The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, March 2d, 1855.

NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

PROTECTION TO THE FOUNDATION.—We do not agree with Mr. Fillmore in his outline of the report itself, as lately presented before the Congress of Congress in relation to the expediency and cost of a protection levee for New Orleans, to extend from the river to the Metairie ridge, a distance of ten thousand feet; and we think, to demonstrate the indisputable value of the city to the footing care of the Nation, and the absolute necessity of timely protection before the commencement of the ensuing season of the turbulent flood of the coming spring. We are gratified to observe that the subject has been taken up by the city authorities in a proper and energetic manner. Mayor Lewis, in a communication addressed to the Council under date of the 20th ult., adverts to the probability of an overflow of the river, resulting from heavy spring rains, and dwells on the fact of the immense flow drifts accumulated in the West in consequence of the protracted severity of the winter, and suggests the propriety of a critical and thorough investigation of the subject. In response to this message, that attentive and intelligent chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, J. B. Levy, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, from the prevalent drought during the past winter, and the recent heavy fall of snow in the West, there are grounds for the apprehension of a rise in the Mississippi and whereas, the suburbs of the city and the adjoining towns are exposed to great peril, in case of such rise, by any breach that may occur in the levee above Carrollton.

Be it resolved, That the members of the Legislature from the city of New Orleans be respectfully requested to obtain from the Swamp Land Fund of the State of Louisiana, such an appropriation as will be necessary to construct a levee from the Mississippi river on the upper line of Carrollton to Metairie Ridge, and thence to the Lake Pontchartrain.

We desire to express our hearty and unreserved concurrence in the above resolution. It not only embodies the sentiments of the entire New Orleans in reference to the urgency of protection, but points out the most feasible and judicious plan by which it may be afforded. The Swamp Land fund is a source of inalienable wealth to our State, and it may be drawn upon for wise and useful purposes without impairing the ordinary revenues of the common wealth to the value of a single dollar. The Legislature is constantly importuned by country representatives for appropriations for various objects, and the treasury is annually depleted in order to carry into effect schemes of internal improvement, to facilitate navigation, to remove impediments in the tributaries of the Mississippi, and to subserve the welfare of individual and fleeting localities. Yet of this magnificent fund, placed at the disposal of the State by the bounty of Congress, New Orleans has hitherto neither demanded nor received a solitary cent. New Orleans—the safety and prosperity of which are of unspeakable importance to the interior—any injury to which would be felt to the utermost boundary of the State—New Orleans, which contributes nearly two thirds of the gross revenue of Louisiana, has never asked for claim for special levee protection, and invoke the General Assembly by every consideration of justice and every suggestion of policy, to guard her from the peril of an overflow, with all its hideous train of irreparable disasters.

It would be assuming to assume the right of our city here to dictate to Congress. That right is exclusively vested in the Legislature. It is based upon the inseparable and correlative relation existing between the city and State—a relation of mutual dependency, and community of interests. Strike down the grand metropolis, and feebleness and paralysis would wrap the entire State in its folds. Let New Orleans be prostrate the commerce of the Mississippi would diminish and the resources would shrink into a pittance. Let New Orleans remain free from danger, embarrassment and obstruction, and her expanding population, and ascending trade are unerring sources to State wealth. She it is who pours into the treasury the greater part of its revenues, and the prosperity of the entire State must Louisiana look for the gradual and steady improvement of its finances.

A very small proportion of the funds derived from the sale of the Swamp Lands will suffice to erect an impregnable wall of defence between our city and the ever-threatening ire of the Father of Waters. The estimates of that accomplished engineer, Major Buckhardt, show that for the sum of twenty six thousand dollars—an amount actually paltry in comparison with the momentous object to be attained—a protective levee can be constructed from the river to the ridge, and a canal excavated through the latter. The canal is not considered immediately indispensable, and should its cost be doubled, the entire expense which the State is called upon to incur will not exceed $15,000. Twice that amount is almost annually appropriated in futile efforts to improve Red River.

A bill embodying the principal features of Major Buckhardt's proposition is now before the General Assembly. It becomes the solemn duty of the New Orleans delegation to omit no effort that may conduce to its early passage. We call upon them in the name of their confiding constituents, and especially in behalf of the interests, they will surely be held deeply responsible for its defeat. We do trust that upon the occasion our delegation will show that neither interested considerations nor timidity will not suffice to deter a thousand miles from a sense, institution, of duty. It is a little thing for the State, out of its ample resources, to appropriate a few thousand dollars, but it is a question of vital importance to New Orleans, that she should be shielded from the ruin and desolation which a crevasse of the Mississippi would inevitably inflict upon her.

GOVERNOR WISE understand that this great planet will remain in our city only some three or four weeks. It has been suggested that during his sojourn here he should permit his friends to give him a few private lessons in the purpose of rendering proficient these whose studies on the piano are already somewhat advanced. We believe that our gifted townsman would not be unwilling thus to put his leisure hours to profit. His address is No. 75 Dauphine street, at Madame Winnes.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to A. H. Ezekiel, No. 7 Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

Nick and Scott, a very beautiful and touching story from the pen of the author of Mary Barton.

Strength and God. The third of the series of Jacob Abbott's admirable stories for children. Both these works are published by the Harpers'.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL NEWS.—Our thanks are due the Editors for the March number of this valuable periodical.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Dale* for late Louisville papers.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c.—We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the sale of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bacon & Lemmon's auction rooms, No. 77 Carondelet st. see

☞ We would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the large sale of Western Produce, which is to be the work of the steamer Dresden, which is advertised by Morphy & Revoire for THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

THE FAMINE IN ZANTE.—The Boston Advertiser contains an appeal in behalf of the sufferers from the failure of the current crop in the island of Zante, who are said to still continue in a most deplorable condition. A letter signed by a large number of ladies of rank in that island has been addressed to the ladies of this country, imploring their aid in saving some of the victims of famine. Two boxes of articles of Greek and Turkish manufacture, from the same quarter, are on their way to this city to be sold for the benefit of the poor of that island.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.—A Washington despatch says: "It is an error to suppose that the French Spoliation claims are effectually smothered by the veto. If the House should pass the Senate bill for the establishment of a Court for the adjudication of claims upon the occasion, the claimants under the vetoed bill can move before the court de novo. If a fair tribunal, such as the one proposed, should decide in favor of the claimants, no further legislation need be anticipated from the Executive.

LIBRARY HOUSE.—The Hartford Times says that this building, formerly occupied by the Legislature, is to be fitted up for a public library, and a subscription is to be made for the purpose of furnishing it. The Hartford Times says that the Hon. Thomas Day, of Hartford, has offered to give a thousand dollars, provided the balance shall be raised by subscription.

Bills passed by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

John Appleton, of Maine, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at the court of San Salvador, of Spain.

Thomas B. Cox, of Ohio, to be secretary of the legation of the United States in Peru.

Robert H. Swift, of Pennsylvania, to be a judge of the United States for the port of Marquesas in Oregon.

Oliver H. Perry, of New York, to be consul of the United States for the port of Onehunga.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

MR. SOULE ON BOARD THE ST. LOUIS.

Nothing from the Crimea.

Lord John Russell at Vienna.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamship St. Louis, Captain Eldridge, from Havre, via Southampton, 14th ult, arrived this morning.

Her advices are four days later than those by the Baltic at New York.

Hon. Pierre Soulé is among her passengers.

The steamship Canada, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th, ult.

The Hermann, from New York, reached Southampton on the 13th, and left the same day for Bremen.

The advices by the St. Louis contain nothing of importance from the Crimea. Lord John Russell proceeds to Vienna to act as the British Plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference, which was to assemble on the 15th inst.

The British Parliament had not yet reassembled.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Liverpool cotton market had undergone no change since the departure of the Baltic. The sales of Saturday and Monday were 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs were also without alteration, with a limited business doing. Consols for account closed at 91@91¼.

The London markets were dull and unchanged.

Three Days Later Still from Europe.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 1.—The Royal Mail Steamship Canada has arrived at this port with intelligence from Liverpool to February 17th, being three days later than the accounts by the St. Louis at New York.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Richardson, Evans and Lumpriere report the sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week ending 16th ult. to be 35,000 bales.

The closing quotations were for Fair Orleans 5¾ pence, Middling Orleans 5¼ pence, Fair Uplands 5¾ pence, and Middling Uplands 5 pence, showing an advance in prices since the departure of the Baltic.

The market was dull during the week, with but little speculative demand, and small imports, owing to the easterly winds which prevailed. The inferior qualities had experienced a decline. Of the sales of the week 400 bales only were on speculation, and 1700 for export.

Breadstuffs.

Prices were a shade lower, with only moderate transactions.

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote Western Canal Flour at 32s 6d. Red Wheat, 8s. White Wheat, 11s 6d; Mixed Indian Corn, 43s; White, 44s, and Yellow 43s 6d.

Provisions.

Beef was dull; Pork also dull. For Bacon, little speculative demand. Lard suffer, but not quotably lower.

Manchester Market.

The Manchester market was weak, and transactions small.

In the London market, Sugar was firm.

Money Market.

The London money market is without change since the departure of the Baltic. Consols have declined, and were quoted at the close at 90¾@90¼.

THE NEWS.

There is but little political news by the Canada. Napoleon had joined the alliance of the Western Powers against Russia.

There was nothing of importance from Sebastopol and the seat of war.

[By the Southern Line.]

FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—The steamship Isabel has arrived here, from Havana in the morning, and Key West the evening of the 26th inst. Her advices are one day later than those by the Cahawba. They contain no new features of interest.

The trade was dull at Havana, and the markets generally unchanged.

The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto arrived at Key West February 19, all well on board, and sailed Feb 3d for Havana.

The marine news from Key West is uninteresting.

[By the National Line.]

State Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Thursday, March 1, 1855.

SENATE.—An act to make Corporations liable for property destroyed by mobs and riotous assemblies, was adopted.

The committee reported favorably on the amendment to the revised statutes, relative to Tacit Mortgages, and the bill relative to Tacit Mortgages.

An act was passed granting jurisdiction to the U. States over certain land, for light houses, &c.

An act to extend the Charter of the New Orleans Navigation Company was passed.

The third division of the Quarantine bill was adopted.

Adjourned to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE.—The Committee reported favorably on the act for the relief of E. La Sere & Co.

An act was also reported, declaring that no emancipation of slaves shall be granted by the Legislature.

An act requiring naturalized citizens to produce their naturalization papers before voting, was laid on the table.

The act relative to Municipal regulations in New Orleans, was made the special order of the day for Tomorrow.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

River Intelligence.

VERSTUGO, March 1.—The steamer David White, bound for New Orleans, passed here at 9 A. M. today.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republicans (Free Soilers) of Maine held a Convention at Augusta, on the 22d, and nominated Anson P. Morrill as their candidate for Governor.

The engagement with Mile Rachel to visit the United States, it is said, has been aleared by all parties. She will be paid 1,200,000 francs ($240,000) for twenty-four representations to be given whenever may be deemed proper; that is to say, six thousand francs ($1,200) for each representation. Six hundred thousand francs will be deposited at Rothschild's in Paris, before the departure, which, in case of her being shipwrecked, reverts to her family.

On the 22d ult, the Indiana Legislature attempted to elect a Democrat United States Senator. The Senate elected Isaac Blackford, but the House amended the action of the Senate by inserting the name of Joseph G. Marshall. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment, and great excitement ensued. There is little hope of a compromise.

The Connecticut Know-Nothing State Convention met at Hartford on the 22d. It was ruminated that Wm. T. Miner, and Wm. T. Field, of Pomfret, had been nominated respectively for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

An election for magistrates for the second ward was had on Wednesday last in Alexandria, Va., 53 votes were polled, of which the American candidate received 29, and the Whig candidate received *five votes*.

The old Line Democrats of Pa., held a meeting at the Easton Courthouse on the 21st ult., for the purpose of adopting resolutions denouncing the Nebraska bill, and the support of the General Cameron for U. S. Senator. Wm. H. Hutter, editor of the Argus, submitted a series of resolutions to the effect above indicated. Mr. Fox, (American Democrat) moved an amendment to the resolutions which was rejected; and then commenced a scene which bowers description. The friends of the American portion of the meeting drove the old line democrats out, and then passed resolutions condemning the action of the Whig Governor in instructing Messrs. Bush and Johnson of the House, also to support Gen. Cameron in the convention to reassemble on the 27th inst.

An election took place in Washington on the 22d, for two Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary and a board of managers of the Washington National Monument Association. The American ticket received 754 votes out of 851 votes cast. The editor of the American Organ, Judge V. Ellis was chosen first Vice-President, and J. M. McCally was chosen Treasurer.

The Erie County Poor House was destroyed by fire on the 22d. The six hundred inmates were all removed safely.

In Courtland county, N. Y., at a recent election, the Hard, Pierce and Fusion ticket was completely routed. The Potsdam Journal gives returns from the towns in St. Lawrence county. The Anschem party carried the day against the Furionists.

The Star says that Government has circumstantial proof sufficient to convict the charterers of the steamer Mediterranean of an infraction to violate the neutrality laws.

At the Town Elections in Onondaga County, New York, 8 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 2 Free-Soilers, and 2 Know-Nothing Supervisors were elected.

In Chatauque county, in the same State, the Know-Nothings carried every Supervisor but three, though they were hardly organized.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, after the presentation of memorials, &c., Mr. Evans reminded the body of an appropriate work for Washington's birthday, and thereupon moved the consideration of the bill to provide for the final settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary Army. Mr. Seward, Mr. Shields, and Mr. Bell sustained the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Brown, Mr. Johnson, and others, on the ground, principally, of a want of time for the House of Representatives to consider the bill at the present session. The motion to take up the bill prevailed, and it was passed by a vote of 26 to 15.

The Lovalid Pension bill was considered upon its amendment of the House striking out the provision inserted by the Senate to carry the pensions of certain widows of Revolutionary officers and soldiers to 1848, in order to put them on a footing with those previously provided. The amendment of the House prevailed by the close vote of 26 to 19. So the legislation remains. The widow married on the last day of December, 1799, gets five years more pension than the one who was married the day after.

The bill to allow a credit of three years to railroad companies (without interest) for the payment of duties on iron was discussed up to a late hour, and then passed by a vote of 25 to 19.

A bill was also passed for the building of gunboats for coast and river service.

In the HOUSE, the report of the joint committee of Congress on the Sewerage bill was adopted.

Mr. Middleswarth made an effort to have a resolution adopted, the bill provides for the sale of soldiers' bounty land warrants, and for the purchase of Revolutionary rights, but it was laid on the table.

The House fell on the table the resolution to admit the State of Alabama to its equality in the Union.

The General Appropriation bill was then resumed for the consideration of the Senate amendments, and after a long and tedious discussion, the bill passed with the amendment of the Senate, appropriating $100,000 for a national Academy, on the site of the Government Hospital, and the Senate bill