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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning April 27, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

To our Subscribers in the Rural District.

For several days we have been congested to place a new carrier in the Fourth District, as he is not yet familiar with the route, hence probable that some of our subscribers in that quarter may fail to receive their paper. Should this occur, we trust they will inform us of the fact, that we may rectify it as soon as possible.

THE WAR.

Every Northern paper, almost without exception, devotes its leading article to the contemplation of some particular phase of that portentous event which has broken the protracted peace of Europe. The war seems the sole subject upon which the press is inclined to expatiate. We do not wonder at this. War is at all times a theme of startling interest. There is something in man's nature which impels him to regard with a wild and pleasurable excitement, the fierce struggle of embattled nations; and though we may be no actual participators in "the rapture of the strife," the distant echoes fall on eager ears. How then can the people of this country be other than deeply concerned, when they learn that this war will in all probability be so sharp, brief and decisive conflict, to be terminated by a single campaign, and to leave no traces of its existence beyond the calamities and desolation of relieved hearths, widowed wives and orphaned children, but will be a contest between the greatest powers of the West, banded against the mighty autocrat of the East; that its duration is uncertain, its issue indubitable, its ultimate influence upon the social and political condition of the European masses involved in profound obscurity; that it must be attended with vast slaughter, with enormous commercial and monetary sacrifices, and that the period of disasters which never attends the struggles of nations in arms against each other, will be enlarged in proportion to the resources, the power, the courage and the resolution of the antagonists. Upon such a war none can calmly gaze, who have at heart the interests of humanity and the welfare of their fellow-men.

That this great conflict which is now impending, an event which indeed has probably commenced, will agitate be of short continuance, nor insignificant in consequences, is not only established by the admission of the best informed and most reliable of European presses, but by the extreme reluctance evinced by powers habitually chivalrous and brave, to enter upon it, by protracted negotiations maintained to the very last amidst every discouraging circumstance, and even in opposition to an excited public opinion that reprobated prudence as pusillanimity, and considered the patient efforts of diplomacy to avert collision as the dastardly promptings of a false and timid policy. Those who are most familiar with the history of England and France well know that craven fear has never characterized either, but that both have been foremost, on all suitable occasions, to leap into the arena, to draw the sword and throw the scabbard away. The people at home, while magnitude of coming events, of the political revolutions which may follow, of the drain of blood and treasure inevitable in such a strife, will might the allied powers pause before taking the final step—well might diplomacy exhaust its counsels, ere it gave way to marshalled armies and battle squadrons.

Yet when France and England became thoroughly convinced that peace was no longer compatible with national dignity, or even national safety, it must be acknowledged that they demeaned themselves as befits two warlike and puissant Empires. They prepared for the struggle with wonderful alacrity and the highest military skill. Fleets and armies were organized with almost Napoleonic promptitude—and the destructive energy of war, with all the improved and additional implements of slaughter which modern invention has contributed, is now ready to hurl carnage upon the foe. When the combatants meet, we may expect to hear of battles that will leave the fields of contest sanguined memorials on either side; obstinate, well contested, and marked by supreme contempt of danger and indifference to life. For, be it understood, that England and France are fully aware they have to deal with one whose temper is as inflexible as his pensionies are vast, and his resources unlimited. The extent of their preparations demonstrates their mighty foe. They do not look for an easy conquest, but rightly anticipate the most vigorous and prolonged resistance—the most desperate and unflagging opposition. That they may reasonably expect ultimate triumph is probable enough, for who will undertake to predict the issue of Russia's strength has never yet been fairly tested. Her tremendous armies; her prodigious population, heterogeneous in race but fused together in sentiment and opinion by the resistless might of an despotic despotism; her vast possessions stretching from the temperate zone to the Polar Sea—the character of her government, and the boundless authority of her march all would seem to indicate a power of endurance and a fertility of resource that might baffle every effort of the enemy. But whether these are elements of real strength remains to be proved. Russia may turn out a gigantic bubble—looming in colossal outline to the distant vision, but merely blown and inflated upon a closer inspection. Nor must it be forgotten, that even if her might be all that is feared, England and France do not aim at her subjugation, but seek only to drive her out of Turkey and compel her to keep the peace—that this will be accomplished we firmly believe, but when, or how, or at what after what political changes, time alone can tell.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—The Thibodaux *Minerva* of Saturday last alludes to the progress of the Upper section of the Opelousas Railroad. It says:

The steamer Mary Foley, on her last trip from New Orleans, had on board a locomotive for the upper section of the Opelousas Railroad. We learn from Mr. Terrell, superintendent, that the work on the floating prairie section is progressing finely. A part of the rails have already been laid over the prairie, and bundles of over fifty tons transported on them in perfect safety. It is the opinion of the road that has ever been built upon a prairie, and with the friends of the road; but with each month and week the doubts must eventually vanish, and every effort made for the speedy completion of the work. Mr. P. informs us that all that portion of the road East of the Lafourche to Algiers will be completed by the 4th of July next, when the people of Lafourche may expect a ride to New Orleans, on the Railroad.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The rear of the express train which left Buffalo at 11 o'clock on the night of the 16th inst. for the East, was thrown from the track at Bergen, seventeen miles from Rochester, in consequence of run ning over a cow. The car was thrown down an embankment and completely demolished. Some fourteen or fifteen persons were in the car, including the conductor, Mr. H. Stearns, whose head was badly cut and his arm considerably injured. All in the car were more or less injured. The following list is given of the wounded:

Hon. S. Wells of New York, leg broken; C. G. Veal of Boston, lad., back badly hurt; H. J. Winslow, Chicago, much bruised; R. McDonnell, Buffalo, head and face cut and wrist sprained; J. R. McDowell, Syracuse, slight injuries; [illegible] other persons are considerably bruised about the head and face. John A. Clark of Albany, severely scalded with his head [illegible] down to pieces, but he recovers. [illegible] Adam Stewart, of Rochester, severely injured; John J. Phillips, Albany, and Chauncey Tucker, of Utica, [illegible] narrowly escaped serious injury. There was a report that a lad was fatally injured, but we were unable to ascertain that the report was correct. At least three others were seriously hurt, one, it is feared, cannot live.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS IN CHARLESTON.—We learn from the Courier that, on Friday last, three boilers attached to the engine in the large foundry establishment of Messrs. Fentard & Co., at the corner of Hasell and Meeting street, exploded with a noise that alarmed and shook the whole house in that section of the city, to a considerable distance. The boiler room, furnace and 3 stoves were left apparently a wreck, and the middle boiler was projected a distance of three hundred feet or more, passing through the wooden partition of the room enclosing it, a wooden enclosure surrounding the yard, and lodging finally in the counting office of Mr. Wm. Fabian, on the east side of Meeting street. The brick wall of the office was completely demolished, and the whole appearance of the ruin occasioned by the violently it must, as no remark illustrated the force of the explosion that we are all called on to return our highest personal injury, much less a loss of life, which, under the circumstances, would not have been surprising. A large number of the operatives, employed by Messrs. Cameron, Menard & Co., were at dinner; many, however, were absent, the premises being closed preparatory to honor the bier of the estimable friend and fellow-all escaped. Mr. Patton's office was shaken terribly, occasioned at the moment.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ROSSITER'S Great Panorama are on exhibition at Armory Hall, and we doubt not many whose sensibilities are proof against the *ennui* of ordinary theatrical entertainments, will find in the exhibition of the Great Panorama Dioramic Illustrations of "Times Gone By" will be unfolded. Also, the Dream of "Jack Hagbert," and the entertaining ballad concert which will be held this day. It will no doubt prove pleasantly, hopefully to many.

REVERAND CHARLES BRIGHAM'S Great Dioramic Illustrations of the Holy Land, will be exhibited at the Commercial Hall, Gravier st. to-night, and continued for a few days. Mr. Brigham is a native of Palestine, and has spent many years in the Holy Land, and his illustrations are said to be very interesting.

MAGNIFICENT GERMAN PAINTINGS.

We have again, and again visited the magnificent paintings of Rosiers, in Armory Hall. The subjects are delicately pleasant, and the genius of the artist in portraying the hopes and humanities of mankind has equalled the most vivid dreams of the imagination of the reader of the great events. The coloring is exquisite, and so nicely blended, as the hues of light and shade that one, however accustomed to the chef d'œuvres of the artist, can scarcely realize that he is not a looker-on upon the scenes graphically delineated by the pens of Moses, of David and Jeremiah.

The brief-worn but benignant countenance of the heavy prophets, the despondency of the Jewish maidens, and the careless sportiveness of infancy, are all contrasted in the group collected upon the bank of the Euphrates in view of the Assyrian capital.

Miriam, standing upon the cliff and looking down upon the destruction of Egyptian hosts in the Red Sea, while with her timbrel raised aloft, and her lips apart as she gives utterance to her song of triumph, bespeak the perfection of poetic imagination and artistic skill.

Noah still his family assembled at an opening of the ark, and catching a glimpse of the returning sun, and the dove bearing the olive branch is strongly indicative of all the tender emotions which such a joyous event was so well fitted to excite.

We have never seen any thing—(we do not speak of American origin merely) among the great works of European artists, any production at all comparable with these paintings of Rosiers, if the true test of genius be the effect produced upon the mind of the spectator; and we feel almost inclined to pardon those who are accustomed to resort to the cathedrals of the Old World in order that their devotional may be quickened by witnessing displayed (we had almost said *verified*) upon canvas, the most important truths of the Christian faith.

We understand that these splendid paintings—such as have never before been exhibited in our city—will shortly be removed; and we cannot too strongly urge upon our friends that they avail themselves of some bright sunny day, when they can be seen to greatest advantage, and not only visit the paintings at Armory Hall themselves, but permit their wives and little ones to enjoy the gorgeous treat.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received Texas papers to the 22d instant.

The anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto was celebrated at Houston with great pump and ceremonial.

We clip the following from our exchanges:

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A man named Hillebrant was arrested recently in Colorado Co., charged with the murder of a German named Dutch Charley.

An hour after incarceration he was found dead, having hung himself to the rafters of the house. The murdered man was first found in a pond-hole in the Sandy Creek Bottom, Hillebrant rested on Hillebrant in consequence of a difficulty that had existed between the two men about a dividing deed. The correspondent of the Richmond Recorder from which we glean the above facts, relates the following novel and extraordinary mode of proving the guilt on Hillebrant:

"Dutch Charlie's body was conveyed to a suitable place in Reed's Bend for a more strength examination, and a large and laughter crowded around eager to make a discovery of the guilty man. Among the number was Hillebrant. He is Irishman in the crowd, who goes by the name of "Irish Jim." Hillebrant stated it was customary in the "*Green Isle*," whenever a murder like the present one was committed, to have assemble the neighbors, and cause each individual in rotation to place the palm of his hand on the body of the deceased, and that whenever the murderer laid his hand on the dead body, the blood would come out of the wound or wounds that caused his death—The suggestion of the Irishman was acted on, and sure enough the blood commenced flowing in his mouth in appearance, when the body was manipulated by any other individuals of the crowd. Hillebrant was immediately put to trial in the manner desired, the blood flew out from every wound on Dutch Charlie's body, with more vim than a water spout. This is no fiction, the people of Reed's Bend will swear to the fact before any court of record in any State of Texas, and your correspondent firmly believes they will give Irish Jim an amnesty for life, for his valuable discovery.

BRIDE TIMES AT INDIANOLA.—The Indianola Bulletin, of the 12th inst., in reference to the constantly increasing inland commerce of that place, says:

More wagons came into Indianola on Monday, from the country, than we remember to have ever known in one day. Many of them were loaded with cotton bales. Besides the large number of wagons passed in, a large government train also arrived, which loaded and left on Tuesday morning.

NEW QUARTERMASTER AT INDIANOLA.—The Bulletin says that Major Wood, who has heretofore been stationed at San Antonio, has recently been appointed Quartermaster at Indianola, in place of Maj. Babbitt.

NEW MAIL ROUTE FROM SAN ANTONIO TO COCHRAN.—We see it stated in the papers, that the people of San Antonio are making a move towards opening a new and direct mail route to Corpus Christi, on the Brazos, with a view to connecting with the contemplated daily line between Galveston and New Orleans.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAVACA.—The Lavaca Register states that that place continues to steadily improve; as an evidence of which, it says: "A number of lots, suitable for residences, contiguous to the lower portion of the town, have lately been sold. Many buildings, intended for private residence, has been commenced and nearly completed; and others, it is understood, will soon be erected in the same vicinity."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We find the following account of a late distressing accident, which happened in Harris county, in the Houston Morning Star, of the 19th inst.:

We learn that a sad accident occurred last evening, on the Washington road, about a mile from this city. The circumstances, as we gather from the lips of the present, are as follows: Col. Hays, Mr. Brice, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bolin and Mr. Brown, who had just arrived in the city from the Rio Grande, went out to shoot at a target. After having fired five barrels of a self repeater, Mr. Bolin, who was standing near Mr. Brice, had cocked his pistol, and was putting on the tube to fire the sixth time, having the muzzle turned towards Mr. Brice, when it went off, wounding Mr. Brice in the neck. The wound is a very dangerous one, and we hope it will not prove fatal. It was wholly accidental. Mr. Brice has just arrived from Virginia, and was on his way to Bastrop.

MORE FRONTIER SETTLERS MURDERED BY INDIANS.—We clip the following from the Texas Ranger of the 12th inst.:

A young friend writing to us from Waco, under date of April 6th, says that considerable excitement prevails in that vicinity, owing to some murders committed by some Indians on the Bosque, about 10 miles above Waco, upon some Norwegian settlers.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 19.—Mr. WADE presented remonstrances against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent unnecessary delay in discharging cargoes of vessels arriving from foreign ports. It was taken up and passed.

Mr. COOPER presented twelve remonstrances against the Nebraska bill.

Also, remonstrances against any change of duty on iron.

The Senate bill increasing the pay of Clerks in the Departments was received from the House with two amendments.

The bill was taken up, and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. EVERETT moved to take up the bill to recompense the discoverer of anæsthesia.

Mr. EVANS opposed, but the motion was agreed to.

The bill recites that the discovery has been most beneficial to mankind, and has been used in the Naval and Military service of the United States without any compensation to the discoverer. It further recites that Drs. Jackson and Morton, of Boston, and Wells, of Hartford, claim to be said discoverers. It appropriates $100,000 to be held by the Secretary of the Treasury until the rights of the parties to the real discoverer be decided by a suit in equity.

After some debate the consideration of the Homestead bill was postponed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported back the Senate resolution authorizing the suspension of the contract for carrying the Mail between New Orleans and Mobile.

The Senate bill apportioning lands for the benefit of the indigent insane in the several States was taken up and passed by a vote of 91 to 23.

The bill passed to the several States for the benefit of the indigent insane