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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE No. 11,015.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 2.

THE COMING WAR.

Amidst the confused and sometimes contradictory accounts received from Europe by late arrivals, we think the intelligent reader will be apt to conclude that France and Austria are slowly drifting into war. It is true that one day we are told of a pacific article in the *Moniteur*, one of the successful mission of Lord COWLEY, and of the subsequent advance in public stocks; but the next day is certain materially to qualify the news, and to send down Government securities lower than ever. The hopes of the British press, from which four-fifths of our information is derived, are clearly that peace may be maintained; yet the facts hourly transpiring compel the caterers of intelligence irregularly to abate somewhat of their confidence. From the first dark and Delphic intimation of the purpose of LOUIS NAPOLEON made to the Austrian Ambassador on New Year's Day, we have never wavered in the belief that war was intended; and while we deem it possible that the crafty ruler of France is willing to leave the world in doubt of his designs, until he is ready to leap upon his prey, we see nothing whatever in semi-official declarations, in special missions to Vienna, or in any of the expedients employed by affrighted Europe to avert the impending catastrophe, to shake the conviction of the imminence of war. If mere rumor were worthy of credit, we might attach considerable importance to the dispatch from Washington published in one of yesterday's papers, and stating that the advices received by President BUCHANAN himself were such as to leave no doubt that the anticipated war had begun. This, however, is most probably premature, and is an attempt to forestall an inevitable event.

Quiet and impartial observers be on a European war for various reasons. First Louis NAPOLEON is in a position to desire war, having an active army to do it with, which is burning with zeal to achieve glory. Next, the French Empire has a military reputation to preserve and strengthen, and can do so more advantageously now than at any previous time, in consequence of the enormous power at her command. Third, Louis NAPOLEON has an ancient grudge against the House of Hapsburg, which he is anxious to satiate. He is widely said to be yet the treachery of Austria towards his illustrious uncle, or he may be recent and equally offensive neutrality in the Crimean campaign. Fourth, the Emperor is ambitious, and would doubtless desire love to play the part of a powerful friend to Italy, if the frantic struggles of the latter to throw off the American yoke. Fifth, and perhaps this is the strongest and most dominant motive, he will feel he is powerful, the marriage of Prince Napoleon with the daughter of Victor Emanuel furnishes him with a good pretext for intervening in the affairs of Italy, and if carry on a war which he hopes to terminate by transferring a goodly portion of the Austrian dominions to the Sardinian crown. These reasons seem to us, and to many, as Louis NAPOLEON may see them, as if he had no alternative but to set aside the menace of the Congress, which we believe, notwithstanding the bluster of the French press, is not to be feared, and to carry out his plans. We do not pretend to be able to tell why the cautious, imperfective treaties of his organs, alternately encouraging by self interest, are now dotted and made pale of equanimity. If he feel that he has lost his stocks depreciated, and seek them raise return of confidence he has taken, or perhaps by of repeating the operation, more than once.

We do not pretend to be in merit that Louis NAPOLEON has the settled idea of conquering all Europe, like Napoleon Great. On the contrary, we apprehend we know he has proceeded in his career, he does contemplate every step in his way to achieve her full ambition, and he invariably stating that what he may be called on in her behalf can only be accomplished by foreign intervention. Nothing is to be forefeited, but the resolution of the war will be to transfer the prominent from one man to another, to aggrandize the power and possessions of the Bonaparte family, and to extend and fortify the Empire of France. We have in doubt that Louis NAPOLEON the most sagacious of living sovereigns, but that he is quite as selfish as any of them, and prepared to sacrifice any number of lives to gratify his ambition or consolidate his dynasty. In support of this we made of the stuff of disinterested patriots we would and strangers and impressed people to receive their freedom. Meanwhile history and correct would be unjust in a prophetic utterance gratuitous.

HARPER FOR APRIL. We are indebted to Harper & Brothers for the April number of their invaluable magazine. It is one of the finest and most attractive ever published, full of instructive and entertaining matter, and embellished with the usual profuseness of pictorial illustration. The number before us contains another installment of Thackeray's "Virginians."

MERAMEC RACES. This is the second day of the spring meeting. Foottakes for all ages and sure heats. The subscription is $100. A large crowd will be in attendance, and the day will, no doubt, be a brilliant one. See advertisement in another column.

THE MCDONOGH ESTATE. On Tuesday next, 4th inst., another portion of this city of Baltimore's share of the McDonogh property will be sold by N. Vignie. The property is principally vacant, and is situated in the town of McDonoghville, and in Bouvalle and other districts of the interior. Lithographic plans are now ready and may be examined at the City Hotel.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT. 6th instant, N. Vignie will sell at the City Hotel, Common street, that valuable and splendidly located ground situated at the corner of Magazine and Natchez streets, on which stands the elegant two story building occupied as the Canal Bank, together with the substantial three story brick building in the yard, having every possible accommodation and convenience for family residence. A remarkably eligible opportunity is now presented to capitalists for sale and profitable investment. The sale will be made for one fourth cash, and the balance on a credit of three and four years. Particular attention is directed to this sale.

ELIGIBLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. By reference to our auction sales, it will be seen that N. Vignie will offer for sale this day, at the Rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, that handsome and spacious cottage residence at the corner of Morgan and Montegut streets, Third District, erected on a spacious lot, having a front of seventy nine feet on the Levee, by a depth of two hundred and fifty feet. The house is built with all the modern improvements, and is unquestionably one of the finest and most comfortable dwellings to be found in our city. The terms, as will be perceived, are extremely liberal.

N. VIGNIE'S SALES AT THE ST. LOUIS.—N. Vignie will sell this day at public auction, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, the following list of valuable improved real estate, on a very liberal credit:

A very comfortable and spacious two story family residence on Customhouse street, near Rampart.

A very spacious and desirable one story brick dwelling, with attic, on Royal street, containing about ten rooms, &c.

A substantial three story brick dwelling on Conti street.

A very large building lot, adjoining the above described dwelling, on Conti street, with old buildings thereon.

Two neat one story dwellings on Bienville street.

A very large and delightful family cottage fronting on Levee street, Third District.

Two contiguous two story brick houses on Hospital street, near Conde.

An elegant one-story brick dwelling at the corner of Dauphine and Villere streets.

Two lots and buildings at the corner of Trome and Toulouse streets.

Lot and buildings on Dauphin street, used as a bakery.

Also, a very good washer, &c.

For particulars, see advertisements.

THE SOUTHERN FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.—The "card" of the proprietors of this popular and valuable composition for roofing is well worthy of the special attention of all interested in having a cheap and perfect roofing for their buildings. Since its introduction to public notice it has steadily increased in popularity, not only in this city, but throughout the country in the neighboring States, and it will be seen by the statement of the Hon. James Beggs, foreman of Fire Company No. 20, that the roofing of the "Wood House," adjoining the late fire at the corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, successfully withstood the fire, though other adjoining premises, not thus covered, fell a prey to the flames.

Loss of the Ship Monticello.

Captain Landerkin, of the ship Monticello bound for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, the destruction of which, by fire, has already been reported by telegraph, arrived this morning on the ship Franklin Haven, Captain Sears. The captain's wife and the crew, 17 in number, also arrived on the Frank Haven. Captain Landerkin reports that he went to sea from Passe-A Loutre on the 26th ultimo, at 9 A. M. At 10.30, A. M. on the 27th, smoke was observed issuing from the booby hatch; had the hatch closed, and seeing the volume of smoke increasing, put the ship before the wind, to run for the land, which was about 75 miles distant, bearing North. Having got the ship before the wind, had the boats cleared away, and the launch ready for immediate use. At 1 P. M., the fire burst out through the deck; the carpenter and others went to work throwing water on to the fire, while the remainder were engaged in lowering the boats and getting them astern. In the mean time the fire had broke out in several places, and communicated to the port fore and main rigging. The port inwards were soon burnt away, causing the fore and main masts to fall on the starboard side. The ship was now enveloped in smoke and flames, when all hands took to the boats over the stern of the ship. At 3 o'clock, P. M., far by the burning wreck until 6 o'clock, P. M., at which time she had burned down to the bends. Night coming on, we left in the boats for the Passes, and on Monday, 28th ult., at 12 o'clock, M., made South Pass Light, the keeper of which directed us to the head of the Passes, which we reached at 11 P. M., on the 28th.

COL. STEWART'S PROJECT FOR PERPETUAL SUGAR.—We perceive from letters published in the *Delta* that Col. STEWART is about to introduce into the Island of Cuba his patent for purifying and defecating cane juice by the direct agency of sulphurous acid. The Havana correspondent of the *Delta* writes, under date of the 14th, as follows:

The invention of Col. Stewart for cleaning the cane juice with sulphurous gas will be patented the preliminary steps being taken so that no infringement of his right can occur. He will leave the place of the before the end of June, although there will be strong resistance on the part of those who have not invested large interests in it. There is no doubt as to the result with the scientific planters and chemists who have seen the demonstration. Samples will be before the public in the coming week.

And again, on the 24th, the same writer adjunds the following note to his letter:

The enthusiasm for Col. Stewart's patent increases every day. Our chemists entirely approve of the direct use of the sulphurous gas, and there is no earthly chance for the Sugar Trust. Not a barrel will be sold to Havana, and that oil hand will remain in store.

We cannot of course know how far the enthusiastic expectations of the writer are justified. But its favorable apparent from the testimony already adduced on behalf of Col. STEWART's process that it holds fair to be a valuable improvement upon all preceding plans for cleansing the cane juice. Whether it will supersede the sulphur flume is another question, and one which experience alone will enable us to answer. Meanwhile we hail every improvement which promises to furnish that grand desideratum, cheap sugar.

PERSONAL. The Pointe Coupee *Echo* has passed the name of Major A. S. Herr to all the heads of its columns as candidate for coroner, and gives the name of his preference in an article highly complimentary to the gallant Major.

CASE PARTICULARLY SUITED FOR THE FOURTH DISTRICT. We notice that the Opelousas *Patriot*, a home Nativity journal, has announced for Auditor Hon. H. M. Pike, Esq., a gentleman who is a candidate for Congress, subject to action of the Democratic Convention to be held in Alexandria, in June next.

Lieut. General Scott has reached Washington on his return from his Southern tour, in good health.

Attorney General Black has given his opinion to the Secretary of War, deciding that courts martial have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses not in the military service, nor has any court or magistrate power to compel the attendance of witnesses for the purpose of making depositions to be used before courts martial.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY. Many people, says the Petersburg *Daily Express*, are under the impression that flogging has been abolished in the British Navy. A parliamentary paper which has just appeared dissipates the idea. It appears that in 1857 there were 1087 persons flogged, and that the number of lashes inflicted on them was 25,407. In the same year, ending in 1857, 622 men and boys were flogged in her Majesty's service, and 182,177 lashes were inflicted. Two of these punishments were inflicted at the discretion of commanding officers, and the most frequent offenses are described as mutinous, insubordinate, disobedience, neglect of duty, and drunkenness. Insubordination being anything which a superior dislikes, a black look, a sharp reply, a contemptuous expression or gesture.

HONORABLE MENTION OF A LITTLE WHITE BOY BY A NAMESE. The Wilkinson (Miss.) *Gazette*, of the 26th ultimo, contains the particulars of the horrid murder of a little boy eight years old, son of Mr. Francis Best, of that parish. A negro servant. On Friday evening, the little boy was absent from his father's house for an unusual length of time, when search was made, and his lifeless body found horribly mangled. Suspicion resting upon a slave of Mr. B., named Stephen, he was arrested, whereupon a large body of citizens assembled for the purpose of lynching him, but they were dissuaded from doing so by the Mayor and Sheriff. The *Gazette* says:

Stephen, the heartless murderer, soon after being conducted to jail, made a full confession of his guilt, and stated the brutal means he had employed in the consummation of the diabolical act. He said, in substance, that the child had threatened to tell *something* on him, when he managed to draw him into the building, struck him on the back part of the head or neck with a brick which blew stunned the little fellow and felled him to the ground, and perceiving that he still lay yet exhibited signs of life he pounded upon him and choked him to death.

Some ambitious young publishers in New York conceived and carried out the novel idea of advertising a new work by firing a heavy salute of guns in the Park. The newspapers express a very decided distaste to this sort of advertising, and call upon the Mayor to punish the innovators.

JOHN J. MOORE was acquitted in Rabin Rouge on Monday of the murder of Gideon O. Dupuy.

COLLISION ON A RAILROAD. An accident occurred on the Little Miami Railroad yesterday morning. The facts are these:

A lady, somewhat passed that period of life the world will call young although she might differ with them. Was on her way to this city for purposes connected with active industry. At a point on the road a traveler took the train, who happened to enter the car in which the young lady was seated. After waking up and down between the seats, the gentleman found no more upon seat, except the one half of that upon which the young lady had deposited her properties and reclined. The latter very modestly expansive. Making a virtue of necessity, "leland no" breth of a little soft sensitive, he modestly inquired if the lady had a fellow traveler, and took a seat.

As the train flew along with express speed, the strangers entered into very conversation, and mutual explanations. The gentleman was well pleased, and the lady certainly did not pout. After other subjects had been discussed and worn threadbare, the lady made inquiries as to the price of a sewing machine, and where such an article could be purchased in the city. The gentleman ventured the assertion that she had better secure a husband first. This opened the way for another branch of conversation, and the broken field was industriously cultivated.

By the time the train arrived at the depot in this city, the gentleman had proposed and been accepted (although the lady afterwards declared that she regarded it all as a very good joke.) The parties separated—the gentleman in all good earnest started for a licensed, and the lady made her way to a boarding house on Broadway, above Third, for dinner. At two o'clock the gentleman returned with a licensee and a Justice, to the great astonishment of the fair one, and after a few tears and half remonstrative expressions, she submitted with becoming modesty, and the Squire performed the little ceremony in a twinkling. Last evening the happy couple departed for Louisville, *en route* for New Orleans and California. If this is not a fast country, a search warrant would scarcely succeed in finding one.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The divorce law of Indiana, as amended, just passing, requires, (according to the Lafayette *Courier*) first, that the applicant shall have been a bona fide resident of the State for one year; second, abandonment for one year; third, service ten days, or publication thirty days instead of fourteen; fourth, if the defendant files a cross-petition, the suit cannot be withdrawn by the withdrawal of the original petition; fifth, the court to decree such alimony as circumstances shall render just and proper; sixth, a divorce on account of the misconduct of the wife gives the husband the same title to her property as if she were dead. A new section authorizes the opening up of decrees in certain cases within two years, as to custody of children and allowance of alimony, but not so as to marry the divorced parents.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

A FALSE ALARM OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A rumor was current yesterday evening that official dispatches had been received from Europe by the Government to the effect that war between France and Austria was inevitable, and would soon break out.

Another report was in circulation that the Government dispatches announced that the Austrian, French and Sardinian armies were in motion, and that hostilities had actually commenced, and telegraphic dispatches were sent off by credulous news reporters authenticating the above rumors. It has now been ascertained upon such authority as to leave no doubt that these reports and dispatches are entirely without foundation, and destitute of truth.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 2000 bales.

The market closed firm at yesterday's quotations: Middling Uplands 12½c.

The Flour market closed dull. Sales to day 7000 bales at previous quotations.

Wheat closed with a declining tendency, and small sales.

Corn closed dull; sales to day 100 bushels at previous quotations.

Spirits of Turpentine dull at 34 to 34c. Rosin dull at previous quotations.

Non-Arrival of the British Frigate Curacoa—Scare for her Safety.

WASHINGTON, April 1. The British frigate Curacoa, which sailed from England on the 21st February, with the recent appointed British Minister to Washington, Lord Lyons, on board, has not yet arrived, and serious apprehensions are entertained for her safety. She has now been out thirty seven days.

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, March 31. The sales of Cotton yesterday were 2000 bales, at previous quotations.

The sales of Cotton to-day were limited to 1000 bales.

Cotton has declined ½c. The Persia's news caused the decline. The market closed unsettled and depressed.

SAVANNAH COTTON MARKET.

SAVANNAH, March 31. The sales of Cotton last week were 21,400 bales. The receipts for the week were 9600 bales, against 11,870 bales during the corresponding period last year.

The receipts at all ports in excess of last year amount to 322,000 bales.

The stock of Cotton at Savannah is 40,000 bales.

GEN. HENNINGSEN.

SAVANNAH, March 31. Gen. Henningsen has arrived in the city from New York, and is meeting emigrants and expressing complaints for the Air Line and Central American Emigration Association.

COTTON AT AUGUSTA

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 31. The stock of Cotton at Augusta is 12,300 bales.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, April 1.—The steamer Chancellor passed down at 9 and the Edward Wade at 11 o'clock last night.

The Queen of the West and the Eclipse passed down at 3, and the Nashville at 5 o'clock this morning.

NEARLY BURIED ALIVE. A man named John Koch had a very narrow escape from being buried alive in Orange, N. J., on Sunday. He had fallen from a scaffolding on the piece of his day, while engaged in painting, and was taken up for dead, laid out in a coffin, and arrangements were made for his funeral. Shortly before the hour for the services, the body exhibited signs of animation, and in few moments afterwards, the young man, to the astonishment and some delight of his friends, was able to converse with them. His condition is, however, regarded as critical, as he is severely injured, and the accident may yet result in death.

ASSAULTING OF A WIFE. In Duchess county, N. Y., Henry M. Barnes sued Thos. N. Allen for damages sustained in consequence of the defendant taking his wife from him and detaining her from living with him. The defendant stated that the plaintiff a wife came to his house in the night, with a complaint against her husband, and he suggested to her the propriety of leaving him accordingly he procured to her from the neighbors a team, and in the plaintiff's absence took her away. He very thought he was not a proper person to act as judge of Mr. Barnes's domestic affairs, and allow all the plaintiff's wife for the sake of his better half.

Mr. Charles M. Willich, of London, has published a simple rule for computing the probable value of property in life at any age from five to sixty. His formula stands thus: 1, 2.4 (80—a), or, in plain words, the expectation of life is equal to five thirds of the difference between the age of the person and eighty. Thus, say a man is now twenty years old. Between that age and eighty there are sixty years. Two thirds of sixty are forty, and the man's chance of expectation is one. If a man be now sixty he can have an expectation of nearly fourteen years more. By the same rule a child of five has a contingent life of forty five years. Every one can apply the rule to his case. Mr. Willich's hypothesis may be as easy to be remembered as that of the Multiplication table, which has been for the admiration of the school boy for ages. The results obtained by the new rule correspond very closely with those from Dr. Farr's English Life Tables, constructed with great care from an immense mass of returns.

AN IRISH CONTRACT. The Portsmouth (Ohio) *Bulletin* gives the following notice of the death of Sarah Hughes of that place:

The wife of the shipper Hughes, a free woman of color, was buried yesterday. She died suddenly, after a few days illness, and in her 40 years. Her husband lived near 30 years more years, and was esteemed a gentleman. Hughes and his wife were as black as ebony, and mature and always conducted themselves well.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY & MAIL ROBBERY. A case of a very serious character came before the Commissioner of Ohio, on Saturday, Two engineers of a steamer employed on the navigation between here and Panama were recently brought up before a grand jury in Lexington, charged with robbing one of the mails, and committing a burglary in the night. It appeared that the deceased overpowered by the blow of the hold, had given out and himself down on the deck, where it was. The other engineer and the mate, seized him to be tied to a cabin fixture to prevent his overboard, but he escaped from the cabin, and the other, the mate, ran after the other. The latter were sighted were fagging Between the two they robbed the mail, and then remained tied. One of the witnesses said he is inclined to think the boat there the mate, and he shipped a market. The return of the boat was delayed, and the parcel had not been delivered at the end of the week. The case was carried to the Commissioner, who, after hearing the evidence, held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of burglary, and $500 for robbing the mail.

Mr. Charles Bonaparte, a Mr. Alcock, a case of a very unfortunate character occurred at Cincinnati, on Saturday, Two engineers of a steamer employed on the navigation between here and Panama were recently brought up before a grand jury in Lexington, charged with robbing one of the mails, and committing a burglary in the night. It appeared that the deceased overpowered by a blow of the hold, had given out and himself down on the deck, where it was. The other engineer and the mate, seized him to be tied to a cabin fixture to prevent his overboard, but he escaped from the cabin, and the other, the mate, ran after the other. The latter were sighted were fagging Between the two they robbed the mail, and then remained tied. One of the witnesses said he is inclined to think the boat there the mate, and he shipped a market. The return of the boat was delayed, and the parcel had not been delivered at the end of the week. The case was carried to the Commissioner, who, after hearing the evidence, held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of burglary, and $500 for robbing the mail.

City Intelligence.

METAIRIE COURSE RACES.—Yesterday was the first day of the Metairie Jockey Club spring meeting, and a large crowd was in attendance.

The race was a sweepstakes of three-year olds—$300 subscription, and $100 forfeit.

The entries were: D. F. Kenner's ch. f. *Sigma*, W. F. Chambers's ch. c. *Hengland*, and T. and T. W. Doswell's ch. f. *Fanny Washington*.

Sigma won the first heat by a neck, and Fanny Washington the two last heats and the race though she was not the favorite.

The race to-day will be a poststake for all ages, four mile heats, $100 subscription one-half forfeit. There are five entries for the race. Race commences at 3 o'clock.

MR. MASSETT'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The second appearance of this gentleman, in his "song and chit-chat of travel in many lands," at Odd Fellows Hall, on Thursday evening, was greeted by a very large audience, the vast saloon being nearly filled. Poet, musician, composer, humorist, and narrator combined in rare degree, his entertainments are of the most agreeable character, and he should enjoy them must be very hard to move. The songs he produces from his repertoire are beautiful and finely sung, while his imitations of the peculiarities of the great singers, and his powers of mimicry generally never fail to excite shouts of laughter. His accounts of his travels "in many lands" are exceedingly interesting, and are given in such style as to make them charming so. We are glad to see that Mr. Massett is having the success here which has attended him elsewhere, and hope that his third and last entertainment at Odd Fellows Hall, this evening, will be even more successful than those he has already given.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The commencement exercises of this new but rapidly growing institution were celebrated very satisfactorily yesterday morning at Lyceum Hall. They comprised a prayer by Rev. Dr. Palmer, the presentation of the graduating class by Dr. E. D. Fenner, Dean of the Faculty, conferring of degrees by Gen. Wm. R. Miles, President of the Board of Trustees, address to the graduates by Professor Howard Smith, and the valedictory by Dr. A. D. Evans, of Alabama, of the class.

The remarks to the Dean and Gen. Miles were brief, but chaste and very appropriate. The address of Professor Smith was most excellent, touching lightly upon the character of the professions of medicine, and affording in the most appropriate terms, the rules which had existed between the class of 1858 and their teachers.

The valedictory of Dr. Evans showed him to be a man who will win his *Alma Mater*. It was delivered in a smooth, rounded style, and contained in a few pithy sentences, the effect of which was much increased by his fine, chiseled expressive features. The address, which was listened to with the most attentive and received with warm applause, is to be published by compliment from the class, in the New Orleans *Medical Journal*.

The exercises were varied with some musical selections from a fine orchestral band especially provided for the occasion, the interest of which was additionally enhanced by the presence of a fair delegation of ladies. Among those very prominent present was His Honor Mayor Smith, who joined his congratulations very heartily with the faculty and the friends of the young *diplomas* of the class, who we think we can introduce to the public with assurances of success as doctors.

Assisting: A. D. Evans, Isham Kimball, R. G. Bailey, D. H. Bradley, G. W. Hayes.

Mississippi: J. B. C. Lyles, T. P. Hearn, C. A. Kincaid, J. C. Denson, E. M. Ferrell, R. S. Hopkins, J. B. W. Meek, J. W. Brown, M. A. Martin.

Georgia: G. W. Peddy, C. C. Burke, T. R. Ashford, L. N. Renwick.

Louisiana: L. Fermine, S. J. Hall, G. J. Purvere, F. Hasenturge, R. R. Simmons, Nat Harrison, C. S. Turner, R. E. Ambrose, A. Richmond.

Arkansas: J. B. Payne, K. G. McRea, R. A. Jackson, S. F. Turner.

Texas: J. T. Walker, J. L. Alston, D. T. Taylor, A. H. Dubose, D. S. Hutcheker.

The additional degree of Doctor of Pharmacy was conferred upon Dr. Evans, Dr. Hasenburg and Aquida Emilio, of Genoa, Italy.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—*Over Four Thousand Bales of Cotton Destroyed.*—*Loss Thought to guess.*—A fire, which is perhaps unprecedented in the history of New Orleans since the burning of the Alabama Cotton Press, some years ago, broke out about 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the *Planters Press*, in which there were stored in the main yard, bounded by Annunciation, Constance, Market and Richmond streets, some ten or twelve thousand bales of cotton. The flames, which soon rose high and spread around with alarming rapidity, were first discovered about the hour of 1, near the boiler of the press-room, and soon served by their brightness to make known the fact of the fire to all parts of the city. The alarm bells were every where sounded, the fire engines hurried among simultaneously to the spot, and thousands of citizens familiar with the geography of the city rose from their beds and hurried to the scene to which the flames directed, well knowing their nature, and the extent of depredation and a much larger destruction of property than was realized. The flames for a while seemed to rise mountain high, and the sky over head, and the streets wide around presented the scene of a vast conflagration, such as must have delighted Nero when he set fire to Rome.

The firemen worked most energetically, and having a plentiful supply of water for their purpose, succeeded in finally subduing it, confining the extent of destruction to about one half of the area of the press, notwithstanding the wind which prevailed at the time—veering the flames widely around and caused them to bound their heads repeatedly to the ground, as if in search of more food for destruction. It was nearly five o'clock, however, before the flames were so far spent as to necessitate the removal of the mob of the public from further apprehension. Such a picture as was then presented by the wretched, but unmitigated fire fiend, still lingering at the cotton bales, in the direction of Planters' Press, as the scene of water over the smouldering ruins, we have seldom seen. Some of them, whose names we could not ascertain on the spot, called for a pail of the water, but, but which we will give here, were hardly injured in the course of their sturdy endeavors in battling with the raging element. We were pleased to notice that the new steam fire engine "Jack Adams, of March A Peterson's manufactory, was the first to reach the hydrants, "operated thereby, and was the means of saving a large amount of the property adjacent to destruction.

From the most reliable information which we could obtain, we would state the loss is on about 4,000 bales of cotton, over and above the insurance on the property of the press are supposed to have sustained in the old back building, their very valuable and extensive machinery. The loss, we are thinking that be set down at from hundreds of thousands.

We regret that we could not give the details as far as we obtained by the paid clerk of the press, and regret.

[illegible]

A CARD.

[illegible]

JAMES BEGGS.

[illegible]

Office of the New Orleans Insurance Company.

[illegible]

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

[illegible]

A SPLENDID STOCK OF SHIRTS, ONCE MORE, AT S. N. MOODY'S, CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS

The unprecedented demand which has prevailed during the past three months for Moody's Celebrated Shirts, has rendered it impossible to keep up the supply, and thereby caused disappointment to hundreds of his customers. He has at length, however by increased facilities, been enabled to supply regularly his stock with a full, fine and elegant assortment of SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

SIX SHIRTS FOR SIX DOLLARS, Beautifully Sewed and Fitting warranted large to order, to the FINEST QUALITY MANUFACTURED

He will also furnish all customers to order an elegant article of SHIRTS and will guarantee a perfect fit.

Notice.

FROM the same ship in which the Thomas's have been duly partner and now is in charge of the business on the firm of M. & J. Payne.

MANUEL PAYNE.

New Orleans, 1st April 1859. apl

Crude Corn for Seed.

FOR SALE 10,000 bags prime yellow CRUDE CORN, for seed in store and landing on steamer P. B. Jr for sale in lots to suit.

apl GONZALES & CO. 12 Front Levee, near Hospital st.

NEW COTTON SPINNER.

To Cotton Planters, Commission Merchants, Factors of Cotton and the Friends of the Southern Industrial Interest, for Opening the Cotton Season for Their Cotton Bales, Free from the Seed, Fully demonstrated, by which the Planter and Income is doubled or more than doubled!

THE above invention has been put into complete and successful operation on the plantation of one of the most distinguished gentlemen of Mississippi, and he invites Planters and all interested to go and see it. The machinery works beautifully. In the degrees learned to adhere in a few days, and the gazes have not only commended the premium at the Mississippi State Fair, but one of the judges states (after a separation of twenty years' experience) that they are about double as strong as any that were in competition with them, and now all question, doubt or conjecture as to its practicability is satisfactorily and positively answered, by its actual and daily working demonstration. Working on the plantation proves that it will work on all the machinery was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York, and the Judges of the American Institute awarded it a medal and a full and well deserved report, in which they stated that the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from my Hemmpulator to the other machines by which it excluded from the spinning room the cotton seed, of the planters, and several machines used in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very relevant in their opinions. It must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn.

THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION IS—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it, and, in effect, will be a plantation, engine, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in its production as that on which he makes his cotton and other attendant crops; and this product result is achieved by him without extra or difficulty.

My invention consists in the discovery that the same capital that now produces a crop of cotton, the same steam or water power that now gins and bales it, the same expenses very nearly that accrue to raise the crop, and the labor of a few little negroes and women, the Cotton Seed Bales, could almost the machinery, which would put the complete farm, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least nine tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the barring and rope, and the cotton charge, save those of repairs, which will be doubled in the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount and which is made practically effective by machinery which unites the separate processes of ginning and packing house of the plantation, and that of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.

We can make any number on a cost yarn desired, and this direction, from its nature, is complete, and cannot be improved upon.

The cost of the machinery to the planter will not be as much as half the enhanced value of the first crop spun up, and the operatives in a planter's cases required to attend the machinery will not be a month the extent of the crop, but where that may be, it will pay well to hire hands to be put in their place, and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than buy the necessary operatives out and out of the crop thereafter. The saving in labor of money by this will very soon pay planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly afford them means, all these not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 22½c. and three months only a demand here for much more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them in great Britain and in Europe for twice our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water twist—was 11d per pound, and in Germany 22c which would net here 20 to 21c. and the agents are that spinners have contracts six days ahead. In thousand customers for their yarns or for cotton, and house our ability to put a larger range of prices for them than we now do, is certain. The profits from one end of the wick to the other are a shared of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is produced from a few thousand spinners.

To make the powerful distinction for the planter to spin his crop up more even and stick up the will distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the bales that in all the year are combined in raising the crop to the value of the lands upon which it and the attendant crops are made—the value of the gins, etc., is trifling in comparison. It is necessary to help raise the Cotton Seed annual expenses put out to raise gin and pack the crop, and it now contributes nothing to the expenses and is not valid with the more than double net yield by the invention. It is left by a few and hands and must every that cost nothing compared to the value of the lands and the investment which it raises the cotton upon which the entire, in addition to the seed cotton, as for machinery which is a few years, and the wages of a spinner and gin.

The moment this is seen and understood by the planters that there is no half bales and the machinery and driving motive power will then, a much more than their larger investment, with the least expense to do raise the crop, does the will not pause in their decision to take a thousand or ten thousand as soon as possible.

That the immense decrease of net income, and that of the cost of the crop, and the cost of spinning the cotton crop of the country into yarn, let the impress these facts on your minds. There is a market for the yarn, and the cotton is to be had and to pay for his factory buildings and machinery, operatives, to arrange, and has no motive power and for him for it to be a mere question of the cost and expenses for the hire of his own managers, agents, and operatives, to be in the supply of cotton, to be the cost of freight, insurance, commission, and which altogether demands a large share of profit. The actual cost to the spinner for raising the cost of cotton is now 12c per pound. Then deducting the cost of cotton and the cost to spin, the most get an cost, some more for each pound, to put from profit on a pound of cotton, the yarn he sells. Now as the planter has within his hands a cotton cost very cheap, and many times more profitably to not a cost, and a cost, and the actual cost, into the spinner for a pound of yarn, and the profit the planter may be paying for a pound of yarn. The spinner cannot do it because