The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,010.

...S CHARTRES ST.

DAILY BEE.

...DAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1856.

To our friends in the North who are desirous of transmitting advertisements for publication in the Bee, we take pleasure in recommending the firm of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Beekman street, New York. These gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

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 came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MOUNT VERNON.

We published yesterday an extract from a letter written by JOHN A. WASHINGTON, proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate, in which he states that it is not for sale. It seems that Mr. WASHINGTON had long ago caused to be understood that he was willing to dispose of Mount Vernon, or a part of it, and that the ladies of America had taken deep interest in the subject, and had contributed largely by individual subscriptions towards the accumulation of a sufficient fund to effect the purchase of the hallowed spot where the ashes of the Father of his Country repose. In this noble and beautiful enterprise they found able and enthusiastic co-operators—and none more so than the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who has donated the handsome proceeds of his lectures on the character of WASHINGTON to the Mount Vernon fund. A large amount had been secured, and the ladies connected with the undertaking were pressing it with commendable activity, and in the well-founded hope that they would soon be able to carry into effect their patriotic determination, when lo! Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON reconsiders his views, and announces that Mount Vernon is not for sale.—No wonder the press echoes the astonishment of the nation, at that respectable journals regard the conduct of Mr. WASHINGTON in a particularly unfavorable light. One of these exponents of public opinion says:

"For some time past unfavorable suspicions of Mr. Washington's good faith in the matter of the purchase have been whispered about, and the exorbitant nature of his original demand, of two hundred thousand dollars for a piece of property whose market value cannot exceed one-tenth that amount, lent some probability to the suggestion that he was disposed to make a profit on the sacred ashes entrusted to his keeping. Can it be possible that he designs, at the moment, to recede from his gross contract to dispose of the land, with the view of fixing a yet higher price upon it, and drawing still more largely upon the patriotism of the country to which he is emphatically indebted unwonted fervour by the glowing eloquence of Edward Everett? We cannot believe this of any man bearing the name of Washington, and in any degree, however remotely, related to the Pater Patriæ."

But what renders Mr. WASHINGTON's conduct still more inexplicable is that, while he is under a verbal contract to sell Mount Vernon to the Ladies Mount Vernon Committee, he is under a pledge to cede the property to the State of Virginia, for $200,000 cash, on coupon stock, bearing six per cent. interest. And the Richmond Enquirer, alluding to his recent letter, confesses its astonishment, and asks if Mr. WASHINGTON intends disregarding this stipulation. So it would appear that Mr. WASHINGTON has placed himself in an awkward dilemma. He owes to the Virginia Legislature, and the Ladies National Committee. Some explanation is certainly due the country.

Meanwhile it strikes us that all this haggling and chaffering; this miserable mercantile trading in the tomb of WASHINGTON ought never to have occurred. To Congress it appropriately belonged years ago to rescue Mount Vernon from desecration, and to preserve it to the nation as the property of the whole country. A tithe of the sum that is annually wasted in printing speeches of fathomless stupidity, or that is absorbed by donations of costly books to members, or that is paid to Congress for the unprofitable consumption of time, in dragging the session to an interminable length, would purchase Mount Vernon, and remove it forever from the discreditable traffic of which it has been so long the object. Let Congress appoint a committee to wait upon the owner of the grounds, and bid him name his price. If he affixes a value to the property tenfold greater than it could command in the market, in the name of patriotism let him be paid it. The national Legislature does not expect to pay for Mount Vernon at the cash valuation per acre which it might bring in the auction marts at Richmond, but rather at the estimate which its present proprietor may put upon it, knowing how precious the domain is held by the people of America. If he should attempt to regulate the transfer by the sordid suggestion of making a fortune out of Congressional liberality, let him be gratified. He will be none the more esteemed or respected on this account, even though he bears the venerated name of WASHINGTON. There can be little or no doubt that the gentleman will sell, if he can get his price.

REGISTRY OF VOTES

By the terms of the Registry law passed at the late session of the Legislature, the Governor is empowered to nominate a Register for the City of New Orleans. One of the provisions of the act requires that the registry of voters shall cease from and after the 15th of October in each year. Thus far, no Register has been appointed; and as this is a year in which the Presidential election occurs, it is of great importance that ample time should be allowed the citizens to register their names. In the course of a week our regular summer absenteism will commence, and numbers of voters will be disfranchised, through executive delay, for of those who leave New Orleans during the warm season, not one in ten is in a position to avail himself of the privileges of the law. We trust that Gov. WICKLIFFE will take those circumstances into consideration, and will appoint the proper officer at an early day.

SOUTH CAROLINA is a queer State. Her people are probably quite as addicted to isms as those of any other in the Union. They are extreme in every thing—in courage, generosity, chivalry and a host of noble qualities; in politics, too, after their own fashion. The most earnest defenders of Southern rights elsewhere are tame and time-serving, compared with your South Carolinian. He is no timid apologist for slavery. He does not whine about the necessary evil, and complain that the North helped to fasten it on the South. No! He stands up boldly and proclaims slavery to be right, to be a lawful, God-sanctioned institution, and affirms that it is the best possible condition for developing every thing really valuable with which nature has endowed the African race. He chooses to vindicate slavery in his own peculiar way: and just in the same manner does he defend Democracy. He is a thoroughgoing Democrat—as he understands the doctrine. He is extremely unwilling to allow the people to vote for a Governor or President, and he is rarely disposed to yield a cordial support to the most Democratic administration. These current ideas of Democracy are not his. The only Democracy he understands is free trade, and absolute non-interference by the North in the slave question. The party that advocates these doctrines is the Democracy, however federal-like may be its principles on other matters.

We can hardly offer a more striking example of the manner in which they understand politics in South Carolina than the course of the State on the Presidential question. The preferences of South Carolina have been openly manifested for Mr. FILLMORE. She has been deeply in love with him ever since his last message, containing an exposition of the constitutional theory of slavery. Yet, while ardently desiring his nomination, and certain to vote for him, if nominated, a large majority of her citizens are strongly opposed to being represented by delegates in the Cincinnati Convention, contending that, while they are for Mr. FILLMORE, they repudiate all connection with the Democratic party as such. The fact is, that South Carolina wishes to be let out of the Union at the same time—a feat which, like Mr. GARNSWIN's threat of eating his head, may be very common in theory, but decided difficult, if not impossible in practice. South Carolina is a curious State—very.

LEE AMPERE DE DIABLE.—Mr. T. BISHOP, Chartres street, has our thanks for a copy of a Grand Polka-Mazurka, arranged by H. LEMARE, from the principal airs of this new and highly successful opera. It is very pretty and spirited, and will no doubt become fashionable in our salons de danse.

We are indebted to the publishers, Rose & Sherman, through J. C. MESNIER, Exchange Place, for a very useful little volume entitled "Everybody's Own Thousand and Ten Things Worth Knowing." It "contains the domestic economy of every sort, and gives a vast amount of miscellaneous information of general and practical utility.

We would call attention to the advertisement, elsewhere, for a sailing vessel to take passengers and freight to San Juan de Nicaragua, the terms for which may be learned of Capt. WILKIN, Nicaraguan agent, No. 14 Royal street.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

PEACE PROTOCOL NOT YET SIGNED.

RESPONSIBILITIES SHIFTED BY PRUSSIA.

MORTALITY IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

Breadstuffs Declined—Cotton Unchanged.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Havre mail steamship Washington arrived at this port this morning.

MARKETS.

Cotton is reported easier but not quotably lower, for lower qualities. Better qualities are wholly unchanged. The market closed steady without any change in quotations.—Sales for two days, 13,000 bales, of which 3000 taken for export.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour had declined 1s. to 1s. 6d. Ohio, 25s. a 26s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s. 6d. a 26s. Wheat had declined 2d. to 4d., the decline being mostly on lower qualities. White, 10s.; Red, 9s. 6d. a 10s.

PROVISIONS.

There was no change in the market. Beef and lard quiet.

Rosin is reported quiet at 4s. 9d. a 4s. 11d.

Advices from Manchester state that the market is steady and unchanged.

Consols are quoted at 92¼.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

The peace protocol was not yet signed, and the Conference was less harmonious, owing to difficulties raised by the Prussian Plenipotentiary demanding to be admitted to sign the treaty on the same footing as if his government had been a party to the alliance throughout. It is said that Austria supports Prussia's pretensions. Nothing had transpired at the meeting of the 24th. Peace was considered certain, however. The opinion is that the Conference will be resolved into an European Congress.

MR. BUCHANAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Buchanan had gone to Paris, but would leave for the United States in the Arabia on the 9th April.

THE PACIFIC.

Nothing had yet been heard of the Pacific. The British government have sent two steam frigates in search of her.

MORTALITY IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French army in the Crimea is dwindling rapidly, the daily mortality amounting to 2 in 20 (?)

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA AND ASIA.

The war party in the Crimea wish the peace negotiations to break through.

The Allies are demolishing the lines around Sebastopol.

Ismael Pasha is increasing his army at Kalia. The Russians have received large reinforcements.

Dost-Mahommed has taken possession of Cashadar, and the Persian troops are marching against him.

The Russian Commissioners had commenced operations for the abandonment of Nicolaieff as a military place.

THE SOUND DUES.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London Times states that the Danish Commissioners had submitted to the Copenhagen Conference a proposal in regard to the Sound Dues, fixing thirty-five millions of rix dollars as the minimum indemnity which Denmark claims. The United States having declined to compute the question, it will probably be settled without her.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—A tornado occurred here on Saturday night, by which one hundred and fifty houses were unroofed. The Franklin Iron Works, a massive structure, 150 feet long, was totally demolished.

The Railroad Depot at Kensington, and many churches and other buildings, were damaged.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

PEACE NOT YET CONCLUDED.

NEW YORK, April 14th.—The Royal Mail steamship *Cambria*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th, arrived at Halifax this morning.

MARKETS.

COTTON.—Our circulars report the market as steady at unchanged prices, for the inferior qualities, but for others the sales for five days amounted to 43,000 bales, of which 4,500 were taken for export, and 7,500 on speculation.

Orleans Fair 6¾d; Middling 5¾d; Uplands Fair 6¼; Middling, 5 12-16d.

The Liverpool market is reported quiet, at 92 for Orleans *free ordinaire*.

The Manchester market is firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

Breadstuffs have declined slightly. Flour—lower qualities have declined 1s; Western Canal 30s a 31s 6d; Ohio 36s.

Wheat.—Better qualities are unchanged, but inferior qualities have declined 3d; white 11s; red 9s 6d a 10s. Corn 30s a 30s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

The market for provisions is steady, and prices are generally unchanged. In Lard there is an improved demand, without change in rates.

Sugar has advanced 1d.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £156,000. Consols are quoted at 92½ a 92¾. American stocks are unchanged.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Peace is not yet concluded, although it is announced that all difficulties have ceased, and that the treaty will be signed in a few days.

THE AMERICA AND THE BALTIC

The *America*, from Boston, arrived out at Liverpool on the 26th. The *Baltic* arrived out on the 28th.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

The deliberations of the Conference meeting of the 27th are said to be very important.

It is confidently believed that the treaty of peace will be signed on the 29th. The Emperor Napoleon expected a final settlement sooner, and had ordered the grand review for the 16th to announce peace at the same time of the *te deum*, in celebration of the birth of the Prince of Algiers.

Prussian claims were resisted by Lord Clarendon, and caused a delay. Clarendon prevailed, and it was arranged that the Allies sign one protocol, and Prussia another, which shall be drawn up, to be signed by the Allies and Prussia jointly.

The London *Times* dislikes the demonstration in favor of peace, and intimates that the people of England will be discontented with the terms.

THE ARMISTICE.

The Armistice is not positively prolonged, but telegraphic despatches have been sent out, ordering the commanders to not renew hostilities without express orders.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, 14th.—The House Committee on Elections has discharged the consideration of the Louisiana contested election.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the memorial from the Kansas Legislature.

THE TORNADO.

Great Destruction of Property.

LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Accounts continue to pour in of the great damage by the tornado on Saturday night.

Two trains of loaded freight cars were blown from the track of the —— Railroad.

A lady residing in Westchester was struck by a shutter and killed.

Innumerable houses and barns have been annoyed.

Accounts from Cleveland state that the storm did immense damage there on Saturday night. Some fifteen houses were demolished, and one man was killed.

YONKERS, April 14.—The Thomas Larkin and Florida passed down at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Southern Belle at 3, and the R. W. Hill at 5 P. M. for New Orleans.

Gambling in Broadsteeds.

The New York papers are complaining that these speculations in the Broadway omnibuses are very evil, and have been pushed to a greater extent within the last six months than ever before. A bad year has followed the establishing at the Board of the Stock Exchange by the Legislature, has been carried into the market for produce, where it is not organized by law and made obligatory upon contractors. A party sells by sample 80,000 bushels of yellow corn, deliverable in the last week in April, and others do the same. A fight is then carried on in stocks. One party tries to depress prices, so as to gain a margin; while the other, from similar motives, struggles to keep them up. When the corn is tendered its quality may be objected to, and thus lead to vexatious disputes. The market, in the meantime, becomes unsettled. There are often two prices in the market: first, those established by the legitimate laws of supply and demand, and those made by the contract system. The same *mine* spies also pervade the provision market, and prices are influenced in precisely a similar way. Just before the maturity of large contracts known to be outstanding there are struggles to get up a "corner," just as in stocks, and prices become excited and generally advance. After the contracts are settled, either by the delivery of the produce, or by paying the differences, prices again become settled.—*Alex. Gazette.*

POST OFFICE ENGLISHMENT.—D. P. Blair, Esq., Special Agent of the Post Office Department—prompt, indefatigable and shrewd—has just caught an old-crony, by the name of Thomas Cashian, for twelve years Postmaster at Toll Gate, Marion county, Ala.—Mr. B. having previously received from Washington that there was a screw loose somewhere in the region of Huntsville, Ala., visited the suspicious district, and started a few decoy letters, by which he immediately entrapped the above named functionary, and lodged him in the jail at Pikeville, Ala. Cashian is doubtless an old offender, being upon fifty-five years old, and from all that has been discovered among suspicion full upon him, he has been buying a heavy fall upon the corrupon. Hence through his office. He will be tried at the May term of the United States District Court, at Huntsville, Ala.—*Southern Standard, April 9.*

AN ARMENT PARTS.—The oldest newspaper in Holland, the Harlemsche Courant, has been published two hundred years on the day of January last. For more than one hundred years it has been conducted by the family of the present editors, Johannes Enschede & Son.

A FRENCHMAN'S OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES.—M. Alfred D'Alembert has published a book on America. On slavery he is neutral; but maintains that the condition of the slaves, physically, is superior to that of the peasants in many parts of France. Of the inferior caste into which rather free blacks at the North are converting, even by the Abolitionists, after speaking of their exclusion from all participation on an equal footing in the business and pleasures of white life, their exclusion from public offices, from theatres and hotels, and railroad cars, he adds:

Death itself does not rehabilitate them; they have a separate burial place! And it would not surprise me if the Americans should pretend that God had set apart for them a hell and a paradise, so that the classification might be observed in the other world. Do not forget that this is the case in the Northern States, where slavery has long since ceased to exist, and where they manifest the greatest impatience at not seeing it abolished by their neighbors.

He writes as follows on the subject of American gallantry:

I am profoundly humiliated; I blush to the roots of my hair: I know not where to hide myself. On the faith of tradition I had hitherto believed that the French people were the most gallant people in the world. Everything supported this conviction. Songs, ballads, the good opinion we generally entertain of ourselves, and the error of foreign people, who say from habit: "Gallant as a Frenchman."

A profound error which I have recognized with shame and surprise! Gallantry is not dead. It has deserted Europe; it has taken refuge in the United States. * * * I proclaim it openly—it is in America that I have seen true gallantry universally practiced, spontaneously, disinterestedly. There woman is respected for her own sake, because she is woman; because she is, or will be, the mother of a citizen. If a good thing could be carried to an excess, should say that the rights attributed to the fair sex are pushed to extravagance. The women know their power, they abuse it as tyrants do who know that there are no limits to their authority.

In summer when it is too warm to stay at home, all America travels, by railroad and by steamboat, to interior watering places, to sea-side resorts, or wherever else the inhabitants of the United States are supposed to amuse themselves.

It is in these excursions that one can judge better than anywhere else of the extent and degree of this true gallantry, and of the sage deference shown, invariably, to woman. They arrive late; all the seats in the cars are occupied; twenty gentlemen immediately rise, at the risk of remaining on their feet, or even of being their journey; the ladies quietly seat themselves, without as much as saying "thank you." The least sign of gratitude to the men is superfluous.

The forger of the Schiller manuscripts has been tried at Weimar, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. It was developed on his trial that he had made 614 manuscripts had been sold by him, and of these but six were genuine. Being asked by the Court how he came in possession of the genuine manuscripts, he said that his father had been for a number of years collecting them, and that he had carried on the long-established family business. To the question how they came in his hands, he gave the names of three persons: a certain Baron, who said he had found one in some housekeeper in the house of Schiller, a trader of old books from Jena by the name of Brick, and that of a former servant at the house of Weimar, Rembld. Two of these persons are dead, and the third, he said, had gone to America.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.—Macallister is still holding forth at the Pelican theatre to large and delighted houses. His magic feats are really the most wonderful we have ever witnessed.

Nannouchi having closed his engagement with the acting dogs and monkeys and the fat girl, has removed to Hunter's Concert Saloon, where the figures, the cosmoramas, &c.—than which a better show of the kind cannot be found through the length and breadth of this country.

At the ladies' night the performances will commence with the "Lady of Lyons Mill," a very admirable comedy of "Banks and Dacre," with Miss Matilda Heron as Peg Woffington, and Mr. Brownes as Triplet, the Author, will be played.

THE CLAY MONUMENT.—We are requested to state that the Clay Monument Committee will this week call upon the citizens to obtain subscriptions to aid in completing the noble work which has been commenced under such favorable auspices. We are glad to perceive that a good share of the funds needed for the completion of the monument has already been subscribed, and we therefore hope that some liberality will speedily furnish the entire sum.

DUST.—As we have been for several weeks without much rain, the streets are beginning to get incorporated with dust. Some months ago we would have been quite pleased, as there was a barbecue stirring, but it not been that every breath of air wafted dirty clouds into our blinking eyes, filled the eyes and nostrils of every body out of doors. The fresh young leaves and beautiful flowers have a speckled, dusty appearance, all unsuited to the early spring. This is really one of the greatest nuisances that we are subjected to. Rain and dirt, with water, water everywhere, New Orleans has still the distinct thoroughfares of any large city in the Union. Some thought should be bestowed by our merchants in damage to their goods to pay ten times over the cost of the pavement in front. The Council will make some provision for laying the dust in some of our large and much frequented streets, if not throughout the whole city. The pavement in Jackson heretofore has been the complaints of contractors that the paving is injured by it.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—Wm. Clark yesterday commenced suit for a divorce from his wife, Sarah J. Ford, to whom he was married early in 1848. The plaintiff alleges that shortly after their marriage the wife deserted him, and has since been living in a house of public prostitution in Gravy and, it is for this reason that he sues for a divorce.

CITY MORTALITY.—The following are the returns from the various cemeteries in the city for the week ending Sunday morning, the 13th inst.:

Charity Hospital	9
Cypress Grove, No. 1	10
Protestant	1
Lafayette	6
Odd Fellows' Rest	1
Greenwood	1
Catholic, No. 1	9
" 2	10
St. Vincent de Paul	1
St. Joseph's Church	1
Hebrew, 4th District	1
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge	1
St. Patrick's	1
Total	52

DESCENT UPON THE DARKIES.—The Chief of police, with a number of his officers, made a descent on Sunday evening upon several of the favorite haunts of the negro population, in the upper part of the city. Instances, such as cabarets, dance houses, gaming places, &c., and took into custody over a hundred of the sable population. They were yesterday examined before the Recorders, and some of them were discharged, while others were fined and committed, and sent to the Parish prison. A gang of free colored men the same evening were found, by Lieut. Merrill, gambling in the lower market, and were taken up and locked up. Some of them were fined and committed, and others were released on their own recognizance. They were yesterday examined before the Recorders, and some of them were fined and committed, and others were released