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The New Orleans Bee.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals, will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and to extend to less space than every other line.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 8, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL.—We received no New York papers yesterday. Our dates are from Boston to the 31st ult, from Baltimore to the evening of the 1st, and from Charleston to the 3d inst.

☞ We are indebted to Senator DOUGLAS, and Mr. PERRIN, of the House of Representatives, for public documents.

CITIZENS' BANK.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Citizens' Bank for the ensuing year, on Monday last: Messrs. J. D. Denegre, J. A. Brand, J. O. Waddell, J. G. Haines, M. Cuddy.

ALABAMA.—The bill providing for the sill of the State in the construction of railroads was defeated in the House of Representatives on Thursday last—36 to 40.

A HEAVY BURDEN.—Ex-police Marshal Keyser, arrived at Philadelphia, from the New Orleans Mint a few days ago, with [illegible] of silver, brought by Adams & Co's Express, under his superintendence. The silver started with his treasure on January 24, and arrived on the 27th.

VALLEY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.—We thank Col. T. G. [illegible] for a copy of Stansbury's published work containing a [illegible] description of the exploration and survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, including a reconnoissance of a new route through the Rocky Mountains, and accompanied with [illegible] and minute [illegible].

DESIGNS OF ALMANACS RECEIVED.—Messrs. A. M. Hassing, No. 7 Exchange Place, sent us a work entitled "Comic Almanac, Hamet," by Richard Barker, [illegible] comically comical [illegible] with them entirely [illegible] with graphic cuts.

S. STEWART [illegible] we had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from D. K. Whitaker, Esq., sole proprietor of the "Southern Eclectic." Mr. Whitaker visits city on the purpose of extending the circulation of his [illegible] Southern Eclectic [illegible] publication. It embraces selections from the leading magazines and reviews of Great Britain, compiled with great care and with special regard to literary merit and interest. The number of the Eclectic contains one or more original articles, and it is the intention of [illegible] to enlarge this department, so as to [illegible] one half of every number. We are in regular receipt of the Southern Eclectic, and invariably find that its well chosen and discriminating articles comprise the very cream of foreign periodical literature.

PELICAN POLKA.—Mr. Lehmann has laid on our table a charming composition entitled the Pelican Polka, executed for the first time at the great ball given at the Pelican Club, and dedicated to its members.

GALVANIZING AND PLATING.—We call the attention to the advertisement of C. ROUTEN, one of the finest galvanizers, platers and gilders in our city. Mr. ROUTEN's experience and skill are well known, and gives him strong claims to the patronage of the public. See his announcement.

KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR.—We invite attention to the advertisement of "Kidder's Patent Gas Regulator." This invention has a three fold design. It aims at economy in the consumption of gas to the amount of at least 25 per cent, by regulating and equalizing the pressure. It renders the light soft, mellow, and agreeable, and it allows the escape of gas to escape—thus obviating the unhealthy consequences of breathing impure air. The instrument is simple in construction, moderate in price, easily applied, and when once adjusted, requires no further attention. Its simplicity and usefulness render it a highly valuable discovery. Pamphlets have been published, and may be procured at our office, descriptive of its mode of operation, and containing numerous certificates from scientific and practical gentlemen, attesting its excellence as a money-saving, light improving, and health-preserving contrivance.

OLE BULL.—This distinguished artist, accompanied by SERAKISCH, and the gifted little vocalist, ADELINA PATTI, will be in country in a few days, for the purpose of a series of musical Entertainments. His first Concert is announced for next Monday evening, at the Hall of Mechanics' Institute. Ole Bull will no doubt have a warm reception. He was always popular with the New Orleans public.

MADEMOISELLE MISSA.—This new attraction which DAN RICE has engaged for the amusement of the public, is drawing large and crowded houses. She was greeted last evening with a very fashionable audience which testified its situation by most unmistakable applause. Master Omer and Mademoiselle Frank V. appear also nightly, in many remarkable feats. But the star of the day, place and occasion is Mademoiselle MISSA, and as she appears but once more, all who wish to see her should turn out this evening.

VICTOR GERBER.—This gifted young violinist who, some years ago, attracted so much attention by his proficiency in music, has returned amongst us after an absence of five years in Germany, where he has devoted his time to a thorough mastery of his art. Our readers will perceive, by an advertisement in our columns, that young GERBER intends giving a grand concert at the Hall of Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday next, the 15th inst. His programme will shortly appear.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PHILLIPS' VARIETIES.—This evening, will be performed the popular comedy of "Where there's a Will, there's a Way." Dancing by Senorita Soto and G. W. Smith. To be followed by the second part of Henry IVth. After which, the Napolitaine, by Soto and Smith. The whole to conclude with the farce of Nip-tin the Bud.

ST. CHARLES.—The entertainments to-night are for the benefit of that excellent woman, Mrs. Bernard, and consist of the drama of Madelaine, the Belle of the Pashway; L'Andalusia, by Mlle. Vallee, Mess. Schmidt, and Mlles. Therese, Telemachus and Calypso, and to conclude with the musical burlesque of Jenny Lind, in which Mrs. Bernard personates the role of the singing heroine.

RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Miss Missa's surprising and beautiful feats of Equitation continue to attract multitudes to this popular establishment.

SOUTHERN MUSEUM.—What with the mysterious Lady, Mrs. Graham, the wax figures, the menagerie and a hundred thousand curiosities, the interest in the Museum never flags.

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.—The Floating Palace remains but a few days longer. We therefore advise all who have thus far not visited, to no without further delay, and those who have been once to take another look at the animals, witness the Elephant's docility, see the beasts fed, and admire the Lion Tamer's matchless courage and skill.

Supreme Court of the United States.

MONDAY, January 30, 1854.

Theodore H. Westbrook, Esq. of New York, and F. W. Hughes, Esq. of Pennsylvania, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 39. Hollingsworth Magniac *et. al.* vs. John R. Thompson. Appeal from the, Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of the court in this cause, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 35. The Northern Indiana Railroad Company *et. al.* vs. the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the court, sustaining the demurrer of the defendants in the court below, and dismissing the bill of complaint.

No. 15. Henry O'Reilly *et. al.* vs. Samuel F. B. Morse *et. al.* Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Kentucky. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, and directing that each party shall pay his own costs in the court and in the said Circuit Court.

Adjourned till to morrow 11 o'clock.

☞ It is said that an autograph letter has been addressed by the Emperor Louis Napoleon to the Czar, in which the neutrality of the Black sea is viewed, not in the restricted sense previously mentioned, but with a far more general view. It demands that the Euxine shall not any longer be exclusively Russian, but that it shall be thrown open to all the nations of Europe who are interested in its free navigation. This demand would justify the abrogation of those treaties by which Moscovite has been enabled to shut out the West of Europe from these waters, and also a necessary result, the opening of the rivers which flow into them.—One of the results of that act, and one the least important, would be that, as the French and English, as well as Russian and Turkish fleets, would freely navigate the Euxine, Constantinople would be permanently protected. How the Emperor Nicholas is likely to receive such a demand, it is scarcely necessary to say.

☞ The Italian exiles in New York had a meeting on the 20th ult., to prepare an address relative to Mazzini and Saffi, over their own individual signatures. Appointed to the Address will be a committee of affiliation, which has been given to, which it is intended will fix the charge of cowardy and oppression upon the Italian patriots who are now in exile, and that this address, are persons who take no part in the revolutionary struggles in Italy, in 1848, and were in Bologna at the time M. Rossini was governor there.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received Star of Texas papers to the 24 inst.

The Legislature was still in session, but had agreed to adjourn *sine die* on the 12th.

The land bill became laid on the table in the House, by a vote of 29 to 22.

Loan bill lost in the Senate, by a vote of 14 to 16.

The school bill has passed and become a law.

There is a bill before the Legislature, which proposes to secure their lands to the locators on the Island lands.

Sixteen sections of land have been appropriated to all railroads.

The following bills passed:

Bill granting [illegible] to act to encourage the construction of railroads in Texas, by donation of land.

Bill to grant 20 sections of land to Galveston, to the Galveston and Brazos navigation company; and

In the House, a bill to [illegible] Chief Justice of Galveston county [illegible] the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, [illegible] three times and [illegible].

A bill [illegible] freedom persons taken captive [illegible] Indians, on vacant public land, taken up; rules [illegible] by a vote of 30 to 14.

Bill [illegible] to incorporate railroad companies [illegible].

[illegible] to Galveston had been remarkably [illegible] rivers are very low, and navigation out of the question. After a spell of unusually warm weather, a severer norther was experienced on the 2d, with intense cold.

The extension of the railroad from Richmond, is progressing rapidly, it is believed that it will be completed by the 1st July next. Although the company adopted the 1st of September for completion of the work. The iron [illegible] road is now connected by [illegible] the contiguous towns, and the [illegible] is fast increasing in consequence.

One of the employees on the Harrisburg railroad was killed a few days ago. He leadvertently placed himself between two cars, one of which was being hauled up an inclined plane, but the rope by which it was carried, broke, and he was crushed when it receded and struck against the other.

Arrival of the El Dorado.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *El Dorado*, Wood G. Gray, commander, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning from Aspinwall, which place she left on the morning of the 1st instant, with the California mails, a large [illegible], and 126 passengers.

The ship *George Law* left Aspinwall, for New York, at the same time as the *El Dorado*, with the mails, 600 passengers, and $1,000,000 in specie.

The health of the Isthmus, from Aspinwall to Panama, still continued good, and passengers for California will be gratified to learn that the railroad now run all the way up to the [illegible] station intended by the company to be the ground central depot until the road to Panama is fully completed.

The passengers by the *John I. Snow*, who left Panama in the morning, arrived at the Obispo station at 7 o'clock in the day, where they found the cars in waiting to carry them down to Aspinwall, so that the transit across the Isthmus is now accomplished in a few hours, and that, too, with every possible comfort and convenience.

The *Uncle Sam*, on her run up to San Francisco, overtook the Golden Gate, lying to, slightly disabled, about one day's run from the form or place, but she not requiring any assistance, the Uncle Sam proceeded.

News had arrived at Aspinwall, that three of the engineering party sent out by the English Government to survey a route over the Isthmus of Darien, had been barbarously murdered on their arrival by the natives.

The following is a list of the passengers brought by the El Dorado:

A Williamson and boy; J Leonard; D L Haffin; McCoy; B Jones; Gardner; Chesquander and wife; J Greenfield; V Mauch; J K Pilsan; J S Brooks; D Mitchell; Edwards; Eaton; Cirle or Carle; Joe Bullard; R A Hylett, C Weeks; C Ludlow; W Storm; J Bingham; J Geiss; R W Hammond; Thomas Hammond; J Griffith; Wilde and Kalsler; Lyman; E Wilson; W Bland; J B Clark; J J Smith; W M Jamison; H Bank; Thomas Reed; H Steele; J D Hall; W Williams; D Jones; W C Rogers; C Young; Wm Baber; Geo Allen; J H Mackenzie; J McGuinn; J Hall; J Ellis; J Ellis; J Ellis; J Ellis; J Applegate; W Isbell; J A Wilson; J Thompson; J Macord; W Eisinger; W H Quail; Wm Gibbs; H J Boyd; J Bachman; J Bell; J Bell; J Bell; J Bell; E Stuggs; A Slater; J W Dickson; B Crosse; E Steph-[illegible]; G W Pritchard; S L Bird; J L Dixon; L H Caskin and wife; R Cotton; W Bennett; J H Sebon; J Roadbush; W Waters; J H Breston; J H Bunker; W Collins; W Hoffman; E Calhoun; E Coburn; E Kendreck; T Ellingwood; G E Britton; J H Campbell; W S Prince; J Bailey; H Fraser; J K Tetzee; L W Pettis; T B Wilson; Mrs Wilson and child; Chesquander; J Andrews; B Richardson; J E Johnson; J J Cotton; J Bell; J Bell; J Bell; J Bell; J Bell; J Bell; Geo Wood; J Bell; J Bell; A Turner; T J Goforth; J E Gibson; A Dean; E Bartholomew; Wm Streater; lady and 2 children; Mrs Bernham and 2 children; J W Stanfield; [illegible]; and others.

PANAMA

By the arrival of the steamship *El Dorado* we have received our files of Panama papers to 23d ult., inclusive.

Capt. Prevost of the H. B. M. steam sloop *Virago* left Panama recently, with the intention of exploring the gulf of San Miguel, and making a tour across to the Atlantic. Capt. P. had with him a sufficient number of his officers, and had left at the foot of it, a depot of provisions under the custody of four of his crew. After some days of separation, Capt. P. returned to the depot, when he found that all the provisions had been plundered, and at a little distance off, the dead bodies of three of his men were found to be shot everlastingly through the breast, they had been killed by fire arms. Meanwhile the fate of the fourth man is unknown. If not killed by the Indians, it is supposed that he is a captive and has been carried to the neighboring Indian Chief. Capt. Prevost had returned with the rest of his party in safety to his vessel.

The trip across the Isthmus and back again has been made in less than 24 hours.

The Star says:

Our Isthmus was never more healthy than it has been for some time past, and the fever is not at present a case of serious sickness in private practice in the city.

We learn, says the *Star*, that an official despatch has been received by Governor URRUTIA from Lieut. J. G. STRAIN, in charge of U. S. Darien Exploring Expedition, in which this officer reports to his Excellency, that he had arrived at Carthagena in the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Commander HOLLINS; and inclosed letters from Don V. DE D. PAREDES, representative at Washington from this government, informing him of the objects of the expedition.

The Governor of Carthagena had shown every courtesy to the officers of the expedition and of the Cyane.

We learn that Commander HOLLINS, who has general charge of the expedition, expected to reach Caledonia Bay, immediately after the arrival at Carthagena of Lieutenant Strain, who had been appointed by this government—as it has before published—to command the body of troops intended to act as escort to the exploring expeditions. Atleast, Capt. HOLLINS should wait until the 15th inst., when, if Col. C. had not arrived, he would proceed at all events to Caledonia Bay.

Lieut. STRAIN, in his dispatch says that he shall have the honor of communicating with his Excellency, the Governor of Panama, from Caledonia Bay, and the Gulf San Miggel.

Letter from South America.

By way of Panama we have received advices from Valparaso to the 1st January. The news is not important. The mines improve daily—fine is sold in Chile at one dollars per arroba (25 lbs.) Quarries of fine marble have been discovered in the country.

A line of steam vessels is about being started to connect between Chile and Great Britain, via the Straits of Magellan, touching at Rio Janeiro and Montevideo.

Several slight shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Valparaiso.

BOLIVIA.—In Bolivia things are looking more favorable. Several provinces have declared in favor of the liberal party, and it is thought that the tyranny will be speedily terminated.

[illegible] quarters, however, contradictory [illegible] received.

[illegible] engagement took place recently [illegible] Government troops and those of [illegible] the latter was defeated. The [illegible] *St. Lawrence* was lying at Coll[illegible] when [illegible] had been settled [illegible] difficulty.

ECUADOR.—[illegible] country is perfectly tranquil. The Congress of the Republic has [illegible] a law, which the Executive sanctioned, under date November 30th, declaring all the rivers which traverse the territories of that State and fall into the Amazon, open to the free trade of all nations. All vessels navigating those waters are free of all port dues during the term of twenty years; and all lawful merchandise brought or carried by such vessels, are free from all export or import duties during the same period.

QUEBEC, Feb. 1.

GREAT FIRE—*Parliament House, adjoining Buildings and Library destroyed.*

The splendid Parliament House and buildings adjoining have been totally destroyed by fire, including her splendid government library, philosophical apparatus, etc.

The fire broke out about 3 o'clock this morning, in the south wing of the building, and so fearful was the progress of the flames that they could not be checked or subdued until the entire building was in ruins. A large part only of the library valuable and very choice, portion of the library was saved. The historical library and manuscripts, also of great value, were of most entirely saved.

There is an insurance of $120,000 on the building, which will fall short of covering the loss. The library is also insured for $2,000, which covers only a small portion of its value. The corporation provide that the fire was caused by ashes being carried from the Parliament building this morning. Efforts have already been made towards raising up a new building, but no definite plan has been adopted. The library will be replaced. Indeed, the opinion appears and relies not again to be had for love, money, nor any other consideration.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 30th inst., Mr. CASS offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate the correspondence with Mr. Marcy, our Minister at Constantinople, relative to the case of the Rev. Mr. King—adopted.

The joint resolution from the House appointing a national day of prayer on the proposed amendment to the Constitution in respect to the manner of electing a President was adopted.

The subject of public interest, however, [illegible] of the Committee on Territories for the establishment of two [illegible], commonly called the Nebraska bill, Mr. Douglas, as chairman of the committee, which reported the bill, delivered an estimated speech of nearly an hour in explanation of the important provision in regard to slavery. In reply to a paper which has been signed, circulated, by sundry gentlemen in opposition to the slavery provisions of the bill, Mr. Douglas replied in his peculiar, of considerable earnestness by Mr. Chase and Mr. Sumner.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Ewing spoke in defense of his resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to give the people directly the election of President and Vice President.

[illegible] resolutions were presented and referred.

In the SENATE on the 31st, Mr. Foot introduced a bill to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad Company. Referred to a select committee.

A long discussion took place on a motion to postpone the consideration of the Nebraska bill. It was finally postponed to Monday the 6th February.

The Wisconsin Railroad bill, and the bill to increase the salaries of Clerks of the Executive Department, were passed.

A bill was passed extending the limits of the port of New Orleans.

In the HOUSE, Mr Richardson, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, which after a desultory debate, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Faller, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the purchase or construction of four additional Revenue Cutters. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Olds, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill to secure the safe transmission of the United States mails on the Railroads, in view of the Erie difficulties.

It provides that any person who shall hinder, or instigate hindrances, to obstruct the transportation of the mails on any railroad declared to be a post route, shall, on proof by decree of Court, or other competent authority, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the Court. It is made the duty of the District Attorney to cause the arrest of such persons.] Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House adjourned soon after.

DETAILS BY THE ASIA.

The mail of yesterday brought us full advices by the *Asia* which arrived at New York on the 31st ult. We subjoin such items as have not yet been given.

Eastern Affairs.

No answer to the note of the four powers, or to the Ultimatum that the combined fleets of England and France have been ordered to enter and occupy the Black Sea, had yet arrived in London, but it appears, by information transmitted through Vienna, that, even before the orders last sent to the British and French admirals could be executed, the Russian Government had ordered all their vessels of war to return to Sebastopol, so that on one element at least the Emperor retires.

The Imperial Envoys at the Courts of England and France not having yet been withdrawn, it is supposed that he may even consent to name a Plenipotentiary to attend the proposed conference for the purpose of holding his antagonists in suspense, if not of terminating the dispute.

The four powers have fully concurred in the Sultan's reply to their note, and his declaration is to be transmitted immediately to St. Petersburg. This communication is the *ultimatum* of Turkey and her allies.

On the 6th of January the Turks, with a division of 15,000 men, attacked the Russians in an intrenched position not far from Kalafat, and carried it after a great slaughter—the Russians losing just 2,500 men. A reinforcement of Russian troops advancing from Karaul, was also repulsed with great loss. Circle or Carle, a place where affair occurred at a place overlooking the valley of the Danube, is about six miles higher up the river than Kalafat and Kalafat, and it is probable that the Russians hoped to turn the Turkish position, and perhaps to cross the river, at or above this point.

The *Times* of the 31st ult. gives the following account of the difficulty between England and Persia, and its settlement:—

The most important intelligence which we have received from the East to day concerns our relations with Persia. A quarrel had arisen between the British charge d'affaires at Teheran and the Persian Court, in consequence of the affairs of one Hadji Abbas Kerim, a native of Candahar, protected by the British Government, and resident in Persia as a merchant of wealth, has demands upon the Persian Government which it has been the duty of the British legation to support.

The Persian Government, on the other hand, claimed him as its own subject, liable to all such exactions as it might please the Shah to put upon him, and accordingly refused with as much insolence to grant the redress which the case required, that the British charge d'affaires, Mr. Taylor Thompson, was compelled to suspend diplomatic relations with the Ministers of the Shah. The effect of this spirited measure was prompt and effectual.

Within a very short time the Persian Government showed its readiness to comply with the demands, and to remain on friendly terms with England. The tables were completely turned on Prince Dolgorouki the Russian Minister, and although he threatened the Shah of Persia with the supreme displeasure of the Czar, his master, and exerted every means to restore Russian influence, the British charge d'affaires remained for the present, master of the field.

This arrangement seems to have included also an amicable settlement of some disputes which had arisen between Persia and Turkey, for since then the Turkish Minister at Teheran has received positive assurances from the Sublime Porte, of First Minister of the Shah, that no movement of troops hostile to the Ottoman empire will be made by Persia, and that the forces concentrated in the Northern provinces of the kingdom are placed there solely to watch the progress of events, and to prevent internal disturbances.

Telegraphic Reports

VIENNA, Jan. 12, A. M.

Rumors of fresh successes by the Turkish army in Wallachia have circulated here to-day. It is commonly believed that the Government is in possession of intelligence most unfavorable to Russia. The Government, however, though this seems unlikely, that the Emperor of Austria will leave Vienna for Warsaw this evening in order to have a conference with the Emperor of Russia on the Eastern question.

It appears that the Afghan Envoy left Teheran before the arrival of the new Russian Plenipotentiary, with a threat that if Persia formed an alliance with Russia, the Afghans would invade the Persian territory.

January 13, Midnight.—The rumors of the Russian defeat are fully confirmed.

It appears that 15,000 Turks attacked a Russian entrenched position in front of Kalafat, and took it by storm. The 10,000 Russians tried to retake the position, but were beaten off. The loss of the Russians in killed and wounded was upwards of 2,000. The loss of the Turks is not yet known.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 1.—The news that an important advantage had been won by the Ottoman army at Kalafat, was officially announced to the representatives of the powers.

A convoy carrying 15,000 men to reinforce the army in Asia, will set out for Batoum on the 3d.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—An extreme irritation against England and France prevails. The Czar has conferred the insignia of St. George of the first class upon Gen. Rabouloff.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*The Times* of yesterday.—We have received further accounts of disasters by the late severe snow storm. In North Wales, for three days there were no delivery of the London Mails, the roads being blocked up to the depth of fifteen feet. Six trains were stationary at one time, and large detachments of laborers were employed in opening the roads.

In Wiltshire, a wagon and two horses were buried in the snow drift; the driver was frozen to death.

The steamer Yorkshire, a new vessel, on her first trip to Belfast, struck on the Donaghadee pier, and almost immediately parted in the middle and broke up; no lives lost.

So great was the weight of snow on some buildings at Belfast, that the roofs were crushed in; three lives were lost by this cause.

LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP PRINCE ALBERT.—The ship Norfolk, from Madras, arrived at Queenstown—fell in with the packet ship Prince Albert, from New York for London, in a sinking condition, and took off Captain Bradley, his crew and seventeen passengers, and landed them at Queenstown. When the Norfolk fell in with the wreck, the lat. was 46, lon. 15.

The Prince Albert was a fine ship, built in New York, in 1843, was 884 tons burthen, and belonged to Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line of New York and London packets. She was valued at $40,000, the cargo about $60,000. Both ship and cargo are largely insured in Wall street.

The Radius, from Liverpool for New Orleans, put into Queenstown on the 11th of January, leaking in the hold, having been in contact, on the high, with the steamer Sherwin.

Nine masted ship St James Building has been appointed to command Admiral Fellow in command of the British ships-of-war on the East India station. Sir James Stirling, was formerly Governor of Western Australia, and also a Lord of the Admiralty for a brief period in 1845.

The London Times publishes the decision of Judge Geier, of Philadelphia, in the case of Mrs. Bowen vs. F. W. Thomas, which is following: "Under Uncle Tom's cabin Against German Uncle Tom."—The *Mechanics of Lyndon* gives the following decision of the Judge in the matter of the new bonnet shape:—

"Resolved, that the wearer of the bonnet, by the lot of women' family on Count street touched Mr. Dragon's lot on Chartres street in the rear of his house, shall be fined $5 or 24 hours in the lot—at that time people did not think much about color—nor did they saw the family after the great fire until very recently, and then they used to live in Erato street. Being asked whether it was proper to call the bonnet a bonnet, the Judge said, she says it was a long time ago, when she was a little girl, she had a gown, she says there yet—*Ill go when long time—Ill go next second*—never visited there—she never saw Mr. Dragon's lot, nor Mr. Dragon's house—sometimes in passing their lot she could see Mr. Dragon's family, and they returned compliment—but never had any conversation with them—don't recollect exactly when Mad. Marianne Delaide, a neighbor then said that he had plant time—Marianne was at Dragon's house at the time of the great fire—never saw her hair or that of Frangipane—Dragon's family consisted of an Indian and white. Being asked to name any, if she can, she says they were Mr. Dragon and Mr. McCarty, who was formerly Mayor—also Henriette Zeiland is a lady whom were born of an Indian woman by a white man—she was a dark quadroon and had long hair—knew the mother of Henriette was pure Indian—witness was 2 or 3 years old when she first knew her—her mother was married to a white man—Dragon's lot in question, on Lerne street, long afterwards. Witness was acquainted with Mr. Dragon's children at the time—when witness was young, knew Joseph Dragon, who was witness's as a slave, on Bourbon street; can't recollect date of his death—Joseph Dragon—Joseph Dragon—he must have been about 50 years ago—she was 10 years old when she first saw Dragon—Rue Dragon—Dragon's house—Dragon's lot—Dragon's house—Dragon's lot—Dragon's lot—Dragon's lot