THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 15.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The Anglo French alliance is, we presume, officially, though perhaps not openly, disavowed by the defeat of Lord PALMERSTON's bill on the refugee question. The conduct of the House of Commons on that occasion is a striking illustration of the influence of public opinion on its members. The motion for leave to bring in the bill was carried by a majority of more than two to one, yet Mr. Gibson's amendment censuring the British ministry for not replying to Count WALEWSKI's dispatch prevailed by a vote of 234 to 215. In the interval which elapsed between the proposal to introduce Lord PALMERSTON's bill and the introduction of Mr. Gibson's amendment, time enough was given to hear and appreciate the stirrings of popular sentiment, and the voice of the press. The strong, almost instinctive hostility of the English masses to the systematic truckling to France evinced by PALMERSTON was expressed so emphatically and unmistakably, almost duly consisting of a vast preponderance of gentlemen elected avowedly as his adherents, that nobleman and his scheme received a signal defeat, resulting, as subsequent accounts prove, in the decomposition of the Cabinet and the formation of a new one.

We say that these events have substantially terminated the factitious coalition between England and France. It is the opinion of many acute observers that Louis NAPOLEON has ceased to care for its continuance, as it has answered all the purposes for which it was at first formed. Had he thought otherwise, he would never have allowed the address of his army, so full of menace and insult towards England, to appear in the Moniteur, or having permitted the offense, he would have hastened gracefully to expiate it by every equal publicity to his disapproval regarding the circumstance. No doubt crowds in our mind that the shrewd and sagacious PALMERSTON saw clearly the *animus* of the French Emperor, and that anxiously desiring a prolongation of the *entente cordiale*, he had the humility to sacrifice national pride and dignity in an effort to conciliate the wounded majesty of France. Unfortunately for the tactics of the late Premier, the British sense and inherent pride of the British nation were not taken into consideration, and those qualities interposed in the shape of an insurmountable barrier to the success of his project.

There is nothing now to prevent a tacit dissolution of the alliance. France has offended Prussia by forming a nest of assassins.—Either that Prussian wounded France by refusing to abandon her traditional policy of bounding, insulting, and freedom towards Switzerland. Either nation looks upon the other with distrust. France has absolutely reason to wish for a longer alliance with England, as she is the dominant power of Europe, and in a condition to decide the fate of any single State. England, on the contrary, whether strong or weak, is perfectly independent, and is heartily pursuing a secondary part in the intricate and changeful drama of European politics. Her there is no love, but rather a mutual antipathy between the two nations. In the emergency which united them it has ceased to exist, they separate and resume their natural repulsion.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* entertains similar opinions to those we have expressed, and winds up an able review of the discussion on the relations between France and England with some sensible remarks of Mr. Bulwer. Let not, says the Cabinet, the indications be lost upon the Cabinet at Washington. Whatever may be the course adopted upon by the President in reference to the many vexed questions connected with Central America, Cuba and Mexico, it is evident that there can be no more favorable opportunity for carrying it into effect. England and France occupy their present suspicious and irritable relations towards each other, it is clear that Mr. Buchanan can arrange matters to suit himself in any of those quarters. As the views that exist, we entertain will sooner or later have to be enforced, if not by him, at all events by his successor, it is desirable that the full benefit of the position should be secured when every thing combines to favor the enterprise. The President will not, if he let pass the chance of signalizing his administration by a series of political acts which will consolidate the power and influence of the United States throughout the whole of the American continent, and avert the dangers of future complications arising out of the interference of foreign powers.

A Tour Through Italy in an Armchair, seated in an arm-chair at Arcadia, may only night travel through the land of Italy, with its sunny hills, its lakes, wild waterfalls, and snowy mountains; gaze on ducal palaces and old cathedrals, the Lake of Como and the Bridge of Sighs, Mount Vesuvius and St. Peters! There is not a spot in this series of tableaux, but is invested with much care and artistic discussion by Mr. Warren, that is not pregnant enough with heroic suggestion to elevate the soul of the veriest cloud to supernal heights of manhood and wisdom. Every father and mother in the city should endeavor to have their children visit it at least once before it leaves the city. Although not designed for child fanit, we must be permitted to remind the gentleman who delivered the lecture on Friday night in connection with these tableaux, that his pronunciation and general use of the English language was of a character unusual in this latitude, or in whatever that we know of, wherein decent regard to correctness and propriety exists. We trust this hint will be taken as it is meant in kindness, and with a view to remedy the only blemish in this most beautiful and interesting exhibition.

FREQUENTLY SECOND CONCERT.—Frezzolini gives her second concert at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening. It is said—and we believe it to be true—that the great artist, if great she certainly is, in many respects, was somewhat affected with timidity on the occasion of her appearance that the public did not have an opportunity of judging of her merits. The programme for this evening is a very entertaining one, and we have no doubt that the house will be crowded.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—*Third Representation of the Romanis.*—Sunday night is notoriously not a theatrical night in New Orleans, yet the Varieties had more than an average house to witness the performances of the Romani Troupe; and Mlle Louise Lamoureux and Signor Baratti received the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience. The *Fra Diavolo* of Coq, by Signor Pratesi, assisted by Signore Santolini, Cecchetti, Hechmann and Patton, was rapturously encored. The scenes are a good card.

MME CHARLIE THEATRE.—Miss Avonia Jones, a young and talented actress, makes her first appearance this evening at the St. Charles Theatre, as Blanche, in Mrs. Richie's play, "Fair Rosamund, or the Peer and Peasant." The entertainment concludes with the farce "A Tramping Legacy."

VERANDAH THEATRE.—Adam's opera, in three acts, "Le Sourd," will be given at the Orleans Theatre this evening, as well as a couple of vaudevilles entitled "Les Tolletes Tapageuses" and "The Smokers." Our readers will not forget that this is the benefit of M. Sauvage.

FINE NEARLY EXPIRED.—As Messrs. FOWLER & WALLE remain in our city only a few days longer, those who desire to avail themselves of their professional services would do well to give them a call. Parents who would know their own children, and ladies and gentlemen who would learn their own mental peculiarities by the aid of phrenology, now is your opportunity. They advertise in another column.

THE ERARD PIANO.—We invite attention to the announcement of Mr. FRIEDENBACK, No. 117 Canal street, embracing the testimony of Mr. Thalberg relative to the indubitable superiority of the Erard piano.

PURCHASE OF CITY BONDS.—It will be seen by the notice in our advertising columns that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt until the third Monday of May, for the purchase fifty five thousand of the city of New Orleans, of $1000 each, maturing in the year 1892. Proposals are to be endorsed "Bids for the purchase of bonds of the city of New Orleans," and addressed to O. DUBURG, Secretary.

HAVANA.—Our dates from Havana are to the 11th instant. The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 10th. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 11,544, $100,000; No. 7,834, $66,000; No. [illegible], $20,000; No. 12,994, $10,000; No. 3,262, $6,000; Nos. 2,854, 11,949, 17,285 and 20,[illegible]—each $2,000; Nos. 964, 1,034, 2,473, 9,471 and 20,651—each $1,000.

The papers are destitute of interesting intelligence.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The *Empire City*, Capt. J. P. Griffin, commanding, left New York March 4th, at 3 P. M., and arrived at Havana on the 11th at sunrise, having encountered a severe gale on the 8th and 9th in the Gulf Stream, accompanied with a very heavy sea rolling in every direction, which she sustained gallantly. Entered Havana harbor in company with steamship *Granada*, Lieut. Berryman, from Aspinwall 6th inst., bringing the California mails and passengers for New Orleans from San Francisco February 20th. The *Granada* left at Aspinwall the company's steamer *Star of the West*, Gray, to leave for New York two hours later, with 200 passengers and one million three hundred thousand treasure. The *Empire City* left Havana at 2 P. M., on the 11th, and crossed the bar on the 13th at 4½ P. M.; saw steamship *Black Warrior*, bound to Havana, Southwest Pass, bearing Northwest, distant 40 miles.

The following is the list of passengers by the *Empire City*:

FROM NEW YORK.—Capt. D. Robertson, Rev. R. R. Green, J. F. Kinney, W. Urquhart, F. Robertson, R. Taylor and lady, Mrs. E. Payne, Mr. Gillespie, F. de Barry, A. Vesper, and seven steerage.

FROM HAVANA.—P. Oadenger, J. M. Armitas, J. M. Smith A. W. Bennett, Mr. Massey, Capt. Hooper, Mr. Arpin, Maria Scott, Geo. Stemmy, and six steerage.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—John Leighton, D. Mason, D. S. Woodward, W. T. Cunningham, A. Blum, Mrs A. Crook, Robert Moore, and fifty-six steerage.

By this arrival we have received our files of California papers to the 20th ult. The *Alta California* of that date contains the annexed

Summary of the Fortnight.

The Legislature has done little during the fortnight, and yet has occupied a large share of public attention. The Assembly has been busy the greater portion of the time with the discussion of the bill for the suppression of mobs. Many long speeches have been made on both sides, but no action yet taken can be considered as a test of the manner in which the bill will be disposed of. Two other bills having the same object have been introduced.

The Surveyor-General of the State has called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that large tracts of land which are subject to overflow during a considerable portion of the year—and which he supposes to have been granted to the State by Congress—have been surveyed as federal land by the United States Surveyor, and are being claimed by settlers under the pre-emption laws.

The Sacramento slave case was decided on the 11th inst. in the Supreme Court. Afchy was given over to be sent to Sonora, (why) took him off to Carson Valley. The decision has been generally condemned by the press as absurd and contrary to law and justice.

Two miners, named Enochs and Parley, were killed in the mountains in Tuolumne county, on the 11th instant, by a party of Walker river Indians, who, it is feared, will give further trouble.

Two bills have been offered in the Senate to incorporate companies to erect telegraph lines from this city to the Southern part of the State; one company proposing Los Angeles as a Southern terminus, the other San Diego.

An attempt was made on the 10th instant to murder James Bowman, on his ranch, in Sonoma county. While sitting in a house on his ranch, in the evening, a person outside shot at him through a window, wounding him slightly.

The newspapers have reported two duels during the fortnight, but no blood has been shed in them.

A native Californian was executed at Monterey on the 12th inst. He had been convicted at José Anastasio; the Governor granted him a pardon, but called him Anastasio Jesus; and the Deputy Sheriff, saying he knew no Anastasio Jesus, hanged José Anastasio.

A party of seventy-five men have been formed in Weaverville to go to the Gededen Purchase in March.

The *Napa Reporter* says a large grizzly bear was killed a couple of weeks since in that county by a man who had no weapon save a spade.

The Cottonwood tribe of Indians in Shasta county are nearly extinct.

There are about 300 Indians about Colombia, in Tuolumne county, and they are said to be in a most miserable condition, depending for food principally upon what they can pick up in the streets.

The chipper ship *Challenger*, Captain Windsor, arrived at this port on the 17th instant, after a passage of 110 days.

The town of Santa Rosa is growing rapidly.

The Sacramento *Age* says there is more building in Sacramento city now than at any time during the past twelve months.

The case of Haraszthy, charged with embezzlement, has come off for the 4th March.

Governor Anderson and Mr. Whalen, met out by the Administration to investigate the affairs of the Branch Mint, have arrived, and are preparing to enter upon their duties.

During last week the weather was dry, and there were extensive fires in the tules in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. No damage is reported from them.

City.

The city news for the past week presents little of interest for the general reader. The suicide mania has happily passed away, and with the exception of one or two cases, where parties applied at drug stores for poison, with the avowed intention of taking their own lives, we hear of no attempts at self-destruction.

A little child of four years of age, named Margaret McCarrom, was burned to death, on the 6th instant, in a house on Stockton street.

A French rapicker, or *chiffonier*, named Prosper Chantrioit, was burned to death on Sunday night, 7th instant, in a small house near the Mission. He went to bed drunk, and accidentally set fire to the bed clothes. When discovered, his body was half consumed.

Oglinski, the notorious robber, was convicted in the Court of Sessions upon six separate charges, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. He was removed to San Quentin on the 11th February.

A man named Thomas Needham fell through one of the innumerable "manholes" along the city front, on the 13th February, and narrowly escaped drowning.

The Chinese commenced the celebration of their New Year at sunset on the evening of the 12th February, and continued it until the sunset of the third day thereafter. Business was suspended; friendly calls were made; an immense number of fire-crackers were exploded. It was a jolly time among the Celestials.

An extraordinary series of Chinese funeral ceremonies, consisting of a "wake," laying out of the corpse in state, and a funeral procession of carriages, filled with celestial mourners, took place in this city on the 17th and 18th February. The defunct was a Chinese woman of notoriety.

Oregon.

We have dates from Portland to the 7th February.

The Legislature adjourned on the 4th February. The Panama jaw is now to be given a lax of $4 per month on the Chinese miners.

It is reported that the Walla Walla Indians have made an attempt to induce with some tribes East of the Cascade Mountains to capture a train of government supplies.

Sandwich Islands.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 21st of January.

The election for members of the lower house of the Legislature was held on the 4th. So far as heard from, six of the members elect are ministerial, thirteen independent, and seven doubtful. In Honolulu two thousand one hundred and eleven votes were polled.

Panama.

Our dates from Panama are to the 5th instant. The papers do not contain much local news. A semi-weekly paper has been started in Panama called the *Advocate*. It is published in English and Spanish.

The *Star and Herald* says:

By late arrivals from San Juan del Norte we have intelligence of the arrival of General Lamar, United States Minister, at the seat of government in Nicaragua. We learn also that the General found, on his arrival, that he had forgotten to bring his credentials with him, and though the government agreed to receive him unofficially, he decided on copying the offer, until he received the documents from home.

From the South Pacific.

The Panama papers contain later intelligence from the South.

From Chili the dates are to January 31st.

There was but very little stir in political circles. The President and many of the principal families of Santiago were in Valparaiso. The harvest has been a most abundant one, and the yield of the mines continues on the increase.

In Bolivia every thing was quiet. The President has reduced the salaries of the government officials, and also his own, accepting $48,000 a year, instead of $64,000 as formerly. Efforts are being made to open a communication to the Atlantic by the river Beni and its tributaries, which would develop the resources of the interior of the republic.

Peru.—The civil war still continues in the South; Vivanco, as usual, inside the walls of Arequipa, and Castilla, with his forces, watching him. The efforts of the Chilian Commissioner, Sr. Irarrazaval, to bring about a compromise between the two parties, has entirely failed, the leaders [illegible] upon the very first point—namely, who should take the initiative in the matter.

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Physicians, merchants and professors are referred to the special advertisement of Bonfanti's Commercial College, Royal street. Spring classes begin immediately. There are apartments and professors for each branch.

By Telegraph.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 13.—*Senate.*—The bill by Mr. St. Paul, licensing gaming-houses, passed without opposition.

The bill authorizing the importation of 1600 free colored laborers from the coast of Africa was engrossed for a third reading, after a most exciting debate.

The general appropriation bill passed.

11 P. M.—There is trouble in the Senate.

The bill for the importation of free blacks was the order of the day.

The opponents of the measure broke the quorum, and the President is now issuing warrants to compel their attendance.

House.—The House took up the bill relative to the Quarantine, which passed to a third reading.

A motion was made to take up the order of the day, when Mr. Breux moved a recess, in order that the special committee to whom was referred Mr. Gray's bill, repealing the "army portion," only, of the election laws, might report.

This was refused.

Afterwards, on motion of Mr. Morse, a recess was taken.

Both parties had caucuses. The Democrats are determined to stand by Gray's bill, and the Americans will listen to nothing but a total repeal.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday.

Lafayette Caldwell was tried today for shooting Chinn, and acquitted.

THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool February 20th, arrived at New York on the 6th instant. Among her passengers is Mahmoud PACHA, Rear-Admiral of the Turkish navy.

The news by the *Europa* is seven days later than that brought by the *America* to Halifax, and is of an interesting character.

In the English Parliament ministers had been defeated by nineteen majority against the second reading of the Conspiracy to Murder bill.

Lord Palmerston had been granted leave by a large majority to bring in his bill to alter the government of India.

There is a week's later news from India, favorable to the British in its general character, but containing nothing of great importance.

We have no later news from China, but the details of the news before received show that Canton was virtually in possession of the British.

The London *Times*, in reviewing the Kansas question and Mr. Buchanan's message on the Lecompton question, admits that the President's position is a strong one, and suggests that it would be best to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and let the free State inhabitants of Kansas to then take steps to have the Constitution amended.

Captain Dashwood, of the American bark *Adriatic*, which lately escaped from the French authorities at Marseilles, has sold his renewed either to the Russian government or a Russian firm, and was making his way to England.

The trial of the directors and managers of the Royal British Bank for conspiring, by false pretenses, to defraud the shareholders and the public, was commenced, on the 13th of February, in the Court of the Queen's Bench, London, before Lord Campbell and a special jury. A great array of legal talent was engaged in conducting the proceedings, which were continued from day to day up to the departure of the *Europa*. In obedience to a request from the Bench, the English journals refrained from making any comment during the progress of the trial, but reported the evidence at length.

The farewell banquet given to Dr. Livingston, the African traveler, was a brilliant affair, and was attended by a large array of eminent men.

Numerous meetings had been held in London and elsewhere against Lord Palmerston's bill in regard to conspiracy to murder, and a demonstration against it was to take place in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, the 21st of February.

A French refugee, named Simon Bernard, had been arrested by the London police, charged with being an accomplice in the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French. At the preliminary examination of the prisoner sufficiently conclusive evidence was produced to warrant his being remanded for trial under the existing laws of England.

The election at Limerick, Ireland, which threatened to be productive of a serious riot, passed off with comparative quiet, and resulted in the return of Major Gavin, the anti-ministerial candidate.

The trial of Father Conway on a charge of resorting to religious intimidation during the late election in Mayo, commenced at Dublin on the 16th of February.

The returns for the British Board of Trade for the month of December show a falling off in the value of exports of £3,897,158 as compared with the corresponding month in 1856. The reductions are chiefly in Manchester goods.

The Swiss federal council has decreed that the refugees in the cantons of Vaud, Valais, Neufchatel, Ticino, Bolaire and Basle-Jura shall be removed into the interior.

Concessions are to be made by Belgium to the demands of the French government, particularly with reference to the press.

The *fête* given at Athens on the 7th of February to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the arrival of King Otho in Greece was a most brilliant affair.

Advices from Russia mention a very general rumor that the government contemplate a new loan.

It is stated that the Germanic Bund is about to request, in the form of an ultimatum, that the King of Denmark will change the constitutional institutions of Holstein and Lauenburg so that they may be in accordance with the federal laws of Germany. It is also said that the tenth corps d'armée will be about to assemble at Hanover, nominally in order to make arrangements for the usual maneuvers, but in reality for preparing to occupy Holstein and Lauenburg.

The Duchess de Brabant had given birth to a daughter in Brussels.

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