Daily Delta.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 8051

THE DAILY BEE

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN 23.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

TEN MAILS.—We received yesterday splendid specimens of the mails. Nothing from New York save evening papers of the 15th. Dates from Washington are to the 16th, and from Charlestonsto the 18th—the latter as late as due.

THEIR NEWS.

The details by the Africa, published this morning, are somewhat contradictory, and not highly interesting. The terms proposed to Russia by the Allies are not definitely known, though they are probably assumed at with a near approach to truth. It is quite evident that while France is fully disposed to negotiate for peace upon lenient terms, England is decidedly averse to a speedy termination of the war. The language of the leading journals on both sides justifies this conclusion.

The pamphlet recently published at Paris, elaborly proceeding from high authority, and generally ascribed to the Imperial pen, has proved an apple of discord between France and England. This document fanned the British press, arouse strongly in favor of peace, and consequent difficulties between French Britain still France to follow another naval campaign on the Baltic, and armed by with a recommendation of a Congress of Nations to settle the differences between the belligerent powers. The London Times, the Herald and other papers have attacked the pamphlet with and logic of the keenest satire and severity. They admit freely that France has acquired, and England forfeited much military distinction by the war; that France has nothing to gain by a continuation of hostilities, and that England has a reputation to retrieve, and her interests in her Indian possessions to look after. They intimate the belief that France is employed to withdraw from the contest, and is bedispersed at any rate to press Russia too hard. We have no room this morning for the extended comments of the various journals on the subject, but we may freely say that the pamphlet in question, presuming the Emperor to be its author, has created distrust and suspicion throughout England, and brought about a marked change in the tone of the British journals towards their Ally; coldness and censure being substituted for enthusiasm and encomium. Should this pamphlet prove to have been written by, or at the dictation of Louis Napoleon, the Anglo-French alliance may be pronounced near its close.

M.

HAVANA.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from New York, via Havana the 16th. She experienced very heavy weather during the entire passage.

On the 11th, off Norfolk, she saw a vessel with a signal of distress, and ran up to her. She proved to be the bark *Selah*, of Boston, for Philadelphia. All her masts and yards were carried away, and leaking. Took her in tow to Hampton Roads.

From Havana there is no news of political interest. The weather is reported to be the coldest ever experienced in the island. A large number of strangers were at Havana; a great many of them Americans.

The *Warrior* landed fifty-three passengers at Havana, and brings seventy-seven for this port.

Our files of papers contain nothing of interest. The reader is referred to the interesting letter of our correspondent.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Jan. 17, 1856.

The amount of new sugars thus far received is about seven boxes, of which a small portion has been sold at the following rates: White, 11 to 13 reals; fine half white, 9½ to 11 reals; yellow, Nos. 11 and 12, 8½ to 9 reals; muscovado, Nos. 8, 9, and 10, 8 to 8½ reals.

In spite of the late unfavorable accounts from Europe the news is very encouraging, and, together with the advices of a small crop, confirmed by the severe frosts in Louisiana, will for some time to come keep sugar at present quotations, if it does not raise them.

Freights are still with an upward tendency. The latest quotations are: To Cadiz and Barcelona, £3 15 0a 3 4 0: France, 30f. to 32f., without transactions.

Exchange is largely On London by the last steamer we quote Exchange at 7 to 7½ prem.: New York 2½ to 4 discount, and considering the high prices of sugar, we may expect rates to rule very low.

As for political news, there is none. Amusements are all the rage just now. Last Monday the first grand mask ball took place at the Tacon Theatre, and was honored with the presence of the Captain-General, the diplomatic corps, and many distinguished strangers. The affair is soon announced for next Thursday, they say it will be a splendid affair. The Count of Reus left on occasion by Mons. Gon- for Spain on the 14th inst. He will proceed in the steamer *Isabel II.*, a vessel of 18,000 feet, and will take four passengers at the rate of three doubloons each. The bold servants who will be provided with the materials for an excellent repast, a basket of fine wine, and a No. 1 Sazarac brandy. He will likewise carry with him pistols and sabres wherewith to protect his passengers from front and rear. Many persons are not quotation, that the Count German ambassador to the Court of Spain is in your city, which failed to come off.

The dramatic troupe of Mlle Rachel left Havana by the English steamer for Southampton. She remains here with her brother, and, wondrous to relate, is gradually regaining her health, and has a desire to give a few readings and declamations to the public. Meanwhile, Rachel has accepted an invitation from O'Farrill, a rich banker and lawyer in the interior, who failed last year for the trifling sum of $5,000,000, to pass three months on his sugar estate, and in that delightful retreat, Mlle. Rachel, if she will, may enjoy the pleasure of witnessing her representations in New Orleans. So there is hope that we may yet be favored with a visit from her, though it is probable that she will not be satisfied with her own salary, besides being extremely expensive to Sharp, in which case, with the single exception of her sister Dinah, Sharp may have the good fortune of hearing and seeing Rachel, yet will be content to view the tragedienne at the opportunity of listening to the very personification of the Tragic Muse.

M.

HARPER FOR FEBRUARY.—We are indebted to J. B. STEEL, No. 60 Camp street, for the February number of this popular Magazine. Amongst other interesting articles, it contains part the second of "Lizzie Leigh," a new and fascinating story.

"Lizzie Leigh."

In our city intelligence yesterday we stated that Mr. T. B. Walker, after being the character of the Indian, drew a pistol and bowie-knife, and wanted to fight the policeman. Mr. Walker called on us, and assured us that the statement is erroneous; that he drew no weapon whatever. We, therefore, make the correction with pleasure.

SHIPWRECKS.—The Northern papers teem with accounts of marine disasters by the late storms. Among the more prominent are the following:

Pilot boat *E. K. Collins No. 11* ashore at Pilot Inlet. Four of the crew frozen to death; one drowned; three saved. Schr. *Pacific*, Capt. Pharrow, from Washington, N. C., ashore between Barnegat and Little Egg Harbor. Five persons perished from cold and exposure, among them the Captain. On the night of the 15th, a brig and bark went ashore at Barnegat, and were broken. It is supposed that at least thirty persons perished by these disasters. The Canton ship *Glengrey* went ashore at Fire Island, and has gone to pieces. Her cargo is worth $200,000, mostly insured in New York. Bark *John Girling*, Capt. Bertson, from New Orleans, went ashore on the 18th, at Rockaway.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company have given notice that five first class ocean-going screw steamers will form the government mail line between Montreal and Liverpool. The steamers are named *North America*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *Ardent*, *Canadian* and *Nova Scotian*. They are to have each sixty first cabin berths. The *Nova Scotian* is to leave Liverpool on Wednesday, 2nd of April, and all her returns leave Montreal on the 26th of May; the others follow in regular succession.

KOSSUTH'S LODGINGS.—The Richmond Whig of last week, in the Senate, Mr. Wise proposed the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to inform the House of Delegates, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether the Governor of the State of Kentucky has tendered the hospitalities of Kentucky to Louis Kossuth, and whether the said Kossuth has accepted the same; and if so, whether the Governor of Kentucky has been authorized by the Legislature of Kentucky to tender the hospitalities of the State to the said Kossuth, and whether the Governor has been authorized by the Legislature of Kentucky to pay the expenses of the said Kossuth while he is the guest of the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Governor of the Commonwealth be requested to communicate to the House of Delegates, with as little delay as may be consistent with the public interest, whether the Governor has been authorized by the Legislature of Kentucky to pay the expenses of Louis Kossuth while he is the guest of the State of Kentucky, and if so, what amount has been appropriated for that purpose.

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By Telegraph

Published by the Associated Press.

(By the National Line.)

Lynchburg Expositor.

SECOND DAY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 16.—The Governor's message was read at noon. Senate was summoned to be present.

Mr. Wise, of Accomac, offered a resolution that the House to-day vote on the contested election.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost—Ayes 58, Noes 59.

Mr. Wise's resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Wise, of Accomac, offered a resolution that evidence in the contest pending which an exciting debate occurred. The Senate communication now lays the subject under consideration.

Messrs. Mc. McDonald, of Claiborne, offered a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the accounts of the State Printer; the resolution was referred to a committee of five.

Some gentleman offered a resolution that the President Pierce be requested to withdraw his message in his message relative to Slavery—the resolution lays over.

Mr. Simmons, of New Orleans, offered petitions and memorials and documents refusing to the various continental centers in the House, which were referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Gault, Simmons, Pugh, Dupervier and Sanders.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Flour is a trifle lower, and part sales to-day were at $8 12½ a $8 16. Wheat is also lower, with sales of South-ern white at $2 26. Corn is lower—sales of Southern mixed at 90c. Mess Pork $17 12½ a $18.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Hughes, brother of the late Congressman from Mississippi, has been confirmed as Consul at Havana. Mr. Brown, of Norfolk, is appointed Consul at Chagres.

The President, to-day, communicated to the Senate, which was in executive session, the correspondence relative to the treaty of 1853, to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, which declares that the British government intends to carry out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and to assume no sovereignty directly or indirectly in Central America. The Senate resumed the injunction from the Secretary of State, and the letter will be published.

Several Senators, to-day, informally consulted as policy the advising the President to send a military force to Kansas to preserve the peace of the Territory against the Missourians invading.

In the House several resolutions providing a way for the election of a Speaker, were offered, each of which was tabled. The House then took three ballots for Speaker, each of which the following result: Banks, 91; Richardson, 67; Fuller, 29; Campbell, 9; Ohio, 5; scattering, 1. After which the House adjourned.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—The river is still closed with ice here, and all navigation above the Falls is suspended. The weather is very cold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21, 6 P. M.—Flour is very firm to-day, with sales of State at $7 50 a $8 00, which is a considerable advance. Coffee is selling at 11½ to 12½c. Molasses 40 to 42c.

One Day Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

Hostile Proceedings to the Allies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The steamship *Washington*, from Southampton, with English dates to the 9th instant, has arrived at this port.

CONSOLS.

On Saturday, the 5th, Consols were quoted at 87¾.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* mentions a report that the King of Naples has refused to join the Allies unless the Allies, And. R is rumored that he will send a contingent to the Crimea.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that positive assurances are given of the readiness of Sweden to carry on the war by the most vigorous manner, the moment the Russian ultimatum is made to the proposals of the Allies. The French and English governments are determined not to abate a single iota of the terms on which peace would be signed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 6 P. M.—Cotton dull: the sales to-day amounted only to 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs declining. Provisions quiet and generally unchanged. Whiskey is quoted at 31c. Flour is firm, and choice Brothers sold to-day at $8 94. Wheat firm at $1 90 a $1 95. Corn is a little higher—sales to-day reported to quoted at 91 a 94c. Mess Pork is selling at $17 12½ a $17 25. Lard, 11½ a 11½c. Whisky, $4 a 4½c. Rio Coffee, 11½ a 12c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Flour is higher, and sold to-day at $7. Mess Pork, $15. Sugar, 9c. Molasses commands 40 a 41c. Coffee, 12 a 12½c. Whisky, 25c. a

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Brandy, Sherry, &c. If in addition and supplementary to the above, the Allies will agree to treat with the Russian Government for the settlement of the Eastern question, the Emperor will stop short of any indefinite increase of his military establishments.

FRANCE SUES AT A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The idea of calling together a European Congress, to settle not only the present difficulties, but all the other questions that have arisen since the Congress of Vienna, in short which, if we believe the Emperor of Napoleon and all the diplomacy threatened to England, is the only thing that can prevent the recurrence of the present war, is evidently distasteful to England. Whether it is to have already succeeded, or whether it is to be successful, remains to be seen. Yet Russia is to suffer no territorial limitation; the Baltic is to be open to her ships, and the Euxine to her commercial marine, and the Czar is to be left in the possession of his fleet, and open her ports to foreign commerce, but, on the other hand, she must raze some of the fortifications of Sebastopol which would wound the pride of the Russians by appearing upon or from the sea. The command of the Baltic, and of the Black Sea will remain with Russia without the concert of Europe, and only held under the pretense of guaranteeing the Northeast of Europe against the power of the West of Europe, which no longer requires the aid of Russia to secure it against that evil, does need and must have the freedom of the Dardanelles.

The official Dresden *Journal* states that Prussia has expressed her willingness to accept the basis of the Austrian proposals, as the security of the Black Sea, subject to certain conditions. Other Prussian papers say that the demolition of the Russian fortresses on the Black Sea is not insisted on by the Allies.

MOVEMENTS IN ASIA.

Omer Pasha, on the latest dates, December 31th, had established his headquarters at Redoubt Kaleh. Omer himself was at Siva, November 30, where his army was concentrated. Survey by the ranks. Redoubt Kaleh, with 12,000 men, was at Trebizonde, waiting the arrival of the Egyptian division. Gen. Beatson had directed a column to attack Kutais, and part of the garrison of Kutais had gone to Guiry to defend the passes which command the entrance into Georgia. The commander-in-chief, it is asserted and expected that the Russians will evacuate Kutais.

A London correspondent says that Omer Pasha had recrossed the Lagoon. Adieu that Selim Pasha will be superseded and brought before a court-martial.

THE FALL OF KARS.

Advices from Erzeroum up to the 29th November, bring accounts of the surrender of Kars. Gen. Williams had defended it to the hand to the end of November, in hopes of relief, but on the 24th, 25 men perished of hunger, and seeing that no succor was at hand, he thought it needless to prolong the sufferings of the garrison. Gen's Kmety and Kohlmann, (Prof Pachas,) had reported, would have been handed over to the Austrians, succeeded in making their way through the Russian patrols, and were at Erzeroum, Nov. 30th. On the 29th of Nov. Mouravieff summoned the place, at the same time promising an honorable capitulation and admitting the considerable Vasiff Pachas, that he need look for no succor.

On the following day the Muchir presided at a council of war composed of the heads of the garrison. Opinions were divided. Some advised a desperate attack on the Russians, and others a retreat on Erzeroum, during their weakness. This suggestion prevailed, and Major Teesdale, accompanied by Mr. Churchill, Gen. Williams' private secretary, who came to the Russian camp to demand of Gen. Mouravieff an armistice of ten days, with liberty to send a courier to Erzeroum. Captain Thompson immediately left. At Hassan Kale he met a Russian corps d'armee, and, finding that Selim Pacha could not advance, he returned to Kars.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains the official act of the surrender of Kars: Mussif Pacha, the Commander-in-Chief, having given Gen. Williams full power to negotiate, the fortress to be surrendered with all its material intact: the guns not to be spiked; the stores and arms to be given up in the state they are actually in; nothing to be detracted or taken from the artillery. On evacuating Kars the troops are to leave a part of their arms and carriages at each fort, treasury, or hospital, immediately on which they are to march out, with their colors flying, and beating the drum. The garrison of Kars, surrendering prisoners of war with the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army, and all other Ottoman troops, will keep their arms and all the honors of war, and deposit their arms, flags, &c., in a spot agreed upon previously, when they will proceed to the destination indicated. Signed by the Russian Commander-in-Chief. As a testimony of the valorous resistance made by the garrison of Kars, the Emperor of Russia has ordered a bronze medal to be struck, and has given the order of Wladimir to Mussif Pacha.

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TO SUGAR PLANTERS!

LOUISIANA SUGAR REFINERY.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Sugar Refinery, I will sell at public auction, at the Refinery, on Front street, between Bienville and Conti streets, on

THURSDAY, January 24, 1856,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, belonging to the Refinery, viz:

2 Steam Engines, 30 horse power each.
2 Steam Boilers, 30 horse power each.
1 Steam Pump, 6 inch cylinder.
1 Steam Pump, 4 inch cylinder.
1 Steam Pump, 3 inch cylinder.
1 Steam Pump, 2 inch cylinder.
1 Steam Pump, 1½ inch cylinder.
1 Steam Pump, 1 inch cylinder.
1 Steam Pump, ¾ inch cylinder.
1 Steam Pump, ½ inch cylinder.
1 Steam Pump, ¼ inch cylinder.
1 Steam Pump, ⅛ inch cylinder.
1 Steam Pump, ⅛ inch cylinder.
1 Steam Pump, ⅛