THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEISSE & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors,
G. P. WEISSE, S. MARSH,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $5 00
All subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

# The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each insertion on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals, charged as if for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisements, with editorial advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

{Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES.
{Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7712

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1855.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, April 11, 1855.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Augusta.

### PEACE OR WAR.

If we are to credit the advices by the *Baltic*, the wars of the giants will soon be over, and Europe, erewhile convulsed with the throes of the mighty struggle, will again relapse into tranquility and peace. To our mind this intelligence seems decidedly apocryphal. We have little faith in the success of the negotiations now in progress at Vienna, and still less in a permanent return to peace. There is no reason to believe that France is tired of war when the enhanced her glory, given free scope to her martial spirit, and operated as a masterly diversion to internal troubles. Why should France be solicitous for peace? While Russia continues to be her foe, the government of France is strengthened, the rule of NAPOLEON is rendered more stable, and the people, allured by military glory and the vanity of their army, have neither leisure nor inclination to concoct conspiracies against the imperial throne. Red Republicanism finds few advocates, and the legitimists and Bourbonists have not even an opportunity for agitation. War always contents the French people, when it is not attended with serious disaster to them; and that the war with Russia is popular is fully proved by the extraordinary eagerness with which the *bourgeoisie* took the loan of 500,000,000 francs. Say what we may of the alliance with England and the *cordiale cordiale*, France bears a sufficiently keen remembrance of former animosities and manifold discomfitures to view with ill concealed gratification the afflictions and disasters accumulating on the head of her haughty rival. We have no doubt that under the appearance of sympathy with England, lurks the liveliest pleasure at the contemplation of her weakness and woes. So long therefore as France gains laurels in this war, while England loses her ancient prestige, so long as France receives war to be her safety and her strength, adding to her reputation, removing distracting causes from her interior, and keeping her people in a state of patriotic excitement, so long we may be sure will LOUIS NAPOLEON oppose any settlement that is not only honorable in itself, but calculated still further to increase his renown, and augment the glory of his country. We take it therefore that the tremendous influence of France will be exerted against the successful termination of negotiations, unless Russia should suddenly prove humble, and by assenting to all the conditions proposed, leave France no pretext for opposition.

England is placed in an antagonistical position to France. Her diplomacy ought to be, and no doubt is emphatically pacific. This is palpable as the sun at noon-day. When her utilities broke out, every man, woman and child in England anticipated a short and decisive campaign in which her army would gloriously sustain her fame for valor and victory, and Russia would be vanquished as small cost. The reality has given a complete contradiction to these sanguine anticipations. It boots not to inquire how the event has been brought about it is sufficient to know that the war has lasted longer than was imagined, that it has wrought nothing but evil to England, that her splendid army has been almost annihilated, that she has reaped no glory, but infinite disgrace and humiliation, and that in her present situation she is scarcely more than an auxiliary to the French, fighting their battles, and in return aided by them with seasonable supplies of clothing and provisions. The fate of England is a lamentable illustration of administrative weakness, ignorance and error. She refused to declare war until she became nearly the laughing stock of Europe. After making the declaration, and equipping a noble army they kept magnificent feast, she perpetrated a series of blunders so frightful, as to reduce her forces to absolute nullity. Her navy was a jest and bye-word, her army melted away in the Crimea, till it dwindled into a contemptible and undisciplined mob. England has reaped no glory from this war, but much of shame and sorrow. She has ceased to become an object of fear to France, and in forfeiting the prestige of her greatness, which was wont to awe her competitor even in his fiercest moods, she has surrendered the larger part of her real power over the destinies of Europe.

Peace will give a breathing spell to England. Peace will enable her to recruit her exhausted energies, to reform steadily and progressively the vile abuses that disfigure her political system, and which in the present contest have subjected her to so many serious mishaps. Peace will afford her an opportunity of providing in season for the awful struggle that her wisest statesmen foresee is impending over the Eastern Hemisphere. Peace is to England a boon and a respite, and is so clearly and truly her policy, that her representatives at Vienna will strive hard to secure the inestimable blessing. But we apprehend that France will prove an over match for England, and there will be no peace.

This is but one aspect of the question, though the most interesting. The close observer of things cannot fail to discover a discrepancy of material interests between the policy of France and England which may hasten or postpone the alliance, close and intimate as it now appears. The connection thus far has been exclusively to the benefit of France. Her soldiers have won all the glory, while those of England have received nothing but hard knocks. The former have assumed the part of protectors and defenders of the latter—a relative position which the haughty Britain is ill-disposed to concede. The arrogant manner in which Louis NAPOLEON sought to stifle by menaces the Roebuck investigation is a pregnant sign of the diminished reverence for British power entertained by the French Sovereign, and shows that the Emperor does not deem the alliance as indispensable to his own safety as he was wont to do a year or two ago. The policy of the two countries must diverge broadly at the Vienna Conference, nor would we be greatly surprised were the seeds of future division and discord sown then and there.

### METAIRIE RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The weather yesterday was beautiful, and this, together with the fine sport, attracted a very large concourse of visitors. Four horses contended for the purse of $600, three mile heats, viz: *Brown Dick, Arrow, Mary Taylor* and *Horsepipe*. Prior to the start Arrow was the favorite against the field, but Brown Dick, though distanced at the previous race, had many backers. As the result will show, the knowing ones, as is not unfrequently the case, met with a considerable fall.

FIRST HEAT.

The start was a good one, Brown Dick taking the lead, which he maintained to the close, though in the last mile Arrow gave him a severe push. All this proved unavailing, and Brown Dick came in, winning the heat in 5.30¼. Arrow came in second, Horsepipe third, and Mary Taylor was distanced.

This result gave a complete change to the betting, Brown Dick having the call at odds—Some, however, still pinned their faith to Arrow, and showed themselves willing to go in for a moderate pile.

SECOND HEAT.

The second heat was almost a repetition of the first. Brown Dick took the heat, but Arrow had a bad start, whilst Horsepipe lagged behind. Arrow made a desperate attempt to come up, and at one time so far succeeded as to close the gap, but Brown Dick was too much for him, and came home amidst the shouts of the multitude, winning the heat in the remarks by short time of 5.28. Horsepipe broke down in the second mile.

The following is the official

SUMMARY:

Jockey Club Purse $600; Three Mile Heats.
T. B. Goldsby's br c Brown Dick, by imp Margrave, out of Fanny King, 3 years old 1 1
A. L. Bingaman's (R. Ten Broeck) ch g Arrow, by Boston, out of Jeannette, 3 years old 2 2
T. B. Poindexter's (John Campbell's) b m Mary Taylor, by imp Sovereign, out of Clara Howard, 3 years old. Distanced.
J. T. Wells's gr c Horsepipe, owe brother to Rigadoon, 4 years old. 3. Distanced.
Time—5.30¼—5.28.

MR. POZNANSKI'S CONCERT.—The lovers of choice music will not forget that Mr. POZNANSKI's grand vocal and instrumental Concert takes place this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. The selection of pieces for this entertainment is remarkably varied and tasteful—among them we notice in particular the magnificent *Concerto* for Violin and Piano, from William Tell, which we had the pleasure of hearing on Friday evening executed by Messrs. POZNANSKI and POTHOSIER in the most masterly style. This alone is worth the price of admission, but Mr. POZNANSKI will perform a number of pieces, such as SCOTS, SCOTS, &c.

The vocal attraction on the occasion is remarkably fine. Our readers will be delighted to listen to Madame PRETTIE BAILLE's execution of the celebrated air from *Il Giuoto de Nord*, with accompaniment of two flutes. Mr. DULEC, the tenor of the Orleans Theatre, Mr. LACHAIZE, the baryton, and Mr. LEMONS, the basso, will likewise sing. On the whole, we have no doubt that Mr. POZNANSKI's Concert will be one of the most brilliant of the season, and deserves to be one of the most successful.

☞ PUBLIC SCHOOLS—FOURTH DISTRICT.—The exhibition of the Public Schools of the Fourth District will take place to-day at 10 o'clock, and will comprise examination, addresses, and the presentation of diplomas. We acknowledge the courtesy of tickets of invitation from the Superintendent, Mr. Parham.

## By Telegraph!

*Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.*

### FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

**Peace Doubtful.**

[By the Southern Line.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10.—The foreign mails per steamship Baltic are to hand, bringing some additional items of news of interest.

The rumors of the probability of peace are from doubtful sources, and the London Times cautions the public against giving them credit. Every thing at the Conference is still profoundly secret, and all depends upon the third point.

The CZAR's addresses express a determination to adhere to the policy of his father, not to give up an inch of Russian territory, or compromise in any way the national honor.

The details of the action of 23d of February show that the French were entirely routed, with the loss of 800 men. The Russians held the redoubt, and were rapidly advancing with their works for a counter approach.

**Another Know-Nothing Victory.**

AUGUSTA, GEO., April 10.—The Know-Nothings have elected their candidate for Mayor by 350 majority.

**Iowa Election.**

NEW YORK, April 10.—Returns from the election in Iowa show that the Whig ticket for State officers has been elected by a larger majority than last year.

**Wisconsin.**

Mr. Cole, Whig, has been elected to the Supreme Bench in Wisconsin.

[By the National Line.]

**River Intelligence.**

LOUISVILLE, April 9—Night.—The river is at a stand.

The steamer Empress has arrived from New Orleans, and the Ohio Belle and David White have departed for that port.

CINCINNATI, April 9—Night.—The river is still rising.

Sales of Flour at $9 75@$10 per barrel, and of Whiskey at 30 cents per gallon.

VICKSBURG, April 10.—The steamer Natchez passed here at noon, the W. H. Sherman and Lexington at 3 P. M. to-day all bound for New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, April 10—night.—The river is falling slowly.

CINCINNATI, April 10—night.—The river is still rising, though slowly. Some sales of whiskey have been made to-day at 29 cents per gallon. Flour remains at $9 50@$9 60 per bbl.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—The river has commenced rising, at this point. The steamers Glendale, Delta, and Europe have arrived from New Orleans. The Alonzo Child left last night, and the Empress to day for that port.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The river has risen four inches within the past six hours. Sales of flour have been made to-day at $9 75 a $9 80 per bbl. Whiskey has declined with sale at 28 cts per gallon.

PITTSBURG April 10.—The river is at a stand with 7½ feet water in the channel.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The Mississippi is rising fast. The steamer El Paso was sunk near Bonville to-day.

**Loss of the A. L. Shotwell.**

LOUISVILLE, April 9—night.—The steamer A. L. Shotwell, which left this port for Cincinnati, has four feet water in her hold. It is feared she will break in two. Her passengers are all safe. The Shotwell left this port for Cincinnati on the 5th inst.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—The reported loss of the Shotwell is fully confirmed.

***Fire in St. Louis.***

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The hemp factory of Messrs. Douglass & Morris in this city, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at over $80,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $45,500.

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, April 9—Night.—Cotton is firm at 9½ cents per pound for Middling Orleans. Flour has an upward tendency; sales of Ohio at $9 87½@ $9 12½ in bbls, with some Fancy at $10 50 and Prime at $14 44@15 00 per bbl. Lard is dull. Prime Ohio Cottonwood 11½ cents per pound.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Cotton is unchanged and firm. Sales of Ohio Flour have been made at $9 91 @$10 25 per bbl. Corn in trifle higher, with sales of Prime at 87 cts per bbl. Lard is unchanged. Coffee heavy.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARK LETITIA.—Capt. Morehead, of the ship Chas. Crocker, from New York, reports having left Calcutta in company with the British bark Letitia, Captain Defou, of London, on the 12th of March, in lat. 33 deg. 39 min., long. 68° water-logged and dismasted, with a cargo of mahogany from Belize, Honduras, bound to London. The Letitia, in a heavy gale, sprung a leak and became completely water-logged when the Chas. Crocker made her discovery her. Capt. Morehead sent a boat to her assistance, and took off the captain, mate and eight of the crew, and lay by her all night, as he supposed, but the next morning the bark was out of sight. The Chas. Crocker made short tacks all day, and came in sight of the bark again at 6 o'clock P. M., sent a boat on board again and took off the balance of the crew and one passenger, making in all seventeen souls all told and brought them to this city.

FRENCH HONOR.—An American Surgeon connected with the Russian army at Sebastopol, writes that not one native Frenchman has deserted. He says the deserters from the French, (few in number,) have been without exception foreigners in the French service.

☞ The injuries received by Mrs. Webster, on Saturday, are pronounced by the attendant physicians to be of a dangerous character, and they pronounce but little hopes of her recovery. She remained insensible up to ten o'clock on the next evening, when she exhibited more favorable symptoms than previously.

STRANGE SUICIDE IN LAUDERDALE.—A mean demned Morgan—a tanner by trade—hung himself with a strap of leather in the workshop at Marion, on the 19th inst. It was a deliberate and unusual self murder, the deceased having drawn up his feet from the ground until life was extinct. He was a stranger in Marion.

### TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Mexico*, we have received Texas papers to the 7th instant, inclusive. We copy the following from our exchanges:

INDIANS NEAR FREDERICKSBURG.—A letter in the San Antonio Texan, dated at Fredericksburg, says:

On the night of the 9th inst., we were again visited by a party of General Houston's 'barmless savages, who carried off ten horses belonging to Mr. L. Warman, next day a party of citizens discovered the trail running up to Mr. Fred Fox. Terrett, and followed it two days, but their provisions giving out, they were compelled to relinquish the pursuit and return. T. Doss, Thomas and C A Campbell have been compelled to leave their stock farms on the Fort Terrett road, and bring off what cattle they could, or fail to collect together, or to take place for protection—leaving still alone two hundred head which they supposed are strayed or driven off. Messrs. Bowie and J. H. Bowie have lately been taken, with their families and a large stock of cattle plenty of fish and property on this frontier, as we at present have, they wisely returned from whence they came to await a "better season."

FROM SANTA FE.—The San Antonio Texan of the 29th ultimo, announces the arrival of the Santa Fe mail, with dates from that place to the 24th of February:

A whig meeting had been held at Santa Fe, at which resolutions were adopted, setting forth the grievances endured from Indian depredations, and expressing their confidence in Governor Lane, and asking the Government at Washington to remove him. Subsequently, a democratic meeting was held, which approved of the democratic measures of the Administration, and asking the Government at Washington to remove him. Subsequently, a democratic meeting was held, which approved of the democratic measures of the Administration, and adopted the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Pierce, and of the great democratic party. The Know-Nothing party was consumed in strong terms.

The Santa Fe Gazette gives accounts of depredations committed by the Indians—killing and stealing.

The Chronicle says the grocery store of Messrs Stanley & Gillett, in Independence, was broken open a few nights since by some burglars, who took the contents of the money drawer; but that not being satisfied with what they got, they afterwards broke open the store of Mr. Wadsworth, and performed the same operation. But as a climax to their villainies, the editor says they stole his lye pot and a saw that was perfectly new.

### LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Attakapas *Gazette* says: Last Thursday we were blessed with a heavy shower of rain accompanied with hail.

BAM has been about in the interior. In the town of Opelousas he was rather inhospitably treated. Witness the Opelousas *Patriot*:

On Monday last an election was held here for Town Council and a Constable, to serve for the next twelve months, which resulted in the choice of Messrs. M. Mansfield, Yves DAVY, C. Moreinger, Dr. J. Ray, A. M. Perrault, John Cockrem and C. Hollier fils for Council, and F. Benest for Constable.

When the day arrived, it was apparent that a thorough organization and union of disaffected and old fogy Whigs and Democrats, office-holders, office-seekers, foreigners and opposition deserters had been formed, to elect their ticket, when they would trumpet it to the world as an *Anti Know-Nothing* victory. With that view and for that purpose did they labor night and main, and received almost every man of a voter who held a red ticket. In this way they plotted six out of seven Councilmen, and their Constable, a foreigner, by the meager average majority of 10 out of 112 votes polled. If it be claimed as a victory, let it be so.

A TERRIFFING PARAGRAPH.—I well remember, says the Charleston Courier, the Captain of the Moselle, which exploded as Cincinnati some years ago, but who was, at the time I speak of, commanding another boat, trading from Cincinnati to New Orleans. We were followed by another boat, from which the chimneys reared gigantic proportions, and I was amused observing that she was urging her speed by burning rosin—a very common device in such cases on the Western rivers. Our captain went foaming and swearing through the boat in a tremendous excitement. An old lady, a fellow passenger, came up to him and asked "Mister," said he, swearing in the hottest, "I know every soul on board would be blown to pieces if I would not suffer the best in power to be had, I would not suffer it, and his language?" He did not gather it, and his blasphemy was for the time completely lost sight of. Overboard he go unpeached. A few months afterwards, however, he commanded the Moselle, and when the terrible explosion of such boilers was in every agency, he was assisted, by the Captain's leaning his weight against the safety valve, and during that hot, he was not less as he had been before, the wretch, was blown a hundred feet through the air, and his head found up to the chandelier, through the roof of a shed standing near the wheel.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We get some more specific information concerning the Cincinnati riots through despatches to the Northern papers. One account says:—On an investigation it has been ascertained that the ballot-box of the Twelfth Ward contained 55 more tickets than there were names recorded on the poll books. One of the Judges insisted on throwing out the entire vote, but the others would not agree, and while the Judge was counting the votes a body of men entered the room and took the box containing the tickets, forcibly from them, and then burst the ballots and tally sheets in the open street! Thus, the votes of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards have been destroyed! The remaining wards give Taylor (American) 477 majority. The American party contend that there has been a large amount of illegal voting. It is reported that Mr. Taylor will not accept the office under the circumstances.

In the Democratic Convention held at Philadelphia on the 4th, the delegates suspected of Know-Nothingism were examined under oath, and witnesses were also examined in relation to the accusation. Those who had been found guilty, or where the charges were proven, were expelled. Among them was Wm. B. Allen, the present Democratic County Commissioner, who was expelled by vote, and on refusing to depart he was forced out.

The owners of property in the immediate vicinity of the New York Crystal Palace, express a decided opposition to the project of converting that building into a market, on the ground that it would very materially depreciate the value of their property.

During the eleven months ending with February of the present year, there were in Cincinnati 80 fires, which destroyed property to the aggregate value of $117,161, on which there was an aggregate of insurance amounting to $81,571; thus showing an excess of $35,590 over insurance.

On Sunday, the 1st, Baltimore was visited with a most violent wind storm, which increased in force and power as the night advanced, and created considerable apprehensions for the preservation of life and real estate. There was a good deal of damage done to various buildings, and one or two persons were somewhat injured.

The trial of the alleged rioters at the rendition of *Burns*, Messrs. Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Higginson and others, came on in Boston on Tuesday week, before Judges Curtis and Sprague. They were defended by John P. Hale and other leading Freesoil men. The defense moved that the indictments be quashed on various grounds. One was, that the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Freeman, who summoned the Jury, was a party alleged to have been assaulted, and therefore not an indifferent party in the trial.

There were two destructive fires in Alexandria county, Virginia, on Sunday last. One commenced at Galpin's, on the Leesburg turnpike, originating in carelessness in burning brush—it extended some miles, destroying all the fencing and a large amount of cord-wood that was in its course. The barn of Mr. Judson, near the Falls Church, took fire from a spark, it is thought, and was entirely consumed. The flames extended to the adjoining premises of Wm. Taylor, burning nearly all his fencing.

About sixty-five thousand bales of cotton, valued at over three hundred thousand dollars, have been destroyed by fire in this country during the last three months.

The Singing Mouse is receiving scientific attentions from the Physiological Society of London. Dr. Crisp has examined one, soon after death, by dissection. The lungs were apparently perfect, but at the upper part of the liver was a large worm. This discovery suggested the question: Was the worm, by the irritation it produced so near the lungs, the cause of the music sounds produced by this mouse? Dr. Crisp intimates that the sounds might really have been a kind of cough. Mr. Headland, President of the Society, thinks that the sounds cannot be considered, in the present state of knowledge, as correctly named *singing sounds*.

Lyncburg, Va., has been carried by Sam. W. B. Branch was elected, one day by 258 majority, and the entire American ticket for Alderman and Council was chosen.

Amongst the beneficent acts of the last session of Congress may be mentioned the organization of an institution for the insane of the Army and Navy and of the District of Colombia, buildings for which were authorized two or three years ago, and have been erected on the Eastern Branch, near its junction with the Potomac—This law provides for a superintendent and nine visitors. The insane of the Army and Navy will be received upon the order of the Secretary of War or of the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Interior may admit insane persons residing in the District of Columbia if unable to support themselves. Private patients may be admitted at a rate of board determined by the visitors. For the support, &c., of the insane the sum of $16,800 was appropriated; for finishing and furnishing the two last sections of the hospital building, $10,000; for which, it has been commenced, $22,512; and for other expenses (among them a carriage and harness for the use of the patients and for setting out trees) $12,090.

Several bills of exchange on Page, Bacon & Co., from parties in New York, have been returned protested, which confirms previous reports.

The Congressmen already elected to the next House of Representatives are thus classified:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whigs, Know-Nothings, "Republicans," and Opposition Democrats | 133 |
| Administration and Nebraska Democrats | 98 |
| Total number elected from 18 States, | 231 |
| Remaining to be chosen, | 12 |
| The remaining 83 members are to be chosen this spring and summer in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina. The Administration members in the next House will not probably number more than 60.

*Per Contra*, he carried Bayou Sarah hollow. The *Ledger*, a Democratic print, says:

At our Municipal election on Monday last, the Know-Nothings elected their entire ticket. The vote given was the largest that has ever been cast in this town for Municipal officers. Below we give the number of votes:

Jas Hale, Mayor, by 9 majority.
Edwin Hills, Treasurer, by 11 majority.
John Bell, Assessor, by 1 majority.

The ticket for Aldermen was elected by a small majority, not more than three or four votes, and in the case of Woodruff and L. T. Madden, by one majority given. They ran no candidate for Assessor, Constable and Collector, in opposition to Lewis E. Turner, consequently he was re-elected by a large majority. The Aldermen are F. V. Leake, J. H. Woodruff, H. Tenny, J. H. Henshaw and L. T. Madden.

☞ We regret to learn that three attempts to set fire to cotton at the South-Carolina Rail Road Depot, were made yesterday morning. Every precaution, however, had been taken, and the malicious efforts proved futile, from want of time, we presume, for the incendiaries to perfect their nefarious purpose. A search is kept on the premises, and it is probable that if further attempts be made, the guilty parties will be detected and punished according to law.—*Charleston Mercury.*

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—The Washington Union is frightened at the grand total of appropriations made by the late Democratic Congress. It attempts to shield the administration by throwing the blame upon Congress. The estimates, it says, presented by the Departments, at the first session of the thirty-third Congress, were, for ordinary expenditures, $36,306,551 95. Congress appropriated on this sum, and supplemental estimates to demand that whenever a prisoner's soundness of mind, and consequent accountability for his acts are questioned, the Judge, who may control or discharge his counsel at pleasure should be so far relieved as to permit him to produce evidence on those points against his will, it would therefore be more in accordance with sound legal principles, and with humanity and with the spirit prevalent in criminal law to allow the rejected testimony to go before the jury. It was therefore ordered that the case be remanded for a further trial, the judgment of the Court being reversed, and the verdict of the jury set aside.

Succession of Sarah A Penny, appellants, vs. S. Bloom. Appeal from the Seventh District Court of East Feliciana. Rehearing refused.

The State of Louisiana, appellee, vs. Jno Ridely and S F Slatter, his security. Appeal from the First District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed and the cause remanded.

Succession of Jean Boubede.

**SECOND District court of New Orleans.**

The creditors of the above succession are requested to present their claims, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at his office, No. 7 St. Peter street, within a delay of ten days.

JOHN CALHOUN,
apl1 2t 101 Secretary.

**New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1855.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held this day, the following

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned until Wednesday, the 11th April, 1855, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and that notice of the adjournment be given in the city papers.

JOHN CALHOUN,
apl10 2t 101 Secretary.

**Fairwinds Coal.**
20 TONS, landing ex ship COAL Fairwinds, from Philadelphia, and for sale by
X LAMBERT, 68 Magazine st
apl0 1t

**Wanted**
AT MADAME CHARPAUX'S ACADEMY, an American Lady, to watch over the conduct of young ladies, willing to reside in the establishment. Apply on Bayou Road, between Claiborne and Derbigny.
apl10 1t

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR HAVANA.—THE HAVANA— The fine last steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. James P. Coleman, will leave this port for Havana, on FRIDAY, 20th April, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, with the Government mails and passengers, and will positively leave on the next day, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, with the Government mails and passengers, which is kept on the premises, and it is probable that if further attempts be made, the guilty parties will be detected and punished according to law.—*Charleston Mercury.*

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—The Washington Union is frightened at the grand total of appropriations made by the late Democratic Congress. It attempts to shield the administration by throwing the blame upon Congress. The estimates, it says, presented by the Departments, at the first session of the thirty-third Congress, were, for ordinary expenditures, $36,306,551 95. Congress appropriated on this sum, and supplemental estimates $58,116,953 13. This does not include the ten millions given the President of Mexico for a worthless strip of land. Sixty-eight millions! A pretty piece of work for a Democratic, economical Congress to appropriate in one year. John Quincy Adams was considered a very extravagant President, when the expenditures of his administration amounted to thirteen millions of dollars a year, and his Democratic successors were all pledged to retrench expenditure. But they have gone on, increasing them from year to year, until now they run up to fifty-eight millions of dollars! The people will not discharge their duty to the country, and will be recreant to patriotism, if they fail to hurl from power men who have shown themselves to be utterly unworthy of it.—*Memphis Enquirer.*

THE NEW EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.—A Vienna correspondent of the London *Leader* gives some personal hints to the new imperial family. He says:—The wife of the new Emperor, the Princess of Darmstadt, whom he married for love, is a sympathetic lady, simple in manners, and brought up in those traditions of duty and of virtue which belong to the petty Courts of Germany.

Among the intimates of the new sovereign, Jean Tolstoi is one of the most distinguished noblemen in Russia, and M. de Labenski is a person of the highest capacity. Poland herself may welcome the new Czar, for he has none of the prejudices of his father against that valiant nation. In 1815, Nicholas was but a little brother Michael, who was talking in the Polish language, "What makes you talk that cursed tongue?" When General Krasinski asked the Grand Duke, now on the throne, whether he spoke Polish? "I have quite forgotten it," the Prince replied in Polish, with perfect grace, "May your Imperial Highness," replied the General, "apply those words some day to all the grievances that divide the two people."

HORSE FLESH AS FOOD.—M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Professor at the Museum of Natural History, has just delivered two lectures on the advantages of bringing horse flesh into use as food. There is no reason, he declares, why horse flesh should not be eaten like the ox and the sheep; the horse is herbivorous, and no deleterious element enters into its food or structure. Its flesh, besides, is full of azote. The ancient Germans and Scandinavians had a marked liking for horse flesh. They preserved a certain race of white horses to be sacrificed to Odin, and after the sacrifice they boiled the flesh and feasted on it. The introduction of the horse into Christianity put an end to this custom, and probably led to the aversion to horse flesh which is now generally manifested in Europe. The nomadic tribes of Northern Asia make horses flesh their favorite food, though they have numerous flocks of ewes and sheep. In spite of the dislike of horse flesh in modern Europe, the Danes have recommenced the use of it. During the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807, the Government formally authorized the sale of it in butchers' shops, and ever since it has been constantly used; there is even in that city a privileged slaughter house for horses placed under the surveillance of the Veterinary Institute. Horse flesh is sold in it at the average price of 12½ cents per pound. Parent Duchatelet, an eminent writer, asserts that large quantities of horse flesh were formerly introduced into Paris on different pretexts. Hausard, an eminent veterinary surgeon, states that in the cemetery called Montfaucon, in the neighborhood of Paris for six months was horse flesh, and that it caused no ill effect on the public health. The distinguished Orfila, Dumas, Rayer and others, have made numerous experiments, and have proved that the consumption of patients out horse flesh is the consumption of the Rhine, of Catalonia, and of the Highlands of Algiers, and in northern Africa, and in the Alps, and in Egypt. Thus all those tribes and countries where, M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire insisted that the horse, in addition to its strength, it already furnishes an ox, can be made to supply cheap and wholesome food.

## COMMERCIAL.

### The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1855.

There was an active demand again for Cotton to-day, and 3500 bales changed hands at very full prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LONDON AND MIDDLING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior | 5¼@5¾ | Fair | —@— |
| Ordinary | 7¼@7¾ | Middling Fair | —@— |
| Middling | 8¼@8½ | Good Fair | —@— |
| Good Middling | 8¾@9¼ | Good and Fine | —@— |
| Middling Fair | 10¼@— | | |

Of Tobacco, 35 hhds were sold at 4¾; and 35 hhds Clarksville, at 9¾c.

The Sugar market was quiet. Sales, 300 hhds, at 4¾ @4¾c for Fair.

Of Molasses, 600 barrels were sold at 29@31c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market continues firm. Sales 2000 bbls at $10 25@$10 50 for Superfine, and $11 50@$11 56 for Extra.

The Corn market is higher, and 2000 sacks were sold at $1 02@1 15.

Of Oats, 1200 sacks were sold at 75c ⅌ bushel. Nothing of consequence was done in Pork. Mess is retailing at $18 75.

A small lot of Lard in tierces was sold at 10c.

Of Bacon, 150 sacks were sold at 6¾@7c for Shoulders, and 8¾c for Sides.

A sale of 300 bales Star Candles was made at 21c.

Of Whiskey, 150 bbls were sold at 28c for Rectified, and 34c for Raw.

The sales of Coffee reached 1500 sacks at 10¾@10¾c for Rio.

Exchanges are firm. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling | 109@109¼ | ⅌ cent prem | |
| France | 5 20@5 18¾ | ⅌ cent dis | |
| New York, sixty day bills | 1¾@1¾ | ⅌ cent dis | |
| Do. Checks | par@— | ⅌ cent dis | |
| Short Sight | par@¼ | ⅌ cent dis | |
| Bank Checks | —@¼ | ⅌ cent. prem | |
| Boston, sixty days | 1¼@1¾ | ⅌ cent dis | |
| Philadelphia, do | 1¼@1¾ | ⅌ cent dis | |
| Havana, 14 to sight | par@— | ⅌ cent dis | |

In Freights, we notice an engagement for Cadiz, at 22s for Staves. Cotton shipped to Liverpool in a British vessel at 3-16.

**FOR ATTAKAPAS via Pleasant Hill.**
THE fine packet MARY BESS, Capt. R. Nugent, Master, will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., taking freight and passengers for St. Martinville, Franklin, Centreville, Patterssonville, Jeanerette, Pleasant Hill, Jennings' Bend, Mouth of Bayou Black and all other intermediate landings. For further particulars apply on board, or to
JENNINGS, LAUGHLAND & CO.,
apl10 Agents.

**For California**
FOR CALIFORNIA, via Chagres, Aspinwall and Panama—The U. States Mail steamship PHILADELPHIA, Jas. F. Schriver, Commander, will leave the wharf of Carondelet Square, on FRIDAY, 20th April, at 5 o'clock, A. M., precisely, with the Government mails and passengers, and will positively leave on the next day, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, with the Government mails and passengers, which is kept on the premises, and it is probable that if further attempts be made, the guilty parties will be detected and punished according to law.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Through tickets can be secured at the office of
ARMSTRONG, HARRIS & CO.,
apl10 63 Natchez street, near Camp.

WHISKEY—20 pipes Cognac brandy, 110 casks Red Wine, B M, St Emilion & Mont ferrand; 40 casks Red Wine, Bergerac; 2,500 boxes Fancy ordinary Red Wine, St Julien, Lafitte, &c.; 100 boxes Claret Wine, Bagolan Medoc; 375 boxes choicest table Claret Wine; 300 boxes White Wine, Sauterne, Barsac, in quarts and pts; in store and for sale by FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.,
apl11 Sw 22 Old Levee st

MUSCATEL WINES—500 boxes Muscatel Wine, in store and for sale by
FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.
apl11 Sw 22 Old Levee st

BRANDY FRUITS—100 boxes assorted Brandy Fruits, in store and for sale by
FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.,
apl11 Sw 22 Old Levee st

BRANDY CHERRIES—150 boxes Brandy Cherries, in store and for sale by
FDO DE FUENTES & CO.,
apl11 Sw 22 Old Levee st

SOAP—150 boxes Castile Soap, in store and for sale by
FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.,
apl11 Sw 22 Old Levee

**$50 Reward.**
ON Sunday evening last, 8th instant, the store of the undersigned was entered, by means of false keys, by robbers, who carried away goods to the amount of about $700. The above reward will be given for the arrest of the guilty parties, or for information that will cause them to be arrested.
CHAS. GORAN.
apl10 1t Bourbon street, No. 252.

**Boshee.**
MR. A. DELCASAL begs the public to know that he has rented Mr. B. Dupuy's property, on the right bank of the river, Bayou Sarah, opposite Rodosta Refinery, and measuring 100 acres. Solid property in well fenced, and covered with shade trees. There is no better place for sugarcane, the produce being exactness.
apl10 2t

**Removal.**
E. ROUSSEAU has removed from No. 30 St. Louis st. to No. 43 Old Levee street.
apl10 1t

COFFIN—Leading from ship Fairwinds, from Boston, 600 pounds Coffin Furniture for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
apl10 13 and 15 St Louis st

BLACKSILK OIL—300 baskets, quarts and pints, in store and for sale by C GAVARDO & CO.,
jne 28 144 Royal street

SARDINES IN OIL—32,000 boxes, halves and quarters, in store and for sale by C GAVARDO & CO.,
jne 28 144 Royal street

IN STORE—27 casks finely Clarret, 50 quarterly do do, 25 dozen White Wine,
20 qrs old Cognac, various brands,
and some Middle Claret, 20 do assorted fruits;
20 do Apricots, 20 do Peaches,
20 do Green Gages, 20 do Damsons,
20 do Brandy Cherries;
Castile, Palm and Fancy Soaps,
Sperm and Tallow Candles.
For sale by PAUL LACROIX,
apl 1 2w 12 Tolouse st

**Sandies' Auction.**
S. PHILLIPS takes this opportunity to inform the ladies of New Orleans, that being desirous of reducing his large stock of Fancy Goods, he will offer the same at auction to the ladies exclusively. All those who are desirous of getting bargains had better not fail being present this day, WEDNESDAY, April 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at PHILIPEN'S Soap Store, on Bayades street, next door to the Horse Station.
mh10 ☞

**Notice.**
THE Creditors of BOYER & RIEMAN are requested to present their claims to the undersigned on the 4th April, 1855 to receive a dividend.
H. MEUGENS, Assignee,
ap3 31 Common street.

**NEW BOOKS.**
For sale by
Thos. L. White, 105 Camp st.
MORNINGS WITH JESUS, by the Rev. Wm. Jay.
SATIRE and SATIRISTS.
CONAB DE ESPANA.
ENGLISH PAST and PRESENT, by French.
apr 9 31

**BOREBLACK.**—Made of best selected hard bones, equal, if not superior, to any made in the Eastern cities, for sale, in lots to suit, by
D. C. LOWER, Agent,
apl 9 1t 37 Poydras street.

**CARPET WAREHOUSE, 23 Chartres st.**
CARPETING, a large stock of all kinds; FLOOR OIL CLOTH, all widths and qualities; MATTING, 500 Rolls 4-4 5-4 6-4 White Checks and fancy new landing; WINDOW SHADES, Tassels and Fixtures; Stair Rods, Rugs, Mats, Damask Linen and Drugsetts for crumb cloths, all of which are offered at much reduced prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
N. Orleans, March 10 The

**For Rent, on Account of Departure.**
A RESIDENCE,