The New-Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1855.

Vol. XVI—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XVIII.—Whole No. 3,567.

THE DAILY BEE.

The Southern Mails come through promptly with the latest News.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Mississippi, says the proverb, never runs clear. On Tuesday night, while waiting for the arrival of our paper, one of the heads of our steam amphion collapsed, rendering it impossible to use the press. In this unforeseen but resource to our neighbors of the Delta, through whose courtesy the remainder of our edition were printed. Unfortunately, loss of paper ensues, coming immediately in contact with the *Daily* press, while in rapid motion, may struck with much violence as to disable the type in the performance of its duty—so that our subscribers between usual and third o'clock, will, we fear, be imperfectly served with the paper this morning. Another of our carriers who delivers the Ex between Canal and St. Louis streets, is on a sick bed.

Under these circumstances, we crave the indulgence of our subscribers for any irregularities that may occur. We have placed our carriers on best routes, but as they lack experience, it is quite probable that some subscribers may fail to receive their paper. All such are requested to report to the office, where they will be supplied.

WM. H. SEWARD.

The telegraphic dispatches announce that Wm. H. Seward has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the New York legislature. We had hoped for a more unanimous result, but scarcely expected it. The General Assembly of the Empire State numbers a large majority of freesoil whigs and anti-anti Democrats. To these phases of politicians Mr. Seward was the most acceptable candidate that could be presented. The Know-Nothings had a respectable representation in the Legislature, but were not strong enough to control the election. Mr. Seward's friends were active and untiring. Delegations of every kind waited upon the members. Mr. Hunter had offered a substitute. On the evening of the balloting, Mr. Rhinelander offered an amendment, the effect of which would be to elect four years instead of six. This was voted down. Mr. Hoogan, Know-Nothing, declared his intention to support the policy of making four years the limit. He was in favor of a free movement of the party. Mr. Hall, Know-Nothing, was in opposition to the policy of Mr. Hoogan. The latter rejoined, and the discussion continued until a late hour, but no final action was taken.

In the Senate a resolution was introduced by Mr. Hise, proposing to disapprove and condemn the principle of the Nebraska bill, as being contrary to the spirit of the Missouri compromise, and to the settled policy of the country. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 17 to 14.

Mr. Seward was elected by a vote of 17 in the Senate and 83 in the House. The despatch substituted the word "majority," for vote, but the error is a slander. The New York Senate consists of 32 members, and the House of 128. Seward's entire majority has not therefore probably exceeded ten or twelve votes. Considering that the party is divided into two preponderances in the New York Assembly, the triumph of Seward is less brilliant than might have been anticipated.

Let us not, however, disparage the victory of the Northern sectionalists. They have undeniably sent back to the Senate of the United States the most dangerous and formidable enemy to the South to be found in the Union. Mr. Seward is unfortunately a man of accomplished education, of marked ability and great oratorical powers, exceedingly astute intellect, great knowledge of human nature, and withal, courteous and well-bred. These advantages, with the inevitable political craft, and he insidious and oily manner, render his abolitionism infinitely more to be feared than the blatant mouthings of a GIDDINGS, or the fiery declamation of a SUMNER. The New York Senator is the main spring of every sectional movement. He tells in secret to direct the machinery. He pulls the wires and adjusts the strings. He is the master-spirit which organizes and maintains sectionism, party in full activity and strength. He is an anaconda on the street wire, nourished by a false philanthropy, has embraced and seeks to propagate pernicious theories, in the lead behind that he is a reformer and benefactor of humanity. Mr. Seward is a vast, calculating egotist, inordinately ambitious, lusting after authority, and looking to the Freesoil party for the most splendid garden that a public man can receive. His heartlessness and insensibility; his lack of even a scintillation of true patriotism, his perfidious selfishness and cutting cunning, and well polished and capacious intellect, his collected and scornful temperament; his front of brass, and bosom of triple steel, all combine to render him a subtle, mischievous and powerful adversary. We regard the return to the Senate as a serious calamity threatening discord and peril; for, as by his efforts chiefly the Freesoil party has been kept thoroughly disciplined, and ripe for swift combination in the gathering crisis of the Presidency in 1856, he will redouble his exertions to preserve the integrity of the party pet, which he has linked his fortunes, and to maintain its efficiency at its highest point. The election of this agitator is of sad augury for the country's weal.

THE NEW CANAL AND THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.—We have received a well written and sensible work, of an referrence to the claims of the New Canal upon the State. We shall give the subject special attention.

Our thanks are tendered are due the Law Class of the University of Louisiana, for copies of the introductory lecture delivered at the opening of the session by CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.—We have perused the admirable effort with the highest gratification. It is replete with that philosophic spirit of generalization and masterly power of analysis which characterize its distinguished author. Mr. ROSELIUS' comprehensive summary of the objects of jurisprudence, of the universality of its application, and of the rights, duties and obligations springing from it, is most felicitous, while his clear and cogent description of the general character and scope of Louisiana law, and his noble tribute to the excellence of the Civil Code, display at once the vigorous and accomplished writer, and the stern advocate of truth. The lecture is altogether a very superior production, worthy of the learned and able advocate and jurist entrusted to exalt the reputation of its author.

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—The attention of readers is called to the sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods at the store THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at 81 Poydras & Co.'s auction room, by the auctioneers, Messrs. Sandidge and Commissioner streets. Terms liberal at sale.

☞ We would respectfully call the attention of amateurs and the admirers of art to the sale of white and extensively rich decorated China, which will take place without reserve, on FRIDAY the 9th instant, at No. 78 Camp street, by Murphy & Barnes.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 31st ult., a communication was received from the President, enclosing the correspondence, instructions, &c., given by the Government to Commodore Perry, in relation to the Japan expedition.

Mr. Bayard, of Del., made a statement in relation to the charges connected with the late Presidential election of 1844, and contained in the "Madison of Thomas Jefferson," against the late Hon. James A. Bayard, father of the present Senator, in the Madison Papers published by the authority of Congress. Mr. Bayard denied in proper terms the charge of bribery and corruption placed against the hands of the country. From a note which he had received, he (Mr. Bayard) inferred that the author was not confined to him alone. Messrs. Pearce, Cass, Hunter, and Mason, whilst approving the ritual and just spirit in which the subject was treated by Mr. Bayard, highly eulogized the public services and moral worth of his deceased parent, of the same time that they expressed their belief that the case would more readily have suggested the disagreeableness of replying to the charge and statement of the day, than Mr. Jefferson himself, if the testimony now adduced had been before him.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the pending propositions being that of Mr. Shields to authorize the employment of volunteers, and that of Mr. Hunter to increase the regular army, Mr. Hunter had offered a substitute. On the motion of Mr. Shields, offered an amendment to the effect of which would be to limit the number of volunteers to 5,000 men. The amendment was agreed. Mr. Hooper spoke in favor of the bill, and against the policy of making war upon the Russian people. He was in favor of peace measures. Mr. Hale spoke in favor of the bill, and in opposition to the policy of Mr. Hooper. The latter rejoined, and the discussion continued until a late hour, but no final action was taken.

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THE AFRICAN WAR.

We take the following account of the African affairs, although not to the very latest date, but the little to add to the information contained in the following paragraphs. The Gazette says that the Emperor of Morocco is preparing to march against the Riffians, and that a force is collecting at Tangier for the purpose of joining the Emperor's army. Hopes are entertained that the negotiations now going on between Spain and Morocco will result in a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The Spanish squadron under the command of Admiral Bustamente has arrived at Algeciras, and is to be joined by the squadron of evolution, which is to proceed to the coast of Africa.

We are informed that the English and French Ambassadors at Vienna have received the necessary authority to negotiate, but it is to be feared that the Allies will not be disposed to accept the terms which Austria will propose. Austria will not, however, declare war against the Allies, but will continue to preserve a strict neutrality.

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Negotiations for Peace.—On the 10th of 11th instant, Prince Gortschakoff is understood to have received written instructions from his Government in regard to the pending negotiations. Guards and English Infantry are now at sea on their way to the Crimea.

Lord Raglan has sent to India for the 10th English Hussars.

The Turks in the Crimea are to be made up to 50,000 before the end of January.

The Russian reinforcements are advancing by forced marches through Bessarabia.

The weather was frosty and the roads passable, although snow had fallen, but the frozen ground retarded the works of the besiegers.

Latest News from All Sources.

The following are the latest items, collected from all available sources:

The English Consul has submitted to Prince Gortschakoff, calling upon him to repudiate the Russian Protectorate by a public act. The French Consul will send the Hospodar a similar note.

TURIN.—The new constitution was submitted on the 15th to the Chambers. The main features of it are that sovereignty emanates from the nation; that the religion of the nation is Roman Catholic, but that toleration will be allowed; the Press will be free, but responsible; property and the death penalty for political offences are abolished. The National Guard is established. The Legislature shall consist of two chambers. No one can be an advocate or notary, or hold any office of profit, civil or military, and become a member of the Legislature. Members of the Royal family are incapable of being elected members of the Legislature. The Senate shall consist of not more than 80 members, appointed by the King for life, and chosen from certain categories. The Deputies shall be elected by the people, one for every 24,000 souls. The Ministers are responsible to the Chambers. The Ministers shall resign on a vote of want of confidence being passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The Chambers shall meet every year on the 1st of November. The Chambers shall have the right of proposing laws. The Senate shall act as a High Court of Justice. The Chambers shall have the right of impeaching Ministers. The Senate shall have the right of trying Ministers impeached by the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate shall have the right of trying members of the Royal family. The Senate shall have the right of trying members of the Royal family. The Senate shall have the right of trying members of the Royal family.

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The Debats has an article in explanation, being that Piedmont has assented to the treaty of the 26th of April, and not the treaty of December.

The 2nd regiment embarked from Liverpool in the steamer Bahama, for the Crimea, seven hundred strong.

Four hundred of the London dock laborers are sent to the Orients to unload ships.

The late of the British brig Bernice, missing since 1852 from Shanghai, is discovered—the Europeans on board having been murdered by the Lascar crew, and the ship burned. The assassins are captured and executed.

The Danube.—The Russians crossed the Danube at Tultscha, and forward by the obscurity of the night, they reached the right bank in their boats, and surprised one of the Turkish garrisons, and after making great carnage, recrossed the river laden with booty, and taking with them a number of prisoners. There was considerable loss on the part of the Russians, as the Turks fought with desperate courage.

Among the slain is a Cacha, but his name is not mentioned. The inhabitants of Tultscha fled into the country with their wives and children, and did not return again until long after the departure of the Russians.

The Hamburg Watchman contains a telegraphic despatch from Varna, dated the 14th, whereby it is said that Omer Pasha has effected a junction with Prince Gortschakoff, and uniting an explanation relative to the re-crossing of the Danube by the Russian forces, and their occupation of Dobrudscha, and thence, as a matter of course, menacing Varna and its communications.

The Turkish force in the Dobrudscha is estimated at more than 30,000 men, mostly raw recruits, however—the flower of Omer's army having gone to the Crimea, against which, it is said, Omer strongly protested, and still remains much dissatisfied.

It is suspected that the Austrian Government was privy to the eruption at Dobrutscha, which has to demonstrate thereby the necessity for an armistice.

Gazzy Retrib.—Richard Cobden address ed his constituents at Leeds, stigmatizing the attack on Sebastopol as a colossal mistake and that the main principle of the question should be now how to get out of it. Other speakers avowed the meeting almost unanimously in favor of the war.

Mr Buchanan transacted business on the 18th inst. at the Foreign Office.

Malicious reports are in circulation that the Government has offered Gen. De Lacy Evi De Lacy Evans, as superintendent in India, so as to get rid of his contemplated disclosures in Parliament.

TRIESTE.—Baring Brothers announce that they will repay English deposits on the French loan, the total amount of the loan being taken in France. English applicants took six millions sterling, and the French applicants seven millions sterling, and although the loan was but twenty millions sterling, one hundred and seventy seven persons have taken shares.

Eighteen hundred of the Imperial Guards were embarked at Marseilles on the 12th, in steamers for the Crimea.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

State Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

SENATE.—The Senate to-day was entirely occupied in the consideration of the Governor's message.

HOUSE.—A message was sent from the body to the Senate, requesting the withdrawal of Mr. Farrar's resolution in relation to free banking, which was so ordered.

A committee was appointed to report on the affairs of the Bayou St. John and Carrollton Railroad.

Mr. Kearney's bill making cities and parishes responsible for property destroyed by mobs, passed the House and will without doubt pass the Senate.

The Central American Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. —Secretary Marcy has replied to Col. Kinney's communication in reply to the Government at Washington, and that Col. Kinney's authority for proclamation. The case will rest that in Col. Kinney's expedition is an armament of a hostile character, and that the punishment of such is a violation of the neutrality act.

Departure of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Feb. —The steamship Pacific has sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool, with 81 cabin passengers, 100 steerage, and also $1,000,000 in specie.

Breaking up of the Ice in the Mississippi—Steamers Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. —Business was suspended to-day in consequence of the breaking up of the ice in the river. The Banner Grace was crushed in two, and part of her cabin completely wrecked. The Alton had her guards badly damaged. The Sea Bird was crushed in two, and the Hamburg was badly damaged. The Grapeshot was also damaged. The Alton had her guards badly damaged. The Sea Bird was crushed in two, and the Hamburg was badly damaged. The Grapeshot was also damaged.

River Intelligence.

CAIRO, Feb. —The river is rising rapidly. The Ohio is now at about 50 feet.

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New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. —Flour is more active. Sales 10,000 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat is dull and unchanged. Corn is dull and unchanged.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WM. H. Goodwin, Jr., a Native of Maryland, has been elected to the New York Senate from the twenty-ninth district, over Lincoln the Seward candidate, by over 2000 majority.

A fire took place at Fort Leavenworth on the night of the 27th ult., by which the steamer Sarah was destroyed, and the Hospital and Sutler's store damaged. The fire is supposed to have originated in the Sutler's store.

The Episcopal Convention of Virginia, with peculiar earnestness, the necessity of suspending hostilities, until the belligerents shall have pursued further the present conjuncture to arrive at an understanding. These are mere rumors, but nothing else is at present within the reach of the public.

As approaching Congress of Nations is more and more confidently talked of. The London Daily News says: "We may be induced to repose some confidence in the result of that Congress's deliberations if the United States are invited to take part in them, and accepts the invitation."

Russia is preparing for a spring campaign. Gen. Simonon is charged with the organization of a Baltic army, having Mittau for headquarters.

THE CRIMEA—SEBASTOPOL.—Affairs remain precisely as they were. The last dates are to the 10th instant. Omer Pasha was on the 5th at the camp of the Allies, when matters were concerted between him and Lord Raglan, and Gen. Canrobert, and on the 6th he returned to Varna. Reinforcements continue to reach the Allies, and over 3,000 of the French Imperial Guards and English Infantry are now at sea on their way to the Crimea.

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The Opinion, of Turin of the 15th inst., states that the departure of the Piedmontese troops for the Crimea, will take place on the 20th February. According to that journal, the sanitary agency is to consist of the 20,000 men, 13,000 of whom will embark on that day, and the additions, five thousand are from the reserve.

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Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., GEORGE THOMAS, aged 41 years. The friends and acquaintances of the Steamer St. Peter are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, to-day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Wilson, on Lafayette square, between Carondelet and Camp streets.

Mrs. Hannah Hall, the only sister of Mrs. Hudson, the Carrollton Railroad Depot, was buried on Tuesday. The surviving sister, with others, and the husband, left New York on the 1st inst. for the purpose of attending the funeral, but arrived too late. The deceased was a lady of many virtues, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the full triumph of faith. She was buried in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the full triumph of faith. She was buried in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the full triumph of faith.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 7, 1855.

The demand for Cotton continues active, and sales amount to 11,000 bales, at full prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

	Fair.	Middling.
Inferior	5¾	5¼
Middling	6¼	6
Good Middling	6¾	6½
Middling Fair	7¼	7

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Cotton is dull and unchanged. Sales 2,000 bales.

Flour is dull and unchanged. Sales 10,000 bbls. at 10 75@10 87½ for Ohio.

Wheat is dull and unchanged. Sales 10,000 bushels at 2 10@2 12 for Milwaukee.

Corn is dull and unchanged. Sales 20,000 bushels at 1 05@1 06 for Southern.

Pork is steady at former rates. Sales 500 bbls. at 17 50@18 for Mess.

Lard is dull and unchanged. Sales 200 bbls. at 10½@10¾.

Whiskey is steady at 28½@29 for bbls. and 29½@30 for hhds.

Freights are unchanged. A ship was taken for Liverpool at 7-16d. and 1,200 bales shipped at 15-32d.

MARRIED.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. DOUGLAS, Mr. THOMAS TAGGART, to Miss Melissa FRIGO, all of this city.

DIED.

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New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

DIRECTORS:

W. O. Hewes, A. Lanata, A. Chapman, H. H. Cammack, A. B. Sages, H. R. Kenny, H. Kenaday, R. Clemens, J. W. Stanton, E. Judge, F. W. Tilton, A. C. Freeman, F. Mayronne, I. I. Seward, F. C. Bell, John Moore, E. Kenaday, L. L. Postal, F. C. Wells, A. Mouton.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Steamer St. Peter are invited to present them to the undersigned, at their office, on Lafayette street, between Carondelet and Camp streets, on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where the adjustment will be made.

J. WRIGHT & CO.

Feb 8

Rings That Break after Enough

We may call attention of those persons in the great and fashionable throng for Rings, to the fact that the celebrated Rings of the DAVIS CONCERN STAMP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. The well-tested qualities will not only relieve, but speedily cure when all other means have failed. Call for Wild Cherry and Tar, and refuse upon the delicate tissue of the Lungs, but will cause this safe and healing remedy. Under its influence, the most dangerous attack is removed. Spitting of Blood is prevented, the breathing is rendered soft and easy, and the unfortunate sufferer is soon restored from the very verge of destruction to a healthy and comfortable existence. Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres st.; Dyer & Co., 56 Camp st.; Hyde & Goodrich, 67 Levee st.; and by druggists generally.

Only Agents in New Orleans.

Unfortunate.

THE CHILD of the widow and, raised VICTOR, left his residence yesterday at two o'clock P. M., and has not returned. He had on a blue cotton pants and jacket. The person who found him is requested to call on

T. CASSIDY,
Corner Bourbon and St. Philippe sts.

VETERINARY HOSPITALS

FOR DELBIG.

Laureate of the Royal Veterinary Hospitals.

One of the great obstacles in the veterinary medicine, results from the fact that the operator is not seen in horses medicine, to discover a scientific point, was merely to determine a simple operation, which at this [illegible] was not revealed to the [illegible] of the [illegible] and food [illegible] circumstances, caused the ruin of the animal.

Diseases can cure diseases of domestic animals, with but a few exceptions. Time answers the purpose. The necessary curative effects the organization of the animal, and [illegible] Veterinary Surgeon, is the rational basis of science, that is to say science as possible, and in a short delay) is a [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] advantage [illegible] honest [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]