THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WHITAKER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. P. WHITAKER, N. HARRY,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance,) $5 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1854.

(No. 2391 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. xxvii.—Whole No. 7410.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and Half that price for each subsequent one. Each insertion of inserted in a different one does not in each language.

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

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is confined exclusively to the business of the firm in the line of business, and in existing at the time of every alteration.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, May 9, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE ELECTION.

ANOTHER VICTORY!

Thanks to the earnest efforts of the Reformers, another glorious triumph is achieved by yesterday, in the election of Messrs. PRIDE, PESCUD and BAILEY, who, by the unjust decision of the Board of Aldermen, had been compelled to submit their claims anew to the people. The verdict of the ballot box in March has been re-affirmed, after due deliberation, and with additional emphasis. The opposition were not only defeated, but utterly discomfitted and routed. Never was a drubbing more heartily administered and more richly merited. We presume the anti-reformers are now astir to find that they are a minority. They are getting it by degrees and beautifully less." At the present rate of diminution, there will not be a corporal's guard of the "party" by the next election. Truly a sample of what a fair election is to do, when none but legal and unpurchased "tickets" are received.

The following is the vote:

ELECTION RETURNS.

Ward	Pride	Bailey	Pescud	Johnson	Rob	Hayden
1	293	291	290	171	174	171
2	142	258	141	258	127	270
3	142	258	141	258	123	270
4	97	87	97	156	108	145
5	96	87	97	156	108	145
6	92	92	93	160	161	127
7	92	92	93	160	161	127
8	142	65	142	107	209	80
9	142	65	142	107	209	80
	1,256	1,253	1,172	1,276	1,388	1,265

Average majority, 1,254 — 1,276

THE RECEIVERSHIP of the First District are under the necessity of calling upon the Second and other Districts for encouraging it only by their presence, and assisting them in preserving the purity of the ballot-box. The gallant young Creoles were conspicuous for their zeal and animation. They acted as Committees of Vigilance at the several polls, and fortified the knowledge of the residents in the lower part of the city, were extremely useful in baffling all attempts at colonization.

☞ A rumor was afloat in the evening, that there had been a row in the Third Ward, that three or four men had been killed and several badly wounded, but, after diligent enquiry, we were unable to find out any thing that would warrant the assertion. No person had been brought either at the Charity Hospital or the Circus street Infirmary, and no information on the subject had reached the police office. We are consequently lead to believe that the rumor is unfounded.

An Appeal to the Street Commissioner.

We desire to call the attention of the Street Commissioner to a grievous nuisance which has been tolerated for years in our city, which is in violation of positive ordinances, and which ought long since to have been abated. Our confidence in the integrity and zeal of the present functionary justifies the hope that the announcement of the evil will be speedily followed by the application of the remedy. We refer to the encumbrances on the side-walks in various parts of the city.

In any one will take an omnibus, and pass up Tchapitoulas street as far as the Fourth District, he will perceive thousands of bales of cotton not only covering the pavement, but extending far into the street and saturated for several inches with mud and filthy water. Upon a portion that exposed to the sun and deterioration, and that obstructing locomotion in our streets, the planters of the interior are paying storage. Every one who has travelled in the cotton growing regions knows the assiduous care taken by the cultivator in the preparation of his cotton bales. He is not only particular in the selection of the pattern, in attending to the sterling and packing of his cotton, in order that it may make a favorable appearance in the market, but he is especially careful to see his bales well housed. They arrive in our city—their owner is subjected to a charge of storage, and meanwhile, his treasured cotton bales are lying on the pavement or in the gutters, while the fleece they contain is liable to injury and depreciation.

But this is not the immediate subject of complaint, though it may not be amiss to state, that the neglect of the interests of the planter tends, with other causes, to provoke and maintain that alienation of sympathy—if not direct hostility—which too often exists between rural population and the inhabitants of our great commercial mart. What we wish particularly to refer to and stigmatize at the outset, flagrant violation of the city laws against obstructing the side walks. A few days ago we had a police officer in the plenitude of his little brief authority, cross a street car track to the side, standing in this way all unobstructed position with the cotton bales that impeded his progress, and after passing perhaps a thousand bales, pause at the door of a poor widow lady, who earned her scanty meal by vending notions and vegetables, and order her to remove her barrel of potatoes and apples under penalty of some undefined punishment. Therefore this case was unequal distribution of justice. Why should a wealthy corporation be permitted positively to violate the ordinances, to an extent a thousand fold greater than the humble green grocer, who is menaced with the penalty of the law. Assuredly, if the statute provided for less summary and more judicial process, and for less punishment, it would be far more applicable to those cases where the thoroughfares are completely obstructed, than to those where the presence of a small barrel may possibly require to pedestrian to deviate twelve inches from a mathematical straight line.

It connected with this evil, there is yet another which demands the attention of the proper officer. A family present drowning to move a heavy load, leaves a one miserable shanty for a trifle, and there deposits his bed, starch, soap, candles and such articles, depending upon the side walk as the common property of all—for storing it is clear we are to be safe, whiskey, flour, cornfish, mackerel and the like. By this astute operation our keen tradesman manages to keep his store tolerably well aired during business hours, and what is of no importance, saves from 10 to 50 dollars monthly rent.

Should the Street Commissioner seek for evidence of our assertions, we invite him to visit Custom House street, between Chartres and the Levee, Jackson street, at its intersection with Rousseau, St John the Baptist street and Annunciation street, in short, he can scarcely turn in any part of the city, "without" the evidence of the day, and there are few matters more important, as they demand the early application than the one to which we have alluded.

High School Commencement.

The examination of the Young Ladies of the Girls High School for the Second District was commenced yesterday, exhibited the most satisfactory results. The pupils acquitted themselves not merely well, but admirably, in the higher branches of research—such as Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Botany, the Languages, &c., thus bearing personal testimony to their own assiduity and to the excellence of the system by which they are adopted. We cannot cite a more convincing proof of the efficiency of this system, than the impressive fact that in no less than forty minutes the teachers of the public schools of the Second and Third Districts, have been efficient organizers of the High School.

THE CONCERT of SIGNORA ISIDORA CLARK which was to have taken place last evening, was postponed in consequence of her sudden indisposition. Let us hope that this distinguished vocalist may speedily recover, and be enabled to appear once again before a New Orleans public, before her departure from our city.

THE FIRE WORKS this evening on Layfayette Square are for the benefit of the Male Orphan Asylum. Don't forget that!

NEW BOOKS.—A. E. Ezekiel, No 7 Exchange Place, have on their books for the following new publications:

La Mansion of Gervais, a historical tale by G. W. M. Reynolds—full of interest and adventure.

The Royal Favorite, a work descriptive of incidents connected with the licentious reign of Charles II.

Wheels and Ice Master. This is a very clever story from the pen of J. S. Smith, author of Amy Lawrence.

☞ The particular attention of purchasers is called to the sale THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the assignee, of a splendid assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of Diamond Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Pencil Cases, Chain Ware, &c. The sale will take place at the corner of St. Louis and Royal streets.

PRINTS, LAWNS AND BLEACHED COTTONS.—The attention of dealers is called to the sale of Prints, Lawns and Bleached Cottons, to take place THIS DAY, 9th May, 1854, at 10 o'clock, at H. Percheal & Co's auction rooms, No. 26 Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

FROM NASSAU.—By an arrival from Nassau, dates to the 26th ult., have been received. The only items of news is that on the 11th of March Mr. Cameron, the Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company at St. Thomas, was waylaid by W. J. Emerson, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul thereat, who rushed upon him unexpectedly, and gave him several blows of such violence as to fell him to the ground and stun him. The affair appears to have arisen out of a correspondence between the parties relative to a charge made by the Consul for a protest of the commander of the steamer *Clyde*, the whole of which is published in the St. Thomas *Tidende*. The Consul was taken to the Police Court, reprimanded and bound over to keep the peace.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa.

COTTON SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

ADVANCE IN FLOUR AND WHEAT.

PROVISIONS DULL.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Cunard steamer *Africa* has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 22d ult., three days later than by the Pacific. The reports that Cotton shows an advance of about ½d. for Middling. Though the market did not close as active as it opened. We append Milligan & Cox's commercial summary.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—The cotton market opened at the commencement of the week with a good demand, but fell off considerably towards the close—the sales of the week reach 40,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000, and exporters 2,000 bales. Fair to clean is quoted at 6¾, middling Uplands 5¾d @ 5¾, fair Uplands 6¼, and middling Uplands 5¾d @ 6. There has been a good demand for flour from the trade, and the demand has been freely met by holders, though prices have advanced during the week about 1s. Western Canals quoted at 30s. 6d. and 31s. 6d. Wheat has also been in good demand, and holders have not pressed sales. An advance of 2d. has taken place, 8s. 10s. quoted at 12 2d. @ 12 6d. Corn is quiet, and steady, quoted at 32s. 3d. and there has been a fair demand from the trade, which has caused every one to holders, and no improvement has taken place. The quotations are 29s. 6d. for west and 30s. 6d. for east. Beef and pork are dull. Bacon is more active, and is quoted at 42s. The weather is fine, with refreshing rains.

London Markets.

London, April 22.—Sugar of all qualities has been in good demand during the week, and prices are firmer. All qualities of rice have declined. Coffee is dull.

Money Market.

The rates of interest are lower, and consols are now quoted at 87¾ @ 87¾. The transactions in American securities have been small.

Eastern Affairs.

It was rumored at Paris and Vienna, that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

Sweden and Russia.

Sweden seems to have entered into a positive engagement with Russia, to the effect that she will not at one time, permit more than four vessels belonging to any of the Powers, to enter the Baltic. The arrangement includes Norway.

Turkey is sending troops to the seat of war.

Success of the Turks.

A dispatch received at Paris confirms the previous accounts that the Turks had, in three battles, defeated the Russians, and that the latter had expended their last reserves.

Ohio River—Markets.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The river has fallen eight inches since yesterday. Four steamers departed yesterday. Sales of flour at $5 50 @ 5 62½. Whisky, Bulk Shoulders, 7½c. Mess Pork, $12 ¶ barrel.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—The Belle Sheridan arrived to-day from New Orleans, and the Mary Hunt departed for that port.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—Thirteen feet 10 inches water in the channel, and showers is falling.

By the National Line

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Advices by the Arctic state that the Manchester trade had improved since the sailing of the Pacific.

At Liverpool, on Saturday previous to the sailing of the Africa, the sales of cotton were 8,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000, and exporters 2,000 bales. Fair to clean is quoted at 6¼, middling Uplands 5¾d @ 5¾, fair Uplands 6¼, and middling Uplands 5¾d @ 6. There has been a good demand for flour from the trade, and the demand has been freely met by holders, though prices have advanced during the week about 1s. Western Canals quoted at 30s. 6d. and 31s. 6d. Wheat has also been in good demand, and holders have not pressed sales. An advance of 2d. has taken place, 8s. 10s. quoted at 12 2d. @ 12 6d. Corn is quiet, and steady, quoted at 32s. 3d. and there has been a fair demand from the trade, which has caused every one to holders, and no improvement has taken place. The quotations are 29s. 6d. for west and 30s. 6d. for east. Beef and pork are dull. Bacon is more active, and is quoted at 42s. The weather is fine, with refreshing rains.

France and England.

The rumors of interference in Spain and Italy have subsided.

The Greek Insurrection.

The Greek insurrection has caused the shipment of Greek vessels from Constantinople, of which the Turks are in fear of the Greek insurgents. A number of Greeks are consequently leaving the Turkish dominions, but the movement is not considered serious.

Servia.

Accounts are of a favorable character from Servia. Prince Alexander has summoned the Servian Senate to assemble at Belgrade.

The Campaign in Asia.

The campaign in Asia is considered to be in the hands of Omer Pacha. The Russians have had heavy losses in the Turkish and Circassian.

The steamer City of Glasgow.

The steamer City of Glasgow, Capt. Thompson, R. R. Cunard, agent, from Liverpool on the 15th ult., with 300 passengers, is supposed to be lost. She sailed from Liverpool on the 15th ult., and has not been heard from since. Fears are entertained for her safety.

The Nebraska Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A motion to take up the Nebraska bill was lost in the Senate this morning, by a majority of four. This evening's session will be devoted to the bill.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Flour is dull and heavy. Sales of 10,000 barrels. Wheat is dull and heavy. Corn is dull and heavy. Pork is dull and heavy. Sugars are dull and heavy. Coffee is dull and heavy. Cotton is dull and heavy.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Flour is dull and heavy. Sales of 10,000 barrels. Wheat is dull and heavy. Corn is dull and heavy. Pork is dull and heavy. Sugars are dull and heavy. Coffee is dull and heavy. Cotton is dull and heavy.

Ohio River—Markets.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Mercantile reports have been received in the main city, and the Ohio River is rising. The steamer Hudson departed for Louisville, and the Ben Franklin for Pittsburg.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—The Belle Sheridan arrived to-day from New Orleans, and the Mary Hunt departed for that port.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—Thirteen feet 10 inches water in the channel, and showers is falling.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Flour is dull and heavy. Sales of 10,000 barrels. Wheat is dull and heavy. Corn is dull and heavy. Pork is dull and heavy. Sugars are dull and heavy. Coffee is dull and heavy. Cotton is dull and heavy.

Ohio River—Markets.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Mercantile reports have been received in the main city, and the Ohio River is rising. The steamer Hudson departed for Louisville, and the Ben Franklin for Pittsburg.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—The Belle Sheridan arrived to-day from New Orleans, and the Mary Hunt departed for that port.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—Thirteen feet 10 inches water in the channel, and showers is falling.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Flour is dull and heavy. Sales of 10,000 barrels. Wheat is dull and heavy. Corn is dull and heavy. Pork is dull and heavy. Sugars are dull and heavy. Coffee is dull and heavy. Cotton is dull and heavy.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—Thirteen feet 10 inches water in the channel, and showers is falling.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Flour is dull and heavy. Sales of 10,000 barrels. Wheat is dull and heavy. Corn is dull and heavy. Pork is dull and heavy. Sugars are dull and heavy. Coffee is dull and heavy. Cotton is dull and heavy.

Steamboats Passing.

MEMPHIS, May 5.—Steamers Tippo bound for New Orleans passed down at 11 this morning. Steamer Ben Franklin passed down at 10 last night. Steamer Jessie passed down at 10 last night.

HAVANA.

The steamer *Convent Cute*, Capt. WINDLE, arrived yesterday from Havana, which she left on the 6th.

The Havana papers have but little news. In the *Gaceta de la Partarna* of the 3d, appears an elaborate official statement by the Captain General in relation to the late battle, in which reference is made to the statements circulated in the United States of the existence of a treaty between Great Britain and Spain, for the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba. This rumor is pronounced utterly false, offensive, and totally opposed to the sentiments of the Queen and the loyalty of the nation. The slave question avers, however, the intention of the government to put an end to the infamous slave trade. The decree which follows embodies various stringent regulations for ascertaining whether African slaves have been recently landed—such as power to search plantations, a registry of the negro population, the emancipation of those not included in this registry, if newly imported—if otherwise a fine of fifty dollars to be imposed on the master for each failure to comply with the law. The various subordinate officials who attend to coast duty are instructed, under severe penalty, to report to the Supreme Government all cases of disembarkation of slaves.

Washington Affairs.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows:

Great excitation will be produced throughout the country, by the motion and speech of Senator Slidell, on the subject of Cuba. The speech will be published at once, in full, with all the quotations and authorities. Mr. Slidell proposed to instruct the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to suspend the neutrality laws in regard to Cuba during the recess of Congress.

Mr Slidell's speech in support of this measure was elaborately profound, and is the result of careful inquiry. He showed, from official and authentic documents, that England, France and Spain had combined to Africanize Cuba, and that this work, long contemplated, had now actually commenced, and must be arrested by the timely interposition of the United States. He declared that the seizure of the late cargo upon the Black Warrior, the President ought immediately to have blockaded the ports of Cuba. Mr. Benjamin seconded his colleague with much alacrity, and accorded with him in his facts, though not prepared to pledge himself to the policy.

Mr. Mallory, also now admitted the facts, though heretofore he had doubted whether Spain could adopt so suicidal a course. Senators Butler and Houston both advocated an inquiry by the committee. The whole Senate was, at once, alarmed at the dangerous situation of "Southern Interests." The resolution passed nem. con., and we shall have a report from the Senate judiciary committee that will serve as a death-knell to Spanish dominion in America.

President Pierce was too diffident to propose a war measure to Congress in his Black Warrior message, and contented himself with asking for provisional powers. He threw the onus of hostile measures upon Congress, and the senate appear to be willing to accept it.

The Baton Rouge Board of Selectmen have adopted an ordinance, authorizing the Mayor to subscribe, on behalf of the corporation of Baton Rouge, for one thousand shares of one thousand dollars, of the stock of the Baton Rouge and New Orleans Railroad. This ordinance, under the act of the Legislature authorizing such subscriptions by corporations and parishes, it is necessary to submit to a vote of the property holders of the corporation before it can go into effect. The Board, therefore, provides that the ordinance shall be submitted to their ratification on the 8th day of June proximo.

THE WARD EXCITEMENT IN LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville papers of the 30th ult., contain some account of the exciting circumstances that have transpired there in connection with the acquittal of Matt. Ward. The telegraph did not magnify the matter. The Louisville *Courier* of the 29th contained the following notice:

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the citizens of Louisville, favorable to the erection of a MONUMENT to the memory of the late lamented PHILEMON BUTLER, is requested at the Courthouse, on Saturday Evening, April 29th, at early gaslight.

To the "Wolfe Bloodhounds of Louisville."

FELLOW "BLOODHOUNDS:" The Most atrocious murder ever perpetrated in any community, was the killing of Mr. W. H. G. Butler by Matt. F. Ward. It is a sacred and a solemn duty due to the dead, and to the now blackened and dishonored name of Kentucky, from whence truth has fled and justice has been disregarded, to call a meeting of the "Wolfe Bloodhounds of Louisville," that we may give expression to our feelings in reference to this most outrageous violation of a Hallowed Trust, and the man who dared stigmatize American citizens as *"BLOODHOUNDS"* because they desired justice to be done the murderers of the lamented Butler. We propose this (Saturday) night at the Courthouse, the time and place for Meeting. Come one, come all, and let Kentucky give evidence that *we are not* yet money cannot buy. Turn out fellow "BLOODHOUNDS" and vindicate yourselves. There will be speakers and resolutions expressive of the *just indignation* of our citizens.

April 28, 1854 THE PEOPLE

The *Courier* states as a result of this verdict, the ejection from Brown's Hotel, in that city, of one Barlow, who was charged with being a bribed witness in Ward's favor, at the trial.—Mr. Wolfe, the lawyer above referred to, on appearing in the street, on the 26th ult., was hooted at all the way from his dwelling to his office, and at a late hour the same night the scholars at one or two schools in the city, united together and procured about forty dozen eggs, good and bad, with which, and with volleys of stones and other missiles, they assailed that gentleman's dwelling, which they aptly enough figured. The *Courier* contains a card, signed by about eighty persons, proposing to subscribe five cents each to purchase a pewter cup "to be presented to N. Wolfe, Esq., for his services rendered against the "Bloodhounds of Louisville."

A large indignation meeting had been held at Elizabethtown, where the trial took place, at which resolutions were passed execrating the jurors and holding their actions up to public scorn. Great excitement prevailed in the village, and was rapidly spreading throughout the county.

The *Courier* also charges that directly after the verdict had been announced and the jury discharged, one of the jurors, while at dinner, a gentleman who was present during the trial, and requested of him information as to where he could procure several packages of lottery tickets in Cincinnati.

The *Journal* has no editorial comments upon the verdict. The *Democrat*, however, has a long and able leader upon the decision of the jury, and denounces it in unmeasured terms. It says very plainly that their verdict was given before they were empanelled. The *Times* of the 30th, notices the indignation meeting of the night previous as follows:

The meeting at the Court House last night was very uproarious. A vast crowd assembled, many of them doubtless attracted by mere curiosity. The large room in the house, and the yard, and the street, in front were filled with people. Resolutions were passed in the mass and outside of the Court House. They were highly denunciatory of the Hardin County Jury, and inflammatory in their character. Mr. Crittenden was requested to be heard, but refused in the Senate of the United States, and Mr. Wolfe his in the Senate of Kentucky. Both of these gentlemen well deserved the respect and the three polite invitations. If the demonstration had stopped there, it would have been harmless, and the gentlemen burnt in effigy have considered it a very silly, but a harmless joke. But the passions aroused could not be satisfied without the destruction of property. Mr. H. J. Ward's house was attacked, but his conservatory and aviary demolished. The house was fortunately rescued by the timely exertions of the firemen. A large crowd afterwards assembled in front of the residence of Mr. Wolfe, and apprehensions were entertained that it would be demolished, but they were addressed by Col. Thompson, Col. Preston, and Mr. Guthrie, and it is only quietly dispersed. The proceedings of the meeting are doubtless very proud of its results, having achieved the assemblage of the first mob that ever disgraced the city.

EUROPE

The details by the *Pacific* add very little to the intelligence heretofore published. We subjoin the annexed items:

AUSTRIA.—VIENNA, APRIL 11.—In general, little confidence is to be placed in promises made before the conclusion of a definitive treaty. It is certain that Austria would in the end grievously suppress the Western Powers is at length reconciled.

Either on the 20th or 4th the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Austria was concluded at Berlin, but not until after a severe struggle between the National and Russian party. Various reports are have been made respecting the conditions of this offensive and defensive alliance between the two great Germanic Powers, but nothing positive is until now known on the subject. As soon as Austria had come to an understanding with Prussia, she lost no time in making her decision known to the plenipotentiaries which she had professed previous to the declaration of war by France and England against Russia.

There is reason to believe that this government has not given a promise to the Western powers to pursue a particular line of conduct under certain circumstances, and we have been assured that the forces of England and France have not yet taken the field, the present position of Austria will appear perfectly satisfactory. Even now we have no official notice that the relations between Austria and Russia have undergone any material change, but daily is it more manifest that two armies are being placed in Gallicia, and that Austria has despatched 200,000 men under arms. The most serious relation relative to the commencement of hostilities, Montenegro, and Bosnia, are still going on, but it would be well for all parties if the Montenegrins would put an "little more steam." It is believed that a small detachment of Russians has actually paid a flying visit to Servia in order to inspect the Turkish bank of the river, and it is perhaps manifest that they acted in a similar way last year, but before they regularly commenced the passage of the Pruth.

The Austrian troops are as close to the Turkish frontier as is possible, but it is not clear how the government can safely venture to occupy any part of her neighbor's territory until it has received permission so to do. The public in general has no idea of the vast preparations for war which are being made here. The army on the south-eastern frontier is nearly 200,000 strong, but still reinforcements are sent off at the rate of from six to nine special trains full a day. The number of horses to be purchased will appear almost incredible, but positive information was yesterday given me that it is fixed at 35,000. Yesterday a complete pontoon train left this city by the Gloggnitz Railroad, and this is intended for the Danube, in which the Croatian military frontier which touches on Bosnia. That Austria will not approve of excessive concessions being imposed upon the Western powers on Russia when peace is about to be made, is to be foreseen; but that she will insist on the mouths of the Danube and the Black Sea being open to all nations may be considered certain.

It is rumored that the point on which the Austrian and Prussian Governments cannot agree, is the occupation of the frontiers touching on Russian Poland. The Court party, it seems, is decided to the idea, and Baron Buol is said to be resolved to support it.

BERLIN, April 13.—Prussia has withdrawn from the treaty with Austria the provision which called for the occupation of the Danubian Principalities, and the treaty between the two will be concluded without the stipulation specifying all the cases in which the Prussian troops were to be called on to defend the Austrian States if actual hostilities take place.

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The treaty, offensive and defensive, entered into between Austria and Prussia, has been speedily followed by a similar treaty, though with a very differ ent object, between France and England.—Ever since a war with Russia has become inevitable both governments have felt that, as a preliminary to hostilities, a solemn treaty, setting forth the common objects in which they were engaged, was indispensable. This treaty required great consideration, and has been the subject of long negotiations, which have at length been brought to a termination. Yesterday the exchange of the ratifications took place in Paris. This treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, consists of five articles. It has reference solely to the Turkish question, and makes no allusion to any future complication which may arise in consequence of the war which has now broken out. It was rumored that there were some secret articles, but this is now denied.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET.—Loss of Property.—Easton, Pa. May 1.—The Delaware river has been higher during yesterday and to-day than at any period since the great freshet of 1841. The water commenced rising on Saturday night, and yesterday morning had reached twenty feet above its usual height. It continued rising until last night, overflowing all the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, washing away the Inlet Lock of the Morris Canal, besides injuring the Belvidere Railroad in two places. The river is at that hour, (viz. 7 A. M., did not get off till 10 o'clock, when the damages to the railroad were repaired. Immense quantities of sawed lumber passed this place, loose and in rafts, and those engaged in lumbering above have sustained losses beyond calculation. The Delaware Canal is entirely covered with water, and no idea can be formed of the extent of damage to it until the water falls. The Lehigh rose about ten feet. Both rivers are falling now.

GREAT DAMAGE BY THE FLOOD.—New York, May 1.—There has been a great flood in Rockaway river, and the bridges, wharves and factories are damaged to the amount of upwards of $40,000. Three bridges on the Dunbury and Norwalk Railroad have been washed away, which considerable damage to the track.

The Planters' Franklin Beacon has the following: On Thursday last the residence of Jesse Weaver, while in Grand Lake, on *bear passage* from New Orleans to this place, experienced a severe hail storm, during which, Capt. Bowles asserts, hail stones as large as pigeons' eggs fell thick and heavy upon the hurricane deck. A phenomenon like this is at any time a rare occurrence in this latitude, but more especially at this season of the year.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 1st inst., Mr. Slidell offered a resolution, directing the committee on foreign relations to enquire into the expediency of authorising the President, at any time during the recess of congress, to suspend, in acts of Congress preventing expeditions leaving the United States against foreign countries.

Mr. Slidell said, that although the publication which had just been read, on last Saturday, simply one of inquiry, I think it proper to state at this time the motives that have induced me to present it. I consider it one of grave importance. It is not brought forward as a mere novelty, but as the basis of substantive, direct, and, as I hope, prompt legislative action. I am quite conscious of the gravity of the responsibility assumed by a Senator taking the initiative in such a matter; but with the firm conviction I entertained of its necessity, I should feel that I was recreant to my duty to the nation, and especially to the State that sent me here, were I to shrink from it. The duty, moreover, is distinctly imposed upon me by the action of the Legislature of Louisiana.

Mr. Slidell continued at great length to give his reasons for supposing that there was a concert of action on the part of England and France to africanize Cuba, and urged the importance to this country to prevent the consummation of such a project by any and every means that could be brought to bear against it. After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

In the HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Billy, of the committee of foreign affairs, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby requested to communicate to this House, as far as in his opinion may not be incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence that has passed between the government and foreign governments upon the subjects of the rights accorded by declaration or otherwise, to neutrals, and the rights claimed by belligerents in the warpending between certain European Powers.

Resolved, That the President be also requested to communicate to this House, as far as in his opinion may not be incompatible with the public interest, copies of such instructions as have been furnished by the Department of State to the commanders of the United States fleet in the Island of Cuba, as well of such dispatches as have been received from said representatives by the Department of State.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the special order, being the bills relative to the organized territories. Among those of a private nature was one providing for the extinguishment of the title of the Chippewa Indians to the lands owned and claimed by them in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and for their instruction and civilization, which was debated at considerable length, when the bill was laid on the table and report.

The House, after the consideration of the bill to increase the salaries of officers of certain territories.

Mr. Bernhisel offered an amendment increasing the salary of the Governor of Utah to three thousand dollars.

Mr. Walsh hoped the amendment would not prevail. He was as much as he could do with his pay to support one wife, and he did not see how the Governor of Utah could support a number of wives on three thousand dollars.—(Laughter.)

The amendment was rejected. Without concluding the subject, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Municipal election at Thibodeaux on the 1st, Mr. V. D. Terrebonne, present incumbent, was elected Mayor, without opposition. Messrs. Hugh Gautreau, Larry Springer, Rezen, and Robichaux were elected Aldermen, and Messrs. Beatty, Bennet, and Daudis, School Directors.

The vote on the question of "License," or "No License," was extremely close, the first having carried the day by *four* votes majority. The "Noes" say they intend to have another hearing in May next, at which time they expect to win.

In Caldwell on the 1st, Mr. Jones was elected Mayor by seven majority over Mr. Kilpatrick. The *Southwestern* says: We are sorry to learn that the cold weather of last week was injurious to the young cotton plant. It will now need warm days and an occasional shower of rain.

A CURIOUS CASE.—We find the following in the Natchitoches *Chronicle*:

Two or three years ago, a highway robbery was committed in this Parish, upon the person of an individual named ——, by two men, Clift, and White. Clift was apprehended and sentenced to the penitentiary. White made his escape to Texas.

It appears that recently young Howard son of D. Howard, formerly of Sabine Parish, La., but now residing in Houston, Texas, for his money, a reward of $300 was offered for his apprehension by the Governor of Texas, young Howard's father—not knowing that there was any warrant against him for the sake of the reward, *delivered up his son* to the local authorities, claimed and received the reward offered. A few days after young Howard escaped and learned that a man by the name of White, with whom he was well acquainted with whilst residing in Louisiana, was a witness to the crime with which his son stood charged, and knowing that White was a fugitive from justice having been indicted for highway robbery in Natchitoches, (Howard's father-in-law Lanham, appointed for and obtained a requisition for White returned to Texas and had him arrested). Governor Pease, being satisfied with the views which prompted Howard in being so active in the arrest and delivery of White to the authorities of Louisiana, refused to allow him to leave Texas, but had him released on bail. Howard informed Governor Hebert of the facts, and requested him to send a requisition by some other person to receive White from the hands of Lanham. Clift has not yet returned, nor has the latter heard from him, but it is supposed about six or seven weeks, whereas he could with all ease, have gone to Austin and returned in three weeks.

Communicated

The German Press in New Orleans.

"You shall know them by their fruits" says the Apostle. You shall recognize the German press in New Orleans by its fruits, for facts prove more than words.

We have asserted that formerly the German editors were in the habit of selling their political sneaks, but that we were now proud of them, as they had made themselves independent on the occasion of the late elections, that they had also so far disciplined their troops, that they no longer were obliged to adopt every nominated ticket of the Democratic party, but could, if they did not always ready to adopt every nominated ticket a Reform ticket—finally they have made "Terre Haute" a household word. We published afterwards an analysis of some of the principles advocated by the German papers, without giving their names, as we left the interpretations, for facts prove enough for them selves.

At last comes the Louisiana State Gazette, in its edition of the 30th April, given That we seek to calumniate the German population here, by saying that the Germans try to get the Government and the administration of the city alone—*and that we were worthy of be ing sent on a dromedary to the Crystal Palace*. Now we ask, where is the editor who dares to write the sneer of the German naturalized citizens against the Bee, by spreading rumors which have not the least particle of truth We have never said that Germans, (but only that some proprietors of newspapers,) tried to make use of some fellow citizens as they now do with their newspapers, to regain their lost influence and power. What does an honest man call the publishing intentionally of any thing which is not true? The Louisiana State Gazette has opened against us the whole battery of its most splendid and most vulgar terms—we only regret that Anglo-American who have perhaps read these brilliant proofs of its breeding, may have received particular and strange ideas of the kind of language which is used in the first circles of German society, for a country is generally judged of by its public organs. The tone of a paper is always the tone and decent newspaper is always the organ of the highest and not of the lowest part of a population. But honor to him, to whom honor belongs! The widespread fame of the Gazette, the Daily German Gazette. That noble paper publishes in its edition of the 2d May, a small contribution of half a line, in which it calls us *an American last block, a boz, a wild leaf-tree, a Dutch pop ramcarer and an infamous liar*. We have read that article with a hortzit satisfaction, but nevertheless, would never have been able to publish in a German newspaper better evidence of the truth of our assertions.

How the German publisher shows himself in his true light? How he endeavors to enrich the dictionary of our lever people, which he says he has already stolled with the greatest care. But alas! we are not able to render the same for the same, our education has not been so veritable both governments have felt that, as a preliminary to hostilities, a solemn treaty, setting forth the common objects in which they were engaged, was indispensable. This treaty required great consideration, and has been the subject of long negotiations, which have at length been brought to a termination. Yesterday the exchange of the ratifications took place in Paris. This treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, consists of five articles. It has reference solely to the Turkish question, and makes no allusion to any future complication which may arise in consequence of the war which has now broken out. It was rumored that there were some secret articles, but this is now denied.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET.—Loss of Property.—Easton, Pa. May 1.—The Delaware river has been higher during yesterday and to-day than at any period since the great freshet of 1841. The water commenced rising on Saturday night, and yesterday morning had reached twenty feet above its usual height. It continued rising until last night, overflowing all the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, washing away the Inlet Lock of the Morris Canal, besides injuring the Belvidere Railroad in two places. The river is at that hour, (viz. 7 A. M., did not get off till 10 o'clock, when the damages to the railroad were repaired. Immense quantities of sawed lumber passed this place, loose and in rafts, and those engaged in lumbering above have sustained losses beyond calculation. The Delaware Canal is entirely covered with water, and no idea can be formed of the extent of damage to it until the water falls. The Lehigh rose about ten feet. Both rivers are falling now.

GREAT DAMAGE BY THE FLOOD.—New York, May 1.—There has been a great flood in Rockaway river, and the bridges, wharves and factories are damaged to the amount of upwards of $40,000. Three bridges on the Dunbury and Norwalk Railroad have been washed away, which considerable damage to the track.

The Planters' Franklin Beacon has the following: On Thursday last the residence of Jesse Weaver, while in Grand Lake, on *bear passage* from New Orleans to this place, experienced a severe hail storm, during which, Capt. Bowles asserts, hail stones as large as pigeons' eggs fell thick and heavy upon the hurricane deck. A phenomenon like this is at any time a rare occurrence in this latitude, but more especially at this season of the year.

—BYRD—

On Sunday evening, the 7th instant, at half past 10 o'clock, HANNAH THOMPSON, eldest child of HANNAH and ROBERT HARDY, aged 6 years and 11 months.

CLARET.—500 boxes Claret, landing ex ship Delaware, from Bordeaux, for sale by
F. BOURDET, 26 st. Louis st

"A LOST FAMILY.—D. S. McLane, of Springfield, Mass., by some unaccountable means, has lost his wife and three children.—Mr. McLane left Springfield sometime since, to prepare a residence in Iowa, whither he designed removing his family. He afterwards wrote to his wife requesting her to come on with the family and meet him at Chicago. She is known to have left Springfield on the 20th of March, since which nothing has been heard of her or the children. The husband has exhausted all his powers and means in attempting to find the lost ones. Have they not fallen victims to some one of the calamities upon Western waters; where graves are so often found without a name to mark the place.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—On the 3d inst., a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. N. Nathan, in King street, south of Barns' Lane, and thence extended to a number of adjacent buildings of small value, which were consumed. The loss is estimated at $15,000.