The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1856. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,015.

OFFICE 88 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 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., 119 Nassau 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.

AN OPEN CONFESSION.

The Conservative presses of the Opposition have never hesitated to acknowledge that the anti-Slavery or Black Republican party of the day is composed of a multitude of heterogeneous elements, united together for the sence by the common tie of hatred to the South. Unquestionably there are to be found within the ranks of this motley and hybrid faction many who, under ancient political distinctions, called themselves Whigs, and many who more recently claimed attachment to the principles of the American party. It is a melancholy truth, that the successes of party ties, coupled with the mischievous policy of the present Administration, has driven into the Fremont party a host of men who, under different circumstances, would be found combating for the success of national, instead of sectional doctrines. These admissions we make frankly, though sorrowfully. Nothing, however, can be rarer, and consequently more pleasant and refreshing, than the exhibition of a similar spirit of candor on the part of the Democracy. Generally speaking, their organs sedulously and perseveringly seek to conceal the tainted condition of the Northern Democratic masses, leaving the ignorant or unsuspecting reader to infer that Democracy itself is a triple shield against the inroads of sectional fanaticism, and that the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States harbor no thought, express no sentiment, and espouse no doctrine in the slightest degree unacceptable to their brethren in the South.

We are not displeased at an opportunity of dispelling this delusion, or refuting this misrepresentation, by citing the open confession of the most thorough, and perhaps the ablest Democratic sheet in the North. We allude to the *Pennsylvanian*—the special organ of Mr. BUCHANAN—a journal of which the shortcomings are numerous enough, but among which the smallest truckling to anti-slavery has never entered. The *Pennsylvanian*, speaking of the abolition sentiment prevalent in the States North of Pennsylvania, says it every where finds modifications of what, according to the ideas of institutions, is simply Radical Garrisonism, or passive abolitionism, or simple Freesoilism. It adds:

So general is this sentiment in the States north of us, that many professing the Democratic name are infected, and the masses generally, even those who are opposed to the Black Republican party, are borne away by the popular current. It is a melancholy confession to make, but the Democratic party is what ought to be Democracy—in those States, is at this time generally defeated by Black Republicanism. It is dominated by the Freesoilism within its own ranks. There are thousands, of course, who have not bowed the knee to the Black Republican Baal, but the mass has been divided and temporarily misled, with being borne away by the popular current." We do not think the case quite as desperate as our lugubrious cotemporary imagines. In the recent elections in several of the Northern States the Black Republicans have evinced no such undoubted superiority as would justify its apprehensions. The Democrats have fought gallantly, and in general, on a platform satisfactory to the South. The Americans have done the same; both have displayed strength, determination and courage, while the Black Republicans, standing on their narrow and begrudged programme, have been borne down and overwhelmed.—Still, at least was the result in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and it is full of cheering omen to the South. Elsewhere we grant that the picture is darker. In New York, the Democrats, conscious of their numerical weakness, and certain of their inability to defeat the American party, have, at the late fall elections, almost uniformly coalesced with the Black Republicans for victory, and have thus dispersed their strength and pollution, with disloyal to the principles they profess, but this is only an isolated instance. We think that while the cohorts of Black Republicanism are made up of renegade Whigs, apostate Americans and back-sliding Democrats, with a substratum or nucleus of original Abolitionists, there can be no doubt that the vast majority of Democrats and Americans remain untainted by sectional crime.

Nevertheless, the *Pennsylvanian*, which, as a Northern, and a Democratic journal, has a right to speak by the card, administers by one blow a richly merited rebuke to those disingenuous Democrats who have labor sedulously to deceive the public into the belief that there are no Northern Democrats allied with the anti-slavery faction—as if, forsooth, Hicks himself, Parson King, Chase, Hale & New Hampshire, Niles of Connecticut, and a score of other prominent Black Republican leaders, had not been Democrats all their lives, and did not now claim to represent in their purity and strictness the tenets of Democracy. Fair play is a jewel, Messrs. Democrats of the South.—Cudgel the turncoats at the North, who sought to render Americanism subservient to Abolitionism, and finding they had gained, they could possibly expect, transferred themselves incontinently to the Nigger worshippers. Excoriate the Whigs, who, among no standard of their own to rear, are ineffable base enough to volunteer under the black banner of Abolition; but, at the same time, bestow a hearty flagellation on those recreant Democrats who have infamously deserted their party on a sectional issue, and are striving to infect the masses of the Democracy with their disorganizing and reprehensible doctrines. The startling revelation of the *Pennsylvanian*—exceeding even the limits of our own belief—should admonish you of the futility of this game of deception you are practicing.

The last number of *Blackwood's Magazine* contains a vigorous onslaught on two rather [illegible] specimens of American biography—*Life of Horace Greeley*, by J. Parton, and the *Life of James Gordon Bennett*, by an anonymous book writer. Bar[illegible] national sneers at America, her literature and her newspapers, we must admit that we have seldom read anything with keener relish than this masterly specimen of the art of flaying. The punishment is so richly deserved, and is laid on with so much scientific skill, such evident gusto, that it is treated with somewhat more than Rhadamanthine severity. His biographer's sometimes unmanlike and scoundrel, and consequently much heroic and bombastic; his peculiar taste leading precisely those traits about his hero which are calculated to disgust all but a devotee; his enthusiastic, unflagging, never ceasing strain of panegyric, are all exposed and commented upon in a pungent spirit of satire, which loses nothing of its sharpness by being unmingled with ill humor. Generally speaking, his proneness to foster and protect every ridiculous or mischievous innovation in social or political ethics—his Fourrierism, spiritualism, woman's rightism, Abolitionism, vegetarianism are touched upon pointedly and [illegible]. But when the reviewer ridicules Bennett, he uses the scourge with as heavy a hand as Cut Wrass himself did when he flayed the traducers back into ribbons. Bennett's talent is proved to be hardly third-rate, while his impudence, his dishonesty, his boundless audacity, his insulting unmitigated blackguardism are mercilessly castigated. As for the biography, which we confess we tried very hard to read, and nearly succeeded in plunging ourselves into a lethargy by the attempt, the reviewer characterizes it as pure dead stupidity from beginning to end. It is a huge, dull volume, without a spark of merit. Its eulogy is indiscriminate and undiscerning, its style invariably heavy and nauseating. Grammer's life has some spirit, often as Greeley himself has talent of an eccentric and erratic sort; but Parton's biography is as uninteresting and repellant as its subject. It is a ponderous mass of unrelieved dullness, and died so soon after its birth, that doubtless to many of our readers it will be news that such a book was ever published, and is not yet two years old.

A REPORTER AT LARGE.—We perceive that Governor WICKLIFFE has appointed Louis St. MARTIN, Esq., to the office of Register. As a Democrat we to be applauded, we do not know that the Executive could have made a more satisfactory selection. Mr. St. MARTIN, we have no doubt, fulfill the duties devolving on him honestly, faithfully, and impartially.

Our neighbors of the *Courier*, noticing our article on the City Charter, remark:

The act in question was printed in the Official Journal, publishing from the Auditor's copy furnished by the Secretary of State. We noticed the blunder, and, upon inspection of the copy, found that there was no section 30 in it. We will remark, also, that section 29, as promulgated, is perfectly identical in wording with the official text.

We had no doubt but the act was faithfully printed, and expressed ourselves to that effect. The blunders we pointed out are the result of legislative carelessness, and are unpardonable. The reader is referred to our communication on the subject near column.

THE TRUE DEMOCRAT.—This is the title of a new semi-weekly paper published by L. C. DILLARD and N. L. FARRIS, and of which the first number made its appearance yesterday. It is an exceedingly neat paper, and is conducted with ability and spirit.

The subject of Electro-Biology and Psychology for the past ten years has made the deepest impression upon the minds of many of the most learned, both in this country and Europe, and the electro-mental phenomena highly interested and amused large audiences of ladies and gentlemen. We are happy to inform our readers that Dr. R. REVE Williams, the original demonstrator of these sciences, lectures and experiments this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Go and hear him.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Sagamar* for late Memphis papers.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION in Augusta on the 14th, was carried by the American party. Only two of the Aldermen elect are Democrats.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NASHVILLE.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 16th publishes an extra with full particulars of the destructive conflagration which occurred in Nashville on the 15th. It broke out in the Nashville Inn; consumed that building, and in rapid succession the Courthouse, and the stores, with the greater part of their contents, of H. Douglass, H. G. Scovell, Strickler, Ellis & Gardner, and Sheppard & Co., on the North side of the public square, and a warehouse on Market street, the property of Charles Severly. The fire was arrested on the East, by the large storehouse of Evans & Co., and on the West by that of Morgan & Co.

The records of the Court were saved, and most of those of the Chancery Court, but one desk was consumed containing papers to the value of $150,000. The fine law library of Fogg and Cooper was entirely destroyed. The total losses are estimated as follows:

Douglass & Co., one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.
Courthouse, thirty thousand.
Gardner, Sheppard & Co., ten thousand.
Strickler, Ellis & Co., five thousand.
H. Severly, ten thousand.
W. B. Elliston, eight thousand.
H. G. Scovell, twenty-five thousand.
Elliston & Evans, (Inn) ten thousand.
S. J. Carter, ten thousand.
Guests at the Inn, five thousand.
Hollins & Co., twenty-five hundred dollars.
Evans & Co., fifteen hundred dollars.
Total, two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

According to the best information we have been able to obtain, the following are the losses of the various insurance companies:

Philadelphia offices, Douglass & Co., eighty thousand dollars.
New York offices, Douglass & Co., ten thousand.
Memphis offices, Douglass & Co., ten thousand.
Etna, Hartford office, Douglass & Co., ten thousand.
Other losses, ten thousand.
Tennessee Fire and Marine, twenty-five thousand.
Commercial, Nashville, thirteen thousand five hundred.
United Firemen, Nashville, ten thousand five hundred.
Protection, two thousand.
Total, one hundred and seventy-one thousand.

THE GERMAN MARKET building in Boston, containing several stores, was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 13th inst. The loss is estimated at fully $200,000.

The Washington's News.

The steamship [illegible] arrived at New York on the 13th [illegible] Southampton, with dates to the 26th ult.

The British Admiralty have, in accordance with an appeal addressed to them through the *Times*, decided upon sending two steamers in search of the missing steamer *Pacific*. The steamers are the *Desperate* and *Tartarus*, and were immediately dispatched.

The probabilities of peace here, since our last intelligence from England, received a check which it was feared would delay the conclusion of negotiations for some days. It was presumed that the meeting of the 23d ult. would have been the last, but according to the *Times* correspondent unanimity did not prevail, and the discussion was not so amicable as had been anticipated. There is every probability, however, of difficulties being arranged, although it is not positively known by what they were caused. The same authority defines the course to be a demand put forth by the Prussian plenipotentiaries to be admitted to sign the treaties of peace on the same footing and in the same character as if Prussia had been a party to the alliance throughout; as if she had accepted all the obligations involved in it, and had joined in the ultimatum and declared that she would abide by all its consequences. It is also said that Russia supports Prussia in this demand, and that if the conference of Conference was held on the 24th, but nothing had transpired with respect to the nature of the difficulties. The Russian ukase issued with reference to the differences of the previous meeting, but it was asserted that the signing of the treaty of peace was daily expected. The opinion that the Conference would ultimately resolve itself into a European Congress was generally believed. A telegraph from Berlin states that the Ministers of the Conferences, and states that Austria, whilst being distrusted by the Western Powers, is detested by Russia.

Accounts from the Crimea state that the Allies have commenced the demolition of the enclosure wall round Sebastopol.

Ishmael Pacha was said to be increasing the army of Anatolia. General Mourakiff had received reinforcements by way of the Caspian Sea and Tiflis.

Intelligence from Paris states that the city of Parma and the surrounding country had again been laid under a state of siege, which arose from renewed attacks of assassination. The Auditor of the War Department had been stabbed in the back, whilst walking with another officer. The government had become greatly alarmed at the cattle murrain, which was said to be spreading all over the continent.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from the Crimea, says: The war party still cherishes hopes that the negotiations may break down, but they will find the French to make common cause with them. It ought not to suit us. They doubtless consider that they have done enough for honor and glory, and to avenge the reverses of 1812. Moreover, they cannot afford war as England can, and their army, however numerous, they may allow it to be upon paper, is crumbling sadly. Scurvy and fever are playing havoc in the ranks. The mortality in the French hospitals is reported to be one hundred and twenty a day and generally more.

Mr. Buchanan, ex-Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James, will leave England, for New York, by the *Arago*, which sails from Southampton on the 9th of April. Mr. Buchanan, accompanied by Gen. Campbell, American Consul for London, and Col. J. H. Crosbey, American Consul for Southampton, left London on the 20th ult. via Folkestone and Boulogne, for Paris, where it was his intention to pass a few days before visiting the Hague, previous to his departure for the United States.

Sir Hyde Parker, Commander of the naval forces in the East Indies, died at Devonport on the 21st ult.

Sir Henry Pottinger died at Malta on the 18th March. This officer had rendered great and important assistance of public affairs in India, China and Africa.

The Steamer Pacific.

The British government sent out on the 8th ult. an expedition consisting of two steam vessels of war to search for the unfortunate steamer *Pacific*. The origin of the movement in the first place, was a letter in the London *Times* of the 8th March, from Mr. J. S. Oakford, of the firm of Crosbey & Co., of London, and Southampton, agents of the Liverpool and Havrian, in which he contends that the *Pacific* may have broken part of her machinery, and may be seeking to bear back to Ireland against head winds.

The London *Times* made Mr. Oakford's letter the subject of a leading article, and most strongly urged on the government the step it has taken.

On the 25th, the *Times* announces the fact of the expedition being ordered as follows:

The authorities of the Admiralty have responded with the most praiseworthy promptitude to the appeal which has been addressed to them through the columns of the *Times*. The *Desperate* and *Tartarus*, two steamers, which were instantly dispatched in search of the missing *Pacific*. We trust their efforts in this fruitful hope may be attended with success, and that we may ere long have assured we shall be gratified with the intelligence that they have succeeded in rescuing the passengers and crew of the absent vessel from the destruction which seems inevitably to be their fate. At the same time, we hope the pilots and the friends and relatives of those for whose safety so much anxiety is felt, not to give up the hope yet, up with hope. The chance of success is very remote.

The true course of action is neither to give way to exhaustion nor despondency, but to bestow every nerve to the discharge of the solemn duty. The assistance which we now send would have been sent in any case, but we must not lose sight of the fact that our Transatlantic friends in their side dispatched an expedition in search of our missing countrymen in the Polar seas. Such acts as these are far better evidence of the real sentiments of civilized nations, the great masses of the two communities, than the mere idle stamp orators. The intelligence that the condition would be hailed with no jubilant delight throughout the British isles at its final failure. The steamers have probably sailed long ago. Everything has been arranged.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

New Orleans, April 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the Bee:

SIR—I have perused your article of Saturday morning, entitled "Legislative Blunders" and fully concur in all you say, if it were true that the "City Charter" as promulgated in "Thursday's *Courier*" were the act. But it was published by the Legislature at its late session, but it is not a true copy of it. The *Courier's* copy is full of blunders, but where the responsibility lies, whether with the enrolling clerks of the House of Representatives, the clerk of the Secretary of State, or with compositors, or others in the *Courier* office, I can scarcely stop to determine. I speak, knowing what I assert, in connection with the passage of the Charter in the House of Representatives, and the mistakes with which I regarded the measure from its inception to the end of the struggle, enable me to speak with certainty. The Charter was not rushed through in "hot haste." It is true, that in the Senate it was delayed to a late period of the session, but those who sought to defeat the entire measure in that body well know where lies the responsibility of such delay. It finally passed the Senate at a very late hour of the evening of the fourth day before the close of the session. Every clerk who could be spared from either body, and every assistant who could be obtained *outside*, was immediately employed day and night in enrolling it. Such errors as may have been committed by the persons thus employed are easily corrected. It is not improbable, nor is it surprising that clerical errors should be found in an act so voluminous, though such things ought not to be.

A committee of the Common Council now have in charge the work of publishing a number of copies of the Charter for the use of the city authorities, and that committee will doubtless take care that the work shall be well done. With regard to section No. 30, I understand, from a member of the committee, that [illegible] where the fault lies, of the omission in the *Courier's* copy.

Very [illegible] obedient servant,
P. C. WRIGHT.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1856.

I am not quite sure whether I mentioned in my last letter the debate which took place in the Senate upon the memorial presented to that body by Gen. Cass, purporting to be from the members of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, praying the admission of that State, with her present Constitution, into the Union. Well, suffice to say, the debate, which was of a rather tart and piquant character, lasted a whole day, and finally ended by the memorial, which, upon examination, had very much the appearance of being a fabrication, being withdrawn by Gen. Cass, to be handed back to Mr. Lane—one of the Senators of the United States elected by the so-called *State* Legislature of Kansas, from whom he received it.

During this discussion a little heat was suddenly engendered between Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Seward, which prompted the former to be somewhat more than usually severe and sarcastic upon Mr. S., who, to do him justice, kept remarkably cool and dispassionate under Mr. C.'s lash, and while he explained away the cause which had excited the latter. This was easily done, as Mr. C. had unpreparedly to Mr. S., and had understood him as casting reflections upon his profession, when nothing of the kind was intended. Mr. S. himself being a lawyer.

The question on appropriating an appropriation of $300,000 for the Washington aqueduct, has been under discussion in the House, and is yet undecided. The House, however, seems to concur with the Senate in appropriating $49,200 for engraving the maps for the Pacific Railroad reports.

Since the Deficiency bill has been under consideration in Committee of the Whole in the House, a few political speeches have been made—one by Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, which was a general arrangement of, and onslaught upon the American party—one from Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, of a similar character, and endeavoring to show that there are but two parties and one issue in the country, the Southern or Democratic, and the Northern or Republican, alias Abolition party—the issue, slavery.

To the former speech Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, ably replied, triumphantly defending the American party, and showing that the *Democratic* and *Republican* parties are alike hostile to the American party, while, that they alike desire to make the great issue of the country the question of slavery; and both equally desire the destruction of the American party as the only obstacle to a sectional contest.

You have noticed that Col. Fremont has been spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency on the part of the *Republicans*. His letter to Mr. Robinson, of Kansas, which has lately been published, is considered as an evidence of his coquetting with that party for the nomination; but there are many of them who fully meet the proposition, "Take a pill and a pelican" and ask, in reply, if Kit Carson is to be nominated as Vice-President with him? The latter should be placed as his class, say they, since he was, in fact, as Col. F.'s adventures, the most adventurous, sagacious, energetic and important man of the two.

Greeley goes for Fremont, because he is opposed to McLane, the latter having decided on several occasions that the Fugitive Slave law is constitutional. But what are Fremont's opinions, or has he none? He has never expressed any upon any subject that I am aware of, and perhaps had never formed any. At any rate his record is a perfect blank as yet, and he may now write therein whatever may happen to suit the occasion and tastes of those whose favor he may wish to secure. Colonel Benton, it is reported, warns his son-in-law against laying his head in the lap of this Delilah; but Col. Fremont is very young, very rich, and very ambitious.

The opinion has been expressed by shrewd politicians that the American party had not nominated Fillmore and Donelson at the time they did, the Pittsburg Convention would have nominated Mr. Seward as the Republican candidate for President, in the expectation of uniting the whole North upon him; but that Pittsburgh, knowing of the fact, Mr. Seward, will not take the nomination and run against him, but coquetting himself with endeavoring to defeat him, even by the election of Fremont, or any other Democratic candidate, in order to secure the Northern sectional party in training during the next four years, ready for action in 1860, to become the candidate of that party at that time. If such are his views, of course application will be reported to attorney or counsel, and the prosecution of the Conferences, and states that Austria, whilst being distrusted by the Western Powers, is detested by Russia.

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By Telegraph.

[Correspondence of the Daily Picayune, Daily Bee, and Daily Delta.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Steamer in Quarantine.

New York, April 19th.—The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, April 5th, has arrived at this port.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton has advanced from ¼ to ⅛d. The sales of the week amounted to 46,000 bales, of which 16,000 were taken on speculation, and 6,000 for export. Lower qualities have improved most. Orleans Middling is quoted at 5d; Fair 6d; Uplands Fair, 6¼; Middling, 5¾. The market closed firm.

Manchester advices are favorable. Breadstuffs are unchanged and dull. The weather has been very favorable for agricultural purposes.

Provisions are unchanged.

Consols for money are quoted at 92 a 93¼.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Conference is busy settling the minor details of the treaty.

THE PEACE IN RUSSIA.

The news of peace was favorably received at St. Petersburg.

There is no other political news of great importance.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—The river is rising, with seven feet six inches on the Falls.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Flour, $5 50 a $5 62. Mess Pork, $15 25 a $15 50. Whisky, 19 a 19½c.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Flour is a trifle higher. Southern, $7 a 7 50; Mess Pork, $16; Whisky, 26c.

Steamer David White Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 14.—The steamer *David White* took fire in this port and was scuttled. The water is up to the boilers. There were no lives lost. The loss is very heavy. The *Niagara* brought up her passengers.

The *Niagara* passed about $10,000 worth of the *David White's* freight.

The boat will probably be saved.

Great Fires in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 19.—A fire occurred at Williamstown, Ky., by which eighteen houses were burned.

There was also a large fire at Bardstown on Saturday, by which twelve houses were burned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARCHBISHOP.—At the Gaiety, there will be this evening, a lecture, intermingled with lively performing at the National Opera House, city of Mexico, have been engaged by Mr. Gray, manager of the Gaiety, to perform at the Gaiety, at the establishment. To-night, besides the performances of some Mexican Circus Company, "Hamlet," there will be given in concert a large number of selections from the standard operas. We may expect a rich treat.

At the St. Charles Theatre, the Ravel troupe appear in a variety of pantomimes, ballets, &c. They have been well received, and the ballet, which has been crowded to its utmost every night since the commencement of their engagement.

At the Orleans theatre, this evening, the successful opera of Grimer, "Les Amours du Diable," in which Coleen has made such a hit, is to be repeated, and, if possible, show nothing of the kind was intended. Mr. H. himself being a lawyer.

The operation on the pavement of the Washington Arcade, has been under discussion in the House, and is yet undecided. The House, however, seems to concur with the Senate in appropriating $49,200 for engraving the maps for the Pacific Railroad reports.

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You have noticed that Col. Fremont has been spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency on the part of the *Republicans*. His letter to Mr. Robinson, of Kansas, which has lately been published, is considered as an evidence of his coquetting with that party for the nomination; but there are many of them who fully meet the proposition, "Take a pill and a pelican" and ask, in reply, if Kit Carson is to be nominated as Vice-President with him? The latter should be placed as his class, say they, since he was, in fact, as Col. F.'s adventures, the most adventurous, sagacious, energetic and important man of the two.

Greeley goes for Fremont, because he is opposed to McLane, the latter having decided on several occasions that the Fugitive Slave law is constitutional. But what are Fremont's opinions, or has he none? He has never expressed any upon any subject that I am aware of, and perhaps had never formed any. At any rate his record is a perfect blank as yet, and he may now write therein whatever may happen to suit the occasion and tastes of those whose favor he may wish to secure. Colonel Benton, it is reported, warns his son-in-law against laying his head in the lap of this Delilah; but Col. Fremont is very young, very rich, and very ambitious.

The opinion has been expressed by shrewd politicians that the American party had not nominated Fillmore and Donelson at the time they did, the Pittsburg Convention would have nominated Mr. Seward as the Republican candidate for President, in the expectation of uniting the whole North upon him; but that Pittsburgh, knowing of the fact, Mr. Seward, will not take the nomination and run against him, but coquetting himself with endeavoring to defeat him, even by the election of Fremont, or any other Democratic candidate, in order to secure the Northern sectional party in training during the next four years, ready for action in 1860, to become the candidate of that party at that time. If such are his views, of course application will be reported to attorney or counsel, and the prosecution of the Conferences, and states that Austria, whilst being distrusted by the Western Powers, is detested by Russia.

Accounts from the Crimea state that the Allies have commenced the demolition of the enclosure wall round Sebastopol.

Ishmael Pacha was said to be increasing the army of Anatolia. General Mourakiff had received reinforcements by way of the Caspian Sea and Tiflis.

Intelligence from Paris states that the city of Parma and the surrounding country had again been laid under a state of siege, which arose from renewed attacks of assassination. The Auditor of the War Department had been stabbed in the back, whilst walking with another officer. The government had become greatly alarmed at the cattle murrain, which was said to be spreading all over the continent.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from the Crimea, says: The war party still cherishes hopes that the negotiations may break down, but they will find the French to make common cause with them. It ought not to suit us. They doubtless consider that they have done enough for honor and glory, and to avenge the reverses of 1812. Moreover, they cannot afford war as England can, and their army, however numerous they may allow it to be upon paper, is crumbling sadly. Scurvy and fever are playing havoc in the ranks. The mortality in the French hospitals is reported to be one hundred and twenty a day and generally more.

Mr. Buchanan, ex-Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James, will leave England, for New York, by the *Arago*, which sails from Southampton on the 9th of April. Mr. Buchanan, accompanied by Gen. Campbell, American Consul for London, and Col. J. H. Crosbey, American Consul for Southampton, left London on the 20th ult. via Folkestone and Boulogne, for Paris, where it was his intention to pass a few days before visiting the Hague, previous to his departure for the United States.

Sir Hyde Parker, Commander of the naval forces in the East Indies, died at Devonport on the 21st ult.

Sir Henry Pottinger died at Malta on the 18th March. This officer had rendered great and important assistance of public affairs in India, China and Africa.

The Steamer Pacific.

The British government sent out on the 8th ult. an expedition consisting of two steam vessels of war to search for the unfortunate steamer *Pacific*. The origin of the movement in the first place, was a letter in the London *Times* of the 8th March, from Mr. J. S. Oakford, of the firm of Crosbey & Co., of London, and Southampton, agents of the Liverpool and Havrian, in which he contends that the *Pacific* may have broken part of her machinery, and may be seeking to bear back to Ireland against head winds.

The London *Times* made Mr. Oakford's letter the subject of a leading article, and most strongly urged on the government the step it has taken.

On the 25th, the *Times* announces the fact of the expedition being ordered as follows:

The authorities of the Admiralty have responded with the most praiseworthy promptitude to the appeal which has been addressed to them through the columns of the *Times*. The *Desperate* and *Tartarus*, two steamers, which were instantly dispatched in search of the missing *Pacific*. We trust their efforts in this fruitful hope may be attended with success, and that we may ere long have assured we shall be gratified with the intelligence that they have succeeded in rescuing the passengers and crew of the absent vessel from the destruction which seems inevitably to be their fate. At the same time, we hope the pilots and the friends and relatives of those for whose safety so much anxiety is felt, not to give up the hope yet, up with hope. The chance of success is very remote.

The true course of action is neither to give way to exhaustion nor despondency, but to bestow every nerve to the discharge of the solemn duty. The assistance which we now send would have been sent in any case, but we must not lose sight of the fact that our Transatlantic friends in their side dispatched an expedition in search of our missing countrymen in the Polar seas. Such acts as these are far better evidence of the real sentiments of civilized nations, the great masses of the two communities, than the mere idle stamp orators. The intelligence that the condition would be hailed with no jubilant delight throughout the British isles at its final failure. The steamers have probably sailed long ago. Everything has been arranged.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—A man named Sandfock was arrested in the Second District, on Saturday for having, on Friday evening, assaulted his daughter in her own house. When the officer, Mr. Dufour, went to arrest him, he had a knife, with which he threatened to stab him. He was kept in custody until Monday morning, when he was bailed by his father.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19th, 1856.

Judge Bonneval Hoy:

SIR—Allow me, this night, as much as in me lies, the premature death of your deceased friend and fellow-citizen, Oliver Alston, and that you sympathize with his bereaved wife and orphan children, we do the duties that we are obstructive in calling on you to deliver a *Lecture for their benefit*.

The place and place for delivering the lecture we leave to your own selection.

We are, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

John M. Bell, J. Harper,
Denis Cronan, Wm. A. Fletcher,
James Dawson, John C. Stewart,
H. W. Palfrey, J. Frost, Rube,
M. Grivot, J. E. McClure,
J. J. Sayer, J. B. Lewis, Mayor,
E. L. Tracy, O. D. DeBuys,
John Diamond, J. L. Calmar,
John A. Jaques, H. Hodgson,
Wm. Sale, Alfred Branger,
Joseph Eiles, Joseph F. Rolls,
Charles Dessoud, J. E. Maspero,
John Cavagnol, Henry Strong,
J. B. O'Reilly, J. H. O'Neal,
F. B. O'Reilly, David Bidwell.

REPLY.

Gentlemen: I will deem it a pleasure to comply with your request that I should deliver a lecture for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the late officer Alston, who met so untimely and so melancholy a fate.

In compliance with the wishes of your committee, I beg leave to designate Odd Fellows' Hall as the place, and SATURDAY evening, the 26th inst., as the time, where and when the lecture will be delivered.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH BRENAN.

To Messrs. John L. Lewis, John M. Bell, O. DeBuys, J. L. Carman, Denis Cronan, and others.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans,

NEW ORLEANS, April 19th, 1856.

BY virtue of the thirty-seventh section of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved the 22d of February, 1852, and of the 8th section of the act supplementary thereto, and providing for the incorporation of the city of Lafayette with the city of New Orleans, approved on the same day, and of the third section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved March 11, 1852, and for the purpose of meeting all obligations of the old corporation, and of the last First, Second and Third Municipalities, and city of Lafayette, maturing during the year 1856—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office from this date until THURSDAY, April 24th, inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of a loan of Four Hundred and Fifty Bonds, of the Thousand Dollars each, and bonds to be dated the first day of May, 1856, payable in thirty-six years, at the office of the Treasurer of the city, with interest coupons attached thereto, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, on the first of May and first of November in each year. Proposals to be endorsed, "Bids for the purchase of bonds of the city of New Orleans," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans," the bonds to be adjudicated to the highest bidder, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

Terms of payment cash, or in any obligations of the different municipalities or city of Lafayette, maturing in 1856.

☞ It should be universally known for it is strictly true, that indigestion is the parent of a large portion of the human family. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Liver Complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in our City Inspector's weekly catalogue of the Mortality, originate in this prolific source. Think of this, all who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, and all the diseases the general body—authors founded upon experience, stand ready to attest to the use of Dr. J. Kennedy's Hundred Medicines, such as are used in his extensive practice, and almost unsurpassed. For sale by

D. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
CADY & HOLMES, 7 Gravier st.
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
apl5 tf-dec and 181 Chartres st.

TO ALL WHO USE LICEUR:

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.

This celebrated beverage is manufactured at the factory of the undersigned, at Schiedam, Holland, and is now imported in the wood and bottled by manufacturer of the article, and no preparation bearing the name of "Schnapps," then is not procured either from wholesale or retail, from the Rectifiers, or their agents in other cities, is genuine or reliable.

The undersigned would remark that their quality, entitled with great care from the products of the best cultivated German growing districts, is favored with the encomiums of the medical faculty, and has been prescribed by a popular physician, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a preservative against and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the system by the use of other spirituous liquors, and tation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons are liable—the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is found invaluable, and should be used, in cases of cramp, gravel, obstruction of the kidneys, dropsy, fever and ague, dyspepsia, agues and fever, and general debility, it is recommended by the medical profession of the country, and is used in hospitals by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

I wish the public to understand the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enve