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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Notice.

No persons will be recognized as the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. J. Nicolas, Davis, and Delaunay, agents.

WAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, April 7, 1849.

Tuesday Morning, April 17, 1849.

The steamship [illegible] sailed yesterday from Mobile.

Australia.

A recent article in the London *Times* closes with a prophetic sketch of Great Britain's building up of the Antipodes an Empire, which will stretch far beyond her Asiatic and her North American colonies have done. The dependency of Australia is here reckoned—a territory of vast extent, which, with an area of three millions of square miles, lying in the South Pacific Ocean, at a distance of a quarter of a year's travel from the mother country. So rapidly is Australia in and around her relations with it, that we in America rarely bestow a passing thought on that gigantic colony and feel scarcely any interest in its rise, progress or present condition. Australia is an island larger than Europe, but it is not, as we with popular opinion and all the experience of strength and extension to a rule of magnitude, it seems almost unclaim also. The annual address of the Governor of Australia shows that the revenue exceeded the expenditures, and suggests reflections calculated to promote mutual intercourse between England and her colonies, and also the establishment of a regular communication between England and Australia by way of the Cape of Good Hope, which is preferable to the Cape Horn route, which is perilous, and the Cape of Good Hope, which is a private house weighing about twenty-five pounds. It is so constructed that by simply turning a spring the active agency can be exercised in three minutes of time. For the protection of larger buildings, such as churches, factories, &c., a larger apparatus in proportion is to be required, in a convenient position. The efficacy of the inventions was exhibited in several fires which took place in the lecture room. Nine houses, ships, &c., were set on fire, and when they ignited the flame was extinguished as soon as the machine was brought to bear upon it.

The great advantages of this invention are its automatic effect produced, long before a fire engine could have been got in preparation to bring to bear upon the fire, and the complete freedom from injury to furniture, inseparable from the employment of water. This apparatus may be always at stand ready for use, is easily set in action, and always one to come in operation, without any injury to the house or furniture, and no money need be spent in repairs. This is in the account of the inventor, whose discovery we made public. There seems to be a desire to ascertain the full value claimed for the discovery, which cannot but increase our sense of the most beneficial application of scientific knowledge that this puzzle age has brought to light.

Negro stealing.—The Concordia *Intelligencer* relates the particulars of a shocking affair which occurred in that neighborhood on Monday last.

Early on the morning of Tuesday, eight negroes came into Vidalia, and having found the "cold jail" (as they call it), all of them—between Windsor Forest plantation, but had been runaways from it for some months, owing to the severity of the negro overseer on that plantation, in being unable longer to live in the woods, they had ventured to return home on Monday night last, but, before doing so, they agreed to propose to the negro overseer to submit a light punishment for their offence, and, if he did not agree to their proposal, to kill him. With this determination they went into the Quarters, made the proposal for a moderate punishment to the negro overseer, and, in having been rejected and severe punishment threatened, they killed him with sticks. They told the jailer that all of their number were implicated in the murder and had now come forward to give themselves into the hands of justice. The time of the surrender was at, or near day break.

All of these negroes were straightway committed to the jail where the Coroner and a summoned jury proceeded to the scene of the murder and held the proper inquest. They found the negro overseer dead without the skin of any part of his body having been scratched even. He had been beaten to death.

The negroes will undergo a preliminary trial, in the Court House, here, on Tuesday next, before Thomas Edwards, Esq., and ten proper-[illegible] who are citizens of the Parish. We learn that the negro overseer, who was killed, was one of the most valuable and faithful of his race.

British consistency.—While the British forces were prosecuting the siege of Moultan, in India, a shell from a British mortar blew up a fort of the native contingent, a war number of troops, the Dewan's mother, &c. &c. The English journals rejoice greatly over this success, and state that the "lucky artillery men" through whose agency it was accomplished, were "rewarded on the spot."

When the American General Winfield Scott, attacked Vera Cruz, he gave permission to the women and non-combatants to retire before he commenced operation. Notwithstanding this humane notice, the British press lifted up their united voices in a chorus of horror at the destruction which the American shell afterwards caused among the male and female inhabitants of Vera Cruz, and execrated Scott as a Kentucky "savage." The truth is, Scott's real crime was that he was successful, and that he was an American!

Arrival of the Hermans.—The *Crescent* of yesterday, has a despatch communicating the intelligence by the steamship *Hermann*, which sailed from Southampton on the 28th ult., and reached New York, on the 13th inst. The Liverpool market has changed but little. The Funds have advanced slightly, while Cotton's remain as before. Produce dull, and prices unchanged. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, on the 26th, were 3,500 bales at firm prices.

France.—At Havre, a slight reaction had taken place in Cotton, in consequence of Europa's advices. Business in the French manufacturing towns is improving, with an active Spring trade. A change of ministers was soon anticipated.

At London, a large amount of gold was expected soon from California.

All the efforts made by France and England to renew the armistice between Sardinia and Austria had failed. Hostilities would, it was supposed, be recommenced at an early period, and from all appearances they would be carried on with increased vigor by both parties. Throughout all Europe the popular sympathies were enlisted in favor of the Italian cause; yet tears were entertained that Charles Albert would be beaten by his powerful enemy. It was rumored that Austria meditated a direct attack, with a large army, on Turin.

In Hungary, the Imperialists were not making much head way against the Magyars. The Austrians were several times beaten.

The proposition to appoint the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, which had been for some time pending before the Frankfort Parliament, was finally rejected.

The King of Naples keeps his throne with great difficulty. In Calabria, formidable insurrections were taking place, and the whole of the mountain country was in a disturbed condition.

The returns of the Bank of France were not so favorable as at the last previous accounts. This arises from the fears which are entertained of the Royalists and Communists. Great military preparations were making, through the whole of the Republic, in order to preserve peace.

At the Paris Bourse, Three Per Cents were quoted at 52; Five Per Cents 92 to 95.

The French Government had received telegraphic despatches, announcing that the Sardinian army was at the Ticino on the 20th, in force, instead of the 21st. The Austrian army passed the same river, and was routed. From the position of the armies, it was supposed that Charles Albert would be forced across, and that a pitched battle would be fought in the plains of Verceil. The French expedition was in waiting at Toulon, and numbered 12,000 men. They were ready to sail as soon as the Austrians should attempt to enter the Pontifical States.

New York Markets.

New York, April 13.—The market for Foreign Produce continues dull. Sales of Cotton at 4 cts. [illegible] at $4 50 to $4 62½ for Ordinary [illegible] Flour, Corn and Wheat are unchanged. Sales of 300 bushels prime Wheat at 70 and 1,000 do. ohio, at 81. Of Yellow Corn [illegible] sold at 57 cts. per bushel.

[illegible] Stock market is quiet. [illegible] Pennsylvania Bonds at 75 cts. [