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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their business, strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1854.

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Vol. xxvii.—Whole No. 7421.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, April 28, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

To Subscribers in the Fourth District.

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

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT.

A day or two ago we took occasion to animadvert on the remarkable declaration of Mr. COBDEN, a prominent member of the British House of Commons, that he thought it would be greatly for the interests of humanity, if the United States, or any other power that would altogether disconntenance the slave trade, should possess the Island of Cuba—an admission which was greeted with the cheers of the House. This indication of an almost radical change of public sentiment touching the destiny of Cuba, has been followed by a not less suggestive and noteworthy expression of opinion in reference to Canada. On the evening of the 6th April, a banquet of more than ordinary magnificence was given at the London Tavern to the Earl of ELGIN, preparatory to his return to resume the government of Canada. The chair was taken by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and among those present were Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister; Lord ABERDEEN; the Earl of ELLESMERE, and other distinguished gentlemen. In his speech proposing the health of Lord ELGIN, Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke in the following significant terms:

"I do not wish to trench upon any great political question; but still I may be permitted to say, with regard to myself, that I am one of those who have continually agreed with the Governor General in the policy he has pursued. I am not afraid or ashamed of avowing that conformity of opinion; and I only hope that in future times, whatever may be the fate of that magnificent province, whether it shall wish to remain connected with us in loyalty to the same sovereign, *or whether other more stay actuate the majority of the population*, the friendly feelings that have hitherto subsisted between the people of the United Kingdom and the people of Canada may continue to be maintained, and that men like the Earl of Elgin may always be found ready to govern with such temper and such skill as has hitherto distinguished that noble Earl's administration. I trust that whatever may be the turn of event, the people of Canada may feel that the most attached of our fellow subjects, or at least the firmest of our friends. (Cheers.)

This is a tolerably intelligible hint, considering that it comes from no meaner source than the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain. We begin to believe that England is rapidly imbibing a strong infusion of common sense; and that the earliest effects of this wholesome and salutary faculty will be first, the discontinuance of all improper and irritating attempts to interfere in the governments of the North American Continent, and next, to allow her own colonies to determine their destiny without seeking to coerce them to her will. We will not undertake to decide to what extent Great Britain is influenced in this extraordinary exhibition of moderation and forbearance, by the vital necessity of preserving the friendship and good will of the United States. Perhaps if she were not at this time engaged in a war of immense magnitude and uncertain duration, she would be still disposed to intermeddle in the affairs of the continent and to propose tripartite treaties and other astute methods of binding us in all future time to eschew further territorial aggrandisement—but be the motive one of policy, or of compulsion, the result is equally laudable. If England will but let the United States alone, will cease intriguing in the matter of Cuba and the Mosquito Kingdom, and will confine her attention to legitimate objects, she may go on spoliating Indian rajahs, and annexing new Punjaubs and Avas without disturbance or complaint, as far as we are concerned. The adoption of such a policy would unquestionably remove one of the most frequent and serious causes of bitterness and heartburning that heretofore existed between the two countries.

With regard to the language of Lord John RUSSELL, it denotes a shrewd forgone conclusion. England is evidently not unconscious of the future fate of Canada, and has in all probability given much careful and anxious consideration to the subject. When a Cabinet minister openly alludes to the eventuality of the dismemberment of the present Canadian Government, as among the contingencies which time may hereafter develope, the inference is clear that not only such an event has been seriously contemplated, but that the Government would not be unprepared for its occurrence, or inclined to prevent it by force of arms. The peaceful separation of her Canadian colonies must, in the eyes of all the sagacious statesmen of England, be regarded as merely a question of time, and we are pretty well assured that the mother country, however reluctant to surrender any portion of her present possessions, would relinquish Canada without either coercing or compelling the allegiance of a dissatisfied population by the terror of the sword. Certainly Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimates as much, when he expresses the hope that should the people of that magnificent province ever cease to become the most attached of subjects, they will be at least the firmest of friends.

JEFFERSON AND PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column, which shows the beauties of this rival and departure of the trains of the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway. The accommodations are very superior. After a very pleasant ride, passengers arrive at the Lake Shore, where they find a spacious and well appointed Hotel, in the midst of a pleasant and growing village, where they may enjoy the delicious sea breeze, dispose of some of the finest fish, and oysters, take a comfortable bath, and forget for a season the cares, and dust and heat of the city. For those who cannot leave New Orleans during the summer months, the Jefferson and Pontchartrain Railway offers a tempting source of healthful recreation.

Mr. FILLMORE was received in Savannah with marked kindness and hospitality.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. J. Washburn and J. Perkins, for public documents.

LADIES SUPPER AND FAIR.—It will not, we trust, be forgotten, that the Ladies Fair and Supper for the benefit of the Baptist Church commences this evening at "Odd Fellows' Hall, and continues to-morrow evening. The object of this entertainment is highly meritorious, and deserves encouragement. The price of admission is only 25 cents. Tickets for full supper, $1.

☞ CHARLES THEATRE.—To-night the public are to have a rare treat for a single dollar, the benefit. The amount secure is sufficient of itself to secure him a full house. The performances will commence with "Robert McCaire," which will be followed by a dance by Mlle. Vallee. After which comes the farce of "Hercules, King of Clubs."

The whole will conclude with the Equestrian spectacle of "Timour the Tartar."

A richer bill of fare has not been presented to the public this season, and we anticipate an overflowing audience.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, BLISHARD & LEA, Philadelphia, through J. H. STREET, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Life's Circle of the Seasons—Nos. 1 and 2.—The first volume comprises a disquisition on the seasons, uses and connexion of the great dispensations of human knowledge; and an article on the physiology of animal and vegetable life, by Prof Owen. The work is to be issued in numbers, and is intended, as its title imports, to embrace concise treatises on the most prominent branches of human knowledge. The papers in the present number are written with marked perspicuity, and denote great fullness of information and facility in imparting it.

History of Oliver Cromwell and the English Commonwealth, by Mr. Guizot. Translated by Andrew R. Scobie. The first part of Guizot's great work appeared some years ago, and comprehended the reign of Charles I, his conflict with the Long Parliament, defeat and death. The present volume are a continuation of the history, and contains the account of the Common wealth under Crom well. They will be followed by the annals of the Restoration, and the history of the reigns of Charles II and James II, to the final fall of the royal race of Stuart. We need not commend this masterly production. Though Mr. Guizot is not the first historian who has rendered justice to the character of Cromwell, by erasing his name from the roll of regicides, and by demonstrating his strong title to the adoration and respect of mankind, no writer has so fully elucidated the theme, or brought it to so vast an amount of convincing testimony, such a fund of information, and so much of calm judgment and impartial decision. He is neither the pan egyric nor the scourge of Cromwell, but the conscientious, upright and skillful judge, who seeks neither to extenuate the crimes, nor to disparage the virtues of that wonderful man. Mr. Guizot's work is one to be studied, not superficially glanced at.

GREAT SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF DAMAGED AND SOUND BAVARIA CIGARS, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We particular attention of dealers is called to the great sale without reserve of damaged and sound Havana CIGARS, for account of whom it may concern, to take place TODAY, 29 instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of D. Bravo, Jr., Gentier street, by R. Peyrellard & Co., auctioneers.

SALE OF AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING AND GOODS OF BEDDING.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of the stock of Mr. Obo Bly, Bond and Storm, which will take place TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Hughes & Le Sassier's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

EUROPE BY SEA AND ASIA.

The Asia brings London papers of the 8th. The Arabia reached Liverpool the morning of the 5th. The Washington arrived off Plymouth at half past 2 o'clock, Friday 7th. The steamship Ontawa, from Portland, Me., arrived at Liverpool 7th.

The United States frigate St. Louis was at Constantinople.

No active operations had been made in the Baltic. Admiral Napier's fleet had sailed from Kioge Bay.

The following is the Admiral's Address signalled to his crews on announcing the Declaration of War:—

"Lads! War is declared! We are to meet a bold and powerful enemy! Should they offer us battle, we know how to dispose of them! Should they remain in port, we must try to get at them!

"Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire! Lads, sharpen your cutlasses, and the day is your own!"

As soon as hostilities commence in the Baltic, the Empress and Russian Court are to be removed to Moscow.

The crossing of the Danube into the Dobrudscha, by the Russians, is confirmed by details. They are waiting at Kustendjee, but their force was not large. The Turks are finally ordered reinforcements from Bessarabia, Odessa, and even Sebastopol. The Turks are falling back in good order upon Trajan's wall.

A private despatch says that the allied fleets have entered the Black Sea, to effect a movement in conjunction with Omar Pacha. The fleets have steered for Varna.

The English and French government reject the proposals of the Czar, founded upon his letter to the King of Prussia, and brought by Prince George of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

From Berlin, evening of 7th, it was telegraphed that negotiations between Austria and Prussia were not yet closed, but Prussia had joined in a protocol signed on 3d April at Vienna, between Britain, France and Austria.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Lord John Russell confirmed the statement that Austria was concentrating troops on the Servian frontier, but as negotiations were still in progress, he could not state what course Austria would pursue.

April the 20th is appointed as a National Fast-day throughout Britain, to pray for success in the present war.

A Riot occurred at Barcelona, in Spain, on the 13th. The military fired, and killed several citizens.

Faustin, Emperor of Hayti, has arranged the difficulties with France.

A man named Bocchi, is arrested as the assassin of the Duke of Parma.

THE BATTLE OF THE TWO RUSSIAN STEAMERS AT WARNA.—The Constitutionnel states that two wooden steam-frigates, nearly completed, in the yard of Mr. Pitcher, at Nortdfleet, intended for the Brazilian Government, had been seized by the Customs, in pursuance of an order from Her Majesty's Government, is correct. Some 12 months since, a contract was entered into between Mr. Adam, Brazilian Consul-General and Mr. Pitcher, for the building of two wooden screw steam frigates. The work went on, and nothing was said on contracts. About two months ago the Government communicated with Mr. Pitcher, recommending the discontinuing of the building of the ships. Attempts were then made, as we are informed, to either sell or transfer them to a neutral power. In the meantime the work proceeded; one ship was so far completed as to be ready for launching, and the other was in a forward state. The facts were submitted to the Attorney General of the crown, and after a careful inquiry and consideration of the whole case, the Government, on Tuesday, sent down orders for the seizure of the two ships, and in pursuance of the instruction, Mr. Scullan, the Customs officer, with a strong force and proper officers, proceeded to Nortdfleet, and took possession in chancery. The value of £30,000 was paid down by the Customs authorities. The vessels are of 1,300 tons, and pierced to carry 28 guns. They are not named, but the one ready for launching has been the pride of the Czar. We are assured that the Admiralty did not entertain any negotiation for the purchase of the steamers.

The *Globe* states that in the information of the seizure of two screw steamers, built to order of the Russian consul-general, the fact of further seizure having been made, in the interest of a Spanish or Portuguese house, of a quantity of machinery intended for the Russian service, comprising a large portion of the machinery intended for the equipment of the frigates now undergoing fitting up at Messrs. Napier's establishment, and engines designed for exportation to Russian ports to which ships of war are now being built. The total value of the last seizure is estimated at about £20,000. The parties by whom the contracts were entered into have shown no disposition to evade or deny their responsibilities.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—PARIS, Thursday.—Despatches were received to-day at the Turkish embassy from Vienna (for their accuracy I do not vouch) confirming what was said yesterday of the defeat of Russian General Uschakoff, and the retreat of his corps to Bessarabia. It is also stated that the forts said to have been captured are still in the hands of the Turks, that the Turks have crossed the Danube at a point between Nicopolis and Rustchuk, that 20,000 Turks are on their way to Trajan's Wall or Rossova, and 25,000 Turks are in the direction from Schumla; reports are also rife about advantages near Kalafat, but these have to be confirmed officially. The Paris paper Patrie states the account of an advantage having been gained by the Turks on the Lower Danube appeared to be confirmed. It is positive that the general in chief of the Russian army, after the passage of his troops into the Dobrudscha, considered his position so critical that he immediately demanded reinforcements from Bessarabia, Odessa, and even Sebastopol.

BERLIN, April 5.—The fleet has left Kioge Bay, and sailed southward.

On Saturday, the Bull Dog, Cæsar, and Auxiliaria sailed at Gottenborg.

The Aland Islands is being disarmed by the Russians.

VIENNA, Thursday evening.—It is affirmed in Trieste, that the Greek government has bought three Russian steamers of war now lying in that port, with all the material of war, which is still on board.

The latest advices from Constantinople represent the Beets about to start to blockade Odessa.

ODESSA, March 25.—There is not a man of war in the port of Sebastopol. It is believed that something is about to be attempted against Varna.

According to a private letter from Constantinople, brought by the Caradoc, the English and French squadrons, entered the Black Sea, on the morning of the 26th, steering in the direction of Varna. The Charlemagne was the only ship remaining at Beicos. It was reported that the marine was combined with a movement of Omar Pasha.

Mustapha Pasha is advancing his troops in three lines in the direction of Trajan's Wall. The fleets were between Batchik and Varna on the 27th.

MARSEILLES, April 3.—The news received from the East is interesting. In consequence of advices which reached the admiralty that a Russian squadron had left Sebastopol, orders were given to the fleet to prepare for sailing, and on the 24th the combined squadron left Constantinople for the Black Sea.

Various rumours had reached Constantinople as to the force and destination of the Russian fleet. These reports cause a great sensation in Constantinople, greatly increased by the return of her Majesty's steamer Sampson from a cruise on the coast of Circassia, with the official news that a squadron of Russian steamers had been met with in the Black Sea.

The Sampson said the Circassians returned from the coast of Circassia on the 19th. Captain Jones, of the Sampson, reports that the Russians had destroyed many of their forts on the coast, that the inhabitants were highly delighted at the certainty of being aided by England and France, and that they were determined to shed their last drop of blood against the common enemy. The Circassian troops were well provided with shot and ammunition, but were in want of flints.

The tactics the Russian steamers got sight of the Sampson, they steamed away for the shore. One of the steamers, which had a transport in tow, abandoned her. The transport, after being boarded by Capt. Jones, was ordered off to make the best of her way to the first port.

The Inflexible (and Magador left Constantinople on the 23d, for Varna, with Lord Turkish Commissioner, Musir Effendi.

The Circassian chief Schamil has 40,000 men under his orders.

The Commercial steamer Egyptian has left our port for Galipoli, with officers and the "material" of two battery of artillery.

Letters from Algiers to the 30th ult. mention further departure of troops for the East; but the west of vessels occasions delay.

FRANCE.—The Legislative Body had submitted to it on the 7th, a law for increasing to 140,000 men, instead of 80,000, the number of recruits of the class of 1853.

The Monitor of that day says:—

A report have been circulated that the Government is about to make a fresh levy of 100,000 men. This statement is not exact. What is true is, that the Government is to present to-day to the Legislative Body a bill to regulate the contingent for the service of 1853 by 60,000 men.

But everything leads to the belief that a great portion of this effective force will remain at home to reserve.

Prince Napoleon was to set out on the 9th for the Army of the East. He would arrive on the 10th at Lyons, on the 11th at Valence, on the 12th at Avignon, on the 13th at Marseilles, and on the 14th at Toulon.

PARIS, April 7.—Prices were sustained at the Bourse. Trades closed 63.65. Four-and a half Cents, 89.50.

The departure of Prince Napoleon for Turkey is now fixed for the 9th. The following "order of the day" has been addressed by the Marshal to the soldiers of Africa:

"*Soldiers*—In a few days you are to leave for the East. You are going to defend allies unjustly attacked, and to take up the defiance hurled by the Czar at the nations of the West. From the Baltic to the Mediterranean, Europe will applaud your efforts and successes. You will combat side by side with the English, the Turks, and the Egyptians. You know what is due to commrade—to valor and civility in the intercourse of the camp, devotedness to the common cause on the field of battle. France and England, rivals in other times, are now friends and allies. The two countries have learned to esteem each other while combatting side by side.

"United, they command the seas, and their flags will feed the army while famine is in the camp of the enemy. The Turks and Egyptians have held out against the enemy since the commencement of the war. Alone and assisted they have beaten them in several actions. What will they not do when seconded by your battalions!

"*Soldiers!* The eagles of the Empire resume their flight—not to menace Europe, but to defend it. Bear them, once more, to your fathers bore them before you; and, like them, let us all, before we quit France, repeat the cry which so often led them to victory—'*Vive l'Empereur!*'

"A. DE ST. ARNAUD,

"Marshal of France, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East."

ADDRESS TO THE BALTIC SQUADRON.—Vice-Admiral Parseval-Deschenes, on taking the command of the Baltic squadron, addressed the following order of the day to the commanders, officers, and sailors:—

"Called on by the Emperor to the honor of commanding you at a moment when your courage may be useful to the country, I feel the most lively satisfaction at finding myself once more in the midst of you. As I have so frequently done in my long career, I am about once more to appreciate that discipline, that devotion to their duty, and that self-sacrifice of French seamen, which led to success, and which render me proud to be at your head. Let your confidence in me be as in times past; mine is assured to you. Let us unite all our efforts in the outset of a laborious campaign, and let us know, in the accomplishment of our task, how to inspire ourselves with the sentiments of patriotism which must be caused by the cry of '*Vive l'Empereur!*'

SPAIN.—Forty thousand artizans filled the streets of Barcelona on the 12th. They were unarmed, and when summoned to disperse they refused. They then turned their steps towards the Garcia suburb, in order to join their comrades outside the walls. The gates were then barred by the troops, who, when pelted with stones by the mob, had recourse to their arms. The result was that several of the mob were killed and wounded, after which they dispersed.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL.—The *London Gazette* contains an order in Council, dated 7th April, stating that Russian merchant vessels, which at the date shall be in any of her Majesty's Indian territories under government of the East India Company, or within any of her Majesty's foreign or colonial possessions, shall be allowed thirty days from the time of publication of this order for loading and departing, and if met at sea by any of her Majesty's ships, shall be permitted to proceed, if, upon examination, it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term, providing they have not on board any officer in naval or military service of the enemy, or any article prohibited, or contraband of war, or dispatch to Russian Government.

Also, that any Russian vessel which, prior to the 29th of March, shall have sailed from any foreign port, and for her Majesty's India territories, or foreign or colonial possessions, shall be permitted to enter such port or place and discharge their cargoes, and afterward forthwith depart without molestation; and that any such vessel, if met at sea by any of her Majesty's ships, shall be permitted to continue their voyage to any port not blockaded.

THE POLICE.

The component parts of this somewhat complicated body have been accurately analyzed by the Editor of the *Crescent*. We present below the results of this careful and correct investigation:

In the new appointed Police of the First District, (Slumners) there are two English, twenty-five Germans, ninety-eight Irish and twenty-five American citizens; that is to say, the Irish have almost exactly two-thirds of all the appointments; the Germans only one-sixth; the American one-sixth; the English one-twenty-fifth; the Scotch, none; the French, none—Five sixths are foreign; one sixth is native.

In the Second District, there are twenty French, twenty eight Spaniards, twenty seven Germans, forty four Irish and fifty Americans. Here, the foreigners (estimating part of the French as natives) are about two-thirds; the native Americans, about one-third.

In the Third District, there are two French for Spanish, twelve Irish, thirteen Germans, twenty-six American citizens; that is to say, native twenty six for five eleventh.

In the Fourth District, we have only been able to ascertain that there is a large proportion of Germans.

Thus estimating in the Fourth District, one fourth for the native, we have 270 for citizens and 116 Americans, or between one third and one fourth of natives.

To compare this, now, with the list presented by Mr. Summers, it embraces 54 Irish, 29 Germans, 62 Americans, or about seven American to five foreigners.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—We learn from the Donaldsonville *Vigilant* on Wednesday, that Mr. THEODORE MIRE, of St. James, was, on the day previous, horribly maltreated and nearly killed by a runaway negro. It appears that Mr. MIRE was hunting, when he perceived a negro in the woods catching crawfish. Being accosted by Mr. MIRE, the negro admitted that he was a runaway, and retired, followed by the former. Having proceeded some distance, he suddenly turned and seized Mr. MIRE, whose gun went off in the struggle without injuring the negro. The struggle continued some time, the negro finally overcoming his antagonist, choaking him, beating him, and leaving him for dead in the forest. Mr. MIRE is extremely ill, though hopes are entertained of his recovery.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Despatches of the 20th say:

Two Indian Treaties—one with the confederate bands of the Ottoes and Missouri, and one with the Omaneas and the Nebraska Indians—were confirmed by the Senate, on the same day. The Indians sell all their lands, except those reserved for their future home.

The Government pays the Ottoes and Missouries three hundred and eighty five thousand dollars; to the Omaneas, eight hundred and forty thousand dollars. It seems to be expected that the Indians will become civilized on these same lands.

The grant of ten millions of acres of public land to be distributed among the States to ameliorate the condition of the indigent insane, passed the House yesterday, and known as Mess Dix's bill, will fail to become a law, the President's signature being refused.

J. G. Moore, formerly associate Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, died here last evening, from pneumonia. His remains are to be taken to Philadelphia.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 20th, a bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, making general provision for the widows and minor children of officers and soldiers who have died in the service of the United States. Two or three bills were passed, one of which provides for the survey of the public lands in New Mexico, and makes liberal donations of land to residents in that Territory, on the same principle that similar grants were made in settlers in Oregon and California. After holding an Executive session, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, the resolution from the Senate was passed, authorizing the Postmaster General to extend the contract for carrying the mails between Montgomery and Mobile, in Alabama. The House then went in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Military Academy appropriation bill, and concurred in the amendment appropriating $20,000 for a riding hall for construction of cadets. The vote in the House on this amendment was a close one—69 to 66. The House refused to increase the salaries of the Professors of French and Drawing, but increased that of the Master of the Sword to $1,200—The difficulty of keeping up a quorum during the sitting was again experienced, there being, as appears by the above vote, ninety-eight absentees.

THE DANGERS OF THE SEA.

The N. Y. Commercial *Advertiser* has an article on the terrible disasters which have recently occurred on the ocean, in the course of which it remarks:

"It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the terrors of so frightful a catastrophe; and yet it is only one of the same kind which have occurred to ships within the last four months. The total loss of persons who perished on the *Pearlhallan*, including the officers and crew is at least *one hundred and twenty*, on board the *Tagore*, wrecked in the Irish channel, *three hundred and seventy*; on board the *Griffonia* wrecked off Cape Sable, *one hundred and eighty*; and on board the ship *Francisco*, one hundred and thirty—making in these disasters alone, a grand total loss of *nine hundred* human lives. The average annual loss of life on the Atlantic does not equal this loss in two years, and alone within the last four months. We might add to these four other ships not heard from, and which, there is too good reason to believe, have perished. The steamship *City of Glasgow*, sailed from Glasgow for Philadelphia on the 1st of March, with some four hundred souls on board, and has never since been spoken. The *Leviathan* packet-ship sailed from this port on the 23d of November, and the *Lucia Field* about the 1st of December, both for Liverpool, and no account of either has been received. The clipper *Dauntless* left Boston for Valparaiso on the 23d of October, and nothing is known of her fate. The number of brigs and schooners, and other smaller vessels wrecked upon our coasts since the commencing of winter has been fearfully great. The losses are peculiarly exposed to those engaged in coast navigation. This is not merely the consequence of their size, but because four hundred are uniformly weak handed, and commanded by men of limited nautical skill, who owe their position chiefly to the fact of being part owners. The amount of property destroyed has been enormous, reaching in the case of all disasters on the Atlantic, during the last year, to $[illegible] which even during antimeridian times, falls from,—certainly, if *Lloyd's List* is accepted as an index, beyond ten millions of dollars."

☞ The steamship Atlantic, West, from New York, for Liverpool 15th inst., and the S. W. Spitz 19th, at 10½ A. M., was seen on the 17th, at 7 o'clock, A.M., 100 miles to the East. of Sandy Hook, (by the Boomer bark Agos & Hatrick, Capt. Robinson, from Bremen.) She had have to be condemned in the heavy gale and severe snow storm, and appeared to be very easy.

☞ The following sentiment was contributed by Saxe, the poet, to the festival of the sons and daughters of Vermont in Lowell; VERMONT: Famous for the production of four great staples, namely, men, sermons, maple sugar and granite.

"The first are strong; the last are fast;
The second and third are sweeter by a long
And all are uncommonly "hard to beat."

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.—NEW YORK, April 20.—The Marquis Eduis, from Marseilles, arrived this morning. She was boarded March 20th, in lat. 36 07, north, lon. 09 56, by a boat from the U. S. frigate Constitution, Com. Mayo, who came on shore from the coast of Africa. She left the sloop of war Dale on the North Coast; the sloop of war Marion near Liberia; ship Perry on the South Coast—all well.

THE TWO DISASTERS.—NEW YORK, April 20th.—The ship Powhattan, Capt. Myers, was consigned to Charles C. Duncan, New York—She left Havre, March 1st, with 411 passengers.

RUMORED FAILURE.—BOSTON, April 20.—It is currently reported that the Bank of Castletown, Vt., has stopped. Its bills were refused to-day by the Suffolk Bank.

SAILING OF STEAMERS.—NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamers Star of the West and George Law sailed this afternoon, crowded with passengers for California.

THE SHIP UNDERWRITER, &c.—NEW YORK, April 20.—We have nothing further from the ship Underwriter or other vessels ashore outside. The ship Humboldt, supposed to be one of the vessels ashore on Long Island, is now coming up. She has not been ashore.

LATEST FROM ASHECON BEACH.—PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—So far 120 dead bodies have been washed ashore on Absecom Beach. It is not yet known to what vessel they belonged. The ship Humboldt which was thought to be lost, has arrived safely at New York.

CLERKS REJOICING.—The passage of the bill in the House of Representatives, yesterday, for the relief of the clerks of the several departments of the government, produced quite a sensation, and great rejoicing among those employees of the public, last evening. A great many of them were at the different hotels of the city, receiving the hearty congratulations of their friends. It is a very pleasant thing at all times to see *happy people*, and it was really delightful last evening to behold so many familiar faces covered with smiles—so many countenances lighted up with joy. The bill passed as it came from the Senate, with the exception of a slight amendment. By this bill, clerks now receiving nine will hereafter receive twelve hundred dollars per annum; those now receiving twelve will receive fourteen hundred; and those receiving fifteen will get sixteen hundred dollars per annum. The bill also enacts that the stamp and blank agent, clerk of the Post Office Department shall receive a salary of fourteen hundred dollars, and that twenty per centum shall be added to the salaries now received by the messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers connected with the different executive offices. The salaries of each of the Assistant Postmasters General and the Superintendent of the Census Bureau are also increased to three thousand dollars per annum.—*Nat. Intel.*

☞ The Coasting Trade of Great Britain is now thrown open to all Foreign ships, and the State Department at Washington, April 18, gives official notification of the fact. The Secretary of State, says that our vessels "will be subject to the same regulations as British ships so employed, and will pay no higher rate of duties, dues, tolls, and charges. Passenger steamers, carrying passengers from one place to another, on the coast of the United Kingdom, will be subject to the provisions of the steam navigation act of 1851."

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: We yesterday had the pleasure of an interview with this veteran Chief. His massive frame is still robust and vigorous, and he seems capable of encountering the hardships of another war, if necessary. He lives in handsome style on Twelfth street, convenient to his business office, the "Head quarters of the United States Army," where, with his Aide, he is constantly engaged in the discharge of his responsible duties.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CORRECTION.—We stated a few days ago, on the authority of an officer of the Recorder's Court or Police office, that one Goetz, who had been charged with having in his house, in Dryades street, resisting the arrest of his servant, who he managed was about leaving the city, but that Hi-Romer relieved a complaint against him. We now learn that in which we had inadvertently, but considering the source of our information, we did not hesitate to state the case, the arrestment was accompanied with no violence, and the amable Recorder, before our complaint, was aware that he unnerved the power to detain the prisoner.

We are happy to be able to say, however, the unfortunate Mr. Goetz, who is a native of Germany, is not chargeable upon the employment of his servant, but that he should suffer and make an affidavit to the effect that he was not guilty, we cannot wonder at the determination of the grand jury prosecuting.

We could wish that we make this statement voluntarily, and we cannot forbear to remark that we have never yet discovered any disinclination of our part to do justice to any man, or to do our part of our unfortunate fellow-citizens. We would be happy to say as much of some journal of our political kidney.

FIRST DISTRICT.

A VERY EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF RASCALITY.—Mr. Bernard Bouvier, a respectable citizen, attention of the Recorder yesterday—we also to the factotum called drive swindling a stranger, (Thomas Gaffney) out of a sum of money by pretending to be a man of meeting with his domestic. He not only denied $5 for twenty-six worth of sugar, but actually had the impudence to charge for his baggage. His name is Patrick Dunnar and is the driver of a hack, (No. 2) Dauphine street.

BURGLARY.—Michael O'Leydon on being straightened for the offence, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Criminal Court. The facts were about these. Michael with a view to plunder, broke into a brick store on the corner of Perdido and Baronne streets. But he was caught in the act, and not wounding during pregnancy, sex sickness, hysterics, drin, gout, rheumatism, &c. &c.

Depot for the State of Louisiana at

F. P. DUCONGE,
No. 5 Carondelet st. N. O.

And at Z. GERMAIN, No 137 R. [illegible]

N. B.—This Farina is particularly adapted to each type and constitution of the Ladies, and to children's tender constitution.

NOTICE.
F. P. DUCONGE,
Informs his friends and customers that the cholera has destroyed his relations, and that he has removed to No. 13 Custom house Street, between Chartres and Royal streets, where he will be happy to receive their orders, and will use every exertion to execute them with the utmost punctuality and despatch.

SUNDRIES.—600 dozen Kentucky mustard; 400 dozen assorted sizes, fancy preserved ginger; 500 Graves' best brooms; 110 cotts cotton rope, assorted sizes; 160 do grass do do; 50 do zanc wash boards; 100 lbs patent cordage; 125 do Manila do do; in store, for sale by

H. M. BARLOW & CO.,
No. 15 Canal street.

[illegible] and for sale by the undersigned: [illegible] Sherry; 60 Malaga; 50 Port; 50 Madeira; 50 Lisbon.

EDO. DE FUENTES & CO.,
22 Old Levee.

[illegible] for arrival of the ship Golden Gate, from Bordeaux—110 boxes brandy fruits; 50 cases claret wine; 250 boxes do do.

EDO. DE FUENTES & CO.,
22 Old Levee.

LANDING ex ship Morning Star, from Bordeaux: 10 cases claret, Cote de Bourg; 20 do do, St Emilion; 30 do do, St Julien; 70 do, St Estephe; 10 do do, St Julien; 70 do, St Estephe; 10 do do, do; for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis.

SARSAPARILLA—In bond and in store, 1 1-2 gale in Lt suitable to the convenience of purchasers. Also, 36 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

FRENCH Umbrellas—250 P. K. Umbrellas, various qualities, for sale at moderate prices by

MICHON & SARRAT, 21 Magazine.

NOTICE.—Tobacco—Have now on hand a great assortment of Drillings, warranted fresh, recently received, for sale at moderate prices by

MICHON & SARRAT, 21 Magazine.

BAREGE.—Barege—Equipment, Barege, for sale below the cost of importation by

MICHON & SARRAT, 21 Magazine.

BROWN Linens—Brown Linens—Brown Drillings, warranted fresh and superior quality, for sale by

MICHON & SARRAT, 21 Magazine.

BLACK Only and French Muslins, various qualities, for sale by

MICHON & SARRAT, 21 Magazine.

LANDING from ship Otes off the Street, Liverpool, 1000 dozen Pickles, assorted, for sale by

MICHON & SARRAT, 21 Magazine.

CLARET in boxes—500 boxes claret wine landing ex ship Mary Merrill from Bordeaux, for sale by

R. CAHUZAC & CO, 30 Old Levee.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—100 baskets Champagne wine "Ducal Grape" in quarts and pints, landing ex ship Mary Merrill from Bordeaux, for sale by

R. CAHUZAC & CO, 30 Old Levee.

LARD—80 bbls and 500 kegs prime lard, for sale by

VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

OLD PORT WINE—10 qtr pipes Old Port Wine in store and for sale by

A. COUTIN,
13 Bienville street.

HOLLAND GIN—5 pipes Holland Gin Stimbout brand, in Customhouse stores, for sale by

A. COUTIN,
13 Bienville street.

LANDING ex ship Chamboraze from Havre—4 tons superior Gruyere Cheese, for sale by

A. COUTIN,
13 Bienville st.

SARDINES.—10 cases, 20-0 qr boxes each Sardines, brand Guillotte, for sale by

A. SCHAWB, Druggist,
40 Conde st.

MARA HINO—20 boxes, two dozen each, genuine Zara Mara cheese, for sale by

A. COUTIN, 13 Bienville street.

COFFEE—116 Bags Prime Green St Iago, landing per brig Fanny, for sale by

S. DE VISSER & CO
26 Old Levee.

CRUSHED AND POWDERED SUGAR—500 packages, for sale by J. H. MARKS & Co.
76 Magazine st.

HAVANA Starch in pots, very fine, for sale by

F. MORENO, Jr., 34 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—300 bales Mexican leaf Tobacco, for wrappers and fillers, for sale by

BRUGUIERE & CO, 16 Bienville st.

MILAN STEEL—99 cases Milan Steel, for sale by BRUGUIERE & CO,
16 Bienville st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 cases in the case of 1 & 2 pounds, mark P Gimbrede, for sale by

BRUGUIERE & CO,
16 Bienville st.

JEFFERSON & LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL WAY!
In Connection with the Carrollton Rail Road.
From New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain.
From Jefferson to Lake Pontchartrain.
Trains leave the Depot in Jefferson (Jefferson Corporation) an hour after the arrival of the Cars from the City.
WEEK DAYS:
Leave New Orleans, 7-1-2, 9-1-2, 11-1-2, A. M. 1-1-2, 3-1-2, 5-1-2, P. M.
Leave Jefferson, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6 P. M.
SUNDAYS:
From Depot, Leave New Orleans, 7-1-2, 9-1-2, 11-1-2, A. M. 1-1-2, 3-1-2, 5-1-2, P. M.
Leave Jefferson, 8-1-2, 10-1-2, 12-1-2, A. M. 2-1-2, 4-1-2, 6-1-2, P. M.
All the above Trains connect at the Station and Jackson Passenger Depots only.
Returns, Trains leave Lake Pontchartrain, 10 minutes after the arrival of the Cars from the Depots.
Returns, Trains leave Lake Pontchartrain, 10 minutes after the arrival of the Cars from the Depots.
Fare, 25 cents.
Baggage, free.
Trains stop only at Carrollton, 15 minutes each way.
Fare, 25 cents.
Baggage, free.
Trains stop only at Lake Pontchartrain, 10 minutes each way.
Fare, 25 cents.
Baggage, free.
SAMUEL HARRIS,
Superintendent.
April 1, 1854.

EXTRACT

From the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

WEDNESDAY, April 26th, 1854.

The Board met at 7 o'clock, P. M. On motion, Mr. Kelly took the Chair.

Returns of the election for Directors, held by the Stockholders, on the 64th inst., were read, showing that the following named gentlemen had been elected for one year, viz:

Louisiana Directors—Messrs. James H. Caldwell, W. S. Campbell, Wm. P. Converse, Thos. Hale, J. P. Harrison, P. Irwin, A.