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RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each or every of the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at quarterly rates, and one dollar for each insertion. Terms of book charge for each insertion.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, May 1st, 1855.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

☞ Havana Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

ROUGH REMARKS.

The British press is unquestionably entitled to the credit of possessing a very considerable share of independence and of expressing its views with the most unbounded boldness. Why it has not learned to use this article in the same unbridled than our own, for with us public opinion is a tyrant who wields a most despotic sway, and sometimes fetters our thoughts as effectually as if a bar of censorship was in full force amongst us—besides, partisan feeling not unfrequently exercises a most tyrannical control, and saves into silence all but the constitutionally fearless. We well remember that during the Mexican war, thousands who had disapproving of the manner in which Mr. POLK commenced hostilities, and presupposed a war without the consent of Congress, were afraid to utter their disapprobation save with bated breath, and whispered humblenesses: while those of harder temperament who ventured openly to censure the Administration, were immediately denounced as guilty of moral treason. Little of this restraint upon the freedom of the press exists in England, said whether the conduct of the war be or could hardly speak in sufficiently strong terms of reprehension. It was absurd, imbecile, and utterly uncalled for and unnecessary. The closing passage of Mr. BRIGHT's speech has a homespun eloquence about it, that makes amends for the absence of rhetorical elegance.

"If you leave the health of the troops in execellent it is deficient. They are having races and dog fights still I do not know what besides, but that does nothing for those in whose remains are daily consigning under the soil of the Crimea. It does nothing for those who are languishing in the Hospitals at Smyrna and Scutari. It does nothing for those whose wives are mangled and widowed and infured for life. It does nothing for the homes which are desolate. It does nothing for the mysterious population of the country by the grip of poverty closing more and more upon them. But if the people of this country could only see the picture and see the other—what England might have been, and certainly would have been, if she had maintained the principle of non-intervention in these European affairs—how splendid—how—if they could see this country cultivated like a garden, every sober and industrious person living in comfort equal to the average of any part of the United States, if they could see every child well educated, your poorhouses and your gaols, buildings for the most part not required—and then contrast it—what you have now with these £28,000,000 of debt incurred in the largest portion of it for that needless war, have what is wrong from all causes, and not from the fault of the taxpayers and ratepayers, since 1815, in the year nearly £40,000,000—and to crown all, what no cause we cannot count in a life time—I say, if the people of this country could be brought to feel that it might do for once or three years £20,000,000 are voted in two or three nights, and 3000 miles away from home, for objects which your statesmen have never defined, and never will define, and which is afflicted with many diseases and without having added one single jewel to our reputation, and having done everything to damage us for a long time to come as a prudent people among all the nations of the earth."

A Scottish Man, and a Universal Remedy for Disease.

This city is now the home of one of the most remarkable men of the age—a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and established in almost every country which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the *relief of human suffering*, and which are a certain cure for diseases in all its forms. We allude to Professor THOMAS HOLLOWAY, of London. It is now several years since this benefactor of the human race has emancipated to the world, through the British press, that he had, after deep research, discovered a remedy that will cure or eradicate disease in all of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology which constitute his medicines, and which have led to the astonishing and unprecedented success which has attended the preparation of the world renowned HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Nearly, if not one half of the human race have been the medicines! His name is as universal as the globe as that of Alexander, Cæsar, or Washington, when in the height of their glory. If they conquered nations on the field of battle, Professor HOLLOWAY has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered disease in all its forms. His meritorious career is bounded by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was sufficiently extensive for the display of his enterprising and gigantic intellect. Wherever disease has a residence, there he has penetrated with his medicines, and left an imperishable and enduring reputation. After conquering Europe, his fame spread over Asia and the civilized portions of Africa, and finally appeared in America. He has translated his cures he has performed and the virtues of his medicines into all languages so that the Missionaries have their Governments have seen the most desperate cases have been forced by the great value of his medicines, and their popularity with the people, to remove antiquated and time-honored prescriptions upon the introduction of his medicines, and upon their cessation he came to *find favor* instead of the *pills* and confinement of the distinguished man. Empires and kingdoms removed the barriers of open ports, reduction and sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and freely permitted Holloway's Pills and Ointment to become the physician of their people. *N. Y. Despatch.*

☞ Professor HOLLOWAY invites the attention of the Papers of the city to an interesting advertisement by the Treasurer, which will be found in our advertising columns.

By Telegraph!—

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

Morning of the Steamer Afloat.

VICKSBURG, April 30.—The steamer *Ada*, which arrived this morning from Yazoo River, reports that the steamer Alice caught fire on Sunday evening, at Belcher's Bar. The Alice was bound for New Orleans, and had on board about 2200 bales of cotton. The boat and cargo are a total loss. There were no lives lost.

The steamer Ben Franklin, bound for New Orleans, passed down at 50 o'clock, last night.

DEATH OF COL. DAUHOT.—We are pained to announce the death of Col. CHARLES F. DAUHOT —one of our old and highly respectable citizens. The deceased had occupied various posts of honor in the State, had been a member of the Senate and of the State Convention, and was a gentleman of high and manly character. His demise is mourned by an extensive circle of attached friends.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE MCDONOGH ESTATE.—It will be seen by the announcement in our columns, that the Board of Commissioners of the McDonogh Estate is now fully organized, and that persons having business with the estate, are requested to call at the office, No 82 Camp street, corner Natchez.

☞ From a telegraphic despatch, dated Vicksburg, yesterday morning, we learn that the steamer U. S. Aid had arrived at that place, and reported that the steamboat Alice, Capt. Wallace, from Yazoo City, having on board 2,900 bales of cotton, took fire on Sunday afternoon last, at Belcher's Bar, about six miles below Yazoo City, and was entirely consumed. No lives were lost.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—So far, 129 Opposition and 31 Administration members have been chosen to the next House of Representatives. Ten States have yet to vote, in which 79 members remain to be chosen. In the last Congress these States elected 61 Administration and 90 Opposition. The same result now, and the Opposition will have 85 majority in the House.

☞ The N. Y. *Tribune* says: The filibusters have opened offices in Broadway and other thoroughfares, for the enlistment of men to serve in "the war with Spain," and we hear that applications are quite numerous. The remnant of the Mexican Volunteers, and a squadron of office-holders from the Customhouse, stand godfathers to the new army, which is to be called the "Worth Legion." So far from preventing forays upon Cuba, it seems that the Government at Washington is the special patron of the business.

☞ M. MONTIGNY, French Consul in China, in reference to the use of arsenic by the northern Chinese, says they mingle it with their smoking tobacco. According to missionaries who lived a long time there, tobacco free from arsenic is not sold. The same witnesses assured the consul that the arsenic smokers were stout fellows, with "lungs like a blacksmith's bellows, and rosy as cherubs." The publication of M. Montigny's statement, in a report from Dr. Londe, who announces that some years ago, in the course of a discussion at the Academy of Medicine, on the agents to be employed to cure tubercular consumption, he told the assembled doctors that he had found no one successful means of combating this dreadful disease, but mentioned the smoking of arsenic. The doctor reaffirms his commendation of this remedy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A fire broke out in Mobile on Saturday night, in the Constitution Coffee-House, corner of St. Louis and Front streets. The house was closed at the time, and the fire was seen by those outside to proceed apparently from the floor near the counter. It was speedily extinguished. Messrs Cox & Calle's safe was arrested Francis Martin, proprietor of the above establishment, on suspicion of setting fire to the premises. He was lodged in the guardhouse to await an examination on Monday morning.

The new opera of "Il Trovatore" is to be produced at the New York Academy of Music, in a similar style to "William Tell," with stage scenery and appointments. A large sum has already been expended upon it, but we have reason to think that it is a safe investment.

We are truly distressed to learn that on Thursday evening last week, the young, amiable and beautiful Miss Agnes Nicholas, of Waterproof, met with a melancholy accident by the bursting of a camphene lamp, which resulted in death after a few hours of dreadful agony. She was the only daughter of the late Simon Murchison, Esq., of Natchez.

The Know-Nothings of Massachusetts are about to publish an explanation of the objects and aims of their order. It is said to be a document of much ability, and has been fully approved by the orders of the present dominant party.

As the locomotive was backing down the track in Canandaigua village on the 23d, it ran over and instantly killed J. L. Hall, Esq., a lawyer—severing his head from the body. Judge Phelps and another person were riding on the track, were also seriously injured, the former so severely that his life is despaired of.

The eleven o'clock train from Baltimore met with a serious accident on the 23d inst. At the crossing Gunpowder Creek a part of the bridge gave way, and the engine, baggage and express car ran into the river. The passenger cars ran on the track, and by this the coupling breaking saved them. The engineer was badly injured, and the fireman slightly. Some twenty yards of the track were also carried away. Much fright existed among the passengers, but none of them were injured. The trains coming this way were detained in consequence of the accident.

J. K. Peirce, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Columbus, Miss., whilst attending a meeting of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, of which he was a member, on last Saturday week, at about 10 o'clock, was suddenly taken ill, with something like a spasm, and died before he could be removed from the building—in fact, within the space of a few minutes after the attack, he died.

B. D. Nabors has, we learn, again declared himself a candidate for Congress in the First District of Mississippi. He is now said to be a Know-Nothing.

Samuel Sprigg, for many years Governor of Maryland, died on the 21st ult. at Northampton Prince George's county.

Orr (the "Angel Gabriel,") has got into trouble at Greenock, Scotland. He has been sent to jail for sixty days. His friends—a legion of fallen angels—tried to rescue him, but did not succeed. He expects, it is said, to suffer "martyrdom" at Home.

It is said that Fletcher Webster is sharer with Col. Kinney and Mr. Fabens in the Central American enterprise.

The report which was sent by telegraph from Washington, and published in the Southern and eastern papers last week, in which the clerks employed in the various executive departments in Washington city were charged with betraying their trusts, by acting as agents for bounty land claims—was contradicted by the clerks in a card published in the Washington papers last week, and in the Union of this morning is published a letter from Mr. Waldo, the Commissioner of Pensions, in reply to a note from the Secretary of the Interior, in which Mr. Waldo says that the charge against the clerks is "perfectly destitute of even the slightest semblance of truth."

The United States steamer ship 'Supply' is soon to sail for the East to bring camels over to this country for the use of the Army in the far West. She is to be commanded by Lieut. D. D. PORTER, and the Union announces that the crew are to be shipped with the distinct agreement that no grog is to be served during the cruise. They will commute their liquor ration metal at the rate of sixpence a day. Lieut. Porter feels confident, from long experience, that the absence of rum is promotive of discipline on board. The camels will doubtless have a quiet passage across the ocean in this temperance ship.

The Washington Union announces that the American Code of Signals, published by Henry J. Rodgers, of Baltimore, has been adopted for the use of the navy. Copies of Rogers' book and the flags fire to be distributed among vessels of the navy, and commanders officers of the navy are instructed to embrace every opportunity to familiarize the service with the use of these signals. The Navy Department's official circular on this subject is dated 14th April, 1855.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the reciprocity treaty in regard to the trade with Canada, and the act of Congress to carry said treaty into effect, are only applicable to the duty collected under the tariff act of 1846, and that all duty on those duties which can be refunded—the 100 per cent. additional duty under the act of March, 1854, not being within the contemplation of the treaty or acts referred to.

There were 4,400 bounty-land applications at the Pension Office on the 23d, the day of March 1, 1855.

It is stated that letters have been received in Boston from Mrs. Wyse, in which he informs his friends that he expects to elected Governor at the coming election. This opinion, them, probably, *if not by every man in Virginia.*

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.—The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 23d publishes the following card from Col. KINNEY:

NEW YORK, April 21, 1855.

Gentlemen.—Your paper of yesterday contains the following letter, signed

"COL. KINNEY.—We learn that this gentleman sails May 7, in the steamer United States, the destination of which vessel is Key West, Mobile, &c."

I beg leave to make a correction. The steamship United States, which will carry the contingents under my command, will sail from the "Nicaragua Land and Mining Company," will sail from the San Juan, *stopping at no intermediate port.*

Respectfully yours,
H. L. KINNEY.

DEATH OF "CURSED BELL."—The London News announces the death of "Currer Bell," (Charlotte Brontë,) author of Jane Eyre, Shirley, &c., and the last survivor of the gifted family of a clergyman who, never prosperous and often stern, survived his wife and all his children.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Hon. J. G. Campbell.*—There were no cases of any public interest decided at this Court to-day. A jury (3), however, were empanelled and instructed by Judge Campbell as to its duty under the organization of the Court. Less even than the importance of the subject of international intercourse, and the Federal law in that relation to it, does from the intrinsic value and interest of the charge itself, we are induced to publish the following very accurate report of it:

JUDGE CAMPBELL'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—Your office in the organization of the Court is to inquire diligently for any violations of the penal laws of the United States within the limits of this District, or from the information accessible by this Court, and to present the offenders for trial.

The criminal code of the United States and the jurisdiction of the Court over offenders, are to be ascertained from the acts of Congress on the subject. The federal administration is concerned, for the most part, with the international relations of the United States, and those objects of domestic interest in which the States are generally interested, and rarely touches any matter merely of local importance, or immediately affecting the currency and revenue—intercourse by means of the commercial marine, the post-office and military establishments, the security of public property, the distribution of justice through a limited judicial power, the protection of persons and private property on the high seas, and where the jurisdiction of the States does not extend, are the prominent titles of the code.

Provisions exist in this code to guard the coin and revenue; to prevent bribery, perjury, extortion or obstruction among or to public officers; to preserve the mails from robbery and depredation, and confidence from violation.

To punish piracy, larceny, revolt, mutiny on ship-board upon the high seas; to secure seamen from cruelty and abuse, and the lives of passengers from an unmanageable, careless or negligent crew, and to observance of the treaties of the United States pledging our citizens to relations of peace and friendship.

This code does not cease to those agitating concerns of society out of which crime most commonly arises, and consequently prosecutions are comparatively infrequent in the Courts of the United States. I do not consider it necessary, therefore, to enter into a detailed review of the several offences. It shall merely refer to such as I consider it proper for you distinctly to understand.

At the critical state of the public mind arising from the existence of wars abroad, and the internal commotions prevailing in the countries bordering upon or lying in the Gulf of Mexico, it is necessary that the laws of the United States upon the subject of our foreign relations should be distinctly understood and that conformity in their administration be inspired. The States which lie upon the Gulf are exposed to the mischief attendant upon the neglect or disregard of these laws. They are liable to become the seat of the intrigues and conspiracies of those who would disturb the peace of those countries by expeditions or enterprises from this, or who would involve this country in hostilities with them. The act of Congress on the subject of the preservation of the neutral relations of the United States, was passed in 1818, and is nearly a transcript of that enacted during the Administration of Gen. Washington.

No attempt to repeal or to suspend this act has met with any favor from Congress. It is a law passed in the fulfillment of a constitutional duty by the Legislature of the country, and the faithful execution of its powers. The act embodies the sense of the people of the United States generally, and is to be enforced proper, not only for an individual to pursue, but also, what the Government should compel, in justice to the nations with which the United States are at peace.

That act forbids an American citizen, within its territories to accept and exercise any military or naval commission to serve any State or people, against a prince State, colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace.

It forbids any person to enlist himself, or to hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits of the United States with the intent to be entered or enlisted in the military or naval service of any foreign power.

Thus you will perceive that every contract for military or navy services between the agents of a foreign nation and our own citizens, is punishable as a high misdemeanor.

The act proceeds to prohibit the formation within the United States of military bodies or naval armaments or enterprises to be carried on against a friendly power. The arming, furnishing or fitting out of any vessel, for the use of any foreign power, or the increasing or adding upon the government or subjects of a government with which the United States are at peace, a warlike equipment, is declared to be concerned in any of those acts to a public prosecution.

The act forbids any person to counsel or against every effort on the part of the citizens of the Union to obstruct or to defeat the policy which Congress or the Executive may adopt in favor of the friendly relations of the United States or denounces as a high misdemeanor, the commencement of a military expedition, or enterprise, or the preparation or procurement of the means for one to be carried on from the United States against the territories or dominions of any power with which they are at peace.

The people of the United States have confided to their responsible public authorities the determination of the grave questions of the existence of war between the United States, and those objects of domestic interest in which the States are generally interested, and rarely touches any matter merely of local importance, or immediately affecting the currency and revenue—intercourse by means of the commercial marine, the post-office and military establishments, the security of public property, the distribution of justice through a limited judicial power, the protection of persons and private property on the high seas, and where the jurisdiction of the States does not extend, are the prominent titles of the code.

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