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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, May 5th, 1855.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE SEASON AND HEALTH.

Summer may be said to be fairly upon us.—Our climate is a curious compound of extremes. The transitions which in higher latitudes mark the progress of the seasons by gentle gradations, are scarcely known amongst us. We pass, almost without an interval, from the frosts of winter to the fervid heats of summer, from the withered vegetation of January, to the exuberant foliage, the perfumed flowers, and the delicious fruits of June. We are not far enough North to enjoy a regular Spring and Autumn, nor far enough South to escape the rigorous severity of winter. Hence we have longed at a bound from cold weather into mid-summer; and from this time forth we may expect nothing better than a succession of melting days, with their invariable accompaniments of dullness and desertion. Soon, very soon will that annual migration commence, which is character-istic of New Orleans for four or five months in the year. Thousands are winding up their winter business and preparing to leave—some intent on pleasure, others seeking health and recreation—some bound Northwardly, under the delusive idea that it is cooler there in June and July than with us, while numbers, with more excuse and enlarged experience, keeping almost within sight of home, limit their journeys to trips across the Lake, and a pleasant sojourn at some of the watering places which studd its shore. These latter, where their judgment, for aught we take it, that it one must leave New Orleans, he will best consult comfort, health and convenience by a jaunt to the Lake villages, where he will be sure to live better, to obtain finer bathing, and breathe a purer air, than in the crowded cities of the North, or the fashionable resorts of the Seaboard.

Intimately connected with the approach of summer is the question of public health. We are frequently asked by non-residents and new comers whether we shall have a healthy summer. It is no easy matter to answer this interrogatory. A few years ago we should have said upon the strength of twenty years' experience, that we should have escaped last year, there would be none this year—observation having demonstrated that two epidemics never follow in direct succession. But the teaching of experience has been proved futile by the fact that after the horrible visitation of 1853, we had another yellow fever season in 1854, so that the theory of the alternation of a sickly with a healthy season can no longer be admitted. There is, however, one fact which science and popular observers alike agree upon and that is, that a severe winter in New Orleans is invariably followed by a healthy summer. We do not vouch for the absolute truth of this statement, but it is quite certain that it it stands good, we ought to be spared an epidemic visitation this year, since the past winter was beyond all doubt one of the coldest ever felt in Louisiana. Again, we have never known of three successive summers each marked by an epidemic, and feel therefore some little confidence that the present season will be decidedly favorable to public health.

The anxiety of those whom circumstances constrain to dwell in New Orleans, and who are not acclimated, is readily appreciated, and only are we that we cannot give them more positive and substantial comfort. After all, our knowledge respecting Yellow Fever, its causes and the means of preventing its appearance is equally empirical and substantiary. What can we really know of the occult agencies which generate the disease, when we see some scientific men proclaiming it indigenous, which others affirm that it is imported; one stoutly maintaining that fish engenders it, while another as strenuously argues the reverse; MEDICAL No. 1 confidently asserting that Quarantine is our only safeguard, and MEDICAL No. 2 replying with unextinguishable laughter the idea that the disease is of foreign origin. The subject of these diametrically opposite conclusions is that we are wholly ignorant of the cause of Yellow Fever. We know only that it is generally the disease of a hot climate, and of crowded cities, though many preventive conditions are absent from these lands. We know also, the unanimated may hope from a cloudless sky during the present season, while they would do well to regulate their diet and habits just as if the visitation was spotted, feeling sure that the beauty are unanimously of opinion that temperance, sobriety, the avoidance of all excesses, a light diet, and of exercise in the cool of the morning and evening, conduce to the preservation of health, and minister the establishment at its most robust and vigorous point.

FARWELL CONCERT OF GOTTSCHALK.—This great magnet will give a grand farewell concert on Saturday evening next, at the Orleans Theatre. As he is on the point of leaving our city, this will be positively the last opportunity for our citizens will enjoy of hearing Gottschalk.

FRENCH MUTUAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The philanthropic association will celebrate its anniversary on Sunday next, the 6th instant, by a banquet to be given at the Asylum established by this society, in Bayou street, between Robertson and Claiborne. We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation.

Thanks to officers of the Steamer *Yorktown*, for late Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

We have twice called the attention of the police, within the last few days, to the practice of the riotous boisters, of flying them in the post, in Post Office Alley, to the great danger of the life and limb of passengers, but no notice has been taken of it. Such a nuisance should be abated, and the owners of the horses taken up and fined to the extent of the law. We now call upon Recorder FARRE, to use all the legal authority he possesses, to suppress this nuisance, and to punish with legal severity all parties interfering in it. Many thousands of men have been wrongly kicked over by those horses who block up the street, foot path and banquettes, and are fighting almost incessantly.—We hope that this notice will be heeded.

☞ The New York *Tribune* with commendable reckless acknowledges that its leading objection to the American Party is that they will not commit themselves to the Anti-Slavery agitation of the North—in other words, they are used against SLAVERY and his Presidential aspirations. But to him, the *Tribune* would prefer bossy encouragement instead of denouncing the American Party. The *Times*, which plays second fiddle to the *Tribune*, doesn't like the Know Nothings for the same satisfactory reason. The Washington Union and its kindred presses don't like them for very diffe ent reasons. They foresee that if the American Party should prevail at the next Presidential election, Locofocoism will lose its control of the spoils—Hence their fury, their invectives, and their unstinted calumnies.

☞ The Liverpool *Times* has an article expressing the hope that, if a war between Spain and the United States, arises out of Cuba, Engl and will not take sides with either. It says it is the universal sentiment of England—even of the aristocracy—and that its sympathies, in such a contest, would be with the United States.

☞ THOMAS WHITEWORTH, one of the oldest merchants in Boston, died on the morning of the 26th ult. He leaves property to the amount of $2,000,000.

☞ The grand jury of the United States Circuit Court at New York, have found an indictment against Colonel Kinney for a violation of the neutrality laws. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Telegraphic despatches to the Northern papers give somewhat fuller accounts of the terrible fire with which Boston was visited on the 25th ult:

BOSTON, Friday, April 27—6 P. M.

A large fire is raging in the north part of the city. It broke out about 3 o'clock, on Bassett Street, and has spread over East Boston Ferry, Commercial, Lindall, and Battery Wharves—Ships Dana Pennsylvania, with several other vessels, are on fire. The wind is high, and the fire rages terribly.

The conflagration on the wharf was not got under until about 5 o'clock. It commenced in a wooden building at the head of Battery Wharf, on Commercial, and, the wind blowing a gale from the northwest, the flames spread with great rapidity to Lincoln Wharf and the People's Ferry Wharf, also owned by Commodore Constitution Wharf. The space bounded over is about three acres, covered mostly by wooden buildings of no great value. The East Boston Ferry buildings were destroyed; also, a new block of three-story wooden buildings, owned by Arnold W. Thayer. Boston Wharf was swept clean, including nearly two thousand bales of cotton, and a large quantity of boot work, rosin and other combustible goods. On Lincoln Wharf a large quantity of wood, coal and lumber was destroyed.

Among the principal sufferers by the fire are Hersh Lincoln, coal and wood yard; the People's Ferry Company; Gen. Hathorne, ship-builder; Crosby & Bates, sail-makers; Stephen & Benjamin Hodges, shipping; Samuel Farrar, 2d, ship-chandler; the rear portion of Messrs. Wade & Chamberlin's spool-building establishment.

Nine Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Vienna Conference Broken Off.

SEBASTOPOL BOMBARDED

BRITISH LOAN TAKEN.

AUSTRIA WITH THE ALLIES.

Cotton Exchange.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The Collins Steamship Atlantic, Captain West, has arrived at this port with highly important intelligence from Europe. The Atlantic left Liverpool on Sunday the 22d of April, and consequently brings advices nine days later than previously received, and two days less than her regular day of sailing.

The following summary embraces the main features of the news, both political and commercial.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The Vienna Conference had been broken off, after having been adjourned by the refusal of Russia to accede to the demands of the Allied powers. There were strong intimations that Austria would take part with the Allies against Russia. Lord John Russell, and M. Drouyn de L'Huys had left Vienna.

The bombardment of Sebastopol by the Allies, commenced on the 9th of April, with a force of five hundred guns. It was continued incessantly for the 11th, up to which time, no assault was not practicable.

THE BRITISH LOAN.

The new British loan of sixteen million pounds sterling had been taken by the Rothschilds.

NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND.

Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie had been in England for a week, and been immensely glorified. It is said that England assents to Napoleon's taking the command of the Allied army in the Crimea, but the statement is from doubtful authority.

MORE TAXES.

Taxes had been increased in Great Britain, and income duties were proposed on spirits, tea, coffee, sugar and so on.

LATEST FROM SEBASTOPOL.

By telegraph from London on Monday afternoon 23d, later intelligence had been received at Liverpool previous to the departure of the Atlantic.

Gen. Canrobert telegraphed to Paris under date of the 17th of April, that the fire of the allies continued, and that they were gaining some advantage. The loss of life, he says, is great. The bombardment would continue for about a week longer, when the assault would be made up the city.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs Milligan, Sons & Co. quote the Liverpool cotton market steady, and prices unchanged since the departure of the Africa. Though buyers demanded some reduction, yet the quotations remained the same as on the 14th inst, viz.—Fair Uplands, 7¾; middling Uplands, 7¼; Fair Uplands, 7¾; and Middling Uplands, 7¼ per per pound.

The sales of cotton for the nine days since the sailing of the Africa, were 70,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken by speculators, and 9,000 bales by exporters. The market closed unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., quote wheat and flour slightly lower. Corn had experienced a trifling advance, but the quotations were the same as the Africa left. Richardson, Spence & Co.: Western Canal Flour 34s a 41s., and Ohio Flour 40s a 42s. per barrel, on blue Wheat, 8s 6d a 9s 3d for 70 pounds, and Yellow Corn 42s. a 42s. 9d. per 480 pounds.

Messrs. Barring, Brothers & Co. quote the Iron market unchanged and steady.

MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was easy, consols had declined, and were quoted at the close for money at 84¼.

[By the Southern Line]

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

NEW YORK, May 2d.—A letter from Buenos Ayres to the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, Washington, has been received by the Southern Mail, which has been filed into because her officers refused to receive certain documents written in Spanish, addressed to the Secretary of State, bringing down the Water Witch was badly damaged, and her quartermaster wounded.

Depositions are reported to be in progress between Great Britain and the Argentine Government for the transportation of Rosas, Pico, and Lopez to Cotton, in case of a difficulty with the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS AND KANSAS.

BOSTON, May 1.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, to day, resolutions were substituted concerning the outrages in Kansas by armed Missourians. They call upon the President to take immediate measures against the lawless violence, and pledge Massachusetts to sustain the people of Kansas.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Mr Fabens, late Consul to Greytown, and who was indicted in New York for complicity in the Kinney Expedition to Central America, has been arrested in this city, and taken to New York.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The U. S. steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, from New York the 25th inst., and Sandy Hook the 1st inst., crossed the Bar at 11½ o'clock on Thursday night, and reached the wharf yesterday forenoon.

Nothing of interest has recently transpired on the Island of Cuba.

Commodore McCauley was received with marked attention and courtesy by the Captain General and other Spanish officers, and during his stay in Havana had been extensively fêted.

The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto, (Com. McC's flag ship,) was the only U. S. man of war in the harbor, and she would leave on a cruise on the 2d. The Princeton and James town, it was reported, had gone over to Key West, where it is generally believed the squadron will rend zvous. The Cyane and Falmouth had not arrived.

The British frigate *Vestal*, and the French man-of-war brig *Malego* went to sea on the 1st instant.

Captain McCulloch, of New Orleans, had been released from prison. Mr. Felix still remains in confinement; it is not known when he will be sent to Cesta.

The business of the past week is represented as having been the b st of the season. Havana continues perfectly healthy.

Our files of Havana papers are to the 1st inst., inclusive, but contain very little news of interest. On the 28th ult, the Havana battalion of volunteer fusiliers had a grand parade, whereat the press is full of rejoicing and enthusiasm.

Dr Humboldt's theory of inoculation as a preventive of yellow fever, is still a fruitful theme of newspaper discussion.

La Prensa announces that all fears of filibuster raids are for the present at an end, and instead of dilating on wars and all its terrible panoply, entertains its readers with theatrical criticisms.

The Captain General publishes a general order from the Minister of War, expressing the regret of the Queen at the news of the repulse of an armed expedition from the United States, against the Island, and her entire approbation of the precautionary and defensive measures adopted by the Captain General. The order further states that the necessary dispositions have been made to forward abundant reinforcements to the army in Cuba, and that Her Majesty confides in the zeal and loyalty of her troops.

The Montgomery Fire.

An extra from the *Journal* of the 1st furnishes the following particulars of this disastrous conflagration:

JOURNAL OFFICE,
Montgomery, May 1, 1855.

About 10 o'clock last night, fire was discovered in the upper story of the Montgomery Mills, adjoining the Winter Iron Works, though separate buildings.

The Mills were entirely consumed. The loss not yet definitely ascertained, but the stock consumed was not supposed to be worth $10,000, on which there was no insurance.

The building and machinery cannot be replaced for any sum less than $60,000.

The Mills were insured for $10,000.

The flames then communicated to the moulding department of the Winter Iron Works, all of which, together with the machinery, &c., was entirely destroyed.

The loss is probably $12,000. It was insured, we learn, for $5,000.

The Pattern Shop, in which were patterns and castings to the amount of $60,000, was with great difficulty, saved, though with considerable damage to the pattern, &c.

The Finishing Shop also sustained great damage by the removal of machinery, &c.

The loss in this department cannot now be reckoned with accuracy.

All the machinery used in propelling the works, in addition to that employed by the Mill, is an outer wreck!

From the best judgment to be formed at the moment, we think that the loss to the Mills Establishment will not be less than $30,000.

It was insured in Mobile and New Orleans for only $10,000.

The loss to the Iron Works is estimated to be from $12,000 to $15 000, in the major part of which they are protected; but the immense loss consequent upon the long suspension of their operations, and the derangement which must necessarily ensue, will be far beyond this.

We understand that the immediate and the most vigorous steps will be taken to reconstruct and again get the Mills and Iron Works quickly under way, and upon a strength far proof against conflagrations; and we doubt not that we shall, at the end of the year, again witness them in full operation.

THE RESIDE GENERATION.—The drama chosen at the Orleans Theatre, yesterday forenoon was crowded with fair ladies. We need not add that it presented a very beautiful appearance. The parquette was occupied by gentlemen. We need not add that they often looked upward at the gallery and boxes. On the stage, Mrs Hamblin, with a deep, a indeedy dressed in snow-white garments, always modest, meek, and generously, on nearly two hundred girls, with their teachers and the superintendents of the schools of the Second District. Sometimes they sang to the audience, but more frequently modestly fluttering behind the scenes, sitting with Cordelaine, like dignity in a theatrical triumphal car, or slumbering on the ropes, were one hundred and twenty-two boys, who, like the girls, gave us the "beauty," and gallant, promising and honorable mention. It was a lovely sight.

The proceedings opened with an address from Martin Bucke, Esq., Superintendent of the Schools, to the second ward people. He said:

YOUNG FUTILE—It affords me pleasure to be called upon by my official desire to address you in this address occasion; nay, I can happy to express the hope that the present exhibition will be one of the results of the second establishment which you have just undergone in a manner so generous to us you and to your children. Your children are much dear and respected, and whom care, and and chiefly cannot be too highly rewarded with your gratitude, which you have of your parents. But you rather appear from any high than for obtained in your conduct, with whatever vicissitudes crowding your path may be bound, you must not indulge the belief that you have done enough, and have only to rest on the laurels you have gathered. On the contrary, that success with which your efforts have thus crowned, should be an encouragement to near efforts on your part to advance further in the career of knowledge which is open before you, and which you have hitherto so gloriously trodden. To your companions who have not been so successful as you, I would say—do not despond, but be of good cheer; exert yourselves still more diligently, and you shall at last fully succeed; for industry and perseverance will overcome all difficulties.—Labor therefore among yourself.

You may be aware, that in all civilized countries, and at all periods of time, the importance of a good education has been duly appreciated; and all ancient and modern philosophers have endeavored to impress the necessity of enlightening the human mind, so that it should not be enslaved by prejudices and superstitions, but should rather cast off the shackles it might previously have been laboring under.

But it is particularly in a country like our own, where we enjoy the blessings of self-government, under a representative democracy, and where every citizen may be nominated by the public voice to the National or State Councils, or to any other post of honor, that a good education is imperiously necessary, not only on account of its influence on the moral condition of man, but also because of its direct tendency to the preservation of our political institutions. For the more we are enlightened, the more we shall value the benefits and advantages flowing to us from those sacred institutions; and the more, in return, we shall be endeared to their maintenance and prosperity.

The celebrated author of the Spirit of the laws, Montesquieu, in examining the different forms of government, justly remarks, that virtue is, or at least should be, the principle of the republican form, which cannot subsist without it; and Pope, the eminent poet and moralist, no less judiciously says: "virtue alone is happiness below."

Now, according to the doctrine professed by these wise men, and from which no reflecting mind can withhold a ready assent, could the people, in a republic, be vicious, and consequently unhappy, if instead of being enlightened, they were to remain in mental darkness, as easy prey to all the passions of which ignorance is the fruitful parent, and especially to corruption, that scourge of modern times, which threatens to pervade the veins and arteries of the body politic, and thus to poison in its very fountain of life? To such a question, we only answer than a negative can be made; for it is only by education that the seeds of good which nature's hand has implanted in our souls, can be developed and fructified, and that the vices which may have crept into it may be eradicated and destroyed.

You will then, I am confident, continue to do your best to progress still more in your studies, sparing no pains to that effect, and cheered by the brilliant prospect a further success, which your past fully warrants you in anticipating. You will thus show yourselves worthy of the lasting care of the State and City, who, from the fruitful source supplied by the patriotism of their citizens, minister with bounteous hands to the intellectual wants of the rising generation, of whom you form an important portion.

Allow me, in concluding this brief address, to recall to your minds the moral sense of a beautiful historical trait which you have doubtless read in the annals of ancient Rome: I allude to the answer which Cornelia, the daughter of the great scipio, and the mother of the Gracchi, made to a wealthy lady, from Campania, who, having come to pay her a visit, took a pride in showing her diamonds and jewels to her, and asked to see hers in return. Cornelia, who was a accomplished woman, adroitly diverted the conversation from its topic, in order to give time to her two sons, Tiberius and Caius, to come back from the public schools which they attended, and where they distinguished themselves; and when, on their return home, they entered their mother's chamber, she said to her visitor, "pointing at her sons—these are my jewels. A memorable answer, indeed!

Let us cherish the hope that, like the glorious offspring of the Roman matron, you may all, and especially young ladies, be worthy jewels of your happy mothers, and the ornaments of society.

After the conclusion of the address, a number of compositions in French and English were read by the young authors, and several recitations in the same languages were delivered by pupils. Then came the distribution. The superintendent read aloud the list of the pupils to whom premiums and honorable mentions had been awarded, and each time a number of the name was called came forward and received their gift. It was a pleasant exception to witch the ceremony expressions of the pupils' joy in giving their writers, and listening to the applause with which it was greeted by the assembly. It was equally interesting to analyze that applause. If a very little girl came forward every one applauded; but especially the matrons and the fathers in the front of the curtain. If a girl approaching the age when dreams of courtship, and of Mr. Wel-ser, admirer, observed, "all the consequence of that manoeuvre." but drawn upon the female mind, it is a pity sad to that sister only stage of life's journey, received a prize, the greater part of the applause proceeded from the parquette. A second sister happened to be very pretty the applause was both loud and long continued, and the smile dimples would, in twinkling her head, hide her lovely blushing face, behind her fan—just as her seniors, by a few years does where more pleasing voices than the public's whisper still sweeter praise.

The premiums consisted of bands nicely bound and illuminated books; the honorable mentions were beautifully ornamented cards, inscribed with the pupils' name, and the honorable mentions were wreathed and twenty honorable mentions were awarded. We have only space to publish a list of the pupils who received the prizes. We hope that the reading of having their names published in the BEE will induce many pupils to study with zeal during the next scholastic year.

Boys' High School—Premiums to Victor Hibert, Latin class; Amedee Vignie, French; Rufus Dover, English; Rodolph Decros, Mathematics, Eight honorable mentions.

Girls' High school—Premiums to Miss Maria Guitar, 1st French class; Miss Alexandrine Lorimier, 1st French class; Miss McGillan, 1st Eng ish class; Miss Louise Audry, 2d English class. Eight honorable mentions.

Bayou St. Jean Boys' School—Twenty honorable mentions.

St. Philip street School—Premiums to—Richard Pitzgerald, 1st English department, Prosper Dartez, 1st French department. Twenty-two honorable mentions.

Bayou St. School—Premiums to—Pride Drusilla, English class; Vic de Lamar, French class; Miss Adelaide Cobb, English class, and to the same young lady another premium for her proficiency displayed in French class. Two honorable mentions to boys and the same number to girls.

Fourth Girls' School—Prem ums to Olympia Burc, and Miss Josephine Julien, 1st class French. Twenty four honorable mentions.

St. Ann's street School—Twenty two honorable mentions.

Bayou road Girls' School—Prem ums to MazZulmi Babe, of the French, and to Miss Julia Lee, 1st class in the English class. Twenty two honorable mentions.

Robertson street School—Premiums to Miss Emma Lewis and Miss Mary McCabe. Twenty-two honorable mentions.

Rampart street School—Premiums to Miss Emma Mikel, 1st French class, and Miss Margaret Weingart of the 1st English class. Twenty three honorable mentions.

Slaughe street School—Premium to Armand Bigeon, 1st English department and to Lewis nonpareu 1st French department. Sixteen honorable mentions.

Claiborne street School.—Premiums to Miss Louise Dufour and John Dess. Twenty two honorable mentions

If the reader desire to read the names of the pupils who received honorable mentions he will find them in the account of the examination given in the French Department of to day's BEE.

THE OTHER SIDE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, after arguing that large numbers of Southern slave-holders are opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, with, or without a war, gives a Southern view of the subject in a private letter written by a citizen of the South of much experience and distinction in public life, as well as in business affairs, and whose State and City are said to be as deeply interested in the Cuba question as any in the South. The following are extracts from the letter:

"I rejoice that Marcy and Cushing have taken a ground against the Cuba war.

A war with Spain at this moment would be disastrous. We cannot take the island if we would, and it would not be worth taking if we could. We could not hold it in the event of a war with a great naval Power, and its acquisition would therefore prove an increase of our weakness, rather than accession of strength. *Africanization* is nonsense. If we have not suffered from abolition in St. Domingo, Jamaica, and the Bahamas, why should we suffer from the same state of things in Cuba? On the contrary, I assert that this country would benefit by the change. Why has Cuba become so important? Because she produces sugar, the growth of which is nearly destroyed in all the islands where slavery has been abolished. The destructions of the sugar cane in Egypt and Jamaica has given her almost a monopoly of the sugar trade. Abolish slavery in Cuba, and Louisiana and Texas will take her place.—Cotton can be grown profitably in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas whenever it ceases to be grown in Cuba. We have nothing to dread from any acquisition of Cuba by Spain or the Allies; but we have every thing to apprehend from a war which, if England and France engage in it, would not be confined to the North, but in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas; where black troops, from Jamaica and Cuba, can operate in the sickly season, when a white army would be helpless. The Yellow Jack would destroy our crops of cotton, sugar, and coffee, and carry off the negroes.

The war would be the ruin of the North, with her present Fresoil affiliations, would lost entirely on. Great Britain and France would get our cotton by making a free neutral port of entry our trade through the Danish Isles; and Northern ships would carry there the cotton and bring thence the European manufactures. *I know from authentic information* that this would be the mode of the venture pursued by Great Britain. They could spare the naval force although the European war ceases, and they could raise large armies of Indians in Cuba and the other West Indies to operate in the summer season against the South. By the mean time they could arrange our commerce from the seas save that portion to which British houses would be granted. It would cost very little to England. Heroes have shown it would cost us. We are powerful against Mexico; we can defeat our nail against the world; but we can never become good by carrying on a Southern war; and the moment using our country can so to to become the pensioner of any island in the Atlantic or Pacific."

Attempted Incendiarism in St. Bernard.

We learn from the Bourbon that an attempt at incendiarism was made in that city, on the 26th ult., the object being the spoil of the orphan Mr. Pierre Bonnet, of Bayou Sauvage.

The conspirator, however, was discovered by a traitor, who betrayed the conspirators, which led to the suppression of the conspiracy, and the escape of the Bayou Sauvage of Bonnet took refuge with the British Consul.

The President, Gen Allen, has issued a proclamation, commanding these lawless and predatory bands immediately to disperse.

The conspirators numbered about one hundred in all. The parish was to attack the hotel, sale to the chalkers, gamblers, and to pillage, and then raise the cry of "Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Bonnet, which they believed, on the city becoming subdued, would have been enlisted every where.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This body met at the last session at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday. After several adjournments of a quarter of an hour each, a quorum of Lower Council was obtained, when the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Resolutions from the Finance Committee were read and concurred in. Several were for "retrenchment" furnished to the officers of Gentlemen.

Ordinances from the Finance Committee and the Committee on Streets and Landings were read and adopted.

An ordinance defining the duties of Street Commissioner and the repair, came in by the Committee on Claims, and was read and adopted.

A report was read from the Joint Committee appointed to meet with the Directors and Presidents of the Ponts street Railroad, to effect a compromise of the difference at-long out of the city's subscription of $300,000 to the stock of that Company. It stated that the two and one other body resolved from the Committee, and that if the Council would pass an ordinance directing all con ections with the Pontchartrain Railroad, they would return them full $1,000 interest coupons, or the equivalent in cash, for any of those coupons that might be beyond reasonable doubt, or otherwise be rendered useless by the Committee.

Mr. Fabre opposed the ordinance with great vehemence, stated that $600,000 he invested in it instead of $300,000. He did not see why $600,000 of the city's money should be given to F. R. Gilles acknowledged that the city had taken into the hands of the Pontchartrain Railroad, but it had been at a great loss to the city. But he thought that it had better lose that amount than to go to war and lose more. We have taken the bonds of very good style, and the sooner we get rid of them the sooner. Such was Mr. Rossiter' opinion also, whom he had consulted throughout on the matter. He said the Company did not deny having spent the missing $300 000 in building an-others at Spanish Fort, but the politicians and corrupt voters of New Orleans to get the act.

Mr. Fabre replied. He thought that the agents of the Company should be prosecuted in a criminal court.

A long debate ensued, in which several members took part, the majority of whom took the ground, that the city was much in the situation of a man robbed of $300, he which he robber should offer $300, on condition that—

"He wouldn't say a single word about it." Now, if the robber possessed a position that rendered his publicity impossible, unless—if at all—after a long, weary lapse, the best of men would be, every one hardest man thought, to accept it a compromise, even although it would be enabling a wrong.

The yeas and nays were taken on Mr. Fabre's amendment. Yeas, 3; Nays, 19. Several of the Nays said that they voted against it, because they thought it was impossible to get more than $300 000.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of the ordinance, which was carried by a vote for and against the ordinance of the rules. 8 yeas, 18 nays—12.

It was moved that the disposition of the City Bonds by the Pontchartrain Railroad be published. Carried.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Capt. Eldridge, wharfinger of the Third District, reported an exoneration of no conduct of the officer that they originally charged him with.

After some other business of no great public interest the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

POLICE BOARD.—The following appointments were made by the Police Board after they had duly without forcing her to abandon her hold of the cocoon in which she has wrapped her eggs; and if, without mangling the mother, it be skillfully removed from her, and placed in a warm out of sight, she instantaneously loses all her activity, seems paralyzed, and coils her tremulous limbs as if mortally wounded. If the bag be restored, her ferocity and strength are restored the moment she has perception of its presence, and she rushes to her treasure to defend it to the last.—*Professor Henle.*

Mayor King and McVicker the Comedian—Our newly elected (K. N.) Mayor is nightly visiting our public places for the purpose of seeing where "reform" is needed. On Friday evening, he dropped in at the Peoples' Theatre during the performance of the burlesque of the "Lady of the Lake. McVicker as "Good Mondicnot," was about taking leave of "Polly Ann," never to return until he was worthy of her—when it was whispered that the Mayor was in the front of the Theatre. Mac gazed at "Polly" for an instant, then looking up to where the Mayor stood, exclaimed impromptu:

"I do come dead, to gain a name nearly fair,
I'll no more dead, to gain a name nearly fair,
Polly Ann Know Nothing, 'nad run for Mayor.

The audience shouted, and the worthy mayor looked as much as to say, "That's perfection, no *reform is needed here*," and quietly took a seat to enjoy the balance of the performance.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

ANOTHER STEAMER BURNED.—We learn from the Officers of the Ant that the steamer Alton was burned at Belcher's Bar, in the Yazoo river, (about half way between this place and Yazoo City,) on Sunday morning last, about 4 o'clock, with her entire cargo, &c. She was coming down, and had on board about 2100 bales of cotton. Boat and cargo were entirely lost. The Alton was insured, we learn, for $9,000, but this will not cover her value.

The fire caught in the hurricane roof, it is supposed, from a spark, and she burned very quickly.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

THE Attention of Buyers is call d to the sale of Fresh Imp rted Dry Goods, by VIBLENT & CO., this day, at 10 o'c ock. see advertisement.

Died yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, Mr. PEARGUSH BERRY aged 38 years.
His friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend his funeral this evening, at 4½ o'clock from the late residence on Tchoupitoulas street, between Hopson and Gyrnimet.

NOT FOR THE ENTIRE VALID.—We cut the following from the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," and commend our readers to peruse it carefully, and then profiting thereby see fully probably:

"Mr. Barnum's Gigantic Establishment.—"his unknown friend, who has been so long the subject of this notice, has at last been discovered by the C. H. Lamont, at the tapering Gaunon Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, in exciting unprecedented praise, admiration, and the population, with its adjustable physiologies, to the extent of the entire population of the city. The volume of the testimonials is fully set forth in the annexed testimony of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, this there is hardly any cause left the to expect of Barnum's Gigantic Establishment, and the wonderful medicine is selling so rapidly, that it is a matter of astonishment to the people in large, that so extensively meritorious a medicine should remain so long in the shade. Its wonderful properties are so well known, and so universally acknowledged, that it is unnecessary to enumerate them. Suffice it to say, that it is the most powerful and effectual remedy for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Irritability, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Pain in the Head, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Gravel, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Back, Chest, Limbs, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Bowel Complaints, Costiveness, Piles, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fever and Ague, Fever and Chills, Nervous Headache, Female Complaints, Jaundice, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Itch, Humors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Throat, Mercurial Diseases, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness