THE DAILY BEE,

C. M. CONRAD, PROPRIETOR.
R. HUTCHINSON, JR., EDITOR.

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The Daily Bee

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1856.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

THE NORTHERN MAIL filled yesterday from beyond Washington.

MR. PIERCE'S PROCEEDING.

Mr. Pierce does not lack a certain amount of political sagacity. His appointment of Mr. DALLAS as Minister Plenipotentiary to England, may be considered a judicious method of shelving an inconvenient and troublesome competitor for Presidential honors. Mr. DALLAS, had he been properly sustained, might have proved a formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination. He is not supernatural, nor has he outlived popular favor, like CASS; he is not a veteran political hack, and an intense Old Fogy, like BUCHANAN. His antecedents are pretty fair, and his position high and honorable. It was necessary, therefore, to remove him so far from the field of rivalry, as to preclude the probability of his interfering with the calculations of the present incumbent. This seems to have been effectually accomplished, and hereafter, we are inclined to think, little will be heard of Mr. DALLAS as a candidate for the Presidency. His acceptance of the diplomatic honor tendered him by Mr. PIERCE, looks as if he himself had abandoned all idea for the nonce of standing in the path of other aspirants. We take it that from the rather scanty lists of candidates the name of Mr. DALLAS must hereafter be dropped.

Thus has Mr. PIERCE contrived to narrow the choice of the National Convention to either himself or BUCHANAN. True, we hear something of the friends of DOUGLAS insisting upon pressing his claims, mangre his own formal abnegation of them; but this movement does not appear at all general, nor is it likely to place him in a sufficiently prominent position to excite the apprehensions of other aspirants. As we glance over the field, we can see no other names looming forth broadly and distinctly save those of PIERCE and BUCHANAN. Thus far the former has obtained a decided advantage. His late annual message was a master-stroke of policy. It not only disarmed the South, but absolutely converted that section from quasi-hostility or utter indifference, to enthusiastic friendship. No Democrat can go before the National Convention with half so strong a claim upon Southern support. We already see the evidences of this bold strategy in the open expressions of preference by a large number of influential Southern presses. And, strange to say, Mr. PIERCE's pro-slavery manifesto has not lost him the favor of his party North. Massachusetts and Vermont have appointed PIERCE delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Maine has appointed two who will certainly support him. New Hampshire will send a full PIERCE delegation, and the remaining New England States appear disposed to rally around. It is astonishing in how brief a period the Democratic party has resumed its former kindness towards the Executive. Much of this is no doubt attributable to the fact that his rivals are objectionable; but no doubt a due proportion must be ascribed to his message, which, by its defense of the South, has won golden opinions from the slaveholding States, and, by its spirited language in behalf of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, has pleased both North and South. Mr. PIERCE has wisely done the right thing at the right time—one of the best proofs of statesmanship and ability.

To our mind it is clear that the President is now the foremost man of the Democratic party, and that his chances of a renomination are far better than those of either BUCHANAN or DOUGLAS. He may be *a pis aller*, but there are critical periods in the history of parties when a leader is selected, not because he is the first choice of any division, but because he is the second choice of all. Still it would not be prudent to conclude that FRANKLIN PIERCE will be the Democratic candidate, for experience has taught the fleeting and fallacious character of all hopes founded upon the apparent explosion of a nominating convention. Mr. PIERCE's only history, as well as that of Mr. Polk, too fully illustrates the fact to need further argument.

STRAUB'S PATENT CORN AND FLOURING MILL. We invite attention to the advertisement of SAMUEL H. GILMAN, No. 31 Natchez street, the agent for this celebrated mill, which long experience has shown to combine all the best qualities of other mills. Planters and others requiring machinery to grind their corn, cannot find a superior article for the purpose, than that offered for sale at moderate prices by Mr. GILMAN.

HASTINGTON'S DIORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN WAR. This highly spoken of exhibition opens this evening at the Armory Hall. In our exchanges we have frequently seen very flattering commendations of its artistic and mechanical merits. We shall take an early opportunity of judging for ourselves; in the mean time we append the following, from the *Montreal Advertiser*:

Great Attraction.—The panorama of the Russian war continues to draw full and fashionable audiences, which is of itself an evident proof of the merits of the exhibition. A month has nearly passed since it first opened, but still the same excitement appears to exist, night after night the same saturated faces must be recognized, and no impediments can come, run their brief reign, and go, but the panorama of the Russian war remains, wearing the laurels that it gained at first. Many of the scenes are truly beautiful, "the Baltic fleet preparing to anchor, a moonlight scene, is of itself well worth the price of admission, as is "the bombardment of Bomarsund" and the great fire of Varna, are extremely effective, and far exceed anything of the kind we have ever witnessed. By the advertisement it will be seen that two representations are given each day—in the afternoon at 3 and in the evening at 8. As the exhibition will shortly leave for Quebec, we would strongly urge all who have not been to embrace the opportunity of enjoying one of the best entertainments ever presented in Montreal.

NEW YORK LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.—It will be seen from the advertisement in another column, that the original price of cabin passage by this popular line of steamers has been resumed. The change commenced with the trip of the *Augusta*, which left here last Saturday, 9th Feb.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. PARSONS.—The trial of Jas. Parsons, Jr., a citizen of Virginia, at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, charged with the several offenses of kidnapping, assault and battery, and breach of the peace, was brought to a close on Thursday evening last, by the discharge of the accused, in which result the judge, the bar, and a large crowd of attentive spectators testified their concurrence in the most marked manner. Messrs. Faulkner and Tucker, of Virginia, appeared on behalf of Mr. Parsons.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 3d contains the particulars of the falling of a portion of the Hotel situated at the corner of Main and Sixth streets, on the 1st inst. It says:

The front part of the hotel and the two old wings in the rear are now undergoing extensive repairs, and are not occupied. It was the intention of the hotel company to let the old walls of the wings stand, and only to raise the floors so as to make them correspond with those in the front part of the building.

A large number of men were at work on the building, but there were only a few in the East wing, which fell. One man named John Ryan was got out alive from the ruins, but he is very badly hurt. The others, Prince, Grant, Britain, and the Sublime Porte to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, when peace is made, to associate herself thereto.

V.

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J. F. Kellogg, E. W. G. T.
O. R. Hamlin, E. W. G. Rep. Term not expired.

By Telegraph.

Published in the New Orleans Bee.

(By the Mobile Line.)

LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Arbitration Agreed Upon.

COTTON AND CONSOLS ADVANCED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The new Cunard steamship *Persia* has arrived with later dates from Liverpool to the 26th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Cotton has advanced 1-16—the improvement being mostly on fair qualities.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Orleans fair 4¾d, Middling 4¼, Uplands fair 4¾d., Middling 4 9-16d.

The sales of the week amounted to 70,000 bales, of which exporters took 10,000 and speculators 10,000.

The stock in port amounts to 300,000 bales. The market closed steady.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour remains quiet. Western Canal is quoted at 40s. and Ohio at 42s. Corn has declined, and there is little speculative demand. Mixed is quoted at 38s. 6d. and white 43s. a 44s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions are quiet, without any quotable change.

CONSOLS

Have advanced, and are quoted at 90 a 90¼

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations for peace are still progressing, but it will be some days yet ere the preliminaries will be arranged and signed. The Czar has, however, ordered Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities.

Russia's sincerity has been much doubted heretofore, but the appearances are all fair now, and the order from the Czar to cease hostilities was a straight-forward one, without awaiting the formal conclusion of an armistice, which, it is rumored, has been agreed on for three months.

France, England and Austria continue to accord, although it is expected that foreign and grave questions will arise during the negotiations.

No place of meeting has been decided upon, and it will be at least the 20 of February before all the preliminaries are arranged and the signatures appended to the agreement to meet.

In the meantime Consols had advanced, and closed on Friday at 93¼ a 94.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £9,000.

The London *News* learns from undoubted authority that certainly before the meeting of Parliament the armistice will be concluded, and that after which the negotiations with a view to a final treaty of peace will be entered upon forthwith.

A despatch from Berlin states that the peace proposals are strongly supported in St. Petersburg by Holland.

The Moniteur says that near foundering at sea, having sprung a leak seven hundred miles West of the Lizards, and it was only by the united exertions of the passengers and crew that she was kept afloat until she reached Southampton, where she was found to have six feet of water in the hold and the boiler burnt in half.

The ships *Harison*, *Independence* and *Mary Green* have been lost.

The firm of Kelly & Gillman has failed.

[By the Southern Line.]

CHOLERA AT PORTO RICO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The steamer *Tennessee*, which was sent after the filibustering bark *Amelia*, has arrived at St. Thomas in a leaky condition.

The cholera is raging with terrible fatality at Porto Rico. No less than 13,000 cases since November 21st.

THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The steamer *Alabama* sailed this morning in search of the steamer *Pacific*, which left Liverpool three days before the *Persia*.

The following we find in the Mobile papers of Sunday:

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The following is the official despatch from the French Ambassador at Vienna to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris:

Prince Esterhazy announces that he has received from Nesselrode his acceptance, *pure and simple*, (the words of our despatch) of the ultimatum offered to Russia, which will be in the mail. Austria will immediate convention to conclude a treaty of peace.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, Feb. 7.—The Senate has adopted a resolution directed to the Finance Committee to report bills for the general appropriations. The Senate has adjourned until Monday next.

In the House, a bill for Printer has been postponed, and the Speaker authorized to appoint some person to act in the interim. The Committees have all adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Hon. Lewis Cass fell this morning from the steps of the Patent Office: he was severely injured, but, it is thought, not dangerously so.

A good deal of excitement has been created by the announcement brought by the *Arabia* that Russia has consented to negotiate on the basis of the proposition submitted to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg through Count Esterhazy. It will be useful to recall to the recollection of our readers what these propositions were:

I—DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Complete abolition of the Russian protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organization conformable to their wishes, to their wants, to their interests; and the new organization, respecting which the population itself will be consulted, shall be recognized by the contracting powers, and sanctioned by the Sublime Porte in making her sovereign initiative. No State shall be able, under any pretext whatever, under any form of protectorate, to intermeddle in the question of the internal administration of the Principalities; they shall adopt a definitive permanent system, demanded by their geographical position, and no impediments can be made to their fortifying, in the interest of their security, in such manner as they may deem advisable, their territory against foreign aggression.

In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the Allied armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier with Turkey in Europe. It would consist in the vicinity of Chotym, follow the line of the mountains which traverse Bessarabia in direction, and terminate at Lake Saasik. The late (trace) shall be definitely regulated by the general treaty, and the Ottoman territory ceded to Russia by the Principalities and to the suzerainty of the Porte.

II—DANUBE.

The freedom of the Danube and of its mouths shall be effectually established by European institutions, in which the contracting Powers shall be equally represented, except the particular positions of the lords of the soil on the banks (*des riverains*) which shall be regulated upon the principles established by the act of the Congress of Vienna as regards the navigation of rivers. Each of the contracting Powers shall have the right to keep one or two small vessels stationed at the mouths of the river, destined to assure the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

III.—NEUTRALIZATION OF THE BLACK SEA.

This sea shall be open to merchant vessels—closed to war vessels (*ouverte, et close*.) Consequently no naval military arsenals shall be created or maintained there. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured in the respective ports of the Black Sea, by the establishment of institutions recognized suitable to international law, and to the customs sanctioned in such matters. The two powers which hold the coast engage themselves to maintain only the number of light vessels of a fixed force, necessary for their coast service. This convention, concluded separately between these two Powers, shall form part as an annex of the general treaty after receiving the approval of the contracting parties. This separate convention cannot be annulled or modified without the consent of the signatories of the general treaty. The closing of the Straits will admit the exceptions indicated for the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.

IV.—CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF THE PORTE.

The immunities of the Rayan subjects of the Porte shall be religiously preserved, without infringement on the independence and dignity of the Sultan's crown. As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, when peace is made, to associate herself thereto.

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J. F. Kellogg, E. W. G. T.
O. R. Hamlin, E. W. G. Rep. Term not expired.

The Speaker announced that Mr. Colfax had been elected and proclaimed to administer the oath of allegiance to him.

The membership of three then proceeded to draw by ballot.

Mr. Fuller was offered designing Mr. Campbell for the term, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb 8, 1856.

The telegraph will have informed you, ere I pen the fact, that "the long agony is over," and a Speaker has been at length elected and installed into office. To other fists, since full weeks of time has been consumed, and the result, after all this desperate and protracted struggle, is just what it would have been had the plurality made of electing a Speaker been agreed to eight weeks ago, when it became evident that it was the only mode of organizing the House.

But how came the plurality made to be adopted at last? you will naturally inquire. I will inform you. I gave you in my last the proceedings of the House up to Friday evening. The votes on that day showed so little difference between Mr. Banks and Mr. Aiken, and that difference being in Mr. Aiken's favor, that believing the adoption of the plurality rule would result in the election of the latter, Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, yesterday morning brought forward a resolution to adopt that rule, which, as the friends of Banks were already committed in favor of it, was adopted, 113 to 104. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker *viva voce*; and if, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the recorded votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be duly declared Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 34th Congress.

It was the general impression when the House adjourned on Friday evening, that Mr. Aiken would be elected, should the plurality mode prevail, and the Democrats were confident of the fact up to the very last vote. They expected that the six *Americans*, who voted for Fuller up to the last, would change on the last vote and go for Aiken, especially as Mr. Broom voted for Aiken on Friday, and Mr. Whitney rose and stated that he had been informed that his vote would then, if cast for a particular individual, produce an organization of the House, and wishing to do this, and having been informed that the gentleman from South Carolina did not belong to the Administration party proper, he changed his vote and gave it for Mr. Aiken. It turned out that he had been wrongly informed, as the vote stood, for Aiken, 102; against him, 110.

But these circumstances were sufficient to induce the belief that Messrs. Broom, of Pennsylvania, Clark, of New York, Cullom, of Delaware, Davis, of Maryland, Hillyard, of Pennsylvania, and Whitney, of New York, who cast their votes for Fuller to the last, would cast them for Aiken, in which case he would have been elected. Instead of doing this, if the votes of three or four of all those who cast them for Fuller, Campbell and Wells, had been necessary to elect Banks, he would have had them.

Those who voted for Campbell, were Messrs. Dunn, Harlan, Moore and Scott.

For Mr. Wells, Mr. Hickman.

The Washington *Union* of this morning characterizes those who voted for Campbell as *Republicans*; but the fact is, they have never acted or voted with those who style themselves Republicans, and this the editor of the *Union* knows as well as I know it. They are *Americans*, and nothing else, though they were formerly Whigs. Mr. Dunn, early in the session, voted several times for Mr. Banks, but neither of the others have ever voted for him, and Mr. D. has not for at least seven weeks.

Upon the Clerk's declaring Mr. Banks duly elected Speaker of the House, Mr. A. K. Marshall interposed an objection, insisting that Mr. B. was not the Speaker of the House according to the terms of the resolution, and affirming that the Clerk had no right to declare him the Speaker. Mr. M. manifested much warmth, and was sustained by Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, who also exhibited no little heat. Quite a scene of excitement and confusion ensued, which terminated in a good deal of fun. Amid this, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, rose and dissented from Mr. Marshall and Mr. Rust's views in toto. He thought Mr. Banks had been duly elected Speaker of the House in pursuance of a rule adopted by a majority of the body, and that no resolution of the body was now necessary to sanction what had been done, though a resolution declaring that he had been duly elected was not improper.

As soon as Mr. Cobb took his seat, Mr. Aiken rose and asked permission of the House to escort Mr. Banks, who had been duly elected as its presiding officer, to the chair. This request, coming from the quarter it did, was most favorably received by the House generally.

Mr. Aiken is perhaps the most bland, complacent, courteous member in the House; certainly in these qualities he has no superior; and now it was that his high courtesy, his sense of propriety, and his generous magnanimity shone out, and distinctly marked the gentleman.

A resolution, declaring Mr. Banks to have been duly elected Speaker of the House, by Mr. Clingman, was then adopted, though not without the ayes and noes having been taken thereon—156 to 40.

Messrs. Aiken, Fuller and Campbell were then named by the Clerk to escort Mr. Banks to the chair, which being done, Mr. Giddings, the oldest member of the body, administered the usual oath.

Mr. B. then returned his acknowledgments to the House in a very neat and appropriate speech.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, then submitted a resolution of thanks to the Clerk, Mr. Forney, which was unanimously agreed to, and well deserved.

The House then, after a laborious session of seven hours, and a prolific one, adjourned at 7 o'clock. And so ended the great, the memorable struggle to elect a Speaker, by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress. As this result is without precedent in the past, may it never become a precedent hereafter.

MAISON ROUGE.

Mr. Banks' Speech.

The following are the remarks of Mr. BANKS upon being escorted to the Speaker's Chair:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Before I proceed to complete my acceptance of the office to which I am elected, I avail of the first opportunity to express my acknowledgments for the distinguished honor conferred upon me.

It would afford me far greater pleasure, in taking the chair of the House, were I supported even by the self-assurance that I could bring to the discharge of its duties, always delicate and arduous, and now surrounded by unusual difficulties, any capacity commensurate with their responsibility and dignity. I can only say that I will do the best I can; I shall discharge the obligations resting upon me with fidelity to the Constitution and with impartiality as it regards the rights of the members of the House. I have no personal objects to accomplish. I am animated by the single desire that I may aid in some degree in maintaining the well-ascertained principles of our government in their original and American signification; in the development of the material interests of that portion of the continent we occupy, so far as we may do within the limited and legitimate powers conferred upon us; in enlarging and fortifying the capacity of our government for beneficent influences at home and abroad; and, above all, in preserving intact and in perpetuity the priceless privileges transmitted to us.

I am, of course, aware that of my own strength I cannot hope to be equal to the perfect execution of the duties I now assume. I am therefore, as every man must be who stands in such presence, a suppliant for your co-operation and indulgence; and, accepting your honors with this declaration, I again offer you my thanks.

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

THE CRIMEA.

From the Crimea there is nothing important. Numerous ambuscades of Cossacks were distributed around the Allied camp, but vigilance prevented many stragglers being captured. Several additional explosions had been made in the Sebastopol docks, and they were nearly destroyed. France and England each reserve a gate, by which they were enclosed, as a trophy.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a letter from Prince Gortschakoff, saying that a party of French wearing white coats to prevent their being seen in the snow, advanced by night and surprised Baldaky, bayoneted the outposts, and retreated when the Russian reserves came up.

Gen. Codrington's latest despatch is dated Jan. 1, and merely reports the health of the army to be good.

THE BALTIC.

A Beatsie letter of the 11th says that the American ship *Washington*, that lay all summer at Copenhagen, had landed her cargo on the ice and conveyed it in sleighs to Riga.

The American ship *Telegraph* is reported in the Categat, and another American vessel at Revel.

ASIA.

Constantinople intelligence, under date of the 7th inst., reports Mouravieff advancing in Asia. His advanced posts are within three hours' march of Erzeroum. The campaign of the Turkish army in Asiatic is indefinitely abandoned in order to cover Erzeroum. Omer Pacha's troops have begun to arrive at Trebizonde. The Egyptian contingent had already embarked for there.

Omer Pacha had tendered his resignation, but the Sultan refused to accept it. Omer was in Cingrara at Constantinople. Not long since the official Commissioner for Widows and Orphans applied to attach Omer's property in Constantinople for the benefit of his chief, given by his first wife.

In consequence to Omer the attachment was not permitted, but since the fall of Kars the Commissioner has taken the property.

The Turkish government has published the account of the fall of Kars, laying the blame on the entire responsibility on Omer Pacha. He sent Col. Simonsen to defend him at Constantinople, but Col. Simonsen finding himself unprepared there, left for England. Omer Pacha blames the Turkish ministry, especially Riga Pacha for withdrawing supplies.

There is rather talk that Omer Pacha will be sent as Turkish Minister to England.

Abdel Kader has arrived in Damascus to occupy the palace presented to him by the Sultan.

A Paris commercial letter says the French subsidy Napoleon was allowed to keep, is Kurdistan island, in the Pontic, by a Russian corvette, but escaped in a snow storm.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Home politics are quiet. Palmerston's military bill passed its second in Parliament. The hope of peace throws all other power in the shade.

The Parliament Message is, of course, variously commented upon, but the general feeling seems favorable. It is considered moderate upon, yet expressing the Parliament's power with dignity and precision.

The Times publishes a rapture between the Emperor and Parliament.

A Russian has been killed in Finland, opposite to Polish concerns the port of Kiga, and Nakasdad the same as to the Angelo Sea.

Mr. Henry Gulbourn, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, is dead.

The Russian Envoy of Sweden, daughter of William the Fourth, and the betrothed Duke Jordan, is also dead. She was fifty five years old.

The fourth contingent of machinery for the government small arms factory was landed at Woolwich on the 14th inst. Messrs. Robbins, Lawrence & Co.'s, Windsor, Vermont.

The exhibition of the capabilities of the Balaclava little board was made at Liverpool and fixed satisfactory.

The London Times, of the 19th ult., received by the Arabia, points out to Russia and Austria the necessity of their following Prussia in the direction of the English nation to make a peace was at all proportionate to its warlike exertions to commence the war. It says:

"The nation has got over that first shock, and is begining to make our element of that which is little within our reputation, and the most genuine horror and aversion.

"There is a strong sentiment which replies on the terrible calamities hostilities have have had the opportunity of putting forth our whole strength, and vindicating in a new field against a new enemy our ancient renown.

"We mention these things for the very sake of peace, the preliminaries of which have, it appears, been signed yesterday. Russian Menschikoff, for in the "present temper of the public mind of England, any attempt, however slight or short, to renew the diplomatic relations would result in an immediate explosion of popular feeling, which might render it impossible to proceed further in a pacific direction.

The city article in the London *Times* of Friday evening says: "Operations in the English funds to-day have been comparatively of a steady character, and seems for the present to have settled in an improvement at the stock exchange. There was a fuller employment for money and short loans; government securities were in request at fully five per cent.

"No fresh news had transpired to influence the course of business, but the impression that the government, while they are resolved not to relapse in their preparation, are disposed to believe that the negotiation commenced, will go on to a rapid and satisfactory conclusion, tended to give general stability to the appearance of the market."

FRANCE.—There was a grand review at Paris on the 16th, of the troops from the Crimea, when the Duke of Cambridge, in the name of Queen Victoria, presented the British Crimean medal to 14,000 French troops.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of the Minister of Finance. The report says the financial condition of the country is excellent, and that the only danger is the temptation to extravagance, but hopes the Emperor will postpone expenditures on all enterprises except those of urgency.

The Duke of Malakoff is now shortly to be appointed, which rumor says are the Duke of Valmy, Duke of Maille, and the Marquis of Bethisy.

PORTUGAL.—Heavy rains and freshets in the Douro had caused considerable damage.

The Cortes would meet on the 19th ult.

SPAIN.—Paris Christians be about marry her second daughter to Prince Drago, a rich nobleman.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor has signed a decree relating to the Protestants. It is liberal, except in the act it prohibits the marriage of Catholic priests converted to Protestantism.

Government has been obliged already to restrain Italian bishops in their administration of the Concordat.

GERMANY.—Several princes of the Germanic federation are about to assemble in Berlin, to discuss existing political relations.

PERSIA.—The Persian official journal announces that the Persian government is determined to maintain neutrality.

Destructive Fire in Augusta.—On the night of the 3d inst., a very destructive fire broke out in Chew's Alley, Augusta, which spread in all directions, and was not subdued until some twenty-five houses were consumed. Though not costly buildings, several were neat and comfortable residences. There was about $15,000 insurance on the property destroyed.

City Intelligence.

AMUSEMENTS.—We would advise our readers, if they would enjoy a pure intellectual treat, to pay visit to Asher's Diorama of the Russian war. Asher's gigantic Panorama is now on exhibition. The views are taken from the Baltic fleet, the siege of the chief British and French Cities—of Constantinople, Hamburg, Stockholm, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, Odessa, Sebastopol, Kiev, Kaffa, Balaclava, Kars; scenes in the Caucasus, and many other portraitures of interesting regions—all of which have been executed by the hand of a master. After the panorama, there will be dancing by an excellent corps of ballet.

The benefit of Mr. Grant occurs at the Orleans Theatre to-night, for which Meyerbeer's new and popular opera, L'Etoile du Nord, has been selected. There will undoubtedly be a large attendance on this occasion.

At the Gaiety Theatre, Anna and Uma will be again repeated. On Wednesday evening, Madam Rotter has a benefit, for which a variety of novelties will be produced—amongst which will be a new tableau, founded on Leutz's historical picture, entitled "Washington Crossing the Delaware," a Spanish pantomime, entitled Cain and Abel," and a popular comedy, in which Agnes Robertson appears.

The drama of Moody, in which Mr. Murdoch personates Evelyn, will be performed at the St. Charles Theatre to-night. For a description of this "sublime gigantic drama" to visit the St. Charles during the engagement of this excellent actor.

At Atwater's Hall, Asher's Panoramas of the Campaign in the Crimea, will be exhibited for the first time.

LYCEUM LECTURES.—We are gratified to learn that Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge, Mass., has lately arrived in our city. The Doctor, engaged by the committee appointed by the Lyceum, to give a course of Lectures on Astronomy and other kindred sciences, will commence the first of the series on Thursday next, the 14th inst. As an indefatigable student of Nature, a profound scholar and a gentleman of the highest character, we predict that his lectures will be at once instructive, pleasing and eloquent. Dr. Gould is identified with several of the principal institutions of our country and Europe, and is the author of several valuable scientific works, and has recently visited the principal observatories of Europe, from which he has received presents, and was principally delegated to the selection of astronomical instruments for the "Dudley Observatory" at Albany. Dr. Gould, although comparatively a stranger to us, is known to the most astronomers of our country, as his different lectures and writings abundantly prove.

THE PANORAMIC CONCERT.—The first of the three concerts which M'lle Teresa Parodi and her troupe give in this city before their departure for the North, takes place at the Camp Street Theatre, to-night. The programme of each of these concerts has been carefully selected, and the entertainment which Parodi will contain gems from all the great masters, of classical, sacred and popular songs. For the concert to-night she will sing the cavatina, "Di tanti palpiti," from Rossini's celebrated opera, Tancredi; the Gipsy song from L'Etoile du Nord; the grand scena, "Casta Diva," from Bellini's Norma, Paul, and Hummel's variations, together with a duetto from Norma, and a duetto by Walter, which she will sing with Madam Strakosch. Sig. Leonardi will sing grand arias from Ernani and Il Trovatore; Mad. Strakosch will sing several pieces, and Mr. Strakosch will display a hand fatigued, the will the German who has done so much for the cause of music in this country, and who is now in the Mississippi valley, will be in attendance on the occasion.

We would here take occasion to advise our readers, who are fond of a good cigar, to visit the excellent cement books which are for sale at the door. They contain, in Italian, French and English, nearly all the popular cigars of the world, and, if we mistake not, they are the most celebrated estate who have given concerts through the country.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE.—The inauguration of Mr. Clark Mills' equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, in Jackson Square, on Saturday, was attended by one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. At no public pageant, perhaps, within the memory of the oldest resident, has even that which the victorious Taylor was welcomed back from his Mexican victories, has such an outpouring of the population been witnessed. It is estimated by competent judges that the multitude in Chartres street, and in and around Jackson Square, amounted to from 50,000 to 75,000. The day, which was most beautiful, was ushered in by salvos of artillery, and by an early hour, as every thing, the weather included, seemed to be in a state of perfect harmony, and in an unusual degree, the spirit of the occasion. Numerous flags were thrown out through the city and from the hundreds of ships and steamboats in the harbor.

At half-past eleven o'clock, the procession, which had formed in the upper part of the city, took march down Chartres street to Jackson Square. Along this thoroughfare every door, window, balcony, or other vantage, was occupied by the fair spectators. The procession, which embraced large representations from all our civic and military bodies, must have been at least four miles in length. On its arrival at the square, Hon. A. D. Crossman, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, introduced L. J. Sigur, the Orator of the day, who then proceeded to deliver an appropriate address. The spectacle which was at this moment presented to the eye of the spectator was one such as may be seen but few times in one's life. The entire square, from the levee to the Cathedral, was crowded to its utmost. The balconies and windows of the houses on either side, the towers and belfries of the Cathedral and Court-house were a sight but one grand sea of human faces—even the rigging of the ships in the harbor was filled with spectators.—There could not have been less than fifty thousand people in view of the Square, and of these at least one third were native born Louisianians.

Soon as Mr. Sigur ended, the covering was taken from the Statue, amid the cheers of the multitude, the pealing of music and the firing of cannon, the many band in attendance. Mr. Mills, the artist, was then led forward, and made a brief and eloquent address, which was warmly applauded at its close, after which, Gen. Plauche announced that the ceremonies of the day were ended. However, the venerable Bernard Maligny then announced his intention of addressing the people in French, which he afterwards did in a very schoolmasty manner. At the closing of his remarks, the assemblage attempted to disperse, but this was made difficult by the immense crowd, it was an hour before the people could get out of the streets around it had been cleared. And so ended the most imposing spectacle ever witnessed in this city, and which will long be remembered by all who participated in it.

MUSEUM OF A WIFE.—Coroner Olivier was, on Saturday, informed that a young German woman, aged 25, named Mary Short, living with her husband, Jacob Short, in Independence street, between Love and Crape streets, had come to her death by violence. He and his deputy, Mr. Mitchell, immediately repaired to the house, and found, at the conclusion of which the following verdict was given by the jury:—"Came to her death from contusions on the brain, caused by blows inflicted on the head; the said blows having been given with some blunt instrument (supposed to be an axe handle) in the hands of one Henry Hessman, added and abetted by John Short, the husband of the deceased, at the evening of the 3d inst., between 7 and 8 o'clock."

It seems, from the testimony taken at the Coroner's investigation, that Hessman had been in a drunken state, a small venue from the Swan in the rear part of their house, and that on the evening of the 3d he was seen to enter the house, and immediately after, being intoxicated, an altercation ensued between them, when he caught up a club (said to be an axe handle) and struck the deceased a blow on the crown of the head, which rendered her for a time perfectly insensible. She was then dragged out of the house, a wound dressed, and the husband entering home shortly after, told her what had occurred, and offered to take her to the hospital, but she refused, and stated a wounded disposition, by paying the the medical and other attendance of the wife during her sickness. To the inquisitive women inquired about each the husband, and the wife said, "I guess he thinks I am dead." Hessman, on being arrested, got his mother for bail, stating a hard removal, she will the woman who had been of her son's wife, and that he was ready to go to trial, but, finally, he had to be admitted to bail. The wife was conveyed to her home, and, although the attendance of the surgeon, Dr. Mitchell, and the kind attention of her neighbors, she died, from the effects of the blows, on Tuesday last, and was buried on Thursday last. The deceased was a native of Germany, and, from the testimony of her neighbors, she was a good wife, and a good mother, and, in her sickness, she was attended by her husband, who, it is said, was a good husband, and, in his sorrow, he was a good mourner. Numerous flags were hung out through the city and from the hundreds of ships and steamboats in the harbor.

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