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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1854.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning May 18, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE MAIL.—Was received yesterday papers of the latest dates from Baltimore and Charleston, but nothing from Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

CUBA.

In noticing the relations between the United States and Spain we remarked, a day or two ago, that most of the information transmitted by the telegraph and purporting to give a summary of the demands made by Mr. SOULE on the Spanish Government, was little more than unsupported conjectures. Touching one of these demands, viz: the recall of Count PEZUELA, Captain General of Cuba, the despatches seem to have been authentic. All the most careful and intelligent letter-writers at Washington declare that no doubt whatever exists of the fact, and that copies of the correspondence have been forwarded to the British and French Ministers at the Seat of Government. The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, whom we quote in another part of the paper, is silent as regards the alleged transgression of his instructions by Mr. SOULE, but that of the Charleston *Standard*—excellent authority—says that in requiring the recall of the Captain General; our Minister far exceeded his instructions. The same writer says:

The course which our Government takes in this matter will be influenced very much by the conduct of the new Spanish Minister, Mr. Gosta, whose arrival is now daily expected. If he comes with power to treat on the Black Warrior case with Mr. Marcy, and manifests a disposition to conciliation, his respectful remonstrances against Mr. Soule's decision will be listened to in the same spirit, and our Minister's acts in excess of his instructions disavowed. But if he comes in an overbearing, captious spirit, disposed to avail himself of the presumed indiscretion of Mr. Soule to talk loudly and bluster fiercely—in other words, if his conduct seems to indicate that Spain prefers a rupture to peace and good will, the probability is that our Minister will be sustained in his extremest demands.

The truth is evident that the Cabinet are divided in opinion as to what course is most judicious, with reference to Spain. Mr. Davis, Mr. Cushing, and perhaps some others, are believed to hold that self-protection demands that we should not seek to maintain friendly relations with Spain, while she is carrying out a scheme to Africanize Cuba, under the protection of the Anglo-French alliance; that we should not go out of our way to patch up our relations with a madman who hates us, and in his ravings seeks to burn down his own house, which adjoins our own, in order to involve us in the consequences of its destruction. Holding these views, they would prefer a speedy rupture to a treacherous peace; and it is easy to see how, under these circumstances, the prudence or the imprudence of the new representative of the Spanish Court may precipitate or restrain the American—may lead our Government to sustain and enforce all Mr. Soule has demanded, or to recall him from his post. It will bear in mind that the Black Warrior is not considered, and will not be, as an isolated case, but as one of a series of outrages forming part of a system of aggression.

We have seen the opinion expressed that in consequence of the grave financial embarrassments of the Spanish Government, and of the absolute impossibility of contracting a loan, negotiations for the purchase of Cuba would be favorably received. Of the vast hiatus in the treasury of Spain there cannot be a question; nor in the miserably fallen condition of her credit can we perceive any means by which the void will be made to disappear. But opposed to want, to poverty, to the most imperious necessities are the invincible obstinacy of the Spanish character, the blind hatred which it bears towards America, and the unyielding tenacity with which she has clung to Cuba. Nearly ten years ago, the Spanish Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied to General ROMULUS SAUNDERS' offer to pay one hundred millions for the acquisition of Cuba, that "money could not purchase the Island," and there is no reason to conclude that the exhaustion of the means of the nation will lead it to listen to similar overtures. We have seen a letter written by a gentleman in Cuba, fully conversant with the sentiments of the authorities, and having abundant opportunities for ascertaining the truth, in which he says that Spain will prefer national bankruptcy to parting with Cuba, and that no conceivable amount, however extravagant, would persuade her to transfer the Island to the United States. It is our firm conviction that if Cuba is ever to be acquired by the country, it will not be by purchase, but by war. Should it be clearly established that Spain is seeking to Africanize Cuba, such a war will, in our opinion, be entirely justifiable but under such circumstances we approve of marauding expeditions, still less of the proposition to suspend the neutrality laws—though of the two the last is undoubtedly the more criminal.

PROFESSOR DIMITRY THIS EVENING—Our readers, we are sure, will not forget that ALEXANDER DIMITRY lectures this evening at Mechanics Institute, for his own benefit, the Hall having been generously tendered him by the Association. The subject selected by Professor DIMITRY is "The Harmonies of Creation"—a theme admirably suited to his peculiar and varied acquisitions, the splendor of his style, the vigor of his imagination, and his wonderfully acute insight into the nature and relations of things. If our citizens desire to enjoy a rich intellectual banquet, let them go to night and listen to Professor DIMITRY.

MOBILE AND PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—We are indebted to Mr. TROOST, the Engineer, for two splendid maps showing the course and direction of the contemplated Railroad from New Orleans to Mobile.

☞ The Whigs of Providence have elected their Mayor and the entire board of Aldermen.

POSITIVE SALE OF FOREIGN GOODS.—The attention of merchants is called to the sale of Foreign Goods to take place THIS DAY, high noon, at 160 Gravier street, between Baronne and Customhouse streets.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S CONNECTION WITH THE WARD CASE.—Much regret has been expressed by many of Mr. Crittenden's warmest friends and most earnest admirers, at his supposed connection with the Ward case as a volunteer counsel. We learn from the Frankfort, Ky., Commonwealth, that there is some misapprehension as to the real facts of the case. Mr. Crittenden did not volunteer. He was applied to several months before the trial came on, by Mr. Ward, Sr., to defend his son, and a liberal fee offered. Mr. Crittenden decided to accept the engagement, but declined the fee, preferring to undertake the duty as one of friendship rather than as a merely professional matter.

☞ The steamer *J. Pinckney*, Capt. Lawless, arrived yesterday from Bayou Sara, where she left on the 14th instant, bringing the following passengers:

Mr. Leech, lady and servant, Mrs. Lambkin and servant, Mrs Brasfield and servant, Rev. Andrady, Messrs. Cain, Jones, Merrill, Pedro, Molloy, Zelie, Flowers, Hanlan, Phelps, Southmayd, Mulvey, Ferra, Betts, Nino, Robinson, Gonzonda, and 4 on deck.

And specie consigned as follows:

$45,000	J. M. Cabello	$7,345	J. Y. de Evans
5,000	A. & M. Hero	8,918	Southmayd & Harrison
2,900	J. B. Preau & co.	200	Saligny & Sub
192	Puig & Arnaud	500	Cramer & co
12,075	J. Marks & co	1,366	D. Wolf
1,500	Tintera & Farjo	400	Bisson & Fer
850	Bisson & Fer	372	R Perillat
1000	Leo Sol & Bel	1,125	J. Gosche
600	Forbes Freres	1200	Michoe & Sarat
2,910	A. Gondolfo	1394	Chas. Blanchard
Total	$71,128 in specie.		

We take the following from the *American Flag*:

MORE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—The San Antonio Western Texas, of the 17th ult., relates another most heart rending tragedy of Indian barbarity, which occurred in that county on the 16th ult. Mr James Forrester was killed at his own door, his wife badly butchered, and his entire family, consisting of four children either killed or carried into captivity. The oldest child, a girl of 13 years, suffering treatment far worse than death. The mother escaped and fled to San Antonio, to whose citizens she tearfully told the tale of the destruction of her family, which occurred before her own eyes.

HOMICIDE IN COFFEE COUNTY.—The *Troy Bulletin* contains a letter from Elba, Coffee county, (Ala.) dated May 3, giving an account of two dreadful homicides which recently occurred in that county. The writer says:

On the 26th of April Christopher Franklin was shot by his brother Philemon, the lead passing through his body and lodging in the logs of the house. The murderer fled in company with a man by the name of Parker to Florida, where they were pursued by a number of citizens, and, after a desperate resistance of Parker, arrested, and are now in our county jail—Parker himself being an outlaw, there being eight true bills against him, for larceny, mayhem, arson, assault with intent to murder, &c. Great credit is due to our sheriff, John E. Atkinson. Mason C Kinsey, W. F. Davis, P. D. Costello, and others, who pursued them into Florida and arrested them; and alone to those in the county indebted for bringing these desperadoes to justice at the risk of their lives, as Parker was perfectly reckless and desperate. The other murder took place last night, near the Pike Hue. Lorce Smith was shot in the back by his brother. Particulars not known, but it is supposed woman was the cause.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—The steamer Illinois left Norfolk on the 10th with the detachment of troops bound for California who were first rescued from the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, and lastly from the Falcon.

☞ Letters from Paris state that several of the Americans who lately left Paris for the seat with the intention of joining the army of Omar Pacha, have returned, after a short stay at Constantinople. They found it impossible to get to Omar Pacha's camp, and such general disorganization reigned throughout the country, that it was extremely hazardous to attempt any traveling. Messrs. Greene and Quincy Shaw, of Boston, are among the returned adventurers.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

Some of our readers who had watched with considerable interest the operations of Mr. REED in the boring of the Artesian Well on Canal street, have expressed surprise and disappointment at the unexpected suspension of the work. They seem to imagine either that the appropriation allowed by the Council is exhausted, or that the experiment has been abandoned through sheer conviction of the impossibility of reaching a subterraneous spring of water. These conjectures are altogether groundless. A large balance yet remains of the sum voted by the Council for digging the well, and Mr. REED, so far from despairing of success, is entirely confident that water will be encountered, and hopes to reach it at a comparatively moderate depth. His reasons for relinquishing the work during the summer months are first, that boiler has, per his slaves are acclimated, and he is consequently unwilling to incur the danger to health that would arise from continual exposure to a burning sun; and next, that in the progress of the excavation, as the depth increases, obstacles are met with which require machinery of more power than any he now possesses, and consequently he has returned to Alabama with a view of having suitable instruments prepared.

Mr. REED will return in the fall and proceed actively with his labors. At the date of their suspension, a depth of 212 feet had been attained. About fifty feet above the lowest point, the soil presented a marked difference from the superior strata, and consisted chiefly of a tenacious, almost impervious and particularly tough marl, resembling in every respect that found in Alabama wherever Artesian wells have been successfully sunk, and invariably covering a stream of water. This layer of marl is not as hard as it is seen in our sister State, but as the bore descends, the earth becomes denser and more tenacious. Mr. REED is confident that water will be found beneath this stratum, but he admits frankly that it is impossible to guess at its thickness. He has pierced through it in some instances in a day or two, finding it not to exceed twenty feet in depth, while in others it has penetrated more than ten times that distance. While, therefore, he is unable to say how long it will take him to pass through the marl, he certainly expects, by analogical induction and experience, to strike a spring of water, whenever that consummation is achieved.

Meanwhile, the various strata met with in the progress of the work have been carefully examined, classified and preserved by the Scientific Association of New Orleans, and we understand will be the subject of some interesting geological speculations in the forthcoming volume of their transactions.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1854.

The people of the United States will, I am sure, become familiar with the name of Nebraska; here, at home, we have had a perfect surfeit of it, and still the prospect is that we are to have doses of it almost daily,—we are now having from ten to fourteen a day,—for sometime yet. The discussion, or speaking is still going on in the House, under high pressure, the majority, or supporters of the bill are refusing to adjourn at the usual hour, but keeping the House in session every night until half past ten or eleven o'clock.

One would suppose that some measure was under consideration of the most vital importance to the country, and the least delay of which would cause the most disastrous results to public interests, something involving the issues of life and death to millions, instead of a measure for which not a human being has asked, which no one dreamed of being brought forward, against which thousands have remonstrated, and which, if we may take the opinion of the present Chief Magistrate of the country, is regarded by the inquirer, and many of the most intelligent, candid, upright and patriotic gentlemen from the South, can be of no practical benefit to the South, while it is causing a wide spread agitation at the North and furnishing the freesoilers and abolitionists of that section, who were fast dying out, with new elements of life and hope, sought for, and with which they are now rapidly regaining their lost power.

But the majority will have it so. The administration have hitched their team, whatever its power may be, to the measure, and all have determined that it shall go through. I was informed to-day, from a reliable source, that the President was even letting himself—no, not *himself* but his office, down by going around to the room of Congress in search of members, and using his personal and official influence to induce them to sustain the measure; and it is well known that his mission was abroad, is held up and pointed at as an inducement to vote for the bill, and that several ambitious young men have their eye on the mission. Can this be a wise and needful measure which requires the executive screws and the parliamentary screws to be thus applied to force it along? Can prosperity follow a measure which, if it was wrong in at least, in part, owes its success to the direct influence of executive patronage? Is the end to sanctify the use of such means in this country? I fear, how long ere the Executive will rule Congress?

After spending the whole of Monday in talking about what they would do, and of course in having no time to do any thing; after spending Tuesday in passing a little bill for the relief of David Myerle, and the whole of Wednesday in indulging a propensity to consider the bills by which said bill was passed, and to send for the bill again, which had gone to the House, the Senate to-day came to the subject of the President's veto message, upon which Mr. Badger of N. C. made a most able, lucid, temperate, but, as it seems to me, an unanswerable argument against the veto.

He showed that the Constitution gave to Congress the exclusive power to dispose of the public lands and all other property belonging to Congress had exercised this power from the beginning. It had granted a township of land to Connecticut for the benefit of her citizens, and in 1819, no question being raised in either House as to the power to do this. That a similar grant was made to Kentucky in 1826, after which date it is believe that the Land Bill spoke 27, nous 6, and in the House ayes 120, noes 43. That Congress had made grants to the new States, for various purposes, such as roads, public buildings, &c., &c., to the amount of $134,000,000, and to the old States very little. This established the right, or at least the uniform exercise of it by Congress, of disposing of the public lands, &c. I have neither time nor space to follow his argument.

Mr. Butler, of S. C., will follow on Tuesday next, Monday being set apart for hearing the Class upon the subject of the religious liberties of our citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. Gadsden, I understand, is here, preparatory to his return to Mexico with the treaty.

What the precise nature of our relations with Spain are, whether Mr Soule is likely to demand, or to be tendered his passports, I am not sufficiently informed to speak confidently, but it is the general belief here among members of Congress, that Gen. Pierce and our minister to Spain, have between them placed our affairs with her in a rather complicated and critical condition.

A report upon the subject of an Agricultural School was a short time since made to the Senate by Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, on whose motion two thousand additional copies were yesterday ordered to be printed. The report is very interesting and valuable document.

Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Agriculture to whom was referred the resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland on the subject of the Guano monopoly in this country, moved that the subject be referred to the President of the United States.

Mr. Clayton stated that while he was in the State Department he made efforts to have a treaty concluded; and, after a long negotiation with the Peruvian Minister, Mr. Tirado, we had at last succeeded in making a treaty, which I hoped would have accomplished the object which these petitioners have in view. That treaty was sent to the Senate, and confirmed without any opposition. It has since been transmitted to the Peruvian Government; but, under the influence of the British capitalists, defeated. The Government of Peru refused to confirm it, and indeed the authorities there became so much incensed that they recalled Mr. Tirado, and sent a successor to fill his place here.

The facts in regard to the subject may be briefly and correctly stated thus: When Peru achieved her independence she did it by the aid of British capitalists, who lent her some twenty millions. That become her revolutionary debt. To secure that debt the Government of Great Britain, at the solicitation of these capitalists, made a treaty with Peru by which they were to have one half the nett proceeds of the Peruvian guano sold by them under the authority of the Peruvian Government, both to British and to American purchasers. The understanding and bargain was, that these capitalists were to employ the shipping to transmit the guano to market, and they were to be allowed, on settlement with Peru, the nett proceeds of freights, insurance, and commissions.—Thus they acquired the exclusive carrying trade, to a very great extent at least, in this article.

Under these circumstances the committee is perfectly right in saying that Congress can do nothing. The whole matter is properly referable, as the report proposes to refer it, to the Executive department. MAISON ROUGE.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 10th inst., a resolution was adopted referring the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature on the subject of British monopoly in guano, to the President.

The Senate then went into executive session and shortly after adjourned.

In the HOUSE Mr. Richardson desired to notify the House that he will go morrow morning introduce a resolution terminating the debate on the Court-house and jail bill. (Voices—"At what time? When?")

Mr. Richardson stated that the time at which he would move to terminate the debate, would depend on the opposents of the Bill. If they show a disposition to go on and debate, he would be disposed to give the matter time; but if they manifest a disposition to trifle, he would be disposed to give the matter time before the special order takes precedence, namely, the Pacific Railroad Bill, next Monday. He moved the House go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Campbell rose to ask a question, but objection was made. The House then went into Committee on the Nebraska Bill.

Mr. Bayly, of Va., took the floor and addressed the Committee at considerable length in favor of the Nebraska Bill, declaring the Compromise of 1820 virtually abrogated the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, spoke in opposition to the bill, and in defence of the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise.

Bishop Perkins argued in favor of Freesoil, and he moved to adjourn.

Mr. Milnes and Mr. Ritter spoke at length against the bill.

The debate was further continued until a late hour last night, when the House adjourned.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee

[By the Southern Line.]

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

BREADSTUFFS DECLINED.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived to-day, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 3d instant. Another decline has taken place in Cotton and Breadstuffs. The following is a summary of commercial advices.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Brown and Shipley's circular give the sales of cotton for 3 days at 13,000 bales, of which 1000 bales were taken for export, the demand for speculation had entirely ceased. Price have declined ½d., the depression being greatest in the ordinary qualities, and holders are pressing on the market. Prices are irregular, and the quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾, Middling 6⅝, Fair Uplands 6¾, Middling do 6½d. ⅌ ℔. Low Middling qualities 5¾@5½ ⅌ ℔. Quotatory to good Ordinary 4½@5¾d. Inferior 3¼@4½d.

Flour is in fair request and prices are lower, having declined 6d. @1s ⅌ bbl. Western Canal Flour Ohio 37s. 6d. Richardson's circular quotes Ohio at 38s. 6d. and corn as having declined 3s., white 38s. and yellow 36s. ⅌ quarter. Molloy's circular quotes a decline of 5s. in bacon. Heat is active and pork is dull. Lard is in good demand but prices have not improved. The prices of rice are in favor of buyers.

The trade in the manufacturing districts has largely declined.

Money Market.

The money market is tighter. Consols are quoted 87¾.

Operations in the Black Sea.

Authentic information has been received that Odessa (Odessa?) had been bombarded ten hours by the Allied fleets and a large portion of the city laid in ruins.

Four parts of the Sebastopol fleet dismantled. Eight Russians and one Austrian merchant ships were burned in the harbor. Three of the British bombarding steamers were badly damaged in an attempt of the British to land 1800 marines. The attempt failed. The Russian fleet came out of Sebastopol during the fight and threatened to make an attack on the Allies but retired without giving battle. No further details to the bombardment have yet been received.

The Nebraska Bill in New York.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A meeting composed of those opposed to the Nebraska Bill was held here on Saturday night, at which strong resolutions were passed urging upon Congress to oppose the passage of the bill by any means. No compromise has yet been effected at Washington.

Marine Arrivals.

The steamer Washington has arrived from Southampton, and the Star of the South from New Orleans.

New York Markets.

Cotton was firm on Saturday, but without activity Flour is firm, at $8 87¼ for Ohio. Corn rather lower, and quoted at 73@80c ⅌ bushel.

Reception of Mr. Fillmore.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Great preparations are making here to receive Mr. Fillmore.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

MOBILE, May 17, P. M.—The Black Warrior arrived here at 3 o'clock, this afternoon. She brings a mass of any importance from Havana.

By the National Line.

Steamships Passing.

WILMINGTON, May 17.—The Magnolia passed down yesterday, at 7 P. M., and the St. Marks at 3 this morning, bound to New Orleans.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

We clip from the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 13th inst., a few items of news by the *Canada*, in addition to those we have already published:

A sharp combat took place before Kalafat.—Some superiority of Russian with six guns, were making observations of the Turkish lines, when the Turks sallied out with two regiments and six pieces of artillery, and after a contest of three hours obliged the Russians to retreat with a loss of 3500 men.

Omer Pacha was at Samla, concentrating his army.

The Russians were still fortifying themselves at Dobascha; they had not crossed Trajan's Wall.

The forces before Kalafat were withdrawn towards Krajova; and the forces in Lower Wallachia were retreating to Bucharest.

The Russians were concentrating their evacuated Krajova, carrying the guns and stores to Wilk. The story of the bombardment and capture of Odessa, arose from the fact that the British ship that was sent with a flag of truce to bring off the British Consul and British residents was fired into.

The Russian switch is making great preparations for an attack on Silistria.

Capt. Foot, a British naval officer, was accidentally drowned in the Baltic.

It is believed that Schamyl would soon be in force to attack the Russians at their head quarters at Tiflis.

GREECE.—It is reported that the Gulf of Corinth was guarded by French ships of war, and communication stopped between the continent and the Islands; that the war steamer Odysseus was in arrest, and that the Turks had been defeated at Megara.

At the opening of the Parliament a long debate took place, respecting the recent burning of the Circassian forts at Fockochani by the Russians.

Marshal St. Arnaud embarked from Marseilles on the 27th ult.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.—The annexed correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun* will be read with interest:

The author of the dispatch in relation to Cuba press and Mr Soule, published by the associated press morning, has evidently been crammed, as have been persons of less note than he. I now repeat, in the face of this dispatch, that every word I wrote and telegraphed to you on Sunday last is literally correct, and the sequel will soon show it. It is not "generally believed" that the report (that Mr. Soule has peremptorily demanded the recall of the Spanish governor of Cuba) is "premature" for it is the universal sentiment here that the demand is a positive fact can be premature; and because every European Location here in Washington has received dispatches as well as our government, and those dispatches state most positively that Mr. Soule has not only made this demand peremptorily, but that *he has been so peremptorily refused.*

I will make a further statement for the diplomatic know-nothings here in Washington. Mr. Soule is suspected, by the Quitman party, of being more or less connected with the revolutionary movements in Catalonia; that he was, from his arrival in Spain, surrounded by men of doubtful loyalty, and so forth, and so forth. I venture no opinion as to the probable cause for these reports, but if they are credited in Madrid, Mr Soule may be expected to have a variety of demanding his passports; he may receive them.

I am—as the readers of the Sun know—no alarmist; but our relations with Spain are really in a very bad way, and so is, at this moment, our navy. We cannot take Cuba with the *Japanese* squadron, and England and France who might not interfere in a war between the United States and Spain, would nevertheless protect the Island of Cuba against filibusterism. Besides, we must not forget what a certain great professor of national law observed in regard to islands, namely, that "they are more easily taken than held," and never held long by one inferior naval power against a superior one. If we were Island Spain, Cuba, whose motion two thousand additional copies were yesterday ordered to be printed. The report is very interesting and valuable document.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

We are very seriously concerned this influential tribunal, when in general terms of contrast it was proper to submit the matters in issue on brief to be heard hereafter. From the number of causes there which by counsel for the defence, we venture an opinion that the end of this affair is far distant.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.—The gentleman, by whom we informed yesterday, as having been fined and committed to prison for an interpretation of the dignity of Judge Colfax, has written to Judge Campbell the writ of habeas corpus, the case come up for argument yesterday morning and occupied the Court all day.—Mr. Hyman appeared as a Justice of the Peace in Lafayette, sustained the cause of the appellants, argued by Mr. Mitchel; while upon Judge Lorenzo Coppens appeared devoted the day to sustaining the dignity of Judge Colfax. The Court will render its decision this morning, and in the mean time the parties were committed to prison.

FIRST DISTRICT.

A BLACK NAMED WILLIAM was arrested and ordered to receive 15 lashes for carrying concealed weapons.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—JAMES GIBBONS, 121 Delord street, was arrested in connection with an attempt to kill his wife, which charge him with attempting to kill him. He was required to give $600 bond for future demeanor.

THREAT TO TROUBLE.—Anthony Horan swears that he is a peaceable and peace loving man, but that Thomas Brennan, Patrick Brennan, Ann Ward, or sold his goods, where he was dogged by the negroes, named Miller. A warrant was issued and Brennan bound to hold in $500 to appear on the 1st of June.

ROBERT GREER, of the U. S. Robery, on Julia street, fell in with one Geo. Baker and beat him mercilessly for which he was sent before the First District Court in bonds of $500.

ANTHONY OR STEPHEN.—Sigsey EVANS and one COLLAGHAN will be examined on the 27th inst., in reference to the charge made against them by J. T. Sheridan with making a joint attack upon him at the corner of Tremoulet and Market, and stabbing him with a knife, with intent to kill.

WM. CURRIE, MR. O'CONNOR and MICHAEL DOLAN were each sent to the Work-house 30 days as vagrants.

A VIRAGO.—Mrs. Sullivan, (wife of Patrick Sullivan) was fined $25.

BREAKERS OF THE CITY'S PEACE.—James Cooney, TOM CARANAGH, P. James alias Shanahan, Andrew Jackson and Kelly, Wm. Molloy, P. Very, were each fined $10, or if preferred, they were offered quarters in the prison for a week.

MARTIN O.NEILLA was fined $3 for the same offence; Margaret Reynolds $3 and Wm Shall or Shell $10. The latter was charged with striking and the finance of the city are improving and the population of that suburban ville vulgarly called the working quarter of the city is increasing. Many emigrants from emigration here been made to the other Districts at the same time.

SECOND DISTRICT.

ANOTHER VIRAGO.—The women still continue to give the Recorders a vast proportion of trouble. Rosina Lewis was fined $10 or sent to the Parish Prison of the District, and made oath that on the corner of Customhouse and Franklin streets, in broad-day light, she was assaulted and beaten by one Mary Connally. Mrs. C. was held to bail for her appearance.

THE GRAND CONSERVATION.—Two police officers made oath that certain women keep discreetly hence and thence in the vicinity of Gravier and Bienville streets, which are the resort of robbers and lewd women. Warrants were issued.

LOST LOVE AMONG THE ISABELLA GOURLD, went to the house of Elizabeth Lane, and broke glasses and chased dishes, &c. She was held to bail for her appearance.

JAMES MARTIN was sent before the First District Court for assaulting and attempting to kill one Wm. Sullivan. Bonds $500.

THE HOUSE IN LOVE.—The Police are determined to put a stop to the cruelty used brutes, from the greater brutes of drivers. Yesterday they arrested John John Cook and Wm. Cook, for cruelty to mules, and the Recorder promptly fined him $10, which he paid.

A DANGER.—Yesterday a desperate thief was arrested in the section store of Mrs Blanks some time since in the act of cutting a stranger's pocket, he made resistance and was overpowered by the police. The thief had a pocket a dirk knife for the purpose of cutting the officer. Since that time he has made such significant threats against the man whose pocket he was cutting, that rearrested on a *desperado* and the Recorder promptly required a bond of $1000 for good behavior, and in default to be worthbound for safe keeping for the present.

CHOLERA DOG.—Wife of Patrick Burns has lodged complaint against the Recorder that her daughter Mary by her first husband 15½ years old, has been seduced and ruined by Patrick Burns, one of hoosies of ill fame, and prays that she be arrested and committed to the house of Refuge as the only place where she can be reformed. The Recorder upon the subject until last evening, when a suspicion first obtruded itself. He says he has been deceived in the case, and that he will be ever on the alert of this silly fabrication.

The Southern steamers are doing a good business just now in the passenger line. The James Adger, Florida, Louisiana, to-day, brought 130—among these many families—some of whom are en route for Europe, by the steamer of Saturday next.

The licensing of liquor dealers is now going on daily at the Mayor's office. The wards take their turns, each being allowed two days for the business. In the First Ward, on Wednesday and Thursday, 40 licenses were granted. The Second Ward licenses were granted on Friday and Saturday. Monday was the first day for the Third Ward, and 90 licenses were granted.

Yesterday morning the Broadway Tabernacle was well filled by anniversary goers. The exercises were conducted by the celebrated preachers Dr. Duff of Scotland, and Mr. Oncken, of Germany. Both these gentlemen spoke before the American and Foreign Christian Union. In the afternoon the Tabernacle was occupied by the children of the Sunday Schools, who came out by hundreds to celebrate their anniversary.

The most interesting feature of the Wyse Court Martial, yesterday was the testimony of Marshal O. Roberts, Esq., said to be the principal owner of the Falcon. His evidence went to show that the Falcon was unfit for the service in respect. The Falcon he said he had always looked upon as a "pet ship. The evidence on both sides, it is thought, will be all in to-day.

Freeman's retail stock was commenced yesterday afternoon. Some fine books will be offered.

LATE FROM HONDURAS.—By the arrival yesterday, in the lower bay, of the pilot boat George Bennett, Capt. Hodgkins, we have to have later dates from Central America. The George Steers brings as passengers Gen. Jose Barrundia, Minister from Honduras, to represent the State of Guatemala, in the Congress at Washington, Don Lateo Lasso, Secretary of Legation, the wife and son of the former, A. J. Edwards, Esq. late Chargé d'Affaires to Brunswick, Germany, Mr. Chas. Foller, and Miss Foller, of Omoa. The George Steers proceeds to Baltimore.

Mr. Edwards is President of the Honduras Railroad Company, and from him we learn that the surveys of the route are rapidly progressing, and that the work will be pushed on, as he hopes, not encountering any very serious obstacles.—The summit of the plain of Comayagua is but sixteen hundred and eighty feet from the ocean, and the harbors of the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific, and of Porto Cabello on the Caribean coasts, are said to be the very best in Central America. The road will be 120 miles, thoms depth of water on the bars to both of them. The route of this railroad, uniting the northern and southern portions of the country, is by a straight line, and lies almost directly South of this port, offering the shortest possible communication between this section and the Pacific. Inclining to California and the Sandwich Islands. If it shall be built—and the President appears sanguine this will be speedily accomplished—it may be made a highway of nations to the prosperity of this city. With the Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Railroads completed, and a line of steamers to Porto Cabello, Honduras, the shortest, quickest and cheapest route to California for the great portion of the West and South, if not the North, would be through Mobile. We are, therefore, interested in the success of the Honduras project, and are pleased to learn that it is in active operation. Its private resources, the Company has received from the Congress of Honduras, the munificent grant of two and a half millions of acres of valuable land to aid in the construction of the said road. We are informed that the country through which the road will pass, is mostly table land, principally well timbered with pitch pine, and is moreover very healthy.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.—Last year there were consumed in this country about 705,000,000 pounds of cane sugar, and 97,500,000 pounds of maple sugar. This gives more than 24 pounds of cane sugar and 1 pound of maple sugar to every man, woman and child. If this were put into barrels holding 300 lbs., and each barrel occupied the space of three square feet only, it would require 216 acres of land for it to stand upon. The barrels if placed in a row would reach 280 miles. If this sugar were put up in paper packages of 5 pounds each, it would require 146,400,000 sheets of wrapping paper; and if only a yard of string was used to each package, there would be required 439,200,000 feet, or 83,000 miles of string—more than three times enough to go round the earth. If every retail clerk sold 100 pounds of sugar each day, it would require nearly 25,000 clerks to sell it in a year. If the distance of wholesale and retail together, made a profit of only two cents a pound on this sugar, these profits alone would amount to nearly $15,000,000.

NOTICE.

J. P. BOUDREAU,

Informs his friends and the public that the premises that he which destroyed his establishment No. 30, Chartres street, has been repaired and fitted up for a Boarding house, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, where he will execute orders entrusted to his care, and he can resume business at his old stand, now being rebuilt.

REVALENTA ARABICA,

Du Barry Du Barry de Go., London

Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rudolph Wurzer.

Bonn, 19th July, 1853.

This light and agreeable Farina is the best of all food for invalids, and for children, it is an admirable substitute for every kind of medicine. It is particularly efficacious in hastiness and obstinate constipation as well as in diarrhea, affections of the loins and urethra; pains in the back, eleoroea of the bladder, hemorrhoids; in addition to diseases of the lungs, of the respiratory organs, cough and consumption.

I am satisfied that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing Hectic diseases.

This article is likewise extremely useful in dyspepsia, (indigestion) pains in the stomach, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, cramp, spasms, hiccoughs, palpitations and nervous affections, rheumatism, inflammation, inconvenient feelings after eating, acrid stomach and vomiting during pregnancy, nervous diseases, hypocondria, gout, rheumatism, &c. &c.

Depot for the State of Louisiana at

F. P. DUCOURGE,
No. 26 Chartres st. N. O.

And at
N. B.—This Farina is particularly adapted to sick persons and convalescents, and to children of a feeble constitution. 1m—5m

LANDING ex ship Dudley and Golden Era from Bordeaux—
76 casks St Estephe and Montferrand claret;
72 bbls Haut Sauterne white wine;
10 qtr pipes H. J. Batmen'old Cognac;
20,000 rich labels, old Port wine, old Madeira, old Cognac, for sale by
B. TALAMON,
181 Royal street.

FRENCH DEMIJOHNS—
3000 5 gallons demijohns;
2000 do do
1000 do do
2000 do do
for sale by
B. TALAMON,
181 Royal street.

LANDING ex ship Golden Era from Bordeaux—
48 casks St Julien Medoc claret;
20 do Haut Sauterne white wine;
48 bbls do do do
B. TALAMON,
181 Royal street.

224 Boxes, 18 bottles each, Cos Dastourneil Claret;
22 boxes, 18 bottles each, St. Estephe Tuquem Claret;
Landing ex ship Golden Era, from Bordeaux, for sale by
V & E MAIGNAN, 88 St. Louis st. 1m18

5 Pipes fine Champagne Cognac, 1835, brand L. Lafourcade, landing ex ship Golden Era, from Bordeaux, for sale by
V & E MAIGNAN,
88 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Dudley, from Bordeaux—
40 casks St. Estephe Claret;
20 do Haut Sauterne white Wine;
B DROHAMPS, 67 Conde st.

LANDING ex ship Golden Era, from Bordeaux;
40 casks St. Julien Claret;
20 do St. Julien Claret, for sale by
B. DROHAMPS, 67 Conde st

OLIVE OIL—100 Baskets Superior Florence oil, for sale by
R. TALAMON,
181 Royal st

HALF WINE BOTTLES—15 hampers, 300 each, for sale by
R. TALAMON, 181 Royal st

DRY PRUNES—40 boxes, 12 pounds net each, for sale by
R. TALAMON, 181 Royal st

CONSERVE ORANGE—1 tons, for sale by
R. TALAMON, 181