THE DAILY BEE.
C. S. MORNEY, A. PORTEUS & CO., PARENT & DUFOUR.
Daily paper, one year in advance $10
Country papers, semi-weekly $5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through accident or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact by the editor.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines in each insertion, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per line.
Advertisements in the Spanish and French languages, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent in one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped, until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1858. | VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,627.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MORMON IMPUDENCE.

There is a ludicrous side to even the most serious questions. The Mormon difficulty is grave enough in all conscience. It is no light matter that the entire inhabitants of a Territory, impelled by fanaticism and insti-gated by wicked leaders, should rise in rebellion against the authority of the United States; and there can scarcely be a more perplexing problem than the consideration of the proper method of dealing with the turbulent, ignorant and besotted Saints. As our countrymen, we would fain bring them back gently and by persuasive means to a sense of duty; while as contemners and defyers of the law, they richly merit speedy and severe chastisement. Yet, even Mormonism has its jocular aspect. No one can read the harangues of BRIGHAM YOUNG without being amused, if not startled into laughter, at the intense, the overpowering impudence of that matchless knave. We have before us a late number of the Deseret *News*, containing various sermons and speeches delivered by the great apostle of Mormonism, referring particularly to the pending invasion of Utah by United States troops. BRIGHAM swaggers and struts at a terrible rate. He is overflowing with valor. Ancient Pistol never bectored with a more imposing air of bravado. He professes to be prepared at all points, full of sanguine anticipations, and ready to conquer the entire universe, if necessary, for the protection and preservation of Mormonism. Hear him:

I have never found any fault with the Lord for not bringing victory sooner, for I know that if our enemies intend to try to come here by way of Salt Lake Creation Range we will be ready to meet them, and if they intend to come round by the Malad we will be ready to meet them, and if they undertake to come to Fort Hall we shall be ready to meet them. If they thought that we were or would be asleep, they might undertake to come here.

The time has arrived when we have either to be *trodden under foot by our enemies and die, or to defend ourselves and our rights—and which will it be?* Every man and woman feel their hearts full been which they think of submitting to the oppression and awful abominations practiced by our enemies, and sought by them to be introduced into our society, and we will not think of submitting to such wicked and unlawful proceedings whether it comes from United States or united hell, for the terms are synonymous, as the government is now conducted. I tell you and I tell our enemies that *we are here, and we intend to stay here.* [The congregation responded "Amen."] They have a job on hand, if they persist in their efforts to deprive American citizens of their rights. I told Captain Van Vliet that I did not care how many troops they sent. "Why," said he, "the United States, with an overflowing treasury, can send out ten, twenty, or fifty thousand troops." I replied, "I do not care any thing about that." The Captain then asked whether I had counted the cost, and I told yes, for this people have, but I cannot estimate for the United States; for, if they persist in their tyrannical course, before they get through they will want to let the job to sub-contractors. They do not know the Captain of the armies of Israel; and although they profess to be true to Him, they do not realize that He is about to hold a controversy with them for their iniquity.

If we will stand up as men and women of God, the yoke shall never be placed upon our necks again, *and all hell cannot overthrow us, even with the United States to help them.* It is not pleasant to the natural feelings to be obliged to talk in this manner about fellow-citizens with whom we have been reared; but when they act like the devil it is impossible for us to bow to their unjust and illegal mandates without becoming as corrupt as they are. It is an honor to resist the wicked, and my name will be had in honor, and so will Joseph Smith's, and so will your names, for not bowing to their iniquitous doings.

The worthy BRIGHAM is particularly complimentary in the foregoing passage. United States and united hell are synonymous terms in his opinion. He is, likewise, boundless in his confidence, for he declares that all hell cannot overthrow him, even with the aid of the United States. He is as boastful as BRAGGIO. Perhaps events may prove him as dastardly as PANDULPH.

After all, however, one can hardly feel astonished at Mormon insolence. Young and his followers have experienced so complete an immunity for their myriads of misdeeds; have continued so long in their career of unbridled licentiousness, lawlessness, rapine and murders, without feeling the hand of the government laid upon them even in friendly rebuke, that they are almost justified in considering themselves invincible, and in laughing to scorn all threats of punishment. When they learn that the entire winter has been permitted by Congress to pass away, without authorizing any reinforcement whatever of the army, and that the Spartan band under Col. JOHNSON, which has forced its way to the vicinity of Utah, is unlikely to be at all strengthened by new levies, we have no doubt the Mormons will wax more audacious than ever, and BRIGHAM YOUNG himself will begin to believe the stories of American weakness and Mormon prowess with which he usually regales his congregation. Certainly our government is in a great measure responsible for the attitude of obstinate defiance assumed by the Mormons, and if, in the end, the said necessity should arise of waging a sanguinary warfare against these deluded wretches, it will be because our federal authorities utterly failed to act with promptitude and decision when first informed of the outrages perpetrated by the Mormons on the judiciary and other officers.

ANOTHER HEBREW ASSOCIATION.—It will be seen by the notice elsewhere that a number of our fellow-citizens of the Hebrew persuasion have organized another association for religious and benevolent purposes, have established a house of worship, and provided a cemetery for the reception of bodies of deceased members. The reader is referred to the advertisement for particulars.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Madame Frezzolini appears this evening at the Orleans Theatre as "Leonora, in the Trovatore." M'me Amalia Strakosch fills the role of "Azucena." Those who have not heard Frezzolini in opera can have but an imperfect idea of her great merit as an artist, and they should by all means improve this opportunity of judging of her rare and brilliant talent as an actress and a cantatrice. She appears but once more in opera, her engagements in other cities rendering her sojourn among us very limited. We look to see the Orleans Theatre crowded this evening by one of the largest audiences of the season.

NO FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.—Mrs. Manefield's free medical lectures to ladies having been again postponed yesterday on account of doubtful weather and conflicting engagements, will be delivered to-day positively, *regardless of weather* at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 12 o'clock.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This evening, at the St. Charles Theatre, "Jingomar," and a farce, "The Maid with the Milking Pail."

AMPHITHEATRE.—This evening, at the Amphitheatre, benefit of Miss Louise. The following pieces are announced: "Black-eyed Susan," "Adeama," and "Pilot Heart Never Won Fair Lady."

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The steamer *National*, which arrived yesterday from Shreveport, brought down two companies of U. S. Infantry, under command of Major J. H. Paul. They are from Fort Belknap, and are *en route* for service in the West.

AN AMERICAN MINISTER'S BALL.—The grand ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Mason, at Paris, on the 22d ult., in commemoration of Washington's birthday, was a brilliant and most satisfactory *fete*. Invitations had been extended to the friends of the minister and his family, and it was estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were crowded into the saloons of the Legation. Lord Cowley, English Ambassador; Count Kisseleff, Russian Ambassador; and the Duke de Malakoff, were early in attendance. The widow of the late Solomon Hofflandt and the Chevalier Wykoff were among the numerous notabilities present on the occasion. The supper, the orchestra, and the entire arrangements were perfect, and did honor to the liberality and good taste of the minister and his amiable family. American beauty, making an important subtraction in favor of two Mexican belles, shone, as usual, with great credit to the country.

MOTIVE BY A SLAVE.—A trial of peculiar interest has just terminated at Lindenville, Ga., in which Green Martin was convicted of the murder of his own slave—a negro boy, 15 years old—by the infliction of inhuman punishment, which was performed on the 9th of May, 1857, commencing at 12 o'clock and lasting until 3 P. M., when the boy was discovered to be dead. The whipping and beating were executed by the person above named and his son together—the latter, however, left the State and was not brought to trial. The *Central Georgian* states that the material witnesses in the case were Mr. Martin's own daughters, aged respectively 21, 19 and 16, who were introduced by the prosecution to convict *their own father* of murder, and by their own testimony he was found *guilty*.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—*Senate*—Mr. Douglas made an anti-Lecompton speech.

Mr. Toombs commented quite severely thereupon.

Mr. Stuart deprecated the use of epithets instead of arguments, and accorded Mr. Toombs the laurels for his predecessor in the forum.

Mr. Green maintained that, notwithstanding the speeches, the committee's report had not yet been successfully assailed.

The Minnesota bill came up. After considerable debate the bill was withdrawn.

Kansas bill up.

Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute for the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas.

Several personal explanations ensued.—After which the vote was taken, and the substitute was lost by 34 to 24.

The bill as amended to admit Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution then passed.—Yeas 33; nays 25.

The following members of the Senate voted in the negative: Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

Absentees—Bates and Davis.

Paired off—Reid and Cameron.

The result was received with mingled applause and hisses.

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

THE STEAMBOAT RACE—THE BALTIC AND DIANA.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—The *Baltic* passed here at eighteen minutes before three. The *Diana* is not yet in sight; she is said to be nine miles below.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MEMPHIS, March 23.—The *Diana* passed one hour and thirty-six minutes behind the *Baltic*. The *Diana* stopped here for coal.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, March 23.—The Crescent City and the Woodford passed down at 1 P. M.

The Woodford reports the Baltic one hour ahead of the Diana at Daines's Landing.

THE WEATHER AT 9 A. M., MARCH 23.

Memphis—Weather clear; mercury at 53.
Nashville—Clear; 56.
Louisville—Wind North; clear; 56.
Montreal—Clear; 14.
New York—Cloudy; Southeast; 46.
Philadelphia—Cloudy; Northeast; 43.
Tuscumbia—Northeast; 58.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton heavy and irregular; Uplands 11½c. Flour and Coffee firm. Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Mess Pork $16 62½ to $16 70. Whisky 22 to 22½c. Bacon—Middles 8½c; Hams 9½c. Tobacco $7 to $17.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Flour $3 60 to $3 65. Whisky 17½c. Mess Pork $15 25 to $15 50. Bacon Sides 8½c; Bulk Sides 7½ to 7¾c. Linseed Oil 60c. Corn 34 to 35. Lard slightly higher.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Flour $3 75 to $3 90. White Wheat 90 to 95c. Mixed Corn 34 to 35c.; Yellow 35 to 37½c. Oats 37½ to 40c. Hemp $70 to $75.

Telegraphic Items.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—St. Louis, March 17.—Yesterday the New Mexican mail to the 15th February arrived. Capt. Maury would leave about the 1st March, with supplies for Col. Johnson, taking a circuitous route via Bent's Fort to avoid the Mormons. He reports supplies much easier to be obtained in New Mexico than elsewhere. Kit Carson has concluded a treaty with several powerful Indian tribes, who agree to side with the United States in case of a struggle with the Mormons.

VESSEL ASHORE.—Norfolk, March 17.—The ship *Star of Hope*, bound for Hampton Roads, from Callao, with guano, went ashore at Willoughby's Point to-day. Assistance has been sent to her from this city.

The bark *Crusoe*, from Sombrero Islands, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day, with guano for orders.

ANOTHER STEAMER LOST.—New York, March 17.—The steamer *Empire State*, from Fall river for New York city, was lost this morning. All the passengers and freight were saved.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The latest advices from Kansas remove all doubt as to the election of the Free State ticket. Gen. Calhoun, therefore, declares his intention to issue certificates accordingly.

COLLISION ON THE OHIO—*Six Lives Lost.*—Cincinnati, March 15.—The steamers *Great Western* and *Princess* came in collision at three o'clock on Saturday morning, opposite Aledgely, Kentucky. The *Princess* sank in ten minutes to her hurricane deck.

The cabin passengers on the *Princess* were saved, together with the books and baggage. One woman and two children, deck passengers, and three of the deck hands, were drowned.

The *Great Western* took the rescued passengers to Shawneetown.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

In the Senate, Mr. Crittenden made a speech against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

In the House, the Utah memorial was ordered to be printed. The army bill was brought up and discussed until adjournment.

The report of the House investigating committee discloses the fact that the printing for the last two Congresses cost nearly $5,000,000. There will be two reports. The majority are in favor of reducing the price thirty-five per cent. They suggest giving the binding to the lowest bidder, and thus to strip the system of its abuses.

The minority were in favor of a printing bureau, and a reduction of the public advertising; also that the Department printing should be given to the lowest bidder.

The Republicans talked one or two weeks more for the discussion of the Kansas question.

During the exciting sitting of the Senate on the 15th, lasting to the morning of the 16th, sharp words were interchanged between Messrs. CAMERON and GREEN. The Washington *States* relates the scene as follows:

Cameron was disgusted at the fruitless attempts at arrangements with which the night session was filled. It appeared to him that Senator Green, from Missouri, attempted to dictate to the Senate, and he was vexed to know if he was the commander of the Senate.

Green said the majority was responsible for the delay. Ay, but, quoth Cameron, you adjourned over to attend a political banquet at Richmond. "That is not true," replied Green, in rather a subdued tone of voice; which, however, did not escape Pennsylvania, who promptly desired to know if Missouri implied that he did not speak truth.

Senator Green, in a state of excitement, restated that Cameron was "not correct."

The President called both to order.

Senator Cameron objected to the harsh language of Missouri; but he, too, would use harsh language in reply, and say that Missouri's words were untrue. This was the further that irritated the camel's back.

Green could stand it no longer. He therefore, in a very hasty manner, said, "You're a liar!"

The President then reprimanded both; Cameron apologized to the Senate, remarking that he was responsible to Green for any thing said to him.

Senator Green denied that he meant to dictate to any committee. Pennsylvania had willfully done him injustice; but he, Missouri, was man enough to meet him or any other.

Again the President emphatically called to order. Green resumed. He had said enough here to Pennsylvania; out of the Senate he would use a more appropriate epithet to his teeth—the expressive epithet that belonged to the West.

He did not want to infringe on the property of the Senate, but he would settle the matter with Pennsylvania in five minutes out of the Chamber; and so saying, Missouri snapped his fingers defiantly.

Pennsylvania was not to be intimidated; and with this formidable expression of defiance on both sides, the matter dropped over for the time, when a mutual friend stepped in. Mutual withdrawals followed, and the honorable belligerents of five in the morning embraced with Senatorial affection at one P. M.

The unfortunate Turk, says the New York *Evening Post*, who is at present in the claws of a committee of "gentlemanly" Council members, is said to have inquired of the interpreter, "What makes those men spit so eternally?" In Turkey, and, indeed, in Europe generally, no man ever spits in the presence of another, excepting in the public street, and with his head averted; while here there is such a continuation of firing and cross firing of tobacco juice in front of, across and sometimes actually upon respectable people that even a Turk cannot conceal his disgust.

It is ascertained that the reports about Lord Napier's intended resignation of his official position near the United States government are without foundation.

The room of Mohammed Pacha, the Turkish Admiral, at Willard's Hotel, shortly after his arrival in Washington, was broken open, and his trunks ransacked, and their contents scattered about. A large sum of money and valuables escaped the thieves.

The Opelousas *Patriot* says:

Spring, with its genial warmth, swelling buds and bright flowers, has been with us during the past week. Under the effects of a bright sun, refreshing showers and a balmy atmosphere, the woods are becoming leafy and the prairies green; fruit trees are in full bloom; and vegetables growing luxuriantly in our gardens.

Our planters are industriously engaged with their crops; many have finished planting cotton, have planted their early corn, and some are now planting cotton. We wish them abundant crops and good prices, as a reward for their labor.

THE LATE TOWN ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK.—The town elections, according to the Albany *Journal*, show the following aggregate of Supervisors elected: Republican 463, Democratic 544, American 36. Many of the Democrats are Douglas men, elected because they were known to be such, and a good part of the Americans were chosen on Union tickets by Republican votes. The result is an overwhelming anti-Lecompton triumph.—*New York Post.*

EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN'S NEWS.

The screw steamship *North American* arrived on the 10th at Portland, with Liverpool advices to the 3d inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament was in session on the 1st inst.

The House of Commons, after the transaction of some formalities, adjourned to the 12th inst.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Derby read his inaugural ministerial speech, giving an insight into his intended policy. After stating the grounds upon which he had undertaken office, and the difficulties which beset him, he glanced at the state of the army with reference to the Indian war, and said there was yet a most respectable numerical force remaining within the United Kingdom. He had no doubt that the exertions of Sir Colin Campbell and of the troops under his command would lead to a successful result, and when the mutiny was fully suppressed it would be the duty of the government to undertake the task of pacifying and tranquillizing the Empire. He then referred to the Chinese war, and expressed his satisfaction, notwithstanding that he condemned the cause of the war, at the success which had attended the British arms. He added, now that Canton had fallen, it would be the duty of the government to make, with the least possible delay, a safe and honorable peace, so that the commerce between the country and China might be reestablished. He then adverted to the relations of the government with France, and urged the necessity of remaining on friendly terms. He insisted on the importance to France and Europe of the Emperor's life, and indignantly denounced the atrocious attempt to assassinate him. He made great allowance for the indignation displayed by the French people; nevertheless, he did not believe that the address from the French Colonels gave a true representation of the feeling of the French army. From what he knew of the Emperor he felt satisfied that it was his sincere wish to keep on terms of amity with England. The Foreign Secretary (Lord Malmesbury) was preparing a reply to Count Walewski's dispatch, which he believed would satisfy the public feeling, and there was nothing in the dispatch to prevent the government from proceeding with the Conspiracy bill, although further action would depend on the reply from France to Lord Malmesbury's dispatch. With regard to the policy of the government it was impossible, having been called to office suddenly, and not at the commencement of the session, to bring forward any programme now. On the subject of the government of India, he thought the time not opportune for any change, but in deference to the vote of the House of Commons he was prepared to yield, and a modified bill, as suggested by Lord Ellenborough, would be presented.—In regard to Parliamentary reform, his own opinion was that no alteration was required, but he nevertheless thought that a modification and amendment might be made to suit the convenience and wants of the people; all he could promise, however, was that during the recess he would carefully and earnestly direct their efforts to the preparation of a bill, which would be introduced the next session. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that when he retired from office, whether that period for which he held it were long or short, he would not be found to have left the country in a worse position than he found it.

Earls Granville and Clarendon defended the late government, and the House adjourned till the 15th.

Sir P. Thesiger assumed the Chancellorship as Lord Chelmsford.

Mr. Blackburn declined the office of Irish Chancellor, and Hon. Joseph Napier was appointed.

The papers are occupied in criticising Lord Derby's speech. The *Times* says it was all anticipated, and that so long as he does exactly what Lord Palmerston would have done had he not forfeited his place by that one division, he has a tolerable ground to stand on; but the moment he shows a will and game of his own, it is easy to see the result. The *Morning Post* urges that Derby not only takes the position, but the policy, and not only the policy, but the measures and sentiments of Palmerston, as an heir takes an inheritance. The *Daily News* describes Derby's policy on the Conspiracy bill and the Indian bill as weak and compromising, and adds that the weakest and worst part of this speech was that in which he refused to redeem outstanding pledges which such and all of his predecessors had given on the subject of an elective reform.

It is authoritatively announced that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has resigned the Ambassadorship to Turkey.

It is also positively stated that Lord Cowley will continue in his present position as Minister at Paris, owing to his intimate acquaintance with matters to be considered shortly by the Paris Conference.

The trial of the Directors of the Royal British Bank, at Liverpool, terminated on the 27th ult., with a verdict of "Guilty." Three of the Directors, viz., Messrs. Cameron, Brown and Redfern, were sentenced to first-class misdemeanors, to twelve months' imprisonment, without hard labor. Mr. Kennedy was sentenced to nine months, Mr. Owen to six months and Mr. Mc.Leod to three months. Mr. Stapleton was discharged on the payment of the nominal fine of one shilling.

The London *Star* says the country is to be agitated by means of a Parliamentary committee, which is being formed to organize an opposition to any conspiracy bill which may be introduced by Lord Derby.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail, with a week's later news, arrived at Suez on the 22d ult.

The correspondent of the *Times*, at Malta, telegraphs:

"The Commander-in-Chief was at Fattyghur, preparing for the invasion of Oude, which would probably be attempted from several points about the 25th of January. Brown column is nearly 15,000 strong, with 100 pieces of ordnance, while at least 10,000 men from other points will be ready to cooperate with him. Sir Hugh Rose had defeated the rebels at Indilda. The Rajpootana field force, after capturing the strong fortress of Arwah, marched on for Cotah, where disunion reigns. Delhi has been placed under the authority of the Punjaub Commissioners, and the authority of the chief there is restored, and the army declared broken up. Large reinforcements of European troops are still required."

At Bombay trade was improving. Freights were on the advance, and all public securities were rising.

The Governor-General was on his way to the Northwest provinces.

The government telegram says that the enemy are fortifying Lucknow in great strength. There are about 100,000 of them in arms, but they are said to be losing heart, and anxious to negotiate.

Sir James Outram has been left undisturbed since the 16th of January. He was reinforced on the 22d by the 38th regiment, from Cawnpore, with a troop of artillery.

A party of Rifles have taken up their post on the Lucknow road, and another was on the march from Cawnpore, to keep open the communication.

Cultivators were busily employed everywhere with their winter crops, and revenue was being collected in the district around Delhi as if nothing had happened.

A dispatch to the East India Company says that advices of January 22d state that Gen. Outram had been again assailed, and that an attack by the whole rebel force in Lucknow was daily expected.

Reinforcements had been sent to Gen. Outram at Alumbagh.

It is stated that through an examination of the papers of the King of Delhi, several individuals among the native regiments of good standing are implicated in the insurrection.

CHINA.—There is nothing later from China. Hong Kong letters report the arrival there on 13th January of the U. S. steamer *Mississippi*, from Singapore. The U. S. steamers *Minnesota* and *San Jacinto*, and sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, were also at Hong Kong.

FRANCE.—The morning journals of Paris, which had been decided on, was expected to give the Emperor considerable popularity.

It was reported that Rudio's sentence would be commuted to hard labor for life.

The Court of Cassation was expected to give its decision on the appeal of the conspirators on the 4th inst.

The penal law on public security was adopted in the French Senate by a vote of 135 to 1. The single dissentient is said to have been Gen. McMahon, who grounded his opposition on the unconstitutional character of the law, and is said to have expressed strong regret that the measure, which he regarded as fatal to its consequences, should have been brought forward.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the rumor that the Emperor would spare the life of Orsini was not credited at Paris.

The funds on Tuesday were much depressed, and the Threes declined nearly 1-60 on the Paris Bourse.

From Marseilles it is announced that the houses of Marc Pradell & Co., largely engaged in the South American trade, had suspended. Several other suspensions are announced, amounting in the aggregate to about twenty millions of francs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"It is stated that Lord Malmesbury has already answered Count Walewski's dispatch in a tone and spirit becoming a British Minister. It expresses a desire to cultivate the best relations with France and to remain in alliance with her, but declares that the right of asylum shall be maintained intact."

ITALY.—Arrests continue to be made at Genoa, and there are various rumors of a Republican plot. The troops were confined to their barracks, and held ready for instant action. A man-of-war ship had also taken up a position opposite the Republican suburbs of the town, with shotted guns.

TURKEY.—Fethi Ahmed Pacha, Grand Master of Artillery, and brother-in-law to the Sultan, had died suddenly.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Daily News* gives details of the (already reported) terrible outrage upon the American family named Dickson, occupying a farm near Jaffa. The matter had been taken up by Mr. Brown, American Consul and *Chargé d'Affaires* at Constantinople, and the Porte had promised full retribution.

M. De Prokesch, Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, had been instructed to urge upon the Porte the imperious necessity of pacifying Bosnia, by effecting a reform of the abuses which, it is alleged, are the cause of the present troubles.

AUSTRALIA.—The Australian mail steamer reached Suez on the 7th Feb., with 45,000 ounces in gold. The news was not telegraphed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The advices from Cape Town are to Jan. 19. The Kaffirs continued docile.

A large number of ships were in port, and freights were very low.

Texas Items.

We clip the following from the Galveston *Civilian*, of the 16th inst:

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.—The Austin *Sentinel*, of the 13th, says:

Mr. Archibald Roberts, who arrived in Austin on Monday afternoon from Pecan Bayou, which place he left on Sunday week, brings the report of the killing of Mr. Mercer, of Comanche county, by the Indians. According to a report in San Saba, Mr. Mercer and some two or three went in pursuit of the savages, who had been committing depredations in the neighborhood. Coming up with a band of marauders, near the residence of Mercer, a skirmish ensued, in which the latter was killed. While hoping the report may be incorrect, Mr. Roberts yet fears it may be true. It was brought to San Saba, by a man traveling through Comanche county.

HUNTSVILLE.—The *Item* states that the body of old Major Allen, who was drowned about two years ago, in a cistern near his residence, some five miles from town, was found a few days ago, the heavy rain of Saturday night having washed away the sand, so as to leave it exposed to view. It was partially petrified, though the head, arms and one leg were gone.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening—six members present, Mr. Delabarre in the chair.

A message was read from the Mayor transmitting certain documents relative to the McDonogh estate.

Another message was received, recommending the purchase of maps, rattles, &c., for the police.

A communication was read from the Street Commissioner in relation to the bad condition of the sidewalks around the jail on Magazine street.

A communication was received from the lower Board, announcing concurrence in certain resolutions, among others one for removing the rubbish from the neutral ground on Canal street.

A resolution from the lower Board appropriating $1000 for putting in complete order the ground which would be required by the use of the steam engine "Young America."—Adopted.

A resolution approving the arrangements of the Board of Assessors for the assessment with Newton Richards for the establishment of points marking the true meridian, was concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the payment of sundry bills, among others that of the City Coroner for $800 for the month of January, was concurred in.

A petition from the heirs of the Guillotte property, praying for the appointment of an arbitrator on the part of the city to meet another arbitrator on the part of the heirs, for the purpose of appraising the value of the land lately occupied by the Magazine Street Market, was laid on the table subject to call. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening, Mr. Magloni in the chair.

A resolution amending the ordinance relative to horse and mule shows was adopted.

A communication was read from the Controller, announcing that he had adjudicated the contract for keeping the plank roads in the Fourth District in repairs to James Keiser.

The weekly report of the Treasurer shows a balance on hand of $149,576 56.

A resolution for the committee of members from the Third District appointed to select a suitable site for the new lock-up, was laid on the table subject to call.

A resolution from the upper Board authorizing the Mayor to invite the Hon. Edward Everett to visit this city, and deliver his lecture on the "Character of Washington," was concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to select a suitable site for a new Court-house for the city was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Surveyor to inspect the engine-houses of the different fire companies and report what repairs are needed by them, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and adopted, with the exception of the item regarding the expenses incurred by the Sheriff during the last election, which was referred back to the Finance Committee.

The Committee on Police reported that the arrest of the reformed worshipers in the Soule Chapel was wholly unauthorized and in violation of law; that the persons so arrested were required by Recorder Fabre to pay fines amounting to over $300, and the Committee recommend that the fines be refunded. The report was adopted.

A resolution was adopted to pay Washington Fire Company $250, the value of a horse lost in a defeated race.

The Board then adjourned.

RECORDER FABRE'S COURT.—Charles F. Racine, a young man, about 16 years of age, who says he is from Monroe, La., was yesterday arraigned on a charge of forgery, and his case fixed for examination on the 5th prox. It seems that, on Monday evening, Racine presented to the clerk of the steamer "Ben Franklin" a draft for twenty dollars, purporting to have been drawn by Fellowes & Co. The clerk told him to call again in the evening, and the young man did so. The captain of the boat then wanted him to go with him to see Messrs. Fellowes & Co., to which Racine assented. As they were about stepping from the cab, the driver picked up a pocket-book which Racine claimed as his. In the pocket-book were found five other forged drafts on some of the principal houses in the city, none of them, however, for any large amount. Racine was also arraigned on the charge of having passed a forged draft to the proprietors of the Arcade Hotel.

Andrew Freeman was held to bail in $300 for threatening the life of Lucy Ann Freeman.

RECORDER FABRE'S COURT.—Jack, a slave belonging to Mr. Chase, was yesterday examined and sent before the First District Court for trial on the charge of having, on the 9th instant, murdered the slave Joe, belonging to J. B. Hallie. The affray took place on the corner of Hospital and Burgundy streets, and it appears from the testimony that Jack threw a rock at the deceased, and that after the exchange of blows he drew a knife and stabbed him, producing a wound from the effects of which Joe died shortly afterwards in the Charity Hospital. Peter McIntyre pursued Jack, took away his knife, and gave him into the custody of a police officer.

George Sisco was sent to prison to await his examination on the charge of having stolen $44 from the room of Hanson Houton, corner of Gallatin and Barracks streets.

J. Jungels gave bail to appear for examination on the charge of keeping a disorderly house on Royal street.

POCKET CUTTING.—Alexander Pentland, who keeps a feed store in the Fourth District, has lodged a complaint yesterday in the Post-office, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, and relieved of sundry papers of no great value to any one but the owner. A few minutes before, Mr. Pentland had about a thousand dollars in the pocket, but luckily had paid it out before the thief could get hold of it.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY.—Last Sunday, the safe in the counting-room of Henry shepherd, Jr., No. 5 Bourbon street, was opened with Mr. Shepherd's own keys, which had been carelessly left lying on a table, and robbed of the sum of $1500, besides bills receivable to a very large amount. Mr. Shepherd offers a reward of $1000 for the return of the papers. It is supposed that the theft was perpetrated by some negroes who had been employed about the premises.

DIED.—This morning, at 1 o'clock, very suddenly, HENRY MEUGENS, a native of Belgium, aged 47 years, for many years a resident of this city.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, Thalia street, between Camp and Magazine, at half past 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Hostetter,

As to women, it is a settled statistical fact that seven tenths of their number are suffering from disease and general debility. Are the men much better off? Loss of appetite, palpitation, prostration, disorders of the bowels, dull mind, costiveness, general physical and mental debility are the usual symptoms. The stomach is the recipient of all stimulants the body. To counteract the injurious effects of table indulgences you must assist the stomach. Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters corrects the appetite, carries off the bile and impure secretions, regulates the bowels, imparts strength and tone to the system, and restores the invalid to health. Its effects are wonderful. No family should be without it. Sold in full quart bottles, extremely palatable by all Hotels, Grocers, Druggists and others. It requires no addition of spirits.

For sale by
mh22 6t dkc
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
22 and 181 Chartres st.

Fifty Great Cures

Are known to have been made in Washington within two weeks past, and in Baltimore at least one hundred, bodies hitherto referred to Coffin, Tooth ache, Felons and mere trifling pains and aches. In Bridgeton, N. J., in Harrisburg and Wilmington, and also from Cleveland, Ohio, it feel everywhere it has been introduced the report is wonderful. All say it beats everything ever tried to take out pain, and to thoroughly remove from the system both Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, Rheumatism, swellings, burns, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, and to cure Palpitation and partial Paralysis. It will do it in thirty-nine cases in every hundred, if used according to directions, and it is pleasant, does not smart, nor interfere with any food, nor other medicine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.

Prof. De Grath.—I can sell a great deal of your Oil, as it is well spoken of in our neighborhood, and not a day passes but that I have many calls for it, although Messrs. Plant & Co. keep it. Send me some immediately, and oblige yours, truly,

ROBT. A. PAYNE,
Druggist, corner Fourth st. and M'st.

See my circular hanging on the wrappers; none blown in glass also

PROF. DE GRATH,
19 south Eighth st., Philadelphia.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
22, and 181 Chartres street.

McLean's Cordial.

As may be seen, we insert this week the advertisement of McLean's Cordial, &c.

It is very well known we are not particularly favorable to patent medicines, and, as a general thing, we have the whole of them with but little ceremony, and with three sentiments we decined inserting this advertisement until we knew what were the ingredients of the medicine, and how compounded. This we have learned, and believing, as we do, that the ingredients are good, and the compound judiciously made, we recommend it as a mixture worthy of public confidence.

The above is from the St. Louis Christian Advocate, edited by the celebrated Rev. Dr. McAnally, which speaks volumes in favor of McLean's Cordial. We say to all, try it. See the advertisement in another column.
mh13 1w6m dlw

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ Every person should read the advertisements of GARDNER'S OINTMENT, MAGIC OINTMENT and ARCANUM JAPANICA LIVER PILLS, which appear alternately in another column. They are the two most successful remedies in the world. Try them and be cured.
mh18 1y

We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the sale of a large assortment of dry goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bache & Lesumont's auction room, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

The attention of builders is called to the sale of 500 barrels of lime, which will be sold by H. K. Morphy, auctioneer, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, on Commerce street, between Lafayette and third streets.

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, March 23d, 1858.

THE following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on the 23d instant:

Resolved, That in conformity with the subjoined act, passed on the 19th day of March, 1858, entitled "An act to authorize the Governors of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi to vote at all meetings of stockholders of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, upon the shares of stock in said Company held by said states," a vote of the stockholders will be taken on the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 9 and 3 of that day, at the office of the Company, corner of Union and St. Charles streets, over the Bank of New Orleans, for the acceptance or rejection of the said act.

R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

The following is the act referred to in the above resolution:

AN ACT

To authorize the Governors of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi to vote at all meetings of stockholders of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, upon the shares of stock in said Company held by said states.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That at all meetings of stockholders, at which shall be the right and privilege of the State of Louisiana, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, the State of Mississippi shall have the right to vote upon the numbered shares of stock in said Company respectively held by each, on the same terms and conditions as are prescribed by law for individual stockholders, and the Governor of the state of Louisiana and the Governor of the state of Mississippi shall certify the votes of their respective states, in person, or by proxy, as in other cases.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That whenever the state of Mississippi shall provide by law for the appointment of three Directors in said Company, which said State is hereby authorized to do, the right of said state to vote upon the foregoing shall cease and determine, and the Governor of the state is empowered and required to appoint three Directors in said Company, as now provided by law.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That a statement shall be published in the city of New Orleans, and be submitted to the stockholders of said Company on the 10th of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. Publication to be made in one of the papers of the city, advertisement in the official journal of the State, in one or more of the newspapers published in Jackson, Miss., and in not less than two newspapers of the city of New Orleans, if at said time stockholders representing three fourths in value of the amount of stock subscribed to said Company shall elect to do so; the same shall be valid and binding upon said Company as part of the charter of said Company.

At the request of the heirs of the late Jean Baptiste Bouvier, in the month, is daily largely increased. The subscriber is constantly receiving from Europe and the Northern manufactories, for the East and West Indies, and will retail at low sale the Northern or Eastern Druggists.

Drawers in Drugs, Medicines, etc., Physicians and Planters will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine the stock, or send their orders. Terms liberal.

Wholesale and small, promptly executed.
mh 18 tf
B. JOURDAN.

A GOOD CHANCE,
ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

FOR SALE.—The LEASE of House No. 213