THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
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G. F. WEISSE, N. DUPOUR.
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The New Orleans Bee.

[illegible]
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OFFICE, 83, CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1858.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,588.

THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, MORNING, FEBRUARY 5.

[illegible] Mail failed yesterday from [illegible]. The mail due the day [illegible] through.

SENATOR SLIDELL SPEAKS.

[illegible] Journals of the 29th ult. [illegible] covered by Senator Sli[illegible] in reference to the [illegible] PAULDING, and the [illegible] by General WALKER. [illegible] to show that the honorable [illegible] had the courage to [illegible] silver since the arrest [illegible] completely to impede [illegible] The course had been dumb [illegible] and unhappy con[illegible] Senator had begun to fear a [illegible] We are exceedingly grati[illegible] to dissipate all such [illegible] Senator has spoken, [illegible] evidence of continued [illegible] so essential to the [illegible] and a statesman. That [illegible] time to mature his [illegible] these stupendous [illegible] to electrify the whole [illegible]. But this should not [illegible] the merit of the [illegible] Senator has absolutely [illegible] to the sticking point, [illegible] of a discourse upon [illegible] PAULDING and [illegible] WALKER.

[illegible] however, to sit down [illegible] that Mr. SLIDELL [illegible] and devoted con[illegible] when the honorable [illegible] his leisure hours in frank [illegible] are wild with [illegible] what he said on that [illegible] and here, alas! we [illegible] to acknowledge [illegible] present faculty by [illegible] have divined the [illegible] and burning words of [illegible] of the venerable [illegible] Washington papers to report [illegible] would we lay before the [illegible] every syllable uttered by [illegible] but vainly have [illegible] broad columns of the [illegible] ample pages of the *Intelligencer* [illegible] reporters of these [illegible] completely overwhelmed by [illegible] unanswerable arguments [illegible] entirely to perform their [illegible] adjourned the task of [illegible] precipitous period, cer[illegible] more satisfactory and [illegible] their print than the [illegible] imagine allusion:

[illegible] slight reference we can [illegible] the position assumed [illegible] on the mooted question [illegible] WALKER. We presume that, [illegible] Senator from Louisiana, and sup[illegible] Michigan adviser of Presi[illegible] that taken ground sub[illegible] as that assumed by the [illegible] message. The Sena[illegible] accuses Commodore PAULDING [illegible] regimand, imitating Mr. [illegible] the gravity of his [illegible] sin of his motives, and [illegible] success which at[illegible] Mr. BUCHANAN was at [illegible] WALKER, [illegible] identically the [illegible] BUCHANAN disapproved [illegible] PAULDING, and [illegible] There is no doubt [illegible] harmony between [illegible] and his *fidus Achates*, [illegible] represents the people [illegible] sentiments respecting [illegible] the conclusion. We [illegible] exactly the remarks [illegible] Mr. SLIDELL is one of [illegible] National [illegible] Democratic party. The Presi[illegible] do no wrong. Mr. [illegible] Foster at Ostend. Mr. [illegible] Walker man in [illegible] firmly seated in [illegible] cautious and [illegible] expedient to [illegible] he explained [illegible] Mr. SLIDELL, occasioned in the Senate [illegible] WALKER and his enter[illegible] in this that should [illegible] of astonishment [illegible] who has carefully [illegible] of Senator Sli[illegible] similar demonstration [illegible] a colleague, [illegible] by Senator SLIDELL, [illegible] genius far more [illegible] a vast amount [illegible] sagacious, [illegible] and ingenuity [illegible] perhaps uncon[illegible] influence which a [illegible] unfrequently [illegible] boldness robust in [illegible] confidently expect [illegible] BUCHANAN think proper [illegible] United States senate as to [illegible] Walker affair, he will be [illegible] his friend and col[illegible]

[illegible] of the session in the public [illegible] the practical meaning and [illegible] of Mr. SLIDELL to [illegible] President authority to suspend [illegible] at his discretion. For [illegible] the honorable senator was a fierce op[illegible] and we have not forgotten [illegible] favor of their repeal, or the [illegible] be discussed on that subject. Now it [illegible] that this is unmeasured trust in [illegible] not be well to leave their exe[illegible] entirely to the discretion of that [illegible] disposed to prejudge [illegible] wait the full report of [illegible] in order to form a decided opinion [illegible] of the proposed measure, [illegible] the reasons by which it is sought to [illegible] Experience has thus far shown [illegible] President were clothed with [illegible] to suspend the neutrality laws, it [illegible] exercised unless to promote [illegible] and doughty deeds as those [illegible] by commodore PAULDING and his [illegible] at Punta Arenas.

[illegible] MASQUE AND FANCY DRESS BALL.—We [illegible] the officers of Per[illegible] Fire Company, No. 13, for tickets [illegible] to a grand ball to be given at [illegible] Hall on Saturday evening, the [illegible] 17. The character of the ball is for the [illegible] the relief fund of the company.

[illegible] Macaulay has replied to Mr. Hay[illegible] on the subject of William Penn [illegible] Parliament borough at Taunton. An [illegible] note to the second volume of the [illegible] edition of his History of England sets [illegible] the argument. It is said (his Lordship [illegible]) indeed that it is incredible that so [illegible] man would have been concerned in so [illegible] affair. It is only an answer that this affair was very far, indeed, from being the [illegible] in which he was concerned. For [illegible] reasons I leave the text, and shall [illegible] exactly as it originally stood." The [illegible] says the reasons Macaulay gives [illegible] his statements are very much sur[illegible] his reader. It adds: "We firmly be[illegible] that there are only two opinions on the [illegible] this singular charge against Penn—[illegible] that of Baron Macaulay, on the [illegible] that of the British public."

[illegible] PRESIDENTIAL.—At Bangor, (Me.) [illegible] Wednesday week, a most singular exhibi[illegible] was visible in the heavens. The sky was almost entirely clear, except a slight haze. But the sunrise was very brilliant. On each side of the sun, and equidistant from it [illegible] degrees, were two brilliant [illegible] fulgent moist sun-dogs, from [illegible] extending a well defined bow of light, which formed a complete semi-circle over the sun. Several degrees above the centre of the bow, circle, towards the zenith, was a [illegible] bow, showing the prismatic colors [illegible] opposite the semi-circle. This [illegible] phenomena continued nearly all [illegible] not was witnessed by thou[illegible] We understand that at one time there was also a small bow with prismatic colors [illegible] farther than the one we have described, at the right of the mock sun.

[illegible] steamship *Philadelphia*, Captain Ran[illegible] sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for New-York, via Havana, with the California [illegible] and the following passengers:

[illegible] New-York—Mrs. Captain O Wilson, C A Lov[illegible]

[illegible] Havana—N R Eck and lady, Miss Christine [illegible] Berkly, Mr Ralph Ussin, Jacques Bonnet, Miss Jane S McCorkle, Mr Barnabor and lady, [illegible] M A Bruce, J Stephens, J Mandeville, and six steerage.

[illegible] Havana—J W Wasack and lady, Mr and Mrs [illegible], Mrs Gardner and infant, E Hoare, J C Power; A Mc in steerage, E Hoare and lady, J J Hoare, J L Baker, and two in steerage, and thirty steerage.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURG.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—By the arrival of the steamer *Edinburg* we have London dates of the 16th, (a *few hours* later than by the *Canada*.)

Consols closed at 94½ to 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16, P. M.—Sales of cotton to-day 7000 bales, of which speculators took 3000. Demand rather better.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—*House.*—The Speaker announced Messrs. Boyce, Quitman, Trippe, Garnett, Mott, Norendyke and Spinner as a select committee on the reduction of expenditures, reducing tariff &c., as contemplated in Boyce's resolution.

The bill granting a pension to the officers and soldiers of 1812 was postponed until the 24th of February.

Senate.—Mr. Jones presented resolutions from the Iowa Legislature, directing the Senators and Representatives of Iowa to oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and requesting the Senators to obey or resign.

Mr. Jones said that he presented the resolutions out of respect to the State, but that he had not the most remote idea of obeying them.

Mr. Crittenden reported a French spoliation bill, which was made the special order for two weeks hence.

Mr. Douglas submitted a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the various votes of Kansas.

Mr. Mason objected.

The Kansas discussion was resumed.

After a sharp colloquy, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The *Cahawba*, from Havana on the 30th, has arrived. Sugar is unchanged and very firm. Exchange unaltered.

The warehouse of Salvador Sama had been robbed of a large amount.

The machine works of Lambden & Co. had been destroyed by fire, being the largest fire known in Havana for years.

The brig of war *Habanero* had returned to Havana from a cruise.

The *Wabash* was at Key West.

CHARLESTON RACES.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—Campbell's Lizzie MacDonald, formerly Sue Washington, won two straight heats, beating Nicholas. Time: 7:41½—7:40¼.

Governor Wickliffe won the colt race.

NAVAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The United States steam frigate *Saranac* was at Pernambuco taking coal.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Cotton firm—sales of 800 bales to-day. The stock is limited. Flour and Wheat firm. Sugar firm. Corn heavy. Mess Pork $15 75. Coffee steady. Whisky steady. Molasses 26 to 27c. Tallow 10¾c. Bacon Hams 9 to 9½c. Shoulders 6c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Flour $3 60 to $3 75. Whisky 13½c. Wheat—White $5 to 90c. Corn 32 to 33c. Oats 33 to 35c. Mess Pork $13 50. Lard declined 1c. Hogs $5 60 to $5 75. Molasses 23 to 24c. Sugar 5¼ to 6¾c.

WEATHER AT 9 A. M., FEBRUARY 4.

Nashville—Cloudy, with appearance of snow; 33 deg.

Pittsburg—Alternately clear and cloudy; 32 deg.

Philadelphia—Cloudy, indicating snow; 43 deg.

New York—Cloudy; 41 deg.

Richmond, (Va.)—Heavy snow-storm.

Baltimore—Snowing.

Louisville—28 deg.

Dubuque—Thermometer 8 deg. above zero.

Chicago—Thermometer 8 deg. above zero.

Milwaukie—4 deg. below zero.

Fond du Lac—Wind West, 10 deg. below.

Buffalo—Wind West, 13 deg. above.

Cleveland—Cloudy 22 deg.

Cincinnati—25 deg.

St. Louis—Wind North; 19 deg.

STEAMBOAT PASSING.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Tennessee Belle passed down at 9 A. M., the Lewis Wingfield at noon, and the Republic and Lackland at 5 P. M.

A BOY CONVICTED OF MURDER.—Montrose, Pa., Jan. 27.—A boy named Archer, residing in this county, (Susquehanna) recently shot his brother. The family alleged that the shooting was accidental, but he was arrested and tried for murder.

The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree yesterday. He will probably be sentenced to-day.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 28th

In the *Senate* Mr. Slidell, from the select committee on the banking system of the District of Columbia, reported a bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes within the District, and the circulation of all notes issued beyond its limits of a denomination less than fifty dollars. A communication from the Secretary of War was received, transmitting the report of a survey of the Potomac river, in the vicinity of Washington, made during the last year. Mr. Mason indulged in personal explanation upon the Washington *Union*.

The resolution directing a medal to be presented to Commodore Paulding came up at one o'clock as the special order, when Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, defended fully the course of that officer in arresting General Walker. Mr. Slidell embraced the occasion to express his disapprobation of the act of Commodore Paulding, and also he equally decided disapprobation of the course and motives of Walker. The whole subject of the neutrality question is made the special order for the 9th of February next.

The Army bill was further discussed by Messrs. Toombs, Stuart, Pessenden, Green, Pugh and Simmons, but no action was reached thereon. The Senate adjourned over to next Monday.

In the *House of Representatives* the Deficiency bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Shaw, of Illinois, discussed the Kansas question; Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, the late financial revulsion; Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, the Kansas question again. Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, has the floor when the house goes into committee again on this bill. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for all official information in his possession touching the present condition of affairs in Kansas.

The resolution reported from the Committee on Elections on Wednesday on the Ohio contested election case, refusing further time for taking testimony, was laid over for consideration hereafter.

Washington Items.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

The aspect of the Kansas question has changed in the House since last week, and changed for the worse. As there is hope of a provisory State government and Legislature under Calhoun's counting, it is determined that the Lecompton fraud shall be put through.

And it probably will be. Douglas has spent his force and weakened his position by ostentatiously clinging to his party. The Northern Democracy are backing down.

Ten Pennsylvania members have given in their adhesion to Lecompton, among them Mr. Landy, previously reported to be anti-Lecompton. Of the New Jersey Democrats Mr. Adrain alone holds out. Of the six Indiana Democrats, four are for Lecompton. Clay, Jewett and Stevenson, of Kentucky, are also claimed for Lecompton, though reported last week to be against it. The Vice-President, who, it has been asserted, sympathized with Douglas, is for Lecompton.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.—The minority of the Senate's Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad reported a bill to-day as a substitute for that of the majority. It directs the President to advertise for proposals to establish the railway, and to contract for the transportation over it of the mails, troops, supplies for the army and navy, and all other government service. The road is to be constructed within ten years. Alternate sections of land, for the space of six miles on each side of the road, are to be granted, and ten millions of dollars are appropriated, to be paid as the road progresses.

Havana Royal Lottery.

As many of our citizens invest liberally in this institution, we publish the following, translated from the *Diario de la Marina* for the Charleston *Courier*, in order that they may understand its operations:

We have before us a general statement of the product of the "Royal Lottery" in this island, from the year 1838, with particulars relative to the eighteen drawings which took place in 1857.

Of these eighteen drawings two consisted of 31,500 tickets, and the other sixteen of 35,000, that is to say, in the whole eighteen there were 443,000 tickets, of the value of $7,088,000. Of this quantity the fourth part, belonging to the Exchequer, amounted to $1,772,000, were left unsold 14,847½ tickets, amounting to $237,296, and the general expenses were $112,854 ½ rials. But in the unsold tickets the prize (that is, the lottery itself) drew prizes of the value of $234,125 ½ rials, it being to be observed that in a single drawing in which there was a surplus of 133 12 16 tickets unsold, it (the lottery) won prizes to the extent of $160,000. Moreover, during the year there remained a benefice to the lottery for tickets lost or destroyed of $31,153 8 rials, and the portion of tickets left unsold produced $5,064 ½ rials, so that the net profit of the year succeeded to $1,401,410, a sum superior to that of any year since 1838, as the following table indicates:

Years.	Net produce. $ Rials.	Years.	Net produce. $ Rials.
1838	966,928 1	1848	896,667 7
1839	898,196 7½	1849	874,766 24
1840	873,726 1	1850	898,162 26
1841	819,267 1½	1851	892,888 4½
1842	816,726 1	1852	896,267 4½
1843	877,641 1½	1853	879,793 3
1844	879,488 1½	1854	879,793 3
1845	881,622 3	1855	1,000,000 00
1846	839,612 2	1856	1,000,000 00
1847	882,268 4	1857	1,401,410 00

From the preceding figures it results that from the 1st December—i. e., from 1st to 1847—the net produce had augmented 47 per cent—that from 1848 to 1857 it had only increased, since the difference is 163 per cent.—and that from 1837 to 1857, viz: for the whole twenty years, the increase was 379 per cent.

Whatever may be the considerations regarding this revenue in itself, no one can doubt that its credit, instead of declining, has made considerable progress, which is a great proof of the good faith and extreme fidelity which have presided and still preside over its operations.

THE NICARAGUAN NEWS.

The mails of yesterday brought the details received by the screw steamship *Kangaroo*, which reached New York on the 27th ult., with Liverpool dates to the 13th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The launch of the *Leviathan* [illegible] progresses satisfactorily. It was hoped [illegible] for days the vessel would be [illegible] water mark, when the pressure of [illegible] the cradles would commence, and the full spring tides at the end of January will float her. The progress of the vessel during the last two days was over 30 feet.

Kossuth writes a letter to the London *Times* containing material modifications of the views expressed by that journal in regard to Kossuth's connection with the affairs of Italy in 1848.

The London papers of the 13th give great space to the arrest of Gen. Walker, but, with the exception of the *Morning Post*, which applauds the act of Commodore Paulding, they are editorially silent. The Manchester *Guardian* praises the act and credits the administration with it.

The London *Daily News* expatiates upon the consequences to ensue from the disagreement between President Buchanan and Mr. Douglas, regarding it in the light of a regular "split in the pro-slavery party."

Additional telegrams of the Indian news taken out by the *Europa* have been received from Malta. The dates are: Calcutta, Dec. 11; Bombay, Dec. 13.

The death of Sir Henry Havelock is confirmed.

On the 24th of November Sir Colin Campbell evacuated Lucknow in the presence of the whole force of Oude. He retired to Cawnpore.

The correspondent of the *Times* thus speaks of the actions with the Gwalior mutineers:

"Gen. Windham, on Nov. 26, attacked part of the Gwalior mutineers near Cawnpore and defeated them; next day he was surprised, lost all his tents, and had to retire into his intrenchments, whence, however, he made a successful sortie upon the enemy. The 64th and 86th Regiments were much cut up. Sir Colin Campbell heard the firing from the Oude side, and came up and drove the enemy from his position in Cawnpore. On the 7th December he with Commander-in-Chief attacked the Gwalior men, 14,000 strong. The victory was decisive; the enemy was pursued for 14 miles along the Calpee road; lost all his cannon except eight, all his carts, all his ammunition, and all his baggage."

Another dispatch from Sir Colin Campbell says that the Gwalior fugitives were subsequently fallen in with by General Grant as they were beginning to cross the Ganges, and that, after some hard firing, fifteen guns, with all their stores, ammunition, &c., were captured. General Grant was slightly wounded, but lost no men, although the loss of the enemy was about 100.

The *Times* considers the Gwalior contingent far all practical purposes annihilated.

The Bengal 34th and 73d regiments had mutinied, thus extinguishing the native Bengal army. Two companies of the 78d were cut up by the sailors at Dacca. There were 24,000 European troops in the Bengal Presidency.

The steamship *Great Britain*, with 1000 cavalry, had reached Bombay.

All quiet in the Punjaub and Rohilcund.

The Oude insurgents were pushing to the Southward, and had compelled the Ghoorkas to retire from Azimghur and Jounpore station.

The insurrection had broken out at Kolapore, but was speedily suppressed.

In the Southern Mahratta country attempts had been made to resist the disarming act, but the insurgents were totally defeated.

Jung Bahadoor, with 9000 men, was on his way to assist Sir Colin Campbell.

The mails reached England on the 12th.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

A week's later news, under the new arrangement for a weekly mail, was expected to arrive the day after the *Kangaroo* sailed.

CHINA.—The dates from Hong Kong are to the 29th of November.

The *Admiral*, with the chief part of the fleet, had advanced up the Canton river. No operations had been commenced.

Lord Elgin had gone to Macao, at which place the French Plenipotentiary and Russian Minister were.

The attack on Canton was expected to be made immediately on the arrival of the reinforcements which were due. The city was reported to be mined, and resistance was expected.

FRANCE.—There is no political news of importance. It is stated that the consumption of tobacco in France is increasing so rapidly that the imperial manufactories can scarcely supply the demand, and the revenue from the sales of the present year is expected to reach 100,000,000 francs.

An explosion of the heating apparatus in the church of St. Sulpice, Paris, had occurred during divine service, killing three persons and wounding several others.

The market for flour and wheat in Paris was very dull, and trade generally both in Paris and the Departments continued quiet, although showing a tendency to improvement.

Very severe weather had prevailed throughout France, but the cold had materially moderated.

The *Courrier de Paris* says that M'lle Rachel's death was telegraphed to Paris several hours before it took place. She fell into a syncope, which deceived every body about her. But when in the evening the medical man employed to examine the body proceeded to the deathbed, he found the heart still beating, although a glass put to her mouth exhibited no sign of any exhalation of breath.

The Russian army had been ordered to wear mourning during three days, as the deceased was a Russian as well as an Austrian Marshal.

A letter from Vienna states that the reduction in the Austrian army has been more considerable than was expected, 50,000 men having been already discharged, which by a saving of 22,000,000 florins has been effected.

PRUSSIA.—The Prince of Prussia had determined to visit Russia "incognito" at his son's marriage to the Princess Royal. Great preparations were making in England for the event, and also at Berlin for the entry of the royal pair into that city.

GERMANY.—The Special Commission of the German Diet has reported on the affairs of the German Duchies and Denmark, and has recommended that the Federal Diet should make the c. ase its own, and not allow the King of Denmark any longer to delay satisfying the Federal laws, and acting up to treaties.

TURKEY.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says that Ali Pacha is the new Grand Vizier, and Fuad Pacha Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MADAGASCAR.—Intelligence has been received of a continued persecution of the Christians in Madagascar. Thirteen persons had been put to death, while many more had been subjected to torture, and a number reduced to slavery.

A letter from the Cape of Good Hope reports the capture by her Majesty's ship Espoir of a large slaver of about 1000 tons burthen, on the West Coast. The slaver ran ashore to avoid being taken, and after throwing overboard about 200 negroes, her crew escaped to shore in their boats. About half of these negroes reached the shore, but the others were drowned. 400 more were also found on board the slaver. The vessel was subsequently burned to the water's edge.

The Very Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LORDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

From the Times' City Article.

The funds have experienced a further reaction to-day, the balance of transactions still showing a preponderance of sales for realization. There is a good deal doing for discount at the bank, and the rate is open market is from four to four and a half per cent. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon, there was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post. About $175,000 in gold was taken to the bank today.

SPAIN.—MADRID, Tuesday.—M. Bravo Murillo has been elected President of the Chamber, by 126 votes against 115 given to M. Mayart.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Tuesday night.—The Congress respecting the Principalities is postponed until February next. The project for the Suez Canal is definitely abandoned, it has been withdrawn.

PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Dr. Schweinitz has drawn up a consolidative memorandum, which treats in a favorable point of view the advantages of the restoration of his Majesty's health.

The speech of M. Manteuffel makes mention of this hope, and expresses the confidence that it might be held against the prolongation of the powers of the Prince of Prussia, in consideration of article 56 of the Constitution.

THE LEVIATHAN.—Yesterday nearly twenty feet was accomplished, in the almost continuous movement of short slips of one and two inches at a time. After dinner further progress was adjourned till high water to-day, when the remaining feet to the bottom of the launching-ways is expected to be accomplished. It is expected that she will be moved down the rest of the ways to-day in abeyance hour, and finally she will be hauled off into the river by Trotman's anchor.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—Yesterday the Tasmania arrived at Southampton with the bulky portion of the Australian mails. Among her cargo is gold dust to the value of $288,150. Her mails consist of upward of 30,000 letters and 120,000 newspapers, which have been sorted on board, and are ready for distribution.

Remote Defence of Lucknow.

The morning journals republish from the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary the report by Brigadier Inglis, lately commanding the Lucknow garrison, of the defence of the Residency from the first threatening attack, upon it on the 30th of June to the arrival of the forces under Generals Outram and Havelock, on the 25th of September. Long as the document is, it will be read with an interest which it will not be easy to any second report of similar length. Its publication in the Calcutta Gazette would do honor to the report, but in the general opinion of the Government of India, it should become a monument of the heroic defence of Lucknow, of which the following is an outline:

"That defence has not only called forth all the energy and daring which belong to Britons, but it has shed a lustre on the British name, unknown in any other conflict, but that which the King of Denmark any longer to delay satisfying the Federal laws, and acting up to treaties.

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The speech of M. Manteuffel makes mention of this hope, and expresses the confidence that it might be held against the prolongation of the powers of the Prince of Prussia, in consideration of article 56 of the Constitution.

THE LEVIATHAN.—Yesterday nearly twenty feet was accomplished, in the almost continuous movement of short slips of one and two inches at a time. After dinner further progress was adjourned till high water to-day, when the remaining feet to the bottom of the launching-ways is expected to be accomplished. It is expected that she will be moved down the rest of the ways to-day in abeyance hour, and finally she will be hauled off into the river by Trotman's anchor.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—Yesterday the Tasmania arrived at Southampton with the bulky portion of the Australian mails. Among her cargo is gold dust to the value of $288,150. Her mails consist of upward of 30,000 letters and 120,000 newspapers, which have been sorted on board, and are ready for distribution.

Remote Defence of Lucknow.

The morning journals republish from the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary the report by Brigadier Inglis, lately commanding the Lucknow garrison, of the defence of the Residency from the first threatening attack upon it on the 30th of June to the arrival of the forces under Generals Outram and Havelock, on the 25th of September. Long as the document is, it will be read with an interest which it will not be easy to any second report of similar length. Its publication in the Calcutta Gazette would do honor to the report, but in the general opinion of the Government of India, it should become a monument of the heroic defence of Lucknow, of which the following is an outline:

"That defence has not only called forth all the energy and daring which belong to Britons, but it has shed a lustre on the British name, unknown in any other conflict, but that which the King of Denmark any longer to delay satisfying the Federal laws, and acting up to treaties.

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