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THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

The preordained resolve of the Legislature has been fulfilled to the very letter. We had been told that Major HUNTY would certainly be removed from office by an address, and this has been done. We had been assured that Governor WICKLIFFE would appoint Mr. JOHN M. BELL—the defeated competitor of Major HUNTY at the November election—in his stead, and the telegraph informs us of the fact. The result does not surprise, though it may grieve the community. The course of the Legislature was anticipated. It was known that the Constitution contained an article, in virtue of which any civil officer might be addressed out of office, and it was believed that the General Assembly would not hesitate to avail itself of this provision. That it has done so is but another evidence of the intense bitterness of party feeling prevailing at the Capitol.

Is this, however, the be-all and the end-all of this extraordinary and unprecedented transaction? Is Mr. BELL, armed with the commission of Governor WICKLIFFE, forthwith to repair to the Sheriff's office, oust the present incumbent, and take constructive possession of the patronage and emoluments of the Sheriffalty? We trow not. There is yet a remedy in the last resort—thank God! a peaceful and legal remedy. The Sheriff may lawfully resist the edict of the Legislature, until the judiciary shall determine how far that edict is to be respected and obeyed. Such, we presume, will be the course that Major HUNTY will pursue. Without violence, without the slightest attempt at intimidation, without failing in the reverence and regard due the Legislative authority, he will yet decline surrendering his trust, until a judicial decision leaves him without further legal recourse. Mr. BELL will, no doubt, make his appearance at the office, and demand to be inducted into the sheriffalty. Major HUNTY, in the blandest and most courteous manner, will reply that he is not satisfied of Mr. BELL's right to turn him out. Mr. BELL will then apply for and obtain a writ of *quo warranto* requiring the Major to show cause why he continues to retain an office to which another has been appointed. Major HUNTY's counsel will put in their plea, and the question will be argued upon its merits before the inferior Court to which Mr. BELL may have made application. Let the decision be what it may—whether for or against Major HUNTY—the case will doubtless be taken on appeal to the Supreme Court, and that august tribunal will decide whether the Legislature has, or has not exceeded its powers.

What that decision will be we do not pretend to be able to divine. Of the stringent measure adopted by the General Assembly of Louisiana there can be but one opinion among those whose minds are free from the taint of partisan prejudices. Every one must perceive that the Legislature has inaugurated a most improper precedent, one fruitful in mischief and danger—that that body may, with equal show of justice and propriety, displace every clerk, every constable, every assessor, and in fact every civil officer chosen at the late contest by the Democracy. The notion that it is conferred by the 97th article of the organic law, and if the General Assembly thinks it to base its action on a literal construction, and use the power of a majority, as inconsiderately and resolutely as it has done in the case of Major HUNTY, we see no limitation to its arbitrary exercise. But as wrong is the parent of wrong, as Legislative injustice is the fertile source of countless evils, this alarming stretch of authority is certain in the end to engender multiplied evils. Human nature is weak, and injustice begets a thirst for retribution. In the mutations which politics and parties are constantly undergoing in a closely divided State like Louisiana, we may feel tolerably sure that the minority of the present hour will be the majority of the morrow. The majority, and then, despite the convictions of sober minds and the counsels of upright hearts, the cry of retaliation will go forth, the persuasive grounds of innovation upon popular rights will be regarded as a suitable precedent, and the action of the Legislature of 1856 will be invoked to justify and sanction similar outrages. For these reasons, and not because we are opposed to the principles and practices of the Democratic party, have we witnessed with profound regret the violence and bitterness which have characterized the majority of the Legislature, and the hot haste with which it has proceeded to wield a power so sweeping and startling. For these reasons, too, we are not desirous of the hope that the Supreme Court, whose duties are technical rather than political, will examine the question upon the broad ground of justice, right and authority, and decide accordingly.

OPENING OF RAILROADS.—On Saturday the line of this important road was completed as far as Bayou Boeuf, and uninterrupted communication now exists between the depot at Algiers and that point. We agree with our contemporary of the *Delaware* in the remark that "this connection is a most important one, for at the point on the bayou where it is to be at present terminated, the banks are eight feet above tide water, and the water is never less than fifteen feet in depth. Navigation with steamships from the bayou can always be kept up between Atchafalaya Bay and Galveston, and from the latter place passengers can be sent on the proper steamships, as soon as the arrangements are formed, route at New Orleans in some thirty hours, perhaps less. The business of the road will be largely increased as soon as freight and passenger trains commence to run diurnally."

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of Mr. Tuno. Dazincox, corner Robertson and Orleans streets, that he has received a splendid assortment of spring goods, lawns, barages, Irish linens, handkerchiefs, &c., all of which are offered for sale at exceedingly low prices.

In a case of alleged child murder, recently tried in Pennsylvania, the State undertook to establish the fact that the child had been born alive, by evidence of an examination of the lungs, by the hydrostatic test, by physicians who gave it as their opinion that the child had lived, because the lungs floated in water, in whole or in parts. The doctors had neglected to regulate strictly the temperature of the water in which the lungs had been tested. This was taken advantage of by the counsel for the defence, who, by a very ingenious and delicate experiment, demonstrated to the jury that there was no reliance to be placed on the hydrostatic test, unless the temperature of the water had been carefully ascertained. He put a small vial of shot, just heavy enough to float in water of medium temperature, and it sunk. On putting it into cold water the vial floated. Ample authorities were quoted, old and new, English and German, to show that no reliance could be placed on the hydrostatic test.

A report, not yet published, prepared at the General Land Office, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, shows the amount of territory subject to the act of August, 1854, to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual sellers and cultivators.

Of the first class, one dollar an acre, there are 18,768,759 acres; second class, seventy five cents an acre, 15,654,148; third class, fifty cents an acre, 11,540,929; fourth class, twenty-five cents an acre, 6,686,827; fifth class, twelve and a half cents an acre, 25,114,353 acres.

This land is divided amongst the following States: Ohio, 70,495 acres; Indiana, 458,700; Illinois, 1,364,510; Wisconsin, 1,906,757; Michigan, 8,785,990; Iowa, 595,480; Missouri, 13,560,020; Arkansas, 14,212,610; Louisiana, 7,968,340; Mississippi, 7,602,043; Alabama, 14,079,502; Florida, 6,845,800; making, in all, 77,561,007 acres.

It appears from a statement prepared at the State Department, giving the number of American seamen registered and enrolled in the United States for the last sixteen years, that for the year ending October, 1840, there were 56[illegible] of which 730 were naturalized; and for that ending October 1st, 1855, 9,986, including 300 naturalized persons.

Notwithstanding the high expectations of increased commerce through the great river and bay of St. Lawrence, in consequence of the reciprocity treaty, it seems that there is a large diminution of trade through that channel. It has been sufficient to attract the attention of the Quebec Board of Trade, and elicit from that body a report in favor of improving the navigation of the river; the establishment of a weekly line of ocean steamers; the construction of a canal or railway through the valley of the Ottawa to Lake Huron; a change from specific to ad valorem duties; leave to import tea and coffee from the place of growth, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Letters baptisms to be received here from Panama, reporting the determination of each party in the interior of carrying though its purposes, and predicting a collision of arms, unless the Federal Government shall promptly interfere.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

PROSPECT OF

War with the United States.

Difficulties between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan.

PEACE PROSPECT IN EUROPE.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Collins steamer *Atlantic* has just arrived off Sandy Hook, with one week's later dates from Europe and the Continent. The advices by that steamer are consequently to the 9th inst. from Liverpool.

PROSPECT OF WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Much excitement respecting war with the United States prevails in England. Our last advices state that Lord Palmerston has promised to lay part of the Central American correspondence before Parliament.

It is reported that Mr. Buchanan has demanded passports. The story of his having had high words with Lord Clarendon is supposed to have been the cause of Mr. Buchanan's non-appearance at Lord Palmerston's soiree. The general tone of the government press is very insulting towards the United States; but the feelings of the people are friendly. The Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool deprecate the idea of a war with the United States. Matters are now at a crisis.

The English papers are silent on the difficulty between Buchanan and Lord Clarendon. The latter is reported to have spoken in a very imperious manner, which Buchanan promptly checked by closing interview.

It is stated that the Derby party intend being forward on the ministry to be brought before Parliament on the subject of omission of all allusion to American affairs in the Queens speech.

Funds have depressed in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs.

It is said that France and England will each send an envoy to Brazil for the purpose of having that government use its influence in settling the Central American question.

PEACE PROSPECT.

The peace prospect progresses favorably. The preliminary peace protocol has been signed at Vienna by the representatives of France, England, Turkey and Russia. Austria agreeing, besides, that conferences should be opened in Paris within three weeks.

There is a report in circulation that the Emperors of Russia and Austria will visit Paris during the conferences. An armistice has been agreed upon to end in March. This armistice, however, is said to be on land only.

There is nothing of interest from the Crimea or Asia. The last of the docks at Sebastopol have been destroyed by the Allies. The Russian General Paskewitch is dead.

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote Cotton as closing steadily, at unchanged prices. Sales of the week 26,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000 and exporters 4,000.

Breadstuffs have considerably relaxed—Flour dull. Corn opened heavy, but improved at the close; prices are unchanged, but quiet. In Pork, we notice an improved demand. Lard is quiet. Consols have declined

The American Council and Convention.

PHILADELPHIA Feb. 23.—The National American Council [we suppose "the Southern members of the Convention" is what is meant—*Editor*] has passed a resolution calling a new Convention in August in case the present Convention nominates a candidate affiliated with the Black Republicans.

The Convention has also admitted the Pennsylvania delegates who ignore the 12th section, which caused a wild excitement among the Southerners, a large majority of whom left. A split is anticipated to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Great excitement among delegates, but nothing of importance done. Southerners hold a meeting this afternoon to determine their course for future action.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The motion to postpone the Convention to convene here again on the 3d of July, was discussed nearly the whole day, and was tabled by a vote of 128 to 72. The Convention then adjourned over till Monday.

CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—The Committee on the National Organization of the Republican party have reported in favor of recommending a National Convention of that party, to be held at Harrisburg, June 17th.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BLACK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—The Convention, after adopting a resolution to hold a Nominating Convention in Philadelphia on the 17th June, adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

BY THE SCREW STEAMER ETNA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 23.—The screw steamer *Etna*, from Havre, February 13th, for New York, put in here yesterday, short of coal. She brings no tidings of the *Pacific*. We have nothing later from England by the *Etna*.

The report is still current in Paris that Prussia will not be permitted to participate in the Conference.

Russia's acceptance has caused the great excitement in Turkey.

Prospects of peace are very encouraging.

A serious military conspiracy is reported to have been discovered in Madrid, having ramifications throughout the North of Spain. No particulars are given.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Cotton firm; sales, 1,500 bales. Wheat declined; Western red, $1 75. Corn firm—prices unchanged. Rice firm; sales at 4c. Freights firm.

FROM NICARAGUA AND CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. J. W. Patterson, four days and ten hours from San Juan, arrived at her wharf at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday, with 100 passengers, from California and a few from Nicaragua—all in excellent health.

The *D. W.* left New Orleans on the 12th Feb. and made quicker time than and vessel—five days and twelve hours from the levee in New Orleans to the anchorage at San Juan.

Brig *Otter* and British mail steamer were the only vessels in the harbor. The British mail steamer reports that the Charges fever continues to rage at Aspinwall. Nicaragua is literally glutted with goods of all kinds from the Atlantic States. Over $200,000 worth have been recently received, without count. 600 passengers arrived from New York by the *Star of the West* for California and Nicaragua.

We learn by the intelligent Miss Sarah Pellett, who has visited Oregon, California, and traveled through all the settlements of Nicaragua, the following particulars of the country:

An amicable alliance between the States of the North and East to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. It says that the struggle between the two is imminent, and invokes the people of Kansas to die in preference to surrendering.

The President's special Kansas message has reached Leavenworth, but not Lawrence.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

ASIA.—Kars was occupied by two Russian battalions, while a labor, and occupied the camp formerly held by Gen. Mouravieff's army. The captured guns and munitions of war have been removed to Alexandropol. Letters from Erzeroum predict a scarcity of food there. Iskandar Pacha was seriously wounded on the 23d of December.

PERSIA.—It is now reported that Turkey was about to mediate between Persia and England.

ENGLAND.—The Queen opened Parliament on the 31st. In the House of Lords, Earl Gosford moved the address to the Queen. The Earl Abington seconded the motion. Lord Derby did not oppose, but said he considered the speech bare and cold. He thought it ought to refer to the state of affairs with America, in India and the Colonies, and to the fall of Kars. He conceived that the government, in the enlistment scheme, had evaded the spirit of the municipal law of the United States, and he hoped the apology offered would be received.

He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph introduced into the speech; referring to the subject. The whole speech, he said, was redolent with water gruel.

The Earl of Clarendon replied. Referring to the present relations with the United States, he said: In my opinion there can be no doubt as to the common-sense view of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty that the difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case correspondence is useless, and I have lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of a third power, both sides agreeing to the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted. It has been renewed; and I hope, upon further consideration, the U. S. government will reconsider in regard to the recruiting difficulty, it would not aid a friendly solution to allude to it from the throne, inasmuch as the correspondence on the subject still continues. The most recent despatch of the United States arrived only two days ago, and we not in a state to be made public. The origin of the trouble was this: At the beginning of the war numerous foreigners from the United States applied to the British government for permission to join the army of the East. In consequence, instructions were sent to the government of Nova Scotia, to consider whether persons from the United States could be received as Rifles. The instructions were modified to Mr. Crampton, who at the same time notified that, anxious as England was for recruits, she was still more anxious that there should be no violation of the municipal laws of the States. An agency office was opened, and upon complaint being made, Mr. Crampton declared that it had been made public that the British government did not recruit soldiers in the United States; and he made known his instructions to Mr. Marcy, which expressed his astonishment.

After further explanations, he stated that correspondence of a not very amicable nature had since taken place between the two governments. But the transactions to which it refers are by-gone transactions; and from

COLVILLE MINES.—Several gentlemen direct from the Colville mines came in with Governor Stevens a few days ago, among whom was Mr. Resick, of Oregon City. Mr. R. states that the Colville mines will pay as every man who works them from $5 to $8 per day. Other gentlemen confirm the above.

The Oregon papers had received no news since January 5th from the seats of war, either North or South, at which time the volunteers were encamped, waiting for supplies and a favorable change of the weather to enable them to commence active operations in the field.

There is now a sufficient force of Regulars in Oregon to bring the war to a speedy close, providing they take the field and fight the enemy. We have no information of what they intend to do.

Rumor says, Governor Curry has determined to disband three companies of the Northern regiment, viz; the Clackamas, Linn and Benton county companies, and to enlist and send into the field five new ones.

The Governor has called for five more companies of volunteers from the Northern division of volunteer troops. We trust the people will promptly respond to the call.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION—CHINESE NEW YEAR'S EVE.—Last evening says a San Francisco paper of the 5th inst., the various portions of the city which are inhabited by the Chinese, were the scenes of a great national demonstration upon the part of the representatives of the Flowery land. To-day is the Chinese New Year, and, therefore, last evening was their New Year's Eve, an occasion which is celebrated in some way or other by almost every nation which has emerged from barbarism. Sacramento street, between Kearny and Dupont, where the Chinese most do congregate, was particularly enlivened last evening to a late hour by burning gunpowder in the shape of fire crackers. The street presented the appearance of a mass of sparkling fire and smoke, which, commingled with the sudden appearances and disappearances of lusty "Johns," was most grotesque and exciting. Along the whole line of the st. the Celestial females stalked along the balconies with which most of the houses are provided, dancing, jumping and shouting in great glee at each successive packet of the innocuous missiles burst upon the air, rendering the twilight hideous and the passage way most profoundly smoky. Most of the horses attached to drays, wagons and hacks which passed near to the scene of demonstration took fright, and many would have landed the unwary passenger to a place which we would have been compelled to chronicle this morning but for the strong arms and well-managed reins of the drivers. The firing was continued up to a late hour last evening.

From San Diego.

WANT OF RAIN.—The unusual cold weather we have experienced for a month past, and the almost entire failure of the usual winter rains, have seriously affected the Southern portion of this State. We learn from Los Angeles county that the pasturage has failed, and large numbers of cattle are dying for lack of feed. In our country, although the grass and wild oats that had grown to a considerable height since the November rains have been nipped by the heavy frosts, we are not quite so badly off as our neighbors above, as we have less stock to support upon better pasture. But the want of rain is very much felt throughout the entire South, and although we have had a slight fall during the past week, we need continuous or frequent rains for weeks to come, to revive the soil and insure good crops and pasturage for the coming season.—*San Diego Herald.*

Sandwich Islands.

The steamer *Kalama*, Capt. Jones, was wrecked at Kolon, Kauai, on the 5th January, while at anchor, taking freight for Honolulu.

Telegraphic Items.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Two men, supposed to be the murderers of Mr. Bazil H. Gordon, have been arrested in Indianapolis. They had been selling horses at Cincinnati, where they registered their names as Worley and Strong, and represented themselves as planters from Atlanta, Ga. Afterwards, one professed to be a dentist, and said that he and his companion had been traveling through Kansas.

Mr. Gordon was an unmarried man, and his connections reside in Maryland and Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The orders to Gov. Shannon, on leaving Washington, were to travel day and night until he reaches Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Governor Shannon will leave here this afternoon direct for St. Louis, thence to proceed to Kansas. He will immediately renove the seat of Government, the centre of the prevailing difficulties. Orders will be issued from the War Department this afternoon, and possibly be conveyed to Col. Sumner by Governor Shannon. No doubt they will be in accordance with the President's view expressed in his special Kansas message and recent proclamation, with the design firmly to enforce them. There are 500 troops at Fort Leavenworth, and 100 at Fort Riley, to be called out if circumstances demand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Republican Association of Washington is making strenuous efforts to establish similar organizations in every city, town and village throughout the Union, serving, as the circular says, "to rally the people and inspire them with confidence and enthusiasm, and furnish information necessary to expose and fairly meet the sophistry of proslavery demagogues—making the issue of slavery or freedom the great question in the coming Presidential campaign." They design scattering broadcast documents and speeches, and have already prepared 162,000 copies in English and 25,000 copies in German of the speeches and writings of Messrs. Seward, Hale and others.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Anxiety here continues to increase with reference to the missing steamer *Pacific*. The agents, however, still express the belief, from what little that has been doubled in her machinery, and put back. They say that sufficient time has not elapsed, in case of such an accident, to allow of her return, or allow of her being heard from. Their hopes will still continue strong, until after the *Atlantic's* and succeeding steamer's arrival. If no tidings are then heard, there will be serious cause of alarm.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Capt. Pendergast has been ordered to the command of the new United States steamer *Merrimac*, vice Capt. Gregory, relieved at his own request. If the vessel is found to work as well as is anticipated, the trial trip will be continued to Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—10 o'clock.—The telegraphic lines are now interrupted east of Sackets Harbor, owing to the prevailing storm of rain East from that point. It has been snowing at Boston all day, and the railroads are blocked up. No trains left there for the South to night.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The Leavenworth *Herald* of the 9th says: A pro-slavery meeting was held there on the 2d instant, at which it was determined to offer the services of the free State agents sent abroad, by despatching George W. McLean to the Southern states to give the people the pro-slavery aspect of the case, and to use energetic means to emigrate to the Territory, and aid in rescuing the control of affairs from the hands of the Abolitionists of Lawrence—Robinson, Lane, Brown, &c., who are doing everything possible to bring about a civil war. They apprehend that many pro-State men will refuse to follow them into rebellion against the Federal authority and the laws of the Territory.

The *Herald of Freedom* says that Messrs. Robinson and Lane have adopted precautionary measures and organized a regiment; that the force now at Lawrence is large, and that munitions of war were being collected in readiness for instant service, an attack being expected.

The Topeka *Herald* appeals to the friends of the North and East to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. It says that the struggle between the two is imminent, and invokes the people of Kansas to die in preference to surrendering.

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A GARDENER HOWE BOUGHT UP.—It has been very well that the forwarded account, from the United States. With the conduct of Mr. Cushing, his government, was perfectly satisfied, being convinced that he neither intentionally nor accidentally violated the municipal laws of the United States. The difficulty was susceptible of a peaceful solution—as Lord Clarendon by not mentioning America in the Queen's speech.

In the House of Commons, Admiral Napier, immediately on taking his seat, moved for the transmission of all the papers relating to the Baltic expedition.

Mr. Baillie gave notice of a resolution to the effect that subscription to Lycoumpton tries lowers the dignity of Great Britain, and is calculated to endanger relations with other States.

FRANCE.—Much satisfaction is expressed that Paris had been selected for the meeting of the Peace Congress. Peace was considered certain to result from the deliberations.

Political arrests had been made at Bordeaux, and the Moniteur publishes a decree fixing the imported duty on cotton brought from entrepots by French vessels at 25 francs per hundred kilogrammes, being a reduction of 5 francs on the former rates.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1856.

I cut from the *American Organ* of this city, of yesterday, the following:

THE HOUSE PRINTER'S PARTNERS.—It is rumored that the Baltimore *Democrat*, and Vivus W. Smith, a relationship of Abolitionist, are two of the partners of Mr. Wendell in the House printing. The publisher of the *Democrat* is the author of the statement in relation to the *Democrat*, and one who has been in the secrets of the Republicans is the author of the rumor in relation to Mr. Smith. Two ex-members of Congress, one from the South and one from Pennsylvania, are also said to be concerned in it. What sort of a coalition is this?

As to the two ex-members of Congress, "one from the South and one from Pennsylvania" I suppose Mr. Ward, of Kentucky, and Mr. Lerin, of Pennsylvania, are alluded to, though this is mere surmise. But outdoor rumor says that a member of the present House of Representatives from New York was also concerned in this "fair business transaction," and will be benefited pecuniarily by Mr. Wendell's getting the printing; that one Mr. Matteson, the able and sagacious navigator or pilot of the Collins line of steamers through the straits of Congress. He was understood to be the friend and counselor of Vivus W. Smith. Who managed for the Baltimore *Democrat* I am not informed, but it is supposed that it was the interest which the editor of that paper was to have in the printing that induced so many South-ern Americans to vote for Wendell.

And now comes the very "fair business transaction" on the tapis; namely, the House binding. This is given out by the Committee on Printing, a committee of three. Therefore, since the documents have been bound in cloth, the binding has been done by Mr. J. W. Arnold, a Whig of Boston, nothing more, and as he had embarked considerable capital in it, using a steam engine to drive his machinery, he was an applicant for it again. But other parties, combinations similar to that which obtained the printing, were also in the field, and rumors as thick as blackberries are abroad in regard to offers of money that have been made by them to one of the committee for the contract. I hear it stated that "White-coat," who has exercised such a powerful influence here this session, said that he would give two thousand dollars for it. Arnold is determined, if the contract is *sold* out, to call for a mandamus to compel him to do the whole transaction, and if this is done an investigation may also be demanded in regard to the manner in which Wendell secured his election as Printer. If there is corruption here, it ought to be exposed, and those engaged in buying and selling contracts and positions, or offices, held up to the public gaze; but if men are belied and falsely defamed, it should be known and justice should be done.

The reference of the President's Kansas message to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, is likely to open a wide field for a fierce sectional debate. I see in his proposal would have been avoided, and that the wordy war would have taken place between the *Americans* and the *Anti-Americans*, which would not have been sectional; but circumstances appear to force sectionalism into Congress, and to give questions of this character a prominence over all others. Everything tends in that direction, and I greatly fear that parties are to be arrayed in the approaching Presidential election, not Northern and Southern parties, rather than upon Americanism and anti-Americanism, Unionist and Disunionist, or Whigism and Democracy. Such an array of parties I should look upon as one of the greatest calamities, and as putting to the severest test the strong guarantees we now hold the Union together, and make us all, Northern men and Southern men, one people, brethren of the same family, with a common interest, and with as much reason to be proud; a common present, which is the envy of the world, and, may I not hope, a common future, which will be regarded as a time of peaceful and glorious. Why, why should all this be thrown away in a petty quarrel about a few thousand square miles, whether slavery shall or shall not be extended over a territory, which, in comparison with the union and harmony of the people of the United States of the country, is as the dust in the balance; better, a thousand times better that the whole Territory should remain a howling wilderness, an uninhabited desert. It is like a family breaking out into bitter feuds about one or two old horses, or whether a small field, or meadow, or pasture, planted with potatoes or corn, or cotton or not planted at all. The object of contention is wholly disproportioned to the consequences which must inevitably result from the quarrel; and as wise men, as good citizens, as patriots, as men in whose hands are placed the destinies of a great people, fit to be entrusted with the power of self-government, we should avoid the fraternal contest.

The Missourians, or a portion of them, for fear of the parties there on this subject, say Kansas shall be a slave State or none. But, replies the North, what right have they to say this? What right have they to go over into Kansas and interfere with their neighbors? It is this interference, this armed interpedition into Kansas, which the North thereafter so much feeling at the North and keeps the Northern mind in a continual fever. If the young men of the Northern States choose to go to Kansas, to better their condition, they have a right to do so, and to have a voice in her affairs as voters, in common with Kentuckians, Tennessees and Virginians and if they do so they become citizens of the Territory; and it must be borne in mind that Americans, come they from any section of the country, are not in the habit of submitting tamely and patiently to dictation or unlawful interference with their rights.

It seems strange that the South should have so often done that which, while it did not benefit them, was calculated to increase and give intensity to the sectional feeling at the North: instance the adoption of the famous 21st rule, which struck at the right of petition, and in a measure identified that with abolitionism. Thousands of abolition petitions were gotten up that never would have been thought of but for the adoption of that rule, and hundreds of thousands signed those petitions from a spirit of resistance to any attempt to deprive them of a *right*. But for that rule abolitionism would have died or neglected to be born, and that rule which gave it life, support and consequence. And what became of the rule itself? It was repealed by the South after having served its purpose and seeds of abolitionism over the whole North. And when, after the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850, the country was once more settling down in quietude and harmony, and both parties had declared that there should be no more sectional agitation, the South commenced agitating for the repeal of the Missouri compact, and the bitter waters of sectional strife suffered to overrun and deluge the land. And as we have no longer a HENRY CLAY among us, (if we had, the act never would have been attempted) who shall say to these waters, "thus far shalt you go and no farther, and here shall your baneful torrent be stayed?"

The Governor of Kansas is at present in this city, pending the preparation of a report setting the true state of affairs in Kansas to the President, and consulting as to the course to be pursued to prevent a civil war.

A case is now under consideration in the Supreme Court, which involves the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, and the question whether persons of slave property temporarily sojourn with them in, or pass through free States, without prejudice to their right of property in them.

MAISON ROUGE.

City Intelligence.

LYCEUM LECTURES.—It will be seen by the advertisement in our column the morning that Dr. R. D. Gaillard opens his course of lectures on tomorrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The high attainments of the Doctor in this particular department of science, and his reputation as a clear, cogent and instructive lecturer will, we doubt not, attract an audience of intelligent persons to Lyceum Hall. The terms of admission announced by the Lyceum Committee fortunately place the course of lectures within the reach of our city contemporaries who are so able to subscribe to all the lectures of the season, heretofore announced. The history of astronomy will be the subject of the course of lectures.

AMUSEMENTS.—There will be no opera at the Orleans to-night, owing to the requisite preparations for the ball for the benefit of the Poor of the Orphan Asylum of Louisiana. This ball, which is given under the direction of several of the leading belles connected with the Theatre, promises to be well attended and to be a pleasant affair.

At the Pelican Theatre there will be performances by Dumont's wonderful troupe of trained animals. They say at the Pelican during this week.

Hennington's beautiful diorama of the Russian war will be exhibited at Concert Hall. An evening may be spent very instructively and agreeably there.

At Vauxhall's, 160, St. Charles street, a splendid collection of wax figures, &c. To-day and to-morrow are the last days of these admirable, the great French magician, at this establishment.

At the Gallery, to-night, the charming Agnes Robertson, whom we have so long and so often been made, will appear in the grand extravaganza of the Invisible Prince, and the pleasing comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts." To-morrow night, entitled "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and "Washington Before the Battle of Trenton," by Mr. Bourcicault and others.

Dr. Alexander Melbum, of the steamship Promethus, will deliver a lecture on Phrenology, its practical character, conditions, attractions and prospects of Phrenology. He will show the use with which the lecture is intimately acquainted, and the discourse will doubtless be a pleasing and instructive one. Tickets can be procured at Morgan's, Steel's and Norman's bookstores.

At the St. Charles theatre, Mr. Collins, the comedian, has a benefit on the 29th, and a crowded house, we think, is in store for him.

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.—Peter Dandelion, the inimitable, has left the Theatre Comique, and knocked down Chas. Alex. Hunter, at the corner of Canal and Bienville streets, and rebuilt him in a gold mask and silver dress. We understand that on Saturday, to be held before the First Recorder, Gallier, Dandelion will be summoned to answer for the outrage.

Thomas Green and Charles Rogers were remanded for trial, on a charge of having forcibly entered the house of Mr. Thomas Wright, at the Bay Ridge, while it was in charge of a police officer, and committed a trespass. Bond, $500.

John Stubbens was also sent to prison, for be proof for carrying a slung-shot.

Thomas Gaffney, f. m. c., was committed for trial by Recorder Ranse, for carrying concealed weapons.

AMERICAN PARTY.

☞ A Mass Meeting of the American Party in the Parish of Orleans will be held at the ODD FELLOWS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent acts of the Legislature of the State, having reference to the late November election. A full and practical attendance is expected.

feb22 1t

LYCEUM LECTURES.

DR. R. A. GOULINE SPECIAL COURSE OF LECTURES

WILL begin on TUESDAY, February 26th, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., and continue on each succeeding TUESDAY and THURSDAY.

☞ For admission to this Course, the terms are as follows: Tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, $4; Tickets for one person, $2 50; Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents.

☞ Tickets for these and all the Lectures of the season may be had, as heretofore announced, at the Library, No. 16 City Hall, at the Book and Music Stores, and at the door of the Hall.

Leaves on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 5 P. M.

For Attakapas, via Atchafalaya.

THE light draught steamer DELTA, D. Brashear, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings for Cattle on the morrow, where, we can refer to Capt. Cutler and Kimball's landing, at Grand Prairie, Bayou Teche, Bayou Carron, Vermilion, Franklin, Bayou Boeuf, Bayou Cocodrie, and the richest Cotton Plantations on Bayou Teche.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to HALL BODD & FOUTRAIN,

feb25 5 Customhouse st

FOR SALE.

Fine Dwelling-House, No. 85, St. Louis street.

WILL be sold at private sale the fine dwelling house and lot, belonging to R. L. Johnson, Esq., situate on St. Louis street, between Broadway and Bagnolet streets, bounded on one side by the residence of Felix Grima, Esq., and on the other by that of Dr. Burke.

For terms and conditions, as well as for visiting the premises, apply to

C. A. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law,

feb22 2w 119 Commercial Place.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership existing under the firm of A. ARAIDE & CO., is dissolved from this day. A. Araide is the sole depositary of the GLASS HALL ROOM.

feb 23-2t

RASPBERRY VINEGAR—80 boxes very superior raspberry vinegar. For sale by

DUNTZE & IKEN,

feb 25 Corner Royal and Conti sts.

BAVARIAN LAGER BEER—25 casks Bavarian lager beer, receiving. For sale by

DUNTZE & IKEN,

feb25 Corner Royal and Conti sts.

FRUIT JUICES—Just received, 100 boxes Raspways and Crabbes which we warrant pure; also syrup manufactory and ice cream. For sale by

feb 25 DUNTZE & IKEN, cor. Royal and Conti.

SOAP—250 boxes Olive, for sale by

JOSEPH LANDES & CO.,

feb25 33 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKY—200 bbls. Rye, for sale by

JOSEPH LANDES & CO.,

feb25 33 Tchoupitoulas st

CAUTION.

Portion of the State of Louisiana,

NEW ORLEANS, February 21, 1856.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES of this Bank, of the denomination of Ten Dollars, have been put by Mr. Wood, Gambler, have this day been discovered.

The most striking feature in them is in the right hand vignette. The engraver has cut from the corn of a farmer of it, while in the counterfeit it is that of a man, or one of nature's noblemen. Upon close examination, will be found to be engraved; the other signatures very well executed.

GEO. A. FRERET,

feb22 2t Cashier.

$1,000 REWARD.

HAVING come to the conclusion, after a careful test of the superiority of the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, during the night of February 21,