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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27.

THE NEWS BY THE TENNESSEE.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The steamship Tennessee arrived at the levee at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d instant. By this arrival we have sundry exciting rumors relative to the civil war raging in the country, and what is more to the purpose, an interesting communication from our trustworthy correspondent at Vera Cruz. The rumors are to the effect that MIRAMON has successfully eluded ANTOLA and the other Liberal Generals who had posted themselves on the route to the capital with a view of intercepting him, and had proceeded by rapid marches to Mexico; that he had defeated DIGOLLADO and compelled him to raise the siege; that MIRAMON's army had committed barbarous excesses at Tacubaya, Chapultepec, and other places in the vicinity of Mexico, shooting innocent and inoffensive persons, and banishing others, particularly Americans. It is said that the exequatur of Mr. BLACK, our Consul at Mexico, has been withdrawn, and that he has been ordered to quit the country. So much for reports, which, as will be seen by the annexed letter of the latest date, are partly confirmed and partly unnoticed by our correspondent. We must guard the reader against over credulity in the matter of Mexican intelligence. Long experience has proved the grossness of exaggeration habitually practiced on both sides:

VERA CRUZ, April 22, 1859.

Messrs. Editors — The events of the last week or so have been more than usually interesting. You are aware that Generals ANTOLA, TRIGOSIS and LALLAVE commanded strong positions in the State of Vera Cruz, and were at the head of a considerable body of troops. It was, therefore, expected that they would undoubtedly intercept MIRAMON and his army, after their disorderly retreat, on the route from Medellin to Puebla. To obstruct MIRAMON's progress the Constitutional leaders had selected a very strong position at Aculzingo, between Orizaba and Puebla. They were supposed to have 4000 soldiers with them. This was evidently an exaggeration, but nevertheless it was believed upon good grounds that they would undoubtedly capture MIRAMON and his train of artillery. To our extreme disappointment we have learned that not only MIRAMON, but his entire army, had succeeded in forcing their way, with but little interruption, and with only an insignificant skirmish. MIRAMON was the first to avoid the vigilance of the Liberals. He arrived, with an escort, at Puebla on the 10th, and on the same evening set out for Mexico, which he entered on the 11th. His army reached the capital a day or two after, somewhat reduced, indeed, by desertion, but without having suffered from the slightest disturbance. We cannot possibly understand the system of tactics employed by the Constitutionalists, by which they allowed MIRAMON to escape them. In fact we do not know what has become of Messrs. AMUDIA & CO. Have they rejoined DIGOLLADO before Mexico? Are they on the road to the capital? Nobody knows, and speculation is rife as to their whereabouts.

For several days vague and discouraging reports had prevailed at Vera Cruz with respect to DIGOLLADO. No news had been received from him for nearly a fortnight, and yet it was rumored everywhere that having been defeated before Mexico, he had raised the siege and fallen back upon Morelia. These rumors were subsequently confirmed by the extraordinary express which arrived yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Although but few letters were received, and these were written with extreme caution, I have been enabled to glean the following information:

On the 11th inst., DIGOLLADO made a fourth attempt to capture the city. MARQUEZ, at the head of 2000 Reactionists, left Mexico and gave him battle. After a severe engagement the Liberals were compelled to retreat to their position. DIGOLLADO was unprovided with sufficient artillery; nor was his army so numerous as it had been represented; he had lost much valuable time while awaiting ZARAGOZA, GARZA and others, who had promised him reinforcements, which failed to arrive; he was likewise short of provisions. In this condition, hearing of the approach of MIRAMON, and fearing to be caught between two fires, DIGOLLADO raised the siege, and fell back upon Toluca and Morelia, without even being pursued.

These are the facts in their naked simplicity. What will be the result? Frankly, I cannot tell. Perhaps DIGOLLADO will return to Mexico, when he shall have received the expected accessions to his army; or perhaps he may await a more favorable opportunity, and will content himself for the present with holding the interior of the republic, which is now chiefly occupied by the Constitutionalists. It is remarkable that in spite of its military strength, the influence and resources of the clergy, the uncoiled encouragement furnished by the representatives of France, England and Guatemala, and the benediction of the Papal nuncio, the great party of order, as it styles itself, possesses in the entire republic the cities of Mexico, Puebla, Orizaba and Cordova alone. All the rest is in the power of the Liberals. If DIGOLLADO had succeeded in capturing Mexico, the struggle would have ended; but his failure will prolong it somewhat.

Two English vessels—the *Devastation*, Capt. DESLAR, and the *Jasper*—left yesterday for Jamaica. They are succeeded by two other veritable sea monsters—viz: the *Cesar* and the *Diadem*, which will remain here to receive the mail of the British packet.

Admiral PENAUD, of the French fleet, leaves here to-morrow for Martinique, with the *Cleopatra*, the *Lucifer* and the *Grenade*. The rest will remain in our waters a Spanish frigate and brig, and two American vessels.

The recognition of the Juarez Government by Mr. McLANE fell like a thunderbolt among the Reactionists at Mexico, throwing the *corps diplomatique* into a perfect state of consternation, and the Cabinet into amazement and chagrin.

I have a sad piece of news to give you. Mr. OSCAR ROBERT, brother of Doctor EMILE ROBERT, of Tampico, and who formerly resided in New Orleans, occupied the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the Liberals. He was captured by MIRAMON's forces, and shot by his order, after being allowed ten minutes to prepare for death.

To sum up: I believe that the prospects of the Liberals are highly cheering in spite of DIGOLLADO's reverses. It is, however, to be regretted that they are without the presence of a single leader of approved genius and indomitable energy. But for this terrible lack of capacity, their cause would long since have triumphed.

* * * *

We have not received our correspondence from the city of Mexico; but we perceive that our cotemporary of the *Picayune* has been more fortunate. In that journal of last evening two letters are published of the 15th and 16th, amply corroborating the rumors of cruel atrocities perpetrated by the Reaction ists of Mexico. The following list is given of innocent parties shot in Tacubaya by the infuriated soldiery of MIRAMON and MARQUEZ:

Physicians—John Duval, (American), Albert, Lemon (American), J. Portugal, G. Illyers, Manuel Sanchez and his brother, and J. D. Cuverrubias. The latter was a young man of talent, who had already at his early age contributed much to the literature of his country.

Officials—Gen. M. Lacana, Col. J. Villigan, Col. J. M. Artiaga and Lieut. J. Sierra—4.

Private Citizens—M. Mateos, (lawyer) A. Jaurregui, (lawyer) T. Rodriguez, G. Esquivivo, M. Chavez, S. Telliedin, R. Bicerril, P. L. Vargas, D. Lopez, J. M. Lopez, J. Keizer, (German, locksmith.) M. Nervis, and two American boys by the name of Smith, one fifteen and the other sixteen years old—14. Altogether 25.

The same letter declares that these infamous proceedings were counselled by the Viscount GASTAIC, the French Minister, and not prevented by the influence of Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister. The latter declined acceding to the request of our Consul, Mr. BLACK, who, on the withdrawal of his exequatur, had requested Mr. OTWAY to take the Americans in Mexico under his protection.

* * * *

THE MCDONOGH ESTATE.—The public is reminded that N. VIGNIE, City Auctioneer, will commence, this day, at the rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, the sale of a large number of valuable tracts, squares and lots of ground in the Third District, forming a portion of the property accruing to the city of New Orleans. The first property offered for sale will be the famous Macarty's Place, comprising more than sixty squares of ground, situated in a highly eligible portion of the Third District, and particularly suitable for persons desirous of erecting residences on spacious and airy locations. In the vicinity of this valuable property is a large and beautiful park planted with live oaks. The land is high and dry and the air pure and healthy. The sale will last three days, and as the Macarty property will be disposed of on the first day, all persons interested in an excellent speculation would do well to attend.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Circassian OFF CAPE RACE.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS STILL THREATENING—PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING—AUSTRIA IMPOSES CONDITIONS—DECLINE IN CONSOLS—COTTON UNCHANGED—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 26.—The steamship Circassian passed Cape Race this morning, on her way to New York, bringing advices from Liverpool to Monday, the 18th instant, which are five days later than were received yesterday by the City of Washington at New York.

The Circassian was boarded by the news agent of the Associated Press, and the following brief summary of her news was obtained:

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—The sales of Cotton for the week ending Friday, the 15th inst. were 43,000 bales. The sales to speculators during the same period were 3000 bales, and the sales to exporters amount to 5500 bales. Middling and lower grades of Cotton have declined 1-16 to ¼d. during the week. The decline on middling qualities is 1-16d., and the lower grades have declined ¼d. Fair qualities of Cotton are generally unchanged. The market generally closed quiet at the following authorized quotations of the brokers' circular: Fair Mobile, 7¼d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; Middling Uplands, 7d.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool is 407,000 bales, of which 341,000 bales are of American production.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are more favorable than those brought by the City of Washington.

The demand for goods and yarns was fair, and the market closed steady but quiet.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, April 18.—The funds are again depressed, and a decline of ⅛d. is reported since the sailing of the City of Washington.

Consols for money closed at 95.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, April 16.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 16,000 bales.

All qualities of Cotton have slightly advanced during the week.

Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 108 francs. Orleans Bas 102 francs.

The stock of Cotton at Havre is 190,000 bales.

DECREASE OF BULLION.

LONDON, April 16.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the week £254,000.

The money market is generally unchanged.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—The political aspect of affairs on the Continent has undergone but little change.

The report that France and Sardinia had consented to discontinue and reduce their armaments, in compliance with the demand of Austria that all the belligerent powers should simultaneously disarm, is not confirmed.

The advices from the Continent continue to be of a threatening character.

Negotiations for the purpose of arranging a basis and a place for the meeting of a Peace Congress are progressing slowly.

Austria positively refuses to take any part in the proposed Congress of the five powers except on the conditions before reported—the simultaneous disarming of the belligerent powers.

(The telegraph lines were interrupted at this point in our report by atmospheric electricity, and we are consequently unable to get further details.)

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD OF THE ST. NICHOLAS.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—The terrible explosion of the steamer St. Nicholas, and the arrival here of so many of the scalded and mangled sufferers, has cast a gloom over the city, and is the all absorbing topic.

The St. Nicholas was valued at from $20,000 to $25,000, and was but partially insured at $5,000.

She was principally owned by Messrs. Reeder & Gates, the latter being the first clerk, who was badly scalded by the explosion.

All the boilers of the steamer exploded. No reason is assigned, and our reporter has been unable to learn what was the real cause of the explosion.

The hands were old ones, but were considered perfectly safe, and the engineers are reported to have been careful in their attention to them. Both the engineers were killed by the explosion.

There were forty-nine passengers on board the St. Nicholas at the time of her explosion—twenty-six cabin passengers, of whom eight were ladies, and twenty-three deck passengers. The number of persons employed on the boat is not known here.

It is estimated that from forty-five to sixty persons in all were killed or drowned by the explosion.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows celebrated their fortieth anniversary in this city to-day by turning out in full regalia and parading through our principal streets.

The procession was an imposing one. The celebration closes by appropriate exercises and festivities to-night.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In the trial of Sickles for the murder of Key, during Mr. Brady's closing argument for the defense yesterday, when he was reading the discussion of the eleventh instruction to the Jury, which he states was, in substance, that if the Jury have a reasonable doubt of the guilt, or as to the sanity of Mr. Sickles when he committed the act, they should give Mr. Sickles the benefit of the doubt, Judge CRANCH, the Judge interrupted him, saying that the Court had already decided that point in conformity to his (Mr. Brady's) views, in a case of a similar nature.

Mr. Ould, the District Attorney, is now making the closing argument in the case which will probably occupy most of the day.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CANADA.

DETROIT, April 25.—A dispatch from Windsor, Canada, states that a destructive fire occurred at that place last night, which consumed the extensive machine shop, with four locomotives and 2000 cords of wood, belonging to the Great Western Road. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

FIRE AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 25.—A fire occurred in this city this morning, which destroyed nine tenements, and the extensive manufactory situated on the corner of Grand and Gratiot streets, and two buildings on the corner of Hastings street.

The loss is estimated at $30,000, and the fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The overland California mail has arrived here, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st instant, which have been anticipated.

FURTHER FROM UTAH—GOVERNOR CUMMINGS'S PROCLAMATION.

LEAVENWORTH, April 25.—The Mormons are greatly excited at the large body of United States troops now in the Territory, and have Proved to protect the federal authorities in the execution of the laws.

Governor Cummings had issued a proclamation, taking strong grounds in favor of the *Mormon Sentiment*, and it is intimated, though not stated, that Governor Cummings is open to the charge of complicity with the Mormon theocracy.

Much bad feeling exists between the troops and the Mormons, and a collision is daily expected.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—A National Medical Convention is to meet here on the 9th of May.

Arrangements have been made with most of the Western railroads for the transportation of delegates to the Convention at half the usual fare.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Cotton market closed quiet. The sales to-day were 1000 bales. The advices from Liverpool by the City of Washington had no effect on the market, having been received too late for publication in the evening papers. Sugar closed steady at 6¾ to 6¾c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The Flour market closed dull; sales to-day 1000 bbls. at $5 60 to $5 65. Whisky steady; sales to-day at 23½c. Western Mess Pork dull; sales to-day 200 bbls. at $16 25. Sugar closed firm at 6¾ to 7¼c. Molasses steady at 35c. Coffee closed firm at 11¾ to 12c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The Mississippi at this point is now almost stationary. The upper streams are rising slowly.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, April 26.—The steamer Diana passed down at 12 o'clock last night.

VICKSBURG, April 26.—The steamer Natchez passed down at 2, and the Baltic at 6 o'clock this evening.

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

The Arabia arrived at Halifax on the 20th, with Liverpool news to the 9th instant. We add a few items from the dispatches to the Northern papers:

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 7th, in the House of Lords, the Indian Seven Million Loan bill was passed to a second reading. In the course of his remarks on it, Lord Derby said that next week a vote of thanks would be proposed to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief and the other officials in India, and that a form of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace would be presented.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, in reply to Sir G. C. Lewis, after deprecating being called upon to make partial financial statements, said that it was his intention to pay off two million pounds of the Exchequer bills falling due in May, and that he did not contemplate there would be any necessity of borrowing for that purpose.

On the 8th, in the House of Lords, Earl Malmesbury said that he hoped to be able to make a statement to the House before the prorogation, which would show that the Government had done all it could to preserve the peace of Europe.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston had given notice of a question respecting "our foreign relations and the affairs of Europe," but at the urgent request of Mr. Disraeli he postponed it.

Mr. Disraeli announced that in a day or two he would make a statement on the subject.

Mr. Beamish asked the Secretary of the Treasury whether—Sir Samuel Lunard having offered, through a deputation which waited on the Admiralty and Treasury Departments, to convey the mails weekly between an Irish port and America for the sum of £500 the voyage, out and home—it was the intention of the Government to persevere in completing the contract for £3000 for service fortnightly between Galway and America? He demanded on the part of the public that this offer should be duly considered.

Sir S Northcote said that the offer of Mr. Cunard was to call at Cork on the way from Liverpool to America, and on the return, for £500.

The Galway offer involved a third American service in addition to two now undertaken weekly; but as the Galway service was only fortnightly, there would be three services in one week and only two in another. This was felt to be inconvenient, and it was therefore proposed to ask the American Government to undertake a postal service in alternate weeks, not comprised in the Galway service, and if America declined, it was proposed to make a similar offer to Cunard. It was, therefore, the intention of the Government to complete a contract with the Galway line. The subject was further discussed by many members *pro* and *contra*. The merits of Cork and Galway were canvassed, and the demand was almost general that the Government should not make a contract without the consent of the House. Mr. Disraeli said it would be a new precedent to have contracts in the first instance submitted to the House—contracts were constantly granted without previous tender. He recalled the facts of the Galway undertaking; the company offered peculiar facilities for the transport of troops for the Government; he, therefore, thought it right to adopt, on its own responsibility, a policy it felt to be advantageous and in accordance with duty. The amount would, as a matter of course, appear in the estimates before any money can be paid.

No date had been fixed for the dissolution of Parliament. The candidates were flooding the country with addresses to their constituents. Lord Palmerston in his address asserts that the simple question at issue is the merits of the Government Reform bill. He deprecates the action of Ministers in dissolving Parliament at this critical juncture in European affairs.

Resignations in Lord Stanley and Mr. Thomas Baring, to come forward for the city of London in the conservative interests were being numerously signed.

A private meeting of Lord Derby's supporters had been held at the Premier's house. He addressed them at considerable length.

The Ballot Society were agitating their principles, and had issued an address to the electors.

The London *Times* comments upon the remarkable omission in the addresses of Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell and Mr. Disraeli, on the subject upon which the whole contest began—that of the future Reform bill—and says the great popular cry has become a blank, and not a beacon.

At Queen Victoria's levee, Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, was presented by Mr. Dallas.

The trial of the members of the Phenix Society resulted, like the first, in a disagreement and discharge of the jury. The prisoners were held over till next Assizes, on renewing their bail.

The following list of new baronets has been published: Mr. Miller, John Neale, members of Parliament; John H. Gaville Smith and Philip P. Dunsombe.

Warlike Condition of Affairs on the Continent.

FRANCE.—The movement of troops and war material in France continues on a large scale.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that about 25,000 men are on their way to reinforce the army of Lyons.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the question of peace or war is still left to conjecture. Piedmont manifests no intention of disarming, while Austria insists upon this step as a preliminary condition to the Congress.

The feeling that war is inevitable prevails at the French Foreign Office, and is shared by some of the highest functionaries.

Count Cavour is reported to have said that he could at any time apply the match to the materials of conflagration at his command, and force France to join him.

The London *Daily News's* correspondent says orders have been sent to Toulon that sixty eight vessels, which have been long preparing there, should be ready to put to sea upon the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch. Eight vessels have also been ordered at once from Brest for Toulon.

All Austrian vessels in the Adriatic are returning home, considering those waters unsafe, and no freights from Trieste are now to be had.

Prince Gorischakoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, presided at the Conference on the Affairs of the Principalities, which opened on the 7th. The Conference, impotentary set forth the reasons which induced the Sultan to submit the question of the election of Couza to the Conference. It was thought the Protocol would be signed on the 9th. There seems to be no doubt that the double election of Couza will be sanctioned.

The Paris Bourse on the 6th was firm and higher—Threes closing at 68-30, on the 8th declined one-quarter, and on the 9th further declining one-half, closing heavy at 67.55 for money, and 67.50 for account.

AUSTRIA.—An analysis is published of Count Buol's reply to the Russian proposal for the Congress. He declares the whole difficulty is to be found in the policy of Piedmont, and regards the main object of the Congress as the means of putting an end to the danger with which she threatens Europe. He adds, should other questions be mooted they ought to be stated beforehand, and that the clash of arms should not accompany negotiations. If Piedmont will disarm, Austria will do likewise. Until the preliminaries are settled Austria may relax, but will not suspend operations; her troops will continue to march towards Italy.

Advices from Milan state that the following order of the day has been posted in the barracks in that town:

"Austrian Soldiers—The Emperor calls you round his banners to beat down for the first time the pride of Piedmont, to expel from their den those fanatics who destroy the tranquility of Europe. Advance against the enemies who have always fled before you. Remember the victories of 1848 and 1849; remember Navara, where your foes were dispersed and annihilated. Let our watchword be: "*Vive Imperatore*," our rights forever.

VIENNA, April 8—Evening.

The Vienna correspondent of the *London Times* telegraphs as follows:

The long expected crisis is at hand. A corps of fifty thousand men goes from this city to Italy to-morrow, and on the following day another corps of sixty thousand men is to be assembled here. A reserve corps of seventy thousand men will be placed in Bohemia and Moravia. The reserve of the army in Italy, and of the corps about to leave the city, have been called in.

SARDINIA.—The London *Morning Post* publishes a long and important memorandum presented by the Sardinian Government to that of Great Britain on the condition of Italy. It is dated Turin, March 1, and is in answer to interpellations of the English Government. It points out the change by which the danger of war or a revolution would be warded off, and the Italian question at least temporarily solved. It is now asserted that Count Cavour is any thing but satisfied with the result of his trip to Paris, and has lost confidence in the fulfilment of his hopes.

NAPLES.—The *Independance Belge* says that the King of Naples is rapidly sinking. Other accounts represent him as better, but not out of danger. The latest dispatch says five of his physicians have declared him incurable.

ION, of the Baltimore *Sun*, says:

The Case-Ingersoll treaty, so called, is no longer in existence. It is superseded by the Lamar treaty, which embraces the substantial provisions of the former treaty. As a whole, it is acceptable to this Government, though an exception has been taken to one clause, and one which is not very important. The President hesitates to agree to the provision, and probably will send the treaty back; but it is believed that the Nicaraguan Government will, as it has yielded so much, yield this point also. Perhaps it would be prudent to retain the treaty, rather than hazard another tedious and uncertain negotiation.

The treaty provides—1st, that the transit route shall be kept open by Nicaragua; 2d, that if Nicaragua be unable to keep the route open and protect commerce and travel thereon, she may call upon the United States for aid, in which case the forces of the United States shall retire as soon as the object is effected; and that, in case Nicaragua shall neglect to afford protection or to call upon the United States to do it, the United States Government may, if in its judgment it be necessary, at any time land armed forces for the protection of the transit. As a treaty, as it stands, will enable the United States to protect the transit against Nicaraguan authorities and insurgents, as well as against Filibusters.

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE MAYOR OF RALEIGH.—From a letter to the Petersburg *Express* we learn that an attempt was made by a liquor dealer in Raleigh to assassinate the Mayor. The two men implicated in the plot have been bound over to the next effort to answer the above charge.

The steamship Cahawba, Capt. Bulloch, sailed at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with $167,319 in specie for New York, and $5,900 for Havana, and the following passengers:

For New York—W St John Parker and son, Chas Nemberger, Jas Shelton, Mr McDonald and two children, Mrs Lum, Capt Sabatier, Mrs A Kearney, son and daughter, R Bock and lady, Mrs Dardenbeitner and child, Mrs M J Kearney and daughter, 2d Sharp, Miss Cash, Miss Gamber, Miss Mayeffs, R Nixon, C Benz, Mrs Lawrence and four children, J Johnson, lady, two children and servant; J Gantz, A Lawrence, Mr Parodi and lady, T Kinsbury, C Voshbie, Mrs Phillips, D Harrison, Mrs Mott, Mr Field, R Killeur, J M Eadie and lady, Mrs Brownson and family, Stone, Menard, lady two children and servant, W J Morrison, Robt Barnum.

For Havana—Dr Johnson, lady, child and servant; Mr McLealler, Mr Johnson and lady, Mr Look, L Jeanneite, G Goonbros, A Leblanc, J Marsden, Mr Oliver, M Pendon.

JUDSON FOREVER.—Still does the indefatigable and esterprising JUDSON hold forth at No. 97 Camp street, and still do the votaries of Fortune block thither, and strive to propitiate the blind Goddess. JUDSON's stock of attractions is very large, and many superb prizes are among them. No time is to be lost, as the early departure of JUDSON is announced.

Paraguay and the Paraguayans.

The official dispatches from the Paraguay Commission which have reached the State Department have not been communicated to the public, but a private letter from Mr. Bowlin, the Special Envoy and Commissioner to the Paraguay Government, has been published, and contains some matters of interest, although overdone in style and somewhat suffused with egotism. From the letter, which bears date of February 14th, we extract the following passages:

They (the Paraguayans) are a simple, inoffensive people, governed, I should judge, with a despotic rule, under which they seem to flourish. They are a lively spirited people, and remarkably neat and clean for an Indian mixed race. The market-place in the morning is a beautiful spectacle—to see nearly a thousand women, all barefooted. To wear shoes here is a high mark of aristocracy. You can see, every hour in the day nearly, handsome women, (except the tawny color) with bright eyes and rich suits of silk and lace, with a fashionable dresses flounced from the waist down, walking in bare feet through the streets. The soil is very sandy, and they pretend they cannot walk well in shoes.

The idea of great wealth which have been made to flourish so conspicuously in the accounts we have had of them vanish into air at the touch of truth. I see here nothing but unmistakable evidences of a people happy, laughter-loving people, made to assume a better appearance than their nobility. The nobility are a crossed breed to the masses. Their government is not of the cheapest character imaginable, and the revenue to support it is mainly derived from monopolies on articles of consumption, somewhat peculiar to this country. Their revenues from customs must be small, as they are certainly neither a producing nor a consuming people. Their revenue is chiefly spent on an army and for fortifications. As the President is the fountain and source of all power, he is also the recipient and disburser of all revenue, which, in the eyes of a simple people, confounding the individuality of the State, makes up the account of the fabulous wealth about which so much has been said.

This is a small State, claiming some six hundred thousand inhabitants, and having scarcely four hundred thousand, and they nearly all Indians of the Guarance race, civilized under the rule of the Jesuits. They are not an industrious race, in our sense of the word; they are only comparatively industrious in contrast with their neighbors, who are perfectly indolent and unambitious beyond the necessities of life from day to day. Such a population is not likely to make very rich people. This country is no doubt very productive in articles of a peculiar and valuable character, such as Matchi, Paraguayan tea, and many medicinal plants and gums, and peculiar woods of the forest; but beyond that I know of nothing they produce superior to our productions in quality, and nothing to compare to us in quantity, with an equal population. They can produce sugar cheap, as the plant grows luxuriantly, and they have a beautiful staple of cotton, but they raise neither beyond a mere supply of their necessities.

The real wealth of this people's present prosperity in contrast with her neighbors (for it would not do to contrast her with a progressive people) is in the fact of her exemption from revolutions. For this exemption she is indebted to the bloody rule of Dr. Francia, who left few ambitious aspirants behind him to contend for the chaplet of the "Maniac Lover," and the funny piece, "The Toodles."

At Diacides Varieties: The "Sea of Ice" is to be produced for the second time.

At the St. Charles Theatre: Last night but four of the Ravels. The pantomimes to be repeated are "Mazeppa," "The Conquering Turk," "Carnival in Venice," and "Young America as Punchinello. This is a capital bill.

At Odd Fellows' Hall: Prof. Napoleon's grand *matinee musicale*. We hope to see this astonishing young musical genius and pianist take a second house, as he deserves, at the hands of all admirers of rare and excellent music.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT—*Before Assistant Recorder Munroe.*—John Murphy was sent up for *all*, that he will continue to make the discount on his goods, as advertised, from 10 to 20 per cent., until the 30th instant, and that on the 1st of May he will offer his splendid stock of JEWELRY, ETC., AT AUCTION, as he is anxious to retire from business, if he has not found persons before that time to become his successors.

LOUIS MUH.

No. 41 Chartres street.

P. S.—In order to convince the public of his being in earnest, every article that is put up will be sold if the bid is over its intrinsic value, and if under, it will be broken up in presence of the bystanders, to show clearly that it is no *humbug auction*. Persons in want of FINE JEWELRY are respectfully invited to call before the 30th instant, as it will be the last of the discount until then. ap22 8t

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St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Boys' Asylum, NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1859.

A election for fifteen Directors of this Asylum, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Archbishop Blanc, on the 1st of May next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 1 o'clock, P. M.

ap22 THOS. LAYTON, Secretary.

Notice.

IN conformity with a recent act of the Legislature of this State, we have changed the style of our firm into that of PAUL JUGE & FAMSY.

PAUL JUGE, FAMSY & CO

New Orleans, April 21, 1859. ap23 1m

J. L. MARCIACQ,

Corner Royal and Orleans streets,

HAS CONSTANTLY on hand a fresh supply of the finest Wines, Liquors and Preserves.

Just received per ship Wm. Penn, from Havre, SNAILS, SWEETMEATS, JELLIES, LIVRAISON and NEUFCHATEL CHEESE, FRENCH SARDINES, which are offered at a great reduction. ap22

GIESLER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE, IMPERIAL BRAND, in quarts, pints and half pints. Sole agent,

E. DEGOUCK & CO.,

No. 14 Carondelet street.

Removal.

MESSRS. GUMA & MANICH have removed, on account of the late, fire from the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets, to No. 185 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, between GRAVIER AND NATCHEZ ALLEY, where they carry on, as usual, their wholesale importation of Havana Cigars and Produce, and are ready to serve their customers with the favorite brands at the shortest notice.

GUMA & MANICH.

CHEAPNESS! ELEGANCE! COMFORT!

THE LATEST FRENCH AND NEW YORK STYLES of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Opening of Spring and Summer Goods at

R. CHAMPAGNE'S,

No. 1 PONTALBA BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE THE FRENCH MARKET, NEW ORLEANS.

R. CHAMPAGNE is now receiving a large and elegant assortment of Goods, which for style of the very latest Parisian and New York fashions, selected and ordered by himself.

Also, every article of Gentlemen's Toilet and Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash, or good city paper.

The subscriber would respectfully solicited to be an elegant and cheap stock of Boys and Children's Clothing.

The very best workmen engaged to attend to the Tailoring department. mh30 3m istp

For Sale

A desirable COTTON HOUSE on Red River, Pascagoula River, with stables, kitchen, out houses, garden, wharf and bathing house, etc. for private sale, on reasonable terms, apply to J. F. Chartres street. mh30 1m

A CARD.

WE would call the attention of the public to the fact, as per card below of the Hon James Berry, Lieutenant Governor of Texas, that the "Wood House," covered with our roofing, remained uninjured by the flames in the fire of the 19th ultimo, while the adjoining houses, not covered with our roofing, were burned down, and that the "Wood House" withstood the flames, and that the adjoining premises, and contents, were saved by our roofing, and we have testimonials of the firemen to save the property. We give this as a further testimony to the efficacy of our Fire Proofing Compound, knowing that the roof which took fire was not 24 hours old, and that the roof which took fire was not 24 hours old, and that of which is claimed for it.

JAMES BEGGS.

To the Ladies.

DISEASES are very often followed by the loss of that chief of all ornaments—the hair—and so DALLY proceeds the work of ruin, and baldness follows. F. GAUDIN'S INVIGORATING AND NUTRITIVE POMATUM—Price 50 and 25 cents a bottle.

The patent medicine vendors of all kinds is called to the above article, which is unequaled for strengthening and beautifying the hair. The same may be said of F. GAUDIN'S MILLEFLEURS.

F. GAUDIN'S "BEAU DE BEAUTE" is also highly spoken of for the purpose for which it is intended.

The article can be had at 60 cents, exclusively at the FRANCO-ITALIAN DRUG STORE, corner of Hampart and Royal streets. ap23

R. A. STEWART'S

NEW PROCESS FOR

Defecating and Clarifying Cane Juice, Syrup, Molasses, and all Saccharine Matter.

PLANTERS, who have used this process can obtain the right to do so by calling on or addressing my agents, Messrs PICHER, GOODRICH & CO., 14 Gravier street, New Orleans, where samples of the Sugar may be seen.

mh16-3m R. A. STEWART.

MEYER'S

MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

The Only Remedy in the Whole World

SURE TO EXTERMINATE

RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, MOLES, GRAIN WORMS, AND GARDEN INSECTS, &c.

50,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.

These Celebrated Remedies have been extensively used for twenty two years in all parts of Europe, and their miraculous power has been attested by the Courts of Russia, France, England, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Belgium, Holland, Naples, &c., and their Chemical Analysis published, and approved by the most distinguished Medical Faculties all over the world.

Their extraordinary efficacy to all kinds of vermin and insects has been certified in this country by the Ministers of the various Foreign Institutions, Planters, Farmers, Proprietors of Hotels, Warehouses, Manufactories, and by various distinguished private Citizens.

Numerous Testimonials and Certificates of the efficacy of these Inimitable Preparations, may be had for the asking. Wholesale and Retail, by the Inventor and Proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist.

Depot No. 612 Broadway, Cor. Houston street, N. Y.

General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDRICK C. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 110 Astor House, and 417 Broadway, New York.

For sale in New Orleans wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

21 and 151 Chartres st.

Wholesale, G. M. MORRISON & CO., 12 Magazine street.

Wholesale, O. O. WOODMAN, Corner Common and Magazine street.

ja7 6m|4w

Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Yard.

HAVING sold our stock on hand at the yard on the OLD BASIN, we respectfully request our friends to take notice that our business is confined legitimately to the FLORIDA YELLOW PINE LUMBER YARD, corner CEDAR and JULIA STREETS, NEW BASIN.

Orders left at Box No. 85, Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange, 19 St. Charles street, will be promptly attended to.

THOS. MURRAY & CO.

21 and 151 Chartres st.

And by all medicine dealers everywhere.

dec17 6m

THOS. MURRAY. JNO. C. FOOLEY.

THOS. MURRAY & CO.,

(*Successors to Pooley, Nicol & Co.*)

Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Yard,

Corner Cedar and Julia streets, New Basin, (Hunt's old yard.)

WE have constantly on hand an assortment of every description of Dressed Flooring and Ceiling, and every description of Sawed Timber, Shingles, Laths, etc., and every quality of Lumber necessary for building purposes.

THOS. MURRAY & CO.

feb26 1f

Sale Agency

OF THE CELEBRATED

Stacker Iron-Works,

TENNESSEE.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand a full assortment of sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths, which he offers at the following prices:

Sugar Kettles, from 84 to 72 inches, $1 24 an inch.
" " 60 to 42 " $1 00
" " under 42 " 75
Grate Bars ..... 4 cents per pound.
Furnace Mouths $25, $30 and $35, according to size and pattern.

E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant,
12 Union street.

Jan16

SARDINES—28 cases, of 100 full boxes, Sardines in Oil, Quarter; 28 do, 200 quarter boxes, do do; 25 do, 100 half boxes, do, J Penoul; 10 do, 100 half boxes, do, Bassez; in store and for sale by

HENRY VALETON, 20 and 22 Bienville st.

ap22

LANDING ex ship Himsberg, from New York—50 baskets Champagne, Heidsick, in whole and half baskets; 50 do do Pipe Heid