The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,046.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from Beyond Washington.

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

We have recently published the majority and minority reports of the Directors of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad on the mooted question of extending the road North of Canton. We have likewise given publicity to the message of Mayor WATERMAN, with the accompanying documents, explaining in temperate but forcible terms the reasons which impelled him to cast the vote of the city in her corporate capacity against the act of the Legislature authorizing the Governors of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi to vote at all the meetings of the stockholders, upon the shares of stock in the company held by said States. The public are therefore in possession of all the arguments which can be brought to bear upon the subject. Let us briefly epitomize them in a comprehensive form.

The adversaries of the extension of the road base their reasons on grounds of imperious policy. They contend that in the present financial condition of the company it would be a ruinous undertaking to attempt to construct the road North of Canton to the Tennessee line; that the execution of the project would involve a further outlay of six millions of dollars, would compel the company to part with its bonds and securities at a fearful depreciation, would reduce the value of the stock almost to zero, and injure seriously, if not fatally, the credit of the company. They maintain further that no harm can accrue from a temporary postponement of the enterprise; that the Legislature of Mississippi will assemble next winter, when a fair and candid statement may be laid before that body which will doubtless induce it to modify the original contract with the company, and grant a reasonable extension of time; that the road North of Canton need not be completed until 1862, and whether it be commenced forthwith, or a year hence, is immaterial, as in no event can the work be entirely accomplished within the time specified. Finally, they urge as bearing directly upon the question the fact that since the passage of the act by the Legislature of Mississippi and its acceptance by the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company, the route intended to be traversed by an extension of the line from Canton through North Mississippi has been in a great measure covered by a network of railway from other lines, and that consequently the early completion of this particular enterprise has ceased to become of paramount importance.

The advocates of extension maintain in reprimis, that the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company has made a contract in good faith with the State of Mississippi, which it is bound to fulfill, especially as the latter has complied with the conditions by the payment of certain funds into the treasury of the company, amounting to over four hundred thousand dollars; that this sum has been misapplied by being expended on the road South of Canton; and that further sums derived from the Chickasaw School Fund, and the Three Per Cent. Fund, amounting in all to $615,000, and appropriated to the company, under the provisions of the same act, have never been applied to the construction of the road North of Canton; that the company having entered into solemn engagements, and having been liberally endowed by Mississippi, cannot violate them without a gross and inexcusable breach of faith. Hence, as a question of duty, justice and honor, the adoption of extension take the ground that the road North of Canton should be begun. With respect to the alleged prosecution of the work at an outlay of six millions of dollars, it is denied that such views are contemplated, and it is declared emphatically that the company is expected to contribute towards the road nothing beyond the means it may possess after the payment of current expenses, interest on its debt, maturing obligations, &c.; that the people of Mississippi ask simply for such evidence of the good faith of the company as will be manifested by the commencement of the enterprise, and that they will build the road from private resources, and State aid. Gov. MCWILLIE, in his letter to the Mayor of New Orleans, supports this view with the strong authority of his name and sanction. There is one statement in that missive which will probably do more towards influencing the course of the direction that all the arguments hitherto adduced. We refer to Gov. MCWILLIE's express assurance that if the company fails to comply with its contract, its charter will be declared forfeited by the Mississippi Legislature. An other argument employed by the extensionists is that the prolongation of the road North of Canton will insure to New Orleans a large and lucrative trade, which otherwise she will be unable to command.

Such is a succinct recapitulation of the views of the two parties in this important controversy. We were inclined at the outset to side with the opponents of extension, but the Mayor's message and the statements of Gov. MCWILLIE have materially shaken our convictions. We believe that if the company will but begin the work, and thus furnish satisfactory proof of its intention to act liberally and fairly, it will experience little difficulty in obtaining from the Legislature any reasonable extension of time, while it will probably receive from the people along the proposed route such liberal contributions in stock, as will enable it to prosecute the undertaking vigorously and to completion. All of which the stockholders have now before them a record of the opinions of the extensionists and non-extensionists, and may therefore act advisedly at the election to be held on the 19th instant.

If the Author of the communication signed "South Mississippian" will take the pains to re-write, his article so as to render it intelligible, we will publish it. In its present shape it is inadmissible.

EXAMINING OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We acknowledge the receipt of tickets of invitation to the annual exhibition of the Fourth District Public Schools, which takes place to-day. The programme for the occasion is a very attractive one.

Sales THIS DAY, at the St. Louis Exchange, by M. Vidal, auctioneer:

Furniture, at 10 o'clock, 10 Doors—

Ten shares of the New Orleans and Opelousas R. R.

Twenty shares of the Pacific Railroad Company.

Nine lots of ground, and improvements, on Columbus street, near the Bayou Road.

A square of ground situated in faubourg Lafayette.

A comfortable family dwelling-house on Bayou, near Esplanade street.

The plot and plan as to the above lot, with all the improvements thereon.

At 11 o'clock, corner Court and Exchange Alley—

Horses, mules, drays, carriages, &c.

At 4½ o'clock—

Household furniture, &c., for account of the estate of A. P. Reine.

For further particulars, see advertisements.

REYNOLD'S SPECIFIC.—This celebrated remedy for gout and rheumatism may be found at the drug store of P. F. Henriquez, corner St. Louis and Rampart streets.

REMOVAL.—P. Mallard, 67 Royal street and 80 Bienville, is now selling at cost, for cash, his large and splendid stock of furniture, made by himself in New Orleans. He sells also, at very moderate prices, all the elegant and fashionable articles comprising the balance of his stock.

Thanks, to the officers of the *Luther M. Kennett* for late St. Louis papers.

Manager Ullman's advertisement of the Musard concerts fills more than a column of a New York paper. The first concert is to take place at the Academy of Music on Monday evening. The orchestra is to consist of 120 performers, and Mme. D'Angri and Mr. Thalberg are also engaged. The stage decorations, from the description given, are to be perfectly stunning. There is to be a "costly carpet" in the lobbies, 100 sofas in the corridors, 20 waiters in livery, 25 monster candelabras and chandeliers, &c.

VOLUNTEERS FOR UTAH.—It is mentioned by the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* that two companies of volunteers from Washington have been added to the second regiment of Philadelphia county volunteers, which has tendered its services to the President for the Utah expedition. The regimental officers of this regiment are as follows: Colonel, P. W. Conroy, of Philadelphia; Lieutenant-Colonel, James Hetcher, of Washington City. A committee was dispatched, to Washington to make a formal tender of their services to the President.

WHO IS A DEMOCRAT?—The Richmond *Enquirer* of last week reads the Richmond *South* out of the Democratic party. Last year the South read the *Enquirer* out of the party. Pray what is Democracy, and who are Democrats?

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The Democratic ticket was successful at the municipal election held yesterday. Eight Democratic Aldermen and four of the opposition were elected.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President has determined to take the volunteer regiments from the Western States.

The House agreed to appoint a committee on Kansas by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The Senate is discussing Gwin's Pacific Railroad bill.

THE REMAINS OF COL. BENTON.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The remains of Col. Benton arrived here to-day, and were escorted by the military and a large concourse of citizens to the residence of Col. Brant.

RIVERS RISING.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The Mississippi is rising from St. Pauls down.

The Missouri and Illinois are both very high, and still rising—all their tributaries are at *flood height*—occasioned solely by the heavy rains through the Western and Northwestern country. Should the usual spring freshets now occur, immense devastation must necessarily follow. Serious consequences are apprehended to lower Mississippi from the combined floods now coming from the upper rivers of the Mississippi.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, April 14.—The Ben Franklin passed down at 11 this morning, the Uncle Sam at 2 and the Gulnare at 3 this evening.

THE RIVER AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—The river is rising at this point. There is eight and a half feet of water in the canal, and six and a half on the Falls.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Flour $3 55 to $3 70, Whisky 16½c. Mess Pork $16. Bacon Sides 9½c.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton—sales to-day 300 bales. Buyers demand a reduction of 1c., which holders refuse to make. Quotations are nominal. Flour $4 50 to $4 75. Wheat firm. White Corn 74 to 75c. Mess Pork firm at $17 65. Bacon Hams 9 to 10c. Lard 10½ to 10¾c. Sugar active; Orleans 6¼ to 7¼c. Molasses—Porto Rico 33½c.

Terrible Crevasse in Baton Rouge.

The *Advocate* of Tuesday has the following:

CAVE OF THE LEVEE.—*A Crevasse and Overflow.*—About 7 o'clock on Sunday morning the splendid levee protecting the plantations below this city (on this side of the river) caved in at the juncture of C. G. McHatton's plantation, with a vacant piece of ground owned by P. D. Conrad, causing the water to rush over the adjoining plantations at a tremendous rate. Fully an acre of batture in front of the levee slided in before the water reached the latter, about forty feet of which at first gave way. We visited the place about 12 o'clock, and found the water rushing through a space of probably two hundred feet with great velocity, having demanded of persons in the plans of C. G. Hatton, Conrad and J. A. McHatton were already submerged.

The progress from the adjoining plantations were during piling across the current, and soon after abandoned the work. A flatboat one hundred and fifty feet in length was carried from this city to be sunk across the opening of the crevasse, which was skillfully wound around by those having command of it and floated in broadside. The boat came in rapidly, but passed over the falls without touching side or bottom, and then drifted around against the outside of the levee with her bow about forty feet from the break in the levee.

This failure seemed to paralyze for the moment all efforts to close the breach. The State Engineer had arrived in the mean time, when the work of closing was put in his charge.

We visited the spot again late in the evening and found that nothing had been done, but preparations were going on for a vigorous effort this (Monday) morning. The water seemed to be pouring through in an increased volume, and had spread over an immense extent of country. We shall obtain further particulars before going to press.

Monday, 12 M.—We have just returned from the crevasse, where we found about three hundred hands engaged in cutting and driving piling and filling in with begasse and dirt. The levee at the place broken formed an elbow running into the river, through the point of which the water is running. Under the direction of Col. Hebert, 3 close rows of stakes have been commenced about a hundred yards on either side from the mouth of the crevasse, the space between the first and second rows to be filled with begasse, and that between the second and third with dirt. On the lower side the progress with the work is rapid, owing to the number of hands on the upper it goes on slowly. The State Engineer thinks that the crevasse can be closed before the expiration of the present week.

During last night the breach widened a little, and this morning the water extended over a larger tract of country. The sugar-house of Jas. McHatton has nearly been reached by the overflow, and a large portion of his cane is under water. At present, C. G. McHatton is the largest sufferer; the water having run over nearly all the lowlands between his sugar-house and the river, and backed around the base of the hill on which his buildings are erected, and began to run in the rear of the plantation of Mr. Hall above. The woods in the rear of all the canal plantations below is filling up rapidly as far down as Manchac. The people on the higher lands are endeavoring to get their stock out of the danger, but it is feared large losses will be sustained in cattle, hogs, sheep, &c.

The wind has been blowing from the West all the morning, and with the cool weather, the labor on the crevasse is carried on under very disagreeable circumstances.

Hundreds of acres of young cane are under water, but experience says it will not be destroyed if the water can be shut off within the next three or four days. The cost of closing the break can at present be set down at at least $20,000; and if it be not done speedily, together the loss to the planters below will be hundreds of thousands.

In the time of such imminent danger there should be no selfish feeling manifested. At least one hundred hands ought to be at the scene of this disaster, but instead of that number not more than three hundred are at work.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Senate.—The proceedings of the morning have no general interest.

A lengthened discussion followed on the adverse report of the Committee on Printing against printing the eulogies on the recently deceased Senators.

Messrs. Fessenden, Brown, Hale and others spoke against unnecessary printing. Mr. Cameron said, on behalf of the committee, that all picture books be rejected in future. Thirty to forty thousand dollars had already been saved by the committee.

Hunter and Mason spoke in favor of printing these eulogies.

Mr. Seward explained that his vote in favor of printing was not influenced by personal interest.

The disagreeable funeral honors were also spoken of as unnecessary.

Finally, Mr. Houston's motion to print was disagreed to.

The bill to admit Minnesota into the Union was then taken up and amendments were concurred in, and the bill was read the third time.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, called for the yeas and nays.

Previous to calling the roll—

Messrs. Bell, of Tennessee, Houston, Brown, Johnson, of Tennessee, Crittenden, Stuart, of Michigan, and Wilson made brief remarks on the phase of the Constitution permitting an alien vote.

On the final vote that the bill pass the yeas were 34, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Davis, Fessenden, Foote, Henderson, Iverson, Pearce, Reid Thompson, of Kentucky, and Bates.

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Otero introduced a bill for the construction of a wagon and emigrant road in New Mexico.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

After debate, the committee rose and reported the bill with the recommendation that it be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report in separate bills the items for the deficiency under each head of the expenditures for service for the next fiscal year, and in another bill the appropriations designed for the next fiscal year; also with instructions to inquire what further legislation is necessary to restore to Congress an efficient control over the expenses of the government.

Mr. Letcher raised the question that such instructions could not be given, as it would be impossible to comply with them.

The Speaker said that the report was novel in its character, but at the same time it was competent for the committee to make the recommendation.

Mr. Campbell said that if the recommendations prevailed, it would amount to a practical defeat of the bill.

The previous question was ordered on agreeing to the instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means; pending which the House adjourned.

KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—Judge, Black, Attorney-General of the United States has given his written opinion in answer to inquiries by Secretary Cass, that if the Governor of Kansas (Denver) failed to return any bill passed by the Territorial Legislature at its last session, such bill is not a law, unless the Assembly was in session three days after the day on which the bill was presented. It is contended that the act of said Legislature, authorizing the Convention now in session in Kansas for the formation of a new constitution, is in this predicament, and therefore not a law.

SENATORIALISM IN THE SENATE.

—The Hon. M. P. Talmage, formerly Senator from New York, and now one of the most distinguished votaries of "spiritualism," declares that a number of the present Senators of the United States are believers in the doctrine, and predicts that the elections of 1860 will be greatly influenced, if not controlled, by it. His assertion irrespective the faith of individual Senators is confirmed by other witnesses.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPLOSION OF THE FALLS CITY.

Loss of Life—Ten or Fifteen Persons Killed or Wounded—Damage to the John Simonds.

As the steamboat *Falls City* was on her way up the river, about half past 5 o'clock last evening, when opposite Fourth Street in Lafayette, the head of one of her steam drums gave way, instantly killing seven persons, and wounding, more or less, several others. The *Falls City* had at the time about eighty cabin passengers on board, none of whom, it is said, are injured, and nearly all of whom, after the accident, returned to the city. The following list of those who are known to be lost was furnished us by Capt. Boulder, of the *Falls City*, who assures us that to the best of his knowledge it is complete:

LIST OF THE LOST.

A child of Mr. Wolrick, clerk of the *Falls City*, 3½ years of age.

A child of Capt. Cable, pilot of the boat, 2½ years of age.

Deck hand on the *John Simonds*, name unknown.

Willis Rollins, second steward (colored.)

Lee Harris, cabin boy (colored.)

Two deck passengers who jumped overboard, and were drowned.

At the time of the accident the *Falls City* was passing the *John Simonds*, which had just come up the river and had moored at the foot of Fourth street. The drum, as it was blown out, first struck a wood pile on the wharf, then glanced to the lower boiler deck of the *Falls City*, which it store consequently, and then struck the *Simonds* just forward of the wheelhouse, and passing the pantry, made a complete wreck of it. One side of the *Simonds* was very badly shattered, probably by the expansive force of the steam, and she returned to the city for repairs about 10 o'clock last evening. The damage to the *Falls City* was much slighter, and she will leave to-morrow for St. Louis.

Of course the greatest confusion prevailed on all sides. Much anxiety was manifested to know the number of lost and missing. A large crowd, principally composed of women, was attracted to the spot, and all was for a few moments an indescribable scene of terror and confusion. The second engineer of the *Falls City* was blown on to the *Simonds*. One of his legs was broken, and he was otherwise so badly injured that he had to be conveyed away in a carriage. Immediately after the accident, a woman was seen floating down stream holding a child in her arms. (The *Falls City* was under such headway that she still continued up the river as far as Washington street.) When the woman arrived at the foot of Second street, the sailors on one of the ships threw her a rope, but she was so much exhausted that she could not cling to it and both she and her child sank and were seen no more. The drum, as it struck the wood-pile, knocked it over, and a deck-hand on the *Falls City* was shortly afterwards drawn from beneath it, horribly cut and mutilated about the head and face.

A passenger on the *Falls City* was knocked senseless by the explosion. He alleges that while in this condition he was robbed of $1300, which he had in his pocket. The cook of the *John Simonds*, it is stated, had both of his legs broken when the drum-head struck the pantry. Another man, a gentleman in appearance, was so badly injured that he had to be removed in a chair to a carriage in waiting for him.

Mr. Parks, of Memphis, a passenger on the *Falls City*, was injured, but it is thought not dangerously.

Several men who were engaged on a coal boat, in the vicinity of Fourth street, were drenched to the skin by the timbers falling around them, and were frightened half out of their wits. Further than this they sustained no damage.

Willis Rollins, the second steward, and Lee Harris, the cabin boy, were blown on to the *Simonds*, from which their bodies were afterwards recovered and brought on board the *Falls City*.

The *Simonds*, in coming up to the Gretna ferry landing where she was moored, ran into the little job boat *Pascagoula*, belonging to T. G. McKay, and smashed the latter's wheelhouse. The explosion on the *Falls City* occurred not five minutes afterwards.

It is possible that the loss of life is greater than we have stated it, but in the confusion of the scene we could obtain no further intelligence than what we have already given. If, as we are assured by the captain of the *Falls City*, no one was killed among the cabin passengers on his boat, the loss of human life is probably about what we have stated. We hear that one cabin passenger, a gentleman, had not been seen by the officers of the *Falls City* since the explosion, but whether he was lost or not we are unable to state. We heard it asserted that, when the accident occurred, the *Falls City* was running "on time;" in other words, was trying to see how quickly she could make the trip to St. Louis. We give the rumor as we heard it, without wishing to imply that we attach either credit or discredit to it. The *Falls City* is a new boat, and is said to be in the hands of very skilful and experienced officers.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. T. G. Hunt.*—Frank Mahan was yesterday tried on a charge of robbery, and acquitted.

James D. Ryan and Daniel Ryan, father and son, were tried on a charge of robbing J. D. Erwing of a watch, and were found guilty.

The case of Xavier Barcier, charged with biting off a man's nose, was continued.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—Isaac Jordan was yesterday arraigned and held to bail in $8,500 to appear for examination on the charge of having obtained, under false pretenses, from the firm of Wallace & Roubien the sum of $1,964 35. Jordan, it is said, represented himself to the firm as owning a plantation in Mississippi, worth $50,000. He was desirous, he said, of purchasing a stock of goods in this city, and wished the firm to cash his drafts, promising to take the goods to Carthage, Mississippi, exchange them for cotton with the planters, and consign said cotton, together with the cotton from his own plantation, to Messrs. Wallace & Roubien. With this understanding the firm signed acceptances for the amount to the above amount, and they were paid at maturity. Jordan, however, instead of purchasing goods as he had agreed, used the money, it is alleged, in paying off his old debts.

Nancy Mayfield gave bail to appear for examination on the charge of having knocked down Ellen Mahony with brass knuckles, at the corner of St. John and Perdido streets, and beat her about the head and face, with intent to kill her.

RECORDER PAGE'S COURT.—John Brewster was yesterday committed for trial before the First District Court on the charge of having assaulted and beaten Oliver Canton.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Simon Cantigman, an insane person.

The following is a statement of the fines collected by Recorder Fabre, and of the amounts disbursed during the period commencing June 1st, 1856, and ending April 1st, 1858:

From June 1st, 1856, to January 1st, 1857,	$2,767 80	
" Jan. 1st, 1857, to April 1st, 1858,	2,241 25	
		$5,009 05
EXPENSES.		
Salary of Recorder and Clerks (twenty-one and a half months),	$5,062 10	
Books, stationery, etc., for the same period	2,000 00	
		$10,062 10
Balance		$1,053 05

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—Joseph Lindsey was yesterday examined on the charge of having, on the 6th instant, murdered Edward Ellis, on board the ship of "Martha Rideout," while said ship was lying at anchor off Slaughter-House Point.

Charles Steward, a sailor on the vessel, testified that on the day in question he was ordered by the mate to coil up a line which had been used in towing the ship from the Balize. While witness was thus engaged between the fore hatch and the water closet, Lindsey came forward and spoke to one of the sailors where he intended to board. The man replied, "at Bradley's." The accused then asked Ellis the same question. Ellis answered that he would board at Lindsey's house. Lindsey replied, "You are d—d smart; do you know what you deserve for that? you deserve a lick over the snout;" and immediately stepped up to the deceased and struck at him. Ellis warded off the blow, when the accused instantly drew a knife and cut him in the abdomen. Witness then saw deceased limp aft, and heard him tell the officer of the watch that he was stabbed. Ellis then fell on the deck, from which he never rose. He died in about an hour. Witness did not see Ellis strike the accused.

Edward Grimm, another sailor belonging to the vessel, then testified as follows: About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant, I was sitting on the top-gallant forecastle; I saw the deceased approach deceased, and heard him say that he deserved a slap across the snout; did not hear Ellis reply; saw Lindsey strike deceased with his fist; deceased threw up his arm and caught the blow; I then saw Lindsey immediately afterwards draw a knife and stabbed deceased, who, after reaching the cabin door, fell on the deck, saying, "I am stabbed;" another runner then stepped up to the accused, and said, "This is the second mate you have stabbed—jump into the boat and be off;" the accused jumped into the boat, and made for the other side of the river; the captain sprang on to the poop, and cried for some one to stop him; the accused then changed his course and came toward the city. Witness identified accused as the man who did the stabbing.

John Wilson, another seaman, heard deceased say "Try it," and saw accused stepped up to Ellis and strike him. Ellis returned the blow. After the stabbing, one of the runners said, "Jump in the boat and get in shore." The other runners were in the forecastle at the time.

On this testimony the accused was committed for trial before the First District Court, and was remanded to prison, together with the witnesses for the State, who were thus disposed of to insure their attendance at the trial.

Ann Canton, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was committed to the Work-house for sixty days, at the instance of her husband.

Vincent Florest gave bail to appear for examination on the charge of having attempted to shoot J. W. Adams, on Tuesday, at the Mexican Gulf Railroad depot.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—Henry Hartman was yesterday sent to prison in default of his examination on the charge of having fired a pistol at a little boy named Wendorling, with intent to kill him.

The slave Ann, of Peah, was held for examination on the charge of having stolen about $200 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Higgins.

SEVERELY BEATEN.—John Corbitt, the proprietor of the Alabama Exchange, on the corner of Levee and Front streets, First District, was arrested last night on the charge of having severely beaten, in his establishment, a man named Dillon. We heard it stated that Dillon was so badly bruised that his life is in danger, but cannot vouch for the truth of the rumor.

The Mayor Sustained by the Council.

The subjoined resolutions were unanimously adopted by both branches of the Common Council at their meeting on Tuesday night. It will be seen that the action of Mayor WATERMAN is fully endorsed and approved:

WHEREAS, By an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 18, 1858, it is provided that the Governor of Louisiana shall have the right to vote upon the stock held by said State in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, at all meetings of stockholders and Company of the city, and that the Mayor of the city of New Orleans shall have the right to vote at a meeting of the stockholders for the acceptance or rejection of said act; and

WHEREAS, By said act the city of New Orleans is deprived of an equal privilege with the State—being by that act prohibited in effect from voting for directors, thereby placing in the power of the Governor of the State a political corporation, the absolute control and direction, now and hereafter, of the said corporation or company, for good or for evil; and

Whereas, The avowed purposes of the passage of said act has been to stop the progress of the passage of the road, in violation of the original contract and design as at the time of the subscription by this city of two millions of dollars, and in violation of the pledge made to our neighboring State of Mississippi to construct the road North of Canton, towards the Tennessee line, or Tennessee river; and

Whereas, The Mayor of the city has been advised of the illegality, impolicy and injustice of the aforesaid act by the City Attorney, and has, in view of these considerations and of his duty to the inhabitants of New Orleans and this corporation, voted against the acceptance of said act; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the action of the Mayor in voting against the acceptance of the act in question be, and the same is hereby approved.

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, as the chief executive of this corporation, whose duty it is to protect her interests, and see the laws faithfully executed, is the officer who should represent her interests at all meetings of stockholders or elections for directors in any corporation or company in which, by existing laws, this city may be entitled to vote, and that he is hereby requested and instructed in all such cases to exercise any and all rights to which the city may be entitled, and to cast the vote of said city at all such meetings and elections.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

Much solicitude is expressed concerning the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which is now more clearly than ever threatened with defeat in its present form. The interest is increased by the fact that the supplies to the Utah expedition depend on its passage.—Money is wanted for the immediate necessities of the service.

The War Department transmitted full particulars of the contracts entered into for supplies to the Utah expedition. They do not sustain the published statements of exorbitant prices. The aggregate of the contracts depend upon the season in which the service is performed.

The Senate returned the Kansas bill to the House to-day, by general agreement. The latter will take it up to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. Collins, the U. S. Commissioner, Censor for the Amoor river, has commenced his exploration, and has submitted a draft to the State Department, together with two maps—one of the Amoor river, and another showing the relative position of Northern Asia to our Pacific coast.

A company has been formed, sanctioned by the Emperor of Russia, and placed under the special care of the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, to promote and develop the commercial and industrial pursuits in the basin of the Amoor.

Mr. Collins shows the prospective importance of that trade to our own country.

The Minnesota bill, as passed by the Senate to-day, contains a preamble and two sections admitting it as a State, and allowing it two Representatives.

Dennis Murphy was to-day unanimously confirmed by the Senate as Paymaster at Harper's Ferry, Va.

Progress of the Northwest.

The progress of the Northwestern portion of this Union has been truly wonderful. It has surpassed the dreams of the wildest and most visionary founders of the republic. The Cincinnati *Gazette* devotes an elaborate article upon the subject, a few of the facts and figures of which we proceed to condense. The Northwest formerly included only the five States carved from the territory included in the Ordinance of 1787. But this is, and should be, now extended by the addition of the Territories in the same latitude, and inhabited by the same kind of people beyond the Mississippi. At this time it includes also Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska—the States and Territories. The late United States census was taken in 1850; but we have the census of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan for 1855, that of Minnesota for 1857, and data for a reasonable estimate of population in Ohio and Indiana.

We give then the growth of population in the Northwest from 1800 to 1857, thus:

In 1800	50,240	In 1840	2,967,580
1810	272,324	1850	4,791,851
1820	792,719	1855	7,200,000
1830	1,460,218		

This shows that one-third the entire white population of the United States in the year 1857 was in the six Northwestern States, and that four-fifths of this population here came within thirty years, or the average limit of one generation. Let us now compare the growth of the Northwest since 1820, with the growth of New England and New York on one side, and that of the original thirteen States on the other, and let us see how they are likely to stand at the end of another generation:

	1820.	1857.
New England and New York	2,052,624	5,500,000
The Original South	3,025,027	5,050,000
The Northwest	792,719	7,200,000

These figures speak louder than the boasts of local patriotism or the rhodomontade of politicians. In the last thirty-seven years the old South has increased 67 per cent., the North proper 87 per cent., and the Northwest 800 per cent! But it may be said that the comparison should have been made, as to the South, with the new States of the Southwest, where immense territories and fertile soil give them a rate of rapid growth. Well, let us make that comparison. These States are Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, which, in the same number of States with the other section, has a much greater extent of territory, and larger rivers. The comparison stands thus:

Southwest, in 1820	1,424,665	
Southwest, in 1857	5,947,000	
Increase	215 per cent.	

We see, then, that with this much greater territory, milder climate and greater rivers, the Southwest has not increased at one-half the rate of the Northwest.

Now, to sum up, we see the growth of the Northwest increases at a more rapid ratio than any part of the Union; or, we imagine, than any portion of the globe.

PERSONS DESIRING.—Real estate in square Treme, we understand, is growing in value on the ground, and large transactions had taken place a few days ago. Several vacant squares in the vicinity of Canal Carondelet have been sold at prices ranging from $400 to $600 per lot, and in the vicinity of the Old Basin, as far back as Garret street, a large number of brick houses are in progress of construction, and the commerce of the basin has increased to such a degree that the proprietors have been obliged to lay down a temporary street. The sides-walks are nearly completed to Broad street, and the Dumaine street omnibus line, starting every fifteen minutes, will in a few days depart from the depot at the corner of Dumaine and Broad streets. The shelling of Broad street will be completed in a couple of weeks, and the omnibus line which now runs through Common to Esplanade will be run through Bienville to Broad street. The improvements now making the whole district must induce a large number of persons to emigrate, being certain to find constant employment, as in this portion of the city the whole business of the Florida parishes and Alabama will concentrate on account of the great facilities the Navigation Company will extend to commerce. Now is the time to make profitable investments; property is selling at low prices and on very advantageous terms to purchasers. Before the expiration of this year, we predict property is bound to triple in value.

ESTATE OF DR. E. B. HARRIS.—The particular attention of the public is called to the sale to be made on next THURSDAY, 15th instant, at Banks's Arcade, at 12 o'clock, M., by Messrs. Derrogan & St. Ramos, auctioneers. The property on Royal court, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, is one of the best finished and most comfortable residences in the city; having two spacious saloons, vestibule and gallery, several large bedrooms, also a large number of servants' rooms, carriage house, bath rooms &c., &c. Said property is at present rented at $1800 per year, and the lease expires on the 1st September next. The mode of payment, on account of the 233 shares of Citizens' Bank stock, which is sold with the property, will make the payment very easy to the purchaser.

The said property consists of several spacious warehouses, built on a large piece of ground, having 200 feet 6 inches front on Notre Dame street, 137 feet 1 inch and 10 lines front on Tchoupitoulas street, 139 feet 9 inches front on Commerce street, and 132 feet 7 inches on Girod street. The annual income of said property is $7000, payable quarterly. Said property is leased to Mr. F. E. Tourné up to the 31st December next, with 233 shares of stock of the Citizens' Bank are to be sold with the property.

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, MUSLINS AND FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, of the above mentioned articles, by H. Peychaud, Hyde & Co., at their auction room, No. 28 Old Levee street. The sale is positive and without reserve, and the terms are liberal.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—N. Vigné, auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., in the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, a comfortable house at the corner of Love and Columbus streets, two squares from the junction of Esplanade and Rampart streets. The lot measures 33 feet 6 inches and 1 lines front on Love street, by 122 feet 4 inches and 1 lines in depth, and front on Columbus street, and 45 feet 10 inches on the rear line. The improvements comprise a modern style dwelling-house, almost new, covered with shingles, containing five rooms, closet, hall, balcony, cellar; a kitchen containing two rooms; another building containing three rooms; bed house, garden, water-works and two cisterns.

Also, two lots of ground adjoining the above.

The Lafayette fire line of omnibuses passes in front of said property every ten minutes.

The plan is exhibited at the St. Louis Exchange.

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!

Chills and Fever!

One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public for Fever and Ague, and which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the tortures arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and on nothing but pulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

News from Virginia.

MARTINSBURG, Va., October 21, 1856.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Sir: It has a pleasure in adding one certificate to your list, and recommending Hoofland's German Bitters to all who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia or Piles. I had been afflicted some four or five months with Dyspepsia, when I commenced taking the Bitters, and they effected a perfect cure. I had also been troubled with piles, attended with Piles. I have never had an attack of the same nature since I was cured by the Bitters, and I very cheerfully recommend them to all who may be similarly afflicted.

Witness—Jas. M. Lloyd.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. It is sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, West Indies and South America, at 75c. per bottle.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
cm3t 21 and 151 Chartres st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ Every person should read the advertisements of Messrs. Chamberlain and Chapman and Count Jarnac's Extract Yara Piuia, which appear alternately in another column. They are the two most successful remedies in the world. *Try them and be cured.*

oct9—1y

☞ We would particularly call the attention of our readers to a remedy known as Nelson's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It is certainly a valuable remedy. We therefore say to all, call at the agent's, and test for yourselves its intrinsic merits. It is delicious to take. We ask our lady readers to call on. See the advertisement in another column.

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Important Notice.

But one solution to the mysterious office performed by medicine, and that is, that physiological action thus far discover, and that is, its probable incorporation with the electric or Nervous Fluid of the human body. This is more evident from the sudden change in the nerves of sensation (those little monitors of suffering) noticed by all who use my (genuine) Electric Oil, from which health flows clear, instant and lasting. Price, 50 cents and $1. None sold by peddlers.

For sale by PROF. CHAS. DE GRATH.
ap12 Tu dhw 21 and 151 Chartres street.

"And the Herb After Ta Kind."

There can be no doubt that Providence gave to the herbs of the field those healing and medicinal properties for man and beast.

DR. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

made from a small herb, has cured and is curing daily tens of thousands of people who failed to get relief from Rheumatism, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all forms of diseases. We heartily recommend this medicine to the sick and weak, and we make no doubt that it will be perfectly effective in its operations.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres st.

General agents for the South, and to whom all orders should be addressed. ap13 16 17

Youthful Imprudencies.

How many are pining in secret from the effects of youthful indulgences, and would give worlds, had they the means, to be restored to health and vigor. Delicacy forbids them to apply to the advertiser personally, but they should write for his pamphlet, entitled "What a wreck has your human nature been made of?" In such cases, he would say apply at once to the

LOUIS MUR, 41 Chartres street.

Havana Produce.

CIGARS—Received per Palmetto, 20 cases containing 310,500 of the following brands:
96,000 Washington and El Sol;
14,500 Imperiales, Conchas;
81,000 Flor de Pulpeiro and Pan Hermanas;
29,500 Know Something;
14,500 Teneriffes;
40,000 Centuron O K.

IN STORE

Over 1,000,000 of choice Cigars, all genuine imported Havana, from lowest to highest prices.

HONEY—Best Cuba strained, white and thick, in small kegs, barrels and hogsheads. For sale by

LAMARE & MARTINEZ,
ap15 59 New Levee st, opposite Natchez Alley.

STARCH—1000 boxes celebrated brands; for sale by
JOSEPH B MARKS & CO,
ap15 42, 43 and 47 New Levee st

SUGAR—200 hhds Crushed; 150 do Powdered; 125 half boxes Loaf. For sale by
JOSEPH B MARKS & CO,
ap15 42, 43 and 47 New Levee st

CUBA SUGAR—100 boxes Raisins; for sale by
JOSEPH B MARKS & CO,
ap15 42, 43