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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1853.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, April 22, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

Mr. Soulé and the Mission to Spain.

The appointment of PIERRE SOULÉ, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Spain, has provoked more than ordinary comment from the press. Two questions are naturally elicited by this appointment. First, why he was selected; and next, what is he expected to accomplish? There can be no sort of doubt that Mr. SOULÉ is in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. During the Lopez expedition, his sympathies were warmly enlisted on the side of the ill-starred adventurers, who made that rash and abortive experiment. At the late session of Congress, Mr. SOULÉ delivered a speech in which their motives and memory were eloquently and elaborately vindicated, and in the course of that same harangue, he uttered language and expressed opinions that assimilate closely enough to what is commonly styled *filibusterism*. It is, however, due to Mr. SOULÉ to add, that at the same time, he avowed no Union towards the preservation of peaceful relations with Spain, disclaiming any desire of violently wrenting Cuba from the domination of the mother country. How he would have the United States obtain possession of Cuba does not clearly appear, for he condemns the purchase of that Island impracticable, and repudiates the idea of taking it by the strong hand. In expounding the published views of Mr. SOULÉ on this important topic, we can therefore find no other guide than an earnest declaration of the expediency of possessing that Island, coupled with a hint that complications may arise in our relations with foreign powers which would render its acquisition indispensable to our security.

These opinions, vague and inexplicit as they are, do little more than commit him to the doctrine promulgated by President PIERCE, in his inaugural—viz: that the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, may become eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce, and the peace of the world. Entertaining and echoing these sentiments, Mr. SOULÉ doubtless appeared to the President the public man best fitted for the Mission to Spain. We perhaps differ widely from that conclusion, because we have a little less necessary to look to the opinions of others with a view to the merits of a man, than we wish to have the newly appointed Minister to have to conduct negotiations, than to the convictions of the minister himself. It is evident, however, that the Executive sought for a gentleman who would reflect his own views, and in Mr. SOULÉ he has unquestionably found the man. The mystery of the selection is consequently superseded by an easy solution.

What Mr. SOULÉ is expected to accomplish is a problem far more difficult of solution. If none of his predecessors, not repulsive to the Spanish Government, at a period anterior to those disturbances in Cuba which have embittered Spain against this country, found the terrier of Castilian pride and obstinacy inane manageable, even by the aid of the most precious offers—how can he hope for a successful issue, when the difficulties are increased tenfold—when the Ambassador is distasteful to the throne, and the Government itself is more determined than ever to maintain her dominion over her Colony? We confess, the prospect of hastening, or facilitating the acquisition of Cuba, by diplomacy within the range of Mr. SOULÉ, appears to us a chimerical idea. Besides, Mr. SOULÉ discards the notion of purchasing that Island, his language leading to the inference that he looks upon this expectation as totally unattainable. If not purchased, how else is it to be acquired? The Island is not to be bought, and he is too fearless an imputation of a willingness to go to war for it—at least in the existing state of things. Viewing the subject dispassionately, and we trust impartially, we cannot possibly discover by what arcana of diplomatic skill, Mr. SOULÉ will advance the acquisition of Cuba one inch nearer than it now stands.

A point which we have purposely left untouched, and which infinitely still more strongly against the efficiency of Mr. SOULÉ in procuring such a negotiation, is the unfriendly feeling with which he is regarded in Spain. The fame of PIERRE SOULÉ has travelled far and wide. It has reached the Bivouac and penetrated the Alhambra. Spain has kept frequently cognizant of public sentiment in America, and nothing is more certain than that Mr. SOULÉ's celebrated Cuban manifesto delivered in the U. S. Senate a few months ago, has been placed before the Spanish Cabinet. Even if it were possible that it had been overlooked, the organ of Spain in this country, *La Crónica*, has taken special care to reproduce all its most obnoxious portions. The journal devotes most of its space to a review of Mr. SOULÉ's career and speeches, and in the course of the articles holds the following significant language:

"It was had been expressly sought out who would bring to sought any negotiation between Spain and the United States, none could have been found better suited to the purpose than the French Senator from Louisiana. His contact with our government appears to protect his sympathy or affinity of national interests will be altogether impossible. The government of her Majesty would not be able to take hold of him, even with pincers. It would encounter only an intangible vision—something quite out of place in this era of realities. Only one mode remains in which Mr. SOULÉ can avoid appearing at Madrid in a position degrading to the representative of a respectable government and a powerful nation, and that mode is a total renunciation or sympathy which may be established between himself and a portion of the diplomatic body at the court of Spain. But, consider how difficult it is at present, it seems to us impossible that Mr. SOULÉ can fail to be regarded as a parasitical branch of it,—at least so far as the relations of Europe and America are concerned, unless he makes an explicit retraction of his notions upon the Monroe doctrine, and all the principles of young America.

How far the Cuban question is by the card is difficult to say, but that that sheet is a correct interpreter of Spanish jealousy and susceptibility is at least highly probable. At all events, the evident bad odor in which Mr. SOULÉ must stand with Spain, will prove an insuperable obstacle to the success of peaceful overtures touching the possession of Cuba. The support he has been heretofore lent to Mr. SOULÉ has been not to Spain expressly to provoke that Government to an act of discourtesy towards him, which may serve as a pretext for a quarrel. We accept the administration of so discreditable a policy, for we cannot imagine Mr. PIERCE accepted by motives of some dishonorable and mean. More yet, it is extremely questionable whether the refusal of Spain to receive Mr. SOULÉ—supposing for the sake of argument, that such a proceeding were had—could be construed into a violation of any of the just rights of our country. Major POZNIN was treated precisely in the same way by our own government a year or two ago, and Spain dismissed Mr. HARRY BOWMAN a short time previously, and in neither case did more than a slight, temporary misunderstanding follow.

GOTTSCHALK.—We are happy to announce to the lovers of music that our gifted townsman will return to New Orleans in a day or two, and on Monday evening next, will give a grand Concert at the Orleans Theatre, assisted by the splendid orchestra of that establishment, by Mr. PEYTLINGER and several of the most distinguished vocalists in Mr. DAVIS' troupe.—See advertisement in another column.

PROF. AGASSIZ AND THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—We have been requested to state that Prof. Agassiz and the Lyceum Committee, have kindly consented to postpone to Saturday evening, the former's lecture, which was to come off this evening, in order not to interfere with the concert to be given by the Philharmonic Society.

☞ Our thanks are due J. D. B. DeBow, Superintendent of the Census, for the Census Report for December 1852, which is appended the Report for December 1851.

☞ We are greatly indebted to the courtesy of Hon. E. Tarbox, Esq., of the House of Representatives, for copies of various bills now pending before the Legislature.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The remainder of the Hagenous has been postponed until this evening, in consequence of the indisposition of several of the artists.

☞ We tender our acknowledgements to the Hon. PIERRE SOULÉ for interesting public documents.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

DeBow's Review for April—an excellent number. Among the articles worthy of particular note are, Florida—its position, resources and destiny. Early Life in the South-West; Cuba in 1853; the local history of the republic.

Auto biography of an English Soldier in the U. S. Army.—This is an interesting book, being the genuine history of an intelligent Englishman, who joined the American Army under Gen. Scott and took part in the Mexican campaign. It is the sketch of the private's career, as contra-distinguished from that of the officer. It is remarkably well written and abounds in humorous incidents.

☞ *Cowdrey's* SALE OF Fast Colors.—The particular attention of dealers is called to the Catalogue which appears in the Bee, under THIS DAY, and here, at No. 26 Old Levee, Cowdrey's Commercial Sale Rooms.

☞ *Commercial* SALE OF Fast Colors.—The particular attention of dealers is called to the Catalogue which appears in the Bee, under THIS DAY, and here, at No. 26 Old Levee, Commercial Sale Rooms.

GAS.

We perceive that in New York a company is about being established for the express purpose of furnishing gas light to the citizens at a reasonable rate. Hitherto two Companies have enjoyed a monopoly of the article, and like all monopolies have sustained the consumers. The New York Mutual Savings Gaslight Company propose, as soon as their works are ready, and they shall have been allowed to lay their pipes in the streets, to supply private consumers with gas at $2.50 per cubic foot. The present price is $3.50. In New Orleans, the price of gas per cubic foot is $4.50. Now New York is absolutely a dearer city to live in than New Orleans. The unchangeable rise in the value of property has occasioned a corresponding increase in all the necessaries of life. Labor and materials are just as dear in New York as in New Orleans. Why then should the Gas Company in this city place their rates so high as to exclude gas from domestic consumption, and to render its employment in public buildings, stores, &c., a heavy, though unavoidable burthen. We content ourselves just now, with merely hinting to the Company that there are enterprising parties amongst us, who are confident that gas light can be furnished to the citizens of New Orleans, at a considerable smaller cost than $4.50 per cubic foot, and that unless the charter of the present Company precludes the possibility of competition, the experiment is not unlikely to be tried.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Seven Clerks, on repairing to the Pension Office, on the 13th inst., found upon their desks yellow envelopes, containing printed *billet-doux*, which informed them that their services were no longer required. It is rumored that more removals will be made in the same office.

It is requested that Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, has to day issued orders to all the Auditors of the Treasury, directing them not to appoint any more New Yorkers to clerkships in Washington, the New York Customhouse patronage being deemed their full share in the apportionment of this species of Government patronage.

HAVANA.—By the arrival of the brig *Adams Gray*, Capt. Henry, we have received files of Havana papers to the 14th inst. They contain very little news. The *Diario* seems to imagine that the people of the United States, are all the time concocting plans for the invasion of the "Gem of the Antilles."

FROM SANTO DOMINGO.—We find in the *Diario de la Marina* advices from the Dominican Republic to the 1st February. The only items worthy of note is the installation of the President elect, Don Santana, and the message of the retiring functionary, Senor Baez, which stars a gratifying account of the prosperity of the country, and recommends the government to look to Europe, for effectual support.

JAMAICA.—By the *Cuba*, at New York, we have received dates from Jamaica to the 5th inst. There was still a good deal of yellow fever among the shipping at Kingston. The trade was quite active, vessels frequently arriving and departing. The Australia at Trinidad, brought 443 Chinese Coolies, who were landed in good order and condition. Many of the India Coolies were returning to their old home. Just three hundred Coolies had taken the commutation money to remain in the island, and nearly 2,000 had been divided among them.

The sugar crop of Barbadoes and St. Lucia was likely to fall short, in consequence of the rainy period of the cane.

Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.—We learn from the Philadelphia *News*, that this distinguished gentleman, who has been confined to his residence by a severe attack of sickness since the adjournment of Congress, has entirely recovered and contemplates embarking for Europe on the 14th of May next, for the purpose of making a tasty tour during the summer months.

EUROPE.

The steamer *Alps* arrived at Boston on the 12th, with dates from Liverpool to the 5th March, and the steamer *Cambria* reached Halifax on the 13th, with dates to the 24 inst. The accounts received by yesterday's mail add very little to our telegraphic summary given some days ago. We subjoin the few items not hitherto published:

The London papers affirm that there are divisions in the cabinet on important questions, but doubts whether there will be a dissolution.

Queen Victoria had suffered from a sore throat, but was convalescent.

Affairs in France were quiet. The Emperor's coronation had been deferred till August, the Pope not being able to attend till that time.

The Madrid family are still at Marseilles intolerable health.

The French squadron put to sea on the 22d, their destination being the Archipelago. Unpleasant feelings had arisen in consequence of the precipitate sailing of the French from Smyrna, in advance of the fleet, and it is reported that some complaint had been made by England. It is rumored that Napoleon acts it nicely, and that Divan, Kossuth and Mazzini are detained even to the point in question, but to the question entertained by the English Cabinet on his general policy in the East.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated the 25th of March, reiterates the report that the Porte is desirous of settling amicably all differences with Russia.

The latest report from Paris also states that the difference between Russia and Turkey will be reconciled by the mediation of the Powers.

A Congress of the powers interested is proposed, and Brussels is named as the place of meeting. Other Italian Country have held several meetings on the subject.

Advices from India state that the Burmese had abandoned Pegu to the British. In China the insurgents were gaining headway.

Late advices have been received from India and China. Trade was brisk at Calcutta and Bombay. The rebellion in China was gaining ground rapidly.

GENERAL NEWS.—Doubtful rumors are afloat of an insurrection at Palermo.

Very extensive fires have occurred at Cincinnati and Norva.

It is rumored that Persia has sought the protection of Russia against England—but this is not generally credited.

Port Philip dates to January 5th have been received. Gold digging and trade were brisk.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—A citizen of Louisville, and one of the unfortunate passengers who took that awful leap down the precipice West of Cumberland, has so far recovered as to write home to his friends. His experience was one which few would wish to share in.

"I was asleep when a Western gentleman, who was in the front seat of the second car, Mr. H. of Walker's, was sitting right opposite. I had time to jump off, but I knew how bad a fix we were in, but believing it safe to remain, on second thought I did so. (The track was only ten and a half feet wide, as measured after the accident.) The cars immediately fell over the precipice. I thought of God, mother and death. The first jump, about twenty feet, my hat saved me, the second I faintly remember seeing no one escaping behind, and no one jumping. The third, fourth, and last jump I know nothing about, only that I fell on my head and saw a thousand stars of brilliant light, then flying in the air, and then fainted. When I opened my eyes, Mr. T., who was lucky enough to have been in one of the cars that remained on the track, was by my side; my head was bleeding profusely; with that exception I felt perfectly well; not feeling then what I suffer now. Such a sight as I beheld I would not look on for the world. The mutilated bodies, some mashed to atoms, lying under the wheels—fifty or sixty men and women, their faces covered with blood, running as well as drunken mothers, with bloody hands and faces, kissing the bodies of their dead or crippled children; one woman, with her dress torn off, screaming and trying to lift off the stones that had crushed her husband, H., a merchant of Baltimore, his leg mashed, sitting on a rock, one mass, having had all recollected, looking like an idiot; cries of agony and despair, and curses, mingled in the presence of death. God is merciful that one out of six escaped. A worse place could not have been found, as we tumbled over rocks sharp and rugged."

☞ The N. Y. *Express* speaking of the elements of the Democratic party, remarks:

"The Southern Democratic party, which made so much noise about Gov. Seward and Gen. Scott, and Gen. Scott and Gov. Seward, is now exhibiting itself in the form of broken hearts daily of Free Soil Abolition sentiments in the North, and it is now dumb as an oyster about them all. The Hayne mania that it had when Gen. Scott was the one of the two the negro, we see, now, to get pap with from the Federal Treasury. The negro was the staff upon which to hit the Capitoline. Such a party, thus hypocritical and thus faithless to all principles and all sentiments, cannot ever again open its mouth, if we Northern Whigs should come day or two even a Fred Douglass for the Presidency. We have not seen, in all their journals, the first condemnation of the appointment of Gen. Dix to an office worth $6,000 a year, though they know he was run for Governor on the Van Buren ticket in 1848, with an out and out Abolition candidate for Lieutenant-Governor."

☞ The Webster Medal, designed by Mr. C. C. Wright, of New York, has been struck in gold, silver and copper, and is much admired.—On one side is a profile of the great statesman. On the reverse is a Doric pillar sustaining a globe, the pillar resting on a base, with the inscription, "*I still live.*" In the back ground are representations of Faneuil Hall, the United States Capitol, and other public buildings connected with the history of Mr. Webster, public labors. Within the milling is a broad and richly sculptured circular wreath enclosing the legend, "*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.*"

MUTINY.—A mutiny took place on Sunday on the steamer Boston, from Richmond, was to have a Sunday in Hampton Roads bound to sea. After the ship had cleared, officers (now prisoners) from the steamer Belvidere, from Baltimore, the capitals of the barque selected leading the mutiny, and forced him to stop flying in the ship, and forced him to dry. Right manoeuvring then telling him he would give the people what they wanted, if he did not he would shoot him, which he did, before a gun in his party. The ship was forcibly delivered to the officers of the Belvidere, and the mutineers put in irons.

☞ The Hon. Thomas Corlett was called by the defence, and testified that he was employed as counsel for Gardiner when the time the commission first met; was spoken to a short time before and subpoenaed at to the original draft of the memorial; the claim, including his special contract, was included on the mining books, and the depositions heretofore shown, which he identified; it was the same claim which was afterwards prosecuted; he recalled some conversation at that time as to manner of prosecuting the case. They debated whether they should require of the commission the amount invested in the mine on the commercial value. He recollected that he considered the paper purporting to be the mining title was a title in substance, but defective in form and not authenticated.

Senor Arangoin was called by the prosecution, and testified that he lived in San Luis Potosi from 1832 to '39. Was consul in New Orleans from 1841 to '45. He represented the State of San Luis Potosi in the Mexican Congress in 1842. Was consul in New Orleans from 1841 to '45. He represented the State of San Luis Potosi in the Mexican Congress in 1842. Was consul in New Orleans from 1841 to '45. He was acquainted with his handwriting—has seen him write. The paper in Gardiner's mining title is not his—the notice is directed in a transitous hand; while Reyes wrote a bold hand. Knows the seal of San Luis Potosi; the seal on that paper is not genuine—its devices were different. Never heard of a mining town in the district of Lexuillas—never was there. He identified the signature of Ross, and the seal on a paper shown him, as genuine.

Mr. Carlisle stated that a witness who had been summoned by the defence from New York, has been intimidated, and would not come to Washington without authority of the Court, and giving him assurance of protection. After some debate, the authority and protection was given.

Captain John R. Kenley, of Baltimore, a Captain in the Mexican war, was called by the defence, and testified to having been successfully treated by Dr. Gardiner, while lying sick in the Hospital at Tampico, in March or April of the year 1847. He was brought to him as a private physician acquainted with the diseases of the country.

After a protracted discussion upon a legal point raised, the Court adjourned.

On the 14th, Col. Wm. Gates testified that he was the Civil and Military Governor of Tamaulipas from November, 1846, during the war, until June, 1848. Dr. Gardiner came to Tampico in March, 1847, said he had just arrived from the interior and wished employment as a physician; witness placed him in charge of the hospital at Tampico; hearing soon after that an insurrection was about to take place, Gardiner, by his directions, made secret preparations for the defence of the hospital. He remained there, excepting three months of absence, until June 24th, 1848, when he came away with the troops—Witness identified copies of his official orders to Gardiner.

Witness went up the river Tampico in a steamer of 180 tons, a distance of 110 miles to Tamanmuque, the loading place of the great rum trade, bringing down 1,000 barrels of rum; the river Panuco in a steamboat 60 miles. He identified maps of these rivers, made from his observations, and those of the Topographical Engineers; Gardiner was with him in Tampico while there, as physician and assistant surgeon. I on one occasion sent him on an expedition to Tuxpan. Gardiner was absent daily. Know nothing that would tarnish his reputation in the slightest degree. Witness had the highest estimation of him as a gentleman, and as a physician; believe he was the best he ever saw.

Mr. Larned, Clerk in the Treasury Department under Cowan, was Judge at Tampico, and had intimate knowledge of Gardiner, and here on his return. Traveled with him from Philadelphia to New York when he went to Europe.

Capt. Lewis Carr, an officer in the Mexican war, testified that he was in Mexico in June and July, '47. Gardiner had charge of the hospital, and performed an operation on his foot—formed a high opinion of his skill as a surgeon. Saw him here in 1849—'50, and accompanied him to Tampico. Saw a publication in Gardiner received a newspaper containing the charges against him. On hearing from the District Attorney, he declared his intentions immediately to return to Mexico, to meet them and cause $10,000, placed to his credit at George Peabody's, in London, to be put to the hands of Corcoran & Riggs. The Court then adjourned.

THE COST AND CURSE OF WAR.—It is computed that the war debt of Europe range from one $6,000,000,000 and $12,000,000,000! The simple interest of that amount for a year would build a railroad from Paris to Canton; or, for instrum, feed all the poor of the earth!

In whose behalf but this amount been expended? Not in behalf of the poor—paid the money by their skill and labor! For the rich and proud, and for the lordly and haughty oppressors!

Take the debt of Great Britain alone, and analyze the wars of which the money formed the sinew. How many millions were sunk in the war attempt to keep the Bourbons in the Spanish throne and not as English citizens! How many millions to lay low the presumptuous Corsican, who flung legitimacy to the winds, and set up the doctrine that might is right! Millions upon millions!

These vast war debts are due to the Rothschilds, Barings, and other millionaires of Europe, who, without risk, lend the money, and pay the interest, which is mainly wrung from the toiling masses. Well, a day of reckoning will come, and these startling millions will be weighed in the balance of the upper and nether millstones. It would almost seem as if governments in Europe had been constituted for the express purpose of international carnage—international, as the fate of the Bourbons whilom, and the contemplation and remedy of their own wrongs.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Bunker Hill Monument was twice struck by lightning on Wednesday of last week during the thunder storm. Fortunately the lightning was drawn to the rod, and did no damage to the structure. Persons who were in the monument at the time were considerably stunned, but received no injury. The cupola of the monument was gone *poof*. The bottom of one of the rods where it entered the earth was slightly melted, and a gentleman near the top, who was passing down and holding by the iron rail, received a shock from which he did not recover entirely for a couple of hours.

The Rev. R. W. Williams, the last of the Bourbons, is in Washington city. He has taken rooms at Fitzgerald's.

City Intelligence.

PLACIDE VARIETIES.—The performances holiday commence with the play of "The Bride of Lammermoor." After which a dance by Mlle Dary Barre, and in conclusion the extravaganza of "Fortunio."

To-morrow evening, Mr. George Holland takes his benefit, on which occasion a superior bill of entertainments will be presented.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Ravels continue their delightful performances and are playing every evening to crowded houses. For the order of amusements this evening we refer to our advertising columns.

FIRST PRIVATE COURT.—*Judge Lorac*.—The trial of Stephen Duff, charged with the murder of his wife in Spain street, on Sunday, January 2nd, was begun yesterday.

The *corpus delicti* was established by the Coroner and Dr. Brownlee. The latter testified that the deceased was much bruised, and that the injuries on the person were such as could not be self-inflicted. Other witnesses deposed that on the day previous to the death of the deceased, the prisoner had beaten and kicked her severely.

The Coroner stated that whilst in prison they told him that they had killed their wives, and that he thought the best way to get rid of her was to lam her, and that if he had to do it again, he would do so with plus ultra.

For the defence, it was proven that the deceased was addicted to drunkenness, and that intoxicated she may have her death. It was also in evidence that the prisoner was a very peaceable and industrious man.

The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Rouelus and Lagendijk, and the prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General and the District Attorney.

After a lengthy argument, the case was submitted to the jury, who, without leaving their seats, returned with a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter."

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Antoine Janer and Nicholas Ayer were charged yesterday before Judge Foster in Police Court, with passing what was a counterfeit $20 bill of the Louisiana State Bank. Mr. Wilson was the party who made the charge. The prisoners' counsel waived an examination and they were committed for trial before the First District Court.

ASSAULT WITH A HAMMER.—George Cantrowitzki was charged yesterday before Recorder Winter, with having assaulted and struck Christian Richter with a hammer. The examination was postponed until Tuesday next.

DANGEROUS AND SUSPICIOUS.—Michael Carey was arrested in the First District, on Wednesday, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character.

POLICE BOARD.—This body met yesterday for the purpose of organizing. Present the Mayor and Recorders. The Mayor was called to the Chair, and Mr. Bier acted as Secretary. Mr Vaught of the Fourth District offered a resolution requiring the Secretary to furnish to each member of the Board a complete list of all the applicants for office, which was adopted. This was a mere blind to hoodwink the outsiders, as all the appointments have already been agreed upon in the caucus.

A resolution was adopted to continue the office of Chief of the Police, and a motion was made by Mr. Vaught took occasion to observe that the Police during the past year had been remarkably efficient.

Mr. Bard objected until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, when the appointments of the entire Police will be made.

Hermanigan.—A man named Faquire was charged yesterday before Acting Recorder Kerr with having under his protection obtained $4.60 worth of clam, from R. Hardman. The case has not been examined.

AMBATY AND RATTERY.—Elias Ann Dorsey made an affidavit yesterday, before Ace Act, a Recorder, stating forth that she had been severely assaulted and beaten by J. D. Mandelbach, who struck her in the face with his fist and knocked out one of her teeth. The charge has not yet been investigated.

☞ WHO'S THE LUCKY ONE—SEEM'S LOTTERY.—In drawing, and thousands more on hand last expiring at the opening. This is the most liberal and popular lottery perhaps ever presented to the public; and great thanks for our friends have not all taken part in it they, with the rest of our fellow participants in $10 tickets are only chances yet remaining.

Drunkenness and Intemperance.—The attention of every reader is called to the card in this paper, on the subject of overtaking or curing those bad habits spoken of. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is a benefactor to his race. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may drunkards be cured, but it may be prevented, by the use of "Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters." Also in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, which Hostetter's Bitters are known to be the most efficacious of all medicines. Sold by druggists in the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 21, 1853.

The Cotton market continues to present a quiet appearance, and to-day's sales were limited to 2,000 bales at former prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	6¾ @7¼	Fair	12½ @—
Ordinary	8 @8½	Fully Fair	— @—
Middling	8¾ @9¼	Good Fair	— @—
Middling Fair	9 @9½	Good and Fine	— @—
Fine	11¼ @12		

About 1600 bbls. of Tobacco have been sold within the past two days. Prices are steady.

The Sugar market is dull; sales 300 hhds. at 3¾ @4¼ ₱ lb for Fair. Of Molasses, 250 bbls. were sold at a range of 16 @18c ₱ gallon.

The Flour market is unchanged; sales 2500 bbls. at $4 50 for Ohio, and $4 62½ @5 for St. Louis. Of Corn, 3000 sacks were sold at 62½c ₱ bushel.

In Provisions, we have no change to notice. About 500 bbls. Pork in lots were sold at $15 25@15 50. Bacon is a little lower, and we notice sales of 200 casks Sides and Shoulders, at 7½ @8c for the former, and 8½c ₱ lb. for the latter. Of Lard, 450 bbls. were sold at 8½ @8¾ lb.

Whiskey is dull, at 19c ₱ gallon for rectified.

Only a few small sales of Coffee were made at 9¾ @9¾c.

Exchange is firm. We quote sterling, 108½ @109½, Paris, 5. 21½ @5. 15. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1¼ @1¼ ₱ cent. discount. Checks par @ ¼ per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	108½ @109½ ₱ c
France	5.21½ @5.15
New York, sixty day bills	1¼ @1¼ ₱ cent disc
Do. Checks	par @¼ ₱ cent dis
Boston, sixty days	¼ @¼ ₱ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	¼ @¼ ₱ cent disc
Havana at five days sight	9—3c—9 ₱ oz. prem

Freights are dull.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Red River	Jos Bingler, Lasar	5 ₱ ct
Red River	Cable No. 2, Graham	5 ₱ ct
St Louis	James Robb, Carrol	5 ₱ ct
Mobile	Florida, Gibertson	6 ₱ ct
Natchez	Dove, Chaffee	6 ₱ ct
Aspinwall	Philadelphia, McIlhenny	5 ₱ ct
Aspinwall	Ohio, Lee	5 ₱ ct
Attakapas	C. Hayes, Maupin	12 ₱ ct
Berwick's Bay	New Lafayette, Wilson	12 ₱ ct
Lafourche	Dr. Batey, Wilson	9 ₱ ct
St. Louis	Crescent, Young	12 ₱ ct
Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Sidwell	12 ₱ ct
Cincinnati	Wm. Noble, Newcomb	12 ₱ ct
Cincinnati	Gallatin, Linn	12 ₱ ct

Wanted to Rent—A small House, in good repair, on Dauphine, Chartres, Royal and St. Peter streets, one furnished would be preferred. Address box 2,64 Post office. apt22

Fleet.

YESTERDAY, 21st inst., in Chartres street, a gold watch hook. A liberal reward will be given on leaving it at the same at Mr F. Salpolet's store, No. 43 Chartres street. apt22-3

HESTORE and for sale by the undersigned:—
50 casks Spanish Onions
50 do do good common Bordeaux claret,
10 quarter cognac, fine little brandy,
2 half pipes Cognac, ₱ 1 ₱ 2
50 bbls superior Heidsieck White wine;
WHITE WINE and CLARET IN BOXES
Bird Dunbar & Co. SUCCESSORS BROTHERS,
apt22 Corner Morgan and Mandeville st.

ENGLISH PICKLES.—100 doz assorted Sweet & Sharp well Pickles in varous of 3 dozen jars, for sale by O VALETON & CO,
apt22 25 Telemptiolis st.

LONDON PORTER—300 cases Bottles, Pottles, Half Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons, for sale at lowest cash purchasers, by
O VALETON & CO,
apt22 25 Telemptiolis st.

SHELTON CHEESE—24 Million Cheese in one Case, ex ship Rutus R Page from Liverpool, for sale by O VALETON & CO,
apt22 25 Telemptiolis st.

300 Cases of Lemon Syrup, for family use, for sale by Corner Morgan and Mandeville sts
apt22

1853. COOPER'S WELL. 1853

THE undersigned has taken the entire management and control of Cooper's Well, and is now prepared to supply the public with the celebrated Cooper's Well Mineral Water.

A new dining room has been erected, the sleeping rooms plastered and fitted with new furniture and bedding, and every preparation effected for the accommodation of visitors will be provided for the boarding and lodging, which will be received than ever highly accommodated.

Fashionable thoroughfare to Cooper's Mineral Water, leaving New Orleans at 7 o'clock, A. M. and returning at 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare $1 50 each way.

Cooper's Well is a sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, and the Wonderful cures effected by its use almost impose belief. Amphigastric of a very high order, and a specimen of the Water at the Well.

The terms will be moderate, and no exertion will be wanting to make guests comfortable.

The Victoria and Jackson and Raymond Railroad will carry you to the Lake Pontchartrain, or to the Well, in W. H. Smith's line of New Four Horse Stages. The time of trip is less than 3 hours. Leave Jackson Railroad Depot, Baronne and Perdido sts. Cooper's Well, can be obtained at the Railroad depot, Vicksburg. Price 25 cents.

apt20-tf JOHN THATCHER.

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at Wholesale.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.,
47 Camp Street.

WILL now offer to Cash and short time buyers, the important assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, White Goods, Colored Cotton Goods, Tickings, Plaids, Linen Checks, and Shirtings, and Bleached Cottons.
apt20

FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND at Bay St. Louis, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house with four rooms, a store, stables, kitchen, also, a large quantity of Live Oak and Cypress timber, the timber cut from to a depth of 40 square, and is bounded on one side by Mr. Dennis's plantation, and on the other by Mr. Charles Carelle. For terms, which are liberal, apply to
THE FOREST,
Corner Cripe and Sycamore st.

60 CAMP STREET. 60
A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.
To Merchants, Students, Schools, &c.
BARTLETT'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR, or, THE AMERICAN TABLE BOOK, Embracing Ready Reckoner, Interest, Account Current, Time and Average, Comp and Interest, Beautiful Discounts, Tables of Exchange, Tables of Income and Annuity, Tables equally adapted to the CURRENCIES OF ALL COMMERCIAL NATIONS, Tables showing the value of Foreign Silver Coins, and the Standard Weights and Measures of all Commercial Nations, also Tables of Stocks, Bills and German Exchange, together with the Exchange of Brazil, and the importation of Rio Coffee, also Tables showing the Rate of Exchange on the Accounts of Exchanges of the World. The whole upon an original plan, by R. Montgomery Bartlett, LL.D. For sale by
J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp st.

Wilson's American Magic Washing Fluid.

WILL wash clean in hard, soft, salt, Mississippi, cistern or well water. By washing it you have no more to do with your stock, washing machine, nor rubbing with hands; and colored clothing is made brighter, and woolens and flannels are not injured by washing with it. It positively will not burn, rot, nor injure clothing in any way, at 50 per gallon, for sale by B. BAUER & CO.,
apt21 1m 25 Conde st.

Brickinyon Wanted.

25 FIRST rate workmen wanted at the new Customhouse, apply to
T. K. WHARTON, General Ship.
apt21 1m

LONDON PICKLES, Sauces, Pickles, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED are constantly receiving and offer for sale by retail or the trade, all manufactured in London, and equal to the above celebrated Purveyors, consisting in part of—
Fine Table Vinegar Pickles;
Pickled Onions;
Anchovy Paste;
Fine Pickles;
The celebrated Sauces Relish, "the best sauce extant."
All of which we guarantee fresh and of the best quality.
For the defence, it was proven that the deceased was addicted to drunkenness, and that intoxicated she may have her death. It was also in evidence that the prisoner was a very peaceable and industrious man.
The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Rouelus and Lagendijk, and the prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General and the District Attorney.
After a lengthy argument, the case was submitted to the jury, who, without leaving their seats, returned with a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter."
PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Antoine Janer and Nicholas Ayer were charged yesterday before Judge Foster in Police Court, with passing what was a counterfeit $20 bill of the Louisiana State Bank. Mr. Wilson was the party who made the charge. The prisoners' counsel waived an examination and they were committed for trial before the First District Court.
ASSAULT WITH A HAMMER.—George Cantrowitzki was charged yesterday before Recorder Winter, with having assaulted and struck Christian Richter with a hammer. The examination was postponed until Tuesday next.
DANGEROUS AND SUSPICIOUS.—Michael Carey was arrested in the First District, on Wednesday, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character.
POLICE BOARD.—This body met yesterday for the purpose of organizing. Present the Mayor and Recorders. The Mayor was called to the Chair, and Mr. Bier acted as Secretary. Mr Vaught of the Fourth District offered a resolution requiring the Secretary to furnish to each member of the Board a complete list of all the applicants for office, which was adopted. This was a mere blind to hoodwink the outsiders, as all the appointments have already been agreed upon in the caucus.
A resolution was adopted to continue the office of Chief of the Police, and a motion was made by Mr. Vaught took occasion to observe that the Police during the past year had been remarkably efficient.
Mr. Bard objected until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, when the appointments of the entire Police will be made.
Hermanigan.—A man named Faquire was charged yesterday before Acting Recorder Kerr with having under his protection obtained $4.60 worth of clam, from R. Hardman. The case has not been examined.
AMBATY AND RATTERY.—Elias Ann Dorsey made an affidavit yesterday, before Ace Act, a Recorder, stating forth that she had been severely assaulted and beaten by J. D. Mandelbach, who struck her in the face with his fist and knocked out one of her teeth. The charge has not yet been investigated.
☞ WHO'S THE LUCKY ONE—SEEM'S LOTTERY.—In drawing, and thousands more on hand last expiring at the opening. This is the most liberal and popular lottery perhaps ever presented to the public; and great thanks for our friends have not all taken part in it they, with the rest of our fellow participants in $10 tickets are only chances yet remaining.
Drunkenness and Intemperance.—The attention of every reader is called to the card in this paper, on the subject of overtaking or curing those bad habits spoken of. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is a benefactor to his race. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may drunkards be cured, but