The Daily Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1858 VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,611.

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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington. The mail due the day previous came through.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The bond hitherto uniting England and France—whether one of mutual interest, or of mutual apprehension—has been somewhat weakened by recent occurrences, and for a while was threatened with rupture. Our readers recollect the violent expressions of bitter animosity towards Great Britain which pervaded the addresses of various detachments of the French army, consequent upon the attempt to assassinate LOUIS NAPOLEON. England was denounced in these documents as a nest of murderers, and the Emperor was entreated to suffer the army to punish that arrogant and detested power. The Paris *Moniteur*, which is the mouth-piece of NAPOLEON, published these incendiary sentiments, and the conclusion was irresistible that they were inserted with the sanction of the Emperor. The subject was brought before the English Parliament by one of the sharpest and ablest members of the opposition, Mr. ROEBUCK, who spoke in spicy and indignant terms of the publications in the *Moniteur*, abused LOUIS NAPOLEON very heartily, and declared that no man had less right to complain of conspiracies than the Emperor of the French, who had left the British shores in an attempt against the throne of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and had killed a man who, in the execution of his duty, had opposed him. He spoke of England as an asylum and refuge for all persons, and said that LOUIS NAPOLEON himself had profited by the hospitality of the British empire. He inquired of Lord PALMERSTON what correspondence had passed between the two governments on the subject of the alien bill, and when a warm appeal to British sympathies and policy in opposition to any measure by which the immemorial and traditional custom of England to receive and shelter foreigners would be abridged or abolished.

The reply of Lord PALMERSTON was rather caustic and personal, but contained nothing of importance save the acknowledgment that he had received a dispatch from the French government, which he was willing to submit to the House of Commons. After a retort by Mr. ROEBUCK, the matter was dropped, to be resumed a few days subsequently, on a motion of Lord PALMERSTON to make conspiracy to murder felony. He explained that the government had no intention to propose any measure tending to the expulsion of foreigners, but simply to alter the law relative to conspiracy. In connection with the subject, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Emperor Napoleon had expressed his regret at the offensive publications which had appeared in the *Moniteur*. The motion to consider the expediency of passing an act to make conspiracy to murder felony was, at a later stage of the proceedings, carried by a very large majority, despite the vehement opposition of Mr. ROEBUCK and his political associates.

As the *Moniteur's* outgivings embody the real feelings of the French people regarding England, so we think Mr. ROEBUCK's speeches and the tone of the independent portion of the London press indicate the opinions of the British people touching Lord PALMERSTON's motion. The French dislike the English, and all the *entente cordiale* in the world cannot wholly suppress this strong national antipathy. The English have no particular affection for LOUIS NAPOLEON, or for the French nation, and though Lord PALMERSTON, omnipotent in the command of an obedient majority in Parliament, may carry out this work of conciliation, and soothe the ruffled plumage of the Gallic cock by legislative concessions, JOHN BULL at heart will be ashamed and indignant at the act. The London *Times* no doubt speaks the truth when it says that Mr. ROEBUCK represents the unofficial part of the British public; and that public is decidedly disposed to resent the policy adopted by the Premier. The insolent menaces contained in the *Moniteur* have been stowed for, as far as was possible, by the expression of the Emperor's regret at their appearance—and there the quarrel might properly have rested; an affront offered to England had been apologized for in courteous and acceptable language. But when Lord PALMERSTON, in his supple subserviency to France, undertakes to modify the legislation of the United Kingdom for the purpose of proving how much England is willing to yield, rather than forfeit the friendship of France, he stretches conciliation to a point beyond the forbearance of the people. We much mistake the temper of the English nation, if the bill of Lord PALMERSTON does not quicken its dormant animosity towards its neighbor, and arouse a feeling unfavorable to the perpetuation of that very alliance to consolidate which this measure has been projected. We have always regarded the Anglo French coalition as unnatural, and liable to be dissolved by a thousand contingencies. We can readily conceive that LOUIS NAPOLEON is perfectly willing to remain on the most friendly terms with England, while the latter is content to minister to his ambition and to second his views; but we have no idea that the masses in Great Britain will agree permanently to occupy the humiliating position to which their rulers seek to reduce them.—A rupture has been avoided this time, but not even Lord PALMERSTON's sagacity will always enable him to avert the danger.

THE GRAND CLASSIC CONCERT THIS EVENING. It will be borne in mind that this evening Messrs. THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS give a grand classic concert at the Orleans Theatre, assisted by the splendid orchestra of that establishment. Mr. THALBERG will perform a part of the grand concerto of BEETHOVEN in C minor, the fantasia on the Huguenots, and that on the Elixir of Love. Mr. VIEUXTEMPS will execute his new grand concerto in D minor, the tremolo of De Beriot, and the witches' dance. This, we are assured, will positively be the last entertainment given by these eminent artists, prior to their departure for the West.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—At Odd Fellows' Hall, to-night, Captain G.W. Cutter delivers one of a series of lectures on "The Mission of Poetry." There is little doubt that the friend and companion of Col. CLAY in the heady fight of Buena Vista, and the distinguished author of the song "E Pluribus Unum," the "Song of Iron," and "Buena Vista," will have a brilliant audience. We have heretofore called attention to this subject, and feel certain that every reader of this paragraph who goes to Odd Fellows' Hall to-night will thank us again and again for refreshing his memory in regard to it.

P. S.—In the advertisement of the lecture it has been omitted to state the hour at which it commences—the hour is half-past seven o'clock.

HOTEL DES ETRANGERS, AT PARIS.—Persons intending to visit Paris are referred to the advertisement in our columns of the Hotel des Etrangers, in Vivienne street, under the superintendence of Mr. GIRARD. This hotel is situated in the heart of the French metropolis, is furnished and maintained in the finest style, and can accommodate guests with large and small rooms, at various prices. It is supplied with French and foreign journals, and is under the management of a polite and attentive host. English and German are spoken at the establishment.

We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation from Madame MACE to attend the exhibition of musical and literary exercises to take place this afternoon at the St. Charles Institute, at Greenville.

LOSS OF THE SHIP JOHN MILTON, HER OFFICERS AND CREW.—Township John Milton, Capt. Ephraim Harding, from Chincha Islands, via Hampton Roads, bound to New York, with a cargo of guano, was wrecked off Montauk, L. I., on Saturday last, during the severe snow-storm, and shortly after became a total wreck. There are very little hopes of any persons being saved from her. Eight dead bodies had been found on the beach; also the captain's writing-desk, with some of the ship's papers in it.

The John Milton belonged to S. & N. Robinson, and others of New Bedford, was a very superior vessel, of 1,445 tons burth, at Hydetown in 1854, valued at 200,000 dollars, and cargo about 300,000. Total loss, $500,000.

The John Milton, from her tonnage, we suppose had a crew of about thirty persons.

The following amount of rich bullion and specie stowed have been embarked and

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Kansas Investigating Committee met last night. Mr. Calhoun went in a statement, which the committee decided to not consider as evidence.

Mr. Stephens read the report from the majority, charging Messrs Walker, Stanton and Douglas with inconsistency, and saying that those who refused to vote had no right to find fault with the action of the Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Committee on Judiciary have completed a report concluding that Minnesota is not a State, thus denying Shields's right to a seat in the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL.

House.—Mr. Seward's resolution asking for a special committee to inquire into the effects of executive influence on the members of the House, was up.

Mr. Hoard proposed an amendment charging the President with endeavoring to control the action of the House on the Lecompton Constitution by executive patronage.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall proposed a postponement of the question for one month.

Mr. Burnett objecting, declared that the charge was baseless and contemptible, and intended to injure Mr. Burns and the Democratic party.

Mr. Burns denounced the whole affair as slanderous, and denied that the President or Cabinet ever, directly or indirectly, attempted to influence his vote.

After some discussion, Hoard's resolution was tabled by 92 to 80.

Mr. Quitman called up his volunteer bill, and pending his speech the House adjourned.

Senate.—Mr. Stewart reported adversely on the bill amending the act of March, 1857, granting bounty lands to soldiers.

Mr. Hammond discussed the Kansas still on the Lecompton side. Mr. Doolittle spoke against it.

Senate adjourned till Monday.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

NEW ALBANY, IND., March 4.—The new steamer *R. J. Lockwood*, while just leaving the wharf on an excursion trip, took fire. The boat was run to the Kentucky shore, where she sunk. No lives lost.

DEPARTURES.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The *City of Washington* sailed for Liverpool to-day, with 270,000.

The steamers *Silver Tagle* and *St. Louis* will sail on Saturday, instead of to-morrow.

DEATH OF COMMODORE PERRY.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Commodore Mathew C. Perry died to-day.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The *Niagara* is expected to sail on Saturday, to take a part in laying the Atlantic cable.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—We have advices from St. Thomas of the 17th. The yellow fever had appeared. There having been six deaths, and thirty five cases under treatment.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Beef steady. Bacon Hams 8½ to 9c. Shoulders 6½ to 6¾c. There was a heavy sale of Coffee at auction. Cotton—little inquiry; prices weak. Flour 35 to 35 to $4 35 for Southern, with a fair demand. Corn and Lard firm. Prime Pork heavy.—Whisky steady. Sugar firm, 5 to 7½c. Molasses 29 to 30½c.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Flour—speculative demand large; $3 70 to $3 85c. Whisky 14½c. Provisions unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The river is falling. The gorge above Cairo is still firm.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—River rising, with eight feet in the canal and six feet eight inches on the falls.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—Falling. The chances of a resumption of navigation are diminishing.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, March 4.—The Fort Wayne passed down at 11 A. M., the Compromise at 1, the Planter at 3, the Wilmore at 4, and the Woodford and Judge Torrence at 7 P. M.

WEATHER AT 9 A. M., MARCH 4.

Louisville—Wind Northeast; mercury 36°.
St. John's, N. F.—Cloudy; 43°; Northwest.
Portland—Clear; 12°.
Eastport—North; 15°; cloudy.
Bangor—Northwest; 12°.
New York (noon)—North-Northwest; clear; 28°.
Philadelphia—Clear; Northwest; 34°.
Baltimore—Clear; Northwest; 37°.
Washington—Northwest—variable; 36°.

A MISSOURI SPURGEON.—During a late revival in the Baptist Church at Lagrange, Mo., a lad 17 years old, who had acquired some notoriety in the town as a theatrical performer, joined the church and prepared himself for the ministry. He has recently been licensed, and has entered on his clerical duties; and so wonderful are his powers that the whole community is in ecstacies with his efforts. When he preaches, the church is crowded; persons from all the country round about flocking to hear him; and the oldest veterans declare that they never before listened to such thrilling eloquence. The name of the "boy preacher" is J. B. Fuller.

RACHEL'S LAST AUTOGRAPH.—There was a melancholy prophecy in the words which Rachel wrote down, a few days before her death, to please a distinguished gentleman who desired her autograph. Here are the words: "*Dans mal jour et tes, je commence à être mangée par les vers et par les biographes!*"—"In a week from now I shall begin to be discovered by the worms and biographers!" And so it happened, sure enough. Yet, on the whole, the biographers have treated her very tenderly, considering what the worms may do. An American lady, who delivered an eulogistic lecture on Cleopatra, remarked, in the opening, that, in treating her subject, she "should make no mention of the *moral character* of the beautiful Egyptian." The amusement which that announcement occasioned, suggests the reflection that the omission was much like dropping the Prince from the play of Hamlet. Alas! it is a sad story for a woman; she may well fear the biographers more than the worms, when high artistic excellence has only given to a bad life the prominence which obscurity would have spared. At the best, the biographers are only be silent touching that which is the noblest part of every great and true woman—her moral purity and virtuous example.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA.—Dr. Mackay has given in his "Transatlantic Sketches" an opinion upon the appearance of Philadelphia, which does not at all please the pride of that city. Here it is:

"Philadelphia, the second city of the Union, with a population of 600,000 souls, is neither attractive nor imposing. It stands upon a level with the waters of the Delaware and does not contain with him its whole boundaries an eminence one-third the height of Lodgate Hill. It contains a very large number of churches and chapels, but none of them is distinguished by architectural beauty of dome, tower or spire. The whole place is formal, mean, precise and unadventurous, leaving no impression upon the mind of the traveler but that of a weary someness and provoking rectangularity. Except in Chesnut street, (the centre of business) and Walnut street, (the fashionable quarter) all the streets of the city are built on the same model. The same third-rate houses—of the kind which the Englishman sees in Birmingham and Manchester—seem to rise on every side, all of one color and of one shape; all with green Venetian blinds on the upper, and with white lilies on the lower stories; all equally prim, dull and respectable; the foot pavements are of the same color as the houses, neither drab nor red, but a mixture of both."

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.—*A Young Lady Shared into Marriage—One of the Party Shot by her Father.*—We find the following account of a very extraordinary affair, alleged recently to have happened in Kemper county, Miss., in the last number of the Philadelphia (Neshoba county) *Bulletin*:

While Mr. Duncan McLaurin, living two miles North-west of Dekalb, was in Alabama, Mr. Everett Roberts and his wife, Rigby, his overseer, and two or three other persons, in company with a carpenter in the employ of Roberts, by the assistance of Newton, went to the residence of Mr. McLaurin for the purpose of getting his daughter to marry Newton.—Roberts and his wife went into the house, and not finding the girl, R.'s wife went into the kitchen where the girl was and talked with her somewhat, trying to induce her to marry Newton; but the girl replied that she knew very little of the man and had never agreed to marry him. When R.'s wife came back into the house, the girl's mother asked them what was the matter? Their reply was that R was none of her business. They all left, and while a portion of the mounted crowd (Rigby alone) went back to the house, and had finding the girl at home, acted a little bad part with her, and he told them that she was at Mr. Hare's—a near neighbor—so they left and went to Hare's. One of their company went into the house and insisted upon the girl's marrying Newton, but to no purpose—whereupon Newton went in and asked to see the girl privately, and the girl's sister, who was sitting with her, said she intended to hear every word that was said. Newton told her that he had already taken out the license, and that if she did not marry him he would be forever disgraced; after about much intreating and quibbling, he, the young man with him to Roberts's house and was married to him.

When Mr. McLaurin returned home, Roberts sent him a note by Rigby, and McLaurin told him that if he or Roberts should ever have any communication with him, that it must be made through R's son or nephew—that he would not have any difficulty in the top there. The party returning Rigby spoke to McLaurin and McLaurin had his gun and mounted. The party, (Roberts, Rigby and Newton) came up and McLaurin ordered them off the premises, and they refused to go, and McLaurin fired on them, killing Rigby instantly, and Roberts received a mortal wound, of which he died in a few minutes. The party then left, and McLaurin, fearing the consequences, left the country. The young lady married by Newton is said to be a very fine young lady, and her father is said to be a very respectable man.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. Harrison, for New York via Havana, with the California mails and the following passengers, sails at 8 o'clock this morning:

FOR NEW YORK.—F McCarty, F Keane, Pierce Keanan, D F B Wright, A Rich, lady and five children, L Chase, H Rathmeyer, F Hanck, J Brown, J McMahon, Mrs Patterson, John Parnell and wife.

FOR HAVANA.—W Forsyth, T S Redd, T S Berry, H J Chapman, James Dunlap, G S Blake, J F Abercrombie, Raymond Chenige, Manuel Arafol, E R Hall, Nicolas Rogel, Antonio Freste, N Gould, 3 do Gandidge.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—C H Parker, P Lanahan, J E Amen, S Mallard, Manuel Elesch, Rogel, Hosta, Robinson, Watkins, Smith—40 steerage.

FRANCE IN THE EAST.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "It is stated that the French government is determined to take, if necessary, a decided part in the affairs of the extreme East, and that the plan of an expedition on a large scale is in contemplation. It is even arranged that the French troops shall pass through Egypt, and that Admiral Bignalt de Genouilly shall meet them at Suez with his fleet. But before this plan is carried into execution the Emperor will wait for the capture of Canton, and the dispatches from Baron Gros as to the state of affairs."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Department of New Orleans celebrated its twenty-first anniversary yesterday by a grand turn-out and procession through the principal streets of the city. The column, with the invited guests of the Department, formed at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Canal street. There were twenty-six companies represented on the occasion, and a finer or more efficient looking body of men we have rarely seen. The procession, as it filed through the various streets designated in the programme, was the occasion of universal admiration. The line was in the center supported. Shop doors and shop windows, house doors and house windows, the gallleries, even the roofs, as we noticed in several instances, were filled or covered with spectators. Nothing was wanting to make the Lord and Charity Hospitals so crowded twelve heads protruding from one window. The proprietors of these hotels, all along the line of march, extended the procession with friendly greetings and various demonstrations of sympathy, and we have no doubt that many a warm grasp was given as the men to which each artisan belonged happened to be of the masculine or adverse gender. The benefactrices, we may state, looked as though freshly treated, and the men were mostly new. The engines were all in good order, and reflected the firemen, who formed themselves were in tip-top trim. The weather was all that could be desired, and the play of the midnight upon the brilliant uniforms, the gay trappings of the horses, and the polished steel and brass work of the engines, was a pleasant sight to offset. Amid such a display it is, perhaps, invidious to particularize, but we could not help remarking the fine appearance of Manhattan Company, No 9, and of Mechanics', No. 6. The engine of each of these companies seemed to be in perfect order, and the uniforms were conspicuous for their nearly and neatness bearing. Perhaps, however, the most noticeable feature of the procession was the turn-out of the Hook and Ladder Companies. We remarked especially the appearance of Hook and Ladder, Crescent, No. 6. The new truck of the last named company attracted much admiration.

After parading the streets for some time, the procession wended its way to Lafayette Square, to assist at the laying of a corner stone of the new City Hall. H. Hanks, Esq., for many years the President of the Department and of the Firemen's Charitable Association. The plate then presented contains of a magnificent silver tea set, valued at $1000. The service, which is of elegant pattern, is to be presented to Mr. Hanks, Esq., as a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the Department. The ceremonies, which occupied a good deal of time, were concluded by a very large concourse of our citizens had assembled to witness the proceedings, which was made by the Vice-President of the association, Mr. Lemonnier, who, after a few appropriate remarks, gave a good account of the Department, and of the Firemen's Charitable Association. The plate then presented consists