THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
C. P. WEISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
C. P. WEISSE, H. HARRY,
H. DUVERGES, N. DUPOUY.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 05 00
All cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. xxviii.—Whole No. 7707.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1855.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to a certain extent within the lines of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, March 26th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE HOUR FOR ACTION.

This is no time to carry the reader with an elaborate array of reasons to induce him to vote against the self-styled Democratic ticket. Every intelligent man has by this time arrived at a conclusion respecting his duty in the premises. If he has not, we pity his indecision, and leave him to the influence of chance and accident. But there are few such individuals in the community, and we believe there are none in the great body of patriotic Americans who are banded together for the cause of order and sound government. To those so labored and lengthy appeal is needed. We call upon them first, as Americans to oppose with all their energies a ticket which has been brought out expressly and avowedly to put them and their firm and strength Opinion down. We call upon them as peaceable and law-abiding citizens, to sustain a ticket framed with the utmost care and deliberation, and constituted of men of experience, ability and approved disinterestedness, who have consent at vast personal sacrifice to devote their time and exertions to the welfare of our beloved city. We call upon them as the sufferers and victims of the baneful spirit of party, to vote against that ticket, which presents not a single recommendation other than its exclusive partyism; and to support manfully and enthusiastically that other ticket which is made up indiscriminately of Whigs and Democrats, with a single eye to their honesty and capacity.

Immense efforts will be made to-day by the desperate partizans of caucus and clique governments to carry the Democratic ticket, but we have a well founded assurance that their exertions will prove utterly futile and unavailing, if our friends but DO THEIR DUTY. It is no ordinary contest, we admit, to contend with the locust hordes of Loudonism, to struggle manfully for the purity of the franchise and the protection of the ballot-box, to oppose the barriers of constitutional law to those who would madly and recklessly overleap them—but it cannot be too often repeated that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. We cannot expect to triumph without a contest. We cannot wear laurels without winning them, nor can we enjoy the blessings of a healthy and upright administration of affairs, unless we perform that highest duty of a citizen, and put in office those who are entitled to our confidence and respect.

With an honest vote the result is certain beforehand. Let every Reformer consider that his bounden obligation this day is to see that such a vote and such only is cast. We are outnumber our adversaries. This has been demonstrate in every recent election, and the inference is irresistible that we can only be defeated by being overwhelmed with spurious and multiplied votes. To-day I against the such impure proceedings our friends must be on the alert. I us be alert. They must cling to the polls from their opening to their close. They must challenge every doubtful vote, and mark every man whom they have reason to suppose guilty of perjury. They must devote this one day to the best interests of the State, with the certainty that if they fail not, failure cannot be. But they will not fail. I mean the enemy that he will in future shirk away in despair, and cease to oppose the mighty and spontaneous movement of the people. We say then to our friends,

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!

and a glorious victory will be yours.

READ YOUR TICKETS.

Innumerous specimens of fraudulent tickets are in circulation, many of which are ingeniously fabricated, and calculated to deceive the unwary. To guard against this common trick is easy and obvious. Read your ticket before you name on his ticket, before he drops it into the ballot box. When satisfied they are all right, let him vote, and then stir up his friends, if there be any who have failed in this duty.

THE MERCHANTS.

We wonder whether the merchants whom Messrs. NIXON and SCATES tried so hard to dictate, by changing the period of the election from March to September, will feel themselves called upon to requite these gentlemen, whose names are on the Democratic ticket, by giving their votes and influence to those unfair measures which they regard as fraught with evil? The merchant who sustains the Democratic ticket to-day deserves to lose his vote, for he proves that he cannot properly appreciate its value.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD!

We can't be beaten fairly. As conceede this, and the enemy feels and knows it. But we may be beaten, if we quietly and unthecisely permit the honest votes of the city to be stifled and overborne by fine and wholesale fraud. This will not be permitted! We think we hear EIGHT THOUSAND Americans answer with an indignant "NO!"

MECHANICS, STEAMSOATMEN!

Your interests are fully represented on the reform ticket. Will you not give it the benefit of your strong and sturdy support? He on hand, then, and bear back the tide of corruption and infamy that threatens to overwhelm you and those who would protect and foster you.

A SINGLE FACT.

The Locos say they want reform. The people of New Orleans tried those gentry two years ago. They went into power with an overflowing treasury, and the city paper out of the treasury, and the city paper out of the they left it with a bankrupt treasury, and the city at its lowest ebb. In one year they managed to place us in a far worse condition than before the consolidation of the city. What reformers to be sure! AWAY WITH THE PRETENDERS!

ANOTHER.

The Locos complain that the present city government has not yet remedied all the evils which THEY committed. Of course not. In the first place, the task was too Herculean to be so soon completed, and in the next, the reform party was powerless, as the Board of Aldermen and Mayor were Democrats, and anti-reform. But to-day we hope to get an Upper Board of the right stripe, and next year we will consummate the work at the Mayor's election.

CHALLENGE FREELY.

Every citizen, himself a voter, has the indisputable right of challenging suspicious votes. Let this right be exercised in behalf of this privilege on every doubtful case. Put the oath to all whose legitimate right of suffrage seems questionable. CHALLENGE FREELY, and baffle fraud.

KEEP COOL.

Above all things we trust that our friends will not suffer themselves to be bullied and irritated into anger. Do your duty fully and fearlessly, but do it calmly. Let not this election be stained by violence and brawls. Let us set an example to our opponents, and show that we can fulfil the most exalted duties of citizenship without violating tranquility and public order. READ and DISTRIBUTE the last extraordinary, but flinch not from your posts, and resist not to your efforts. Be particular in not provoking difficulty. Act on the defensive, but STAND BY THE POLLS.

JACKSON RAILROAD.—The Secretary of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company gives notice in another column that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Monday, April the 9th.

CAPTAIN ESPARBAR.—Our friend L. M. GOTTSCHALK has composed a charming morceau, embodying his recollections of Spain, and which he designs publishing in the course of the present week. From what we have heard, there is no doubt it will become generally popular.

(CONTINUED.)

A Democratic Mass Meeting

We held again last Saturday night in the rooms of the German Gymnastic Society. What was expected but re and foretold, has happened; the major part of our German compatriots have withdrawn, and the demagogic leaders are standing now quite alone. The whole assembly consists of some hundred natives of Ireland amongst whom we perceived perhaps twenty or thirty Germans. All the speeches were delivered in the Irish language, with the exception of the last, delivered by the well known Mr Heinrich, who addressed his small flock of partizans in a few words, telling them to be on hand on Monday, and to vote against the enemies of progress and the friends of darkness. If anything would have happened that would be worth while mentioning, we should communicate it to the reader, but the whole debate was uninteresting, even disgusting, it was proceeded that he Democratic ticket contained many defects, but now it was too late to make another, and therefore everybody ought to vote for it, because it is. This is exactly what these speakers have already said two or three times during the last three elections we have had here. But never must patriotism, your time is come our people have at length opened their eyes, and know how to distinguish true from false prophets. G.

☞ The Thibodeaux *Minerva* of Saturday says

We are rejoiced in announcing to our readers, particularly those of the country, that the small pox has almost entirely disappeared from among us. We have heard of but a single new case (and that two days) within the last two weeks. We give it as our opinion that there is no danger to be apprehended from visiting town this season.

FRIENDSHIP AND BOOK KEEPING.—New classes are now forming at DURRAN'S Writing and Book-keeping Establishment, 76 Camp street. He pays every attention to all his pupils, and invites citizens and strangers to call and judge for themselves.

European Intelligence.

THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

We received by yesterday's mail our foreign files of papers and letters by the Africa.

The Liverpool *Times* of Saturday morning, not only contains the proceedings of Parliament of Friday night, the 23d instant, and the remarks of Lords Clarendon and Palmerston, announcing the death of the Czar, which have already appeared in our telegraphic columns, but the following leading editorial on the subject:

"This event was announced to Parliament last night by the Ministers of the Crown as having taken place, and its announcement which it produced in both branches of the Legislature was not greater than that which it will cause throughout Europe and the world. Of the certainty of the Emperor's death, no doubt need be entertained. Lord John Russell, who is now in the Prussian capital, first telegraphed home that he had been struck by apoplexy, was on the point of death, and had just taken leave of his family. This was shortly followed by another telegraphic message from the British Minister at Berlin, to the effect that he had actually expired at St. Petersburg yesterday morning at one o'clock.

"It is hardly possible to overrate the importance of the selection of the single life in the present circumstances of this and other countries its effect must be great and immediate, and it is more than probable that the struggle impending before Sebastopol, in which thousands of lives would certainly be sacrificed, may be saved by the announcement of the accession to the throne in the case of the extinction of a despotic monarch like the Emperor of Russia, whose will was law to fifty or sixty millions of people, the policy which he embodied while living, dies with him, and the restoration of peace becomes, under the circumstances, less a matter of doubt than of certainty.

"The fate which has overtaken this great but unscrupulous monarch, supposing him to have died a natural death, not like many of his predecessors, a violent death, demonstrates, in the strongest possible manner, how feeble the most potent become when unsustained by that moral power which is stronger than cannons or bayonets, or the most deadly instruments of war. Twelve months back, before the declaration of hostilities, Nicholas Romanoff, who now lies a mass of clay in the ancestral halls on the Neva, was the most proud, the most powerful, and the most arrogant sovereign on the planet; but this small interval of time has served to reduce him to a condition more pitiable than the humblest of his serfs, for in his nefarious attempt to subjugate the weak and helpless prince he has completed—M. Delpech, as chief private secretary, in the room of M. Mocquard, detained by the government; M. Chantepie, secretary interpreter; M. Canisse, *redacteur* of the *Gaz cellerie*; and two employees. The whole of the famous band of the Guides, so well known and so much admired at London, has also received orders to set out.

Another letter from Paris states that M. Gisly, a steward of the Tuileries, specially attached to the service of the Empress, has left for Constantinople, in advance of the splendid apartments for her Imperial Majesty in one of the summer residences of the Sultan upon the Bosphorus. The rooms which the Empress and her ladies have ordered, it is said, to include their bal dresses in their wardrobe, the latter once being that the Turkish capital is not the one which is the best adapted.

A telegraphic despatch had been received in London, dated in Paris March 1, to the following effect:—"Despatches have arrived at the Emperor's journey. He will go at the end of this week, or at the beginning of next. He will be escorted by the Cent Gardes, the Guides and the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. Some of these corps have already received their orders. It is further affirmed that the Empress goes with him."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Lucan and Lord Raglan.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Lord Lucan to Lord Raglan, complaining of the expression used in Lord Raglan's despatch respecting the affair at Balaklava:

BALAKLAVA, Nov. 30, 1854—My Lord: I your lordship's report of the cavalry action of Balaklava of the 25th ult., given in the papers which I have received with the Queen's command to observe. "That from some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant General conceived that he was to attack with his cavalry at hazards, and he accordingly ordered Lord Cardigan to move forward with the Light Brigade." Sir ly, my Lord, this is a grave charge, and an imputation reflecting seriously on my professional character. I cannot remain silent. It is, I feel, incumbent on me to a ste those facts which, I respectfully submit, will show that I respectfully submit is altogether unmerited. The cavalry was formed to support an intended movement of the infantry, when Capt. Nolan, aid-de-camp of the Quartermaster-General, came up to me at speed and placed in my hands this written instruction:

"Lord Lucan will move the cavalry rapidly to the front, follow the enemy, and try to prevent the enemy carrying away the guns. Troop of Horse Artillery will accompany. French cavalry is on our left. Immediate."

"R AIRY."

After carefully reading the order I hesitated, and urged the necessity of such as to attack and the dangers attending it. The aid-de-camp, in a most authoritative tone, stated that they were the orders he had to convey to me, and should attack him distinctly. I ask d him, "Where, and what to d ?" as neither enemy nor guns were in sight. He replied, in a most disrespectful but significant manner, pointing to the further end of the valley, "There, my Lord, is your enemy; there are your guns." Somewhat surprised by the injunction, and by the decision, and so positive and urgent were the orders delivered by the aid-de-camp, that I felt it was imperative on me to obey, and I communicated Cardigan that he was to advance, and to the objection he made, and in which I entirely agreed, I replied that the order was from your lordship. Having discharged my duty in connection, to make the movement, I did all in my power to render it as little perilous as possible. I formed the heavy brigade in two lines and to its support two regiments of heavy cavalry, the Scots Greys and R yals, and only halted them when they had reached the spot from which they could protect the retreat of the Light Cavalry in the event of their being pursued by the enemy, and when, having lost many officer and men, the 17th Lancers, which had been lined in front, and any further advance would have exposed them to destruct n.

"My Lord, I considered at t e time—I am still of the same opinion—that I followed the only course open to me. As a Lieutenant-General, doubtless, I have discretionary power to take upon myself to disobey the order written by my Commander-in-Chief within a few minutes of its delivery, and given from an elevated position commanding the field in view of all the batteries and the position of the enemy, would have been nothing less than direct disobedience of orders, without any object in view than that I preferred my own opinion to that of my General, and, in this instance, must have exposed me and the cavalry to aspersions against which it might have been difficult to defend ourselves.

"It should also be remembered that the aid-de-camp, well informed of his General's views and intentions, had in the mention of his name to the front of battle, and the objects he had in view, after first insisting on an immediate charge, then placed himself in front of one of the leading squadrons, where he fell a gallant victim.

"I did not dare so to disobey your lordship, and it is the opinion of every officer of rank in the army to whom I have given your instructions, that it was not possible for me to do so."

"I hope, my Lord, that I have stated the facts temperately and in a becoming and respectful manner, as it has been my wish to do. I am confident that it will be your desire to do me justice. I will only ask that your Lordship should kindly give the same publicity to this letter that has been given to your report, as I am essentially anxious to satisfy my Sovereign, my military superiors, and the public, that I have not, in this unhappy occasion, shown myself undeserving of their confidence or omitting the command which I held.

"I have the honor to be, &c., LUCAN,
Lieut-General, commanding cavalry division
"His Excellency the Commander of the forces."

Outbreak at Australia.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The outbreak at Australia occurred at the Ballarat mines, on account of the Commissioner's refusing demands made with drawn swords and fixed bayonets, licenses of the miners. The vengeance of the miners was aroused and they mustered to great numbers on the 30th of November. When a skirmish ensued, which was renewed on the 4th December, when a terrific fight occured. Some hundred soldiers and 150 mounted troops proceeded to Eureka camp and fired upon the insurgents. Twelve were killed and many wounded. The soldiers lost 7: and 15 reported of the mounted troops shot from bush. The miners refuse to pay more licenses, and several districts are supposed to be in a state of revolution.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The ship Susan, which arrived at Boston on the 19th, from New Orleans, spoke on the 11th instant, in latitude 37, longitude 68, a sloop of war, with the American flag flying. The Captain spoke in bad English, stating that he was from Parra, bound to New York, and asked if Sebastopol was taken. Learning that it was not, he replied "good," and immediately altered his course. The sloop was supposed to be a Russian vessel in disguise.

The trial of two negroes, brought before the Superior Court of Cincinnati on the 19th, on a writ of habeas corpus, excited great interest. The negroes were brought there by the owner, on the way from Virginia to Mississippi, and their freedom is claimed. Hon. S. P. Chase and Judge Walker appeared as counsel for the slaves. Judge Storer took the case under advisement.

The local elections in Pennsylvania be been generally favorable to the Know-Nothings. At Bethlehem their majority was 150; at the Straits of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia. No particulars of this disaster are given. The vessel in question is said to be the Semi-State frigate, with a crew of 600 men on board. I regret to state that this news is but too true, and I fear the number of men on board is larger than above reported."

The Paris Constitutionnel says:

"We have received a confirmation of the sad news which has been these two days reported about in Paris. The frigate lost in the Straits of Bonifacio is the Semillante, which recently left Toulon with 400 soldiers on board. The vessel struck on one of the reefs in that passage, and immediately filled. The crew and passengers, making together seven hundred men, all perished. No other details have been yet received of this catastrophe."

The lamentable loss of the frigate Semillante has created a most painful sensation in Paris. Seven hundred men have perished, together with a vast quantity of cannon, mortars, shells gunpowder and stout. Nothing was saved—not a shred. All that has been washed ashore—so far as is known to Government—is two pairs of trowsers. The Semillante was going to the East, and five hundred of the victims on board of her were troops. Singular to relate, the father and grandfather of the captain of the Semillante both perished by vessels foundering at sea.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

Burning of the Steamer Bulletin.

Loss of 32 Lives.

VICKSBURG, March 25.—The New Orleans and Memphis packet Bulletin was burnt at about three o'clock yesterday evening, some 12 miles below Lake Providence, together with a cargo of 2,500 bales of cotton, and her timely lives.

The following is a list of the passengers lost and missing:

J. B. Williams, of New York; Jasper Brown, of Friar's Point; Orville Hill, of Nashville; E. Hart wright, of Memphis; McCashan, of North Carolina; W. O. Ferguson, of Tennessee; Nat. Carter, the barber on board the boat, and sixteen of the crew. (all colored.)

The lady passengers, and all of the officers of the steamer were saved.

The steamer Falcon brought the surviving passengers to this port.

The wreck lay sixteen miles and sank, involving a total loss. There is insurance on the Bulletin to the amount of $30,000.

[By the Balize Line.]

Arrival of the Semillante.

SOUTHWEST PASS, March 25th.—The steamship Nasalus, from the Rio Grande for New Orleans, arrived here at 2 o'clock this evening.

TEXAS.

By the steamship *Louisiana*, we have received files of Texas papers to the 23d inst. inclusive.

The weather in Galveston had been exceedingly cold and disagreeable. A disastrous fire occurred at Magnolia, last Monday night. Details of the burning are wanting.

Cs. & E. Vincent lost three hundred and forty-seven bales; Veo Alsiyne one hundred and two bales; Miller, McKillan & Co. one hundred and seven bales; Dr. Ingleburt, two hundred and seven bales; Scott, fifteen bales; A. Jones, sixty bales. W. C. Gillan, fourteen bales; A. Haygood, fifteen bales; John Moody, twenty-eight bales; balance for planters accounts.

Later despatches fix the amount of the loss at one thousand seven hundred and eight bales. This is the most additional information as to who are the sufferers. We only hear of one hundred and forty-one bales insured, belonging to Mr. Ingleburt. The amount of one thousand eight hundred dollars was insured by the Union Marine and Fire Insurance Company of this city, but whether this is only a partial or a total loss is not yet known.

There were some three or four more houses, all of which were probably destroyed except that known as No. 1, which stood apart by itself and escaped. The fire was the most sudden and most cotton was saved, if any, from the warehouses that were destroyed.

The losses of the merchants to the amount of eight hundred and forty bales appear to be ascertained by the above despatches, while the balance of the loss, eight hundred and nine bales, is reported to fall on the planters. We believe none of the merchants of this city have lost by this disaster. Some of the planters have suffered considerably from having made advances, which cannot now be replaced in time to meet business engagements. The total loss cannot be less than $60,000, a large portion of which had thus far never before taken place in this State. We have no information as yet as to the origin of the fire.

CORSICANA.—"We are enabled to state upon good authority that the late difficulty with the Secret difficulty in Corsicana has been amicably adjusted without further bloodshed or resort to violence, the law reigns supreme, and peace and quietness is restored. We are inclined to believe matters were not half as bad as represented to be in the first instance.

CAPT. SALAZAR.—"*El Bejarano*," the paper published in Spanish in this city, says that this notorious individual, who is well remembered by old settlers who were in Texas, during the absence of the Santa Fe expedition, as the inhuman leader of the band which took and murdered several of the Santa Fe prisoners, who were worn down with fatigue, and prevented by their inhuman conductor from resting in the main body, "is living as a citizen of the United States near Santa Fe."

A man named Frank Baddler, of Montgomery county, was killed, while on a hunting tour in company with Mr. Jas. H. Mitchell, of Montgomery. It was not known who did the deed at the time, but a brother of the deceased has come to Montgomery, and Mr. M. is being examined at the time, in relation to the murder.—*Item.*

From Col. Wade, we learn that Mr. J. Anders shot himself on the 9th inst., after a drinking spree commenced on the 8th. He had said he "came to his death by his own hand," was rendered. As he placed a gun with the muzzle under his chin, and with the trigger on some toe, he would say, "he came to his death by his own toe."—*Ib.*

We find the following paragraph in the San Antonio *Ledger* of the 17th:

Mr. Peter Gallagher informs us that his rancho, about 14 miles from San Antonio, was visited by six Indians, on Sunday morning, and some horses and a mule stolen. They were discovered before getting off with the booty, by Forester and family, and the Mexican on Mr. Gallagher's place last year.

We understand that an order has been received by General Harney, in the 9th instant, from the War Department, to be in readiness to remove the Headquarters from Corpus Christi, to some central point in the interior, probably San Antonio, if it being the point, from its central position, best adapted for Headquarters. The arrival of Gen. Smith, and his staff, are now would be hailed with delight by this community.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The regular theatrical season, of twenty weeks, terminated on Saturday evening. The engagement of Messrs Heid, Barton and Pope, from the Italian Opera, is also at an end, and they will not again appear. The other members of the Company have been re-engaged for a week to sustain the Forrence, who will play all this week, and then take their leave. The engagement of the Ravels, the St. Charles will be closed for the season.

No actior that has ever appeared as a regular member of the St. Charles company has given such an more universal satisfaction as the patrons than Mr Heid. Every part he has sustained has shown care ful study and a just appreciation of the spirit of the author. He has never caused the critical spectacle to turn his eyes from the stage to the audience in a fatal attitude or ridiculous position. He has never been careless; never sacrificed the author at the shrine of the "gods" of the galleries; never indulged in bombastic declamation or in the unnatural style of theatrical whispering and shouting, at present so popular on the stage.

He acts naturally, and declaims with dignity and grace; and, when the scene requires no great exertion, he is as graceful as people ordinarily talk. He had more striking faults, he would be much more popular with the majority of his spectators. Less merit and more audacity would render Mr. Heid one of the most popular stars of the day. We sincerely commend his style to our friends, who know that he has sometimes appeared on the stage of the St. Charles to the decided disadvantage of the acknowledged "great artists" of the week. Among his great characters are Claude Melnotte, the *Duke* in the "Honeymoon," *Master Walter*, and *Alfred Evelyn*. Of Bulwer's poor student, he was the "original" personator on the American stage. Those who are personally acquainted with Mr. Heid, admire the man as much as the public admire the artist. His unexceptional deportment and genial social qualities have endeared him to numbers of our citizens. We understand that he intends to perform in a week or two, and we hope his stay may be lengthened.

We wish him every success.

Mr. Barnard has gained considerable popularity by his able personations of characters in low comedy, and will undoubtedly be re-engaged next season. Mrs. Bernard is an excellent actress, and has fully sustained the reputation she acquired in our city last season. Mr. Stuart is its unnecessary to speak: she is an old favorite here, and we sincerely regret that the state of her health may compel her, for a time, as we have heard, to retire from the stage. Mr. Pope is an industrious and rising young actor; and, in juvenile parts especially, has been very successful.

MRS. CHARLES HOWARD.—This versatile and pleasing actress, who has ever been such a favorite with New Orleans audiences, commenced an engagement at the Pelican Theatre on Saturday night. There was an unusually large house in attendance on the occasion, by whom she was received in a most cordial and enthusiastic manner. There was again at her second appearance, last night, a fair attendance. Mrs. Howard will remain at the Pelican, we are glad to learn, for two or three weeks, during which time she will appear in an extensive round of characters, many of which she has never before played in this city.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Mr. Godard made another balloon accension from Place d'Armes yesterday at noon, at half-past 5 o'clock, accompanied by a couple of our citizens. The accension was witnessed by a very large number of spectators, as the day was unusually favorable.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Last week there were but 28 admissions into the Charity Hospital, which shows that mortality is still decreasing in this institution. There are now in the Hospital only 504 patients.

ACCIDENTS ON THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—On Saturday afternoon, as an engine of ordered pass, named Francois Journal, was getting off from a train of cars on the Opelousas Railroad, near Algiers, just after the train had got under way, he missed his footing and fell upon the track, and had his left leg crushed above the knee in a frightful manner, by the car wheels passing over it. He lingered some time, but it is thought he cannot recover. The unfortunate old man was a soldier under General Jackson, and had served with him at the defence of New Orleans.

An Irish laborer, named Peter Fay, who was employed on the road, had both his legs badly crushed the same day by a similar accident. Both the men were sent to the Charity Hospital.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following sentences were delivered in this Court on Saturday by his Honor Judge Robertson:

Jean Sodard, for manslaughter in the killing of Valsin Hoens, five years at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

William Langston, for larceny, Penitentiary for one year.

Joseph Fernandez, for selling liquor to slaves, $200 fine and costs, or ten months' imprisonment.

Wm. Robertson, for robbery, two years hard labor, fined $50 and costs.

Jas. Richardson, for assault and battery, $25 fine and costs, or one month in the Parish Prison.

The following are the sentences pronounced two bills of indictment against Donald Callaghan, Patrick Haggerty, Michael Callaghan, and John McCarog for murder, (the St. Thomas street case.) against John Johnson, for the murder of Patrick Spellman; against John Smith, for burglary; and against Antonio Sabo and Francisco Sanguine, for shooting with intent to commit murder.

The Grand Jury ignored bills of indictment against Henry Lee, Geo. S. John and Martin Fish, charged with highway robbery; and against Prosper Landry, charged with breach of trust.

FIRST DISTRICT.

SENT DOWN.—Robt. Maghee was on Saturday committed before Recorder Bright on the charge of having stabbed Patrick O'Neil, on the night of the 15th instant, in Magazine street, with intent to kill. He was sent before the First District Court. Bonds $1000.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Wm. Latimer stands charged before Recorder Bright with having perjured himself in the case of the State vs. Samuel Smith. The accused awaits examination.

DISCHARGED.—R. de Reyne, charged with setting fire to his dry goods store at the corner of Circus and Girod streets, on Thursday night, was on Saturday examined by Recorder Bright and honorably discharged.

SECOND DISTRICT.

DROWNED.—A man named Joseph Foster, while staggering along the levee at the foot of Canal street in a state of intoxication, on Saturday night about 11½ o'clock, fell into the river. He was rescued, however, before he was drowned, by Charles Brown, the weakness on board the steamboat Parthy Sparhawk. After considerable delay, he was taken to the Hospital, but had swallowed so much water that it was found impossible to resuscitate him, and he died about 10 o'clock yesterday. Undoubtedly proper measures had been taken at the station-house, where he was first conveyed, the life of the unfortunate man might have been saved. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and lived at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Calliope streets. He was thirty-five years of age.

BEATING A WOMAN.—Louis T. Wallon was examined yesterday on the charge of having assaulted Miss Frances Simoneau, and damaged her countenance by striking her with a cane. Recorder Best sent Wallon before the First District Court for trial.

AN INSOLENT NEGRO.—A free colored man named George Stevens, alias Rousseau, was examined yesterday on the charge of having assaulted John Cushing, in violation of the Black Code, calling him hard names, and shaking his fist in his face. He was sent before the First District Court for trial.

COMMERCIAL

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY Evening, March 24, 1855.

The demand for Cotton continues good, and 3,500 bales were sold at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5	Fully Fair	—d
Ordinary	6¾ d 7¼	Fair	—d
Middling	7¾ d 8	Good Fair	—d
Good Middling	8¼ d 8½		
Middling Fair	10 d —		

Of Tobacco, 200 hhds were sold, including 82 at 7 13-16c, 50 at 7¾c, 60 at 8c, and 40 at 7-8c.

The Sugar market is firm. Sales, 600 hhds. Fair, 4¾ to 4¾c.

Of Molasses, 600 bbls were sold at 19@22c ₱ gallon, the latter for Choice.

Of Corn, 2,000 sold, with sales of Superfine at 90 @90 12½.

A few hundred sacks of Corn were sold at 90 @95c.

Of Oats, 800 sacks St. Louis were sold, at 50c.

Of Bran, 1,000 sacks were sold, at 80c. Shipping Meal, at $16 75, and 200 Prime, at $15 50.

Hay is firm. Sales, 100 sacks, at 71 @75c for Sides, and for Ends.

Lard was active, with sales of 1,000 bbls and tierces, at 10½ to 10¾c, and 100 kegs at 11c.

Of Coffee, 2,500 bags were sold, at 9¾ @10¾c, and 170 bags Ex Hermitage, at 10¾c.

Whisky is selling to a limited extent, at 27c.

Exchange is without alteration. We quote

EXCHANGE—SIGHT DRAFTS.

	½d	Sterling ₱ cent. Prem.	
France	¼	Commercial Bills ₱ cent. Dis.	
New York, sixty day bills	———	1¼ @2½ ₱ cent dis	
Do. Checks	———	½ @ ¾ ct. dis ₱	
Short Sights	———	———	½ ct. dis
Bank Checks	———	———	½ ct. prem
Boston	———	———	¼ @¾ ct. prem
Philadelphia	———	———	¼ @¾ ct. prem
Havana, 15 days sight	———	———	½ ct. prem

Freights are very dull. Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝@15-32d

Exchange is also easier for Havre, at 97 50 for bankers.

CATALOGUE SALE OF AN EXTENSIVE ASSORT MENT OF FRENCH LINEN DRESSES, SUITS, WHITE SHIRTS, &c.—The Subscribers will sell at the store of the city and country trade to the sale of an extensive assortment of French Embroideries, Silks, Linens, Cambrics, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of Messrs. Aug. Girard & Co., 89 Bienville street, through which the sale will commence. For particulars, see Auction Advertisements.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE is her by given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at their Office, No. 45 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, April 9th, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., in accordance with the Charter.

By order of the Board. JOHN CALHOUN,
mh26—1t&9 Secretary.

Partnership and Book-keeping.

SPRING Classes for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN, are now forming at DURRAN'S Writing and Book-keeping Establishment, 106 Camp street. Pupils received at any time. This will be the last season DURRAN will teach in this city. Lessons not limited. All have the right to attend the perfect, on paying the regular charge.

mh26 RUPERT DURRAN.

Dry Goods AT AUCTION PRICES.

THE undersigned, having all their goods at auction, will offer great inducems nts in—

SILKS, BAREGES,
LINENS, HOSIERY,
PARASOLS, GINGHAMS,
JACONETS, &c

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we can sell cheaper than any other house. DURELL & KUNTZ,
mh26 80 Royal st, between Bienville and Conti.

Fine Quality of the Celebrated "STACKER IRON WORKS," TENNESSEE, for sale by

DOW LEWIS, EDWIN & CO.'S.

REDUCTION!

From and after this date, and for instant, prices of Sugar Kettles will rule as follows:

From 80 to 100 gallons, inclusive, @ 25 per inch diam
" 50 " 80 " " @ 30 " " "
" 30 " 50 " " @ 35 " " "
" 20 " 30 " " @ 40 " " "

Furnace Mouths, small Hour Glass and Square, @25 each. Large Hour Glass, $30 each. Grate Bars, 4 cents per pound

E. J. WILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant,
66 St. Charles street, up stairs.

Bread Bread Bread.

FOR SALE—A Second Hand Baker's Bread Cylinder Press, bed 50 by 31 inches. The whole complete with rollers, fly wheel, &c. Apply at the office of the B ker.

Tea—Tea.

WE invite the attention of the trade to our very choice assortment of TEAS, consisting of

1400 package Pouchong, Souchong and Oolong, in half chests and boxes, part in 4, 6 and 8 ounce papers
2000 packages Imperial, in chests, half chests, 8, 12, 15 and 30 pounds each
300 packages Gunpowder, all sized packages.
500 cases, 5 pound canisters, Imperial and Gun powder
100 ha f chests Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, in one hand, half and quarter pound packs

E. J. HART & CO.
mh24 77 & 79 Tchoupitoulas.

Family Groceries of all Sorts,

DIRECT FROM PLANTERS.

Wines, Brandies, Cordials, etc., etc.

WE store and receive daily from factors and planters, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, the following articles:

450	sacks	Coal and ordinary Red Wine,	
300	boxes	Red Wine, No. 1 and 2,	
200	do	do	Chateau Guiraud,
100	do	do	do Latour,
100	do	do	do Lafitte,
100	do	do	do D'Arche,
100	do	do	de Pontet,
100	do	do	Haut Sauterne,
50	boxes	Absynth, F. Pepin,	
25	do	do	Verdin & Lecoultre,
30	baskets	Annette, Marie Brigant & Royer,	
40	do	do	Jno. Brun,
10	eighth	pipes Cognac, D'Armagnac,	
5	do	do	Jno. Brun, Champagne,
150	baskets	Champagne, P. Cliquot,	
75	do	do	Jaunhard,
60	do	do	Heidsieck & Co.,
20	do	do	Perridont,
30	boxes	Fruits in juice, Lafaurie,	
25	do	Brandy Peaches,	

All sorts of truffles, Foie, Capers in oil, Mushrooms, preserved Peas, Sardines, Tongues, Anchovies, Olives, Pickles, Cordials extra-superfine, Grande Chartreuse, Holland Curacoa, Turin's Vermouth, Noilly's Vermouth, Imperial Nectar, Cordial Medoc, Old Lyons Saussages, Vermicelli, Macaroni, and sundry other fine articles, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

mr 24 Corner St. Louis and Royal sts

Notice.

LANDING per brig Rachel J. Peters, from Havana, 100 bbls Mountain Wine, 100 do Haut Sauterne, 50 do Vuelta de Abajo, for wrappers and fillers, 50,000 Cigars—Medio, Regalia, Trinidad, Washington, Londres, Conchas, Perfectos, Reinas, &c., &c., 20 barrels superior Cuba Honey. Also, on hand, 300 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Havana Sugar, 200 boxes Cuba Tobacco, and a large assortment of Havana Cigars, of different brands and qualities.

For sale by S. DE VISSER & CO.,
mh23 74 Magazine st.

BRANDIES—For sale at moderate prices, to close several consignments:

10 quarter and eighth casks Cognac, Jas. Morrie, 1st proof;
10 quarter and eighth casks do, do, Salamy, 4th proof;
10 quarter do do H. Propiac fils, 4th proof.
—ALSO—
500 boxes Claret;
100 bbls old Monongahela and Bourbon;
40,000 Grimm Regalia Cigars;
20 boxes H. W. Gall's Sterling Tobacco;
500 quarter boxes Codfish;
20 boxes Codfish, 100 lbs each;
20 half drums Codfish, &c., and a general assortment of Groceries, by

J. J. ADAMS
mr 23 & CO.

PAPER FOR CIGARETTES—8 boxes of the celebrated brand "Las Perdias," for sale by

A. COSTA,
mr22 16 Customhouse street.

PELLEVOISIN COGNAC—10 hhds 15 or 20 eighth pipes, 4th proof, pale and dark, for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
mr23 10t 27 Old Levee.

JULIEN LAFFERRIERE COGNAC—10 hhds 5 qr d pipes, 4th proof, pale, under Customhouse locks, for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,
mr23 10t 27 Old Levee.

CHEESE—250 boxes Western Reserve, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
mr23 15 Tchoupitoulas street.

STAR H—100 boxes and half boxes TH Procter's Pearl, 8r sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
mr23 15 Tchoupitoulas street.

MACKEREL—300 packages 1, 2 and 3, assorted, in barrels, half barrels and kits, William Churchill's packing. For sale by

VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
mh23 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEEF—500 bbls and bf bbls Mess Prime Mess, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
m