THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WHEELER & CO.
EDITORS.
S. HARBY,
H. DUPUOY.
...one year in advance).....$12
...six months).....
...three months).....
...paper continues until given one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through the mails, if otherwise, will be considered as ... and obliged to pay, unless due notice is ... to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,668.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every THIRTY lines, in each insertion on the first insertion, and each third price for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted on steamships will be charged One Dollar for every THIRTY lines for each insertion, for the first week.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their regular business only within the line of their special card, and to matter not to exceed every other day.
No advertisement taken for less than one year.
Obituaries and notices of Marriages, Balls, Concerts and Shows are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

...Mail came through yesterday, ... dates.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

...ders of this company were ... yesterday, at 12 o'clock, ... President, G. R. YERGER, a ... officer, and deliberate ... importance. There was ... attendance, considering ... upon which the meet- ...

...ressed the audience a very full ... statement of facts. He said the ... immediate action, and ... of mind. The company pos- ... charter, which must be ... prize. When a call for sub- ... was made in New Orleans, Cincin- ... Memphis and St. Louis, some ... were to be raised; through the ... the Executive Committee in New ... nce amount of stock, which was ... ought to be fraudulent, had been ... erent parties in settlement of ... services rendered, and that stock ... the market, and offered at ... a general distrust was ... mpany, and confidence ... seen amongst the best ... ably some $300,000 could ... ptions. From this bad ... ed all the evils which ... ntracting, and its present ... easily traced to it. ... the charter is that twenty ... ld be constructed, with ... running on it, by the ... under penalty of forfeit- ... the funds in the treas- ... ay expended, the workmen on ... threatening to leave, and ... ction on the ground, paid ... put down, the charter ... forfeited and every dollar ... ost, as the Chief Engineer ... he was not a day's work to ... ...ping the twenty miles ... time, and that if the ... passed they never could ... Then it was that ... himself in very critical ... monetary storm had ... and confidence; no ... at whatever rate of in- ... immediate action, and ... which in ordi- ... been redeemed with- ... irritated and want ... ...ency, they have ... exertion and adver- ... first Tuesday in June. ... the most part, in this ... been called on pur- ... them some arrange- ... satisfactory to both ... ...ost claims, a sum ... not be raised, or at ... ...ancy. This ... expected from the ... in final loss, not ... may eventually ... every dollar in ... sheriff's hammer ... road, worth at the ... $100,000, and also ... which the company ... the first twenty five ... and which, at the very ... an acre, form an ... ...

...not treacherous, ... was the substance of ... Mr. YERGER. We have ... of detail, which ... shareholders, did not ... ...ecide the very ... ...y are called to ... ...ave their whole ... and cheered him ... ...se of his state ... ...

...from Col. ASCHER, ... Attorney, of Texas, ...ed by the calling of ... ...ion. A resolution ... ...ance to appoint a ... ...ect the trust created ... ...of the stockholders ... ...ng on Wednes- ... ...committee, as ... ...is composed of ... HENRY RENSHAW ...

GOOD SIGNS.

...ncouragements of ... ...ost gratifying ... ...very from the apathy ... ...they were wont ... ...have shown that they ... ...own interests. The ... ...published by us of ... ...Hope Insurance Compa- ... ...stocks are almost ... ...merchants and ... ...Second District ... ...assertion. These ... ...ence, and in part ... ...enterprise and en- ... ...ciation of those ... ...would be at the mouth. The one movement ... carried out would settle up Texas with cotton planters and slaveholders more rapidly than all the legislation and surveys that ... the Southern States could devise and carry out.

There are in Western Texas several counties almost entirely made up of Mexicans or Germans, who speak but little English, associate rarely with Americans, and have no regard for the institution of Southern slavery. There are also numerous small settlements of small farmers who are not reliable on the Southern question. Most of these would sell out to cotton planters from the older States, and go still further on the frontier, or to Kansas, were richer emigrants to come with cash in hand to buy them out. The class of persons have a natural fondness for frontier life, and as the country fills up they sell out and go where they can buy lands cheaper, and live more to their liking.

Let this railroad be in operation but five or six years, and let the surplus population from the older States pour in with their money, slaves and enterprise, and they would soon silence or drive out the free-soil influences which are now at work there. The South would then carry the State on all questions where Southern and Northern influences are arraigned against each other.

Texas, by the terms of annexation, reserved the privilege of eventually resolving itself into four slave States, and of being admitted into the Union as such. That wise provision, and the Opelousas Railroad, extended into the heart of Texas, may secure for the United States Senate eight Southern Senators from a portion of the South that now sends but two, and by the rapid increase of population twenty or thirty more Southern representatives in Congress would be secured by the same process.

So we look upon the eventual extension of the Opelousas Railroad into Texas as not merely a great Natchez and Texas measure—it is a great Southern measure, more important by far than the Kansas question, viewed in the very best light, since its eventual triumph would be certain to secure to the South more political power than she has lost in twenty years, and it would place her in a position to take care of her interests in future in the councils of the nation.

The gentlemen's auction sale will be continued THIS DAY, at 10 A. M., at A. Blache's store, Royal street, No. 69.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—We understand ...s the *National Intelligencer* of the 4th instant, that the Hon. ASA BIGGS, a Senator in Congress, was yesterday nominated and confirmed as Judge of the United States District Court for North Carolina, to supply the vacancy caused by the recent death of the venerated Judge POTTER.

We also learn that Judge LORING, of Massachusetts, has been nominated, and we presume there can be no doubt of his confirmation, as Judge of the United States Court of Claims, sitting in this city, to supply the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the late Judge GILCHRIST.

BURNING OF THE SHIP MAJESTIC.—Halifax, Monday, May 3, 1858.—The steamship Osprey, from St. John, N. F., arrived here on Saturday night. On the 30th ult. she fell in with the ship Majestic, 21 days from Liverpool, for Charlestown, on fire, and took off 30 of her passengers and crew. Before the Osprey parted from the Majestic the flames burst through her deck.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

The steamship Tennessee, Thomas Forbes, master, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 7th inst. The Tennessee brings the following passengers:

Cabrera, lady, 2 children and servant; Puyrabaig, lady, child and servant; Costa, lady, child and servant; Mrs Chase, Col J T Pickett, Downer, Butler, Berrui, Berrijbe and 2 brothers, A Calderon, J Reis, T Gutierrez, J S Downing, S Ada, C Agostini, F de Lagoe, John Dowdle, Molmar, Miss Duff, and 50 in the steerage.

Our Vera Cruz files contain little intelligence of moment, and what they state is only calculated to show that the situation of affairs has not materially altered. The Constitutionalists still hold out at various points, and the Zuloaga government has recently met with some serious reverses.

The *Progreso* of Vera Cruz, of the 5th inst., announces the arrival of the Constitutional President, Senor JUAREZ, from New Orleans. The authorities were preparing to give him a reception worthy of his position and character.

News from Tampico to the 30th ult. had been received at Vera Cruz. The siege of that city by the Constitutional leader GARZA was hotly pressed, and its surrender is daily looked for. The government troops under MIRAMON had been defeated by Col. ZUAZUA, and San Luis was occupied by the latter, the reactionists flying from the place when they learned the result of the fight. The *Boletin de Campana* likewise states that CARABOS, a Constitutionalist, had routed a government force at Huastaca, taking many prisoners and a piece of artillery.

We have received our correspondence from the city of Mexico as late as the 5th instant. It throws considerable light on recent events:

MEXICO, May 5th, 1858.

The game between the contending parties is now nearly equal. If Gen. ECHEGARAY has succeeded in capturing Orizaba at the point of the sword, the defeat of MIRAMON and MARINO by VIDAURRI's man is a brilliant triumph for the Constitutionalists. In no peers that after the capitulation of Guadalajara, President ZULOAGA, jealous of the fame of ORNELO, divided his army into four separate corps, and sent them to different parts of the republic. ORNELO returned to the city of Mexico in part of a wound in his leg, while MIRAMON and MARINO marched to ZACATECAS, which was evacuated on their approach, and occupied by the government troops. A few days after Gen. MIRAMON selected 2,000 of his best troops, left 1000 with MARINO, and repaired forthwith to San Luis Potosi, which city was then blockaded by COL. ZUAZUA at the head of 200 Vidaurrians.

MIRAMON stationed himself in a defile termed Carretas, between San Luis and Zacatecas, and awaited ZUAZUA. The latter posted men on the heights and in the gorges of the mountain, and opened a murderous fire of rifles on the enemy. MIRAMON fought bravely, but was forced to fall back on San Luis, in a most miserable plight, after losing 800 men. The battle took place on the 11th April.

ZUAZUA, after this splendid victory, rested for a couple of days, and then proceeded towards Zacatecas, where, after a siege of thirty hours, he carried it by storm, capturing MARINO, his entire force and artillery train. On the 30th ultimo and five of his principal officers were shot. This statement has not yet appeared in the papers, but you may rely upon its entire truth. A system of sanguinary reprisals has therefore commenced, and hereafter an internecine warfare will be waged, in which no quarter may be expected on either side.

The Mexican Cabinet is greatly alarmed. OCAMPO has been sent for, and entrusted to reinvade the command of the government troops. A council of notables was held yesterday, and the sum of $500,000 agreed upon as a loan to the President to carry on the campaign. The money is to be repaid by a forced loan on the principal towns of the republic. The clergy are unwilling to make further sacrifices, as they say that COMONFORT is a heretic, and opposed to them.

There will be serious work in the North. VIDAURRI's men are mostly Indian hunters and smugglers, brave to desperation, active, sober, and admirably skilled in the use of the rifle. The troops of the government are wholly unaccustomed to the deadly combat they will have to sustain with these men, and are already demoralized and disheartened. The end is not yet. ...

We invite attention to the subjoined article from the Franklin (Louisiana) *Journal*. The able editor of that sheet, Mr. DENNERY, has lived several years in Texas, and is admirably qualified to form just and correct views on all subjects connected with the common interests of that State and of Louisiana. It will be seen that he examines the question of railroad connection between the two States in a social as well as economical point of view. We bespeak the calm consideration of the city press for his suggestions:

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD AND TEXAS.—There is one view of the Opelousas Railroad—the most important view of all—that has never yet been considered by the citizens of this State. It is a feature of this enterprise which the whole South are interested in, and we hope it may eventually enlist an interest equal in all respects to its importance. We respectfully solicit an examination into the merits of this matter by the city press and the directors of the company, and if they find our views correct, we hope they will endorse them, and bestow the whole weight of their influence in urging upon the Southern people the importance of the subject.

It is now everywhere conceded that Texas is the only outlet for Southern emigration.—No slaveholders will now go to Kansas, or any of the other Territories. The emigration to Arkansas is small, and always will be. In spite of the droughts that were so destructive to the crops of the eastern part of Texas last year, and the previous year, still emigration from the older Southern States seeks that outlet, and would go there in double the numbers of former years, if a railroad but penetrated the heart of the State from New Orleans.

We have traveled much over Western Texas, and have seen and conversed with great numbers of the cotton planters and other citizens of the State. They desire nothing so much as a railroad that will turn at the first trade and travel direct into the lap of N. Orleans. Though the country has often been too dry, still, in the upperecountries the cotton crops have usually been good. Last year and the previous year were extraordinary seasons, such as Texas rarely ever experienced before. But their drouths are not so paralyzing to their enterprise, nor so ruinous to their prosperity, as their moping ox wagon mode of transportation of produce to the seaboard, and back supplies into the country. The want of a great railroad through the heart of the country to New Orleans is felt and acknowledged in all the counties back from the coast. Such a railroad would attract an immense number of cotton planters from the older States, dense settlements would extend out from both sides of it on all of the streams, and these would eventually run branches up to the main trunks. So TEXAS would be eventually lined with railroads, and the great trunk and its branches would be like a great navigable stream and its branches, and NEW ORLEANS would be at its mouth. The one movement carried out would settle up Texas with cotton planters and slaveholders more rapidly than all the legislation and surveys that the Southern States could devise and carry out.

There are in Western Texas several counties almost entirely made up of Mexicans or Germans, who speak but little English, associate rarely with Americans, and have no regard for the institution of Southern slavery. There are also numerous small settlements of small farmers who are not reliable on the Southern question. Most of these would sell out to cotton planters from the older States, and go still further on the frontier, or to Kansas, were richer emigrants to come with cash in hand to buy them out. The class of persons have a natural fondness for frontier life, and as the country fills up they sell out and go where they can buy lands cheaper, and live more to their liking.

Let this railroad be in operation but five or six years, and let the surplus population from the older States pour in with their money, slaves and enterprise, and they would soon silence or drive out the free-soil influences which are now at work there. The South would then carry the State on all questions where Southern and Northern influences are arraigned against each other.

Texas, by the terms of annexation, reserved the privilege of eventually resolving itself into four slave States, and of being admitted into the Union as such. That wise provision, and the Opelousas Railroad, extended into the heart of Texas, may secure for the United States Senate eight Southern Senators from a portion of the South that now sends but two, and by the rapid increase of population twenty or thirty more Southern representatives in Congress would be secured by the same process.

So we look upon the eventual extension of the Opelousas Railroad into Texas as not merely a great Natchez and Texas measure—it is a great Southern measure, more important by far than the Kansas question, viewed in the very best light, since its eventual triumph would be certain to secure to the South more political power than she has lost in twenty years, and it would place her in a position to take care of her interests in future in the councils of the nation.

The gentlemen's auction sale will be continued THIS DAY, at 10 A. M., at A. Blache's store, Royal street, No. 69.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—We understand, says the *National Intelligencer* of the 4th instant, that the Hon. ASA BIGGS, a Senator in Congress, was yesterday nominated and confirmed as Judge of the United States District Court for North Carolina, to supply the vacancy caused by the recent death of the venerated Judge POTTER.

We also learn that Judge LORING, of Massachusetts, has been nominated, and we presume there can be no doubt of his confirmation, as Judge of the United States Court of Claims, sitting in this city, to supply the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the late Judge GILCHRIST.

BURNING OF THE SHIP MAJESTIC.—Halifax, Monday, May 3, 1858.—The steamship Osprey, from St. John, N. F., arrived here on Saturday night. On the 30th ult. she fell in with the ship Majestic, 21 days from Liverpool, for Charlestown, on fire, and took off 30 of her passengers and crew. Before the Osprey parted from the Majestic the flames burst through her deck.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The New York and Havre steamship Vanderbilt has arrived, bringing dates from London of the 28th ult.

COMMERCIAL.

The sales of Cotton for three days add up 51,000 bales, of which speculators took 4000 and exporters 1500.

The market was generally unchanged since the sailing of the Europa, and closed quiet but steady.

Consols for money closed at 97¼.

Manchester advices are favorable. The market closed quiet but firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Flour closed very dull, at a decline of 6d. Wheat closed quiet but steady. Corn—The market generally closed dull. Beef closed heavy. Pork—The market displays quiteness. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard is firm at 56s. for choice.—Sugars—The market is quiet. Rice dull.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—A WAR EXPECTED.

By the Vanderbilt we learn that Spain expects hostilities between herself and the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

A war is looked for in Spain between that country and the United States.

SARDINIA.

The government of Sardinia has adopted the principles of the French Conspiracy bill.

FRANCE.

Jules Favre (the opposition candidate to the General Assembly) is probably elected in Paris.

PERSIA.

New disputes are arising between Persia and England.

ADDITIONAL BY THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, May 10th.—The Vanderbilt brought $132,000 in specie, and reports a general stagnation of business in England.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The proposition to increase the duty on ardent spirits was negatived in Parliament.

LONDON NEWS.

The London papers contain reports of an expected war between the United States and Spain.

SPAIN.

Guillermo de La Vega, member of the Chamber of Deputies, enquired into the relations existing between Spain and the United States, as recent dispatches mentioned rumors of a war between the two countries.

SPAIN.

The retirement of Count Estorharz as Ambassador to St. Petersburg will probably be followed by great changes in the Austrian diplomatic staff.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* denies that France is increasing her navy.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Western Canal Flour 21 to 22s.; Ohio Flour 22s. 5d. Yellow Corn 35s.; White 35s. 6d. to 36s.

LONDON, April 28.—Money easy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—*House.*—Mr. Faulkner reported bills of appropriation for the construction of a wagon road in New Mexico and the completion of other military roads in Washington Territory, including the Fort Ridgley and South Pass wagon road.

Mr. Stanton reported the Fort office Ocean Mail steamer bill.

Mr. Zollicoffer reported a bill to make the suffrage uniform in the Territories.

The Senate's amendments to the Military Academy bill were agreed to.

A bill passed giving the President until January to examine the claims of officers affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

Senate.—The Senate is considering the Fishing Bounty question.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that the difficulty between President and Senator Pugh is irreconcilable. Senator Pugh declares that he will never visit the White House while Buchanan is President.

Senator Douglas denies that he is going to Kansas to stump it against English's conference propositions.

FROM UTAH.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Mr. Mason left Camp Scott on the 2d of March, but was detained by snow for seventeen days. He reported the health of the army as remarkably good.

Col. Johnston was anxiously awaiting the arrival of Capt. Marcy.

Twelve hundred troops arrived at St. Louis in three days; the majority of them have left for Fort Leavenworth.

Gen. Smith's health is much improved; he leaves for Leavenworth this afternoon.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION — THE CITY FULL OF DELEGATES.

MONTGOMERY, May 10.—The city is fast filling up with the delegates and visitors to the great Southern Convention.

The hotels are doing their best to accommodate all who come.

There are already over three hundred regular delegates in the city, besides innumerable visitors.

The convention will meet at twelve o'clock to-day, for organization.

It has just now (11.56 M.) commenced raining.

From the rumors which reach us, it is probable that very important questions will be put before the convention.

MONTGOMERY, May 10.—9:18 P. M.—The Convention organized by electing A. P. Chisholm, Esq., of South Carolina, President; Mark A. Cooper, of Georgia, Vice-President; J. D. Pope, of Alabama, Secretary.

The States represented are Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia.

A Committee (of three from each State) on Business was appointed.

Mr. Spratt's report on the slave trade is considered very able.

The afternoon was principally spent in the discussion of rules.

The delegates are still coming in very fast.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, May 10.—The Red Rover passed down at 6, the T. C. Twichell and a steamer at 7 Sunday evening. The L. M. Kennett at noon, Vicksburg at 5 and John Simonds at 6 this evening.

The river is rising again, and is now within one foot of the highest mark since 1815.

We have no reports of more breaks in the levees above.

The Acquittal of Dr. Bernard.

The acquittal of Dr. BERNARD, the Frenchman tried at London for conspiring with ROMEO and PIERRI, is mainly attributed to the effect produced by the speech of his counsel, Mr. EDWIN JAMES. The evidence was certainly very telling against the prisoner. His complicity with ROMEO and the other conspirators was very fairly made out. It was shown that he was aware of what was going on, that he purchased part of the materials used in the composition of the bombs, and that he officiated as the best friend of the conspirators in England. The character of the defense may be judged from the concluding portion of Mr. JAMES's address to the jury:

I have now commented on the facts of this case, and I ask whether it is one in which you will stretch the law and give a verdict for the Crown?—whether the evidence is such as should induce you to consign to death the prisoner at the bar? I should have thought that when, under the dismal twilight of that morning, ORSINI and PIERRI explained their crime upon the guillotine at Paris, enough had been done to vindicate the demands of French justice. I should have thought when they were executed upon their conspiracy bill, *which they introduced to please the Emperor, whose haughty commands had gone in a different direction, to make murder exerts of terrorism and theft serviad*, that the Crown prosecutions would have been satisfied. But, no; although the charge of conspiracy is still hanging over the prisoner, it is sought to find him guilty on a charge of willful murder under an act of Parliament which is not applicable to the case, and which I believe to be, so far as the law is concerned, a mockery and a sham. The great object of the French government is, if possible, to establish through you, gentlemen of the jury, *that an exile is not to be protected in this country.* It has been the pride of this country to be, as was said by Cicero of Rome, "*Regum gentium multarum, portus et refugium.*" How true has that been of this country! We have had exiled kings here, an exiled priesthood, an exiled nobility—we have had the Emperor of the French an exile here, plotting against the throne of Louis Philippe; and we have had to resist and destroy that very asylum which afforded a refuge to himself. Will you allow the laws of England to be perverted for such a purpose? I trust that you will hesitate long before you do so, and that you will see doubts enough in this case which will compel you to say that the crime charged in the indictment has not been proved against the prisoner. I need not remind you that it has been the greatest advantage to this country that her laws and shores have been open to exiles from other lands.

The requisition of Philip II. of Spain, to an insurrection in the Netherlands, and condemned to the more firm establishment of Protestantism in that country; the revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove from France the Huguenots, the Roundheads, and the Jacobin clubs, who have shed a lustre on this country. Will you, then, at the bidding of a neighboring despot, destroy the asylum which centuries have held out to you? No; I am satisfied that you will not; I implore you not to pass on before you do so, because I believe, conscientiously, that you do not see at present the result that may follow upon the proceeding. Gentlemen, I have done. I have discharged my duty towards the unhappy gentleman at the bar to the best of my ability, I have discharged it as an English advocate, I believe, ought to have discharged it—fearlessly and conscientiously. Let me urge you to discharge yours also fearlessly and conscientiously. You will have the case in your hands, after an able reply from the Attorney-General, and I trust that you will be seized with an even and impartial hand. I implore you to fix the verdict in your own unbiassed mind by the solemn *finale* of a mere *commonplace or formal conclusion, and of a mere refusal in Pelter's case.* You, gentlemen, will soon be introduced by the Sheriff to your room, to consign the accused to the solemn judgment of God. Let that solemn thought be present with you, and not pervert and warp the law of the land to obtain a foreign decision. Will the prosecutor in this case say that the jury has in the constituency of English liberty. Tell him that on this spot your predecessors have resisted the arbitrary power of the Crown, backed by the influence of brow-beating and time-serving judges. Tell him that in every difficulty and danger your predecessors have secured the peaceful liberties of the country. Tell him that the verdicts of English juries are founded on the eternal and immutable principles of justice. Tell him that, in the person of your servant, no threat of armaments of invasion can intimidate you. Tell him that, though 600,000 French bayonets glittered before you, though the roar of French cannon thundered in your ears, you will return a verdict which your own breast and conscience will assuredly and approve, careless whether *that* verdict gives pleasure to a foreign despot, or causes a shadow and displeasure to fall across which a tyrant has built upon the ruins of the liberty of a once free and mighty people. [Distinct stoppage of voice and other symptoms of approval were manifested by a portion of the audience at the conclusion of the learned counsel's address, and it was some time before the ordinary aspect of the Court was restored.]

LOUISIANA PEERS.

The Iberville *Gazette and Sentinel* says:

The river is still rising at this point at the rate of about two inches per hour, and is now in twenty-four hours. It looks nine or ten inches yet probably of the high water mark of 1844. We heard a lot of talk about that the river will reach that point, if it does not go beyond it, as we perceive that the rivers above are still rising, which will be seen by the reports we publish elsewhere.

The same paper notices the formation of a crevasse in the midst of the rain storm of Sunday, the 2d inst. It says:

About 10 o'clock, when the elements were in the height of their fury, the church bells began to ring, which sounded strange and death-like, speaking to the very hearts of the people, and telling them that some awful calamity had happened. The cry did not have to wait long in suspense. The screams of women, the lights from lanterns hurrying towards the river, finished the story the bells had partly told. A crevasse had occurred in our levee! Our town is about ten feet below the surface of the water. The distant reader then can imagine the excitement which an hour, which such an announcement would naturally create.

The levee opposite Mr. Bissell's tavern had sunk, and the water had commenced to pour up, which, if not checked, would in a short time have broken the levee perhaps to its base.