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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, May 4th, 1855.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The carrier who delivers the *Bee* in that portion of the First District situated between Canal and Julia streets, having been taken sick, and the new carrier being somewhat inexperienced, we have to request those of our subscribers who may not receive their paper regularly, to give notice of their names and residence at our office.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

Theologists are death upon special dispensations. The bent of their minds and the character of their studies lead them not unfrequently to assign particular reasons for every general affliction, until simple folk might believe, that the servants of GOD were perfectly cognizant of the views and motives of omnipotence. They do not seek to account for epidemics and other afflicting visitations upon rational principles, neither do they, like the scientific portion of the laity, frankly avow their ignorance of the links in the chain of causation. On the contrary, they boldly cut the Gordian knot, which others have striven vainly to untie, and announce ex cularly that Heaven has rained down "sores and shames" on our heads, because of some notable and heinous sin we have all been committing.

Cardinal DE BONALD, Archbishop of Lyons, has recently edified his flock by proclaiming in his Pastoral letter for Lent, that the cholera had been sent to France merely as a punishment for the eagerness with which the ladies of Paris run after pleasure, "joining in a certain lascivious dance called polka, suffering every man but their own husbands so clasp them in the waltz, which latter dance may be considered the last sigh of expiring virtue." His Eminence then proceeds to say that "the only way to induce the Almighty to sheathe the sword of vengeance, which he has drawn from the scabbard to punish our sins, would be to abstain from all balls, races, theatres, and promenades. Then His just wrath may be appeased. Should we not, however, abstain from these, the sword of the Lord, which is now destroying, without mercy, men, plants, and animals." This is certainly a strange theological discovery. We are not extreme admirers of some of these dances, and think the chorege, graphic art might invent salutary reforms and embellishments quite as graceful, and less tory movements quite as graceful, and less offensive to modesty; but if Cardinal BONALD speaks sooth, it would really seem that the punishment is disproportioned to the offence. If Heaven is resolved to visit France with fatal epidemics, we suspect that stronger reasons for the dispensation might be discovered, than the Polka, Mazurka and Redowa put together.

Again, how is it with the plague in Turkey? Honest MIRZA knows nothing about your Polka, and would be as much surprised at its saucy undulations, as in the days of Lord BYRON, when his amazement was chronicled to the mortal verse. What is here more than in Turkey to be decimated by both cholera and plague?—The ingenuity of Cardinal BONALD might be fitly exercised in the detection of the cause of this dispensation. Our poor slaves suffer terribly from cholera whenever it visits the South, but their dances are as innocent as those of the virgins who with timbrel and pattery footed it around the ark, consisting as they do of Virginia breakdowns, and similar odd but perfectly modest gyrations.

It strikes us that his eminence is investing Deity with attributes exclusively mortal, weak and sinful, when he prates so glibly of the "sword of vengeance" and the wrath of the Almighty. We are no theologian, to be sure, but it needs not a profound study of the Fat ers of the Church, nor an intimate acquaintance with doctrinal controversy to satisfy us that he who speaks habitually of the all-wise, all-merciful Creator as of a jealous, irascible God, ignores the sublimity of faith, belittles our ideas of Providence, and in a style of unspeakable presumption is measuring infinite goodness by the frailty and feebleness of humanity. This is the besetting sin of certain prelates and it is the narrow and reprehensible view of the character of the Almighty which leads heedless men to the promulgation of that most absurd and untenable of doctrines, embraced in the theory of special dispensations. Let Cardinal BONALD read COMTE on the Constitution of Man, and he will discover therein a more rational, and far more pious system of philosophy, which teaches us that suffering is the consequence of a violation of the great and unchangeable physical and moral laws by which GOD governs the universe.

N. O., OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN EXPRESS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will seen that STARR, BALDWIN & Co., Camp street, have established a daily express on the Opelousas Railroad to Bayou Lafourche, connecting in New Orleans with Adams Express, for all the principal cities of the North and West, and at Bayou Lafourche with Hollen's stages and wagons for the towns and villages in the interior. A special messenger, and a private carriage will be in daily delivered. For particulars see advertisement.

☞ We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN, of Exchange Place, for the May number of House Lod Words, and Godey's Lady's Book.

DEMONICOS.—False reports having been circulated to the effect that the famous establishment of Delmonico, in Broadway, New York, was closed, Mr. DELMONICO will be seen by the advertisement in our columns, takes occasion formally to contradict the rumor, and to add that the Hotel will remain under his charge until May 1st, 1856.

HOWARD GREY.—We are indebted to PARRY & MCMILLAN, publishers, through T. L. WHITE, No. 105 Canal street, for a copy of "Howard Grey," a story for boys, by a young lady of Philadelphia. It is a pretty story of patience and perseverance under trials and sufferings.

The Spanish Outrage on the Brig Hickman, of Boston.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE STORY.

We copy the following from the St. John (N B.) Jews of the 23d inst., which appears in the shape of a letter to the editor, from one who was witness of the outrage:

The following item of news appears in your paper of this day's date:—

The brig Hickman, from Boston, bound to Matanzas, was fired at three times by a Spanish cruiser, and after an examination of her papers the brig was allowed to proceed on her voyage. The question has been agitating the Cabinet at Washington for some time.

A story always has two sides to it. Now, sir, the facts of the case have got to be told. I was a passenger on board the bark Thalia, for St John. Our vessel was present during the crew mustering. A Spanish man-of-war hove in sight—we at once hoisted our colors, (which is a universal custom by all nations) and when the war vessel came up we also hove to and fell to the lee of her, it being a customary mark of courtesy towards a man-of-war of any nation. Our compliment to the stranger was politely answered, and so we proceeded.

The Hickman, of Boston, (as the vessel turns out to be,) never came within hail of the Spaniard, and sustained no firing as we could hear distinctly, (as it might be seen he belonged to a civilized country,) he decently attempted to move away), not knowing the object of this cruiser. The Spaniard (not he who hung but the schooner might be a pirate, or a "filibuster") fired a blank shot across his bow, to bring him to his senses. The last no effect, and a shot was fired across the stern of the schooner, and as these two hints did not produce any effect, the Spaniard pitched a ball towards the hull of the Hickman. This brought the schooner up. The suspicious vessel (a vessel that will not show her colors is certainly suspicious) was overhauled, and suffered to depart, after the officer who went on board found out she was a legitimate trader. Now, sir, had the American shown his colors there would have been no blows fired. Had we kept our English colors to ourselves, instead of showing them to the Spaniard, we would have met with the same treatment, and deservedly so.

Perhaps some of our American contemporaries will copy this, or explain its contents, for the information of "the Cabinet at Washington."

A PASSENGER.

On board the bark Thalia, at St. John, N. B., FRIDAY, April 20, 1855.

The Riot in Chicago—Order Restored.

From the Chicago Daily Journal, April 24.

Matters have assumed their ordinary appearance at and about the Court House. A special Grand Jury has been dismissed, an extra force of special police being retained, though no further disturbance is apprehended. A special Grand Jury has been summoned to meet this after noon, probably. Justices Church, Aiken and Milliken held the forenoon a preliminary examination of the rioters, for the purpose of ex amining the officers to identify their prisoners. Their cases will go immediately before the Grand Jury.

Peter Martine, the wounded rioter, died at 3 o'clock this morning, having survived his injuries much longer than was believed possible. He is, as we have stated, a shoemaker by trade, residing on the corner of Taylor and State streets. The remains are those of a fine looking stalwart man of about forty, with a Polish cast of countenance. A post mortem examination was being held this morning by Dr. Bird, assisted by several of our city physicians. A jury has been summoned by Coroner Beech, which was in session at noon. Hunt, the wounded policeman, is getting along well, as we are assured by his physician, Dr. Max Wolcott. Policeman Weston still lies in a very critical position, and it is a matter of extreme doubt whether he survives the night or not.

The other police officers injured are about the streets as usual, though some of them still bear their marks for some time. The list of this morning presented as array of broken heads and darkened eyes, as the prisoners were drawn up in the outer hall for the purpose of identification, elicited to shave, though but one or two seem to have needed medical treatment. To-morrow all should hope to lay before our readers the rest we shall be developed, of the trials of the rioters, when, there is every reason to believe, all will be carried through without disturbance.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AFRICA.

The *Africa's* mails, together with those of the *St. Louis* from Havre, reached our city yesterday. We assex all that we have been enabled to find of interest in the papers:

The Times' Paris correspondent writes as follows concerning the article in the *Moniteur*, explanatory of the expedition to Sebastopol, and which is supposed to be from the pen of the Emperor himself.

The article in yesterday's Moniteur continues to be the subject of much speculation. I have already observed that by certain persons of much eminence in the political world it was regarded as having for its principal object to prepare the public mind for the withdrawal of the army before Sebastopol, with a view to carry the hostilities to another quarter less invulnerable. There are persons, however, who affect to consider it as nothing less than preliminary to the abandonment of the Crimea altogether, without reference to any interior operations, and in some Legitimist circles, I know these words have been made use of: "We were led to expect a war *a la Napoleon*; but it seems we are now to have a peace *a la Louis Philippe*."

On the other hand, I am assured that an impression of a similar kind has been created in the minds of the working classes of the Faubourg St. Antoine by the departure of them actually interpret it as an avowal of weakness, and the withdrawal of the army, which they are led to believe will follow, as a defeat and humiliation. Those who take a more cheering view of affairs, including of course the friends of the Government, see nothing in that expose which justifies the apprehensions or the ill-concealed satisfaction of the extreme parties. They see nothing in it but a frank avowal of the proved defects of the plan of operations, and the intention to remove them, and even if the main body of the troops retire from their present positions, they interpret that fact rather as a proof of a more vigorous resolution for the future than of weakness, and they regard the communication itself as the spontaneous manifesto from the Emperor to the nation, and as combining all that under the parliamentary system a Prime Minister would present to the people through its representatives. With the exceptions I have mentioned, I think that the view taken is that a modification in the military operations is intended to be announced, which may necessitate a removal of a considerable portion of the army from before Sebastopol. Already people are beginning to talk of strongly fortifying Balaklava and Kamiesch with from 15,000 to 15,000 men each, supported by the squadrons, and transferring the mass of the army to some part of the southern provinces of Russia. They may either proceed to the attack of Odessa, or with the Imperial Guard and the Sardinian contingent enter Bessarabia. Such conjectures, however, as these as yet only be attributed to the article in question.

The Vienna Conferences.

VIENNA, April 8.—The French Minister for Foreign Affairs yesterday had an audience of the Emperor, and the assurance has been given to me that he made an extremely favorable impression on His Majesty.

The Vienna politicians have succeeded in persuading themselves that M. Drouyn de L'Huys has instructions to make peace at any price, but a very different impression prevails in diplomatic circles. Some important information, which has to-day been received, induces me to believe that Austria will at last consider it advisable to carry out article 5 of the treaty of December 2, and "to deliberate without delay on effectual measures for securing the object of their alliances with England and France."—Prince Gortschakoff and M. Titoff continue to assure his Majesty and Count Buol that Russia is prepared to take a step of concession for the sake of peace, but the Austrian authorities are well aware that they regularly receive reports from the Russian Consuls in Moldavia, Servia, Montenegro, Albania, Roumelia, &c., are preparing the Greek Christians to make a diversion in favor of Russia, "should it become requisite." The inhabitants of the Austrian provinces bordering on Servia and Bosnia in general belong to the schismatic Greek church, and as they have for a series of years been accustomed to consider the Czars their spiritual chiefs, the machinations of Russia are doubly dangerous to the Empire. The following information was derived from an excellent source, but it just now strikes me that the alleged unquiet state of Servia may serve Austria as an excuse for not sooner coming to take an active part in the war, should Russia persist in her refusal to give the guarantees demanded.

Prussia.

BERLIN, April 11.—One fixed idea continues to retain its hold on the political mind here, viz., that when the three powers really intend to conclude a peace and desire to bring it about, they will arrange for Prussia's co-operation at Vienna.

As far as I can learn respecting the autograph letter of the Emperor Louis Napoleon to King Frederick William, it would seem to have contributed itself to little more than expressing the writer's satisfaction at the King's willingness to open his territories to the passage of troops without attaching any further consequences to that act, if act it ever becomes. The only Power that seems to entertain any hope of Prussia's co-operation at Vienna is Austria, in the desperate hope of somehow getting a peace concocted that will relieve her of her unpaid obligations with reference to possible warlike eventualities; but this is just the very Power from which Prussia is just now ill disposed to receive any advances.

Russia.

Private letters from St. Petersburg received by important mercantile house, state confidently that the fanatical war party have completely the upper hand, and that Alexander II.'s throne would not be worth a week's purchase if he were to attempt to thwart the current of national feeling. All the nobility are with their hearts long for peace, and will be the greatest sufferers by the war, are compelled to swell the popular cry. They offer large contributions in the shape of saving a percentage *ad valorem* property tax amounting to confiscation.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH.

VIENNA, Wednesday, April 11.—A Russian account of a sharp sortie made on the 26th of March deserves no attention, as advices of the 31 of April from the Crimea make no mention of it.

The Russians are still in the position they have so long occupied on the Tchernaya.

VIENNA, Thursday Evening.—According to a telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople correspondent in the Crimea, the allied armies were quite ready to open their fire on Sebastopol.

The Generals probably only awaited the arrival of despatches from home before beginning the bombardment, which might be on Wednesday last, to take place any day during the ensuing week.

The Generals wished to spare the town and public buildings.

The Russians still shelled the allied camp and batteries, but the guns of the allies were nearly silent.

The fire of musketry on both sides was active every night.

The weather was fine and dry.

Two Greek deserters in the Balaklava, a circumstance which excited suspicions of treachery.

The Russians were concentrating themselves towards Baidar.

The garrison of Sebastopol was on short rations, as the authorities preferred storing up their supplies in magazines to issuing full rations.

The *Hamburg News* contains a letter from Warsaw, which states that on April the 1st, the equal of the Holy Synod, relative to the formation of the militia throughout the Russian empire, was read from the pulpit in all the churches of that city. At the Cathedral, in order to impart more solemnity to the act, the Governor and principal functionaries, civil and military, were present.

From the London Times, April 11.

The Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France.

We understand that the Emperor Napoleon has intimated his desire that, through official channels, his desire and that of the Empress to pay a personal visit to the city. Their Majesties are expected to be entertained at the Crystal Palace on Thursday, the 19th. The people will be excluded from the building itself while they are inspecting their respective suites in their progress they will present themselves on the balcony to the people assembled in the gardens.

Sectarian ticket holders will be admitted to the interior during luncheon in the Queen's apartments, and Her Majesty and her august visitors will then be conducted to the entrance of the Palace to the place of exit behind the Pompeian Court.

By these arrangements, the inhabitants of the metropolis and the public at large have ample opportunities afforded them for witnessing the cordial satisfaction with which they hail the presence of the Emperor and Empress of the French upon British soil.

At a Court of the Common Council in London, it was determined to provide an entertainment suitable to the dignity of the city, to be held at the Guildhall, to which the Emperor and Empress are to be invited.

Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie would reach London on the 18th or 19th, and stay one week with the Queen. The official programme is as follows:

Monday, Prince Albert goes to Dover to meet the party. Launches with them at the Warden Hotel. Arrives home with them at Windsor in the afternoon.

Tuesday morning the Emperor receives the Corps Diplomatique. In the evening he attends a grand entertainment.

Wednesday, the Emperor will be invested with the Order of the Garter. In the evening he attends a grand dinner and ball.

Thursday, the Emperor will visit the Crystal Palace, and in the evening attend the opera.

Friday, Napoleon will visit London to receive the city address, and afterwards dine at the Buckingham Palace.

Saturday, the Emperor returns.

[From the London Times.]

A Member of Parliament Absconded.

In a very few days or hours, the public will receive more explicit information as to the subjoined paragraph, extracted from the columns of an evening contemporary. We would not willingly have been the first to insert a sensational paragraph, but it is idle to affect silence upon a point which for the last few days has well-nigh superseded the Crimea in the mouths of the Londoners.

The transactions in which the Hon. Francis John Robert Villiers, the fourth son of the Earl of Jersey, is said to have been engaged, have affected the interests of so many persons, and the amount to which he has carried his pecuniary operations—consistently beyond £7,000 per annum, stated by his own lawyer, that longer concealment or compromise is simply out of the question. No doubt, in a very brief space, the persons who have left the country, and the irregularity of the honorable member from Rochester will apply in the proper quarters for redress, and until the affair assumes the more regular shape, it will perhaps be wisest to defer such laughsound comment. Here is the paragraph as we find it in the columns of our contemporary:

"It is proper now that the moment of delicacy to see further disgrace regarding the event which has formed for some days past, perhaps, the principal subject for conversation in the country, the petition of Mr. Francis Villiers, as a member of Parliament, whilst justly that upon re ference which cannot long be postponed. Whose speaking many absurdity of the under taste affair, we must state that it is of a character to create a agency of the representation of Rochester. On learning the circumstances alluded to, Mr. Villiers's Tory supporters, we are told by the Scottish Times Gazette, had a meeting, at which a deputation was appointed to wait on the honorable gentleman and call upon him to resist his seat. Everything had been arranged for the departure of the 'deputation' to London, when it occurred to one of them, more sagacious than the rest, 'that the difficulty was where to find him;' and this remark, taking every one by surprise, the 'deputation' broke up in disgust."

The only addition to this information we would offer as from ourselves is in confirmation of the statement that this event "has formed for some days past the principal subject of conversation in society." Mr. Francis Villiers, as before said, is the fourth son of the Earl of Jersey. He was born in 1819. He was educated at Eton, entered the army in 1837, obtained his company in 1845, and left the army in 1847. During the period of his service he was aid-de-camp in Canada, and afterwards in Ceylon, and finally military secretary at Madras. What could fortune and high family do more for a single man? It is to be hoped that some fitting answer may be given to the exposure now threatened.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In Mobile, on Tuesday last, fire was observed in the attic of the large wooden dwelling on the northwest corner of Dauphin and Dearborne streets, and though the Department were promptly on the ground, the difficulty of obtaining water was such that the second and attic stories were destroyed. The building was owned by Mr. George A. Sherwin, and occupied by Mrs. Marsh as a boarding-house. There was an insurance on the building, and nearly all of the furniture was saved.

John Homero was hung at Mobile on Tuesday last. We are informed that, a few minutes before he was led forth to execution, he made confession of crimes of which he had been guilty, acknowledging that he had stabbed a man in Havana, and also in New Orleans, for which latter homicide he served a term at Baton Rouge. He said that he was at Lake Creek when he killed Clark, and expressed much penitence therefor. Three days since he renounced Romanism, and, at his execution, announced that he died a Protestant and in the full hope of forgiveness for the many crimes of which he so earnestly repented.

The Cincinnati Times gives an account of an attempt by a man named Hoffman to have three step children to death at Covington, Kentucky. The children were taken away from the woman on Monday, and are in a critical condition.

Gramercy Park House, Wednesday night, says the New York Express, was the scene of a brilliant entertainment given by several gentlemen to the Hon. Erastus Brooks, in honor of his success as Senator from this district. The Hon. John P. Phoenix, assisted by J. N. Reynolds, Esq., presided,—and the Hon. Mr. Putnam, Senator from Erie county, was among the guests. Hon. Ogden Hoffman, and the Rev. Mr. Osgood, were also present and among the speakers. The dinner was intended to be private, and so no report is made.

In searching the passengers' baggage on board the Africa yesterday, a trunk was found containing 1000 letters. It was seized and taken to the Custom-house. The letters prove to be very valuable, enclosing drafts, etc., on Boston and New York Houses. The trunk belonged to the agent of a well known European express company.

The Railroad bridge across Grand river, at Painesville, (Ohio,) on the 26th ult., was burnt. It was built on Howe's trussel plan, was 700 feet long and 80 feet high.

The Senate of Massachusetts has voted, 27 to 11, to concur with the House resolutions for the removal of Judge Loring. About the same majority voted against the resolutions permitting him to resign the Commissionership.

Advices by the Africa represent Judge Mason as still very feeble. He has gone to Nice in the hope of recruiting his health. His friends hope that he is slowly recovering.

George Laur's extensive Brewery, at Pottsville, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. Loss $30,000, on which there is no insurance for $10,000.

For the quarter ending March 31, the receipts at the Treasury Department amounted to $14,706,922 68, and the expenditures for the same period reached $15,572,349 65.

There were 101,800 applications for pensions filed, up to last evening.

Mr. Gaillardet, the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, writes as follows: "Mr. Bancroft, in a letter which appears in the *Moniteur*, gives an account of various partial engagements. These are but the prologue to the great drama which is to be enacted there. What is to be the result? Will Sebastopol fall into our hands, or will it resist our assault? On this point opinions differ. I have been assured that a letter has been received from Gen. Bosquet—the bravest of the brave; in it he expresses his belief that the power of our army is enough to spare the allies army the terrible enterprise; because Sebastopol is no longer a town; it is a camp, fortified as never position was before. Bastion upon bastion, and redoubt upon redoubt behind barricades; square street houses, windows, are alike armed, and bristle with a fearful array of guns. The town is to be a battle foot to foot, and hand to hand. It will cost twenty thousand men; and after all may not succeed; for there are things enough to swallow up courage and human strength in."

On the night of the 30th ult., the Winter's Iron Works were destroyed by fire at Montgomery. The loss is estimated at $60,000, of which $60,000 was covered by insurance.

A despatch from Boston says:—The city is thickly posted with bills to-day offering inducements to join the British service, ostensibly purporting to come from the Provincial Secretary of Halifax. The Nova Scotia papers received here warmly denied the Lieutenant-Governor has any knowledge of the matter, or power to raise the Foreign Legion by recruits from the United States.

The India Rubber suits of Horace H. Day and Edwin M. Chaffee against the Naugatuck Rubber Company for infringement of the Chaffee Patent, on which there was a recent trial in Rhode Island, were on the docket, and the defendants in readiness for trial with the singular calling of the docket, on Tuesday, it being stated that Judge Nelson would arrive in the evening train. Mr. Richardson, the plaintiff's counsel, withdrew the suits, and judgment of nonsuit was entered for the defendants, with costs. Counsel for the plaintiffs, R. T. Ingersoll; C. P. Ingersoll, and B. R. Curtis, Esq. For defendants, Messrs. R. S. Baldwin and E. Perkins.

A fire broke out at Danville, Va., on the night of the 24th ult., which destroyed 14 buildings—most of them uninsured. Among the houses consumed was the Exchange Hotel, which was partially insured.

Accounts from Hamburg of the 3d inst., mention the arrival of the Danish brig Juno, Capt. Bohn, from Lagona, with the remains of the Countess Rossi, better known by her maiden name of Henriette Sontag, who, it will be remembered, died of the cholera while making a professional tour in Mexico. The corpse, which is preserved in lime, is enclosed in two coffins, one within the other—was forwarded by railroad to Berlin; in the first instance, where the widower was accredited formerly as the Envoy of the King of Sardinia.

As a K. N meeting held in the Court house in Stanton, Powell county, Ky., on Monday last, the jailer, after having previously demanded the protection of the premises, collected a posse of antics, and, with force, broke open the door of the room in which they were peaceably assembled, with a view of forcibly ejecting them. In the melee which ensued G. Blythe, the spokesman of the K. N.'s was laid hold of violently by J. Combs, forced out of the room, and by him stabbed in the left side; he was in the meantime handed a pistol, with which he shot his adversary, passing the ball into the left breast. When the messenger who brought this left they were both still living. Little hope for the recovery of either is entertained.

The New York Courier states that Archbishop Hughes has been unexpectedly called away from the city, owing to the critical illness of a near relative, and will be absent for a few days; but that he will reply to Senator Brook's letter of yesterday immediately on his return.

An attempt was made yesterday to take the life of Mr. Charles Hoopis, one of the Deputy Keepers of the Eastern Penitentiary, by Wm. Eberle, there confined, charged with the murder of John Gilloy, whom it is alleged he shot in North street some months since. Eberle, and some others, were let out for exercise when the former in his promenade passed immediately behind Mr. Hoopis, who was engaged in reading one of the morning papers.—On his return, Eberle, when within reach of Mr. Hoopis, drew from his sleeve a cane knife which he had concealed, and stabbed him in the back, the blade taking effect upon, and partially penetrating the spine, inflicting a severe and perhaps dangerous wound.

Stephen E. Glover, of New York, the alleged sex ar of the bark Milleneden, has been arrested and put under $20,000 bail in that city, to answer a charge of fitting out the vessel for the African slave trade.

It is understood that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts is of the opinion that the new liquor law of that State is constitutional. Attorney General Clifford entertains a similar opinion.

Paris, we learn, is about to be favored with the presence of Lola Montez, who, it is said, is married for the time. Her present husband, it is said, a gold digger, whom the Countess de Lesafeld picked up at Grass Valley, and whose millions she proposes to dispose of in the French capital; this does not gild the gilding will doubtless be disposed of in his terrace *qui ne nous regarde pas*.

On the night of the 3d instant the house of Mr. Jacob Foos, of Davis county, Iowa, was robbed of $600, in the following manner: The window was raised, and small rolls of paper saturated with chloroform or opium, thrown into the room, by the means of a long reed with smoke, and a deep sleep came over all the inmates. The money was between the straw and feather bed on which Mr. Foos and his wife were sleeping. Linen cloths, wet with chloroform, were placed over the faces of the old lady and gentleman, and then they were at ease, and while the money was taken from under them. There were five persons in the house, and all slept till an unusually late hour in the morning.

Mayor Wood, of New York, is a great man. His name has gone abroad, yet among all nations. He is appealed to in all cases of disputes between parties, of heaven, what a chairman, and his wisdom is believed by many to be commensurate with that of Solomon. In view of this fact, the Providence Journal asks: "Would it be too much to ask of Mayor WOOD to give a little attention to the *price of provisions?* Could not he devise some way of giving us beef at less than a dollar a pound, that hunger can be met with butter at not more than double the price at which it is selling within forty-eight hours' distance from us by railroad? We know our commissary will not be surprised—indeed, there is no thing certain—that the Mayor has enhanced the value of *Wood*, and seems disposed to accumulate only these things that are vile and useless.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

Connecticut.

NEW YORK, May 3.—In the Connecticut Legislature to-day, Minor, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, at the April election in April, was elected in that office. The whole Know-Nothing State ticket was triumphant.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—The river is falling with 6 feet water in the canal. It is raining. The steamer Glendale has arrived from New Orleans, and the Eclipse has departed that port.

VICKSBURG, May 3.—The steamer Columbus passed down at 1, and the Gem and Michigan at 3 o'clock this evening, all bound for New Orleans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RISING GENERATION.—There will be a "spectacle" worth seeing at the Orleans Theatre to-day. The *elite* of the fair sex of our city will be present. At ten o'clock this forenoon, those pupils of the Public Schools in the Second District, who have distinguished themselves during the recent examinations, will be awarded premiums and "honorable mentions." The pupils, also, will deliver addresses, compositions and recitations.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—The benefit of Mr. Browne, last evening, was very largely attended.—The talented beneficiary gave great satisfaction, and was repeatedly applauded. Mrs. Charles Hill deserves especial notice; she sustained the leading female characters in three plays; in two of which she had never previously appeared, and for all of which the time given her for the study of the parts was altogether inadequate. Yet, altho' the personations were very dissimilar, in each she equally distinguished herself. She deserves a testimonial for her voluntary and valuable assistance. Capt. Hammersly was a good actor, and the two printers who glory in the initials of "D. R. P." and "D. P. G." did honor to the craft.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARDS had a military review and made a fine procession yesterday through the principal streets of our city. They are a noble looking body of men, and we have no doubt that in the event of their services being needed by their country, the corps would prove a "continental" would soon change its present signification.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—*Hon. J. A. Campbell and T. H. McCaleb.*—In the case W. A. Chambers vs. H. U. Gregory, et al., the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $9250, with the costs of the suit. This case was transferred from the State Court, where it originated, to the Federal tribunal. It was a claim for compensation for services rendered in the towboats Bireck and St. Charles to the ship Saxon, which ran aground in December last, on Grozier Island. The officers of the vessel despatched letters for aid to the owners of the towboats, but before they arrived, the ship had extricated herself from her perilous position. Only one of the towboats answered the call of distress, to the reason, whose owners, therefore, offered to pay $500 instead of the usual rates. The Saxon, however, refused to pay less than $2000. The case occupied in it attempt to aid was, it is alleged, 36½ hours. To recover the regular rates of which was instituted by the proprietors of the towboats.

THERE IS THE HOUSE THAT JACK RENTED.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a frame house near the United States Barracks, in the lower part of the Third District, which was entirely destroyed. It was owned by Mr. Ambrose Gaines, and occupied by Mr. Jack as a bakery. Whether the celebrated rat that ate the malt, or the fat famed cow with a crooked horn, which was subsequently by a mysterious agency, were concerned in the conflagration, we have not been able to discover. For the sake of our early favorites, we sincerely hope that they were.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Arthur states that on Wednesday night last, about 10:30 P. M., as he was quietly walking along Levee street, he was knocked down by three men, and robbed of $15 in notes and 75 cents in coin. He recognized in one of his assailants a person named Wm. Hall, who, on Thursday, was arrested and brought up for examination before Recorder Bright, who fixed the case for hearing, and refused bail.

J. LYNCH IN COURT.—Ellen Edwards, one of the inmates of a house of ill-fame on Gravier street, between Circus and Dryades, had a quarrel, some days yesterday, charged with the offence of larceny. J. L. Lynch, of the steamer St. Charles, says that a gold watch, a pair of sleeves, and gold breastpin were feloniously abstracted from the vicinity of her rest, while he was in the house of the defendant. Recorder Bright, on Thursday last, fixed the case for examination till May 11, and was required to give $500 security for his appearance. The case, Mr. Lynch says, keep his vest at a more respectable distance from the fingers of such ladies in future, if he wishes to glory long in that gold fob and breastpin.

ETHICAL EFFECT OF THE DROUGHT.—If the drought continues much longer it will produce wisdom to entire excess. As the water we procure from the pipes is often so disagreeably to the taste that a drink would be drinken only in disgust, and as every one cannot afford to drink an unlimited quantity of wine, we shall soon have to resort to copious draughts of coffee and syrups and rooms. The first of these coming offences occurred on Wednesday. The wine closet of the Verandah Hotel was broken open, and a dozen of wine carried away Mr. Galphin, the lessee of the Hotel, has offered a reward of $100 for the discovery of Martin Derry with the offence. Martin's trial is fixed for May 4 before Recorder Bright. Martin is guilty he will certainly be a bitter pitcher, to reflect seriously on the wise saying of Solomon, "Look not upon the wine when it is red." Martin's punishment will be enough to cause the silent army the terrible enterprise; because Sebastopol is no longer a town; it is a camp, fortified as never position was before. Bastion upon bastion, and redoubt upon redoubt behind barricades; square street houses, windows, are alike armed, and bristle with a fearful array of guns. The town is to be a battle foot to foot, and hand to hand. It will cost twenty thousand men; and after all may not succeed; for there are things enough to swallow up courage and human strength in."

On the night of the 30th ult., the Winter's Iron Works were destroyed by fire at Montgomery. The loss is estimated at $60,000, of which $60,000 was covered by insurance.

A despatch from Boston says:—The city is thickly posted with bills to-day offering inducements to join the British service, ostensibly purporting to come from the Provincial Secretary of Halifax. The Nova Scotia papers received here warmly denied the Lieutenant-Governor has any knowledge of the matter, or power to raise the Foreign Legion by recruits from the United States.

The India Rubber suits of Horace H. Day and Edwin M. Chaffee against the Naugatuck Rubber Company for infringement of the Chaffee Patent, on which there was a recent trial in Rhode Island, were on the docket, and the defendants in readiness for trial with the singular calling of the docket, on Tuesday, it being stated that Judge Nelson would arrive in the evening train. Mr. Richardson, the plaintiff's counsel, withdrew the suits, and judgment of nonsuit was entered for the defendants, with costs. Counsel for the plaintiffs, R. T. Ingersoll; C. P. Ingersoll, and B. R. Curtis, Esq. For defendants, Messrs. R. S. Baldwin and E. Perkins.

A fire broke out at Danville, Va., on the night of the 24th ult., which destroyed 14 buildings—most of them uninsured. Among the houses consumed was the Exchange Hotel, which was partially insured.

Accounts from Hamburg of the 3d inst., mention the arrival of the Danish brig Juno, Capt. Bohn, from Lagona, with the remains of the Countess Rossi, better known by her maiden name of Henriette Sontag, who, it will be remembered, died of the cholera while making a professional tour in Mexico. The corpse, which is preserved in lime, is enclosed in two coffins, one within the other—was forwarded by railroad to Berlin; in the first instance, where the widower was accredited formerly as the Envoy of the King of Sardinia.

As a K. N meeting held in the Court house in Stanton, Powell county, Ky., on Monday last, the jailer, after having previously demanded the protection of the premises, collected a posse of antics, and, with force, broke open the door of the room in which they were peaceably assembled, with a view of forcibly ejecting them. In the melee which ensued G. Blythe, the spokesman of the K. N.'s was laid hold of violently by J. Combs, forced out of the room, and by him stabbed in the left side; he was in the meantime handed a pistol, with which he shot his adversary, passing the ball into the left breast. When the messenger who brought this left they were both still living. Little hope for the recovery of either is entertained.

The New York Courier states that Archbishop Hughes has been unexpectedly called away from the city, owing to the critical illness of a near relative, and will be absent for a few days; but that he will reply to Senator Brook's letter of yesterday immediately on his return.

An attempt was made yesterday to take the life of Mr. Charles Hoopis, one of the Deputy Keepers of the Eastern Penitentiary, by Wm. Eberle, there confined, charged with the murder of John Gilloy, whom it is alleged he shot in North street some months since. Eberle, and some others, were let out for exercise when the former in his promenade passed immediately behind Mr. Hoopis, who was engaged in reading one of the morning papers.—On his return, Eberle, when within reach of Mr. Hoopis, drew from his sleeve a cane knife which he had concealed, and stabbed him in the back, the blade taking effect upon, and partially penetrating the spine, inflicting a severe and perhaps dangerous wound.

Stephen E. Glover, of New York, the alleged sex ar of the bark Milleneden, has been arrested and put under $20,000 bail in that city, to answer a charge of fitting out the vessel for the African slave trade.

It is understood that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts is of the opinion that the new liquor law of that State is constitutional. Attorney General Clifford entertains a similar opinion.

Paris, we learn, is about to be favored with the presence of Lola Montez, who, it is said, is married for the time. Her present husband, it is said, a gold digger, whom the Countess de Lesafeld picked up at Grass Valley, and whose millions she proposes to dispose of in the French capital; this does, no doubt the filing gar will doubtless be disposed of in his terrace *qui ne nous regarde pas*.

On the night of the 3d instant the house of Mr. Jacob Foos, of Davis county, Iowa, was robbed of $600, in the following manner: The window was raised, and small rolls of paper saturated with chloroform or opium, thrown into the room, by the means of a long reed with smoke, and a deep sleep came over all the inmates. The money was between the straw and feather bed on which Mr. Foos and his wife were sleeping. Linen cloths, wet with chloroform, were placed over the faces of the old lady and gentleman, and then they were at ease, and while the money was taken from under them. There were five persons in the house, and all slept till an unusually late hour in the morning.

Mayor Wood, of New York, is a great man. His name has gone abroad, yet among all nations. He is appealed to in all cases of disputes between parties, of heaven, what a chairman, and his wisdom is believed by many to be commensurate with that of Solomon. In view of this fact, the Providence Journal asks: "Would it be too much to ask of Mayor WOOD to give a little attention to the *price of provisions?* Could not he devise some way of giving us beef at less than a dollar a pound, that hunger can be met with butter at not more than double the price at which it is selling within forty-eight hours' distance from us by railroad? We know our commissary will not be surprised—indeed, there is no thing certain—that the Mayor has enhanced the value of *Wood*, and seems disposed to accumulate only these things that are vile and useless.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 3, 1855.

The cotton market moderate demand for Cotton to-day, and 2000 bales were disposed of at previous prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5—5⅞	Fully	——
Ordinary	5¾ 5⅞	Fully Fair	——
Middling	6¼ 6⅜	Good Fair	——
Good Middling	6¾ 6⅞	Good and Fine	——
Middling Fair	7¼ 7