THE DAILY BEE.
C. P. WEBBE, Editor and Proprietor.
E. DUVERGER, Publisher.
Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$12.
Sunday paper, monthly.....$1.
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any subscriber who may find the paper irregular of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

# The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11.16.

## THE DAILY BEE.

*TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1859.*

### AS APOSTLE OF ABOLITION.

The Black Republicans of Massachusetts have recently discovered a new idol. They have imported mediately from Germany, and immediately from Wisconsin, an apostle of abolition who delights in the euphonious appellation of CARL SCHURZ. They have trotted him out on every possible occasion—at one time listening with rapture to his exhortations at the banquet given in commemoration of the anniversary of THOMAS JEFFERSON; at another, honoring him with the occupancy of the rostrum in Faneuil Hall. This Mr. SCHURZ is peculiarly qualified to indoctrinate the people of Massachusetts with the genuine principles of liberty, and the true tenets of republicanism. His experience and that of his brother socialists of the Teutonic race in endeavoring to invest with a practical existence that myth and fable known as German Unity, must have rendered him highly competent for the instruction of our benighted countrymen in the maxims of law-regulated and law-abiding freedom; while the fact that he never beheld any specimen of the negro except those degenerate, squalid, thriftless and altogether wretched samples which he may have encountered in Wisconsin and other Northwestern States, befits him admirably for discoursing with profound physiological, ethnographical and politico-economical knowledge on the subject. This is entirely characteristic of the Black Republicans. They are the fools who rush in where angels fear to tread. Their presumption is in the direct ratio of their ignorance. The less they know of the South and Southern institutions, the more glibly and confidently do they prate of both.

The gentleman from Germany, Mr. SCHURZ, in the course of his feeble and latulent rhetoric, boasted invariably of the equality of rights and privileges conferred upon all by the glorious commonwealths of the West, and especially by his own Wisconsin. Nothing is easier than this sort of sweeping generality; but nothing should be more promptly distrusted. Whenever we hear an orator indulging in vaunts of this indiscriminate character, we are apt to set him down as a mere vaporer and swaggerer. So, we fancy, will it prove with CARL SCHURZ, when brought to the test. He lauds the glories of Wisconsin, which has nullified the Fugitive Slave law, and, through its Legislature, declared open defiance and rebellion to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Well, as Wisconsin understands all about political equality, and loaths and abhors (in theory) all distinctions of color, it is to be presumed that within her precincts is to be found the Paradise of negroes. But we perceive, on examination, that Mr. CARL SCHURZ's believed Wisconsin refuses to allow a colored gentleman to vote, although she extends the privilege to persons of Indian descent; that she declares illegal and null and void the intermarriage of the white and colored races;—so that Mr. CARL SCHURZ cannot, save unlawfully and immorally, indulge his philanthropic and negrophilic propensities; and in short that, together with all the Western States, Wisconsin, while professing intensely abolition principles, manifests a decided repugnance to their practical exemplification.

If Mr. CARL SCHURZ were capable of probing by wholesale counsel, we should be tempted to be very free with advice upon him. We might not unreasonably advise him in the first place to acquaint himself with our form of government; to study the Constitution of the United States, and something of our history, before undertaking to apply to us the raving and impracticable dogmas of tiers-état Transcendentalisme. In the next place we should strenuously urge upon him the expediency of squaring practice with doctrine, of enducing his adored Wisconsin and his her negro worshiping neighbors to concede equality to the colored race, instead of preaching and refusing it simultaneously. Finally, we should gently suggest to him that although Germany be a great country for metaphysics, and the very Eden of lager beer, sourkrout and pretzel, it is hardly yet advanced enough in the experience of a republican form of government to undertake to teach America how to understand the organic law and how to administer it. But all this benevolent counsel would be lost on a gentleman of Herr CARL SCHURZ's stupendous capacity.

NEW SUGAR KETTLES.—We are quite sure that the sugar planters of Louisiana will be glad to learn that Dr. L. H. LEROYER has returned from the West, having concluded with Mr. GREENWOOD, of Cincinnati, a large contract for the manufacture of his (the Doctor's) new sugar kettles.

The superiority of this over all previous inventions for the manufacture of sugar may be readily explained. The kettles are made with alternate flattings inside and outside, by which the absolute amount of surface exposed to the fire is twice as great as in ordinary kettles of equal diameter, while the serpentine form of the surface, combined with the corresponding elevations and depressions of the brickwork destined to receive the kettles, retains a large share of caloric which now escapes by the chimney.

Mr. GREENWOOD, who enjoys a well-merited reputation in Louisiana, has agreed to supply the first set of boilers by the 20th July at the latest, so that about the month of August Dr. LEROYER will be enabled to make some preliminary experiments on a plantation near our city. As soon as the kettles arrive and are set up, we shall take pleasure in particularizing the place and time of these experiments, in order that they may be witnessed by all who are interested in sugar-making. The grinding and boiling of the coming crop on the plantation referred to will be effected exclusively by the aid of Dr. L.'s invention, and from what we have personally remarked, as well as from the opinion of competent judges, we have no doubt of the entire success of the process.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The following are the sales made by J. B. Walton, Auctioneer, at Banks's Arcade, on Monday, 2d May, instant:

1. A three-story brick store on Fulton and New Levee streets, rented at $1200 a year.....$14,100
2. Two three-story brick stores forming the corner of Lafayette and Fulton streets, rented at $1140 a year.....19,200
3. A large three story brick warehouse fronting on Julia street.....14,000
4. Three two-story brick houses on Barone street, near Julia, rented each at $600 a year.....15,725
5. A large three story brick building on the corner of Julia and Hals streets, rented at $1000 a year.....12,400
6. One lot of ground fronting on Julia street, opposite the New Basin.....2,500
7. A two-story brick store and dwelling-house and brick kitchen corner of Poydras and Annunciades streets, rented at $600 a year.....5,400

SECOND DISTRICT.

8. A three story brick dwelling-house and brick store on Tchoupitoulas street, rented at $70 a month.....8,100
9. A two story brick dwelling-house on Bayou street, rented at $35 a month.....3,800
10. A one-story brick dwelling-house and two story brick kitchen, rented at $18 a month.....1,600
11. Four lots of ground on Basin street, rented at $20 a month.....6,300
12. A two story brick store corner of Toulouse and Basin streets, rented at $70 a month.....7,300
13. A one story brick dwelling and two-story kitchen, divided into four tenements, on Toulouse street, and rented each at $18 per month.....$11,400
14. A one story frame dwelling and kitchen on Toulouse street, and divided into seven tenements, and rented at $12 each per month.....4,700
15. Two frame dwelling-houses on the corner of Bayou St. John road and St. Philip street.....6,000
16. A one-story frame dwelling on Bayou road. One lot of ground on St. Philip street.....
17. A one-story frame dwelling and kitchen on St. Philip st.....825
18. One-story frame house on St. Philip street, near Bayou St. John.....1,000
19. One lot of ground on St. John street.....325
20. A one-story frame (bricked between posts) dwelling on the northwest side of Bayou St. John.....855

THIRD DISTRICT.

21. Three lots of ground on the corner of Louisa and Josephine streets.....180

HAUTEVILLE DISTRICT.

22. Four lots of ground in the town of Mandeville, parish of St. Tammany.....120

PARISH ST. TAMMANY.

23. The undivided two-thirds of a section of land of 640 acres on West Pearl river.....870

PROPERTY OF MARY PARCHOUCLA.

24. A large and commodious house and a lot of ground at East Pascagoula, county of Jackson, Mississippi.....3,916
25. Twenty-four horses and lot fronting on the Gulf of Mexico.....960
.....$138,625

MCDONOGH SALE.—The property of the McDonogh estate situated in the Fourth District was sold yesterday for $70,197.

BENEFIT OF THE ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We are pleased to announce that the proprietors of the beautiful Panorama of "Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyages" have tendered a benefit to the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Third District, and that it will take place to-morrow evening at Concert Hall, Poydras street. The object, independently of the beauty of the exhibition, should ensure a crowded attendance.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Negroes, to take place TODAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of R. Roger & Co., No. 39 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

### Southern Pacific Railroad.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the convention of stockholders held in New Orleans on the evening of the 29th ult., approving the compromise of the 8th April, and the new policy put forth by the company, and recommending to the stockholders to advance fifty cents per share as a loan to the company, the President, Dr. FOWLKES, gives that Col. C. S. TODD, Vice-President, is now ready to receive the loan and receipt for the same. The Colonel will remain in the city a few days, and may be found from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, at the office of the Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company, under the St. Charles Hotel.

The stockholders must be aware that under the new policy adopted by the company, its shares possess a positive, substantial value, and it is therefore their own direct and immediate interest to maintain their connection unimpaired. This they can secure by a trifling sacrifice, whereas by neglecting it they will unquestionably forfeit all the advantages, present and prospective, which they now possess. Whatever is done should be done promptly; as it is impossible for the officers of the company to remain here long. We trust that now that every stockholder must acknowledge that the company stands on a stable foundation, that all conflict of authority has ceased, and that the new policy is the best calculated to promote the expeditious building of the road, none will hesitate to furnish the slight advance required—especially as it is considered a loan.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SALE TO-DAY.—At 12 o'clock today, N. YOUNG will offer at public auction, at the Rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, a large number of tracts of land, squares, lots, &c., belonging to the estate of the late BENJAMIN POYDRAS. This property, which is very extensive, is situated in the Third District, commencing at Goodchildren street and stretching back as far as Lafayette avenue. Much of it is finely adapted for gardens, stables, private residences, &c. The whole will be sold on a liberal credit of one, two and three years; and as it is improvable property, will probably excite considerable competition among persons of moderate means.

MURDER IN ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—Off the 30th April, at Premiere's Ridge, CHARLES CARON, a resident of the parish of St. John the Baptist, was wilfully murdered by one JOHN SALAZAR, a Mexican. The assassin, as we learn, committed the deed with the utmost deliberation, firing a double-barreled gun at CARON, then loading one of the barrels a second time, and discharging it at his victim as he was retreating in mortal agony around. The gun was loaded with buckshot. Several individuals are accused as accessories before the fact—one of them, name unknown, who came from New Orleans about two or three weeks ago; another named HENRY REED; one FRANCOIS FOUCHES, and one JAMES MCCLAZE. These facts we learn from an affidavit made before Judge ELYEA, of the parish of St. John the Baptist.

The impending execution of a woman, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, has been arrested by the interposition of Judge Wm. B. Wright. Mary Hartung is to have a new trial. The jury which convicted her, we hear, did so under the implied understanding that the Governor would commute her sentence. Another jury will not be thus influenced. So we may say she has escaped the gallows, and will probably expiate her crime by spending the remainder of her life in the state Prison.

Mr. James R. Redpath has recently been on a visit to Hayti, and is writing a series of articles for the New York *Tribune*, which give a most unfavorable account of the low state of morals and the condition of the people of that country. Mr. Redpath's account of the low state of morals is truly deplorable. He says marriage is almost unknown. The woman who lives in the house with the man is regarded as his wife, but each man who can afford it is expected to support several concubines. And this promiscuous intercourse degrades neither the man nor the woman in the estimation of society. Indeed, the moth-ERS of families frequently solicit the daughter assumes the relation of concubine. The correspondent says the doctrine of free love, as applicable to the present condition of society, has had free scope there for many years, and a more utterly demoralizing system, or one better adapted to drive out all purity there from the earth, can scarcely be conceived of. There are some indications of improvement, most of those who have lived in other countries, or who having returned with more correct ideas of the marriage relation.

THE "OPENING" OF JAPAN is bewildering. As yet it is hard to realize, and much harder to imagine what is to come of it. The hope may be indulged that the "treaties," like the quality of mercy, may be twice blessed; although the Japanese may, after what the Japanese are described, their unwillingness, in the past, to cultivate the acquaintance is no matter of wonder. What will they gain, e. g., if the following sentence, from the London *Times*, are other than a fancy picture?

Had we thirty years to prepare for angelic visitors we should never get London so ready as Jeddo appears to have been without any warning. Every street, every body clean; washing and bathing as regular institutions as meat and drink; no beggars, no cripples, no misery, no poverty, no drunkenness, no fighting, no bad smells—in fact, nothing to remind the Englishmen of their beloved city.

We learn, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, that on Monday M. Strakosch effected a definite engagement with Mlle Piccolomini for five weeks at $10,000 per month. Five thousand dollars of the sum was paid at the time the contract was concluded, to bind the bargain. It is to be the farewell engagement of the petite princess in this country.

A STRIKING CONFIRMATION OF SCRIPTURE.—One of the most interesting of the monuments of ancient Rome is the triumphal arch erected for the commemoration of the conquest of Jerusalem by Titus, who, after the destruction of the temple, made a triumphal march to Rome, bringing with him a long train of captive Jews and the spoils, among which were the sacred vessels of the temple. This procession is represented in this beautiful arch, which thus furnishes an illustration of the Bible nowhere else to be found, these being the only representations that exist of the sacred vessels, the table of the shewbread, the golden candlestick with its seven branches, and the silver trumpets used by the priests to proclaim the year of Jubilee. The Roman Senate and people little thought, when erecting this monument to a deified emperor, that they were erecting a monument to the true God in the verification of prophecy and divine history. Not one of the Jews of Rome—of whom there are about six thousand—will even to this day pass under the arch of Titus, although it spans one of the thoroughfares of the city; they shun it as a memorial of a subjugation of their nation, which has never yet been retrieved, and regard it with aversion.—*New York Observer.*

THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD.—The following is an extract from a sermon of Spurgeon, the English preacher, and is a specimen of the eloquence which, within a year or two, has made his name familiar in both hemispheres:

"Can any man tell when the beginning was? Years ago we thought the beginning of this world was when Adam came upon it; but we have discovered that thousands of years before, God created a chaotic matter to make it a fit abode for man and putting a race of creatures upon it, that they might die and leave traces of his handiwork and marvelous skill behind. We tried his hand on Man. But this was no beginning, for revelation points us to a period long ere this world was fashioned, to the days when the morning stars and constellations fell thickly from the hand of God; when, by his own lips, he launched forth ponderous orbs; when, with his own hand, he sent comets, like thunderbolts, wandering through the sky, to find one day their proper sphere. We go back to those days when worlds were made and systems were fashioned, and we have not approached the beginning yet.

"Until we go back to the time when all the universe slept in the mind of God, as yet unborn—until we enter into eternity, where God the Creator dwells alone, every thing sleeping in his mighty gigantic thoughts, we have not guessed the beginning. We may go back, back, back, ages upon ages. We may go back, if we may use such a word, whole eternities, and yet never arrive at the beginning. But God from the beginning chose his people, whom he unknowing either was yet fashioned by the wing of a single angel; when space was shortness, or else unborn; when universal silence reigned and not a voice or whisper shocked the solemnity of silence; when there was no beginning, no motion, without the attendance of even a cherubim; long ere the living creatures were born, or the wheels of the chariot of Jehovah were fashioned; even then, in the beginning was the word, and in the beginning God's people were in the beginning he chose them all unto eternal life."

OFFICIAL SECRECY.—In the *Morning Post* we read that, at Woolwich, Sir William Armstrong's gun, after a succession of trials, has been removed from the Gravel pit to the Royal Arsenal, where it has been carefully stored, with strict orders that no person, whether connected with the establishment or otherwise, shall be allowed to view it, without a special order for that purpose." We are also told that "scoundrels in these days gravitate to the best market. A months ago the whole secret of the Armstrong gun was locked by two malcontents to the Governments of France and America." We, however, a nine weeks ago went to the round of the papers, and there we read that the Woolwich Arsenal was like a hive, and the precaution from viewing that invention, so much like the providence of closing the entrance of the Jonnah's ark, was a period subsequent to the felonious abduction of the model thereof.—*Punch.*

## By Telegraph.

[PUBLISHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

DECLINE IN COTTON—BRITISH PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED—ASPECT OF CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS—ANOTHER PACIFIC ARTICLE — SARDINIA AGREES TO DISARM—KING OF NAPLES DYING—SERIOUS RIOT AT BOLOGNA—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTLAND, May 2.—The steamer North Briton, Capt. Jones, of the Liverpool and Canadian line, arrived at this port this evening.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 20th ult., and brings one day's later news than was received yesterday by the Bremen at New York.

### LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed with an advancing tendency. All qualities of Flour and Wheat have slightly advanced.

Richardson Spence & Co.'s circular reports Flour closed dull, with an advancing tendency. Flour in French sacks had advanced 6d. to 1s. American Flour was quoted at prices ranging from 10s. to 11s. 9d. per central.

Wheat closed with an advancing tendency. Western Red Wheat is quoted at prices ranging from 5s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.

Southern White Wheat is quoted at 10s. to 10s. 9d. per central.

Yellow Corn closed at 5s. 7d. to 6s. per central. White Corn is quoted at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.

### LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market generally closed firm. Pork generally closed buoyant, and all qualities had slightly advanced.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular reports Bacon closed quiet at previous quotations.

Lard closed dull at 58s. Beef closed firm at last week's quotations.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—The sales for the three business days since the sailing of the Africa amount to 14,000 bales, of which speculators took 1000, and exporters 1000 bales. The market has slightly declined, and in all grades below Middling Orleans a general decline of 1-16d. is reported. The quotations for Middling Orleans and the higher grades are unchanged. The market closed very dull. Middling Orleans 7 5-16d., Middling Uplands 6½d.

Of the 11,000 bales sold on Saturday and Monday, 1,000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

### CONSOLS.

LONDON, April 20.—The English funds have recovered somewhat from the depression of Monday, owing to the pacific tone of the *Moniteur* and the less threatening aspect of affairs on the continent. Consols for money closed at 94¼ to 95.

### STATE OF TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts are of an unfavorable character. The market for goods and yarns closed dull. There was little enquiry, and prices were weak.

### LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The same authority reports Sugar closed quiet, and quotations are unchanged. Coffee closed firm at the quotations by the Africa. Common Rosin closed heavy at 5s. Spirits of Turpentine has advanced, and closed at 42s. Holders demand a further advance. Rice closed dull, but without altera ion in quotations. Red Ashes closed firm at 31s.

### LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 20.—The London Breadstuffs market generally closed buoyant.

Wheat closed with an advancing tendency. Good qualities had advanced 1s. to 2s.

Coffee closed firm at previous quotations.

Sugar closed steady, and quotations are unchanged.

Rice closed firm at 34s. 6d. to 34s. 9d.

### HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, April 18.—The Havre Cotton market closed with a declining tendency.

The sales of the week were limited to 4000 bales.

The quotations show a slight decline during the week, due to the threatening aspect of European affairs.

Orleans. Bas is quoted at 102f.

### POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—The British Parliament was prorogued by the Queen on Tuesday, the 19th inst., and writs for a new election of members of Parliament were issued.

The Queen in her speech says that Parliament is dissolved for the purpose of enabling the country to express its opinion upon pending affairs and to secure to its Government the confidence of the House of Commons.

Upon the announcement of the dissolution of Parliament, the English funds fell, but subsequently recovered on the appearance of the pacific articles in the *Moniteur* in relation to the policy of France on the Italian question.

### CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

The report sent out by the steamship Bremen represents the aspect of affairs on the continent as having undergone little change since the sailing of the Africa. The latest aspect of continental affairs, however, is somewhat reassuring.

The Sardinian Government has accepted the principle of disarmament as proposed by Austria previous to entering upon negotiations, and is willing to disarm simultaneously with the other armed powers.

This decision of Sardinia was communicated to the five powers on Monday, whereupon the *Moniteur* publishes another pacific article.

The final propositions of the English Government to that of Austria in relation to the basis of negotiations for the Peace Congress were sent to Vienna on Tuesday, the 19th.

The London *Herald* denies the report sent out by the Bremen that England had sent ships of war to the mouth of the Adriatic.

### MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The military movements and warlike preparations of France and Austria are continued with uninterrupted vigor.

All the routes leading from Paris to Italy are covered with military convoys. The entire second corps d'armée had left Paris to join the army of Italy near the frontier of Sardinia.

Austria was increasing her garrison in the province of Ferrara and in other portions of Italy.

### THE KING OF NAPLES.

The latest news from Naples by report that the King of Naples still survives, but all hopes of his recovery had been abandoned.

He had taken a farewell leave of his family and had received the sacraments.

### RIOT AMONG THE STUDENTS.

A serious riot had taken place among the students at Bologna, which was only quelled by calling out the troops, who fired upon the students and wounded several of their number.

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.

THE MONITEUR'S OFFICIAL EXPLANATIONS.

London, Wednesday noon, April 20.—The Paris *Moniteur* of yesterday morning, the 19th inst., officially explains the basis of action proposed for the consideration of the Peace Congress, and remarks that France, willing to prove her conciliatory disposition, promised to request the Government of Piedmont to disarm on the condition that she (Sardinia) and the other Italian States should be allowed to take part in the negotiations of the Congress.

Sardinia having consented to this proposal, no further obstacle to the assembling of the Congress is anticipated.

A report was circulated yesterday that another attempt had been made to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, but the report proves to have been without foundation.

### LATER FROM INDIA.

Later advices from India have been received in London which represent a satisfactory state of affairs. The Sepoys had been almost entirely driven from the field, and the country was becoming tranquil.

### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE—CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Government has received official advices from our Minister at Nicaragua which confirm the report that the Belly contract had not been confirmed.

The decree recently passed by the Nipargua Congress declaring the transit route free to all nations is subject to the will of the President of the Republic, and is to become a law only when the President of Nicaragua issues a proclamation to that effect.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Secretary Cass, who has been prostrated for some days by an attack of illness, is recovering.

The Government has received advices from Utah which state that the excitement among the Mormons had abated, in consequence of Judge Cradlebaugh having adjourned Court *sine die*, and dismissed the troops.

### THE SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON, May 1.—A preliminary meeting for the purpose of establishing the Southern Steamship Company, under the recent act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, was held to day in this city.

The capital stock of the company, as authorized by the Legislature, is $400,000.

A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock.

New Orleans is to be the southern terminus of the line.

### STATE OF THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—The Ohio river at this point has risen two feet since Saturday, but is now slowly receding, with twenty-five feet of water on the falls.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The river at this point is nearly at a stand.

PITTSBURG, May 2.—The river here is slowly receding.

### A DUEL IS ANTICIPATION.

VICKSBURG, May 2.—A duel is anticipated between Mr. Partridge, of the Vicksburg *Whig*, and Gen. McCardle, of the *True Southron*.

The difficulty between them originated in Mr. Partridge having copied and published from the Baton Rouge *Comet* an article relative to the *Southron*.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Cotton market closed quiet. The sales to-day were limited to 1000 bales. Quotations were nominal. Middling Uplands, 12c.

The Flour market closed with an advancing tendency. The sales to-day were 21,000 barrels.

Wheat closed with an advancing tendency. White Corn is quoted at 75c. Western Pork quiet at $16 to $16 25. Lard closed dull at 11½ to 11¾. Whisky closed firm; small sales at 26c. Sugar closed buoyant at 6¾ to 7¼c. Molasses has an advancing tendency, and closed at 28c.

### CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The Flour market was active to-day, and closed with an advancing tendency. A further advance of 10 to 15c. is reported. Holders are asking $6 40 to $6 50 for Superfine.

Whisky has advanced 3c.; and closed at 24½c. Molasses closed with an advancing tendency; sales to-day of 200 hogsheads at 27½c., but holders are asking 28c. Sugar closed buoyant at 6¾ to 7½c. Coffee closed firm—quotations unchanged.

### NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The New York weekly bank statement shows a decrease in loans, as compared with the previous week, of $486,000; an increase in specie of $201,000, and an increase in circulation of $11,000. The net deposits during the week amount to $606,000.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The Mississippi at this point is falling slowly.

All the upper streams are also declining.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The river here has risen three inches to-day, and is still swelling slowly.

Nothing new has been heard from the upper streams to-day.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The steamer Florida arrived here from New Orleans Saturday, and The Flying Cloud left here for New Orleans on Saturday.

The John Walsh arrived here from New Orleans, and the Falls City left here for New Orleans yesterday.

### STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 2.—The steamer Crescent City passed down at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening.

The Uncle Sam passed down at 6 and the Eclipse at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Vicksburg passed down at 5 o'clock this evening.

## City Intelligence.

PROF. VEGAS'S [CHILDREN'S MAY BALL.—Just one of the very prettiest and most delightful presentations which we have ever seen gotten up in honor of Terpsichore and the Flower Queen was that at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening under the management of Prof. Vegas and the auspices of his little boy and girl pupils in the fantastic art of the dance. The vast hall, which had been magnificently fitted up with all the grace which could be brought to bear from the flowery kingdom, was filled at an early hour to its utmost capacity, the attendance being largely composed of the Professor's young pupils, many of whom evinced the most surprising proficiency in the art of dancing. It was certainly very amusing to see the little girls of grace and beauty, skipping and gliding through all the fancy steps with the grace and ethereal elegance of fairies, their young countenances bright with the most pleasing ideas of their importance and proficiency.

The ceremony of the coronation of the pretty and interesting young little Queen, Miss Julia Nash, was an unusually pleasing to her little subjects, and, doubtless, most gratifying to her friends. She delivered a nice little speech, which she was evidently proud on receiving her crown and other investitures of royalty, all from the midst of beautiful floral wreaths, which were presented to the subjects of Flora's kingdom. After this she was conducted out from her throne, 'neath bowers of garland and floral wreaths, to form a continuous arch of some length. Thus honored she marched through with her gay retinue of delighted little attendants, none of whom seemed at all disposed to be jealous of her, and the personations being in most instances so admirable that we are unwilling to particularize any one lest we should be wrong to flatter those so very young. The procession was now disbanded for the noon, on account of all save the Queen being of riper years, when the joy, indeed, became unconfined. It was a rare festival, and one which reflected most successfully on the management and enterprise of Professor Vegas.

THE VOLUNTEER PORTPONED.—We were sorry that our German friends were prevented by rain from continuing their festivities at the Concordia Concert Saturday. The day turned out much better than was expected, inducing some persons to visit the scene of the festival just after the shower had ceased, which occurred in the morning, and which, could no other have been apprehended, need not to have interrupted the joyous proceedings. Due notice is to be given when the festival is to be renewed.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.—*Monday morning, May 2d, 1859.*—Present, Chief Justice MERRICK and Associates SLIDELL, BUCHANAN and LAND. Absent, Judge YOURDES.

This Court convened at the usual hour yesterday morning. The Chief Justice announced to the Bar that the cases would be fixed after the 23d, 24th and 25th of May.

A number of decisions were rendered, determining cases as follows:

Peter Marcy & Co. vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New York and Crescent Insurance Company. Affirmed.

Woodlief & Huling: Porche vs. F. M. Moore, administrator; J. S. Hamilton vs. George H. Watts; J. Hewson Bell vs. Alfred Cree; U. H. Dudley vs. F. W. Tilton, and others; E. Coolidge vs. T. C. Twichell & Co. Rehearing refused.

Succession of John McLaughlin. Judgment amended so as to increase the amount allowed to Davis, &c., and as amended affirmed.

Ellis Fare, appellant, vs. D. Warner et al. Judgment in favor of defendants affirmed.

Wickliffe McBright et al. vs. T. T. Parker, sheriff. Judgment of lower Court in favor of plaintiff reversed, injunction dissolved and plaintiff's claim dismissed, the plaintiff being condemned to pay costs and damages.

Judges Buchanan and Cole dissented from this decision.

State of Louisiana on relation of M. T. Carter, District Attorney, vs. Julius B. Wilson, Judge of the Second Judicial District, to compel him to hold Court for the spring term.

Judge W. refused to hold Court on the grounds that the act of the Legislature was not promulgated in the parishes of English, and that the act was, in fact, but an amendment of another act on a similar subject.

Ordered that a peremptory mandamus be issued to compel Judge W. to hold Court in accordance with the act of March, 1859.

State vs. George Washington, indicted for assault with intent to commit rape. It was contended that there was no such charge against the defendant as the one for which he was arraigned, but for an assault upon the bond not referring to the indictment. Held that the bond was not forfeited, the indictment for an attempt to rape not requiring such stringent provisions as that for rape actually committed. Judgment of lower Court against defendant reversed.

Valerin Gaignac vs. Wm. Freret. This is a redhibitory action to recover the value of a slave alleged to be unsound. The disease—ulcerated uterus—was discovered after sale. Held that plaintiff cannot be blamed for returning the negro, the defendant having commited, after a physical recommendation. Judgment affirmed. The decisions in the above cases were pronounced by the Chief Justice.

Judge Buchanan read a new decision, giving judgment for additional amounts against the defendants in the case of Susan D. King vs. George E. Neely et al.

Honold vs. Fredericksen. Buchanan, J. Judgment of Judge Morgan for the defendant affirmed, and plaintiff's costs.

Jos. Thorn vs. Steve Erdmann and A. Massicot. Buchanan, J. Rule to dismiss appeal discharged.

Widow Lombard vs steamboat —— and owners. The judgment of lower Court establishing the first privileges on the boat for court of wood, &c., affirmed. Buchanan, J.

P. S. Marcy vs. his creditors, and creditors of other parties, appellants. This case involves a question of priority in sale of the remnant of a cargo of salt from the ship Wm. Sprague, found in the Brooklyn Warehouses at the time of Mr. Bacey absconded from this city to the prejudice of his creditors. Judgment partly reversed and partly affirmed. Buchanan, J.

*Associate Justice Cole* read the decisions of the Court in the following cases:

F. J. Van Bibber & Co. vs. Bank of Louisiana, a case involving the right of a bank to bringing this suit have ratified the act of the collector in taking a check drawn by the depositor. The bank collector was not authorized to endorse the check for the plaintiffs, and had besides taken $40 from their sale. The forging of the check did not disturb the relation of depositor and bank, in which it was requisite that the check should be paid only to their order. It is the bank's duty to protect the drawer in the proper identification of signatures. Judgment of lower Court affirmed, with costs.

Buchanan, Carrick & Co. vs. Capt. Switzer et al.; Oakey, Hawkins & Co., intervenors. The intervenors paid freight and charges on cotton shipped on the Walk in the Water to Cincinnati, and from there on the steamer W. C. Young. The intervenors were right, as consignees, in paying the freight and charges, in order to get the cotton at once into market. Judgment affirmed.

O. Labaire vs. J. D. Bergeron et Fils, appellants. Rule to dismiss appeal, dividing line of land in Pointe Coupée parish. Judgment of lower Court reversed, and defendants recognized as the true owners of the land in dispute.

L. King, appellant, vs. Susan Moore. Judgment affirmed.

Certain inhabitants of Fourth District vs. City of New Orleans, to compel the abatement of an alleged nuisance—a canal which has been a drain of the city for thirty years. Judgment affirmed. Judge Cole observed that complainants should not have purchased alongside of the canal if they considered it a nuisance. Judgment affirmed.

Succession of Celeste Vorris vs. Boudrau, appellant. Judgment affirmed.

E. M. Foulhouze, appellant, vs. J. B. Dudley. Judgment affirmed.

Owners of steamer Planter vs. Payne & Harrison. There was not such notice as to relieve the boat from responsibility as common carriers—not long enough time elapsed between the notice given the consignees and the loss of the bales cotton in question. Judgment affirmed.

C. A. Gilbert vs. A. C. Hollinger, appellant. Order vs. same. Judgments reversed, writs of attachment dissolved, and cases dismissed.

Bowman vs. Birland; McKleroy & Bradford and G. S. Sawyer, appellants. Judgment reversed, injunction against the sale of the slaves dissolved, sale rescinded, &c. This is a very elaborate decision.

Tardos vs. Philippe Todon. The suit is for the value of two looking-glasses and frames broken in transportation from New York to New Orleans. Plaintiff received a bill of lading in the usual form, but having a stamp impressed upon with these words—"Not liable for breakage unless badly stowed."

The question was whether under such a bill of lading the burden of proof was not on the plaintiff to prove negligence on the part of the carrier before he could recover. The Court decided this in the negative, and that the carrier has the means of showing that the goods were properly stowed, and that there had been no negligence on his part. The judgment of the lower Court is reversed and rendered in favor of plaintiff for the value of the glasses and frames.

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE Convention of Stockholders held in this city on the 29th April, 1859, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to all stockholders to advance the fifty cents as a loan to the company, as proposed by the new policy.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves the compromise on the 8th April, 1859, and also the New Orleans Packet Company in lieu of the same month.

Col. C. S. TODD, Vice-President of the company, will receive the loan and receipt for the same. We suggest that the stockholders invest the loan asked in the reduced stock of the company, as it is now worth above par in the property of the company, without estimating the rights and franchises of the enterprise. Stockholders are also invited to make additions to their subscriptions, to raise a fund to purchase labor to proceed with the road vigorously.

We ask a careful consideration of the compromise and of the policy recently inaugurated, and of the necessity of prompt action, by all stockholders who intend to avail themselves of the overture for co-operation and protection. Every paying stockholder instead that all be made to pay; the old company has been saved by their money, and I cannot save those who refuse, fail, or neglect to share in common burdens. It is not in my power without bad faith and dereliction to duty. I shall save all who will save themselves; all who act must act promptly.

Col. Todd will remain in the city only a few days, and will afterwards follow me elsewhere to invite action in Mississippi. We confidently expect the prompt dismissal of the State suit, and it is our policy to pay without delay and push ahead the road.

Stockholders attending the meeting of Messrs. Burkhardt are requested to send the same to Col. C. S. Todd, and take his receipt for the amount; their receipts will be cash. Col. Todd may be found from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 6 o'clock, P. M., daily, at the office of the "Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company," under the St. Charles Hotel.

my3 tf J. FOWLKES, President.

### DEUTSCHES VOLKSFEST.

ON account of the inclemency of the weather, the continuance of the GERMAN MAY FESTIVAL is POSTPONED until further notice

F. A. BETTINGER, President.

my3

**Malleable Iron Pipe,**
Of all sizes,
From ¼ inch to 8 inches,
With a large assortment of
ELBOWS, TEES, COUPLINGS, BUSHINGS, NIPPLES,
LOCKNUTS, PLUGS, CAPS, REDUCERS,
UNION JOINTS, &c.
For sale by D. C. LOWBER & CO.,
my3 2t 73 Camp street.

**Notice.**
IN conformity with a recent act of the Legislature, the style of our firm from this date will be JACOB & DUSSHUBER.
F. JACOB, DUSSHUBER & CO.
New Orleans, May 2d, 1859. my2 1m

**Dissolution of Copartnership.**
THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city under the style of MORENO BROTHERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Moreno, Jr., having purchased the entire interest of S. J. Moreno, will liquidate the affairs of the late firm. Persons having claims against the late firm will please present them for payment.
F. MORENO, Jr.,
S. J. MORENO.
B. TALA