

THE BEE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. RAYMOND is a candidate for office of Mayor of the city of New Orleans at the ensuing election.

Mr. Berard presented a memorial from sundry merchants of Philadelphia, engaged in the China trade, for a reduction in the duties on tea.

The report of the Committee of Finance, adverse to that part of the memorial from Pittsburgh, which relates to the credits given for duties at the custom houses, was taken up, and concurred in.

The Vice President communicated from Duff Green, in explanation of the provocation which produced the article complained of in the issue of E. V. Sparhawk, the substance of which was that a letter having appeared in the New York American, accusing Mr. Berard of a concert with the editor of the Telegraph in misreporting the speech of Mr. R. in which he spoke of hanging any one who would introduce the "Irish" or "Negro" into this country.

Mr. Berard, having received from John S. Mendenhall, information that Mr. Sparhawk had acknowledged the authorship of the correspondence in the American—to use the language of the document, "Felt as every honorable man, he trusts, would feel in his situation, as the editor of a public journal of extensive circulation, the usefulness of which must mainly depend upon the character of the Editor for veracity, which he has ever been anxious to maintain"—and that accordingly, he (Duff Green) sent Mr. Sparhawk, and inquired of him if he was the writer of the letter; and not receiving a satisfactory answer, he (Duff Green) proceeded to assault Mr. Sparhawk, having no intention to offer personal injury to his sole object being not to hurt, but to disgrace him.

Nothing was further from his (Duff Green's) intention to interfere in any degree, on the dignity of the Senate, it being impossible that he could find any other sentiment towards that body, than the most profound respect. He remarks that "if Mr. Sparhawk be under the production of our honorable body, in consequence of a permission to have a seat in the Chamber, as a reporter of the Debates, the duty which has been assigned by you to the undersigned, places him equally under your protection; and if it be an injury to Mr. Sparhawk to be disgraced, as he was it is no less an injury (although accompanied by no violence) to be represented as a profane and unscrupulous falsifying of the proceedings of the Senate." The document concluded by an apology for the length, and the expression of regret at concerning the Senate.

On the 26th of Feb. the house of Mr. Green was ordered to sit on the table.

NEW-YORK, February 6. From Europe.—We give some further articles of intelligence from the French and English papers, in addition to those in our yesterday's issue. It does not appear that any credit was given by London to the story which has been circulated, of the withdrawal of the Ambassadors of the United States and the intention of the latter to leave Constantinople immediately, or any other of the various rumors, the burden of which was an immediate war.

The following is from the New Times of the 7th of December.—SECOND EDITION. New Times Office, 7 o'clock. Express from Paris.—We have received the Gazette de France of Thursday last: it brings intelligence from Constantinople to the 13th ultimo. The Ambassadors were not only not quitted Constantinople, but had not even asked for their passports, and Count Guilleminot was to have an interview the next day with the Reis Effendi. According to the Anglo-Burg Gazette, the Allied Ministers had granted seven days to the Porte to accept or reject peace; so that nothing could be known for certain till the 16th inst. would their departure take place before that day.

The following paragraph, also, from the Mercantile Advertiser of this morning, relates to the same subject: From Gibraltar.—A letter from a very respectable house in London, dated Dec. 24th, received by the steamer says—"Accidents are related that the Grand Seignior has declared war against England. About 20,000 British troops are on the march, and the Sultan has ordered the passage of the Nile, which left Gibraltar on the 26th December. They stated there was no news of consequence in the place to their knowledge. Had intelligence so much importance as the latter communications actually been received, it would seem strange that these gentlemen should not have heard of it.

The London Times, of Dec. 4th, says that an embargo had been laid on the port of Constantinople on the 10th of November, and that it was expected that on that day the negotiations would be broken off. This intelligence is, at the least, very doubtful. Sackton Retaken.—The following account of the taking of Sackton, is from the Liverpool Chronicle of Dec. 28th, after relating the circumstances which occurred previous to his getting from Sackton.

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he planned such a voyage, but after a year spent in an unsuccessful attempt to procure a vessel and fit it out, the project failed. With letters from Mr. Morris and other gentlemen he was induced to Europe, intending there to make an effort to accomplish his wish. For this purpose he visited Great Britain, and more than two years passed away in negotiations with mercantile capitalists and individuals, but without success. He was ultimately with Jefferson (at that time our minister in Paris) with Bayette, and with Paul Jones, who encouraged and aided him.

After encountering numerous difficulties, and not succeeding in his project of a voyage to the Northwest coast, he formed the design of going by land from Paris to Behring's Straits, thence crossing to the American continent, and proceeding homeward over the Rocky Mountains, with a determination to explore those unknown regions. Through the intercession of the Russian minister and Baron Grimes, permission was obtained to pass through their dominions. In London he was patronized by Sir Joseph Banks and other gentlemen of eminence. He went over to Hamburg, thence to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and around the Gulf of Bothnia in the midst of winter to the city of Petersburg.

He arrived there about the 1st of August, on her former tour to the Crimea, but by the aid of Count Segur and Prof. Fal-la he obtained a passport from the proper minister and set off for Siberia. It was so late in the season before he reached the borders of Kamtschatka, that the governor of Yakutsk would not suffer him to proceed till the opening of spring. Mancing the enterprise became suspicious of his designs, and sent two Russian soldiers after him, who brought him back in the winter to the confines of Poland, a distance of more than six thousand miles, where they left him in poverty and wretchedness. He found his way to London, and was kindly received by Sir Joseph Banks and his other friends.

The Association for promoting Travel in Africa was just at that time instituted.—Being defeated in all his attempts to explore his own country, Ledyard eagerly grasped at the proposal to engage under the auspices of this society. He spent a few days in Paris, and then proceeded to Marsailla, whence he sailed for Alexandria in Egypt. At Grand Saino he passed several weeks in gaining an acquaintance with the language and habits of the people, who travelled in the caravans, and had made an agreement to accompany one of these to the interior, when he was suddenly taken ill, and died in January, 1790, being the first victim in the cause of African discovery, to which so many have since sacrificed.

FRENCH NAVY.—On the 1st of January it is estimated that France will have about 39 ships of the line, 12 frigates, and 60 smaller vessels.

SALES AT AUCTION. MRS. LE CARPENTIER. To the best and highest bidder and without limitation.

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DRAW THE MISSISSIPPI CATHOLIC Church Lottery. To be drawn positively on Saturday the 5th of March, 1853.

Table with columns for prize amounts and ticket prices. Includes entries like 1st prize 20,000, 2nd prize 10,000, etc.

Next Saturday, will positively DRAW, THE FIRST CLASS FOR 1853, Catholic Church Lottery.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY, SEVENTH CLASS. To be drawn on Saturday the 20th of March.

BENNET'S LOTTERY OFFICE. No. 21, CHARLES STREET. The following Prizes may be had by immediate application at the above Office.

one prize of 15000 dollars, one prize of 12000 dollars, one prize of 10000 dollars, one prize of 8000 dollars, one prize of 7000 dollars, one prize of 6000 dollars, one prize of 5000 dollars, one prize of 4000 dollars, one prize of 3000 dollars, one prize of 2000 dollars, one prize of 1000 dollars, one prize of 500 dollars, one prize of 200 dollars, one prize of 100 dollars, one prize of 50 dollars, one prize of 20 dollars, one prize of 10 dollars.

18 prizes of 500 dollars. Besides many others, making in all \$250,000 all of which will be drawn on Saturday, next, 20th March.

Where was sold in the third class of the PUBLIC SCHOOL Lottery, No. 1631—12,000 dollars.

SUCRE A VENDRE. P. V. BARRET, No 57, rue St. Louis.

10—Un Lot de Terre adjointant au precedent, et designe par le meme plan par le No. 11, mesurant 15 pieds 4 pouces de large sur 150 pieds de longueur.

11—Un Lot de Terre adjointant au precedent, et designe par le meme plan par le No. 12, mesurant 15 pieds 4 pouces de large sur 150 pieds de longueur.

12—Un Lot de Terre adjointant au precedent, et designe par le meme plan par le No. 13, mesurant 15 pieds 4 pouces de large sur 150 pieds de longueur.

13—Une etendue de terre situee sur la rive gauche de la Bayou de l'Ouest d'Ouest d'Occident, comprise de deux concessions faites à son aïeul Augustin Allard par le Gouvernement Espagnol, comprenant 2000 plus ou moins de terrain par ses Concesiones lors de son expedition pour la parois de la Louisiane, l'an en 1774, l'autre en 1777, les deux dites concessions mesurant ensemble 2700 arpents environ.

CONCESSIONS. Les 17 lots de terre situés à l'habitation d'Allard, divisés en quatre parties égales à 1, 2, 3 et 4, et ceux de la vente en billets conduits à l'habitation d'Allard par son hypothèque respectivement de ses propriétés venant.

LOTTERIE DE L'Eglise Catholique DE NOTRE DAME DE LA LOUISIANE. Les billets sont de 1000, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1, 50 centimes.

LOTTERIE DE L'Eglise Catholique, rue de Chartres, No. 51. Les billets sont de 1000, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1, 50 centimes.

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