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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1853.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning May 5, 1853.

The Northern mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

Our Mobile neighbors seem to be somewhat disquieted by the confident tone of the New Orleans press, in reference to the vital enterprise of Louisiana. The Tribune of our sister city has published several articles tending to prove that New Orleans cannot inflict any material amount of injury on Mobile, if the latter will only prosecute her great projects of inter nal improvement with becoming energy. In another article devoted to this subject, the Tribune intimates of the contemplated railroad from New Orleans to Mobile, crossing the Rigolets, and skirting the various watering places on the shores of Lake Borgne; and adverts to the apprehensions of some of the citizens of Mobile, that as soon as this enterprise is completed, that city will be absorbed and swallowed by New Orleans. The Tribune with more candor perhaps, than prudence, admits that this idea could probably occur, were the work on the Mobile and Ohio allowed to stop, but says in the certain construction of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, an additional incentive to Mobile to hurry forward her portion of the work, lest a large amount of trade which should legitimately belong to her, be drawn off to New Orleans. The argument is a strong one, and well put by the Tribune, but we really believe that Mobile has nothing to fear from the apprehended rivalry of the Crescent City, unless indeed she fancies in the plenitude of her hopes, that she will ever become a formidable competitor for our business.

Mobile, in our opinion, is destined to wax wealthy and populous, not by draining New Orleans, but by attracting trade from quarters to which her relative position gives her advantages, that defy competition. Mobile has part of Mississippi, all of Alabama, and part of Tennessee to render tributary to her, and well directed enterprise will accomplish this result, without any serious encroachment on the trade of New Orleans. Any has Mobile may suffer from the railroad projects of Louisiana will be more than counterbalanced by accessions obtained through her own improvements.

A day or two ago the Tribune reminded us that we were long laggards in the great race of competition for the prizes of commerce, and that if we have awaked to a full sense of the urgency of effort to regain what we have lost, and to open new channels of trade, we may thank Mobile for having communicated to us the first impulse. There is some truth in this, and we would be ungrateful to deny it. Mobile unquestionably set us an example of energy, perseverance and determination worthy of all praise; and the growth and progress of that flourishing little town contributed to a certain extent to teach us what we too might achieve by the adoption of a similar policy. But we take it, that although Mobile did give us the benefit of her experience, the most impressive and by far the most useful lesson we have received, was derived from the annual exhibit of our price current, demonstrating beyond a possibleness, that we were daily and hourly fortfeiting a portion of our commerce, and that unless we promptly aroused ourselves from a dream of fancied security, we should in another decennial period be reduced to an insignificant shipping port. This it was that startled our citizens thinking for the first time, and that ultimately convinced the most supine believer in the manifest destiny and pre-ordained greatness of New Orleans, that unless we went to work with a will, and that right speedily, we were gone beyond redemption. Thank Heaven we did not shut our eyes to the warning, and avert the threatened doom—a doom which our recent exertions have already banished into the region of impossibilities.

Judges of the District Courts.—We perceive by the official journal that Governor Henry has issued his proclamation, ordering an election to be held in the First Judicial District (city of New Orleans) for six District Judges, and for a Clerk of the Sixth District Court, on the third Monday (16th) of the present month. The notice of election issued in conformity thereto by Sheriff Forest, says nothing about the election of a Clerk.

Gottschalk's Concert—This great artist was never more brilliant, never more wonderful and pleasing than last evening. He performed as only he can execute—taste, power, precision, intense sensibility, passion and all blended into a perfect gem of art. It seems to us that we can listen to the magnificent artist forever—that we never tire admiring the beauty and perfection of his performances.

El Noticioso.—This is the title of a new paper published in our city in the Spanish language by Senors Sellico & Garcia. Its tone will be moderate, and it will observe a strict neutrality in political questions.

Barnum's Illustrated News—The last number of this pictorial journal contains an excellent likeness of Santa Anna, together with a variety of well selected cuts.

The Jenny Lind Concert—We acknowledge from the President of the Turn-Verein, or Gymnastic Society of New Orleans, two invitation tickets—one for a ball to be given by the Association on Sunday evening next, at the Orleans Ball Room, and the other, for a festival, which will take place on the same day at 2 P. M. in Franklin street, between Camp and Jackson. The latter will be an occasion of much interest, as the "Preis Turn," or trial exercises are to be gone through with, and prizes to be distributed. The object of this festival is, in the language of the Society, "to gain the good will of the citizens for the members and their efforts, which are to strengthen and exercise the powers and faculties of the mind and body, to free them from every prejudice, and to make them men, worthy of the liberal institutions of their adopted country."

An Election was held in the Mobile Judicial District on Monday last, for a Judge. As far as heard from, Mr Rapier is 200 votes ahead of his competitor Mr. Cuthbert.

WASHINGTON ITEMS

Washington, April 26th.

We have another invasion of Hards and Softs from the North, the Softs largely preponderating. The patriotism of New York is yet preserved on account of the distribution of the spoils. Prince John Van Buren, Gov. Seymour, Collector Brouson, and many others of note have been here to warn the President of the necessities and expectations of the party. Mr. Van Buren and Young America, as Mr Sanders, of the Democratic Review, is called, dined with the President on Friday, and expressions were given and received. The best way to settle the difficulties and disconcertments would be to abolish the office which creates them. New York has her times the patronage of any State in the Union.

The staid conservative Democracy called Old Fogies are getting all the best places. Their experience and good business habits outweigh all the political claims of competitors. Gov Marcy says to be a Fogy is to be well qualified for public employment.

The Northern Press is considerably vexed in relation to Gov. Lane's recent summary claim to the Mexilla Valley. Most of the papers regard the conduct of the Governor of New Mexico as clearly unauthorized and unjustifiable, and express the opinion that the Government will disown his act. To this view, however, the New York Sun forms an important exception. That journal approves the course of the Governor, because it thinks the right is on his side, and maintains that the Mexilla Valley is justly within the jurisdiction of the United States. The Sun says:

"Disturnell's Map" (the Editor says,) "grossly errs in placing the town of Pass—the town being nearer some two or three miles and two degrees West of the position assigned to it on the map. The result of the controversy was, that the American Commissioners yield ed to the Mexicans, and took the erroneous map as their guide, instead of following the evident meaning of the Treaty, in striking the Southern bounds of New Mexico. Thus, a very important tract of territory, two degrees wide and four degrees long, was cut off from our boundary as contemplated by the Treaty.

"We have some private information on the subject, but it is not of a character to be used to the present position of affairs. There may be many reasons for the decision of the Boundary Commissioners not yet made public. At any rate, the territory in dispute is not of a worthless character, and if Gov. Lane goes no farther than to preserve the interests of the United States from injury or prejudice, his course will receive the sanction of the General Government."

The Lane Exodus—The exodus is the all-engrossing topic of the latest Irish journals, and every post brings fresh accounts of the continuous flights of the people from the mother country. From the port of Waterford, on the 9th ult., no less than 300 comfortable looking passengers took shipping for Liverpool, there to embark either for America or Australia. According to one of the Cork papers:

A vessel in port has been chartered for 2,500 to take out emigrants to New York. Last year a similar vessel could have been had for 1,500. Passages into Shanagarry bay to the United States, £5 10s. being generally expected.

Turning westward, it is stated in a Galway journal, that the constantly increasing tide of emigration knows no single day's cessation—

"Scarcely a day passing this neighborhood, and yesterday morning a goodly number of intelligent, hardy, fine looking but decent rush in life wended by this place. Labor in every part of the country is lightning exceedingly scarce, and the poorer class of peasant persons who have been relieved from the contents of the workhouse are now being employed in other and employed.

Gerrit Smith, Esq., formerly of Peterboro, N. Y., is now at Rochester, where he is engaged in the practice of the law. He is a member of the Rochester Bar.

Mr. Rapier is 27 years old, and has figured prominently in the Congressional Press.

THE KANE CASE.

It has already been announced that Tronson Kane, the British fugitive, has been set at liberty by the decision of Judge Nelson. The New York papers contain reports, more or less extended of the views taken by the functionary, in opposition to all the positions assumed by the British authorities. Judge Nelson decides that the whole proceeding in the case has been irregular; that the requisition should have been made, in the first instance, upon the Executive, and his authority obtained in order to warrant the interposition of the judiciary; and further, that the commissioner, before whom the application was made, possessed no jurisdiction of the case, not being an officer within the treaty or act of Congress, passed in pursuance thereof; and that the evidence, in the case upon which the offence was found, was incompetent, and hence did not warrant the finding of the magistrate. "The proof," says Judge Nelson, "in all cases under a treaty of extradition, should be, not only competent, but full and satisfactory, that the offence had been committed by the fugitive in the foreign jurisdiction; *sufficiently to be a warrant to convince the judgment of the magistrate of the offence with which he is charged, if sitting upon the final trial and hearing of the case.* No magistrate should order a surrender short of such proof. The result is, that the prisoner is entitled to be discharged from imprisonment under the warrant or order of the commissioner, and, consequently, from arrest or confinement under the warrant issued by the acting Secretary of State in pursuance thereof."

This certainly appears to us a most sweeping declaration, and one under which the treaty of extradition will prove almost a complete nullity. We agree with the *Courier and Enquirer*, that if evidence "not only competent," but full and satisfactory that the offence had been committed, for which the arrest and extradition of the accused person is demanded, is necessary to his surrender, we have only changed the venue of the trial, and it is hardly probable that, under such circumstances, the requisite conditions to the extradition of any criminal will ever be fulfilled. This opinion is so remarkable, and so much at variance with what appear to be the object and significance of the Treaty, that it will require all the prestige of Judge Nelson's legal eminence to obtain for it the deference due to the decisions of the high tribunal of which he is *magna pars*.

After this decision was announced, a new warrant for the arrest of the prisoner was placed in the hands of the marshal, which, by direction of the Court, was read. It appeared, however, that the preliminary demand upon the President of the United States, required by Judge Nelson's decision, had not been made; and he therefore directed the Marshal not to serve the warrant. The Marshal, now finally freed, unless, upon a new application from the British Government, the President shall order his arrest and direct the Judiciary to investigate the facts. Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, being consulted in the matter, declined to apply for the authorization of the President, as he conceived it to be unnecessary under the stipulations of the treaty. Hayne, the man shot at in New York, and a great mass of fresh evidence had been accumulated to sustain the allegation against Kane.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It appears that the gamblers have become so obnoxious to the people of Columbus, Ohio, that a public meeting has been held, at which it was resolved, that gambling, as a business, should be suppressed; that every good citizen should lend his aid to effect it; that the gamblers should be indicted, and that any property owner, who knowingly permits gambling on his premises should be prosecuted; and a committee of thirty was appointed, pledged to carry out these resolves.

Six hundred doctors are expected to visit N. York on the 3d of May, to attend the annual meeting of the American Medical Association. They will, doubtless, be hospitably entertained by the resident members of the profession.

A report on the question whether ship fever is contagious, has recently been made to the Legislature of Massachusetts. The conclusion arrived at by the reporter, that ship fever is identical with the true typhus of Great Britain. It is not identical with the typhoid fever of France and New England, but an entirely distinct disease. It is most fatal in its secondary forms. And lastly, that its contagious properties may be greatly controlled, if not destroyed, by sanitary measures.

The Boston Journal, by means of the recent arrival of the Pemaick at Salem, has received letters of the very latest date from Buenos Ayres. They convey the intelligence that the commissioners of the belligerent parties who had been appointed for the purpose of negotiating, have at last concluded a treaty of peace, which was awaiting ratification by Urquiza and the Buenos Ayrean authorities. The impression was prevalent that this treaty would be signed, and peace and quiet again be restored. The terms of the treaty, it is said, are liberal and likely to satisfy all parties.

Ex Governor Hubbard, of Maine, has been appointed Consul at Rio de Janeiro, and Stephen D. Dillaye of New York, Charge des Affaires at Brussels.

The Temperance House at Rochester, has been consumed by fire. Four servants perished in the flames.

The steamer Independence, lost on the Pacific, did not belong to the Nicaragua Transit Company, having been merely chartered for the trip. The agent in New York states an important fact, namely: There was no powder magazine on board the Independence. The explosion that took place, therefore, was not gunpowder, in all probability.

A despatch from Detroit says: A gentleman just from the scene of the fearful collision last night, between the Southern Michigan Express train and the Central Road Emigrant train, at the crossing near Chicago, reports that there were twenty dead bodies when he left, and additional deaths were constantly occurring among the fifty or sixty mortally injured. The sufferers are mostly emigrants. A later despatch says: Fifteen bodies of the dead were brought to the city this morning, from the scene of the late disaster. During the confusion incident upon the accident, the Galena mail was robbed of the bags for Boston and Albany.

A manifesto of a singular description has just been issued by the philosophic Fourierites of Texas, addressed to "princes and people," having for its purpose to announce "a great moral revolution which is about to be effected for the human race, by an apparent miracle."

This miracle consists, says Mr. Owen, in communications "most important and gratifying, which have been made to him (in common with many more) by invisible but audible powers, purporting to be from departed spirits; through with which Mr. Owen has been favored coming from President Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, the late Duke of Kent, Grace Fletcher, Mr. Owen's "first and most enlightened disciple," and several others. Until within the last few weeks Mr. Owen states that, while he believed all things to be eternal, he was of opinion that there was no personal or conscious existence after death; but, having examined the history of the "manifestations" (spirit rapping) in America, "through the proceedings of an American medium," he has been compelled, contrary to his previous strong convictions, "to believe in a future conscious state of life, existing in a refined material, or what is called a spiritual state." The object of these manifestations, continues Mr. Owen, is to clear the present false, disunited, and miserable state of human existence, for a true, united and happy state, to arise from a new universal education or formation of character from birth, to be based on truth, and conducted in accordance with the established laws of human nature." Mr. Owen's belief that this change may be easily effected, and adds that the means to do so in all countries are known. They appear from his showing, to be the universal application of his social system, through the agency of the departed spirits of Jefferson, Franklin, &c., who have kindly sent in their adhesion. We must add, that the "medium" referred to by Mr. Owen is the American lady who resides in Queen Anne street, Cavendish square.

On Sunday night, says the Mobile *Tribune*, about 11 o'clock, the occupant of the house on the corner of St. Louis and Joachin streets, discovered on the steps a small basket and upon removing the cover was greeted by an infant a couple of days old. The following note was attached to it:

"Sir: This child is particularly dedicated to you and your wife. Take it and raise it, and that you may live long and prosper in the humble prayer of its mother. Your humble servant. M. L."

The child was born on the 28th ult. The gentleman did not seem to relish the present and turned it over to the "City Fathers." In an accompanying note to the Captain of the guards he says—"not knowing what else to do with it, I send it to you, hoping you may be able to find an owner for it."

The Deputy Marshal's conduct is quite in contrast with this. He determined to act a father's part by it and sent it home to be dandelated with his own brood of little ones, where it will be cared for and perhaps never known that it is an outcast. We think the city fathers ought to adopt it and provide for its support an ordinance passed of the kind heavy Deputy Marshal. As yet the infanting mother is unknown and so far as we are advised suspicion has settled upon no one.

Some idea of the enormous expenses of a daily paper may be formed from a statement of the weekly expenditures of the New York Tribune, which amounting to that journal, average $4,000 71, or upwards of $200,000 per annum. And yet the *Tribune* is one of the most prudent of the cents published.

The annual expenditure of the most of business men of New York for advertising, is estimated at $2,000,000, of which about one-fourth or half a million, is paid to the journals of other cities and of inland villages.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, speaking of the announcement by the Union of compromises in the Presidential health says: If there has been any improvement in it since his inauguration, it has taken place within a few days. Long continued excitement, grief occasioned by his sad domestic afflictions, and severe labor, have disordered General Pierce's nervous system, and impaired the vigor of his frame to an extent which has excited the concern and alarm of his friends. The country will receive with pleasure the Union's assurance that he has recovered from the indisposition under which he was laboring ten day since.

THE HUMBOLDT'S NEWS.

The United States Mail Steamer *Humboldt*, Captain J. D. Lines, arrived at New York on the morning of the 26th ult., with dates from Havre to April 13th, and from Cowes to the 14th ult.

We have intelligence by telegraph, of the arrival of the overland mail with Bombay dates to the 15th March. The treaty of peace with the Burmese was expected to be immediately concluded. Disturbances had broken out at Rangoon, and the intervention of the British had been called for.

Trade at Calcutta was dull, and the weather hot.

Advices from China to the 25th February state, that the rebellion was growing more and more formidable, and a complete panic prevailed at Pekin.

Accounts from Constantinople had been received to the 27th March. At that date Prince Menschikoff had not made any official communication to the Divan, and the intentions of Russia continued to be involved in the most complete mystery. The Prince had dismissed his audience of the Sultan, which he scarcely little disposed to grant him. On each side during seemed to be the object, the Sultan under the pretext that certain questions concerned the other powers, declared that he would not negotiate upon them till the British and French Ambassadors had arrived. The whole time hitherto had therefore passed in preliminary discussions. At Malta rumors of war had completely subsided. The French fleet was lying at Salamis Bay.

On the 27th ult., there were in the port of Constantinople an English war steamer of 650 horse power; three Russian dispatch vessels, and the French steam frigate the Cimpital. The Turkish squadron was at anchor at the Golden Horn, and they appeared to be making arrangements for a start in a few days. The news of the approaching arrival of M. de Lacour, the new French Ambassador, was current in the city, and had produced an excellent effect, and the news in circulation in the best informed circles was of a very tranquillizing character.

The correspondent of the London Times at Constantinople, states that Russia is trying to conclude a secret treaty with the Porte, similar to that of Unkiar Skelessi, and failing this, Constantinople would probably be taken by a coup de main.

The Ottoman Embassy in London, had issued an official notice to the holders of the shortly to Turkish loan, that the amount would be at once refunded, together with a premium of 21 francs to each 1,000 franc bond.

Marshal Radetsky had refused the honors proffered to him by the Emperor of Austria, and preferred not to leave Italy. It was supposed therefore that the substitution of civil for military power in Italy would not yet take place.

The Austrian Government has published a further ordonnance, relative to the future administration of Hungary. For the purposes of government, the kingdom is to be divided into three districts, with deputy governors, subject to the Governor in chief at Pesth.

The news from Prussia is not of importance. The French funds had rather improved on the Paris Bourse.

The health of the Queen of England was being rapidly re-established, and the young Prince is reported as doing well.

In the House of Commons on the 11th inst. the third reading of the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill was carried by a majority of 80 in favor of the Cabinet. In the House of Lords on that day, nothing of importance was transacted.

A total trip of the new screw steamship Duke of Wellington, of 131 guns, (the largest line of battle ship in the world) was made from Portsmouth on the 11th inst. Her speed averaged 10 knots, and was considered very satisfactory for a first performance.

Lucknow, April 11th—It was announced to day, that the arrangements which have been long pending for the formation of a general system of railways for Canada, by a continuous main line that shall connect and incorporate the lines already in existence or in progress, have been completed. The new company is to be called the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Upper Canada, and its accurate capital is fixed at £3,500,000, of which £3,000,000 is now to be raised in England, in sterling guaranteed debentures. Of the remainder, the sum of £1,116,000 has been already raised in Canada, £837,000 of it by debentures, and £3,023,000 is taken by the contractors, with the stipulation that they shall reserve the right of allotment, and shall offer them to the present subscribers at par on the 1st July, 1853, twelve months after the anticipated opening of an important section of the line. The share are to be for £25 each, and the debentures will be issued pari-pari.

These debentures are divided into two classes, one class being simply debentures of the company, payable in 25 years, with half yearly interest at 6 per cent, and the option of converting them into shares at any time before the end of the twelfth year, the other class being virtually the bonds of the Provincial Government, payable in 20 years, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. They will both be in amounts of 100 each, and entitle the subscriber of 200l in shares will also take 100l of the railway and 100l of the Government debentures. The entire length of the line will be 1,110 miles, and it will extend from Toronto, the great shipping port of Canada in summer, through Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, to Sarnia, on Lake Huron, and also likewise the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, the American portion of which will be joined, and by which the whole route will be opened up to the port of Portland in the State of Maine.

Accompanying the prospectus is a copy of the recent dispatch from Lord Elgin to the Colonial office, a short abstract of which was given in the Times of the 24th February, showing the extraordinary progress made by Canada during the last 10 years, and consequently the favorable prospects of a cheaply constructed national railway, notwithstanding all competition and supported by the Government, passing through the richest lands of the province, and embracing all the produce and passenger traffic from the far west to the Atlantic. The directors named are Messrs. Baring, Glyn, Blake, M'Callum, Kirkman Hodgson, and Alderman Thompson, and in Canada the Hon. Allan, speaker of the provincial members of the Government.

France—It has already been mentioned that it was no longer a matter of doubt that the Duke does not come to crown the Emperor. It has been so decided at Rome, and a dispatch received very recently from the political government minutuse at some length the reasons why that resolution was adopted.

The government has presented to the Council of State a bill to regulate a pension to the widow of Marshal Ney, from the 4th of April, 1848 to the present time. The arrears, thus accumulated, amount to about 290,000f.

A few days ago some arrests were made in the Carre St. Martin, in the charge of distributing secretly, and of course illegally, certain productions, either pamphlets or manifestos, of M. Felix Pyat and Cassidiere, and Sergent Bolchot; and yesterday and to day other arrests have taken place on the same or similar charges. The number of arrests is said to be 140, but this is believed to be exaggerated, the 23d and 27th ult. The arrests amount to several hundred, belonging to every class of society—nobles, priests, monks, civilians, laborers, and even women. It was said that several persons had disappeared, of whom 140 had been seized. At Naples the police stab appointed extraordinary precautions during several days.

M. Mazzini is preparing a vindication of his conduct of which an extract has already appeared in the Genoese journal Italia e Popolo. The writer repels, amongst other charges, that of improvidence, and boasts that none of his numerous emissaries who arrested; that the police failed to seize any of his written instructions; that there was from an individual named Pertonotti, who was concealed in a garret at Paris were not genuine, and that Pertonotti presented to his a Mazzinian agent for the purpose of selling himself to Austria for a few hundred francs. In that fragment M. Mazzini ridicules certain secret societies who have become politicians, and speaks of the French socialists in terms of great contempt. It would appear from his grievance that no good understanding existed between them and his friends in London.

The Parlamento of Turin, of the 5th instant, states that the treaty with the Transatlantic Company was to be laid before the Chambers from her minister of Finance. The company undertakes to perform two voyages monthly, the one to New York and the other to Montevideo. The government will grant a subvention of 500,000 lires, on condition of its carrying the mails gratis. Immediately after its signature, the contract will be submitted to the Chambers.

Austria—Letters from Vienna of the 5th instant, state that an insurrection took place in the coal mines of Heraels, and the workmen, to the number of 4,000, massacred the body of Turkish employes, with their families. On receiving the news, the government immediately sent troops to Heraels, and the criminals were taken to Constantinople. Mustapha Effendi, who left Constantinople for Vienna on the 22d, is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Sultan to the Kaiser Francis Joseph. Most tapha was once a military student at Vienna.

Greece—General Macrianni has been found guilty by a military court, of conspiring against the lives of the King and Queen. The Judges, however, unanimously recommended the General to mercy. No persons of such high rank has been sentenced to capital punishment since 1833, when the Generals Pipustas and Colocotronis were condemned to death for conspiring against the regency.

Russia—The Breslaw Gazette has the following from Odessa, dated the 5th March:

"The rumors of war have not ceased. The armaments continue actively, and by the 1st of April all the troops will be ready to march. Armaments are also going on in Great Russia, and on the Wolga there are eight steamers in readiness to convey troops to Kertsch."

Theory of Epidemics.

Some able writers have endeavored to account for the manner in which diseases unknown to the ancients, have of late been forced into notice. As the air is ever more or less filled with the emanations of putrifying animal and vegetable matter, they have naturally led the action of these particles upon mind, so that of yeast on wort. By the fermentation produced by yeast, the sugar is changed into alcohol, the nature of the fermentable matter is changed, and the slightest assistance it receives enables it to unloose the former union of its elements, and to form with them, by a new affinity, a compound of a totally different character, and of chemical combination. Just as animal matter inflamed in the air, in the chemical state of change called putrescence, if not sufficiently [illegible] to expedite of throwing the latent [illegible] which it may come in contact, into an analogous state of fermentation. Thus, of course, it is totally alien in nature, and rendered it incapable of fulfilling its proper functions. Other writers have supposed that the air, when rendered impure, becomes overloaded with multitudes of microscopic insects, who attack the human body, as most nearly allied in nature, to the animal tissues, whose spores, floating in the air, form the germ of epidemic disease. But all the various theories brought forward proceed from the assumption of a vitiated state of the atmosphere.

To understand the full force of these theories, we must remember that the human body is a wonderful combination of innumerable particles, all placed in different degrees of chemical affinity or antagonism to each other, and only held together by the vital force, which controls the mutable powers of vitality. Port wine will tan and convert into a species of leather the animal fibre, and yet it is made of the same tissues, that possess the power of dissolving not only animal substances, but even metals, fatal to injure, in the least degree, the tender vessels of which they are composed. Nature is doing so life holds its full dominion. How wonderful by does one single fluid—the blood—in its pas sage through the lungs, and in its flight to all the different secretions required to enable it to fulfil its proper functions—supporting, at the same time, that very vitality which it owes its existence and nerves. Life has no sooner departed, and let loose all the different stomps of which our earthly tabernacle is formed, than they resume in the chemical affinities belonging to its total dissolution. As in a moral sense, the spirit is ever at war with the inclinations of the flesh, so, too, in a physical sense, the different elements of the body are only preserved in their integrity by the domestic control of vitality.

These considerations derive some little tone from the fact, that the most fatal diseases are almost invariably accompanied by an extraordinary development in insect life; and that the fatal malaria produces most remarkable effects upon the lower animals.

We have often heard of the "showers of blood," but we never have proceeded positive, striking terror into the hearts of the vulgar. The showers of colored rain are almost invariably caused, either by infinite multitudes of microscopic insects, or by the sudden and rapid growth of a species of fungus. The cliffs between Cape York and Cape Dudley Dagger, in Australia, are sometimes covered with a thick snow of a bright crimson color. Whether these crimson globules belong to the animal or vegetable kingdom, has been much disputed; but Sir John Ross, who discovered the cliffs, and saw a variable production, and has called them *Protococcus*. He has so styled them because, he mentions, they are "the food of the Greenlander, vulgarly known as the snot in wheat. It is evident that the phenomenon of colored rain cannot occur, particularly in our latitudes, with out a parallel, preliminary development of insect life, which philosophy has failed to discover the causes. But it frequently takes place on the eve of a pestilence. Dr. Darwin, in his work, related an ink black local rain doubtless animal color near Carlow, on the 14th of April, 1849, in a period of unusual sickness. Dr. Darwin also dwelt on that town. This belief in a connection between both circumstances, also prevails extensively in India; and though perhaps it is even as yet premature to pronounce on the accuracy of the theory vouches for the frequency of the coincidence. An immense development of insect life also preceded the pestilence at West Barbary, in 1779, and the same circumstance elsewhere has been frequently witnessed, and recorded.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Scientific Prophecy.—In exchange paper states that it was 75 years ago, a Mr. Hall, of Wilton, in Fairfield County, Conn., then a remarkably good student in his collegiate course, was seized with a violent fever, and was given up to die. Under these circumstances, his father, the Rev. Mr Hall, sent him to Hartford, but finding no relief, he sent him to Dr Cogswell's, in Windham, Conn., where he said his son was present relief for him, but at the age of 36 or 37 there would be a change; that the brain was so much weakened by the fever, that he would be so far gone as to be a confirmed idiot, and there would be a change, that the brain was so much weakened by the fever, that he would be so far gone as to be a confirmed idiot, which would enable it to act healthily. His anxious father left for home. The young man recently expired, and to their great joy the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to enquire for his books and in his hand just laid them down, and resumed mathematical studies where he left them. There was no trace in his mind of this long blank in his life, or any thing which had occurred to it, and he did not know that he was almost 40 years of age.

Powers of Memory.—The *Illustrated News* says:

We have often heard extraordinary anecdotes of the memory—of men who could commit long poems by heart on hearing them once read, and the like; but when the dryness of the subject is taken into consideration, we cannot remember any instance more singular than that of Herr von Nesselbe, his celebrated German scholar, who was asked to check the Bank of Copenhagen: in that capacity he gave proof of the miraculous power of his memory, by restoring, from recollection alone, the whole contents of a leaf in the bank ledger, which had been lost by fraud or accident.

Boys are sometimes endowed with remarkable memories. The Keen family, of the State of Texas, consisted of three girls and a boy—the latter only four years old. They were all sitting round the fire one evening engaged in telling how far back they could recollect. One of the girls recollected when she had a doll that winked with her eyes; another recollected when she was "a little baby at the breast and Nancy tickled her feet." Johnny Keen, who was the last and the least of them all, said he "recollected the day he was born."

"How was?" said all the girls in a breath.

"Oh! I recollect three weeks after I got born, and how I cried all the time *for fear I'd be a girl!*"

The New Attorney General.—Most of our readers have heard of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, but few, maybap, have seen the excellent epigram upon him by Miss Hannah F. Gould.—We here re-produce it, together with the gallant reply of the subject:

Say aside all yet dead,
For in the nest bed
Repose the body of Cushing!
He has crowded his way
Through the world, as they say,
And even through death will be pushing.

The response:

Here lies one whose will
Without wounding, could hit—
And green grows the grass that's above her;
Remaining ever yours
To the regions below,
She has gone down herself for a lover.

MRS. ROBERTS.

Has the house to announce to the ladies of the city and country, that she has on hand an assortment of STRAW BONNETS of all styles and latest fashions, Crapes, press points, Lace CAPOTTES, &c., black Lace Veils, embroidered Muslin Mantillas, black silks, Thread Lace, Silk Lace of all sorts, Parasols, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, &c., which she offers for sale at moderate prices.

A balance of embroidered insertings and an assortment of Parisian Flowers, which she will dispose of at 50 per cent less for cash. may5 1m

For Sale—Valuable Squares of Ground.

THAT valuable square of ground with the dwelling and Kitchen, known as the Harper's Hotel in suburb Lafourche, suitable for a large Cotton Press, is disposed of on terms as follows:

300 feet on Tchoupitoulas street;
300 feet on Fifth street;
300 feet on Washington Avenue;
450 feet on Rubico street.

Apply to RUD. MCCHESNEY & CO.
may 5 15 and 19 St. Louis st.

TURTLES—A lot of turtles received from Tortuga, just received, in store and for sale by
may 5 21 DAVIS & BRO, 16 Conti st.

COSTA RICA—Just received, in store and for sale by
may 5 DAVIS & CO, 16 Tchoupitoulas.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE
Wednesday Evening, May 4, 1853.

The foreign news has affected the Cotton market unfavorably enough to the sellers, to cause a decline of ¼ cent in the quotations. The decline is limited, and to-day's sales were confined to 2000 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	3¾ 3¾	Fair	12½ d.
Ordinary	7¾ 8¾	Fully Fair	8 d.
Middling	8¾ 9¾	Good Fair	9 d.
Good Middling	10¾ 11¾	Good and Fine	10 d.
Middling Fair	11¾ 12¾		

There continues to be a good enquiry for Tobacco, and 300 bbls. prime sold to-day at former prices.

The Sugar market is firm, with sales of 650 hhds. at previous rates. Of Molasses, 400 bbls. were sold at 18@21c P gallon for rebelled.

The Flour market continues stiff, superfine brands being quite scarce. Sales 1500 bbls. at $4 25@4 37½ for Ohio and St. Louis, and $4 12½@4 25 for extra brands. Of Corn, 2000 sacks were sold at 67@67½ P bushel.

Bacon—Annah Weiss made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Lemon, stating that on the 30th April, seventy bacon, valued at $1 25 P lb, was taken from her premises at the corner of Bayou Road and Johnson street, and that she has since subsequently found in the possession of one S. Dawson, who keeps a stall in the Poydras market. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Dawson.

Horse Stealing—M. Prado was arrested yesterday in the Third District, charged with having stolen three horses belonging to G. P. Bowers. The sal vals were found in his possession. No examination had been had as yet.

Drowned—An inquest was held on Tuesday in the Fourth District by Coroner Bruce on the body of a man named James McGarrick, who was accidentally drowned by falling into the river. Verdict accordingly.

Disorderly Drunk, &c.—Most of the arrests made in yesterday were for offences of this kind, the majority of the new Police having been dismissed in consequence of their inefficiency, the character of which is however, so trifling as to render it unnecessary to give the particulars.

Variants—John Brady, L. Dejanion, John Duncan Jr., Henry Watson and Henry Lyons, were arrested yesterday in the Second District, charged with being vagrants. They were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Second District Court.—Still was instituted yesterday in the Second District Court by the Opelousas Railroad Company against a certain party who has failed to pay up his stock subscriptions.

Coroner's Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man named Mary Cavano, aged six months, found dead in a house at the corner of Hospital and Hospital streets. Verdict died from want of care, caused by the abandonment of its mother.

Supreme Court—The newly elected Court organized yesterday morning, Chief Justice Slidell, Judges Buchanan, Cenon and Voorhees, Mr. Eustis Lazare was re-elected Clerk of the Court. The Court adjourned until this morning when cases will be called.

☞ An ounce of foot is worth a pound of the dry and the ounce of conclusive facts that cluster around that incomparable preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, should be well weighed by every reflecting, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as would prevent incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy. In cases of debility, dyspepsia, nervous affections, or chronic, it may be recommended for its sudorific, cordial, and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, heart burn, loss of appetite, nausea, nervous complaints, costiveness, jaundice, &c., are cured by the Bitters in a very short space of time; and a permanence in their use seems to be worth a thousand cures.

For sale by WRIGHT & CO.
may 5 106 Chartres street.

Cochin China and Shanghai EGGS FOR SALE.

A FEW DOZEN for sale of the above celebrated imported varieties can be had daily, at five dollars per dozen, by applying at No. 21 Commercial Place.

If required, they will be carefully packed and sent to any part of the country. may 5 3t

NEW DRY GOODS,
Red Store, between Gravier and Market.

LANDING ex ships St. Louis, Oswego and others, and in store—Superfine Indigo Blue, Mazarine Blue and Magenta streets, on the upper side by the Canal of the Canal and Banking Company, on the lower side by the Canal of Carondelet, on the Market Ridge, having been considerably reduced and opposed by a deficiency of the Bank of Louisiana. Notice is hereby given to all holders of property without delay to come forward and claim their property within twenty days from the date hereof, according to the 4th section of the act of April 26th, 1853, or it will be sold and the proceeds paid over to the Sheriff of the Parish