THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARDY,
H. DEVERGES, N. DUFOUR.
... (the year in advance).....$12 00
... semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....6 00
... subscribers must give one week's notice ... before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83d CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO 10,306.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
The Bee is published every week day, in each language, on the following terms, all cash that prior to each insertion, viz: An advertisement inserted for one ... Advertisements on the first page $1 per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
All the privileges of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, *MARCH* 30, 1857.

... mails came through yesterday ... dates.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

... contains the address of ... President of the Southern ... public, together with ... adopted by the Board ... attention of every ... especially to the ... of these interest ... publications than we ... mount our inclinations ... and paramount fact, ... considerations of the ... the enterprise, and ... of the stock, on ... Every ... the President to the ... New Orleans, is the ... President of the ... a man as GEO. S. YER ... business capacity ... devotion to South- ... progress in pro- ... all that ... and whose high ... abundant ... faith. Mr. YERGER ... the reception ... tendered to him, ... satisfied him ... the feasibility of the project, ... lucrative character, but ... the Directors in seeking to ... Southern control.— ... briefly but forcibly ... of Mr. YERGER, and in ... peruse these papers ... with the magnitude ... enterprise, and which ... should be strongly ...

... cannot but be presented ... are at a very insignificant ... advantages as ... a hundred fold ... into the lap of ... experience of the ... West. As the front ... Eastern terminus to ... which the iron ... tributary to our ... wealth of the finest ... country in the ... New Orleans, ... between the ... anticipations of ... sober deduction ... premises, and which ... unbiased under- ... must and will ... in all our people ... demonstrated ... perseverance exp ...

... further comment ... appointing ... herself, and to ... prosperity and ... to pursue ... Southern ... commercial enter- ... decided advan- ... would address ... perhaps more ... interests. Every ... Pacific road ... a remunera- ... effort of a ... an enter- ... the stupendous ... millions of acres of ... the lowest estimate ... a sum not only ... but certain in ... to be distributed ... Southern capi- ... a few hundred ... in this city, ... other cities ... here ... the Steam Factory, ... 4½ cents up to 10 ... items exhibited to us ... and of course com- ... These interested in ... a visit to the estab- ... portunity for them ...

... to go by steamship ... Berwick's ... Railroad Company's ...

... will be seen by an ... their column that this ... for Judge of the ...

... Theodore Dantzler, cor- ... n and Orleans, and No. 97 ... a few pieces to-day in our col- ... articles, which he offers ... holiday prices.

... *Antelope*, Capt. Brown, arrived ... from Louisville, brought down ... passengers from the steamer *A. L. Shotwell*, at Paducah, a Hen and Chickens, Mississippi. The *Shotwell*, after having ... fire, filled and sank in a very ... She settled down in thirteen feet ... and seven feet forward, since ... has sat away under her bows, ... prior to break in two. Her hold ... water. She was insured for $25,000. ... will be saved, but most of it in a ... condition. The cargo and ... will be found in the marine column.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived in our port yesterday morning. We are indebted to Mr. DENNISON, the purser, for the following memoranda:

The *Empire City*, S. P. Griffin commanding, left New York on the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., and arrived at Havana at sunrise on the 24th, bringing thirty-one passengers—two for Aspinwall, sixteen for Havana, and thirteen for New Orleans; also, the usual mails from New York, and $45,496 in specie.

The U. S. mail steamer *Granada* had just arrived from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 19th, at 3 P. M., bringing the usual semi monthly mails from California, and 129 passengers, ninety-nine of whom are deserters from Gen. Walker's force, arrived at Panama, per Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Panama*, on the 14th, from San José, Costa Rica, March 7th.

The steamship *Illinois* was to have sailed for New York shortly after the departure of the *Granada*, with two hundred and sixty passengers and $1,260,000 in specie.

The deserters brought on by the *Empire City* give deplorable accounts of the condition of those remaining. Their evidence must, of course, be taken *"cum grano salis."*

They had learned from Gen. Bosque (Costa Rican) that Col. Lockridge, on the Atlantic side, had been dispersed by Gen. Mora, before Castillo fort, and compelled to raise the siege, with much loss, on the 19th February.

This is confirmed by arrivals of steamers *Clyde* and *Tennessee* at Aspinwall, from Greytown.

The *Star and Herald*, of the 17th inst., represents Gen. Walker as remaining at latest dates, (7th March, per *Granada*) at Rivas, which he was strengthening, having about four hundred fighting men, but constantly weakened by desertion.

The allies, by the same authority, have dwindled from three thousand down to twelve hundred, and remain strangely inactive and lethargic.

The *Empire City* left Havana for this port, at 3½ P. M., on the 24th, bringing fifty-four passengers in the cabin, in addition to those enumerated above.

Steamer *Philadelphia* had sailed for New York on the afternoon of the 23d—all well.

The steamer *Clyde* left for St. Thomas, at 9 A. M., on the 24th.

A cargo of shears is reported to have been hauled in the harbor of Havana!! a few days prior to this arrival of the *Empire City*.

Passengers from New York.—F Lopez, R J Allen, Wm Gallager, S A Ames, Benj Hutter, Mrs Ellen Clark, and 7 steerage.

From Havana.—H W Hall, W F Stevens, W Ashworth and daughter, A H Barker, N Cynas, J Lippincott, lady, child and servant, C H Grubb, lady, two children and servant, W J Craig, J Smith, O H Marshall and lady, J H Humphrey and lady, Dudley Cloud, Commander, J W Mandeville, Asst. A D W Frith, W S Coffin, D N Bennes, waiter and servant, H F Reed, C H Marshall and two daughters, D S Appleton and daughter, C B Ogden, H Shepherd, Sydney Ramer, Frank Pierce, W Welsh, Mrs Catharine Pierce, T B Bayley, R Cowan, W H Pope, Mary Hu ted, Mr Stemmons, lady and Miss Bailey.

From San Francisco.—E S W Wilber, J W Alvord, J M Montgomery, lady and two servants, C Wyatt and lady, Judge Drummond, lady and servant, J C Abrams, Miss S Murray, E Rodenbaugh and wife, R Wallace, T C S, rell, and 3 steerage.

From Aspinwall.—Mrs Cowell and servant, Capt Dyer and lady, J E Hind, Wm Harding, G Kiser—1 steerage, and 99 Walker's men.

Our dates from California by this arrival are to the 5th inst. The news is not of special importance.

CALIFORNIA STATE DEBT.—The Supreme Court of California has decided that the Legislature does not possess the power to appropriate money for the payment of the interest of the State debt.

The Court will enjoin any attempt to levy a tax for that purpose.

The Senate has passed resolutions declaring that the honor of the State requires the payment of the State debt, and the House has concurred in their adoption.

BETTER OF McGUIRE.—Ned McGowan, who, it will be remembered, was implicated with Casey in the shooting of James King of William, editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, and who was exiled by the Vigilance Committee, has returned to Sacramento, and has been delivered up to the authorities. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to provide for a change of venue in his case. It will probably pass, as a motion to reject was lost by 9 votes.

ELECTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.—An election was held in San Francisco on the 24th ult. for a State Senator, Mr. F. A. Woodworth, the candidate of the Vigilance Committee, was chosen by a large majority over Jones and Tracy—the nominees respectively of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Bates, the late State Treasurer, is a defaulter in the sum of $34,000, and has been indicted for felony.

In the case of Estell, the keeper of the State prison, the Legislature has reported him guilty of gross misdemeanors, and unworthy to hold the office now occupied by him.

The consolidation act has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court. This, says a San Francisco paper, is a result at which our citizens may well rejoice. Had a contrary decision been given, all would have been confusion. As it is, the members of the reformed city government are firm in their positions.

F. A. Cohen, convicted of an assault on Thos. S. King, editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, has been fined $50 by the police judge, and to imprisonment in the county jail for six days.

G. W. Whitman, Controller of this State, has been impeached by a vote of the Assembly. It is reported that Mr. R. Burton, of Nevada, will be appointed by the Governor to the vacancy thus created.

The Placerville *American* says:—"The late abundant rains have afforded an abundance of water for mining purposes, and miners, for a few weeks past, have been busily engaged in that occupation. Since last week, there has been a revival of business. Our merchants report an improvement in the monetary affairs of the community."

A collision occurred between Mr. John Nugent, editor of the *Herald*, in this city, and Mr. J. E. Wainwright, on Tuesday evening last. The latter passed from the latter to the former, and Mr. Nugent drew a knife, but owing to the interference of bystanders no damage ensued.

A horrible murder recently occurred near Sonora. Three young men named Blakely, residing near that place, were fired upon, while taking their evening meal, by eight men. One of the brothers was instantly killed, and another wounded, who, with the unharmed one, succeeded in escaping to Sonora. One Thos. Wallace having been arrested, made a confession implicating John G. Lyons and a man named Poor in the act. Lyons is said to be a very desperate character. The three accused are in custody.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Sacramento, Feb. 28, 10 P. M.—The boiler of the steam flouring mill owned by Mr. Reiley, and situated on M street, between Front and Second, exploded this afternoon, about 3 o'clock, with a terrific sound that shook the whole city. The boiler was blown into fragments, and the boilerhouse is a complete mass of ruins. The engineer and assistant engineer are, it is thought, covered in the ruins. The latter, a baker, residing in an adjoining building, was struck with one of the fragments on the head and injured so severely that he died in an hour or two afterwards. One half the boiler fell through the roof of a dwelling-house on Second street, injuring no one; another piece struck off a corner of a brick dwelling-house about thirty paces distant, and still another small brick dwelling directly in front of the boiler-house, almost completely tore down. In a yard beyond the brick building mentioned, a lad was standing sawing wood, a brick struck his saw and shivered it to pieces, while he was left unharmed. The excitement was intense, and thousands of people were instantly on the ground.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—Stockton, Feb. 28, 1857—9 P. M.—On Friday last Mr. John Davis had four mules stolen from him by a couple of Mexicans. Davis and two others soon immediately mounted and pursued the thieves. They met them near Slocum's Ferry, when Davis ordered the Mexicans to dismount and deliver up his mules, which order they obeyed. Davis observed one of the Mexicans drawing a pistol, and immediately drew his and fired, but missed his aim. The Mexican then shot him, the ball entering Davis's forehead. A companion of the wounded man then fired at the Mexicans and wounded one of them. The Mexican who remained unharmed secured the horse from which Mr. Davis had fallen, and, assisting his wounded companion into the saddle, the two rode off. The villains are surrounded in a willow thicket on the San Joaquin river, and cannot escape. Mr. Davis died in about two hours after receiving the wound.

From Oregon and the Sandwich Islands the news is wholly without interest.

MEXICO.

In addition to the intelligence embraced in the memoranda furnished by the bearer of the *Empire City*, we glean the following from the Aspinwall *Courier*, of the 17th:

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Panama, Captain Dow, arrived at Panama on Sunday, March 15th, from Central America, with a large freight and 134 deserters from Walker's army. She made for the U. S., N. for N. Y. and 100 for M. O., at the mouth of the Costa Rican government. The freight bill of the Panama, by the trip, is $60,000.

To Captain Dow, of steamer Panama, we are indebted for Costa R an papers to March 7; they contain no news, though they acknowledge receipts of correspondence from Gen. Canas, near Rivas, to Feb. 26, and from San Juan del Norte (Greytown) to the last moment. From San Juan, a division of one man had left to join Gen. Canas, on the 24 inclines; a division under Gen. Blanco had arrived there, returning from the war; Feb. 22—their place was said to have been supplied by a detachment from Liberia.

The Panama *Star and Herald*, of the 19th, has the following:

Latest from Nicaragua.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada*, Capt. Huntington, arrived here on the 19th, at 5 o'clock, A. M., from San Francisco, via San Juan del Sur, having left the latter port on the afternoon of the 7th. The U. S. sloop of war *St. Marys* was at San Juan.

Mr. Rogers, Walker's Secretary of the Treasury, who left here about the 9th of January, is a five-ton boat, had arrived at San Juan in 35 days' passage.

The *Sierra Nevada* brought down a considerable quantity of provisions for Walker. When she left San Juan, Cayces, with his 51 to 30 men, was there, and would attempt to get through to Rivas with the 80 recruits.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The different reports brought by the *Sierra Nevada* from San Juan del Sur are of a very conflicting and by no means reliable character, many of them being so absurd as to be incredible. We have been gratified to be favored with the perusal of an account of affairs in Nicaragua, and the relative position of Walker and the allied powers, which comes from a disinterested and highly authentic source. From it we learn that no battle had taken place at Rivas since our last accounts, nor had any engagement occurred between the belligerents. Walker remained in peaceable possession of Rivas, where he was busily engaged in manufacturing cannon balls and in strengthening his position. He had about 400 fighting men, but was losing many by desertion. Walker's position in Rivas appears perfectly secure against any attempt the allies may make to drive him out, and the only danger he has at present to fear is the shortness of provisions, his commissary department being in very poor order, and cattle are becoming very scarce through that section of the country. His men appear tolerably well contented and in good spirits. They are represented as being a most determined body.

The allies appear to be spending their time in issuing proclamations, instead of attacking their enemy. Their force has fallen off by desertion and otherwise from 3,000 to 1,200, and although they have had Walker shut up for two months, they are now no farther advanced than they were then. There appears no doubt that they might very easily have driven Walker out of the country by a little energy. Their men are represented as quite indifferent, giving way before the slightest opposition, and strongly contrasting with the resolute bearing of their opponents.

Walker received 50 men from San Francisco by the *Sierra Nevada*, and to that point he can alone look for assistance in the shape of provisions, so long as the river transit is closed by the allies.

It was next to impossible to get anything reliable from either passengers or officers of the Sierra Nevada, the former knowing little as to what had taken place the past month in Nicaragua, and the latter not being disposed to hear unfavorable news. They report that the Costa Rican forces attacked Walker in Rivas, from three points, on or about the 5th March; that Walker remained until the main force had got into the narrow streets, and then opened his cannon on them, causing immense slaughter. They say that the whole of the next day the Costa Ricans were employed in piling up and burning the dead. This news professes to have come to San Juan, by a native, on the 6th or 7th, the day before the steamer left, but as natives are not very apt to travel on horseback at present on the Costa Rica route, it is nothing more than fair to doubt the whole story. One thing, however, is quite certain. If the Costa Rican forces *did* storm Walker in his stronghold, they must have got a good deal the worse of the fight.

From a soldier, who was furloughed or discharged on account of his wounds, and who did not appear to be disposed to exaggerate against Walker, we gathered the following facts:

About the first of this month, Walker sent Col. Cayces, with thirty men, down to San Juan del Sur, to guard over the life and child of the late Major Dusenberry and the mail. On his return, Cayces was attacked on the transit road by 600 of the enemy, and after in vain attempting to cut his way through, and the loss of several men, he was forced to fall back to San Juan. Walker, hearing of the affair, sent about 150 men, under Brigadier-General Sanders, to relieve him. When this party reached the prairie ground of the Jocote, they were attacked by a large force of the Costa Ricans, and fifty of Sanders's men were killed. Some say he only got back to Rivas with fifty men.

One day—date not given—Walker attempted to move some gun-boats, filled with sand, down to St. George, before the road was finished, when the enemy opened from the hills on him with his cannon, in order more effectually to attack the Costa Ricans on their quarters. The latter, however, made a charge upon the party, captured their boxes, and killed fifty of Walker's men.

This soldier estimates Walker's loss, since the 1st of February, as killed, wounded, and by desertion, at 400 men. As he had only 800 men at that date, and received only 80 by the *Sierra Nevada*, this fighting force is now to be reckoned at over 400 men. As instances of the desertions going on, our informant says that Col. Garrison, of Garrison's company, to which he belonged, and which comprised 60 men, 12 deserted at the battle of St. George, on the 20th of January, and on another day 15 deserted from the same company. From another company, three men, who deserted, were taken and shot at San Juan Viejo, and a Spaniard, who was piloting them into Costa Rica, was taken to Rivas and shot.

FROM BOGOTA.—The Panama papers state that Mr. Morse had submitted to the Executive certain articles as the basis of his instructions. First: To make two neutral Districts, free and with their own government, to be made of the interoceanic track; 2d: trial by jury and religious liberty to be guaranteed; all the inhabitants to be citizens, but suffrage to be limited to a property qualification; 3d: Strong aid to be rendered by the Government of the Districts to the railroad Company; 4th: The full sovereignty of the Islands of Taboguilla, Flamingo, Parico and Culebras, near Panama, to be ceded to the United States to construct arsenals and a naval depot; 5th: In case of necessity the Districts to be occupied by military force from the United States; 6th: The rights over the railroad to be ceded to the United States. She will pay for the damages of the 15th April, and the United States will give a large sum of money to New Granada, from which is to be discounted what New Granada ought to pay for the events of the 15th April.

These propositions have been properly and positively rejected. Mr. Morse had requested their reconsideration, but there was not the least prospect of the decision being altered.

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WASHINGTON, March 21.—Messrs. Sickles, Bouck, and many others from New York, had a long interview with the President this morning, relative to appointments in that city and State. The door was then thrown open to more than three hundred persons in waiting, including a fresh Maryland delegation. A large number rushed up, and hurriedly put their papers into the President's possession. Others contented themselves with merely shaking his hand. The President said that he would listen to them all separately, were it in his power, and they would then have before them his views. The important subjects ever brought to the attention of the government. He added that "he had just received the resignation of Gov. Geary, to take place on the 20th inst., and that time is passed. Hence, he remarked, you see it is impossible for me, gentlemen, to attend to you now."

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Col. Wheeler, who has held his commission as Minister to Nicaragua ever since the conclusion of diplomatic intercourse, has recently resigned it.

APPOINTMENTS.—Washington, March 23.—The following Receivers of Public Moneys have been appointed:

At Huntsville, John S. Vance; at Tuscaloosa, J. W. Wason; at Champagnolle, Wm. T. Sergeant; at Washington, Arkansas, Charles B. Mitchell; at Fayetteville, Arkansas, Jos. S. Dickson.

The following Registers of Land Offices have been appointed:

At Huntsville, Jos. H. Ware; Montgomery, Thos. G. Glasscock; Tuscaloosa, Munroe Donahue; at Champagnolle, W. J. Owen; at Clarksville, Ark., Oliver Basham; at Washington, Henry F. Johnson; at Fayetteville, Ark., Leroy B. Cunningham.

GAMBLING IN PARIS.—There are private houses, and those among the *elite*, where the card table is *en permanence*, where retired and aristocratic dames grace with their presence, until late in the morning, the gaming table, surrounded by young men of the best families, winning and losing sums which would startle the hardened players of Hamburgh and Baden Baden. The ball-rooms are deserted, the polka, the waltz, and even the fashionable novelty, the quadrille styled *Les Lanciers*, have lost all attractions for the Parisian youth, and when forced by the exigencies of society, to appear in the few remaining well regulated hotels of the capital, inconsolable for the privation of their dear amusement, they form organized associations to enliven a little game of *rouge et noir*, which consists of betting on the color of the waistcoats and cravats of their guests who are about entering the saloon. "Six louis for the first waistcoat," whispers one, "I bet I shall win." "Done," is a low tone answers another hand, "I bet for the blue." and thus the gaming is carried on spare the color of the handkerchief, that even upon the unfortunate youth who, in a moment of unthinking gayety, had put on a red cravat, and had left to bid-room of the fashionable Mr. Hanson, there subsequently arrived a party, a few nights since, a thousand louis in pocket, and a determination to break the bank. Upon the first appearance of the red cravat, the bets were made, and the game began, when, to the astonishment of the bankers, the red cravat won the first stake, and every one following. Their astonishment was unbounded. The stake was doubled, and the red cravat won again. Three times successively did the red cravat win, when the bankers, finding that they were losing a fortune, declared that the game was at an end, and that they would not play any more. The red cravat, however, was not to be thus baffled, and he insisted upon playing on the color of the cravat of the banker, who, finding that he was losing, refused to play. The red cravat, however, was not to be thus baffled, and he insisted upon playing on the color of the cravat of the banker, who, finding that he was losing, refused to play. The red cravat, however, was not to be thus baffled, and he insisted upon playing on the color of the cravat of the banker, who, finding that he was losing, refused to play. The red cravat, however, was not to be thus baffled, and he insisted upon playing on the color of the cravat of the banker, who, finding that he was losing, refused to play.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having, after the most mature reflection, determined to accept the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, I deem it a duty to the public to state the present position of the enterprise, and its prospective ability to accomplish the great objects which its charter contemplates.

A thorough investigation has convinced me that the road through Texas can not only be built with the means which the company must necessarily hereafter possess, by reason of the munificent grants of land to it, (to wit, 10,340 acres per mile) but that a large surplus of millions will be distributed among the stockholders.

There is no precedent in the annals of public enterprise which equals the liberality and enlightened generosity of Texas, as exhibited in the charter of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and the laws passed in relation to the construction of railroads in that State. The road, under its charter and these laws, is, I might almost say, a self-sustaining work, which only requires to be begun, earnestly and seriously, to be completed. The relief of the work has been graduated across-sled, within the time required by the charter; the iron necessary to lay the twenty miles of the road will be made in the United States, allowing the company to have completed finish the twenty miles long before the time specified in the charter, which done, all the conditions are complied with, and the chartered rights of the company are forever secured.

It would be in vain to enumerate, in a brief notice like this, much less to dwell upon the results which must follow the completion of this road. The fullest intellect can embrace at once their vastness and beneficence, as regards its influence, either on commerce, the destiny of empires, or the stability and strength of our Union. These are matters of which every one must be his own judge. Believing, as I do, that, if this charter should be forfeited, this great enterprise might be retarded a lifetime—that it would be seized upon and ridden as a political hobby—that it would revive and invigorate the struggle between Congress, and Northern and Middle routes—that it would engender and feeling, sectional animosity and bitter controversy, I considered it, independently of the vast individual profits which I believe, will inure to the stockholders, a duty to accept the position tendered to me, more particularly when the success depended to me certain, if prosecuted with energy.

I consider it not only as a great national enterprise, but one that will be especially beneficial to the South, and no city in the Union would derive more lasting benefit from its completion than the city of New Orleans. If this road, from Vicksburg to the Pacific, be connected through the Mesilla Valley to the Pacific, by a road commencing with the Opelousas road, New Orleans would, for all commercial purposes, be its Eastern terminus. A large part of the immense trade and riches of the Pacific, the Mexican Provinces, Western Texas, New Mexico, &c., would, by means of these two roads, be centered in New Orleans. Indeed, so soon as the Southern Pacific reaches Paso, it will become the great highway to California, as by means of stages from that point the journey is performed in less time than required to San Francisco in little more than one-half of the time it now takes, and at one-half the expense. Consequently the Southern Pacific road must become the thoroughfare for the public mails and Pacific travel long before it reaches the Pacific.

I cannot doubt that this road will prove a great national benefit; that with judicious management it can soon be made; that the Costa Rican forces *did not* storm Walker in his stronghold, they must have got a good deal the worse of the fight.

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WASHINGTON, March 21.—Col. Wheeler, who has held his commission as Minister to Nicaragua ever since the conclusion of diplomatic intercourse, has recently resigned it.

APPOINTMENTS.—Washington, March 23.—The following Receivers of Public Moneys have been appointed:

At Huntsville, John S. Vance; at Tuscaloosa, J. W. Wason; at Champagnolle, Wm. T. Sergeant; at Washington, Arkansas, Charles B. Mitchell; at Fayetteville, Arkansas, Jos. S. Dickson.

The following Registers of Land Offices have been appointed:

At Huntsville, Jos. H. Ware; Montgomery, Thos. G. Glasscock; Tuscaloosa, Munroe Donahue; at Champagnolle, W. J. Owen; at Clarksville, Ark., Oliver Basham; at Washington, Henry F. Johnson; at Fayetteville, Ark., Leroy B. Cunningham.

GAMBLING IN PARIS.—There are private houses, and those among the *elite*, where the card table is *en permanence*, where retired and aristocratic dames grace with their presence, until late in the morning, the gaming table, surrounded by young men of the best families, winning and losing sums which would startle the hardened players of Hamburgh and Baden Baden. The ball-rooms are deserted, the polka, the waltz, and even the fashionable novelty, the quadrille styled *Les Lanciers*, have lost all attractions for the Parisian youth, and when forced by the exigencies of society, to appear in the few remaining well regulated hotels of the capital, inconsolable for the privation of their dear amusement, they form organized associations to enliven a little game of *rouge et noir*, which consists of betting on the color of the waistcoats and cravats of their guests who are about entering the saloon. "Six louis for the first waistcoat," whispers one, "I bet I shall win." "Done," is a low tone answers another hand, "I bet for the blue." and thus the gaming is carried on spare the color of the handkerchief, that even upon the unfortunate youth who, in a moment of unthinking gayety, had put on a red cravat, and had left to bid-room of the fashionable Mr. Hanson, there subsequently arrived a party, a few nights since, a thousand louis in pocket, and a determination to break the bank. Upon the first appearance of the red cravat, the bets were made, and the game began, when, to the astonishment of the bankers, the red cravat won the first stake, and every one following. Their astonishment was unbounded. The stake was doubled, and the red cravat won again. Three times successively did the red cravat win, when the bankers, finding that they were losing a fortune, declared that the game was at an end, and that they would not play any more. The red cravat, however, was not to be thus baffled, and he insisted upon playing on the color of the cravat of the banker, who, finding that he was losing, refused to play. The red cravat, however, was not to be thus baffled, and he insisted upon playing on the color of the cravat of the banker, who, finding that he was losing, refused to play. The red cravat, however, was not to be thus baffled, and he insisted upon playing on the color of the cravat of the banker, who, finding that he was losing, refused to play.

CANDIDATES.

[OFFICIAL.]

First Judicial District Court.

We are requested to announce GEN. A. P. FIELD as a candidate for Judge of the First District Court, election Monday next. mar30-1d

We are authorized to announce Judge THOMAS H. KENNEDY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans. mar30 1c

For Associate Justice.

Messrs. Editors:—Please announce Judge JAMES L. COLE, of Lafourche, as a candidate for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District.

The election takes place on Monday, the 6th of April. mar30-1tmday

For Judge of the Fourth District Court.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Election, first MONDAY in April.

mar14 M. H. REYNOLDS.

American Nominations.

FOR JUDGE OF THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT,
THEODORE G. HUNT.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT,
PHILIP HICKEY MORGAN.

FOR JUDGE OF THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT,
LOUIS SOUVESTRE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN W. PRIOR.

FOR JUDGE OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT COURT,
H. B. HEBERTSON.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT COURT,
R. K. HOWELL. mar28 2t

Notice of Election.

CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE parishioners of said church are hereby notified that an election for TWO WARDENS will be held at the Presbytery, on MONDAY, the 6th of April next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., to commence after the close of the service of the parish. Sale of the St. Louis Church of New Orleans, approved 17th March, 1856.

mar28 2t ANT. DUBUC, Secretary.

A Card.

THE undersigned having purchased from Mr. Jerome Bayon the entire interest in the firm of BAYON & CO., between St. Mary and St. Andrew, beg leave to inform the public that he is not responsible for any debts contracted by the late firm, and that all persons owing the same will please call and settle with him at the office of the late firm, No. 71 Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville.

mar27 2t* E. CHRISMAN.

Notice to Shippers per Steamship Empire City.

FREIGHT for this ship, the favorite Bay, at 6 o'clock this evening, to leave on Wednesday next, must be sent to the Company's wharf, at the foot of Toulouse street, by 5 o'clock THIS DAY.

A. B. SHEIR, Vice-President.

March 30th.

Old Union Bank of Louisiana, in Liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19, 1857.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Old Union Bank of Louisiana, in liquidation, will be held at the office of the Bank, No. 6 Carondelet street, on the 1st April next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of receiving a report of the Liquidator, and dividing among the stockholders the proceeds of the remaining assets. All dividends unpaid on the 1st April next will be placed to the credit of the stockholders entitled to the same, subject to their order. [mar19-15tap] GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.

AT an election held on the 16th inst., by the stockholders of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, the following persons were elected Directors thereof:

R. W. Ogden, of the firm of P. Connelly, Bro. & Co.
P. Connelly, ... John G. Ryan.
L. P. Gendron, ... Alex. Delvaille & Co.
V. Maynard, ... T. & R. Morgan.
J. Zacha, ... Gaillard & Co.
J. Pepper, ... Lobit & Chamberlain.
John Dalton, ... Martin, Orme & Cobb.
James Dejoncil, ...
A. Chapelin, ...

And at a meeting of the Directors, held on the 17th inst., R. W. Ogden was elected President, and JULES DOLHONDE, Secretary of said Company.

mar19 JULES DOLHONDE, Secretary.

Constantinople.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the Commission business, and will transact a wholesale wine and liquor business at the store of MOREAU & URSORNE, corner of Girod and Commerce streets and No. 11 Tchoupitoulas street.

New Orleans, March 16, 1857. mar16 1m*

Rope for Manufacturing Purposes.

ROPE (not for HEMP) for sale by
ALFRED KEARNEY,
mar20 No. 75 Magazine st.

Notice.

SUPER PHOSPHATE LIME, for manufacturing, for sale by ALFRED KEARNEY,
mar20 No. 75 Magazine st.

Notice.

POTTER—Sunday, Fortune & Co's Lightning, in Cotton—
70 cents in pens; 60 do in stores. mar20 70 Chartres st.

HAIR POMATUM.

MRS. JOURDAN,
St. Ann street, No. 108, between Bourbon and Dauphine.

BEING compelled to leave New Orleans, on account of ill health, wishes to sell the secret for making her HAIR POMATUM, which for preserving hair no doubt as to its being a profitable investment.
mar27-4f

Notice.

JUST landed, 100 bags fresh Demerara, from Marthaque; in store, for sale by
mar21 1m Nos. 33 and 34 Old Levee st.

Notice.

SUNDRIES—For sale by the undersigned:
20 cases Strawberry Jams, Assort;
100 bags Rio Coffee, Prime;
100 baskets Anchor Champagne;
10 ... Claret;
10 ... Cordon Vert ...
100 cases Burgundy, assorts and pints;
50 ... Assorts, 1st quality;
25 ... Ang. Lestes;
25 ... C. P. Berger;
20 casks Sun Cured;
30 bbls Buttons;
10 ... Champagne, Assort;
10 ... Pens;
20 casks Barclay Perkins';
20 ... Burton Ale. EMPIRE STORE.
mar26 No. 9 Gravier street.

TO RENT,

On very liberal terms, for the season,
FURNISHED HOUSE, at Lauriebeg, (Cote St. Aygnan) with kitchen, servants' conveniences, &c., &c., and stable for two horses. Apply at No. 150 Prytania street. mar27 2t

Notice to Shippers per Steamship Empire City.

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