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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XIII—WHOLE NO. 10342.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

The defeat of the Kansas bill in the House of Representatives was accomplished, as our readers are probably aware, by the votes of 92 Republicans, 21 Northern Democrats, and 6 Southern Americans. The latter held the balance of power, and used it to secure the adoption of the Crittenden amendment. There are 14 Representatives of the American party in the House. Of these, eight, including GEORGE BOWIE, Jr., of Louisiana, steadily sustained the Kansas bill as it passed the Senate. The six who opposed the bill are Messrs. DAVIS, HARRIS and BRUCE, of Maryland, MARSHALL and UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, and Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina. Five out of the six undoubtedly echo the sentiments of their party in the States they represent. The American press of Maryland, we believe without an exception, battled against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; the Louisville *Journal*—the leading organ of Americanism in Kentucky—pursued the same course, and was supported in it by the *Democrat*—the administration paper in that city. We are ignorant whether the opinions of Mr. GILMER are approved or not by his constituents.

It appears conclusively from an analysis of the vote that the recreancy of twenty-two Northern Democrats would not have sufficed to exclude Kansas, had every member of the House from the South voted in favor of her admission. The six Southern Americans might have effected its adoption by reversing their votes. That they failed to do so, that they consorted even seemingly, and from upright motives for a single instant, with the vile horde of Abolitionists and Northern turncoats, is profoundly to be regretted. Their conduct is not, however, incapable of partial extenuation. They could scarcely mistrust the patriotism and lofty conservatism of Senator CRITTENDEN, and if he whose Southern sentiments have never before been impeached dared to oppose the Lecompton Constitution on the ground of fraud, they had good example before them for taking the same view. But even if they had not been encouraged by the bold position assumed by CRITTENDEN, the unwise and injudicious policy of the President's organ—the Washington *Union*—contributed more than enough to palliate their conduct. That journal, from the moment it perceived the fate of the Kansas bill to be doubtful, bent all its energies to compass its passage, exactly in the wrong direction. Instead of endeavoring to place the measure on its true ground of principle, and seeking rather to avoid than approach party issues, the *Union*, day after day, in one perpetual and undying strain of wearisome iteration, prated of nothing else but Democracy. It talked Democracy to the very men who could alone have saved the bill, and whose anti-Democratic doctrines were notorious. It babbled foolishly about preserving the unity and strength of the Democratic party, and sustaining the President, while it knew that the fate of the bill depended upon the votes of those to whom such appeals were not merely useless, but positively repugnant. The *Union* committed the mistake of supposing that the Northern Democrats could be brought back to their allegiance by the eternal ding-dong of party slogans. It had not the sagacity to discern that these renegades were hopelessly lost, and that the only possible mode of achieving its object would be to effect an entire unanimity among the Southern representatives. Such men as DAVIS, HARRIS, MARSHALL, GILMER, and the others, might possibly have been induced to stand by KANSAS, but surely not by arguments intended to convince them of the paramount necessity of keeping the Democratic party together. A sober, sensible sheet at Washington, conducted with tact and courtesy, and working in the interests of the South, and not of that hybrid monster called Democracy, would, we undertake to say, have given to the South a victory instead of a reverse.

The Spanish proverb: "Save me from the indiscretion of my friends; I can protect myself from the hostility of my enemies," was never more signally verified than in the case in point. The incorrigible partisan zeal of the *Union* was one of the most efficient causes of the defeat of the Kansas bill, for it effectually deterred those from espousing it whose advocacy might have been obtained by wisdom and prudence.

STEAMSHIP ROBERT WATERMAN.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that shippers per steamship *Robert Waterman* are requested by the agents not to send down their freight until Monday, as she will not be ready to receive before that time.

CONCERT.—The concert which was to take place to-morrow, in St. Patrick's Church, for the benefit of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, is postponed till Sunday, 18th inst.

N. VIGNIE will sell, THIS DAY, at public auction, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange:

Three auxiliaries three-story brick stores, with granite pillars, on Conti street, close to the sugar, market and landing of the steamboats from the coast.

Two desirable lots of ground, being the corner of Bourbon and Hospital streets, with GRAHAM' Bank stock.

A lot of ground on Esplanade street, close to Villeré street.

Fourteen lots close to Esplanade street.

And a few very desirable negroes—city servants.

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL.—We have received from Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELD, publishers, through J. C. MORGAN & Co., two more volumes of the chaste and beautiful household edition of the Waverly Novels. The "Fortunes of Nigel," one of the most entertaining of SCOTT's productions, is issued in the same uniform style of elegance for which the others are distinguished, and is enriched with two exquisite steel plate engravings. We take occasion once more to remind THE TICKNOR & FIELD'S household edition of the novels is at once the neatest, cheapest, most portable and most convenient of any hitherto published.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—John G. Walker, John G. Mitchel, Francis M. Ramsay, Richard W. Meade, Jr., Marshal C. Campbell, Robert Boyd, Jr., Calvin F. Thomas, and Charles C. Carpenter, have been nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to be lieutenants in the navy from the 23d of January, 1858, to fill existing vacancies. Also, Andrew J. McCartney, to be a lieutenant from the 18th of February, 1858, vice Lieut. Garret V. Dennistoun.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Letters were received this morning by the War Department from Lieutenant Iven, commanding the Colorado river expedition, dated February 11th.

The steamer had reached the Mohave villages. The navigation of the river continued to be difficult. The Indians stated that they never knew the water to be so low.

All the party were well, and no accident whatever had occurred.

The receipts of the United States Treasury were nearly $1,000,000 last week, the amount subject to draft was over $6,900,000, and the amount of drafts issued $1,350,000.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Army bill before passing the Senate was altered by reducing the four regiments of volunteers to two.

In the House the only member's seat vacant was that of Mr. Carathers, who is absent on account of sickness.

Notwithstanding the result of the struggle, the friends of the Lecompton Constitution are sanguine of ultimate success. They point to the fact that there was a majority of 43 against its rejection, as evidence of the disposition of the majority to admit Kansas in some shape under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Senate will not concur in the House amendment, and the Democratic calculation is that there will be a close vote in the House on the motion to recede from it and a strong effort will be made with that view. Should this fail, the disagreement must go to a committee of conference, and on their report the question will be presented as a duality of the measure.

SERIOUS LOSS.—The Baton Rouge *Comet* and *Gazette* says:

On Monday night a fire occurred at the plantation of Amos Adams, Esq., six miles East of this city, whereby a small cotton press recently erected was entirely consumed. Besides the loss to Mr. Adams, this is a serious calamity to the Hospital Emigrantz, for the bedding at the same plantation, the sick and helpless children of Masonic Home and Orphan Asylum, which Mr. Adams very kindly placed at the disposal of the Grand Master of the Masonic Order of Louisiana.

BRIGHTWOOD, VT., April 5.—The Brightwood Factory was burned down last night, together with the dwelling house of Mr. Ira Ward, the factory belonging to Mr. Ward, and the dwelling occupied by the factory operatives. The factory was owned by Messrs. Gilbert & Ward, of Lowell, Mass. Loss $10,000; insured for $4,000.

BURNING OF THE SULTANA.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 3d instant, contains the particulars of this catastrophe, which was briefly announced by the telegraph a few days ago. The *Sultana*, Captain P. E. HANSON, left St. Louis for New Orleans on the evening of the 1st, with fifteen passengers and a large and valuable cargo of flour, wheat and lead. About half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 2d, flames were discovered issuing from the watchman's locker. The fire is supposed to have originated from the accidental combustion of camphene, which the watchman was using at the time, probably in filling a lamp. The alarm was given, and the engineer immediately commenced uncoiling the hose used for washing decks, &c., for the purpose of turning a stream of water on the fire; but before he succeeded in arranging the hose the flames had spread through the whole deck and engine-room, and were communicating to the freight stowed there. The pilot immediately rounded the boat to for the shore, which she reached, and was made fast to a fallen tree, but the line parted, and the burning boat drifted down with the current. Says the *Republican*:

In this dilemma the only chance left the passengers and crew for escape was to jump overboard from the burning wreck. All except the officers on watch were fast asleep at the time of the alarm, and the confusion and consternation which ensued were indescribable.

The boat's yawl, being at the stern, was inaccessible, from the raging of the flames amidships, and could not be brought to the rescue. Accordingly stages, life-boats, planks and other light articles were thrown overboard, and carried away their burdens of living freight.

There were about fifteen passengers in all—six ladies, and nine gentlemen, and they all rushed forward and jumped overboard; some on the life-floats and planks, and others into the water. Of the fifteen passengers, only two ladies are certainly known to have been saved. Others may have reached the shore in safety, and not since been heard from. The *Falls City*, which came up about three hours after the disaster, and while the wreck was still burning, brought up eighteen of the crew, but not a single passenger. Two of the ladies had been seen by one of the crew who came up on the *Falls City*.

A great deal of uncertainty still envelopes the fate of the passengers, and many now missing and supposed to have been lost may have reached shore in safety.

One report says that all, or very nearly all, the cabin crew were lost. They were asleep in the Texas, and would naturally be latest in receiving the alarm. Nearly the whole of the deck crew—firemen, deck-hands, &c.—were saved. They probably took the alarm, and the best means of getting ashore. It is possible that many of them sprang ashore when the plank was out and the boat made fast.

It is estimated that there were from sixty-five to seventy persons on board the *Sultana*, including officers, passengers and crew; and that out of this number from fifteen to twenty are certainly lost, and nearly as many more missing.

THE LOST AND MISSING.

Henry Fry, one of the pilots, was picked up from the river near St. Genevieve, and died shortly after he reached shore.

Capt. D. D. Moore, the clerk of the boat, had not been heard of since the disaster, and is supposed to have been lost.

The bar-keeper—name unknown—is lost or missing.

The watchman, Joseph Blackburn, is lost; also, Martin Dixon, second steward, together with Thomas Cannon and Dennis Callaghan, pantryman.

Ten others of the crew—names unknown—are among the missing, and are supposed to have been lost. Among them was the chambermaid, a colored woman.

Some of the male passengers on board have been heard from, and some of them are doubtless among the victims. It is impossible to ascertain as yet the number certainly lost, as those saved were scattered for several miles along the river.

THOSE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SAVED.

Capt. P. E. Hanson stood at his post, like the hero of the burning deck, until the flames had enveloped the hurricane roof. He then made his escape by climbing over one of the wheel-houses and jumping overboard at the stern. He is now at St. Genevieve, badly burned about the face.

Mr. Barnes, second clerk, escaped without much injury.

Wm. Hussing, second engineer, who was on watch, was badly burned.

B. R. Fairlowl, engineer, slightly burned.

H. P. Hussing, assistant engineer, burned.

Wm. Gray, pilot. Fred. Dowe, mate; Frank Harman, engineer; D. A. Mahoney, carpenter; Martin Foy, steward; James Wood, Henry Parish and Anthony Myers, cooks, all escaped unharmed or with very slight injuries. Thirteen of the deck-hands and firemen are said among the saved.

THE WRECK.

The burning boat floated down to the head of St. Genevieve island, where it lodged, and was still on fire when the last arrival passed up. The wreck lies about one mile above St. Genevieve. Boat and freight are one mass of cinders.

VALUE AND INSURANCE.

The *Sultana* was owned by McAllister & Co., of this city, three-fourths, and P. E. Hanson, her commander, one-fourth. She was valued at $40,000, and insured for $17,000. Her cargo was insured, we did not learn for what amount, but her freight list was not.

LOSS OF THE KENNEBEC.

The ship *W. F. Schmidt*, Capt. Sears, arrived here yesterday, having on board Capt. Curtis and 8 men of the crew of the ship *Kennebec*, abandoned at sea—the others were transferred on board of the ship *Sophia*, bound to Falmouth. The following are the particulars:

We left Liverpool Feb. 2d, and went out the North Channel, getting all clear of the land on the 3d, and on the 5th. From that time until the morning of the 17th we encountered nothing but heavy gales from South to Southwest. On the morning of the 17th, when in lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. and lon. 31 deg. W., the weather looked very bad, and the glass down to 28 deg., and still falling. I wore ship to Southeast and hove to; at 11 A. M. she was struck by a hurricane, accompanied by two flashes of lightning; the first merely jarring the ship, the second struck her under the forepart of the poop, instantly killing two men, and starting the whole forward part of the poop clean of the ship. After getting the corpses into the poop I returned on deck, and at 40 min. past 12 hours all went over the side, leaving me nothing but the fore yard, and that in a crippled condition. All the wreck worked under the ship's bottom, striking her very heavy. We went to work cutting away, and got all clear about 4 P. M., when we found the ship, as far as we could see, badly chafed and cut up. We could not tell what was done under her bottom, where the heaviest of the striking was. Sounded the pumps, and found two feet of water there. We tried to get the crew to the pumps, which was impossible whilst the corpses were in the poop; and after having consigned the corpses to the deep, it was almost impossible to keep them at the pumps without one of the officers standing over them. We made but little progress on the water, the ship rolled so heavily at the time. After we lost our spars we had a succession of gales until the morning of the 23d, when it moderated, with a heavy sea running, the weather looking very bad, and the glass falling; at 7 A. M. made a sail standing to the Westward. The pump was working very bad, the deck breaking up about the mainmast, and five feet of water in the hold. I then gave up all hopes of saving the ship, and thought it a useless risk of life to remain any longer on her; and the weather being so as we could use our boats, (for the first time since we were dismasted) I bore away for the sail, which proved to be the ship *W. F. Schmidt*, Capt. Sears, of New York, bound to New Orleans, who came near us and hove to, sending his boats to assist us, our boats being badly stove in launching. We succeeded in getting on board of the *W. F. Schmidt* without any further accident. In the meantime, the gale had increased so much that we were fearful that the last boat would not reach the ship in safety. That night it blew a heavy gale, which would probably have been the last of all of us, had not the ship come to our relief.

Messrs. Editors, please show me, through your columns, to return my sincere and heartfelt thanks to Captain Sears for his kind and humane conduct, in both assisting us from the wreck and whilst on board of his ship; he gave us a welcome such as none but a sailor in our situation knows how to appreciate, and long will I remember his words when he spoke us: they were: "Hurry and get on board, for we shall soon have another gale; but I will stay by you as long as I have an inch of canvas left."

May fortune favor him and his good ship, and may she always prove as good as she has in this instance.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN CURTIS,
formerly master of the Kennebec.

Washington News.

A bill in reference to the Court of Claims, now before the House of Representatives, provides for making the decisions of that body final, unless an appeal is had to the Supreme Court; or, unless the Court chooses, a case of equity, to report the evidence to Congress. As at present constituted, the Court of Claims amounts really to nothing more than a commission to take testimony, and has no greater authority than the Committees of Congress which formerly performed the same work, on its dockets, in all cases, must be referred to Congress for final adjudication.

The Postmaster-General has made a contract with John Hockaday, James H. Jones, James Porter, and others, to carry the mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Salt Lake City. It will be carried weekly, in four-horse coaches, throughout the year in sixteen days. A mail route has also been established for carrying a semi-monthly mail from Salt Lake City to San Pedro, California, through each alternate month.

Letters received in Washington from on board the Cumberland, dated at Funchal, Madeira, state that the crew of that ship had never fired musketry, nor had the marines been drilled to the use of the musket. The Cumberland is now at Kilbeake, in the Canary Islands, where she will remain for some time.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTICA.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

THE RIVER ABOVE.

STILL RISING AT VICKSBURG.

THE COUNTRY INUNDATED

THE LEVEES BROKEN, &c.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Royal Mail steamship *Arctica*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 27th ult., has just arrived at Halifax, en route for Boston.

The *Eagle-Saxon*, from Portland, arrived out at Liverpool on the 25th.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 44,000 bales, of which speculators took 45,000 and exporters 3000 bales.

The market opened at an advance of ⅛ to ¼d., but the news from the United States by the *Eagle-Saxon*, which arrived as above, reported on the 25th, caused a decline.

Middling show a decline of ¼d., while inferior qualities are ½d. on the quotations which we received by the *Persia*.

The sales on Friday, 26th ult., amounted to 7,000 bales, speculators and exporters each taking 1000 bales.

The market closed quiet.

The following are our quotations: Orleans Fair 7¼d., Orleans Middling 7d.; Mobile Fair 7¼d., Mobile Middling, 6¾d.; Uplands Fair 7¼d., Uplands Middling 6 11-16d.

The whole stock in port amounts to 409,000 bales, of which 259,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, March 27th.—Our advices from Manchester are unfavorable, there being little inquiry, with weak prices.

Our quotations from Havre of Orleans *fine ordinaire* are 104 francs.

In our own market we quote Breadstuffs generally dull.

The provision market closed quiet.

MONETARY.

Consols for Money are quoted at 97¼d. to 97⅝.; for account, 97¼d. to 97½d. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £273,000.

Money is generally unchanged and abundant.

Money abundant. Short out-door bills 2½ to 2¾; long bills 4 to 6.

A city article in the *Times* reports funds advancing. Stock in the market very small, probably be reduced on the 1st of April to 7½.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLAND.

We have nothing important in the way of Parliamentary news. The government has introduced a new India bill, the main features of which are similar to that brought forward by Palmerston, but which differs in its details.

The appointment of Pelissier as Ambassador to the Court of St. James, vice Persigny, resigned, gives general satisfaction.

Several changes have been made in the English Diplomatic service. Sir J. Crampton, well known as English Minister at Washington, before Lord Napier, succeeds the present representative of Great Britain at the Court of St. Petersburg.

D'Israeli obtained leave to introduce a new India bill similar to Malmesbury's.

In the case of the British engineers imprisoned in Mexico, Lord Malmesbury announced that Watt had arrived in England, and that Parks had been liberated on bail.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Griffithe asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the capture of the *Cagliari* was illegal, and whether full compensation to the engineers would be demanded.

Mr. D'Israeli declined answering.

Mr. Roebuck moved the abolition of the Vice-Royalty of Ireland. Negatived by 137 majority.

It is rumored that Alsop has offered to undergo a trial if the government will pay his expenses bable.

The exports for February were £2,000,000 less than during the same month last year.

MALTA.

The fortifications at Malta are to be augmented and strengthened.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Sir J. Crampton is appointed to Russia. Buchanan goes to Madrid.

Elliot replaces Buchanan at Copenhagen.

Howard to Florence.

Lord Chelsea Secretary of the Legation to Paris.

INDIA LOAN.

It is supposed that the loan will be taken by banks and insurance companies.

SPAIN.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid says that the government has introduced the project of a law abolishing slavery in all of the Spanish Territories.

UTAH.

Alexander Constant, from Fort Kearny, reports that Brigham Young threatens to annihilate the United States troops should they evacuate the Territory before the 10th of March.

CONGRESSIONAL.

House.—The vote on the Deficiency bill was reconsidered.

A motion was made to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, and negatived.

The bill finally passed—yeas 111, nays 97.

Mr. Morris announced to the House the death of Col. Benton, and the House immediately adjourned.

The announcement was premature.

Col. Benton still lives.

VICKSBURG, April 9.—The Woodford passed at 4½, and the Princess at 5 P. M.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cotton advanced ⅛@¼; Splands sending 11½c.—closed firm. Sales, 4000 bales. Flour heavy. Wheat firm. Western red and common Western white 18. Corn dull. Bacon, 6½ to 9½c. Hams, 6½ to 10½c. Lard, 10 to 10½c. Pork, 21½ to 21½c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, April 9.—The river is still slowly rising at this place.

A correspondent of the *Whig*, writing from Bolivar Landing, on the 7th, says that the river is from 12 to 18 inches higher than ever known.

The levee at Swamp, below Friars Point, had been cut by raftsmen, to get lumber out, causing damage to the amount of $20,000 or $40,000.

The levee has broken near Col. Trotter's plantation, in Lumsica county.

The river is sweeping through Phillip's Bayou and Moon Lake into Yazoo Pass, inundating a great extent of country.

The destruction of property is immense, and the damage to the levees is very heavy.

A QUICK TRIP.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—The Wm. M. Morrison has arrived. Time, three days five hours, on an ordinary business trip.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, April 9.—The Falls City passed down at 7 this morning. The John Simonds passed down at 4 A. M.

THE HARMONIA'S NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Harmonia*, at New York, we have London evening papers of the 30th, and London morning papers of the same day.

Consols closed on Saturday, at 2 P. M., at 96¾ for money and 96¾ to 97 for the 8th April. At Paris, on Saturday, the three per cents closed at 69f. 60c., an improvement of about ¼ per cent.

The Bombay mail arrived at London on Saturday morning, but the details of the news give little of interest in addition to the full telegraphic dispatches already published.

A letter from Allahabad, 11th, says:

"The whole force is to be in motion to-morrow. They have been crossing the river at Cawnpore for the last few days, and talk of the attack beginning on the 20th.

"Sir Colin Campbell has had an interview here with the Governor-General concerning Dude affairs. There is a report here that a relative of the old King had proclaimed himself King of India, and given orders to the insurgents not to fight us, but to disperse in bands of forty or fifty, and scour the roads and kill the English. I think this is the worst news we have had yet."

The Paris *Pays* announces that several small vessels are arming at different ports to reinforce the French Admiral in China.

Further intelligence from India says that Maun Singh has preserved and sent from Lucknow some forty or fifty English or Anglo-Indian men, women and children, some of whom had reached Gorruckpore. Maun Singh brought them as far as Hyzabad himself. He has asked Jung Bahadoor for a pass into Nepaul, to end his days in retirement.

The Bareilli rebels lost 500 killed and wounded, and three guns in the affair of the 16th February.

The Malwa contingent, of which the greater part has mutinied, is to be formally disbanded.

The Rajah of Amjhera, one of the original mutineers, was hanged on the 8th Feb.

The fort of Gurrakota had been abandoned by the rebels and demolished by the Rajah.

The small Madras column met out from Jubbelpore, on the Great Deccan road, had destroyed several villages.

A rebel attack on the village of Sleemanbad had been repulsed.

Captain Osborne and the Rajah of Rewa had captured the fort of Bijrajorghar and ninety-four prisoners. The prisoners were all shot.

The Calpee rebels had been twice beaten, losing in both affairs over 200 killed.

A small government force at Pulowan had sustained an attack of several hours, during which ten were killed. The rebels then carried off, taking pile from the wives and children of the defenders who were in the village.

THREE INCENDIARY FIRES IN NEW ORLEANS.—In the city proper, on Friday morning, on three buildings were being driven through the street, they were suddenly found on a conflagration, and were burned through the roofs, and the fire was extinguished by the Fire Department, before any thing of value was lost. The fire in the Second Ward, also, was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage. The fire in the Fifth Ward, also, was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage. The fire in the Fifth Ward, also, was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXECUTION OF GEORGE W. STOVALL.—George W. Stovall was executed yesterday morning within the walls of the Parish Prison, for the murder of Mary Ray Durand, in October last. It will be remembered that Stovall's victim was living with him as his mistress, in a house near the Gas Works, and that from his own confession he murdered her because she had avowed her intention to become a common prostitute. To prevent this, Stovall attacked and killed her with a razor. Since the commission of the crime for which he was to suffer, he had given evidence of sincere repentance, and his friends had made a strong appeal in his behalf to executive clemency. It was well known that the Governor had just arrived in the city, these hopes were strengthened, and the execution was postponed for a little time in consequence. These hopes, however, were doomed to disappointment, for the hour of eleven o'clock arrived and brought with it no reprieve; on the contrary, it was at length ascertained that no such reprieve would be granted. A few minutes later, the prisoner, dressed in white, left his cell, where he had been engaged in singing and devotion, and approached the scaffold, in company with several pastors of Protestant churches, who, at his own request, had been called to comfort and strengthen him in the terrible ordeal through which he was about to pass. The appearance of the prisoner betrayed no faltering at the near approach of death, and he ascended the scaffold with firm and regular steps. The executioner adjusted the rope, when Stovall, with great composure, addressed the crowd in language to the following effect:

"Gentlemen—You have assembled as spectators to witness the hanging of an unfortunate man. Not like some men I plead that my fate was brought about by any agency other than my own. I have no one but myself to blame for the position which I now occupy, for it is true that I committed the terrible crime for which I am to suffer."

Stovall continued: He bore no ill will to the Governor, he said, for having refused to commute his sentence. The Executive had only done what he believed to be his duty, and he trusted that he himself had obtained pardon from a higher power. He thanked Mr. Scott, Dr. Doherty and others for their intercession with the Governor in his behalf, and the Officers of the prison for their kindness to him since his incarceration.

The prisoner continued: He had not been brought to this end because he knew no better. He had received a pious education in Powhatan, where he was born of respectable parents. He had himself held a respectable position in society, had been a minister of the gospel, but for the last fifteen years he had been led captive by the devil, and now he was to suffer the wages of sin. For the last ten years he had followed the path of ruin in New Orleans, and many misfortunes had happened to him which had darkened his future life, but to murder he would not allude more particularly. He was born in Nicaragua, and had there returned to this city, where he now was, to his last resting place.

Stovall then ascended the scaffold, and the sentence was read by the Sheriff, when the drop fell, and the prisoner was launched upon that shoreless sea "whence waters flow round all the world." His last words were "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

THE STARRY MAGUS.—A great attraction is offered at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening, it being the last representation of M. Strakosch's opera troupe in this city. The performances commence with a concert, the programme for which comprises a choice selection from the most brilliant operatic music in the repertory, and includes so singers the names of Prestinari, Madame Strakosch, Signor Scola and M. Checbellier. Then comes the *Stabat Mater*, Rossini's masterly oratorio, written, it is said, expressly for Frezzolini, and her rendering of which is reported to have elicited from the great *maestro* the most flattering expressions of admiration. The agitation of slavery is spreading like the upas tree, poisoning the channels of intercourse between the great parties of the Union. He hoped the slavery had yield to not as rest, and Kansas never into the Union under the Senate bill.

Mr. Douglas said he had hoped, with the Senator from Pennsylvania, that the question would have been settled in advance, with those Democratic principles which had been the rule of his (Douglas's) life. He thought if the amendments were concurred in by the Senate it would be the triumph of those principles, and would bring peace and quiet. The Senators on the other side urge as a reason for the admission of Kansas that it may bring peace. Why not then admit her? It can be done in an hour by assenting to the amendments. Concur with the House, and the action is final. Kansas is then admitted with the right to make a constitution to suit herself. Let the men of all parties and sections unite in uniting the opposition.

After replying to Mr. Bigler's opinion that this would be a violation of Democratic principles, Mr. D. referred to the President's message, adhering to the Kansas Message not, and asked if the President had abandoned the Democratic party. The object of the reference of the Constitution to a vote of the people is simply to ascertain if it is the embodiment of their will. If it is their act and deed, it is the duty of Congress to see that it is the act and deed. If it will before making it their fundamental law.

The Senator from Pennsylvania cited the case of Florida. Florida was no precedent and proves nothing, except the attempt to engraft on the action of government the principle of the Nebraska bill. Florida had formed her Constitution before the bill of the people. Such attempts strike at the root of all free government. Let strikes the prope from all parties, Democrats, Americans, and Republicans. The House amendments to the bill accomplish two great points—one is that it settles the question of slavery, and another is, that it puts against the right of the people to frame their own institutions. Why, then, should we not take and vote for the amended bill, and immediately settle the Kansas dispute? Vote for it, and the right of the people is recognized. Vote for it, and the States rights and States sovereignty are preserved. Vote for it, and the country is given peace.

Mr. Pugh explained the reasons which would influence him to vote against the House amendments. His instructions from Ohio did not cover the present juncture.

In the Senate of Commonwealth, Mr. Griffithe asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the capture of the *Cagliari* was illegal, and whether full compensation to the engineers would be demanded.

Mr. D'Israeli declined answering.

Mr. Roebuck moved the abolition of the Vice-Royalty of Ireland. Negatived by 137 majority.

It is rumored that Alsop has offered to undergo a trial if the government will pay his expenses bable.

The exports for February were £2,000,000 less than during the same month last year.

MALTA.

The fortifications at Malta are to be augmented and strengthened.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Sir J. Crampton is appointed to Russia. Buchanan goes to Madrid.

Elliot replaces Buchanan at Copenhagen.

Howard to Florence.

Lord Chelsea Secretary of the Legation to Paris.

INDIA LOAN.

It is supposed that the loan will be taken by banks and insurance companies.

SPAIN.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid says that the government has introduced the project of a law abolishing slavery in all of the Spanish Territories.

UTAH.

Alexander Constant, from Fort Kearny, reports that Brigham Young threatens to annihilate the United States troops should they evacuate the Territory before the 10th of March.

CONGRESSIONAL.

House.—The vote on the Deficiency bill was reconsidered.

A motion was made to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, and negatived.

The bill finally passed—yeas 111, nays 97.

Mr. Morris announced to the House the death of Col. Benton, and the House immediately adjourned.

The announcement was premature.

Col. Benton still lives.

VICKSBURG, April 9.—The Woodford passed at 4½, and the Princess at 5 P. M.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cotton advanced ⅛@¼; Splands sending 11½c.—closed firm. Sales, 4000 bales. Flour heavy. Wheat firm. Western red and common Western white 18. Corn dull. Bacon, 6½ to 9½c. Hams, 6½ to 10½c. Lard, 10 to 10½c. Pork, 21½ to 21½c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, April 9.—The river is still slowly rising at this place.

A correspondent of the *Whig*, writing from Bolivar Landing, on the 7th, says that the river is from 12 to 18 inches higher than ever known.

The levee at Swamp, below Friars Point, had been cut by raftsmen, to get lumber out, causing damage to the amount of $20,000 or $40,000.

The levee has broken near Col. Trotter's plantation, in Lumsica county.

The river is sweeping through Phillip's Bayou and Moon Lake into Yazoo Pass, inundating a great extent of country.

The destruction of property is immense, and the damage to the levees is very heavy.

A QUICK TRIP.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—The Wm. M. Morrison has arrived. Time, three days five hours, on an ordinary business trip.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, April 9.—The Falls City passed down at 7 this morning. The John Simonds passed down at 4 A. M.

THE HARMONIA'S NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Harmonia*, at New York, we have London evening papers of the 30th, and London morning papers of the same day.

Consols closed on Saturday, at 2 P. M., at 96¾ for money and 96¾ to 97 for the 8th April. At Paris, on Saturday, the three per cents closed at 69f. 60c., an improvement of about ¼ per cent.

The Bombay mail arrived at London on Saturday morning, but the details of the news give little of interest in addition to the full telegraphic dispatches already published.

A letter from Allahabad, 11th, says:

"The whole force is to be in motion to-morrow. They have been crossing the river at Cawnpore for the last few days, and talk of the attack beginning on the 20th.

"Sir Colin Campbell has had an interview here with the Governor-General concerning Dude affairs. There is a report here that a relative of the old King had proclaimed himself King of India, and given orders to the insurgents not to fight us, but to disperse in bands of forty or fifty, and scour the roads and kill the English. I think this is the worst news we have had yet."

The Paris *Pays* announces that several small vessels are arming at different ports to reinforce the French Admiral in China.

Further intelligence from India says that Maun Singh has preserved and sent from Lucknow some forty or fifty English or Anglo-Indian men, women and children, some of whom had reached Gorruckpore. Maun Singh brought them as far as Hyzabad himself. He has asked Jung Bahadoor for a pass into Nepaul, to end his days in retirement.

The Bareilli rebels lost 500 killed and wounded, and three guns in the affair of the 16th February.

The Malwa contingent, of which the greater part has mutinied, is to be formally disbanded.

The Rajah of Amjhera, one of the original mutineers, was hanged on the 8th Feb.

The fort of Gurrakota had been abandoned by the rebels and demolished by the Rajah.

The small Madras column met out from Jubbelpore, on the Great Deccan road, had destroyed several villages.

A rebel attack on the village of Sleemanbad had been repulsed.

Captain Osborne and the Rajah of Rewa had captured the fort of Bijrajorghar and ninety-four prisoners. The prisoners were all shot.

The Calpee rebels had been twice beaten, losing in both affairs over 200 killed.

A small government force at Pulowan had sustained an attack of several hours, during which ten were killed. The rebels then carried off, taking pile from the wives and children of the defenders who were in the village.

THREE INCENDIARY FIRES IN NEW ORLEANS.—In the city proper, on Friday morning, on three buildings were being driven through the street, they were suddenly found on a conflagration, and were burned through the roofs, and the fire was extinguished by the Fire Department, before any thing of value was lost. The fire in the Second Ward, also, was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage. The fire in the Fifth Ward, also, was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage.

JEWELRY.—The attention of [illegible] called to the positive and unprecedented sale of [illegible] THIS DAY, at one o'clock, P. M., by M. [illegible] at his auction store, corner Chartres and St. [illegible] streets. The assortment comprises splendid gold watches and chains, diamond rings, breastpins, &c.; also, plated ware, &c. Most of the goods are imported, and warranted to be of first quality. See advertisement. Also, at 10 o'clock, sundries just paid received dry goods.

Fresh Fire Death on the Weather.—Prof. Dr. Death wishes all sufferers from the effects of the great conflagration in Florida, to be informed that he is prepared to furnish a bottle of his Balsamic Mixture GR. It cures like a charm, and is sold at 25 cents per bottle.

Prof. Dr. Death feels it to be his duty to himself and to the public to state explicitly that the article offered by the Agent of Prof. Dr. Death, is not the genuine Balsamic Mixture, but a base counterfeit, prepared by Prof. Dr. Death's former partner, Dr. Jacob Bonsall, A. E. Peach, Chemist, &c., &c., is not "Dr Death's Balsamic Oil."

Prof. Dr. Death would also caution the public against the representation of his celebrated remedy being prepared by Dr. Jacob Bonsall, Chemist, &c., &c., he is not "Dr Death's Balsamic Oil." Prof. Dr. Death is ready to compare the preparation of his celebrated remedy, when prepared by himself, with any other Balsamic Mixture. Those who have bought the genuine article, and have found it to be what it is represented to be, will do well to see that they are not imposed upon. Prof. Dr. Death's Balsamic Oil, and no imitation of it, can properly be represented as prepared by Prof. Dr. Death himself, or at the office of the Prof. Dr. Death's Medical Institute, 1 South Ninth Street, Below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Sold by all druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by

J. WEBBER & CO.,
71 and 73 Chartres street.

apl-6-3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Any theory proven should read the advertisement of GEORGE CHAMBERS Home Concerts and Amateur Orchestra. Prices, commencing at 25 cents, are within reach of all classes. Concerts commence every evening. They are the best of the kind ever given. Call remember to the world! Dry Gods and be sure.

apl-6-dy

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