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In all cases the paper must give one week's notice, before he can be allowed to

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every Three lines, in each issue of the first insertion, and Fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal terms for long advertisements.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1853.

(No. 1021 Vol. XI—NEW SERIES. Vol. XVII.—Whole No. 7130.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, May 4, 1853.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from both Mobile.

THE WHIGS AND REMOVALS.

There is one thing we greatly admire in the present assaults of the Whig party. It is the manly complaining spirit in which it meets the doom of objection to which political reverses have subjected it. We do little more than repeat a thinly-veiled truth when we say that the Administration of President PIERCE appears determined to leave no Whig office-holder in place. Since the inauguration of the Executive, the political guillotine has been in constant motion, and Whig heads are cut off as fast as it is possible to replace them by Locofoco ones. At this rate of decapitation, many more clearance stages before the last Whig tenant of a public office—the sole survivor of the massacre of the past, will have perished, and throughout the length and breadth of our land, Democracy will then enjoy extensive and undisputed possession of the Federal patronage Although Whigs in and out of office perceive the inevitable and speedy tendency of things, no whining voice of supplication is raised to avert the fiat, no clamorous complaint of merciless severity is uttered. The Whigs meet their fate with becoming fortitude. They battled for their principles and were defeated—they disdain now to ask for the pity of the conqueror.—Let him put his feet on their necks and strike when he pleases.

We say this position of the Whig party claims our admiration. It contrasts in true courage—the highest and noblest courage, that of unmurmuring and passive suffering—with the whining, snivelling tone of the Democracy when some four years ago, a Whig Executive began to bestow office upon his supporters.—The Washington Union accompanied every announcement of a change with a shriek of mortal agony. It howled like a hungry wolf that is driven from its prey. It anathematized General TAYLOR and Mr. FILLMORE in columns of the fiercest invective, because they did not per mit fifty thousand Democrats to monopolize all the patronage of the Government, and it clamored as the appointees of Whigs, with an air of injured and oppressed innocence, precisely as if Locofocoism had an inherent and unquestionable right to the spoils, and as if the Whigs had come into power for the express purpose of enabling their enemies. One might have imagined, on reading the Union and other kindred presses in those days of Whig supremacy, that the Democrats were astounded at the practical enforcement of some new and monstrous heresy, that they, pretty innocents, had never dreamt of ostracising Whigs, and that such an idea was foreign to their tender and unsuspicious minds.

Right glad are we that the Whigs eschew this pitiful and contemptible lamentation. They did not originate the maxim, execrable enough though now constantly practised, that to the victors belong the spoils. They were not the first to set an example of turning adrift every employé of the Government who did not cordially maintain its principles, and who did not aid its measures. We admit that the Whigs, when they have the power, pursue to some extent the same practice. It has been forced upon them by the dictates of self protection; and yet the natural instincts of the great conservative party of the country are so opposed to proscription for opinion's sake, that a standing and well-collected complaint has been urged against the too lenient policy, and one of the reasons of its overthrow at the late contest is, whether justly or unjustly sought for in the obstinate retention in office of Locofoco underlings.

In every point of view, the Whigs are right in bearing their removal with dogged resignation. First, complaint is useless, for no consideration of extreme necessity, or valuable services will inspire Locofocoism with a sentiment of mercy, or induce it to spare a solitary victim. Secondly, the settled policy of the Democratic party is to strengthen itself by a elaborate system of rewards and punishments, and the Whigs know this, and must have been prepared for the consequences, as soon as the defeat of Gen. SCOTT was ascertained.—Lastly, it all becomes a noble party, bursting its purity of motive and patriotic impulses to mourn over the loss of federal patronage—that which nothing can be more uncertain and precarious, and which is not worth the price of the sacrifice of conscience, self-respect and personal pride. It should be the maxim of the Whig party that honors and emoluments cannot affect its principles. Let Locofocoism measure its attachments by the value of the loaves and fishes—it is no phrase. Such considerations are infinitely beneath the standard by which every true Whig moulds his political faith.

Governor HEBERT has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held for Judges in the eighteen Judicial Districts—exclusive of New Orleans—on Monday the 30th inst. The Districts are as follows

Second District—St. Bernard and Plaquemines

Third—Jefferson, and St. Charles

Fourth—St. John the Baptist, St. James, and Ascension.

Fifth—Assumption, Lafourche Interior and Terrebonne.

Sixth—East and West Baton Rouge.

Seventh—East and West Feliciana.

Eighth—St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena and Livingston.

Ninth—Pointe Coupee and Concordia.

Tenth—Tensas, Madison and Carroll.

Eleventh—Catahoula, Franklin and Caldwell.

Twelfth—Ouachita, Union, Morehouse and Jackson.

Thirteenth—Rapides and Avoyelles.

Fourteenth—St. Mary, St. Martin and Vermilion.

Fifteenth—Lafayette, St. Landry and Calcasieu.

Sixteenth—Natchitoches, Sabine and Winn.

Seventeenth—Bossier, Claiborne and Bienville.

Eighteenth—Caddo and De Soto.

The election in the First Judicial District, comprising the Parish of Orleans, and having six District Judges, is the subject of a special bill. The pay of assigned for this election is not yet known to us.

Another proclamation by the Governor appears in the official journal, ordering an election to be held on Monday, the 23d May, for one District Attorney in each of the several Judicial Districts, *excluding the Parish of Orleans*.

GOTTSCHALK' CONCERT TO-NIGHT

By reference to the programme in our advertising columns, it will be perceived that the concert of L. M. GOTTSCHALK to-night offers an unusual attraction. The great pianist will be assisted by Mr. EISFELD and Mr. BRAWN, and will perform the following pieces: Gottschalk's Polka for Piano, Violin and Violincello; Poetic Caprice, Bohemian airs; the Dance of the Sylphs, finale of the Sonata in C by Beethoven and the Reminiscences of Spain. Here is a collection of delicious melodies sufficient to satisfy the most insatiable dilettanti. Gottschalk will be farther aided by the excellent vocalist, Mr. FETTELBRIDGE. We advise amateurs to secure seats at an early hour this morning, or their chance of comfort will be slim.

HAT ST. LOUIS—SUMMER RESIDENCE.—Persons wishing to attend to the sale of the seventeen property belonging to the estate of the late D. F. GRIMA, are informed that the Mail Boat Pinillos, leaving this evening by the 4 o'clock cars, will stop at Bay St. Louis to land her passengers.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTH ern RAILROAD COMPANY.—We invite attention to the clear and decisive opinion expressed by a number of distinguished members of our Bar, of the constitutionality of the Railroad tax, and of the indisputable right of the Company to hypothecate it as security for bonds which may be issued by this corporation.

Hon. Gov. HEBERT has re-appointed all the Notaries Public for the city of New Orleans, except Messrs. Girard and Percy, who are replaced by Messrs. Edwin Floyd and P. E. Theard. Mr. Girard resigned his office, in order to accept a Federal appointment.

☞ A eulogy on the life and character of the late JOHN SARGENT was delivered in Philadelphia on Friday, by the Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, in compliance with the request of the city authorities. The discourse is highly spoken of as a literary production, as well as for the ample and discriminating justice it did to the character of the deceased.

HAVANA.—The U. S. ship *Albany*, commander Gwerry, sailed from Havana on the 29th ult, bound to San Juan de Nicaragua.

STEAMER "BORDEN."—The steamboat *Idria No 2*, lying on the opposite side of the river, took fire at an early hour yesterday morning, and was partially destroyed. After having been set on fire, as we learn, the vessel was cut away. The origin of the fire is not known. The hull of the Borden is the same we fixed up as an incendiary. ☞

SALE OF CONFECTIONERY.—The sale of stock of Dry Goods advertised by Messrs. Arminaud, corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, will commence THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock sold by the Assignee of the late firm of

SALE OF DRY GOODS AND 15 CASES OF AMERICAN FRENCH—WITHOUT RESERVE.—We are requested to call the attention of the Trade to the sale of Dry Goods and 15 cases of French goods now on view for THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. BLOCH & Co's auction room, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms liberal at sale

TEXAS AND RIO GRANDE.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the steamship *Yorktown*, we have received files of papers from Galveston to the 29th and from Brownsville to the 27th ult, inclusive.

The *American Flag* confirms the intelligence of the loss of the steamship *Cincinnati*. It says:

We learn that, on Saturday last, while attempting to enter the harbor of Bravo Santiago, the steamship Cincinnati was driven, from some cause, by on to the north breakers, and, it is feared, will be materially injured, if not entirely lost. Our informant states that, though firmly ashore, the vessel, on Sunday, was not broken up, and there was little hopes of getting her off. Her cargo, we believe, was not much damaged.

The *Flag* learning from a private letter, dated Corpus Christi on the 18th ult, that Gen. Smith, the efficient commandant of this, the 8th military department, together with Gen. Harney, are to be in Brownsville within a few days, on a tour for the inspection of the military posts on the Rio Grande.

A correspondent of the *Flag* paints a doleful picture of the condition of Rio Grande city in consequence of Bibbostism. We extract the greater portion of his letter:

Rio Grande City has been from the beginning the head quarters of those who have been committing forays against our neighbors on the other side of the river. The whole frontier has been injured by these violations of law, but that town has particularly suffered. Business has been almost entirely prostrated, and the feelings of honorable persons have been outraged. The more thoughtful and law loving portion of the citizens have, from the first, been anxious to see an end put to the criminal conduct of those men, who have so often proved a want of respect for law—by the civil power, if possible—and if not, by virtue of bayonets. Gen. Harney, when on the river, produced a manifest change, by stationing in the town an armed force. Recently Major H. B. Paul, commanding at Ringgold Barracks, to whom the thanks of the well meaning are due, has taught the plunderers a lesson they will not soon forget. They now learn from that the arrests made by him were illegal—that the President had no right to issue the order which the Major executed. This cry is what we expected. Its fallacy has been shown before, but let us keep the truth before the people. The statute passed by Congress on the 20th April, 1818, on the subject of military expeditions from our country against territories at peace with us, &c., provides that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, for the purpose," amongst other things, "of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom we are at peace."

It is well know that Major Garnett first, and afterwards Major Paul, refused to obey the orders of General Harney to break up the Fifth Infantry camp near Rio Grande city in the winter of 1852, for the reason that the General, in his orders, did not communicate the authority which he had received from the President.—These officers were tried, by a very full and able court martial, for disobedience of orders, and were acquitted on the ground that they upon which their refusal was based. The decision of the court martial was approved by the President. Gen. Harney, therefore, had not the authority upon the very point in dispute. If the order of the President had been communicated to these officers by Gen. Harney, and they had refused to obey (which they would not have done) they would certainly have been convicted, and the decision would have been approved by the President.

Since the hence attack upon some of the authorities and citizens of Reynosa, and in many of the houses have congregated in the Rio Grande city, and have asked for a small body of men. Major Paul was asked for a small body of men to assist him in the discharge of his duty. One of the reasons for such a step, as the writer of this was informed by the sheriff, that just before the invasion of Reynosa, the jail of Starr County was broken by violence, by some of the band of robbers, and the inmates were enlisted in the *plundering army*. The inference (strengthened by a few minor circumstances) was that the jail was broken open by some of the band of robbers, with a reasonable apprehension that the men who had shown themselves so ready to do the most flagrant outrages, would not hesitate to murder their associates. The Major promptly furnished the force asked for by the sheriff, which was immediately stationed in the town. This guard not only prevented a rescue, but awed the rangers and others on the one hand, and the regular soldiers of Ringgold Barracks on the other, but has had particular effect in the peaceful resolution of the town. Major Paul promised to augment the force when necessary. For such promptness and good feeling exercised in the midst of all appearance of danger, and with the new associates, a cipher (0 100ths) simply that the former value was neither increased nor diminished. The writer of this letter, who is evidently ignorant of the modest cipher of the doctor's to whom it indicated that the worth of the so said was greatly increased.

In this Eastern story we are taught that silence is often the most expressive language of the philosopher, and that humility in the hour of philosophic ire is well as "soft answer that turneth away wrath."

WHAT IS THE BOURSE.—Every time we hear from Paris, about the first item after the usual announcement of revolution or a mob, is now "the funds are in the Bourse." If Louis Napoleon makes a *coup d'etat*, or falls into the shape of matrimony, the first question is "what is the effect on the Bourse." If the Bourse is all right, the country is considered safe, and we are compelled to believe it. But if there is a "decline on the Bourse," it is considered a sure sign of a consumption of powder and lead generally. And yet few people know what "the Bourse" is—so we take from our sprightly friend, the Boston *Bee*, the following description:

The Bourse—Every trans atlantic steamer, when Paris matters are touched, has something to say of the Bourse. What is the Bourse? It is, plainly, what corresponds to our Exchange—the gathering point of the money men of the city; and the street (rue) on which it is situated, is something like State street.

The Bourse is one of the beautiful structures in the great metropolis. It is 912 by 126 feet, and is surrounded by a range of 66 Corinthian columns. Although commenced in March, 1808, it was not completed until 1826, and then cost the vicissitudes of intervening time. Over the entrance is inscribed

"*Bourse et Tribunal de Commerce*"

The roof is composed entirely of iron and copper, and during business hours at the Bourse, the Tribunal for the French Empire, the national flag floats over the edifice. Portions of the interior are beautifully decorated by figures emblematic of Commerce, Abundance, &c., with paintings of several of the cities of France. Ladies were formerly admitted to the Bourse, but as it was found to encourage a passion in the gentler sex for gambling in stocks, they are not now allowed to enter during hours of business. The cost of the Bourse, 8,149,000 francs. There are stirring times within its walls and upon its pavements during the hours allotted for public exchange.

THE SECRET OF MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.—Zschokke, in one of his tales, gives the following advice to a bride: "To thy first solitary hour after the ceremony, take the bridegroom and demand a solemn vow of him, and give him a vow in return. Promise one another sacredly, *never, not even in jest, to accuse the other of a fault*, and to handle words or indulge in the least ill humor. Never, I say, never! wrangling in jest, and putting on an air of ill humor merely in sport, becomes earnest by practice. Mark that! Next, promise each other, sincerely and solemnly, *never to hear a secret from each other*, under whatever pretext, with the single exception of crime. You must continually, and every moment, see clearly into each other's bosom. Even when one of you has committed a fault, not at the instant, but confess it freely—let it cost tears, but confess it. And as you keep nothing secret from each other, so, on the contrary, preserve the privacies of your hearts, your bosoms and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you, will form a party, and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise that to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow as it were together, and at last will become one soul. Ah, if many a young pair had on their wedding day known this secret, how many marriages were happier than, alas, they are!"—*London Mail*.

It is but too painfully notorious that this gross fraud upon the public has more than any other single cause, filled our lunatic asylums; and the London Watchman, a journal not likely to aggravate facts, says: "we know that insanity in England it has perplexed or prostrated the intellect of none whose minds have been ever used to profit by the meditations of religion or lofty literary studies." As a mode of arresting the progress of the mischief, let there be a pretty free application of such tests. A few strikes these laid out would be a public benefit, for the 'mediums,' once made distressful of being themselves duped—paid back in their own coin—and thus made conscious of stand ing over a mine that may explode at any moment in the presence of more credulous spectators—would be compelled to abandon their profitable, but nefarious pioneering. Similar exposures have been made here, as we have said, but not upon a scale of sufficient extent, seeing that the abuse of the mediums is legion.

Let some one who has the money to spare, and confidence and shrewdness to carry on his investigations carefully, and without betrayal of his object, adopt Mr. Lowes' plan, and he may have responses from as many "Nelly Sorels," or Sam Slicks, or Tittle-bat Titmouses, or any other imaginary name, woman or child, as he chooses, and assurances into the bargain that his great grandmother's grandfather was Mr. Partington's only son, that he married one of the mummies in Mr. Abbot's Egyptian exhibition, that he died six years ago in infancy, leaving a bereaved wife and a large family to lament his decease—or any other absurdity which he can invent; with the salve to boot, that the medium herself is exactly what he had conceived her to be, a veritable impostor. Verily, we shall never think of repping anything hereafter without mentally asking, "Had the ghost of Hamlet's father seventeen names? That's the question.

A "STRIKE" UP AND A "STRIKE" DOWN, IN SALEM.—From a correspondent we learn that the Irish "hampers" on the wharves, in Salem, have struck for higher wages. The "hampers," they say, "are the boys who fill the carts." They followed their employers' example in demanding the pay by the hour instead of by the load. Yesterday they made each master sign a written agreement to pay 25 cents per hour, and to-day they struck against it. Yesterday they made each master sign a written agreement to pay 25 cents per hour, and to-day they struck against it. They refused to work unless they received 25 cents per hour. The masters refused to accede to their demands, as they had been filled by off duty seamen, residents of Salem.—*Boston Bee*.

SPIRITUAL RAPPERS IN ENGLAND.

The following exceedingly amusing article is taken from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. Nobody can doubt, after perusing it, that Mrs. HAYDEN is an unmitigated impostor. But it does not thence follow that the entire system of spiritual manifestations is a fraud and delusion. Mrs. HAYDEN evidently made one of trickery to obtain money from credulous dupes; yet phenomena of a remarkable and inexplicable character, are perfectly well attested, as having occurred among persons altogether above the least suspicion of roguery or collusion. These manifestations may not be spiritual, nor, for our part, do we consider them such, but they are peculiar, interesting and mysterious.

The misfortune in these matters is, that no sooner does investigation elicit perplexing and extraordinary results, than they are seized upon by reckless charlatans, who aim to render them merely a source of pecuniary profit.—Trickery and deception are unscrupulously employed to mistify and bewilder the simple.—Should the cheat be detected and exposed in any one of these instances, the public does not seek to discriminate between one case of and equivocal fraud, and others of possible reality, but instantly denounces the whole as a shameless imposture. The judicious mind will pause ere it adopts this sweeping system of condemnation.

This imposture does not appear to succeed quite so well in England as in the United States, and Mrs. Hayden, the medium there, appears to have been considerably befooled by a Mr. G. H. Lowes, who writes an account of his experiences, in connection with the lady, to the editor of the London Leader. His hypothesis is, however, is not new, though he has been eminently successful in carrying it into practice,—The same theory has been advanced here often enough in ordinary conversation, and has been assigned in these columns as the explanation of the occasional mysterious power of certain knockrappers and clairvoyants. It is one well known to the medical professions, as we have said heretofore. A skillful physician will not inform a patient to tell him all his or her symptoms or ailments, and yet leave in that patient's mind a strong conviction that the information was communicated by the physician.

This, we say, has been more than once pointed out here, so that the self complacent remark of a London paper, that "we will be some time ahead of the Americans yet," will be some cheap approach to the truth, if the imposture which has been so long successful in the United States should have been exposed as soon as it was attempted in London. It is altogether out of place. The difficulty lies deeper than that. The exposure has been made scores of times by the American press, but those who are greedy of filthy lucre, or nevertheless as they will be in England in spite of Mr. Lowes, or any one else. Nevertheless, he has put the case well enough, and has been eminently successful in the subsequent repetition of his experiments here, as an admirable mode of exposing the imposture to the contempt and ridicule it must justly call forth. To show," he continues, "how complete by the answers are made at random, when no clue is given, but only a 'yes' or 'no' is required, we are four questions to write on a piece of paper, and the answers I received:

"Had the ghost of Hamlet's father seventeen names?

"Yes.

"Had Shemiramis? Answer, yes!

"Was Pontius Pilate an American? Answer, yes!

"Was he a leading tragedian? Answer, yes!"

One would suppose that this was exposure enough; but perhaps the richest of all is what follows, though the responses are true enough without doubt. The Mr. Lowes applied was last mentally, but the question was also written on paper and handed to a friend before Mrs. Hayden said it was, "Mr. Hayden an impostor?" An unequivocating "yes" was the answer. The yeation was repeated, but the same answer was returned.

CONVICTS FROM BRITISH AND AMERICAN COLONIES.—The London Economist of March 5th contained an interesting article on the operations of the British Mint. It appears on comparing the amount of coinage at the British Mint, in five years, with that of the United States during the like period, the latter have coined an amount greatly in excess, as it were in the proportion of 3 to 1. The total coinage of the article in the Economist as the coinage of Great Britain in 1848, '49, '50, '51 and '52, is £18,936,376, which, being reduced to dollars, at the rate of 84 94 to pound sterling, the coinage of the five years, compares as follows:

	G. Britain.	U States.	Excess U.S.
Gold,	$93,248,840	164,226,693	70,986,654
Silver,	2,718,115	7,794,907	5,076,792
Copper,	59,571	300,874	241,303
	$96,017,735	172,322,474	76,304,739

By the above, it appears that the extent of the coinage in the country for the five years was $76,304,739. In the year 1852, the coinage of gold in Great Britain was $46,319,387. In the United States, $125,067,187. Excess in favor of the United States $24,504,000.

During 1852 also, there was a larger amount of silver coinage in the British Mint than in any year since 1821, when it was 2,718,115 pounds sterling. Take at least shows that the great inconvenience which has been experienced from a scarcity of silver coin in the country for the last year in the work of the mint, notwithstanding the great additional work, which it has been called upon to perform in furnishing gold coin.

The Economist, March 19, 1853, prescribes the mode of organizing corporations for works of public improvement and utility, and gives the corporations that may be organized under it, general powers, which they need only be called to be used, to acquire and hold property and to establish rules for the proper management and government of their affairs. The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company has been incorporated. The act of the Legislature of Mississippi of date March 11, 1852, creates the corporation and confers upon it like general powers, and by the ninth section gives full validity to any pledge, mortgage or hypothecation of their works in that State. The charter of the Company, section 19, provides that no loan shall be contracted beyond the amount of fifty thousand dollars, unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the stock represented at a regularly called meeting of the Stockholders; the loan of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the construction or equipment of the road, and the mortgage of the property of the Company to secure the payment of their coupons.

The 5th section requires a majority of the stock to be represented to constitute a quorum at a meeting of Stockholders, but provides, if such quorum should not attend, the meeting shall be adjourned for a week, and the vote of the majority of stock then represented shall bind the Company in case a majority of all the stock were represented.

The act of the Legislature of 10th March, 1850, authorizes Municipal Corporations to subscribe for stock in Railroad Companies, and, in pursuance of this provision, the corporation of the city of New Orleans subscribed for 5000 shares of the stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, and issued its bonds in payment therefor, which bonds are now outstanding in the hands of bona fide holders. The city of New Orleans is also largely interested in the stock of the Company, having subscribed for 5000 shares, and issued its bonds in payment therefor, which bonds are now outstanding in the hands of bona fide holders. On the 10th inst. the city has three days within which to pay the first instalment of 10 per cent on its subscription, and unless the Company shall comply with the law and the contract, the stock will have been assigned by the Com-

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—J. Livingston has been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Fifth District Court, in lieu of Hon. M. Buchanan, resigned.

LARCENY.—Thomas Kelly was arraigned on Monday morning at the corner of Elysian Fields and Chartres street, Third District, charged with stealing a keg of powder. The case has not yet been examined.

CONCEITED.—Joe Dunning was examined yesterday before Recorder Winter, charged with having some days since stabbed James Ryan in the Police office of the Third District. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

LARGE LARCENY.—Thos. W. Bostwick made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Winter, charging Mathew Lennon with having on Sunday evening last stolen a trunk belonging to Mr. Vo ay, as the owner of Tob-aptenist and Bates house stands, and contained clothing to the value of $700. The case was fixed for examination on Friday.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS, VAGRANTS, &c.—A number of arrests were made yesterday, of characters responding to this heading, most of whom were discharged, and others sent to the Work-House. The particulars are of no interest.

CHOOTING.—Yesterday William B Songster, mate of the steamboat R. M. Jones, lying in the District, was arrested for having shot and wounded Foley.—It appears that Foley and a man named Dempsey, while intoxicated, went on board of the R. M. Jones, and were ordered off by the mate, Songster. They however, did not choose to go, and the Clerk, to enforce the order, struck Dempsey over his head with a cane, and then put his hand in his pocket, as if to draw a knife, and the mate observing him, drew a pistol and fired. His shot took effect in Foley's arm and body, and the wound is considered dangerous. Subsequently the mate was arrested and held for examination before Recorder Ramos.—Foley was sent to the Hospital.

CUTTING.—Thomas Florida and Antonio Parasol got into a fight yesterday in the Poydras Market, in the course of which they used knives pretty freely and cut each other severely. They were both arrested.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening—Mr. Caldwell in the chair, and nine members present.

The Mayor, in a message, informed the Board that the election for Judges of the District Courts would take place on the 30 Monday of May, and that for District Attorney on the 4th Monday of May, and requested that the Board would take such steps as necessary to appoint Commissioners of Election, &c.

On motion, it was resolved, that the elections for the same be held at the same places where the last election was held, and that the Mayor should be empowered to appoint Commissioners of Election.

The Surveyor reported that Mr. Lemol Boyle, who had a contract for cleaning and deepening Gravier street canal, had failed to do the work, and requested that he be authorized to draw up notice to that effect. Referred to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, with a request that they would take immediate action in the premises.

A letter from Mayor Guyol, asking the dismissal of Mr. Gleason, was laid on the table, subject to call.

A letter from Mr. Lewis, the contractor for the Levee in Lafayette, was referred to the Committee on Levees.

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On motion, it was resolved, that the elections for the same be held at the same places where the last election was held, and that the Mayor should be empowered to appoint Commissioners of Election.

The Surveyor reported that Michael Boyle, who had a contract for cleaning and deepening Gravier street canal, had failed to do the work, and requested that he be authorized to draw up notice to that effect. Referred to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, with a request that they would take immediate action in the premises.

A letter from Mayor Guyol, asking the dismissal of Mr. Gleason, was laid on the table, subject to call.

A letter from Mr. Lewis, the contractor for the Levee in Lafayette, was referred to the Committee on Levees.

A communication from the Board of Aldermen, granting to Capt. Burke the use of the Board of Assistants, to make a novel experiment, was concurred in by unanimous vote.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE

TUESDAY Evening, May 3, 1853.

There was some demand for Cotton this morning, but it was subsequently checked by the receipt of the Baltic's advices announcing a decline in the Liverpool market of ¼ d. Under these circumstances, the business only amounted to 3,500 bales at former prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4¼ @ 4⅞	Fair	12⅛ @ —
Ordinary	5⅛ @ 5⅝	Fully Fair	12⅝ @ —
Middling	5¾ @ 6	Good Fair	13 @ —
Good Middling	6⅛ @ 6⅜	Good and Fine	— @ —
Middling Fair	6⅝ @ 6¾	Fine	— @ —

Of Tobacco, 300 kegs were sold without change in prices.

The Sugar market is firm, and 600 hhds were sold at steady prices. Of Molasses, 600 bbls were sold at 18 @ 20 gallon for rebolled.

The Flour market continues steady, with sales of 1500 bbls, at $4 25 @ 4 37½ for St. Louis, and $4 50 @ 5 for extra brands. Corn is in good demand, and 4,500 sacks were sold at 60 @ 62½ cents per bushel.

Provisions are quiet. In Pork, we notice retail sales of Mess at $16 @ 16 50. Bacon is selling in small lots, at 7¾ @ 7¾ for Sides, and 6¾ @ 7 for Shoulders. Nothing of importance was done in Lard.

In Whiskey, the sales are confined to small lots at 19 gallon for rectified.

Of Coffee, 500 bags were sold at 8½ @ 9¼.

There is no alteration in Exchange. We quote Sterling, 108¾ @ 109¾. Paris, 5 25@5 15. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1¾ @1¾ ₱ cent discount. Checks per ₱ ¼ per cent discount

EXCHANGE OFF DOOR.

Sterling	8¾ @9 ₱c
France	¼ @⅝ ₱c
New York, sixty day bills	1¾ @1¾ ₱ cent Disc
Do Checks	¼ @¼ ₱ cent do
Boston, sixty days	1¾ @1¾ ₱ cent do
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¾ @1¾ ₱ cent do
Havana	¼ @¼ ₱ cent Prem

Freightage from but without any change

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Yazoo River	Monroe Gauntlett	5 P M
Cincinnati	New Orleans Walton	5 P M
Louisville	Louisville Swallow	5 P M
Louisville	Cloudy Bertie, Bentley	5 P M
St. Louis	Belvidere Bates	5 P M
Memphis	Sonora Fox, Marshal	5 P M
Red River	Cassmar, Dunn	5 P M
Red River	Grand Turk, Martin	5 P M
Pittsburgh	Cincinnati, Shryock	5 P M
Pittsburgh	Uncle Sam, Campbell	5 P M
Madison	Helen, Lewis	5 P M
Madison, Ind.	Jas. Madison, Hall	5 P M
Atchafalaya	Anna No 2, Labatche	5 P M
Baton Rouge	Argyle, Lee	5 P M
Baton Rouge	Hope, Hall	5 P M
Memphis	Hero, Hall, Fulton	5 P M
Memphis	Hero, Hall, Fulton	5 P M
Red River	Jefferson, Kelly	5 P M
Red River	Natchez, Lee	5 P M
Bayou Sara	Empress, Lander	5 P M

☞ As season of fact is worth a pound of theory, and the season at considerable facts that cannot be controlled by theorists, we call attention to the following summary of the commercial movements of the week, as shown by the entries at the Custom House and the Banks:

Receipts of Cotton, 15,000 bales.
Exports of Cotton, 16,000 bales.
Receipts of Sugar, 1,000 hhds.
Exports of Sugar, 1,000 hhds.
Receipts of Molasses, 1,000 bbls.
Exports of Molasses, 1,000 bbls.
Receipts of Flour, 3,000 bbls.
Exports of Flour, 3,000 bbls.
Receipts of Corn, 10,000 sacks.
Exports of Corn, 10,000 sacks.
Receipts of Pork, 1,000 bbls.
Exports of Pork, 1,000 bbls.
Receipts of Lard, 1,000 kegs.
Exports of Lard, 1,000 kegs.
Receipts of Whiskey, 1,000 bbls.
Exports of Whiskey, 1,000 bbls.
Receipts of Coffee, 1,000 bags.
Exports of Coffee, 1,000 bags.

Adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This body met last evening pursuant to adjournment, Alderman Dalton in the chair.

The roll being called at 6 o'clock, there were only eleven members present, and a recess of ten minutes was taken, at the expiration of which time, there not having been a sufficient number present to constitute a quorum, the Board proceeded to business.

Communications were read in advance with the reading of the minutes, the yeas and nays were called, when a majority of the members present voted in the affirmative, and in the negative, consequently the reading was dispensed with.

A communication from the Mayor was received, calling the attention of the Board to the necessity of appointing Inspectors for the election of Judges, which will take place on the 30 inst. and the 3d and 4th Mondays of May.

A highly interesting communication from the Surveyor was received, explaining fully the condition of some of the streets in the Second District, recommending the repairing of the same, and the construction of new ones, recommending, likewise, the construction of the levee on Washington Square and Esplanade street, and concluding with a request that the Committee on Streets and Landings and Judiciary

Adjourned.

☞ The Committee on Streets and Landings and Judiciary will meet at the Board Room this evening.

Last Citizen collected in Recorder's Court, Second District, Alderman Bonnabel presiding.

Report of Assistant Surveyor, Second District, referred to the Surveyor's Committee.

Report of Assistant Surveyor, Public Schools Reserve, referred to Committee on Education.

Mr. Gaudet presented to the Aldermen were