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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1853.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, March 25, 1853.

Candidates for Aldermen.

FIRST DISTRICT.
MOSES GREENWOOD,
SAM JONES, JR.,
F. F. FARMELLE.

SECOND DISTRICT.
GEORGE CLARK.

Candidates for Assistant Aldermen.

FIRST DISTRICT—FIRST WARD.
MATT. MARTIN,
J. J. AYBORNE,
B. RODRIGUEZ,

SECOND WARD.
J. DRUMMOND,
F. A. DAVIS,
C. W. RACE,
J. O. NIXON.

THIRD WARD.
H. E. BAILEY,
L. H. PLACE,
JAS. BRIGGS,
H. D. RICHARDSON,
J. W. PRICE.

SECOND DISTRICT—FOURTH WARD.
V. HEERMANN,
C. ROLIGNY.

FIFTH WARD.
DR. F. ALPUENTE,
LOUIS GAUDET,
B. O'CONNELL.

THE NORTHERN MAIL.—We received yesterday sundry shreds and patches of a mail. Our dates from Boston were to the 15th, from New York to the 14th, from Washington to the 16th, and from Charleston to the 19th inst.

DESPERATE EFFORTS.

Our cotemporary of the *Courier* thinks the Whigs will make a desperate effort to retain power at the municipal elections on Monday next. The *Courier* always looks at the Whig party through a magnifying glass. Its slightest movements alarm our cotemporary—the exacerbating medium through which it habitually sees, converts a flea into an elephant, and gives portentous magnitude to the faintest object. Our neighbor seems haunted by perpetual apprehensions of Whig "desperation." Though he has killed us over and over again—though at every triumph of the Democracy, the *Courier* proclaims exultingly that the Whigs are dead—yet at the approach of the pettiest contest we behold him once again sounding the toesin, peering through his microscope and beholding imaginary armies of Whigs, who have sprung again into being and activity, in spite of "Forty mortal murders on their crowns,
The most, a death to nature."

We suppose that this fever of anxiety which periodically seizes upon the *Courier* is an inevitable condition of its vitality as a Democratic organ. We know what vigilance is indispensable to success, and that victors themselves must guard against sudden surprises. The *Courier* sets for the rank and file of the grand democratic army, as a sort of out-post or vidette on vocation it to watch the foe and announce its approach. We freely admit that it performs this duty to admiration. Nay, it cherishes such instinctive dread and horror of its opponents, that like the boy in the fable, it is frequently apt to cry "wolf! wolf!" when not even a shadow of the prowler is visible.

For our part, we should be pleased indeed, if there were any foundation for the fears of the *Courier*. If we had the slightest reason to believe that the Whigs would make "a desperate effort to retain power" at the Municipal Election, we should not spare encouragement, exhortation and entreaty to maintain them in so commendable a mood. But alas! its a mere figment of the distempered imagination of our cotemporary. We look at the Whigs as they are, and not through the glass which enlarge their proportions to monstrosity. We behold them either dispirited and dejected, or spasmodic and undirected. So far from harbouring a fixed design to retain power, a large moiety of the Whigs appear perfectly willing to surrender everything to the Democracy. The few undaunted spirits that remain, have experienced difficulties unimaginable in inducing Whigs to stand a nomination. Here we are within three days of the election, and scarcely in one half the districts is there a Whig ticket formally in the field. Does this look like "desperate efforts to retain power," or rather does it not resemble and typify a general desire to allow the dominant party to have its own way, at least until the proof of its inefficiency and incapacity shall arouse the citizens to the necessity of securing a better administration of affairs. We have already remonstrated against this unworthy submission, and our efforts seconded by others, have just sufficed to galvanize a portion of the Whigs of New Orleans into a demonstration for the coming election. Further than this, we hardly expect for the present. It is much that the Whigs of New Orleans can be made to show signs of life; but to talk about their "desperate efforts" is just now ridiculous. No doubt the time will come when there will be no need of desperation to enable them to prevail. A year or two of Locofoco misrule will quicken the community to its heart's content in New Orleans the experiment has been once or twice tried, and the result has been invariably the same. As Democracy is now in the plenitude of its power, resistance will hardly lower it—but with due patience, we shall find that it possesses the rarest of all powers—that of swallowing itself: a result perfectly familiar to Democracy, though MACALLISTER and ANDERSON have never ventured to perform it.

NEW BOOKS.

Our thanks are due HARPER & BROTHERS, publishers, through J. B. STEPHENS, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Complete Works of Samil T. Coleridge, vol. 2d. This volume of the great critic and philosopher contains "The Friend," a series of essays to aid in the formation of fixed principles, morals and religion, with literary amusements interspersed. This series of disquisitions is designed to habituate the mind to certain soundly and judge maturely with reference to the rela tions of men to the state, their fellow men and to their creator. Rich in thought, in diction, in fancy, in all the attributes of a vast and magnificent intellect are these noble essays. It coleridge has written nothing else, they should have immortalized him.

The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strick land, vol. 3—Mary Stuart. The biography of the most lovely and sweet unfortunate of a fated family is admirably depicted by Miss Strickland. She has all a woman's sympathy for her heroine, and defends her with a fervor that is contagious.

Brodhead's History of the State of N. York, A work of colossal dimensions, of which the first volume alone has yet appeared. Mr. Brodhead divides the history of N. York into two marked periods, and we presume intends that the history of each shall fill a volume. The style of the work is extremely lucid, and rising occasionally into dignity and elevation. We have no doubt that the facts have been collected with scrupulous fidelity.

Villette, by Currer Bell. We need hardly recommend any book written by the author of Jane Eyre, and of Villette we will only say that though it is as a whole inferior to Jane Eyre it is a most delightful work of fiction—full of fresh ness, shrewdness, power and originality.

HON. GEO. W. WATTERSTON.—It is with much pleasure we announce that this gentleman has consented to become a candidate for Judge of the 5th Judicial District Court.

THE INFANT DRUMMER.—A grand complimentary benefit will be given this evening, at the Mechanics' Institute to the Infant Drummer, the musical wonder of the age. We will be assisted on the occasion by a band and orchestra. The military companies of our city will be present in full uniform, and we perceive that special invitations have been sent to General Lewis and staff, Gen. Augustin and staff, Gen. Tracy and staff, Gen. Denis Crouse, &c. It will be altogether a brilliant affair and worthy of the Infant Drummer. A grand vocal concert will also be given at half past 8 o'clock.

VICKSBURG MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—J. S. Byrne has been elected Mayor of Vicksburg by three votes majority over N. G. Bryson. T. G. Randolph was chosen Assessor and Collector, J. W. Wilson, Market Master, R. Clarke, Sexton, J. Hewlett, Inspector, and P. H. Magee, City Marshal.

FRENCH JOURNALS UNITED.—The French journal of New York, *Le Phare*, has been united to the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, the long established French journal of the same place. M. Paul Arpin, and his associates, A. F. Gandon and H. Emile Chevalier, retire from the editorship of the Courrier, and are succeeded by M. Masseras, late editor of the *Phare*, who is now associated with M. Charles Lasalle, as joint editor and proprietor. M. Lasalle having been for some time past the proprietor of the Courrier. M. Masseras was formerly connected with the Courrier as a subordinate of M. Gaillardet.

FALLING OF A FLOOR.—The Rome Sentinel of March 5th says: We have been shown a private letter from Byron, Genesee county, dated March 2d, which relates the particulars of a shocking accident at the town meeting in that town. The letter says:

Directly after dinner, while seated at our table discussing oysters of nightways, the flooring under our feet gave way, and with a crash we were thrown on the heads of those in the bar room below. The boiling of horror which I felt at this moment no pen can describe. There was a mass of men prostrate on the floor, the cause the rubbish, then sixty or seventy men on the top of these. A large number were hurt—from twenty badly flame had their limbs broken; others were severely injured otherwise. We were thankful that none were killed. We hope one will recover—but have just heard that one old gentleman will probably die.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The storm of the past week has proven very disastrous to roads, bridges, &c., in the neighborhood of Montgomery. The *Journal of the* 21st ulys: The communication has been completely cut off on the North, South and West, and we have received no mails for two days. We got nothing from Mobile, Western Alabama, or by the Wetumpka route, and, for the first time for many years, the Railroad East to West Point has been disturbed by the floods. We learn that a bridge at Old Augusta, and also one at Uphaupee, have been swept away, which will for a day or two obstruct the passage of the trains. The Tallapoosa is higher than has been known for years, and the Alabama is booming with a full flood, and the bend opposite this place, for miles, resembles a young sea. The water is as high as has been known during the last four years. This will necessarily put back for some time the planting on the low lands and river bottoms.

The New York Aldermen, who were lately contumacious towards the Superior Court of New York, have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment. Alderman Sturdevant, who was the author of the resolutions setting at naught the injunction of the Court, was sentenced to imprisonment in the city prison for fifteen days, and to pay for the benefit of the city treasury a fine of $250, and $101 50 counsel fees and costs; each of the other Aldermen who violated the injunction, except Aldermen Smith and Doherty, was sentenced to pay a fine of $250 each, and $101 50 for counsel fees; and Aldermen Smith and Doherty, with each of the Assistant Aldermen under attachment, (none of whom voted for the resolutions, but laid them upon the table,) a fine each of $100, and in each case, $101 50 counsel fees and costs, and the whole to be imprisoned until the fine is paid. A demonstration of applause was made during the sentence, but suppressed. Judge Emmet stated that he coincided with the views of Judge Duer, as to the nature of the offence, but would have made the sentence more severe. Mr. O'Conor gave notice of appeal, which was allowed from the special term to general term, which immediately sat, thence to court of appeals. Mr. Busteed, for Alderman Smith, said he did not intend to appeal.

The editorial fraternity in Wisconsin have agreed to receive no subscriptions to their papers, unless paid in advance.

The Commercial Advertiser announces the death at Apalachicola, of Col. B. S. Hawley, late Collector of that port.

The Cleveland Herald says that on the 1st instant, some thirty women, well backed by gentlemen, proceeded to the grocery of Anthony Jacobs, in Ashland, and asked him to discontinue the sale of liquor and the use of a bagatelle board, which had entranced many of the youth and some of the married men from their homes. He refused, and the ladies chopped his bagatelle table into kindling wood, and emptied his liquors into the street. They then visited another grocery and a tavern, both of which capitulated.

Mr Eugene Sue states that in Savoy, all the farm work of ploughing and drawing, instead of being done by horses or oxen, is performed by milch cows, which work eight or ten hours a day, without the slightest depreciation of the quantity or quality of milk.

A new play, called "The White Slave of England," which is designed as an offset to Uncle Tom's Cabin and Lady Sutherland's letter, has been produced at the Baltimore Museum, and was well received by an intelligent and crowded audience. The cotton fields of the South are placed in contrast with the wretchedness of the coal mines, and mock philanthropy and fashionable charity shown up in their true colors. The play itself has considerable merit, and the subject is one that must prove attractive every where.

Ireland is giving tangible evidences of a cordial improvement in her agricultural condition. From 1847 to 1851, according to some recent returns, the amount of capital invested in farm stock has been constantly increasing, from $24,820,247 at the former period, to $25,570,280 at the latter. Recently in the North of Ireland business has been brisk and employment abundant and remunerative.

A revolutionary soldier, aged 104 years, was in Cincinnati on the 4th inst., from a visit to his friends out west, and was on his return home in Richmond, Va. He is said to be remarkably active, and has never been sick but once in his life. The Cincinnati *Times* says that during the revolution he fought in all the principal battles in North and South Carolina. He lost an eye at the battle of the Cowpens, under General Morgan, and received two wounds at the battle of Brandywine, under Washington and Lafayette. He was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, where the brave Col. Mercer was shot. He saw Gen. Warren fall at Bunker Hill, while cheering on his troops to victory; and to sum up, he heard his sixteen battles in New York and Vermont under Generals Gates and Arnold.

Among the appointments confirmed by the United States Senate on the 16th, are these:—H. Toulmin, Postmaster at Mobile; General Joseph Lane, Governor of Oregon; Thompson Campbell, of Illinois, George W. Thompson, of Virginia, and Alpheus Felch, of Michigan, as Commissioners to settle Land Titles in California; Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, Commissioner on the Mexican Boundary question, Baldwin, Collector at Key West, Fernando Morino, Marshal of Florida, and George L. Hawkins, Collector at Apalachicola. A number of appointments to offices in California, and all the offices in Boston, also, received confirmation.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* states that the existence of a society in the State of Ohio has just been disclosed, in the first pledge of which the member binds himself to secure, under a pledge of his "goods and chattles, lands and tenements, and his *life and body*." The preamble recites that "Whereas all governments are instituted and controlled for the *sole purpose* to and the learned against the unlearned, the strong against the weak, &c. &c. Despite the second contains the following extraordinary pledge further that I will *disregard* all State or National Law that has a tendency or will ever permit the despising knave to rob the honest or unsuspecting, and as my influence shall be against the wealth of the aristocrat, so it shall be in favor of the laboring poor.

A pamphlet copy of the constitution of this diabolical confederation was taken from the pocket of one of a set of burglars, recently tried in the court of common pleas of Lorain county. Certificates of membership were issued, and branches of the society were to be established in every State of the Union. An extra presentative in the Legislature of Ohio, it is stated, was at the head of the band in that State.

The following nominations have been made for Representative in Congress from the several districts of Connecticut, in which State the election is to take place next month:

Whigs.	*Democrats*
1. Charles Chapman,	James T. Pratt.
2. Austin Baldwin,	Colin M. Ingersoll.
3. Daniel P. Tyler,	Nathan Belcher.
4. Wm. W. Welch,	O. S Seymour.

In the first district, John Hooker has been nominated as the Freesoil candidate.

M. Leon Foucault, the celebrated discoverer of the apparatus which exhibits the motion of the earth, has published in the Journal des Debats, a long article upon Kriesson's Hot Air Engine, in which he expresses as fully possible, the superiority over steam, which Capt. Ericsson and his friends claim for the new motor.—The great feature of the invention he considers to be the Regenerator, and says that though the machine may not at once become the rival of steam in point of power and speed, there will still be nothing to deduct from the admiration he expresses for the beauty of this conception, and for the genius of the celebrated Swedish engineer. With regard to the many persons in France who claim to have also invented Hot Air Engines, M. Foucault observes that none of them ever thought of the Regenerator, and says that "whatever be the merit of their fruitless attempts, they can never claim that degree of credit which, in our opinion, henceforth attach to Captain Ericsson. Between the multitude who seek and the individual who succeeds, the fact of success establishes a demarcation complete and ineffaceable, to which all must submit since it is essentially just and useful, reposing as it does on the principle of emulation, which constantly stimulates the inventor.—All are free to enter upon these researches, but it is not given to all to bring them to a practical end. To diminish the splendor with which certain proper names shine in the past, and especially in the present, the envious resort to an odious argument. Great discoveries they say, do not belong to a single man, but to the country and epoch in which they are produced! What a fine improvement it would be to say, "Spain discovered America, France invented the Steam Engine, and toward the nineteenth century, the United States produced Etherization and the Caloric Engine!" But, thank Heaven, this will never come to pass, and it shall prove that air expanded by heat drives a ship economically, this admirable invention will at all times and places, bear the glorious name of Ericsson.

Dr. Tinsly, an English practitioner of long experience in Cuba, has discovered in the course of his practice in cases of scalipox, that the sucous evac, after once having passed through a negro's system, becomes as effective as a preventive to the white race. If this be true, it is a fact which should be universally known, and vaccination with such virus carefully avoided. We should like to have the opinions of some of our eminent physicians as to the probable truth of Dr. Tinsly's views on the subject. It is true that one fact is worth a dozen theories, but the matter of importance to the world is, as to whether or not the fact has been ascertained by sufficient proof.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

In the annexed summary of the accounts brought by the steamship *Africa*, there are a few items which have been already published, but we give them as they are more explicit, and serve to complete our details of the news.

During the hurricane on the 25th ult., in Liverpool, several vessels broke their moorings in the river and got in collision. The steamer *City of Glasgow* got ashore near rock Ferry, and got off the following tide without damage. The *Anne Rick*, of Boston, also got ashore, where she remains much damaged. The *Chesthire*, of Boston, got in collision with the ship *Cornwall*, and afterwards went ashore. The British bark *Rosetta*, Captain Chambers, which left your port on the 14th of January, was ashore, but expected to get off at the next tide. The packet *Constitution*, of New York, got in collision in the river, and was much damaged. The *Alice*, from New Orleans, sustained considerable damage. The bark *Irene*, from Valparaiso, grounded and capsized, and out of 20 souls, only 9 were saved. The ship *Switzerland*, Captain Carter, of your port, which was to have sailed for Philadelphia on the 20th ult., was in the river and wished to be reported all right. The gale lasted from Friday night till Sunday morning.

In the British House of Commons, on the 23d ult., an adjourned debate on the Maynooth Grant was resumed, and terminated in a division, in which there appeared a majority of thirty against the grant. On the 25th ultimo, the subject of the Jewish disabilities was discussed, the object being to extend to the Jewish subjects the same privileges enjoyed by Protestant dissenters. The motion by Lord John Russel that the House go into committee to consider the subject, was carried by a vote of 234 to 205.

The returns of the Board of trade for January, show an increased export of nearly 1,000,000 over the returns of last year.

A telegraphic despatch received in London announces that the Indian Mail had arrived at Trieste, and that the advices were unfavorable to the British. The Province of Pegu is said to be occupied by the Burmese, and the mountain passes are represented as being defended. The river, also, is said to be harassing greatly the British troops. Another rumor, which, however is not generally believed, says that the old King of Burmah had been deliberately by a revolution, and that a new king had been appointed who desired to effect a peace with the British Trade in India is reported to be brisk.

The London *Standard*, however, maintains that the whole of the Indian news is spurious.

The London *Sun* says the Bank of England had not the slightest intention to lend any money in stock at two per cent. per annum during the shutting, but it was generally understood that will be the rate.

The chief mate of the steamer *Victoria*, lost off Dublin, had been indicted for manslaughter.

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The ship *Three Bells* had arrived in the Thames, from Melbourne, with 76,000 ounces of gold.

The ship *Hemisphere*, from New Orleans, has arrived at Liverpool with the crew, 16 in number, of the bark *Charlotte*, from Buenos Ur diff for San Francisco, abandoned at sea.

At Lloyds, the arrivals reported were light, but upwards of 400 vessels were in the Clyde of the Channel on the 23d ult., awaiting favorable winds.

On the 23d ult., the ship *William and Mary*, Capt. Stinson, arrived at Liverpool from your port, which she left on the 4th of January. The ship *Ostorne*, Capt. Holmes, which left Charleston on the 5th of January, also arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult. The British bark *Joseph Porter*, Capt. Blackie, which left your port on the 16th of January, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult.

The arrivals from other Southern ports are as follows:

At Liverpool, from Savannah, 23d ult., Ithiel, at Portsmouth, Northampton, 24th ult., Magnolia; 25th ult., Alfred Alden, Howard, Otterable and Screamer, all at Liverpool.

In France a decree of amnesty has been granted to 1,500 political exiles. The list of names to have been placed before the Assembly in the course of this month.

The news from the Continent of Europe is very interesting. The details from Vienna describe, with much minuteness, the particulars attendant upon the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor, who is going on well. His wound was about two inches deep. The ass sin says he had no accomplices. He had a contemplation for three years. He had been watching for three weeks to find the Emperor unattended. When he was taken to prison he cried "*Vive Kossuth!*" Fears were entertained of an outbreak throughout Hungary. Twenty travelers had been arrested at Peath. The garrison of the city were kept constantly under arms, and sentinels posted at all the gates leading to the forts of Buda.

Letters from Milan to the 9th ult. state that the Austrian authorities believed that Mazzini was in the city, and the most rigorous measures had been taken to prevent his escape. The inhabitants were forbidden to appear on the balconies after 7 o'clock. In case of disturbance, householders were to close their doors, and every man found in the streets was to be treated as concerned in the affray. A person in Paris states that the funds of the Revolutionary Committee at London amounted to 2,000,000 francs just before the outbreak at Milan. The number of soldiers wounded at Milan was 70, of whom 10 have since died. The loss of the insurgents was at Walghera. Mazzini had planned, it is said, to seize the Austrian steamer Radetsky, on Lake Maggiore, but his attempt was frustrated.

A Berlin paper states that the Hanoverian regiment at Milan refused to fire on the insurgents, and in consequence of this conduct the Austrian Government continues to expel all suspicious characters.

Letters from Constantinople of the 5th announce that Count Leiningen had sent the Austrian ultimatum to the Porte respecting Montenegro, to which he required a definite answer in five days. The ultimatum demanded the cession by Turkey to Austria of the two ports of Klek and Sutorina. The Porte refused the demand, and the Austrian troops were marching on the Turkish frontier. Paris journals state that as soon as the Divan heard of the Austrian ultimatum, the French and English Ambassadors were sent for and had several conferences on the subject. It was rumored at Vienna, on the 21st ult., that it had been agreed to refer the subject to the decision of France. The Porte, according to the Austrian Lloyds, has given as surances to Austria that the Polish and Hungarian refugees, serving in the Turkish army, will be recommended to go to Asia Minor, or settling those who have embraced the Islamish faith.

A telegraphic dispatch to the French Government states that on the rejection by the Porte of the Austrian ultimatum, the Austrian flag was struck, and Count Leiningen, with the whole Austrian legation, left Constantinople.—The Forte considers itself under the protection of France and England. In London, however, the news is not recarded in a very serious light, an arrangement with Austria being considered a certain, but we perceive that it is stated that Russia likewise demands an ultimatum from Turkey, so that there can be but little doubt that affairs look very critical in that quarter.

The Federal Council of Switzerland had not come to any decision respecting the Canton of Tecino. The blockade of the frontier continues.—All refugees who have participated in the late insurrection at Milan are to be expelled.

It is stated that the Bank of San Fernando, at Madrid, has agreed to advance the Government 32,000,000 rials on the credit of the receipts from Havana for the year 1854.

Reception of the Diplomatic Corps by the President.

In conformity with established usage, save the Washington *Union* of the 16th, the members of the diplomatic body were on yesterday received by the President at the Executive mansion in their official capacity. The President was attended by the Secretary of State and the other members of the cabinet. His Excellency A. de Bodisco, the Russian Minister, having been presented to the President by the Secretary of State, delivered, as the senior of the diplomatic corps, and on behalf of the ministers and heads of legation present, an address of congratulation in the French language, to which the President returned an appropriate response. The members of the diplomatic corps were then severally presented to the President, and the interview terminated. We subjoin the translation of the address, and also the reply of the President.

At the conclusion of the diplomatic audience, the President received the numerous visitors who, in pursuance of the time honored custom, paid their respects.

The translation of the address delivered by Mr. Bodisco is as follows:

[Translation.]

MR. PRESIDENT:—The United States, in the exercise of their sovereign will, have just chosen as the Chief of the executive power, have made choice of you, Mr. President, to occupy this high and important position.

It is in the name of the Ministers and the Heads of Legations here present that I have the honor to offer to you, Mr. President, our most cordial congratulations. We express, at the same time, our conviction that this highly flattering testimony of the confidence of the American people will inspire you, Mr. President, to concentrate all your efforts to secure the progress of the incontestable prosperity of the whole Union. This prosperity is due to a great measure to the national character, but it must be mainly attributed to the continuance of peace as one of the most essential elements of the expansion of the productive capacities of all countries, and the maintenance of which contributes so efficiently to spread and extend the general welfare.

The diplomatic corps is persuaded, Mr. President, of your best dispositions towards the sovereigns and governments we have the honor to represent; and I have the advantage to assure you, Mr. President, in the name of my colleagues, that our respective governments sincerely desire the continuance of the good understanding now so happily existing.

We mutual kind feeling, frank and loyal explanations, will always tend to fortify the friendly intercourse we are called upon to entertain with the American government; and in this respect it is gratifying for me to express, in the name of the diplomatic corps, how much we appreciate the recent declaration of the President to cultivate peace and amity with all nations.

The President replied as follows:

Sir—I receive with satisfaction the congratulations which, in the name of the ministers and the heads of legations here present, you do me the honor to express on occasion of my entering on the functions of President of the United States.

Gentlemen—Among the most delicate and responsible trusts that imposed upon me by the choice of my country, I recognize the conduct of its relations with other powers.

In the discharge of this duty, I shall of course look, in the first instance, to what the interests and the honor of the United States may require, which necessarily includes a strict observance of national engagements, respect for the rights of other governments, and a faithful adherance to those sacred principles of justice which are the common law of civilized mankind.

I cordially reciprocate, therefore, the expressions of national amity which you address to me, and request you to communicate to your respective governments my warmest desire to maintain with each our existing relations of peace and friendship.

I beg you, also, to accept the assurance of my personal respect and esteem.

CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

Messrs. Editors:—This writer is under no obligations to the distinguished citizen whose name appears above. Our social intercourse is but limited, and we but seldom meet to exchange the customary civilities of life. We are both independent, the one of the other, and the sentiments embraced in this communication are dictated by no other motives than an earnest desire that the people of the State may avail themselves of the benefit of the eminent learning and talents of this gentleman, by placing him on the wool sack. One whose virtue has stood the fiery ordeal of the most powerful temptations, and whose ability has passed the severe test of more than twenty years of profession and judicial routine, cannot be unworthy of occupying a seat, and that, the highest seat too, on the Supreme Bench. I have known Mr. Roselius for fifteen years, have watched his course, and have admired his candid, independent and honorable conduct at the bar, and candor and truth impel me to say, that I have known no practitioner whose endowments, both moral and mental, merit a higher eulogy, exort a more virtuous approbation, or command a more generous estimation. To the young aspirant of legal honors, struggling against the storms of adversity, he has always been the friend, instructor and guide, and to the lover, also, is said to be harassing greatly the British troops. Another rumor, which, however is not generally believed, says that the old King of Burmah had been deliberately by a revolution, and that a new king had been appointed who desired to effect a peace with the British Trade in India is reported to be brisk.

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Letters from Milan to the 9th ult. state that the Austrian authorities believed that Mazzini was in the city, and the most rigorous measures had been taken to prevent his escape. The inhabitants were forbidden to appear on the balconies after 7 o'clock. In case of disturbance, householders were to close their doors, and every man found in the streets was to be treated as concerned in the affray. A person in Paris states that the funds of the Revolutionary Committee at London amounted to 2,000,000 francs just before the outbreak at Milan. The number of soldiers wounded at Milan was 70, of whom 10 have since died. The loss of the insurgents was at Walghera. Mazzini had planned, it is said, to seize the Austrian steamer Radetsky, on Lake Maggiore, but his attempt was frustrated.

A Berlin paper states that the Hanoverian regiment at Milan refused to fire on the insurgents, and in consequence of this conduct the Austrian Government continues to expel all suspicious characters.

Letters from Constantinople of the 5th announce that Count Leiningen had sent the Austrian ultimatum to the Porte respecting Montenegro, to which he required a definite answer in five days. The ultimatum demanded the cession by Turkey to Austria of the two ports of Klek and Sutorina. The Porte refused the demand, and the Austrian troops were marching on the Turkish frontier. Paris journals state that as soon as the Divan heard of the Austrian ultimatum, the French and English Ambassadors were sent for and had several conferences on the subject. It was rumored at Vienna, on the 21st ult., that it had been agreed to refer the subject to the decision of France. The Porte, according to the Austrian Lloyds, has given assurances to Austria that the Polish and Hungarian refugees, serving in the Turkish army, will be recommended to go to Asia Minor, or settling those who have embraced the Islamish faith.

A telegraphic dispatch to the French Government states that on the rejection by the Porte of the Austrian ultimatum, the Austrian flag was struck, and Count Leiningen, with the whole Austrian legation, left Constantinople.—The Forte considers itself under the protection of France and England. In London, however, the news is not recarded in a very serious light, an arrangement with Austria being considered a certain, but we perceive that it is stated that Russia likewise demands an ultimatum from Turkey, so that there can be but little doubt that affairs look very critical in that quarter.

The Federal Council of Switzerland had not come to any decision respecting the Canton of Tecino. The blockade of the frontier continues.—All refugees who have participated in the late insurrection at Milan are to be expelled.

It is stated that the Bank of San Fernando, at Madrid, has agreed to advance the Government 32,000,000 rials on the credit of the receipts from Havana for the year 1854.

Reception of the Diplomatic Corps by the President.

In conformity with established usage, save the Washington *Union* of the 16th, the members of the diplomatic body were on yesterday received by the President at the Executive mansion in their official capacity. The President was attended by the Secretary of State and the other members of the cabinet. His Excellency A. de Bodisco, the Russian Minister, having been presented to the President by the Secretary of State, delivered, as the senior of the diplomatic corps, and on behalf of the ministers and heads of legation present, an address of congratulation in the French language, to which the President returned an appropriate response. The members of the diplomatic corps were then severally presented to the President, and the interview terminated. We subjoin the translation of the address, and also the reply of the President.

At the conclusion of the diplomatic audience, the President received the numerous visitors who, in pursuance of the time honored custom, paid their respects.

The translation of the address delivered by Mr. Bodisco is as follows:

[Translation.]

MR. PRESIDENT:—The United States, in the exercise of their sovereign will, have just chosen as the Chief of the executive power, have made choice of you, Mr. President, to occupy this high and important position.

It is in the name of the Ministers and the Heads of Legations here present that I have the honor to offer to you, Mr. President, our most cordial congratulations. We express, at the same time, our conviction that this highly flattering testimony of the confidence of the American people will inspire you, Mr. President, to concentrate all your efforts to secure the progress of the incontestable prosperity of the whole Union. This prosperity is due to a great measure to the national character, but it must be mainly attributed to the continuance of peace as one of the most essential elements of the expansion of the productive capacities of all countries, and the maintenance of which contributes so efficiently to spread and extend the general welfare.

The diplomatic corps is persuaded, Mr. President, of your best dispositions towards the sovereigns and governments we have the honor to represent; and I have the advantage to assure you, Mr. President, in the name of my colleagues, that our respective governments sincerely desire the continuance of the good understanding now so happily existing.

We mutual kind feeling, frank and loyal explanations, will always tend to fortify the friendly intercourse we are called upon to entertain with the American government; and in this respect it is gratifying for me to express, in the name of the diplomatic corps, how much we appreciate the recent declaration of the President to cultivate peace and amity with all nations.

The President replied as follows:

Sir—I receive with satisfaction the congratulations which, in the name of the ministers and the heads of legations here present, you do me the honor to express on occasion of my entering on the functions of President of the United States.

Gentlemen—Among the most delicate and responsible trusts that imposed upon me by the choice of my country, I recognize the conduct of its relations with other powers.

MYSTERIOUS OUTRAGE AND ARREST.—On Wednesday evening at half past 9 o'clock, whilst Mr. Gevalier, a well known gentleman of this city was passing through Bangalow street, and when in the immediate vicinity of St. Philip street, he was seized hold of by two individuals who rushed out from a dark and secluded area way, and tried to drag him into the premises whence they had issued. The cries of Mr. C. attracted the attention of the watchmen in the neighborhood and of some persons out for a walk, and they hastened to the rescue, whereupon the assailants made off and have not yet been arrested. On and request you to communicate to your respective governments my warmest desire to maintain with each our existing relations of peace and friendship.

I beg you, also, to accept the assurance of my personal respect and esteem.

CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

Messrs. Editors:—This writer is under no obligations to the distinguished citizen whose name appears above. Our social intercourse is but limited, and we but seldom meet to exchange the customary civilities of life. We are both independent, the one of the other, and the sentiments embraced in this communication are dictated by no other motives than an earnest desire that the people of the State may avail themselves of the benefit of the eminent learning and talents of this gentleman, by placing him on the wool sack. One whose virtue has stood the fiery ordeal of the most powerful temptations, and whose ability has passed the severe test of more than twenty years of profession and judicial routine, cannot be unworthy of occupying a seat, and that, the highest seat too, on the Supreme Bench. I have known Mr. Roselius for fifteen years, have watched his course, and have admired his candid, independent and honorable conduct at the bar, and candor and truth impel me to say, that I have known no practitioner whose endowments, both moral and mental, merit a higher eulogy, exort a more virtuous approbation, or command a more generous estimation. To the young aspirant of legal honors, struggling against the storms of adversity, he has always been the friend, instructor and guide, and to the lover, also, is said to be harassing greatly the British troops. Another rumor, which, however is not generally believed, says that the old King of Burmah had been deliberately by a revolution, and that a new king had been appointed who desired to effect a peace with the British Trade in India is reported to be brisk.

The London *Standard*, however, maintains that the whole of the Indian news is spurious.

The London *Sun* says the Bank of England had not the slightest intention to lend any money in stock at two per cent. per annum during the shutting, but it was generally understood that will be the rate.

The chief mate of the steamer *Victoria*, lost off Dublin, had been indicted for manslaughter.

Ninety-eight ships, representing upwards of forty-thousand tons, are at present advertised for sailing from the port of London to New South Wales, Victoria, Australia, New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land.

The ship *Three Bells* had arrived in the Thames, from Melbourne, with 76,000 ounces of gold.

The ship *Hemisphere*, from New Orleans, has arrived at Liverpool with the crew, 16 in number, of the bark *Charlotte*, from Buenos Ur diff for San Francisco, abandoned at sea.

At Lloyds, the arrivals reported were light, but upwards of 400 vessels were in the Clyde of the Channel on the 23d ult., awaiting favorable winds.

On the 23d ult., the ship *William and Mary*, Capt. Stinson, arrived at Liverpool from your port, which she left on the 4th of January. The ship *Ostorne*, Capt. Holmes, which left Charleston on the 5th of January, also arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult. The British bark *Joseph Porter*, Capt. Blackie, which left your port on the 16th of January, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult.

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