demand the maintenance of the principle heretofore asserted and strenuously contended for by this Government, but not hitherto admitted or established as the law of nations, that free ships make free goods, except as to articles clearly known as contraband of war, and that the neutral flag protects from unreasonable search and seizure the ships bearing it; and also that neutral property on board a vessel of any of the belligerents is not subject to seizure and confiscation.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to this House whether any, and if any, what arrangements have been made, or what correspondence has taken place between this government and any of the belligerents of Europe, to establish the foregoing principles, as international law, and to protect the neutral commerce of the United States in the event of a war between any of the powers of Europe.

Speeches were made on the Nebraska bill, and the House adjourned.

(Communicated.)

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

Messrs Editors,

Having seen this subject, and its law of nations, and the commentaries of its ablest expounders, *the flag does not cover the property*, I shall proceed to show what are some of the rights of the belligerent powers to which neutrals are obliged to yield. The Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon, and the Orders in Council of England, have no bearing whatever on the subject under consideration, they have exclusively out of the policy and political exigencies of the epochs of their enactment and promulgation, and were justified or excused, and could be only justified or excused by an imperious and overwhelming political necessity. The object of Napoleon was to form a Continental League to expel English merchandise from the continent of Europe, and he divised a scheme to effect his purposes which England and all the World resented, as hostile to the interests and rights of neutral nations, repugnant to equity, and in opposition to the letter and genius of international law. The Orders in Council were justified illegality of these decrees which declared all Europe in a state of blockade, without any force being stationed near the interdicted ports and rendered it impossible to enforce the blockade—by way of *retaliation*, as she avowed in her obnoxious Orders in Council—declared that the ports of France and all countries and all her islands should be considered in a state of blockade, notwithstanding she had not one ship near to prevent the ingress or egress of a neutral vessel. The enormity of this tyrannical measure was, that no neutral vessel that touched at any French port, or at any place under the dominion of France, or of the Powers that had acceded to the French Decrees, were all forced to enter an English port. It was justified on the tyrant's plea of necessity, and he had the bold right to retaliate the wrong on France which the latter had inflicted on her. To us, according to Mr. Jefferson, engaging in triangular commerce, and of course, the Orders in Council were not up in their force against all these measures, that when France strikes me, I will strike you, and unite with her in annihilating your commerce and ruining your trade, is a plea, not by a system of injustice and wrong inflicted on us, to compel the country to unite with her in the war against England, and thus enable her to subvert the power and dynasty of Napoleon. She acknowledged the illegality of the Orders in Council, and set up in their stead the plea of retaliation which was admitted by the United States. The seizure of American ships by English cruisers, in execution of these Orders, and the impressment of our seamen, led to the war of 1812, and not the searching of American ships for enemy goods, under the common law of nations. On the contrary, it was the contraband of war, and settled principles of that law that constituted one of its impelling causes. Nor had the law of blockade or contraband of war, any influence in bringing about the declaration of war. The blockade, in order to be legitimate, must be declared and notified to the neutral nations, and a blockade squadron must be at or near the besieged port, competent to maintain it. A paper blockade, Now, did Mr Clay, when he moved to repeal the Compromise of 1820 by that of 1850? If he did, he was acting a part wholly inconsistent with this principle of law, and urge that he was seized of such and such ardent friends. If he did not, how can Mr. E. claim that the one repeals the other? Upon this subject I have read with Mr. Clay was asked by a distinguished friend, whether his proposed Compromise of 1850 would not disturb that of 1820, and that he replied, "certainly not." Is this a right to do with the other? This I have from the gentleman to whom it was said.

Mr Cullom, of Tennessee, spoke against the Nebraska bill to-day, and made a very great sensation in the House, eliciting such tumultuous and hearty applause from the members as I have never on any occasion before witnessed.

Mr Gwin read his speech yesterday in the Senate upon the Pacific Rail Road bill. It is said to be an able speech, but the reading of any speech however ably it may be, and especially a very long, and in a monotonous tone, is a great bore to any legislative body. Of course nobody except two or three of his friends, listened to it, and they out of courtesy.

Eight months extra pay has been given by Congress to the officers and soldiers who were on board the illfated steamer, San Francisco.

MAISON ROUGE.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Harrisonburg *Independent* has the following:

Found Dead.—One day last week, as one of our citizens was riding in the woods, a few miles east of this, he came across the dead body of a little negro girl, about ten years of age. We learn that she was the property of Mr. Mandeville, and that she had run away about a week previous. It is supposed that she had got lost, and from exposure and want of food had perished. When found, the body presented the appearance of having been dead a day or two. An inquest was held on the body by A. B. Hendry, J P., and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

The Concordia *Intelligencer* of Saturday, says:

At 2 o'clock A M., on Monday, 10th inst., an attempt to kill and rob the owners of a trading boat, (two young men, twin brothers about seventeen years of age,) occurred in this Parish at what is called the "Hole in the Wall," some eighteen miles above Vidalia. The boat landed at Mr. Hunt's plantation some time during the previous day, where, a man, whose name was unknown, but calling himself Daniel Porter, went aboard of the boat and was disposed to be very friendly towards the owners, and was frequently aboard during the day, and indeed, was once prevented from giving the negroes whiskey by one of the brothers. He was also seen in close communication with the negroes of the place. At about 10 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the negroes went to Mr. Vick, the overseer, and told him that a white man had proposed to them that if they would assist him to kill the owners of the boat and take possession of it, he would take them to a free State Mr V. saw the negroes an empty double-barrel shot gun, and told them to meet this man Porter at the appointed time and place, which was at 2½ o'clock, Monday morning, some two hundred yards from where the boat lay Mr. Vick sent his son to apprize the owners of the boat of the murderous intentions of Porter, and the plan to catch him. The negroes met Porter at the appointed time, and made a concerted attack on the boat, the owners at the time fired each a pistol. Porter then came up, and the negroes said to him, "We have killed them, if you don't believe it, come and see." Porter was aboard and told the negroes to loose the boat, they did so, and while he was going up the steps to the steerage oar, they seized him. He was brought down during the same day, under the custody of the owners of the boat and the son of Mr. Vick, to Vidalia, where he was committed to jail. These are the facts, as detailed before Thos. Edwards, Esq.

The Late Difficulty at Hayti.—A letter received from Boston gives a different statement of the result of the demand made upon the Emperor Soulouque by the French Admiral—The demand was for back indemnity money to the amount of $120,000, with the threat of bombardment if it was neglected. The writer states that the money was paid, after which the French Admiral saluted the Haytien flag. The foreign Consuls did not side with the Emperor in the matter.

Destructive Conflagration.—The stable at Brotherton's tavern, on the National Road, twelve miles east of Wheeling, was entirely consumed by fire between 11 and 12 o'clock on the 8th instant. Sixteen horses, a carriage, all the harness belonging to the National Road Stage Company, the cart harness belonging to railroad contractors, and a quantity of hay in the stable at the time, were also consumed.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Courts.—All the Courts adjourned yesterday in respect to the memory of that distinguished member of the bar William C. Rives, Esq.

Inquest.—Coroner Carr, on the inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown white man aged about 25 years, found and rated at post No. 94, Third District, pronounced "accidental death."

Another was holden on the body of William Shaw, a native of Ireland, found dead in a house on Baronne street, Fourth District, verdict "that death resulted from a ruptured vessel in the left side, on seeing the body, inflammation which shows polished and strongly marked, supposed to have been inflicted by one Robert Winter, on the morning of the 17th inst."

Another was holden on the body of Richard Hennessy, aged years, a native of Ireland, found dead in the Municipal Hall, First District. Verdict, "apoplexy."

Have you got a bad Cold or Cough! Don't trifle with it; it may be the precursor of Consumption but go at once and procure a bottle of STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, which has proved to be the best remedy, by the experience of thousands, and which is recommended by the first physicians in the United States, many of whom have written responding it and STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL thus: "We continue them in a *diffrent* stamp and class from the quack nostrums so much imposed upon the public, and are *more reliable than any other proprietary medicines* with which we are acquainted." They should be kept in every family, ready for instant use. For advertisement in another column, and descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis of the agents. Price for each, only 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2 50.

☞ $100 DOLLARS FOR A BOTTLE OF the GEOGHEGAN'S HIEROPHTHE—The above celebrated medicine is now offered to the public, with the assurance that the really worth it and even more. Capt. Winn, a gentleman of high standing in the Mississippi Valley, has written to Mr. Geoghegan, Jr. and Mr. Wall he could sell a hundred gallons of the medicine in Broadway, Louisville, he's a negro girl that he'd offer at some time for sale, and he would be willing to give $1000 for it, if he could be sure of being paid—he could not be sure of being paid—he could not be sure of being paid—he could not