The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1854.

No. 2273 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVII.—Whole No. 7414.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion on the first insertion, and MAKE that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar, in each language.

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

The ☞ Night Journal Advertises in Mornings and Morning Papers within the hours that they do not appear, and Evening Papers before they do appear every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, April 19, 1854

☞ STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, bringing the latest dates.

A REWARD FOR AN OLIVER.

The Washington *Union* is decidedly in favor of the Gadsden treaty. The N. Y. *Herald* is as decidedly against it. The *Union* is supported in its views by a large number of respectable journals. So is the *Herald*. One might imagine that such a difference opinion would be scarcely calculated to provoke any other than temperate and courteous discussion. But to our surprise the *Union* is stirred into an explosion of wrath at the bare idea of the *Herald*'s opposition, that seems to overleap all the barriers of prudence and decency. We have hardly ever perused an effusion so violent, malignant and tornado like in its tirade evidently aimed at the *Herald*, though the name of its paper is not mentioned, which came in the *Union* of the 14th inst. Here it is in all its native beauty:

A solitary journal has arrayed itself violently against the treaty, even as it IS found arrayed against judicious measures—a journal that is owned by the vilest of the vile of foreign culprits who ever escaped the grasp of the common hangman of the land which gave him birth; a journal that, from the hands it was ushered into existence, has taken a fiendish delight in calumniating every good and prominent statesman in the land; a journal that has earned, at one time or another, every American to exclaim, "the dungeon's cell is the proper abode for the remorseless villain to whose debasing specimens and views it gives currency;" a journal that never expressed an honest sentiment except to delude, nor employed the truth in an argument when falsehood could add more strength to its position; a journal that seeks a foreign circulation avowedly for the purpose of harming on its foreign patrons; a journal which has in its service spirits as evil as ever surrounded a robber chief—the more evil the more favored. Could it be believed, from its antecedents, that this journal would advocate any just measure—any measure calculated to foster the true interests of the Union—unless it had first received a *good pay out*? But its opposition will be as powerless as its support would have been injurious in the instance of the Gadsden treaty. Its editor, personifying all that is repulsive to the eye in the formation of human features, and revolting to the instinct in demoniacal expression, is loathed and avoided as would be a fiend who had ascended from the infernal pit. Even those who ought to hold him near dear as a fraternal exile from him—as exile as distant as ocean can create. An outcast outcast, hugged like, he wears about his race. Associations he has none, either of family or of friends. To guilt he has had a successful career—that infamous guilt which alone can wreathe the greatest degree of misery. But "the hand writing upon the wall" is becoming more and more distinct. If we mistake not the signs of the times, the termination of his power to do mischief is near at hand. An indignant nation, aroused at his increasing temerity, will consign him to that infamy which his accumulated outrages of scores of years so justly merit.

The foregoing is a splendid specimen of abuse. Nothing more venomous and more vehement have we ever beheld. The *Union* has not the biting wit and sarcasm of JUNIUS, it is marked by more than his malice, his ferocity and his ruthlessness. The *Union* has demonstrated by this article that in scurrility it is without a peer

Why, maple fylk will ask, does the administration organ pour forth such a rushing torrent of invective against the *Herald*? Is the onslaught aimed at the object of its objurgations? The answer is at hand. The *Herald*, of all the presses in the country, is perhaps the bitterest and most implacable foe to President PIERCE and his Cabinet. We will not say it is the ablest, but beyond all doubt it is the most persistent and the wildest. It is likewise the most dangerous as it assumes the aspect of profound contrition for the part it played during the last presidential campaign, and freely admits that it acted in error, that it misconceived the character of Mr. PIERCE, and that it regrets sincerely the support it then extended to the Democratic party and their standard bearer. Hence the New York rupture between the Harris and Soule, the *Herald* has turned its batteries against the administration, and the *Union* has aimed its deadliest missiles at the *Herald*.

Of the motives which animate the latter in the course it is now pursuing, we do not pretend to judge. Those which impel the *Union* to the vituperated and vituperative style of the *Herald* are easily fathomed. The time was, when the *Herald* was quoted approvingly by the *Union*; when its calumniation of Gen'l SCOTT, as one of "the good and prominent Statesmen in the land," was rapturously repeated and endorsed by the Government paper; when its abuse of Gen'l SCOTT's political sentiment were lauded and set forth in glowing terms, when it was selected as the medium employed by Wm. L. MARCY, ALEX. PENN and other for traducing Gen'l SCOTT, and when its diatribes and slanders were copied into the very journal which now declares that it is the habitual vehicle of falsehood and wickedness. At that time the *Herald* was the organ and the counsel of the *Herald*. Its denunciation of that press is now idle altogether, and only dates from the period when the *Herald* came out point blank against Mr. PIERCE. We are no admirer of BENNETT—but of all papers which habitually vary from the Washington *Union* has the lamest defence to offer. It should have had grace enough to leave the labor to those who could accomplish it without the necessity of evincing the most utter and shameless inconsistency

☞ An untoward accident prevented the publication of the *Bee* yesterday until an advanced hour of the morning. Just as the paper was put to press, a part of the machinery of the latter became deranged, and we were unable to print a single sheet. In this extremity we had recourse to our courteous and kind contemporaries of the *Delta*, to whose good offices we were contributed for the publication of our satire daily edition

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. J. PERKINS for copies of the Census, and other interesting public documents.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT. The examination of the Public Schools of the Second District will commence on Monday next, the 24th inst., and continue during the 25th, 27th, 28th and 29th April, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th May. On the 10th prox., will take place the public exhibition of all the schools at the Orleans Theatre. The examinations each day will continue from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M. The occasion will be highly interesting, and we predict that the citizens generally will avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing the admirable and efficient system of instruction applied to our public schools.

LECTURE ON LAB R.—Dr. MACAULAY, one of the most accomplished and thoughtful minds in our community, will deliver a lecture this evening before the United Laborers Benevolent Society, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The subject will be "Labor"—a theme on which hundreds have dilated, and which we feel sure Dr. MACAULAY will treat in a novel and interesting manner.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—In consequence of the failure by a majority of the stockholders, to attend the election for Directors on Monday last, the election is postponed until Monday next, the 24th inst., from 9 to 3 o'clock.

ELECTIONS.—In Hagerstown, Ind., the "Know Nothings" triumphed by large majorities at the charter election on the 10th. The result has caused quite a sensation, as it took every one by surprise

At the municipal election in Bordentown, N. J., on the 11th, the Native American ticket was chosen by about 30 majority.

ELECTION OF CONSTABLE.—It will be seen on reference to the Sheriff's notice, that an election will be held in the Fourth District, on Monday, the 1st May, for Constable of the Justice's Court of that District.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to PROF. P. WERLIS, No. 7 Camp street, for the following new music:

Kate Wallis—by J. E. NIMMO. A lively and easy composition, for which the movement is well manipulated. Written in G. major.

Holiday Quick Step—by Crafolla. Rather more difficult than the former, but carefully written and pleasing in effect.

Souvenir de Hamilton Village Polka—by Verdo. Like all Casde's compositions, it is replete with musical knowledge, thus fertility of conception. It is, however, exceedingly unsuitable.

Fleurs enlevé que de la Russie—by Ford Leyer. This is a composition of altogether higher character. Beyer has an invention himself, but he arranges the works of others with peculiar effect for the piano. The theme of his movement is graceful and original, and the fantasia embroidered upon it is remarkably brilliant and tasteful, but by no means easy, and consequently adapted only to pretty fair performers.

Weston's Quartet Step—by Allen Holland—tunefully good and moderately easy.

☞ The attention of parishioners is called to the Sermons and Lectures, This Day, by Rt. S. Spalding, Esq., Rev. Dr. Leacock, Rev. Dr. Goodrich, Rev. Dr. Wheat and Rev. Mr. Hawks.

☞ The attention of purchasers is called to the advertisement of the importers, Robert, Fag, Reiss and Co., Nos. 17 and 19 Nt. Peter street.

☞ 900 packages more French Bonnets, many very handsome and all under Commission hoyt.

☞ 1000 cases Cherry Wine, 500 cases Sparkling Champagne and White Wine, Olive Oil, Brandy &c. &c.

☞ 25 pipes pure Refining Gin, 20 cases Rust Bullet Proof Locks, assorted, for sale by

☞ The Bee Hive, Exchange Alley, between Camp and St. Charles, is open THIS DAY, 19 Inst. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 20, 21 and 22 Inst. Auctioneer. The property to be sold consists of a large and valuable assortment of fancy articles, this announcement at 12 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of New Orleans, on the 18th April, 1854, called for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of their late brother in the profession, Wm. C. MICOU, Esq., the motion of Thomas Allen Clarke, Esq., Christian Roselius, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Charles A. Taylor, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Mr. Roselius, on taking the chair, spoke briefly, but with great feeling and evident emotion of the many virtues and exalted qualities of the deceased, and of the irreparable loss the bar had sustained in his death.

On motion of J. A. Maybin, Esq., prefaced by some appropriate remarks, the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, Mr. Maybin, Attorney General Morse, Logan Hunton, Esq., Seth Barton, Esq., and John R. Grymes, Esq.

The Committee withdrew, and after consultation, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of New Orleans have heard with profound grief and deep sensibility of the death of their associate, Wm. C. Micou, Esq.

Resolved, That his high professional attainments, his untiring industry, his purity and simplicity of life, ever commanded our admiration; and we will cherish a fond and affectionate remembrance of the kindness and urbanity which adorned his character and which distinguished him in his intercourse with us.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother we deplore the loss of an accomplished lawyer, an eminent citizen, and a true friend.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted and bereaved family our sincere condolence and sympathy.

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to present these resolutions to the Supreme Court of this State, and to move that the proceedings of this meeting be entered upon the journals of the Court.

And resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

These Resolutions were offered on behalf of the Chairman of the Committee Mr. Maybin, by the Attorney General who moved their adoption. This motion was seconded by Col. Grimes, who spoke in a correctly and eloquently of the high attainments and noble character of Mr. Micou, and expressed regret that feble health would not permit him to speak at greater length.

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of L. Burton, Esq., the meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES A. TAYLOR, Sec.

IMPORTANT.

The New York *Herald* of the 11th learns that either the Hermann, from Southampton, or the America, from Liverpool—the next steamer due—will bring the draft of a convention concluded between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Aberdeen, on behalf of their respective governments by which England admits, in the approaching European war, the doctrine that the flag covers both ship and cargo, and that free ships make free goods; also renouncing the right of search for the impressment of seamen so far as American vessels are concerned, and conceding the restriction as to the law of blockade.

In return, the United States is pledged to strict neutrality and non-interference in the coming contest between the Western Powers and Russia.

This is a most important convention, and has been negotiated by Mr. Buchanan without instruction from Washington. It is important as it effects our rights and our commerce, and places us in the position that we should have occupied years and years ago. It secures our neutrality without any treaty stipulations, as it removes the cause of war, and at once enables us to become the great carrier on the seas of the world.

Mr. Buchanan has achieved a diplomatic triumph; and his success exhibits the importance to the country, of having able men to represent us abroad. In 1812 the doctrine of the right of search led to the war with Great Britain. The Treaty of Ghent left the matter unsettled. In 1818 Lord Castlereagh unsuccessfully endeavored to obtain our consent to the doctrine by special treaty stipulations; but it continued unsettled. When Messrs. Webster and Ashburton were arranging the treaty at Washington, in 1842, all reference to the doctrine was studiously avoided for fear of a rupture in the negotiations at that time.

Commercial Convention.

On the fourth day of the Convention, a resolution was adopted admitting Editors and Reporters to seats.

The series of resolutions offered by Lt. MAURY on the previous day was then taken up. The first which appoints a committee to adopt some plan for promoting Southern and Western manufactures and mining operation was adopted. The others are as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to each of the Southern States having a seat, to encourage the establishment of *direct trade with Europe, either by exempting from taxes, for a limited time, all goods imported, or by allowing the importers an equivalent drawback or bounty, or by such other mode as to the Legislatures of the respective States may seem best.*

Resolved, That efforts should be made to establish a direct line of steamers with Europe, from some Southern port or ports, *without further delay*; and that, in the event of the establishment of such a line, the united support of all the Southern States should be pledged, if possible, to sustain such a line.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Government of the United States the formation of reciprocal treaties with foreign governments, for the admission of their respective products at reduced and equal rates of duty; and that the Senators and Representatives from the respective States be requested to bring the subject before Congress.

They were adopted with slight amendments. All the other resolutions relative to the free navigation of the Amazon river, &c., were likewise adopted with trifling alterations in the phraseology. The Convention then adjourned.

TYPES OF MANKIND.—This voluminous and elaborate volume—the joint production of GEO. R. GLIDDON and J. C. NOTT, has just been issued. We presume that no publication on the deeply interesting subjects of Ethnography, the origin of mankind and its types, has been put forth during the last twenty years, which has attracted more frankly, fully and profoundly into these mooted questions, or which is likely to create a stronger sensation among the learned, and to provoke more extended review, criticism and controversy. Messrs. GLIDDON and NOTT have assumed certain positions in reference to the doctrine of the unity of the races from which many scholars and archæologists dissent, but which, we apprehend, will not be easily overthrown. The work comprises an vast an amount of antiquarian research, and is so minute and complete in its charts and plates as precludes the possibility of an extended notice, until after we have given an attentive perusal. Some idea of the wide field covered by this volume may of formed when we state the in addition to a preliminary memoir Dr. Morton, it contains a complete history of the character and distribution of the various races of men, with a disquisition on each distinct type, on geology and palæontology in connection with human origin, a treatise on hybridity of animals, on the comparative anatomy of races, a most careful analytical investigation of biblical authority, and an immense amount of supplemental matter—the whole constituting a bulky quarto of 738 pages, enriched and illustrated with engravings and wood cuts.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 11th, on motion of Mr Badger, the bill giving credit on duties on railroad iron imported into the United States, was taken up, and after some discussion postponed. Mr. BRODHEAD spoke at some length in opposition to the bill, and in the course of his remarks, predicted the approach of a severe and trying financial crisis.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Bennett's bill granting lands equally to all the States, was postponed for two weeks.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation Bill, when Mr. Colfax of Ind., made a remarkably able and forcible speech against the Nebraska bill. At the conclusion of his remarks, he was warmly congratulated by a number of members.

The House adjourned.

ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS.—The exhibition of these magnificent paintings is re-opened for a few days only, at Armory Hall. We advise every lover of the beautiful and sublime to art to visit. The price of admission is but 25 cents

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

COTTON STILL DEPRESSED.

BACON DECLINED.

CONSOLS ADVANCED.

EXCITING WAR NEWS.

THE TURKS LOSING GROUND.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Collins' steamer Arctic, has arrived with dates from Liverpool, to the 5th inst., four days later than were received by the America. The Russians have opened the campaign with vigor, and have gained several advantages over the Turks who now only hold one position, (Kalafat) on the left bank of the Danube. The Cotton market continued depressed, and the sales light. The following is a summary of the Arctic's commercial and general intelligence:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL April 5.—The demand for cotton has been moderate since the departure of the America and of the sales for the three business days reach only 14,000 bales, of which, yesterday took 1000, and exporters 1000. Prices are in favor of buyers and holders are pressing on the market in consequence of accumulated stocks. Bacon has declined.

Money Market.

The money market is easier and Consols have advanced, the quotations now being 86¾ @86¾.

Manchester Trade.

Trade in the manufacturing districts have improved slightly since the sailing of the America.

Arrival out of the Asia.

The steamer Asia arrived out on the 24inst.

Turkey and Greece.

Diplomatic relations between the Governments of Turkey and Greece had been suspended, and the Greek Minister at Constantinople had demanded his passports.

Operations on the Danube.

The Russians have taken several fortresses on the right bank of the Danube, and were within five of Upper Isakdscha. Gen. Omer Pasha was very much excited at Constantinople, which caused some disquietude on the part of the Government. The news from the seat of War was altogether unfavorable to the Turks.

New levy of Troops in France.

The French Government has ordered a new levy of 80,000 men.

Austria.

The Austrian Government still wavers and its course is undecided.

Letter from the Czar.

The Emperor Nicholas has written a letter to the King of Prussia expressing his determination not to leave the Principalities until the allied forces retire from the Turkish waters.

The Black Warrior Affair.

Lord John Russell stated to Parliament that the English Government had addressed a communication to the Government of Spain, in reference to the affair of the steamer Black Warrior at Havana.

Steamer Jenny Beadle Sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The steamer Jenny Beadle struck a snag and sank above Vicksburg on Tuesday last.

By the National Line

Further by the Arctic.

NEW YORK April 17.—Advices by the Arctic state that a rumor had prevailed in London that Lord Aberdeen would resign, but the Globe contradicted the report.

Ten Russian ships were reported near Kerekap, on the Sea of Azoff, and were sunk by Sappers.

The subscription to the French loan amounted to 1,000,000 francs. The French Minister of Marine had addressed a letter to the Chamber of Commerce thickly applauding the United States Government for its refusal to grant letters of marque.

Baron Ward had been ordered to quit the Duke dom of Parma forever.

The Russians are abandoning their forts on the shores of the Black Sea, and are concentrating on the Pruths, in connection with the Allied forces, were preparing to attack Bessarabia. The light houses have been removed by the Prussians, and the Austrians refused to obtain our consent to the doctrine by special treaty stipulations; but it continued unsettled. When Messrs. Webster and Ashburton were arranging the treaty at Washington, in 1842, all reference to the doctrine was studiously avoided for fear of a rupture in the negotiations at that time.

Commercial Convention.

On the fourth day of the Convention, a resolution was adopted admitting Editors and Reporters to seats.

The series of resolutions offered by Lt. MAURY on the previous day was then taken up. The first which appoints a committee to adopt some plan for promoting Southern and Western manufactures and mining operation was adopted. The others are as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to each of the Southern States having a seat, to encourage the establishment of *direct trade with Europe, either by exempting from taxes, for a limited time, all goods imported, or by allowing the importers an equivalent drawback or bounty, or by such other mode as to the Legislatures of the respective States may seem best.*

Resolved, That efforts should be made to establish a direct line of steamers with Europe, from some Southern port or ports, *without further delay*; and that, in the event of the establishment of such a line, the united support of all the Southern States should be pledged, if possible, to sustain such a line.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Government of the United States the formation of reciprocal treaties with foreign governments, for the admission of their respective products at reduced and equal rates of duty; and that the Senators and Representatives from the respective States be requested to bring the subject before Congress.

They were adopted with slight amendments. All the other resolutions relative to the free navigation of the Amazon river, &c., were likewise adopted with trifling alterations in the phraseology. The Convention then adjourned.

Nashville Market—The River.

NASHVILLE, April 14.—The cotton market is active, and with the range of prices from 5½ to 7½. There is but for rest here, except, on Hemp in shucks and the river is falling. No arrivals of steamers from New Orleans.

St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 17, p. m.—The Flour market is quiet, with sales to-day at $6 50 @ $6 62½. Corn is selling at 45c. @ bushel. Lard 8½ @ 9c. Of bulk meat sales to day at 5½ for shoulders and 8c for hams. Bar iron is selling at 2½ @ 2¾c. Ribbed sides 5¾ and clear 6¾c. Lead $6 50 @ 100 lbs.

Extent of the Public Domain.

The following report of the commissioner of the Land Office, made to the Secretary of the Interior, and submitted to the House of Representatives on the 21st ult by the President, in obedience to a resolution of that body, explains a material error as to the prevalent estimate of the extent of the public domain. The table accompanying the report, and containing the information called for by the House, war published in our paper some days since. The letter of the Commissioner is as follows:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 15, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, received in your office on the 6th ultimo, which resolution is as follows, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be prepared, and laid before the House, tabular statements exhibiting—

"First. The area of each State and Territory, expressed in square miles and in acres;

"Second. The extent of public domain alienated by the government of the United States in each State and Territory, distinguishing between that sold by cash or located with warrants and that given, granted, ceded, or conveyed for the purposes of education, public buildings, internal improvements, and miscellaneous objects;"—

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement containing the information called for.

By the former statements of this office, (see statement F with the annual report,) the whole surface of the public domain is made to cover.....1,912,364,919
By the statement now furnished..1,391,490,320

Leaving difference.....920,704,599

This discrepancy is explained by the fact that Oregon, the proposed Nebraska, and the Indian territories, are set down in the former statement as containing.....784,197,760

Which was in accordance with an estimate of the public domain west of the Mississippi river, made many years since on the most correct maps then in existence, reduced from time to time by deducting the estimated superficies of the organized territories; but by re-estimating the surface according to the improved maps of the day, and the new divisions thereof by the recent legislation of Congress and the bills now pending before that body, it is found is now stated to cover only.....543,493,120

Leaving difference.....220,704,640

From which deduct a slight error in the old statement, made in reducing the miles to acres for the States of Illinois and Alabama 41

Leaves difference, as above.....220,704,599

With great respect, your ob't serv't,
JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.
Hon. R. MCCLELLAND, Sec'y of the Interior.

(Communicated.)

The German Press in New Orleans.

It is a very bad sign and a testimony of poverty that a German voice, crying for Reform, is obliged to seek a refuge in the columns of a newspaper written in the English language, to be heard by his fellow citizens and his own countrymen; that is not possible to find here in our city a German newspaper which is able to stand upon that point of view which becomes a political organ, to publish with impartiality the opinion of every body, regardless of party, whether whig or democrat. Only by opposition can parties become strong and powerful; publish every body's opinion, and if they be wrong, let them be corrected by the reasonable deductions of others, that the people may take the best of different opinions and adopt them as their own. But our German press is far from this. The best part of the German papers which we have here, are nothing else then the property and partial organs of some few men hanging to the Nebraska democratic party, who use the two papers for nothing else than to make use of the good nature of their countrymen for their own profit.—Those men call themselves democrats, but they are nothing else but office-seekers, who are on different occasions reformers or any thing else, if they think that their services can find on either of those sides any compensation.

Three days before the last election the German democratic leaders called a mass meeting in the New Orleans Ball room, and many speakers exhorted their countrymen not to adopt the reform ticket, but to vote for the whole democratic ticket, because it would be very dangerous for them to separate themselves from their political brothers, the sons of the Emerald Island. The material part of all the speeches was: "If you do not vote for the Irish candidates, the Irish will not vote for the German candidates." But it might have been better to have said: "If you do not vote for the Irish candidates, we (speaker) shall not have any office, and that is the great question;—we do not care of the Negroes, of Cuba, or the Pashas of Egypt in Mayor of our city,—if ourselves obtain an office!"

But the same mind of our people was not so corrupt as to believe the humbugging eloquence of those gentlemen, and after having spoken at great length, after having spent $25 for illumination and for the music, the office seekers were found out their deceptions were so stupid, after having been harangued once, to suffer themselves to be hamboozled twice. The result of the election is known, and it is likewise known that it was the German citizens who decided the greatest part of the reform election. If this our honesty with pride, the other our countrymen have suddenly become independent, and have shown that they themselves are able to judge of the capacity or incapacity of their candidates.

But the danger is not yet passed; it menaces to return again and again, as long as there are to be elections and public offices; it menaces after having only changed its name, to return with renewed strength. The same men who the day before the elections, were of opinion that democratic principles were so perfect, that they would never need any reform, are now crying for reform, for the reform of the democratic party: for they see plainly, that that is the only way to regain their lost influence and popularity. We know that since the last election, the German political societies are busier than before, to become influential in the political affairs of our city, but we know also, that the same office-seekers as before are trying in every possible manner to regain their lost influence in politics. The insolence and arrogance of such upstarts is incredible! although their countrymen have showed them by their votes, that they will never more have them as political rulers; they try notwithstanding all this by popular speeches and harangues to be elected as p. sidents and officers of political societies, to get their names in their petitions for interference. Purge, O! my countrymen, your societies of these senaks, sophists and false prophets; you stand not in need of them; you are able to manage your affairs alone, and once for all, do not listen to the false and flattering words of the German press, which is the property of a few men, who are using it for their own and private profit, and who receive nothing else in its columns but articles praising their own manifestations, and writing in the pressing: "He that who is not my friend, is my implacable foe."

These few words (spoken to you in the language of your adopted country, which gives you happiness and riches, instead of the land of your old European mother, which has never given you any thing else but misery and misfortune) may suffice for the day; may it be allowed me, to give you in another article a true image of the manner of acting of your press, which here, as in New York will never find words enough to give you a horrible description of the corruption of the Anglo-American press.

G.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

This body met in regular session last evening, Col Campbell, a vice president in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and adopted.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor stating that the Directors of the Hospital had appointed their attending Surgeons, and recommending the annual report on the Work House of the City Workhouse, showing that the institution is now a healthy condition, for the month ending the 15th April, 1854, being $3,502, and the revenue $12,968, leaving a balance of $7,465.

Also a printed communication from the American First Ward Telegraph, and suggesting that it is worthy of the patronage of the Board.

Also a communication from the Comptroller announcing the adjudication of certain contracts.

A communication from the Board of Assessors for grading and draining in different parts of the city, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A letter from the Street Commissioner was received and referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A second letter from the same recommended a change in the boundaries of the Fourth District. Referred to the same Committee.

The resignation of Wm. H. Jones as assignor of the Fifth District, was received and accepted.

A communication was received in unintelligible and illegible writing, and the Secretary was directed to return it to the writer for correction.

The resignation of Wm. H. Jones as assignor of the 1st District, was offered and accepted.

Third District—First Lieutenant, James Sweeney; Second Lieutenant, A. Lobo.

Fourth District—John Parr, First Lieutenant; F Lesser, Second Lieutenant. Private—O Clay, J Schilling, G Crane, Wm Rayburn 'A Dolet re, P Pellier, S Crane, S Wright, F Pellegrin, A Grille, J Hefferan, D S Harvey, J Mesereau, J Smith, J W Conklin, O M Fith, T Whalin, J Kennelly, R Mullen, W Lahey F Pellegrin, A Grille, J Hefferan, W Burke, J Hyland M Handlower, G Connelly, A Bellinger, J Hemrick, I Appil, M Sheery, J Poster, G W H Reynes, P Seiler, James Dorsey, H Steinlaker, J 2-tiger, P Hopkins, F Meizer, Wm Gunn, John Lahey, P Smith, E Smith, H Wegman, S Mulvey, J B Kuntz, J Veith, Thos Woodfey, P Baker, F Reuffer, J Leslie, J Shoat, J M Dowty, J Miller, M Lasaby, F Gilzman, F Sweeny.

Fifth District—John Ryan, First Lieutenant; F Bell, Second Lieutenant. Privates—J Clay, J Schilling, G Crane, Wm Rayburn 'A Dolet re, P Pellier, S Crane, S Wright, F Pellegrin, A Grille, J Hefferan, D S Harvey, J Mesereau, J Smith, J W Conklin, O M Fith, T Whalin, J Kennelly, R Mullen, W Lahey F Pellegrin, A Grille, J Hefferan, W Burke, J Hyland M Handlower, G Connelly, A Bellinger, J Hemrick, I Appil, M Sheery, J Poster, G W H Reynes, P Seiler, James Dorsey, H Steinlaker, J 2-tiger, P Hopkins, F Meizer, Wm Gunn, John Lahey, P Smith, E Smith, H Wegman, S Mulvey, J B Kuntz, J Veith, Thos Woodfey, P Baker, F Reuffer, J Leslie, J Shoat, J M Dowty, J Miller, M Lasaby, F Gilzman, F Sweeny.

—DIED—

On Tuesday, 18th April, AMENAIDE COLLINS, aged three and a half years, daughter of Judge T. W. Collins.

apl9

HAVE YOU GOT A BAD COLD OR COUGH? Don't trifle with it, it may be the precursor of Consumption. Then procure a bottle of DR. STEPHEN'S LEE'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, which has got vested in the last remedy, by the experience of thousands, and which is recommended by the first physicians in the United States, many of whom have given certificates of its virtues. Also DR. DIARRHŒA'S ORDIAL this. We esteem them of a *different stamp* and class from the quack nostrums so much imposed upon the public, and are *more reliable than any other proprietary medicines* now before the public. Both of these medicines are in every family, ready for instant use. See advertisement of each in our columns, and descriptive pamphlets, which may be had gratis of the agents. Price of each, only 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2 50.

apl9 lawtw

Professor Morse's Invigorating Elixir and Cordial.

As a professor of anatomy, physiology and life in medicine there is no other like boasting up the merits of his own nostrums. The only test by which to judge of correct order, the 1 most sure is the evidence of such almost impeccable to disease. Morse's Invigorating Elixir and Cordial, is a medicine of extraordinary merit, every one who uses it confirms it, and it is a powerful antiseptic preparation, which by its peculiar action on the blood and nervous system, purifies and regulates the current of life. It is a medicine which is a safer from any infirmity in the mind or have attended the use of any other clan remedy. If he spent any time to at the public he would be convinced of the truth of this, but as the people, our laws and our leaning—interference with the right of suffrage. If he had been in the legislature and a few years ago, he would have been marshaled in order to overawe the calculations of the people, but only his experience to tend to give Mr. Morse the influence he merits.

The ordinance was then adjourned.

The Board of Assistants met inviting the Board of Aldermen to meet the Board on Tuesday evening next for the purpose of electing four Assistants Prosecutors City Attorney, Prosecuting City Attorney, Notary and Porter of the City Hall—Adjourned.

apl9 2t

Cotton Scrapers.

WE have on hand a large supply of Cotton Scrapers, being a portion of the late invoice of Robinson, and which we off r to the trade at a liberal discount. H. M. BARLOW & CO.,

apl9 No. 15 Chartres street.

BROOMS—20 doz Grave's best, arrived by Western Continent and Railroad, and for sale by
apl9 H. M. BARLOW & CO.

PEPPER—250 bags black, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
apl3 15 Tchoupitoulas st

HAMS—30 tierces Duffield's Tuscan, Phipp's and others; for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
apl3 15 Tchoupitoulas st

FOR SALE—50 boxes Castile Soap, by
A. SCHAWB, Druggist,
apl1 40 Conde st

FOR SALE—Orange Flower, in pure jars, by
A. SCHAWB, Druggist,
apl1 40 Conde st

FOR SALE—Yellow Domestic Fire, by
A. SCHAWB, Druggist,
apl1 40 Conde st

MALAGA WINE—50 bbls Sweet, Wine, sweet and Dry, for sale by ART. HEARD,
apl1 44 Old Levee.

A BRIG—118 tons burden Aransok, 20 ft. draft, now loading at the Levee, for Havre, apply to
apl1 J. SPREAD & CO.
31 and 33 Gravier st

LARD—50 tierces Choice Family, for sale by
VOORHIES & LABARRE,
apl7 15 Tchoupitoulas st

CHAMPAGNE—Sole agency for the sale of a superior quality of Champagne, from Chateau Ay, for sale by
apl7 VICTOR, 16 Chartres st.

—34 GRAVIER STREET—

HAVANA CIGARS. HAVANA CIGARS.
D. BORNIO, JR.,
34 GRAVIER ST. 34 GRAVIER ST.

Partagas, Cabanas, Intimidad, El Sol, El Aseo, Mazinez Ybor.

Wilson's Rotary Sewing Machines.

SHUTTLE machines, with Wilcox and Gibbs' improvements, and straight, including a complete outfit of work, for $60. Also, machines of every variety of work, at the lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction, at the Office of the Sole Agent for Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, No. 20 Camp street, between Canal and Common.

apl9 2t A. BEGUES-FAU & CO.

For Sale Very Cheap.

A COMPLETE set of Fixtures and Apparatus for a Saloon, Restaurant and Bakery, all but new with the present proprietor's payment of a debt.

It would be suitable for a college and would be sold on the most reasonable terms.

apl8 VICTOR, 16 Chartres st.

—34 GRAVIER STREET—

HAVANA CIGARS. HAVANA CIGARS.
D. BORNIO, JR.,
34 GRAVIER ST. 34 GRAVIER ST.

Partagas, Cabanas, Intimidad, El Sol, El Aseo, Mazinez Ybor.

An assortment of two millions of all sizes CIGARS, of the best manufacture, which has been bought from $20 to $100 per thousand. Planters, country dealers, retailers and city consumers are invited to call and examine the stock previous to purchasing elsewhere.

☞ All the Cigars guaranteed genuine Havana importation.

☞ A thankful for 100 Cigars for private use as for wholesale mh24 1m

900 BASKETS Champagne; 400 boxes Vermouth; 900 do claret, Amerac; 50 bales Almonds; 150 boxes Castile Soap; 25 cases green Water; 10 Parmesan's Cheese; 4 cases Bologna Sausages; 4 do Anchovies in store and for sale by J. LANATA,
apl15 2w 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse sts

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—350 casks good Bordeaux Claret; 200 casks brandy; 25 do old Morgaux Medoc; 120 do Berncasse Wine; 75 bbls St. Julien Medoc; 50 do Sherry Wine; 80 do Dry Malaga do; in do Malmsey.

J. LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse sts.
apl15 2w

200 BASKETS Champagne; 1,000 boxes Claret Wine; 150 cases of white, half and quarter boxes; 50 cases of old Cognac Brandy; 8,000 Demijohns of 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons; 50 qr pipes Cognac, St. Brice, solely imported and for sale by
apl15 2w J. LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse sts.

HAVANA CIGARS—125,000 Havana Cigars about to be landed from brig Mary Elizabeth. The lot is composed of five Regalias, Havana Blends, and other very suitable cigars of the most famous brands, for sale by
apl8 J. M. CABALLERO,
34 Old Levee.

NOTICE.

M. BARNETT JR. & BRO., AUCTIONEERS
Office corner Chartres and St Louis sts.

Offer their services for the sale of REAL ESTATE and others, succession Sales, Horses, Bank Stock &c. apl7 15t

Stray Cow and Calf.

CAME to the yard of the undersigned, on the 15th inst., a red cow, with white spots, and a red calf. The owner can have them by proving property and paying cost of advertisement and others. Apply to or in the rear of the undersigned on Bayou Road.

apl7 2w PIERRE CASTEROT.

Carpeting, Matting, Oil Cloth, at 25 per cent.

ENGLISH and American Velvet and Brussels Tapestry three-ply, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths, Stair and Window Rods, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Rods, Hearth Rugs, Mats, &c.

MATTING—4-4 and 5-4 white, checkered and fancy

LOUIS GIL GLOCKIN—24 for 4 wills, cut to suit all apartments. A call will we offer at the lowest market prices.

apl6 A. BEGUES-FAU & CO.

Wilson's Rotary Sewing Machines.

SHUTTLE machines, with Wilcox and Gibbs' improvements, and straight, including a complete outfit of work, for $60. Also, machines of every variety of work, at the lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction, at the Office of the Sole Agent for Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, No. 20 Camp street, between Canal and Common.

apl9 2t A. BEGUES-FAU & CO.

For Sale Very Cheap.

A COMPLETE set of Fixtures and Apparatus for a Saloon, Restaurant and Bakery, all but new with the present proprietor's payment of a debt.

It would be suitable for a college and would be sold on the most reasonable terms.

apl8 VICTOR, 16 Chartres st.

—34 GRAVIER STREET—

HAVANA CIGARS. HAVANA CIGARS.
D. BORNIO, JR.,
34 GRAVIER ST. 34 GRAVIER ST.

Partagas, Cabanas, Intimidad, El Sol, El Aseo, Mazinez Ybor.