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The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines or less of the first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent one. No space less than three lines. Nonpareil type, the usual size in business language.

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

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers will be confined strictly within the limits of their business, and in extent to a square every day.

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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1854.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning May 11, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE SLIDELL RESOLUTIONS.

In our remarks yesterday upon the speech delivered by Mr. SLIDELL on the Africanization of Cuba, we confined ourself exclusively to the considerations of the intrinsic value of the testimony advanced in support of the views put forth. In expressing the opinion that the speech, though ingenious and plausible, was full of special pleading, and that the evidence could be logged in from every possible quarter, authentic and apocryphal, where a stray paragraph, or a bit of gossip could be found, we perceive that we have taken precisely the same view which has occurred to the minds of others—Southern editors at that. The Mobile *Tribune* for instance, a very acute journal, says that none of Mr. SLIDELL's evidence rises to a higher point than a reasonable hypothesis. Other papers affirm substantially the same opinion.

But we do not propose to sift the testimony proffered by Mr. SLIDELL. Having already intimated the belief that the Administration knows more than he does in reference to the question of fact, we are content to leave the investigation to the Committee to which it has been entrusted. The remedy proposed by Mr. SLIDELL is quite another matter. He is in favor of the suspension of the neutrality laws, so that in case armed expeditions should be projected and prepared in the United States for the invasion of Cuba, they will have nothing to say, pretend from the vigilance of our navy, and may proceed at their leisure to their filibustering operations. The morality of this pleasant little scheme is eminently characteristic of its author. If we have a real and legitimate cause of grievance against Spain, we are not to vindicate our rights, and avenge our wrongs by *honorable warfare*, but we must pursue a sneaking, contemptible, and repulsive policy—we must indirectly sanction unlawful expeditions, withdraw all interdiction from acts that our laws consider piracy, and which two Presidents of opposite parties have branded with opprobrium. This is the gist of what Mr. SLIDELL proposes, and we must say that it contemplates a course at once profligate and detestable.

We are happy to find that there are democratic, Southern presses which have the manliness to repudiate this scheme as it deserves. The Mobile *Tribune* which we have already quoted, objects in decided terms to the wretched contrivance of letting a band of adventurers upon the Island of Cuba. The Charleston *Mercury* in a very able article stigmatizes the project as worthy of a stern rebuke. We quote a few passages:

Mr SLIDELL very coolly says: "I desire no movement on the part of our citizens until the Cubans shall have got through their slaughters to the wished." But who supposes that the Lone Star Association, or the New York Cuban Junta will pay any attention to the sensibilities of Mr SLIDELL? They will, of course, think only for the impunity which he proposes to give to their enterprises, and as to the rest, will run out their own desperate and abject course, under the laws which letter their hands and punish their acts, and they will laugh to scorn all suggestions to moderation or forbearance. Suspend them, and the government of the United States at once becomes their accomplice.

All that the honorable Senator says, of the deterioration and place for Africanizing Cuba, may be true enough. We do not question his premises, nor doubt his conclusions. Indeed, what we are about to say, is based upon the supposition that he is right on that point. Admit that there is such a scheme afloat, nay, actually in operation—that it is intended as a blow at the interests of this country, and that the time for action demands prompt and determined resistance on our part. Is Mr SLIDELL the proper mode? Does it become a great and responsible country to guard all of its rights and interests to reckless adventurers? Shall she use them as the instruments of her properest and congenial? Shall she shelter her nationality by making a mere shield of individual avarice? No. If this Africanization of Cuba be a fact worthy of our notice, let us take such notice of it as becomes the first Republic of the world. If our interests are so exalted let the Army and Navy be summoned to their duty. Let the Government act as a government, through its organized constitutional instruments, and with all the ample powers with which it is clothed.

But again. If the suspension of the neutrality laws will contribute to the invasion of Cuba by inroads as bands, a war with Spain is inevitable, unless she be cowardly enough to submit to such conduct on the part of the United States. She cannot consistently with her national integrity, remain at peace with a government who will become the partner of her enemies on her own frontiers. Mr SLIDELL therefore, cannot but contemplate war as the probable result of his proposition, and he should not only have counted it at, but rated it. Well then, if the interests at stake are such as to justify the government in such a step which will lead to war, why not boldly and at once declare it? Why pursue so indirect and ruinous course to obtain an object which, if worthy at all, should call forth a spirit and an action consistent with our character and dignity?

These sentiments meet our unqualified approval. First establish the facts asserted by Mr. SLIDELL. There are many ways of accomplishing this. Do not pursue a course of action blind but a direct and formal demand upon Spain as to her intentions will force that power to explain. If she equivocates we shall know how to act. A peremptory denial will settle the question. Suppose the designs of Spain become manifest, so that further doubt is impossible, our policy should be bold, manly, and worthy of our people, and the institutions of our country. If Cuba is to be prevented at all hazards from being converted into a black barbarism, let us boldly declare our intentions and seize the Island. But for the sake of our national reputation, let us not resort to the miserable, unworthy expedient of conniving at the views of lone Star associations, and fostering lawless adventurers. Those who are as rampant and eager for a *raccoon* upon Cuba will have ample scope and verge enough for their valor and chivalry, should the Government act in the premises as both require it.

☞ While in the individual instance to which the veto of Mr PIERCE was applied, we may regret that the Executive sanction should be withheld from an act so beneficent a measure, as the appropriation of a part of the public domain to the support of the indigent insane, we shall ever declare that the veto power with its necessarily occasional use in certain bills which may come before him. The principle adopted by the President in the veto of the Maine Dike Bill must constrain him to reject the Homestead bill, if ever that abominable measure should pass the Senate. It he cannot constitutionally sign a bill that provides a mere annual share of the Public Lands for the immediate use of those who are stricken with intensity, because Congress has no right to constitute itself the guardian of its paupers any more than of beggars, *a fortiori* the President has the veto to prevent the passage of a bill which proposes to appropriate to individuals fifteen hundred millions of acres of public land among all pauper immigrants who may choose to claim it. There is consolation in this at all events.

Rail Road Meeting Last Night.

The meeting at the American Theatre took place at a late hour. Col. OAKEY called the assembly to order, and after a speech of some fifteen minutes duration introduced Major SEVIER of Arkansas. The Major went into a lengthy dissertation upon the advantages of Rail Roads in general, and of the projected one in particular and we were forcibly struck with the strength of his arguments. It is deserved to leave the Rail Road just above the raft, where at the moment there are 50,000 bales of cotton waiting shipment and traverse the State of Arkansas in a straight line of only 154 miles to the Mississippi. The Major spoke at great length, and his speech was as characteristic of the Western style of oratory that his audience gave frequent vent to their delight.

At the conclusion of Major SEVIER's remarks, another gentleman from Arkansas took the floor and was speaking when we left at nearly 10 o'clock. The audience numbered about two hundred.

MR. PREVOST'S BENEFIT.—The talented and indefatigable *chef d'orchestre* of the Orleans Theatre takes his benefit this evening, and offers on the occasion a remarkably attractive programme, comprising Weber's master piece "*Der Freyschutz*," and Mr. PREVOST's opera of "Cosmo,"—a composition, as we understand, of extraordinary merit, and which was represented in Paris over one hundred nights in succession. Mr. PREVOST has by his skill, assiduity and *savoir faire*, contributed powerfully to the brilliant success of the operatic season, and the patrons of the Theatre ought in simple justice, to give him a substantial token of their kindly remembrance.

TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE.—We are indebted to D. Appleton & Co., publishers, through J. B. HERE, No. 60 Camp street, for a copy of a new work of fiction, bearing the above title. It is from the pen of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, and is highly spoken of as a picture of men and manners.

EMBROIDERIES, ITALIAN STRAW HATS AND DRY GOODS.—The attention of dealers is called to the sale of Embroideries, Italian Straw Hats and Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at H. Peychaud & Co's auction room, No. 98, Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

☞ We would inform the trade that the large present sale of imported Havana Cigars advertised by MOREAU & BRO., auctioneers, is postponed to FRIDAY NEXT, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ A Mr. Boyce is in court at Parkersburg, Va., charged by Miss Williams with having "blackguarded and vilified her reputation, and *ruined her character and the front door of her residence.*"

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 3d, Mr. Pettit from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the resolution directing inquiry as to the propriety of having the United States statutes revised, corrected, and properly collated, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject.

The bill confirming pre emption rights to lands in Missouri, Florida, Louisiana, passed last week was reconsidered, amended and again passed.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up.

Shortly after resuming the consideration of the bill, a message was received from the President vetoing the indigent insane land bill, and giving his reasons therefor.

Mr. Foot moved that the message be laid on the table and printed, which was adopted.

Mr. Brown urged that the bill be passed, notwithstanding the President's objections—that he still believed it strictly constitutional.

Mr. Foot also sustained the bill.

Mr. Hunter sustained the veto, and said the country was deeply indebted to the President for arresting the bill.

Mr. Toombs maintained the soundness of the principles enforced by the President in his message.

Mr. Dixon opposed the message, expressing surprise that the constitutionality of giving lands for Marine Hospitals, railroads and school purposes, was admitted, while it was denied in this case.

The debate was further continued by Messrs Douglas, Stuart and others, until the hour of adjournment.

In the HOUSE, after the presentation of memorials, the consideration of the bill to establish the office of Surveyor General in New Mexico, was resumed. A long debate ensued, which was not terminated when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows:

The veto message, so long expected, came into the Senate to-day. The President returns the Indigent Insane bill with fatal objections. He takes the broad ground that Congress has no right to pass a bill granting lands for eleemosynary objects. He can see no difference between appropriating ten millions out of the treasury and granting ten millions in lands. The Constitution allows aid neither, in its opinion. The public lands can be granted, as he thinks, only for such purposes as will enhance the value of the domain. These lands, in interstate actions, may be granted for railroads and *horizontally* for canals, but pursue a *sneaking*, contemptible, and repulsive policy—we must indirectly sanction unlawful expeditions—withdraw all interdiction from acts that our laws consider piracy, and which two Presidents of opposite parties have branded with opprobrium. This is the gist of what Mr. SLIDELL proposes, and we must say that it contemplates a course at once profligate and detestable.

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TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Frankfort, Ky., May 3.—A fire broke out here on Friday last, which consumed in a building on Main street, destroying a drug store, a dry good establishment and an extensive silversmith store, besides some seven or eight other buildings. A large amount of valuable goods removed to the streets also took fire and burnt up. The total loss is estimated at $60,000. Gray & Todd, in whose confectionery the fire occurred, sustained a loss of $10,000, but insured. The other sufferers were Mere and Milan, Evans & Co., Canno & Gaines, O. & J. Solt, John D. Moore, Mr. Bloss, W. C. Childs, J. F. Blackwell and J. M. Mills.

OPENING OF THE CANAL—PRINTERS' UNION. Buffalo, May 1.—Water has been let into this section of the canal, which is all in good order. Forty-two boats had cleared with produce up to noon.

The Printers' National Union assembled here to-day. About 30 delegates are present.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN WILMINGTON.—Wilmington, Del., May 2.—Dr. HARWARD, the Maine Law candidate for Mayor of this city, was elected to-day over John A. Allderdice, the regular whig nominee, by 171 majority. E. S. R. Butler, the Maine Law candidate for Alderman, is elected by the same majority.

ANOTHER WRECK ON ASSICUM.—Abscum, N. J., May 3.—The schr. H. S. Landair, from Boston for Philadelphia, laden with stone and fish, struck on the bar yesterday. She has 18 inches of water in her hold. The crew were landed, and the cargo realshiped on a schooner bound to Philadelphia.

THE CONSOLIDATION BILL SIGNED.—Harrisburg, May 3.—The bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, consolidating the interests of the Baltimore and Susquehanna, York and Cumberland and Susquehanna Railroads, has received the signature of Gov. Bigler, and is therefore a law.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.—New Haven, May 2.—The Legislature organized at 12 o'clock this morning, when Lafayette Foster was chosen President of the Senate. The election for Governor will take place to-morrow.

TRIAL OF MAJOR WADE.—Washington, May 3.—The trial of Major Wade for refusing to accompany the troops to California on board the company's steamer, commenced this morning. It excites much interest.

THE FLOOD AT HARTFORD.—Hartford, Conn., May 3.—The flood at this place has subsided, and the trains are running as usual between New Haven and Springfield. The express trains passed over to-day in time.

ABDUCTION CASE.—New York, May 3.—Francois and Rose Porter, charged with abducting a child, have been mulcted in damages to the amount of of $500

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—A large number of men are now engaged in making preparations for the raising of the Ericsson. Yesterday pumps were on board, and by the aid of diving bells, considerable progress was made in closing up the open ports. She will soon be raised, and probably not injured in the least. Every precaution has been taken to prevent her from getting into a position by which she might be damaged any more than by the wet trip.

The jury in the case just tried in the Supreme Court, before Chief Justice Mitchell, in behalf of Irene Winchell, a girl of twelve years, who was run over by the fourth avenue car, by horses and held watson, driven by Benjamin Snow, a young man from Boston, brought in a sealed verdict yesterday of $1,500.

The report of the destruction of the Croton dam is unfounded. The road bridge below the dam is carried away, with both the piers and one abutment. All the outer apron of the dam, as a case, is also much out of the water's way on each bank of the river. Still, says the Engineer of the department, the re is no danger for the dam.

Barnum's opening of the Crystal Palace is to take place on the 4th. It don't seem to excite much expectation, and will not be a grand spectacle, although Barnum will contrive to fill the building somehow or other.

The trial of Mc. and Mrs. Hayes for the murder of the Latimer was taken up on the 21st—yesterday—and the jury did not retire to deliberate o'clock, though a great many were called and rejected, on account of having expressed an opinion.

The investigation into the cause of the burning of Jeremiah Shaw, Broadway, is still going. Yesterday Mr Carson, the chief engineer, vindicated the character of the Fire Department from the charges which had been made by persons who had striven to create the impression that the men killed by the falling of the walls were burglars and thieves. Dennis and Hugh O'Connor, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, on killing a man named Michael Conroy, were sentenced yesterday each to four years in the State Prison.

The total number of arrivals at the port for the month of April was 313—tonnage 156,721. The number of immigrants during the same period 15,752.

The canals of this State were formally opened on the 24. About twenty thousand dollars have been received at the collector's office in this city for tolls since the commencement of navigation.

Hon. D. M. Barringer, late Minister of the United States to the Court of Madrid, soon after his arrival was wasted on by the Cuban exiles, who were anxious to testify their regard for him. He left the city, leaving his family in Senor Tolon, and they intend to march in a body to the front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in order to honor him by a serenade.

The Tarrytown Argus of the 24, in error, which up to Thursday night, were following from drought, were then relieved by a genial and bountiful rain, under the influence of which the fields and lawns are in fine condition. The corn and potatoes suffered from the late cold weather and drought.

The Opelousas *Courier* says: Our Bayou is now in a fair navigable order. Three steamers ply regularly between our port and New Orleans, by the way of Lake Charles. The *Red River*, Captain Lonsdale, is at Washington every Thursday evening; the *Alex. W. Gibbs*, Captain J. Gibbs, every Friday, and the *Red Nelson*, Captain Dickey, every week. If we could have such a navigation all the year round, we would have much about our contemplated Rail Road. Between Lake Charles, however, not all communication between New Orleans will be interrupted with us. Let us hope that our Bayou will be navigable for the steamers almost during the season, and that we'll have the pleasure weekly to shake hands with our old friends captains Johnston, Lonsdilier and Dick.

On Monday evening last, says the Pelican *Whig*, three Indians, named Jacob, Jim and Bayou Sara between W. W. Leake and James Hamilton, and a commoter ensued, which resulted in the latter receiving a dangerous wound in the right side of the face, inflicted with a small Bowie knife, which severed a small artery, and caused the loss of considerable blood before it could be stanched. We are happy to state that Mr. Leake's physician he has every condition greatly improved, and enter into all duty before long.

The Catahoula *Independent* says: Last week we had two or three frosts, but so far as we have heard, the crops have sustained but little or no injury. Our planters are in better than have for many years.

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It seems almost impossible to establish a regular wire line between the neighbor cities of New Orleans and Mobile. The daily visitor to our office receives the intelligence of severs breaks on the line, and it seems that the contractors pay no notice at the Pontchartrain formerly of Mail failed.

On Friday, during the storm, the boat at the Rigolets was prostrated, and all intercourse save by regular mail has been cut off between us and our neighbors since that time, and it may be three or four days yet, before the connection is re-established.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a destructive fire occurred at the Convent, in the vicinity of this city. The Barracks, the chapel, carpenter's shop in the stable, situated to the rear of the other buildings, and rapidly extended from that to the adjoining house. The chapel, carpenter and outbuildings were all burned, but the Academy was fortunately preserved. The furniture was nearly all rescued from the houses that were burned, and no lives were lost, but nearly all of any kind sustained by the inmates or others. The fire originating in a stable, makes it clear that it was the work of an incendiary, though no suspicion is yet entertained who the perpetrator can be.

There was no insurance on the buildings, so that their destruction is a clear loss.

We are requested to state that this disaster will not interfere with the exercises of the School but that the classes will be resumed to-day.

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Mobile and New Orleans Railroad.

The opponents of this road all admit its necessity, and say that they are in favor of it, if the company who proposes to build it will put up on a par with other roads. Let us examine the figures and facts.

The New Orleans and Jackson road has an individual subscription of $617,750, (six hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars,) but only $426,045 of the amount has been paid. Yet the company set the city bonds for $2,000,000, (two millions) the city tax for $333,000, (and for that purpose and mostly paid in,) the State bonds for $1,600,000, (one million six hundred thousand dollars,) a large portion of this last, is paid by tax payers of the city, and all the other amounts. There are therefore, $3,933,000, (three millions nine hundred and thirty three thousand dollars,) advanced by the city and State, against the cash capital of the individual stockholders of the city, of simply $426,045. In other words, the individual stockholders have paid in 10 8 per cent, or a small fraction over one-tenth of the capital, and the city and State advance the other nine tenths, or 90 per cent of the capital. Yet we are gravely told that the company has advanced "dollar for dollar." Pray, gentlemen, what arithmetic did you study, that you are able to make one equal to ten—or make $426,045 equal to $3,933,000?

Readers are referred to pages 18 and 19 of the Reports of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, and they will find a few facts stated.

The Mobile and New Orleans (or Pontchartrain Railroad Company) propose to put in their road (now earning $55,000 per year) which its enemies admit is worth $500,000, their charter through the three States; their surveys, estimates; their right to three hundred and sixty acres of land, reserved for this road by order of the President of the United States, and by the act of the Senate, all against the city bonds for $500,000, then against the next $500,000 previously obtained, a bona fide subscription for $500,000, ten per cent to be paid in cash and the balance subject to call; or $1,000,000 of property and cash against $1,000,000 of bonds, and when sixty miles of the road are completed the city is to give $500 000 more of bonds. (Its friends are confident that the bonds will sell for enough to pay for the whole amount of bonds issued.) Its enemies admit that sixty miles of road will be worth at least $2,000,000.

Have the latter roads that much finished?—Not at all; yet they profess to believe that in their hands the city is quite safe from all loss! but in the Mobile road all is hazzard, danger and ruin.

* Oil and some power, the other gone.

TAKEN AND SOLD.

PICTURES AND FACTS.

MR. FILLMORE arrived at Nashville on the 4th, and was received with the utmost kindness and cordiality by the citizens.

☞ A Parliamentary paper has been printed in London, which contains the instructions issued to the commanders of her Majesty's ships now engaged in the Arctic ocean in search of Sir John Franklin. They are to leave in the summer of 1855, and not to wait the winn ter of that year. They will be engaged in bounties with any other Power, they are to take no part in it, it being the established practice of all civilized nations to consider vessels employed in such discoveries as exempt from the operation of war.

☞ The Rev. George L. Adams, to whom a poor widow of Hennicker, N. H., had given a power of attorney to collect six thousand dollars due her husband from the railroad company for the loss of her husband and child on the Norwalk catastrophe, has absconded with the money.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

HUGH QUIGLEY who was arrested two or three weeks ago for drunk—only cutting a negro belonging to Gen. Gaines—was yesterday fined $50 in the Court. The constable at the Choppen of the County Hospital—is said the place to be afraid of danger. how true.

MATTHEW HIGGINS, No. 10 Triangle Hall Range, for assaulting John Walker with a stone and cudgel, and threatening to murder him on sight, was yesterday held to bail for his appearance on the 1st inst.

ISAAC BEAUMONT, counter arrest for shooting on board the ship Columbia a man by the name of John Hardy, on the 20th inst., was held to bail in the sum of $1,000, for his appearance on the 1st inst.

PETER KEARNEY who keeps the Rio Grande coffee house, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Annunciation streets, was yesterday arrested by officer Cavelier, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, and the Recorder sent him before the First District Court.

MARGARET ANDERSON, O. RIORDEN and JOHN WILSON were fined $25 each for getting drunk. Riorden was fined $50 for the good he caused to these men freely was more than $25.

SECOND DISTRICT.

JACK HENCKS is charged by Wm. Wenger, with having assaulted and beaten him with intent to kill. Case dismissed.

There has been nothing done in the District Court to-day except the investigation (as yet unfinished) of the charges of Patrick Hughes, charged with passing and uttering upon the person of a young lady in the Fourth District, the paper of a Mr. Mc. published recently in full in some way or unknown, and full evidence to condemn the testimony when heard at length is adduced.

The Police Court was full on the 24, in the Kings county Court Court, the jury rendering a verdict of five hundred dollars damages for William Wood, the boy who was run over, was the action of Trainer, a negro, against Rose Porter, for abducting his daughter Jane, which created some interest about fifteen months since.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.—The New York *Times* has private advices from London that the revolutionary committees there have effected organizations for a revolutionary outbreak in all the continental countries, as soon as active hostilities between Russia and the allied powers render peace impossible. A committee in Poland, however, is said to be not likely to displease the Western cabinets, a democratic rising is to take place immediately throughout Prussian Poland, and particularly Warsaw. This outbreak, the informant of the *Times* says, has probably ere this, taken place.

The following is as added:

The military authorities in Transylvania and portions of Hungary have ordered the disarming and immediate surrender of all the swythes and pointed instruments that could be used as weapons at the outbreak of the dreaded insurrections. Several thousand of the Austrian troops are almost doubled all over the country, and martial law prevails with unmitigated severity. At Hermanstadt, Kronstadt and Temesvar persons were condemned to imprisonment for from ten to twenty years. A young lady, convicted of sending letters from exiles, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

CORRECTION OF THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Coroners jury are pronounced by the reporters in relation to the late fire on Broadway, New York, by which so many lives were lost. Some curious facts have been brought out, in relation to the action of the New York fire department. The fire is supposed to have been caused by parties who entered the building to steal, and some of whom were killed by the fall. Of their bodies were found like clothing which they had evidently stolen from the store. Mr. Carson, the Chief Engineer of the Department, testified that he had known them as a gang of men in that city under the garb of firemen, who ran to fires for the purpose of robbing, and the latter was the only motive known of the Fire Department to steal. He further stated that in one instance a detected thief who had been turned out of the department was re-instated by the City Council, and that a foreman of one of the companies was a thief. He expressed his belief that one half of the fires occurring in New York were of incendiary origin, and that one of the greatest causes of this incendiarism was that the fires afforded opportunities for theft. The New York papers comment on the subject as evidencing the evils of the voluntary system.

☞ The New Jersey Railroad are having a train of cars constructed with Atwood's Patent Method of Ventilation. This consists of connections between all the cars of a road and being constructed so that the air is conducted inside somewhat on the principle of a bellows, all opening at the side of the tender of the engine, through which a continuous stream of fresh air enters; and traversing the cars, all the doors of which are left open. The inside of the cars are thus totally secluded from the dust and hot air outside. The plan has been tried by some of the New England roads and was first introduced in the Naugatuck Railroad.

☞ In an article on the millionaires of St. Louis it is stated that the receipts for rents, &c, of property owned by Col. John O'Fallon is said to have reached $80,000 last year. The rents of James H. Lucas, Esq., exceed $80,000, and that of Col. Joshua B. Brant, $36,000. The entire yearly revenue of Mrs. O'Fallon, the other sums, only the rents from real property. Col. Prant is besides rich in stocks and money. Mr Lucas' landed estate—a portion of it at least—is the second richest in the city, Michael Conroy were sentenced yesterday each to four years in the State Prison.

☞ The Stockholm *Aftonbladet* concludes an article on the then (April 6th) state of affairs in the following emphatic language: "Their success" (that of the allies) "embodies the promise of our future happiness: the Swedish heart knows no neutrality between freedom and slavery; between the flight of Western civilization and the darkness of Eastern oppression. With the former must our hearts' warmest sympathies go; our mind's bright hopes; and there is no human power that can smother the silent but warm good wishes that rise in every Swedish breast for the success of the just cause, and for an honorable victory to those arms that fight for it."

☞ Some of the European physicians give the extract of bellocks' blood to children, to the extent of half an ounce in a day, dissolved in water. In many instances the favorable effect is said to be so striking, that parents, perceiving the improvement, generally desire a continuance of the agent. Children who were in the extreme stage of exhaustion, whose stomachs were so irritable that milk and beef, tea or broth, were ejected by them, and cod liver oil could not be in the least retained have been observed to bear the extract of ox-blood well, and to thrive admirably under its effect.

☞ A letter from Lee Choo, to the N. Y. *Tribune*, states that the U. S. Japan negotiation has been reduced by the necessity of keeping one ship at Canton and another at Shanghai. A further reduction is to be made by postponing another ship at the disposal of our newly appointed commissioner, Mr. McLane. The writer also states that the cost of coal for a day's steaming of a single ship is those waters is eight hundred dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1854.

There was a moderate demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales amount to 3500 bales, without any material change in prices. The scarcity of shipping, however, and the advancing tendency of freights, which are again higher to-day, continues to throw the advantage in favor of buyers.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSIS SIPPI.

Inferior	4¾ @5¼	Fair	5¾ @5¾
Ordinary	5¼ @5½	Fully Fair	— @—
Middling	5¾ @5¾	Good Fair	— @—
Good Middling	5¾ @5—	Good and Fine	— @—
Middling Fair	5¾ @5¾		

There were no transactions in Tobacco to-day.

Of Sugar, 1200 hhds. were sold at 3¾ @3¾c ₱ lb. for Fair.

The sales of Molasses reached 1000 bbls. at 11@13½c ₱ gallon.

The Flour market is firm. Sales 1500 bbls. at $7 25 for superfine, and $7 40@7 50 for fancy brands. Extra $8@8 50.

The Corn market is again higher, and 8000 sacks were sold at 73@75c ₱ bushel.

There is no change in Pork. Mess is retailing at $7 25.

Small sales of Bacon Sides have been made at 6¾ @6¾c, and of Shoulders at 5¾c ₱ lb.

Nothing of consequence was done in Lard.

Whiskey is selling in small quantities, at 22@22½c ₱ gallon for country.

Of Coffee, 300 sacks were sold, including 250 Rio, at 10¾ @10¾c, and of Sugars, 300 hhds. at 4¾ @5c.

Freights have advanced. A ship was taken for Liverpool, at 16.

To the Glory of the G. A. of the U.

ORIENT OF NEW ORLEANS.—The R. W. L. Le Sieur Maconique No. 41. The Annual Communication will be held at the Hall, corner Bienville and Bourbon streets, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

By order of the R. W. M.
J. BARNES, Sec'y.
may 11

VANILLA—1 case Vanille, for sale by
mh11 BRUGUIERE & CO. 16 Bienville st

HAVANA SWE