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The New Orleans Bee.

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Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9.

THE UNITED STATES AND NICARAGUA.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

A very important document, and one which we, be welcomed with satisfaction by every patriotic citizen, has been recently made public. We allude to a dispatch addressed by the Secretary of State, Gen. Cass, to Mr. Lamar, our Minister to Nicaragua, in regard to the outrages committed by that government upon American interests, and in which the true intentions of our government are distinctly set forth. The dispatch, which was forwarded to the New York *Herald* by its correspondent at Leon, is a remarkably able and vigorous paper, exhibiting nothing whatever of superannuated old fogyism, and strikingly and unmistakably American in tone. A copy of Gen. Cass's dispatch was furnished to the government of Nicaragua on the 24th August, accompanied by a note from Gen. Lamar, in which he calls its attention to the many and just claims of American citizens against Nicaragua. The atrocious robbery and murder committed upon Mr. Hawkins, the murder of many others, the prosecution and proscription of some American citizens, and many other wrongs, are alluded to, and the government of Nicaragua is concisely but seriously admonished to make its preparations to meet the demand for reparation and indemnity due by that country to citizens of the United States.

We can certainly offer our readers nothing more interesting than some passages from this stately and outspoken document. Speaking of the manifesto addressed by Nicaragua to England, France and Sardinia, invoking their protection, he states that, although its authenticity is not known to him at that date—June 24th—the publication alluded to bears such a character of faithfulness as to almost justify the belief that these documents are genuine. The first thought of the President, adds the Secretary of State, was to ascertain the authenticity of the manifesto, and to proceed at once to the dismissal of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Ministers at Washington, and recalling the American Minister resident in said republics. He insists strongly on the gravity of the offense, and says afterwards:

"And had such a cause of offense been given by France and England, or by any other last with a well-established government, perfectly adjusted in its relations towards foreign powers, this course would at once have been adopted.

But referring to the same subject, he adds that the United States will deal with the Nicaraguans with the unobnoxious publication.

"Yet we these governments distinct it is understood that a suitable reparation will be obtained, or the United States will no longer be restrained by the considerations which have allegedly, from seeking by more efficacious means proper redress for these unending indignities. Besides the reasons which induced the diffusion of all feelings is made the medium of communication to the world, indicates a line of policy looking to a further intervention with American affairs, to which the United States have long since as well the reputation, and which they will yet, under the circumstances, I refer to the appeal to the governments of France, England and Sardinia to assume the guise attached to that position.

The United States have no objection to a guarantee for the general use and security of the Transit route, and also for its neutrality, but the establishment of a political protectorate by any of the powers of Europe either over the independent states of this continent, would be opposed by all the means in the power of our government. Gen. Cass examines this subject at some length, and points out the absolute necessity of a distinct American policy, disconnected from the politics which are continually presenting themselves in Europe concerning the balance of power, &c. The following passages are worthy of an enlightened and true-hearted American:

"It is of paramount importance to the states of this hemisphere that they should have an enduring union with the powers of the old World, a connection which would almost necessarily make them parties to wars having no interest for them, and which would tend to involve them in hostilities with their American States, contiguous or remote. The years which have passed by have shown the principle of separation was first proclaimed by the United States have served to satisfy the people of this country and to fortify their resolution. It is happy that may, in the progress of events has rendered the maintenance of this principle vastly important to the commercial world, and especially to the United States whose possessions, extending along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, do not offer the easiest and the easiest modes of intercourse. While the just rights of European powers in the Western Hemisphere should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights will be exercised in such a manner as not to endanger our peace, or to affect the interests of our people, or to the peculiar circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignties should be as well as its rights, and the maintenance of the principle of Adjacent territory is no regard to the just demands of nations that they have been, and will be permitted in a spirit of eastern and to close these gates of intercourse a great highways of the world, and to the act by the pretension that these are the seas of trade and travel belong to them. It is not that they choose to abut them, or, what is equivalent, to encumber them with duties and regulations as would prevent their general use. The United States do not seek either the control or the exclusive use of these routes. They desire that the advantages should be equally common to all nations. Nor do they claim to interfere with the local governments for the determination of the regulations connected with the opening of the routes, and with the persons with whom contracts may be made for the use of the same, they do desire—and mean to accomplish—that the great interests involved in this subject should not be sacrificed to any power by motive, but should be secured from abuse; and that when contracts are fairly entered into with American citizens they should not be unjustly set aside. Other nations will no doubt pursue the same course in relation to their citizens or subjects who may have a stake interest.

But besides these general considerations applicable to this subject, there are others of a more special character, which impose these Isthmian powers, and which bear with great force upon their relations with other nations. Several of these routes, and Nicaragua especially, have in fact, by their public proceedings, invited the co-operation of the capital and industry of Europe and America, in order to open these lines of communication. The citizens of the United States have contributed their full share to the work, the accomplishment of the enterprise, and this government intends to use the means in its power to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights. The good faith of Nicaragua has been questioned, and large sums have been expended looking to its faithful observance.

The Secretary of State alludes to the Belly contract, so far as the construction of the Transit route is a subject of consideration, the work is as open to Mr. Belly as to any other enterprising person. But no contract with that gentleman will be allowed to interfere with engagements previously existing with American citizens, and no conditions and regulations will be submitted to, which tend to impair the freedom and safety of the route to all nations. With respect to the stipulation providing that the French Government shall have the right to keep two ships of war stationed in the waters of Nicaragua for the entire duration of the works, Gen. Cass is convinced that the French government will not consent to so unjustifiable an intervention; but if she did, the United States would oppose the measure.

Here is a doctrine laid down which we most ardently wish to see carried into effect. Heretofore it has been steadily and shamefully overlooked:

"The United States believe it to be their duty, and they mean to exercise it—to watch over the persons and property of their citizens residing in foreign countries, and to interpose for their protection, when such action is justified by existing circumstances and by the law of nations. Wherever their citizens may be, within the habitable globe, they are entitled to the protection of the government of their country, and the act will be examined into, with a view to such action on their behalf as it may be proper to take. It is impossible to define in advance, and with precision, those cases in which the national power may be exerted for their relief, or to what extent relief shall be afforded. Circumstances, as they arise, must prescribe the rule of action. In Countries where well defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent judges, cases will rarely occur where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of confidence and security are not everywhere found; and where that is unfortunately the case, the United States are called upon to be more vigilant in watching over the citizens, and to interpose efficiently for their protection, when they are subjected to serious proceedings by the direct action of the government, or by its mad spoliation, or inability, to discharge its duties."

Finally, Gen. Cass concludes his valuable document with two paragraphs which are, indeed, too important and too full of meaning to admit of any mutilation. They are as follows:

"This government, however, yet indulges the hope that a returning sense of justice may induce the governments of Nicaragua, peopling and continuing the course, and finding for the wrongs done to citizens of our country complained which the United States have urged. But it is proper they should both distinctly understand that the American people will not permit long yielding accord to the wrongs done to their citizens, without doing them injustice, they will now take care and do justice to themselves. Preparatory to such action as may be necessary, a naval force will be stationed at San Juan del Sur and at Realejo, with orders to afford all necessary protection to the persons and property of American citizens; and the commanding officers will be directed to communicate with you, and you will not fail to keep them advised upon all the subjects which may relate to the execution of the duties thus entrusted to them."

Let the administration practice what it preaches, and we shall yet have a foreign policy worthy of our country and her population.

SUCCESSION OF THE LATE PIERRE LEFEVRE. On Saturday, the 9th inst., at the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, Messrs. N. Vignié, A. Boulligny, and Neville & Jarreau will sell by auction the magnificent estate of the late Pierre Lefebvre, consisting of two extensive and splendid plantations in the parish of Lafourche, with sugar-houses, machinery, cattle, residences, negro cabins, vehicles of all kinds, &c., constituting every thing requisite to the prosecution of the sugar culture on an extensive scale. Together with 252 slaves—most of them valuable, comprising cooks, washers and ironers, house servants and field hands. The terms are extremely liberal, including a credit of from one to five years. This is a most eligible opportunity for investment, as it is rare that such valuable property is brought into the market, or that occasions present themselves for the immediate and successful culture of one of the great staples of Louisiana.

COAL, COAL.—It will be seen by the advertisement in our columns that C. A. Mittenberger, No. 57 Camp street, continues, as heretofore, to fill orders for coal, and that he will be constantly supplied with the best Pittsburg, English Cannel, Anthracite and other coals, at the lowest market prices.—Coal in cake for shipping will be always kept on hand.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The lovers of fine music and the admirers of this elegant establishment will be pleased to learn that Mr. Bonduquié has been highly successful in his efforts to collect a first-rate operatic and dramatic corps. He has arrived at New York, accompanied by the following artists: Mlle. Cordier, the new and gifted prima donna for comic opera, whom he finally secured despite the strenuous opposition of the Academy of Music and the Minister of the Interior; Mlle. Lefranque, first soprano for grand opera; M. Beauce, a baryton of much merit, who was engaged by Mr. Bonduquié during his late visit to Europe; M. Vadé, stage manager, and Mme. Vadé, duégnon; Mlle. Bourgeois and Mme. Paola, whose talents are known and appreciated, are still attached to the company. We fear that the long continued sickness in our city will somewhat retard the opening of the theatrical season.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO SPAIN.—We are authorized to state that, by a reduction of the rates of postage between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Spain, the rates on letters (in the British mail) between the United States and Spain, including Majorca, Minorca and the Canary Islands, will hereafter be as follows:

Not exceeding 1 ounce	$0 32
Above 1 ounce, and not exceeding 2 ounces	45
Above 2 ounce, and not exceeding 1 ounce	78
Above 1 ounce, and not exceeding 1 ounces	1 10
Above 1 ounces, and not exceeding 1½ ounces	1 56
Above 1½ ounces, and not exceeding 1 ounces	1 68
Above 1½ ounces, and not exceeding 2 ounces	1 80

Gen. Wm. Walker arrived at Mobile on Wednesday last. At length we know definitively where he is.

DEATH OF THE FOURTH AUDITOR.—On the 1st instant, Aaron A. Davidson, for twenty years Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, died at Philadelphia.

AN AMERICAN "BARON."—George Parish, a well known millionaire, of Ogdensburg, New York, has fallen heir to additional wealth and honors. His uncle, the Baron of Seuffenberg, in Bohemia, and knight of several orders, has just died, leaving him heir to his title and vast possessions. Mr. Parish, our baron, is now in Bohemia, making all the arrangements necessary in connection with the succession.

A dispatch from Washington of the 1st instant says:

Forney's manifesto attracts very little attention here.

It is determined by the administration to remove Faran, the lately appointed Postmaster at Cincinnati, for his defense of Douglas.

We perceive that Mr. Placide, of the Varieties, has effected an engagement with Madame Taste, a danseuse of great reputed merit. Her husband is one of the bass singers at the Orleans Theatre.

MOBILE.—There were 8 deaths from yellow fever in Mobile during the 24 hours ending on the 7th instant.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—Miss Davidson, of Louisiana, who has been on a visit to her friends in Maury county, while on her way to her home in Arkansas, near Columbia, last Thursday, met with an accident, by which her person was horribly mutilated. As we learn, she was riding in a buggy with a gentleman, and the horse being frightened, broke both shafts of the vehicle. The gentleman got out, and taking the horse by the bridle, requested the lady to get out also. She attempted to jump out behind, and in doing so her foot slipped between the body of the buggy and the springs. At this juncture the horse took a fresh fright, broke loose from the gentleman, and ran away—Miss D. hanging and dragging for a quarter of a mile. The upper part of her body, her head and face were terribly cut and bruised. She was not dead on Saturday, but there was but the remotest hope of her recovery.—*Nashville Patriot, 5th inst.*

TORNADO AT ITHACA.—Ithaca, Friday, Oct. 1.—At about 4 P. M. yesterday this village was visited by the most awful tornado ever witnessed in this vicinity. L. S. Lent's mammoth circus tent was blown to the ground, but happily no one was seriously injured. The lightning struck in three places, destroying a large amount of property. The barns and outhouses of Allen Hazen, a mile and a half north of this village, and of Mr. Lent's, John Van Buskirk, two or three miles west, were burned. There was also a large fire to the north, but we have yet been unable to learn the particulars. Rain is still falling here.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.—Quite a little buzz has of late been moving about in the generally quiet town of Reading. It seems that a young lady, a little above the marriageable age of twenty, a resident of New York, of good family, and said to be worth the snug little sum of eighty thousand dollars—something worth possessing—took it into her capricious noddle that she would patronize the newspapers—a sensible woman—and advertise for a husband, and she believed in that mode, which of course she had a right to do. Among the answers to her proposals was one from a young man of some circumstance, and immediately a few of the neighbors assembled and repaired to the place where the woman with the negro abusing and threatening the life of the girl. Before they were not to be found, but after the lapse of a few minutes, the negro was seen emerging from the wood near by, and in some way managed to make his escape. The girl was shortly afterwards found not far from the roadside ruined and almost dead. The negro villain having succeeded in accomplishing his hellish design. The people commenced a most diligent search, and said negro was found, arrested and carried him to Pleasant Hill, in this county, for trial before a justice of the peace, but before they had proceeded very far in legally investigating the affair, a large number of persons arrived from the neighborhood of Farmersville, took the negro in charge, carried him back to that place, tied him to a stake, built a log heap around him, and were in the act of applying the torch, when several present objected to burning, as such a proceeding would not be in keeping with the custom of an enlightened and civilized community. A reference for hanging him being then expressed by the majority of the crowd, he was released from the stake, taken to a tree, and hung up without further ceremony.—*Selma Reporter.*

CAPT. DE RIVIERE ON "LOVE."—A notice placarded in front of Hope Chapel, yesterday, announced that Capt. de Riviere would, the same evening, "clear of all warrants," deliver a lecture there, on "Love." Shortly after 7½ P. M., the hour at which the lecture was to commence, Capt. de Riviere placed himself behind the desk and began to read his views of the tender passion. The audience was quite small—not more than fifty persons—and the lecture, though well delivered, concerned a subject so trite, that it was not listened to with marked attention. Those who attended the lecture had, in fact, come for the purpose of seeing Capt. de Riviere, and not so much to hear him. Their curiosity gratified, a fear began to leave, while the lecturer was still far from the conclusion of his discourse. The school of mutual music to Broadway, which accompanied the stretch of the fair companions on their way to meet the companies returning from Alley, added to the impatience of the younger portion of the audience, and at length, a little before 9 o'clock, Captain de Riviere ended the lecture would be finished next week, and the audience retired. Before commencing his lecture, the Captain made a somewhat long notice. He said a warrant had been put for his arrest the same three weeks, issued at the instance of a gentleman with whom he had a difficulty. During that time he had been in this city, and been twice in Court and several times in Brooklyn. Sometimes he is known at Broadway, but he attempts to use an assumed name. He said yesterday evening, when the was on his way to Brooklyn, he was arrested in the public. He left it to the community to judge, because he is tried with by the Jullien.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Additional by the Canada.

GENERAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, September 25.—Atlantic cable shares in London were quoted £300 to £320.

The British Trade Report shows £500,000 less than last year.

The submarine cable between England and Holland has been successfully laid.

At Paris, Prince Gheka was killed by jumping from a carriage while the frightened horse attached was running away.

The French army at Rome is to be augmented.

The French man-of-war has been withdrawn from the waters of the Adriatic, because Montenegrin affairs have become quiet.

The Spanish army is to be increased, and the expedition against the Riff pirates has been postponed till next spring.

Spain is proposing to act energetically against Mexico.

It is reported that the Russians have gained another victory over the Circassians.

CHINA.

Monarieff has been appointed the Russian Minister to Pekin.

Great Britain will send a military representative to Pekin.

AFRICA.

At Capetown difficulties have arisen between the British and American authorities relative to the Mozambique channel, and the English Consul has gone to England to obtain instructions in the matter.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 24.—Some circulars quote Cotton: "Prices stiffer, but quotations unchanged." The sales of the day (Friday) were 8000 bales; on speculation and for export, 2000. At the close the market was quiet but steady.

The stock at Liverpool was 508,000 bales, of which 445,000 were American.

BREADSTUFFS.

Breadstuffs closed dull, and with a declining tendency. Flour very dull, and with a declining tendency at the close. Holders were pressing upon the market. Wheat quiet—Red, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 5d.; White, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; Southern White, 7s. to 7s. 5d. Corn dull—Yellow 34s.; White 35s. Sugar steady.

HAVRE MARKET.

New Orleans tres ordinaire at Havre 112 francs.

FINANCIAL.

The money market is decidedly easier. Consols for account closed at 97½ to 97¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—A dispatch has been received from Mr. Reed, Minister to China, which says that he has made provisional arrangements for the liquidation of the claims of American citizens from portions of the duties to be collected at Shanghai, Pechin and Canton.

Commodore Tatnall, of the East India squadron, represents that foreign interests are safe in those waters at present.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the end of the past week was $10,271,000. The receipts amounted to $578,000—a falling off of nearly $696,000. Drafts paid, $14,017,000. Drafts issued, $10,276,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Flour dull at $4 85 to $4 95. Mixed Corn 70 to 73c.; yellow 90c. Meas Pork—Eastern $16 50. Lard—at 10½ to 11c. Whisky dull. Cotton firm—sales of the day 4000 bales.

CINCINNATI, October 8.—Market generally unchanged; quotations are nominal. Whisky prices irregular. Flour very dull at $4 50.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

The frigate Sabine sails early next week to join the Paraguay expedition.

Samuel Ward, of New York, has been appointed Secretary to Judge Bowlin.

NICARAGUA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK, October 8.—It is reported that the steamer Adriatic has been sold to the new Nicaragua Steamship Company, and that she goes into the line immediately.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ELLIOT.

MEMPHIS, October 8.—Captain Elliot, of the steamer Uncle Sam, died on Wednesday, of yellow fever, on his way to this place. His remains were sent to St. Louis on the steamer Lacey.

There was a slight frost here last night.

STEAMBOAT NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, October 8.—Arrived yesterday, the Hiawatha. Departed, the Taylor and the Swan.

The steamboat Princess passed down at 9 o'clock this morning. The Magnolia and Alice Vivian passed down at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Lost on Board the Austria.

In addition to the names we have already published, we have the following:

Dr. Schram, surgeon, Germany; Mr. West, 4th officer, do.; Mr. Louis Efert, chief steward, 1st cabin; Mr. Meyer, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Hauser, 2d engineer; Mr. Reiter, 3d do; Mr. Heinrich, captain's steward; Fritz Deimenhurst, assistant steward, 1st cabin; Mr. Vordens, confectioner; Mr. Max Wagner, chief steerage cook; Mr. Heinrich Biester, assistant do; Mr. Schmit, 1st quartermaster; Mr. Wm Becker, 2d do; Mr. Wood, 3d do; Mr. Meyer, 4th do; Mr. Nagel, 1st boatswain; Mr. Asmus, 1st carpenter; Mr. Dettler, 2d do; Mr. Melcher, 1st music teacher; Mr. Mayer, 1st; Mr. Bockenthal, Mobile; Mr. Stopel, or Stepler, do; Mr. Abrams, St. Louis; Miss Anna Becker, New York; the "Free Medicinal Bath," Germany; Mr. Adler, Prague; Mr. Philip J. Wieland, New York; Mr. Carl Brook, Schlewig; Mr. T. Patterson, Schlewig; Mr. Gustave Hansen, Schlewig; Mrs. Messenger, New York; child of Mrs. Messenger, New York; Mr. Moore, Schlewig; Prof. Gerwald, Mobile; Mr. Bockenthal, South Carolina; Mr. Theodore Reuss, St. Louis.

Professor Glaubenskiee gives the following names of persons who he subsequently knows were passengers on board the Austria:

1. Melcher, a music teacher, from New York, widely known in Germany.
2. Bockenthal, from Mobile.
3. Stopel, or Stepler, a young man in company of the latter.
4. Abrams, from St. Louis, who left here on July 10, on board the Ariel, for Germany.
5. Anna Becker, engaged as governess by Mr. A. Hayemeyer, brother of Mr. Hayemeyer, formerly Mayor of New York.
6. An elderly lady from Buckeburg, known as the Free Medicinal Bath, under whose protection the above young lady was placed.
7. A young lady about seventeen years of age, whose uncle has an office in Beekman street, and a friend of Anna Becker.
8. A young relation of Mr. Bache, retailer in dry goods.
9. Adler, from Prague, under whose protection the rescued Marie Friedrich was traveling.
10. An Israelite lady, from Essex street, steerage passenger.
11. A young man from Belleville, Ill., with two carpet sacks, stockings and twenty-two years of age, whom he had gone to bring over from Germany.

The whole number now known to be saved are but sixty-seven. There are supposed to have been five hundred and sixty persons on board, who may be classed as follows:

Known to be saved	67
Lost, whose names are known	180
Lost, whose names are unknown	333
Total	560
Total number lost	493

Negro Hanged.

We learn that one of the most fiendish acts ever committed was perpetrated on the person of a young girl, in the vicinity of Farmersville, Lowndes county, on Tuesday last, or thereabouts. It appears that a poor beggar woman was wending her way through that section, accompanied by a girl about 11 or 12 years of age, and as night fell upon them, she threatened to take her life by knocking her in the head with a fence rail, if she did not leave the premises immediately. She fled, and left her way with all possible haste to a house near by, where she made known what was going on. The news soon circulated, and immediately a few of the neighbors assembled and repaired to the place where the woman with the negro abusing and threatening the life of the girl. Before they were not to be found, but after the lapse of a few minutes, the negro was seen emerging from the wood near by, and in some way managed to make his escape. The girl was shortly afterwards found not far from the roadside ruined and almost dead, the beastly villain having succeeded in accomplishing his hellish design. The people commenced a most diligent search, and said negro was found, arrested and carried him to Pleasant Hill, in this county, for trial before a justice of the peace, but before they had proceeded very far in legally investigating the affair, a large number of persons arrived from the neighborhood of Farmersville, took the negro in charge, carried him back to that place, tied him to a stake, built a log heap around him, and were in the act of applying the torch, when several present objected to burning, as such a proceeding would not be in keeping with the custom of an enlightened and civilized community. A reference for hanging him being then expressed by the majority of the crowd, he was released from the stake, taken to a tree, and hung up without further ceremony.—*Selma Reporter.*

DIED.

On Friday evening, the 8th instant, at half-past 8 o'clock, CLEMENT DENNEFORUGHU, aged 8 years and 4 months, son of Doctor L. V. Denneforughu and Lizzie Le Bourgeois.

The friends of both families, and also of E. K. Cowhere, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of the latter, on St. Charles street, between Gaio and Calliope streets.

Last night, at half-past 11, aged five years, MARIE ALICE, daughter of E. H. Angamar and M. Zulime Chevalier.

The friends and acquaintances of the Angamar, Chevalier, Cuvier, Le More and Tufenard families are requested to attend her funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock precisely, from the residence of her parents, 1 S. St. Louis street.

On the 7th inst., HORACE SHELTON HITE, aged 8½ years, son of Adelaide Vinot and S. H. Hite.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of this child, from his father's residence, No. 9 Phoebe street, corner of Hagemann.

The friends and acquaintances of the families of Dubbs, Parkie, Tessier and Mouser are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation, the funeral service to be celebrated at the St. Louis Cathedral, at 4 P. M., to-morrow, of PERRIN LUCIEN DUBBS, aged 8 years.

HAVANA CIGARS.—We have just received in store the following brands, viz: Regalias, Principes, Partagas, Cabanas, Bouquets, Cabinets, Cazadores, Wellingtons and Regulars, and have AFFIXED ON SALE the following prices, viz:

Regalias	8 cents each
Principes	7 cents each
Partagas	6 cents each
Cabanas	5 cents each
Bouquets	4 cents each
Cabinets	3 cents each
Cazadores	2 cents each
Wellingtons	2 cents each
Regulars	1 cent each

A. BAGNELL & BAGNELLINO,
Corner Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

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"Yet we these governments distinct it is understood that a suitable reparation will be obtained, or the United States will no longer be restrained by the considerations which have allegedly, from seeking by more efficacious means proper redress for these unending indignities. Besides the reasons which induced the diffusion of all feelings is made the medium of communication to the world, indicates a line of policy looking to a further intervention with American affairs, to which the United States have long since as well the reputation, and which they will yet, under the circumstances, I refer to the appeal to the governments of France, England and Sardinia to assume the guise attached to that position.

The United States have no objection to a guarantee for the general use and security of the Transit route, and also for its neutrality, but the establishment of a political protectorate by any of the powers of Europe either over the independent states of this continent, would be opposed by all the means in the power of our government. Gen. Cass examines this subject at some length, and points out the absolute necessity of a distinct American policy, disconnected from the politics which are continually presenting themselves in Europe concerning the balance of power, &c. The following passages are worthy of an enlightened and true-hearted American:

"It is of paramount importance to the states of this hemisphere that they should have an enduring union with the powers of the old World, a connection which would almost necessarily make them parties to wars having no interest for them, and which would tend to involve them in hostilities with their American States, contiguous or remote. The years which have passed by have shown the principle of separation was first proclaimed by the United States have served to satisfy the people of this country and to fortify their resolution. It is happy that may, in the progress of events has rendered the maintenance of this principle vastly important to the commercial world, and especially to the United States whose possessions, extending along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, do not offer the easiest and the easiest modes of intercourse. While the just rights of European powers in the Western Hemisphere should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights will be exercised in such a manner as not to endanger our peace, or to affect the interests of our people, or to the peculiar circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignties should be as well as its rights, and the maintenance of the principle of Adjacent territory is no regard to the just demands of nations that they have been, and will be permitted in a spirit of eastern and to close these gates of intercourse a great highways of the world, and to the act by the pretension that these are the seas of trade and travel belong to them. It is not that they choose to abut them, or, what is equivalent, to encumber them with duties and regulations as would prevent their general use. The United States do not seek either the control or the exclusive use of these routes. They desire that the advantages should be equally common to all nations. Nor do they claim to interfere with the local governments for the determination of the regulations connected with the opening of the routes, and with the persons with whom contracts may be made for the use of the same, they do desire—and mean to accomplish—that the great interests involved in this subject should not be sacrificed to any power by motive, but should be secured from abuse; and that when contracts are fairly entered into with American citizens they should not be unjustly set aside. Other nations will no doubt pursue the same course in relation to their citizens or subjects who may have a stake interest.

But besides these general considerations applicable to this subject, there are others of a more special character, which impose these Isthmian powers, and which bear with great force upon their relations with other nations. Several of these routes, and Nicaragua especially, have in fact, by their public proceedings, invited the co-operation of the capital and industry of Europe and America, in order to open these lines of communication. The citizens of the United States have contributed their full share to the work, the accomplishment of the enterprise, and this government intends to use the means in its power to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights. The good faith of Nicaragua has been questioned, and large sums have been expended looking to its faithful observance.

The Secretary of State alludes to the Belly contract, so far as the construction of the Transit route is a subject of consideration, the work is as open to Mr. Belly as to any other enterprising person. But no contract with that gentleman will be allowed to interfere with engagements previously existing with American citizens, and no conditions and regulations will be submitted to, which tend to impair the freedom and safety of the route to all nations. With respect to the stipulation providing that the French government shall have the right to keep two ships of war stationed in the waters of Nicaragua for the entire duration of the works, Gen. Cass is convinced that the French government will not consent to so unjustifiable an intervention; but if she did, the United States would oppose the measure.

Here is a doctrine laid down which we most ardently wish to see carried into effect. Heretofore it has been steadily and shamefully overlooked:

"The United States believe it to be their duty, and they mean to exercise it—to watch over the persons and property of their citizens residing in foreign countries, and to interpose for their protection, when such action is justified by existing circumstances and by the law of nations. Wherever their citizens may be, within the habitable globe, they are entitled to the protection of the government of their country, and the act will be examined into, with a view to such action on their behalf as it may be proper to take. It is impossible to define in advance, and with precision, those cases in which the national power may be exerted for their relief, or to what extent relief shall be afforded. Circumstances, as they arise, must prescribe the rule of action. In Countries where well defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent judges, cases will rarely occur where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of confidence and security are not everywhere found; and where that is unfortunately the case, the United States are called upon to be more vigilant in watching over the citizens, and to interpose efficiently for their protection, when they are subjected to serious proceedings by the direct action of the government, or by its mad spoliation, or inability, to discharge its duties."

Finally, Gen. Cass concludes his valuable document with two paragraphs which are, indeed, too important and too full of meaning to admit of any mutilation. They are as follows:

"This government, however, yet indulges the hope that a returning sense of justice may induce the governments of Nicaragua peopling and continuing the course, and finding for the wrongs done to citizens of our country complained which the United States have urged. But it is proper they should both distinctly understand that the American people will not permit long yielding accord to the wrongs done to their citizens, without doing them injustice, they will now take care and do justice to themselves. Preparatory to such action as may be necessary, a naval force will be stationed at San Juan del Sur and at Realejo, with orders to afford all necessary protection to the persons and property of American citizens; and the commanding officers will be directed to communicate with you, and you will not fail to keep them advised upon all the subjects which may relate to the execution of the duties thus entrusted to them."

Let the administration practice what it preaches, and we shall yet have a foreign policy worthy of our country and her population.

SUCCESSION OF THE LATE PIERRE LEFEVRE. On Saturday, the 9th inst., at the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, Messrs. N. Vignié, A. Boulligny, and Neville & Jarreau will sell by auction the magnificent estate of the late Pierre Lefebvre, consisting of two extensive and splendid plantations in the parish of Lafourche, with sugar-houses, machinery, cattle, residences, negro cabins, vehicles of all kinds, &c., constituting every thing requisite to the prosecution of the sugar culture on an extensive scale. Together with 252 slaves—most of them valuable, comprising cooks, washers and ironers, house servants and field hands. The terms are extremely liberal, including a credit of from one to five years. This is a most eligible opportunity for investment, as it is rare that such valuable property is brought into the market, or that occasions present themselves for the immediate and successful culture of one of the great staples of Louisiana.

COAL, COAL.—It will be seen by the advertisement in our columns that C. A. Mittenberger, No. 57 Camp street, continues, as heretofore, to fill orders for coal, and that he will be constantly supplied with the best Pittsburg, English Cannel, Anthracite and other coals, at the lowest market prices.—Coal in cake for shipping will be always kept on hand.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The lovers of fine music and the admirers of this elegant establishment will be pleased to learn that Mr. Bonduquié has been highly successful in his efforts to collect a first-rate operatic and dramatic corps. He has arrived at New York, accompanied by the following artists: Mlle. Cordier, the new and gifted prima donna for comic opera, whom he finally secured despite the strenuous opposition of the Academy of Music and the Minister of the Interior; Mlle. Lefranque, first soprano for grand opera; M. Beauce, a baryton of much merit, who was engaged by Mr. Bonduquié during his late visit to Europe; M. Vadé, stage manager, and Mme. Vadé, duégnon; Mlle. Bourgeois and Mme. Paola, whose talents are known and appreciated, are still attached to the company. We fear that the long continued sickness in our city will somewhat retard the opening of the theatrical season.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO SPAIN.—We are authorized to state that, by a reduction of the rates of postage between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Spain, the rates on letters (in the British mail) between the United States and Spain, including Majorca, Minorca and the Canary Islands, will hereafter be as follows:

Not exceeding 1 ounce	$0 32
Above 1 ounce, and not exceeding 2 ounces	45
Above 2 ounce, and not exceeding 1 ounce	78
Above 1 ounce, and not exceeding 1 ounces	1 10
Above 1 ounces, and not exceeding 1½ ounces	1 56
Above 1½ ounces, and not exceeding 1 ounces	1 68
Above 1½ ounces, and not exceeding 2 ounces	1 80

Gen. Wm. Walker arrived at Mobile on Wednesday last. At length we know definitively where he is.

DEATH OF THE FOURTH AUDITOR.—On the 1st instant, Aaron A. Davidson, for twenty years Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, died at Philadelphia.

AN AMERICAN "BARON."—George Parish, a well known millionaire, of Ogdensburg, New York, has fallen heir to additional wealth and honors. His uncle, the Baron of Seuffenberg, in Bohemia, and knight of several orders, has just died, leaving him heir to his title and vast possessions. Mr. Parish, our baron, is now in Bohemia, making all the arrangements necessary in connection with the succession.

A dispatch from Washington of the 1st instant says:

Forney's manifesto attracts very little attention here.

It is determined by the administration to remove Faran, the lately appointed Postmaster at Cincinnati, for his defense of Douglas.

We perceive that Mr. Placide, of the Varieties, has effected an engagement with Madame Taste, a danseuse of great reputed merit. Her husband is one of the bass singers at the Orleans Theatre.

MOBILE.—There were 8 deaths from yellow fever in Mobile during the 24 hours ending on the 7th instant.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—Miss Davidson, of Louisiana, who has been on a visit to her friends in Maury county, while on her way to her home in Arkansas, near Columbia, last Thursday, met with an accident, by which her person was horribly mutilated. As we learn, she was riding in a buggy with a gentleman, and the horse being frightened, broke both shafts of the vehicle. The gentleman got out, and taking the horse by the bridle, requested the lady to get out also. She attempted to jump out behind, and in doing so her foot slipped between the body of the buggy and the springs. At this juncture the horse took a fresh fright, broke loose from the g