The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1859.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 25.

WILL THERE BE A SOUTHERN OPPOSITION?

There can be no sort of doubt that the divisions and disagreements of the Democratic party have encouraged the opposition to renewed exertion. We allude necessarily to the opposition in the slaveholding States, where, until recently, the feeling of hostility to the democratic party had seemed quiescent, assuming rather a negative than a positive character. In fact, the period appeared near at hand when in the South every element of antagonism towards the Democratic party was about to be extinguished. Whigery had perished, and its lifeless remains were thought to be buried so deep that the hand of resurrection would never reach them. Americanism, after a brief career of victories so sudden and so unexampled in those of NAPOLEON, is gradually expiring, leaving only a few enthusiastic followers in Baltimore, Louisville and New Orleans to sorrow its disrupted body. The progress throughout the North of Black Republicanism, and its repeated and steady triumphs in spite of the earnest efforts of a minority of national men to arrest its progress, had apparently almost convinced Southern men that there was no further use in attempting to inaugurate a conservative opposition that the Democracy was the only organization left which retained a sense of nationality, and that the South had no alternative save to sustain the Democracy.

These ideas began to prevail very generally amongst us until the quarrels and feuds of the Democrats themselves, who have no intelligence enough to forbear from strife even when menaced by a formidable foe, produced their natural and inevitable consequences. In States such as Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, in which an opposition had existed, and where, though in a minority, the anti-Democratic party was sufficiently strong to offer resistance to the supremacy of its adversaries, the idea of yielding calmly to the force of circumstances, of co-operating heretofore with the Democracy, and of reinstituting our ancient party in the South, was abandoned. The errors, blunders and weakness of the Administration, its controversy with Douglas, the disaffection spreading everywhere and impairing its strength, emboldened the opposition and counteracted the belief that a vigorous, resolute and persevering effort to revive old issues, fled to oblivion and contrasts all the elements of hostility to the Democratic party, which had lain dormant and almost imperceptible, might possibly succeed. It was thought, too, that should such position organization ensue, numerous, powerful and adequate to the embarrassment of the affairs of these States, the elements of a reaction in the North, the thousands of voters who were upon principle adverse to the Democratic party, but who felt a strong conservative leaning, and an utter abhorrence of fanaticism, had preferred that evil to the still greater evil of Black Republicanism. The inference therefore, was clear that if the Southern opposition were sufficiently demonstrated, decided, strong, then might not unreasonable hope to bring out another national organization, not perhaps identical either in name or principles with the old Whig party, but resembling it in its conservative features, and its freedom from sectional prejudices.

Such are doubtless the considerations which have recommended the sudden and all-forgiven revival of the opposition in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Whether the results of the animated contests now in progress in those commonwealths will justify the expectations hitherto indulged by the antagonists of Democracy, is high matter for judging for in the past, and in view of the knowledge of the present we have no data wherewith to gather, we should say that the Whigs and Americans are fearfully the battle-fields which they disappointed. The impression that the time has arrived when a new National party may be formed advantageously to the country does not appear to have been the greatest to warrant the use of such a sudden change in the political opinions which have prevailed since the Presidential contest. Should, however, the opposition carry the day, and should the opposition carry the day in Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, close sight in Congress, the effect thereof will be overwhelming to all sorts of encouraging nature, and it such results be presumption that a new party may be formed in season for the next Presidential contest, and that such party will be prepared to do battle side with the Whigs and those of Black Republicanism, for no details impossible. The truth the Democratic party everywhere has evidently a weakness so deep—so at than seen infection by a corruption so palpable as nothing save the haunting fear of losing, using indirectly to a black hope, so strong has this fatal fear operated to deter Southern men from banding together in opposition to it. Because that fear and we are certain that Democracy would expunge redoubtable foes in every Southern state.

ANTONIO NAPOLEON DE NOAR.—This wonderful and youthful prodigy gives his last concert to night at Odd Fellows' Hall, and performs three of his most admirable exercises. Those who have heard Young Napoleon will require no persuasion of more to induce them to renew that pleasure. Those who have not we will simply say that he is the most astonishingly pianist for his age to be probably found in the world, and taken rank with the most eminent masters of that instrument.

Herr Dorndan, the violinist, Mons. Carioni and Miss Harwood, vocalists, will contribute their share to the entertainment of the evening.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The work proceeds apace to the erection of the "New Opera House," corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets, goes on rapidly. The plan of the building has been generally approved, and a large number of the seats have already been taken in anticipation of its completion next November, when it is expected to be opened under the direction of Mr. Dawson, the present manager of the Orleans Theatre, who expects to leave for France next month, in order to effect the necessary arrangements.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On Thursday next, 28th instant, Charles E. Forstall will sell at the St. Louis Exchange, the square and parts of squares, comprising 112 lots, situated on the Batavia Ridge, and near Bayou St. John. These lots are particularly suitable as "country residences, and are recommended to gardeners, dairymen, &c. The terms of sale are exceedingly liberal, one-fourth only being required in cash, and the remainder made payable in one, two and three years.

LADIES' FAIR.—A fair for the Christian Brothers' new school will be opened today and continue the whole week. It takes place in St. Mary's Academy, corner of Prytania and Fourchet streets. See advertisement.

DEAD LETTER REPORT.—During the quarter which closed on the 31st of March last the openers of dead letters in the General Post-Office found 2196, which contained an aggregate of $10,792. For the quarter ending 31st December the number of letters was 1742, with $12,036; quarter ending 30th September 2729 letters, assorting $17,921; last quarter which closed 30th June had 4549 letters, with $21,408. Total for the year, 12,206 letters and $60,678. Through the prompt and systematic arrangements of the office nine-tenths of the letters, with a still greater proportion of the money, have been promptly and safely restored to their rightful owners.

We have received the Ninth Annual Report of the Southwestern Bible Society, which gives a full account of the excellent and useful labors of the association. It is quite an interesting publication.

JACKSON BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—We acknowledge the receipt of tickets of invitation to a grand fancy dress and masquerade party to be given by this society this evening, (Easter Monday) at the United States Hotel, Third District.

ODD FELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY.—As a grand finale to the Odd Fellows' anniversary celebration to-morrow, there will be given a ball on a magnificent scale, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Canal street. The Secretary and managers have our thanks for complimentary tickets of invitation.

THE ANTI-RENT CASE DECIDED.—The Court of Appeals of the State of New York has at length finally decided the "Anti-Rent cases," which for some years past have caused much trouble in the neighborhood of Albany. The decision is against the tenants, and in favor of the landlords, that in the case of a perpetual lease, which has been sanctioned, the relation of landlord and tenant exists between the original grantor and the assignees of the lessee, so that the former can distrain upon the property of the latter for the rent reserved. The decision has been received with great satisfaction by the Manorial Lords.

The Latest per Saxonia.

[illegible]

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

The Europa arrived at New York on the 19th, having left Liverpool on the 2d instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.—DEBATE OF THE MINISTRY.—The proceedings of Parliament on the 30th ultimo were unimportant.

On the 31st the debate on the Reform bill was resumed, and the House of Commons presented a scene of great excitement, as it was generally believed that a vote would be taken on Lord John Russell's resolution.

Six hundred and twenty-six members were present, and the galleries were crowded. Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Bethell and others spoke in opposition to the bill, and in favor of Bunsell's amendment, and Mr. Disraeli wound up the debate with an elaborate and impressive speech in defense of the Government scheme, and in denunciation of Lord John Russell's unprecedented course, which, he claimed, prevented the discussion of the measure on its merits, and jumped at once to the details. Mr. Disraeli's remarks were listened to with great attention, and when he concluded, the House divided, with the following result:

For the amendment, 330.

For the adoption of the clauses of the bill, 291.

Majority against the Government, 39.

The announcement of the vote was received with vociferous cheers.

The resolution was then put on a substantive motion, when Mr. Wyld moved an amendment to it in favor of the ballot.

After tumultuous discussion the proposition was negatived by a vote of 325 to 59, and the original resolution of Lord John Russell was carried without a division.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Darner, adjourned till Monday, the 4th.

Various rumors were afloat in regard to the course Ministers would adopt, but it was supposed that nothing definite would be taken until Parliament reassembled on the 4th.

THE CONSULS.—A dispatch from Paris states that according to reliable intelligence the Austrian Government had issued the exequatur that Rudio should be the new consul-general for the Danubian Principalities. The Porte Government is said to have consented to let the consul-General Thouvenel to Bucharest, the chancellor of Prussia, and Count Hatzfeldt, the Austrian Minister, to be the Ministers of Prussia and Austria at Bucharest.

The Paris Journal states that the Austrian Government has consented to the appointment of Count Walewski, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that Count Walewski has accepted the office.

The Paris Pays says that a meeting of Lord Derby's supporters has taken place at the Carlton Club, London. A comparison has been made between the Queen's speech and Her Majesty, that Queen assigned some special reason for not delivering it, and that the Queen's speech, in the absence of Her Majesty, was read by the Lord Chancellor.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.—New York, April 25.—The trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the murder of Philip Barton Key, it is expected, will close to-morrow (Saturday).

During the proceedings in this case to-day, a mutual explanation took place between Mr. Stanton, one of the counsel for Mr. Sickles, and Mr. Ould, the District Attorney.

Mr. Stanton apologized to the court for the harsh language he had used towards the District Attorney in the heat of discussion. Mr. Ould concurred on Friday of last week, and good feeling was again restored.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In the trial of Sickles for the murder of Key, the counsel to-day held a long argument upon the points which should be submitted to the jury.

The examination of witnesses has closed and the counsel are engaged in summing up the case, which will probably go to the jury on Monday.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.—Boston, April 25. The Cunard steamship Arabia, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at this port to-day. Her advices from Liverpool, to the 9th inst., have been telegraphed from Halifax.

The Cunard steamship Asia, Moodie, which left Liverpool on the same day with the Arabia, has not arrived at this port.

Her advices have been anticipated by the Arabia at Halifax.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The steamship Europa, of the Southampton and Bremen line, which left Southampton on the 9th instant, arrived at this port to-day. Her advices are also anticipated.

FROST AT VICKSBURG.—Vicksburg, April 23.—The weather has been very cold here for the season, and a light frost was visible this morning. The thermometer stood at 39 degrees above zero and high.

THE HON. WARREN VINCENT.—*Memphis Appeal of the 22nd.*—Vicksburg, April 21.—The fever at this point is rising slowly.

An attempt was made yesterday by some unknown person to cut the fever in front of Lyons' Hotel at Mulvey's Hotel, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

It occurred at that place in secure.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.—St. Louis, April 21.—The Mississippi at this point is rising now, and the Missouri is falling rapidly.

The upper Mississippi is also rising.

The river has 7 feet in the Upper Depot, and the lake is now open for navigation.

Louisville, April 21.—The river rose at this point to-day rising with a full feet of water on the falls, and the feel three inches in the canal.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—The gauge of Coltons reported to-day 4 feet and falling, and is in good boats. The market opened with a rising tendency.

Good Mobiling Uplands 12c. Sales rising 5c (12) 50 bales.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The sales of Cotton to day amount to 1000 bales the market consequent, and quotations are nominal.

The Flour market closed dull at previous prices.

Wheat closed dull prices unchanged.

Rice closed firm at [illegible]

Naval stores are firm and generally unchanged.

From Utah Territory.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 20th inst., contains news from Utah to the 15th March.

The Utah Sun newspaper thinks that the Mormons will not use the United States troops, but will resist to the utmost, and that Territory for the States and California and of them apostates from the Mormons church, in a few months.

The Utah Sun of the 12th ult. says it had been storming for three weeks. It was the worst cold weather experienced in Utah. The snow storm was the heaviest ever known in the Territory.

Chief Justice Cradlebaugh, of the Utah Territory, has resigned.

The Mormons have published the first number of a paper in the Danish language, which is said to be well executed.

The Utah Sun says that the quartz lode in Pleasant Valley, which was supposed to be the lode of the mines, is found to be a mere [illegible]

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LOUISIANA COURIER.—Touching the proprietorship of this journal, we refer to an advertisement elsewhere published, and the signature of Mr. Vernon, and shall decline to enter into the newspaper accounts of the difficulty between Mr. Vernon and Capt. Bossiere to give place to the following extracts from the Courier of the 23d inst.

"An advertisement dated from the Parish Prison, and signed J. M. Vernon, appeared in two afternoon papers yesterday, claiming an interest in the Courier, and warning the public not to pay to Mr. John B. Breckinridge any thing due that paper.

We, of course, are not inclined to pay very much attention to such advertisements as these. All editors had better pay their little amounts into the office as usual. Like other people, we are not with omnipotence the decision of the courts as to who are proprietors of our establishment. We only know that Mr. Breckinridge retains the sole possession and control, and may venture to guess that, as Mr. Sizer has never received any money for his interest, he will not ultimately lose his credit a Sou or his right to consult of the property.

THE MARKET BASKET.—This market was opened yesterday, in the great accommodation of a large number of the citizens of the lower portion of the city, and the largest and most attractive market of the city and occupying a central portion of the upper districts, its reopening has been most universally desired.

THE MURDER ON THE STEAMBOAT TELEGRAPH.—The case of Weaver Hatfield, the free man of color, charged on the arrival of the Cotton Conveyance of inquest with the murder of a white man, on the Mississippi River, on the Red River steamer Telegraph was taken up before Recorder Wilty for examination. The Recorder discharged Captain Pratt from the impeachment charge against, after the fact, and we make further disposition in the case this morning, leaving the charge of murder against Hatfield.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—The following was found on a man in the street about evening, at the corner of Water and Customhouse streets, and asked for a drink. He had scarcely raised the glass to his lips, when he began to tremble, and in a moment fell dead. It appeared to be the coroner's inquest, and the verdict of inquest, and a verdict of "sudden death from intoxication" was rendered. He was apparently forty years of age. His name and nativity were not ascertained.

MYSTERIOUSLY MURDERED.—The Coroner had an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man supposed, from a letter found thereon, dated "New Orleans, 24th April 1859," signed "Jean Charles," and addressed to "François Pelligry, at Bodeville, Parish Lafourche," to be that of a man of the first name Jean Charles. The letter, in a post-office envelope, states that he left "Bayou Bridge, on the Basin," and that another who knew or had seen heard of such a person. We make the following rough translation of the letter's rather obscure language:

"Dear friend Pelligry, I now take my pen in hand to ask you if you are working for that engagement in the Bayou. You ask me if there is a situation to be had in the city. Situations are not very scarce, for I have had one after being three days in the city. I am now working in a garden on the Bayou St. John, as an overseer of the orange trees, *qui sont en nuage*. (the black skins, who are negroes) and if you come down at the end of this month, you can get a situation in the Bayou. I have received your letter and enclosed the bonds as there is no [illegible] on the bonds. I wait you against ——, for I came very near breaking my head the other day, for he did not wait to show me time to [illegible] and he does you the same way, don't let him pass, for he is a good for nothing fellow. Don't fail to come down, and if you don't, write me an answer. Send me word and tell them many wishes that you may have the good luck to be paid, for it is hard with me. JEAN CHARLES

A pocket-book, with [illegible] and some other articles of small value, were found in the Bayou on the daguerreotype of quite a good-looking female, apparently of one about twenty-five years of age, with light hair, and a black velvet band around her light dress, with broad dark stripes extending down, and small white spots on the dark stripes.

The jury of inquest returned a verdict, based upon a post mortem examination made by Dr. Delery, to the effect that the dead of without any wound in the head, near the left ear, and by a blow with a sharp instrument in back, which penetrated the lungs, causing hemorrhage and death, and wounds having been received in the attack, in the hands of some person or persons unknown.

The Coroner is on the lookout for the parties who have taken appearance in the letter where we take off a bank, there being some problem in the case, and we will be [illegible]

The body of the deceased was buried in the Catholic burial ground in Section 2, near the park in the property of Mr. D'Aquin.

FIRE.—There not much more of a make itself destructive this morning. The fire at the corner of Canal and Rampart streets, we have [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the city and occupying a central portion of the upper districts, its reopening has been most universally desired.

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To the Patrons of the Louisiana Courier.

PARISH PRISON, April 21, 1859.

All persons indebted to the *Louisiana Courier* for advertising, subscription, or otherwise, are hereby notified not to pay to John B. Breckinridge or any other person the amounts due by them, unless notified by due process of law.

I am the sole owner of the said paper, purchased from T. D. Slack, and the sole editor now in the possession of my counsel, Judge Conine—he, (Slack) holding my notes for the same.

The sheriff, E. T. Parker, Esq., and myself are the only persons in possession of the property.

J. M. VERNON.

Witness and Proprietor of the *La Courier*.

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DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

At a meeting of the DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE for the Parish of Orleans, appointed by the democracy of the Parish in mass meeting, on the 4th of April, 1859, held April 23d, 1859, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of this Parish are hereby notified to meet in their respective Wards on SATURDAY, May 14th, 1859, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the party at the Democratic Convention, to be held on Baton Rouge on the 26th of May next, to nominate candidates for State officers to be supported at the election in November of the ensuing year.

Resolved—That the Democratic Party be requested to meet in their respective Wards on the following days, viz: First Ward, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets, on Saturday, May 14th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Second Precinct—Delegate—At Tomlin's Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets.

Third Precinct—Delegate—At Mechanics' Hall, corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Fourth Precinct—Delegate—At Mechanics' Hall, corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Fifth Precinct—Delegate—At Mechanics' Hall, corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Sixth Precinct—Delegate—At Washington House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets.

Seventh Precinct—Delegate—At Washington House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets.

Eighth Precinct—Delegate—At Washington House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets.

Ninth Precinct—Delegate—At Washington House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets.

Tenth Precinct—Delegate—At Washington House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets.

Eleventh Precinct—Delegate—At Washington House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets.

Twelfth Precinct—Delegate—At Washington House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets.

Thirteenth Precinct—Delegate—At Washington House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets.

Fourteenth Precinct—Delegate—At Washington House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets.

Fifteenth Precinct—Delegate—At Washington House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets.

Sixteen