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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1853.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning July 7, 1853.

☞ The Northern mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE JACKSON RAILROAD COMPANY.

The recent sale of bonds by the Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, appears to have created an unusual amount of excitement. The terms of the transaction have not transpired, though it is currently rumored that the bonds were negotiated at a comparatively heavy sacrifice. The City Council have assumed the privilege of enquiry into the matter. A short time since it was proposed a committee be dispatched to obtain full information in regard to the sale of those bonds, and at the sitting on Tuesday night, the Board of Assistant Aldermen adopted a resolution instructing the Treasurer to withhold from the Company all sums collected, until the affair can be properly investigated, by a committee of three members.

We do not propose to defend the sale of the bonds of the Jackson Railroad Company, for we profess entire ignorance of the amount at which they were disposed of. The Directors may have acted with consummate wisdom and prudence, or with a equal want of judgment and business tact. That is the affair of the Stockholders who elected them, and to whom they are responsible. But what we do maintain, is the inability of the Council to exercise a supervisory control and inquisitorial power over the conduct of the Directors. The Council seems to have since early misconstrued its faculties, and Mr. Girardey was undoubtedly correct, when he told the members that they were usurping a privilege which they could not lawfully maintain.—The affairs of the Jackson Railroad are, by its charter, entrusted to a Board of Directors, who are elected annually by the Stockholders. This Board is responsible to the creating power—the Stockholders. It likewise owes strict obedience to the Legislative mandates by virtue of which it exists, and to the clauses, provisions and restrictions of the charter of the Company. Further than this, it is accountable to no one.—The Common Council cannot possibly claim the right to interfere in the management of the concerns of the Railroad, except by the assumption that it acts in behalf of the city, and that the city is a stockholder. But this is a fallacy. The citizens are stockholders, but not the city in its corporate capacity. True, a special tax has been levied by the voluntary act of the people of the owners of real estate, for the benefit of the road, but just in proportion as each property holder pays that tax, he becomes *pro rata* a stockholder and enjoys all the rights and privileges of other stockholders—and no more. Now, the charter points out the manner in which the stockholders may assemble and require of the directors an account of their stewardship, but it is no where provided in that instrument, that the City Council is recognized as the agent and representative of those stockholders who become such through the payment of their annual tax.

The City Council consists of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who are chosen by the people at stated periods. Let as suppose the Aldermen members should prove ignorant and conceited—should assert the laws and shamefully waste the people's remedy. Let us suppose they should award contracts at ruinously high rates, or should be guilty of fraudulent connivance with others for mutual profit. What is the remedy and to whom are they accountable? Clearly, the only redress is to turn them out at the appointed time, and to place in their stead more capable and honest men. This is the sole remedy that can be found. If the people commit an error in the exercise of their sovereign capacity, they suffer for their error and can only rectify it by discarding their faithless servants, and selecting others. The case of the Jackson Railroad Company is precisely analogous. The Stockholders hold the same relation to the Directors, as the people do towards the Council. If the Directors prove incompetent or dishonest, the Stockholders will take care of their own interest, by electing better men at the first opportunity. So long as the Directors do not violate the Charter, it is impossible for any other authority to intervene. There is no evidence that in the case before us, the business of the Company has been badly managed, but were it apparent, it would constitute no warrant for the interference of the Council. Corporations are every day brought into difficulties by the ignorance and inexperience of Directors, but, except in Banks which are monetary institutions, issuing promises to pay that circulate universally, and having the most extended business relations, no effort at control is ever made by other corporate bodies—and even Banks themselves would justly and properly resist an incorporate authority to interfere in their affairs, that should emanate from any body or tribunal inferior to the Legislative power of the State.

We are wholly disinterested in the views we have taken. Were it possible, we would prefer seeing all the Railroad Companies combined to lay before the public detailed statements of their progress and management, at stated intervals, but we cannot, in all sincerity, withdraw the action of the City Council in the premises, because in our opinion, it has acted hastily and without due reflection upon the nature and extent of the functions confided to it by law. In adopting a resolution instructing the Treasurer to withhold from the Jackson Railroad Company the amount due it, under the composing a special tax, it strikes us that the Council is stretching its assumption of authority far beyond the point of safety. The shrewd and intelligent citizen who holds the office of Treasurer will hardly be interested enough to withhold payment to the lawful demands of the Company and thus subject himself to prosecution for a violation of the law.

☞ A SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFIT TO DR. LEONARD.—The public, we trust, will bear in mind, that the complimentary benefit tendered to Dr. Leonard at the admirable management of the Southern Museum by the dramatic company of that establishment, takes place this evening at Placide's Varieties. The entertainments announced are varied and attractive, independently of which the merits of the beneficiary should secure the attendance of all his friends.

☞ BOOKS RECEIVED.—Our thanks are due the editors of the July number of this excellent work. It comprises selections from the best foreign periodicals—the *crème de la crème* of transatlantic literature. They are made with taste and judgment.

☞ A HIT AT THE ORGAN.—The South Side Democrat, from which we made some savage extracts against the Washington Union, a few days ago, pitches into that venerable organ about after the following fashion: "As for the Union newspaper, we have no idea that it is the organ of the Administration. The bare thought is nauseating. Though for six months past it has been most assiduous in performing the vile functions of an organ—has heaped every fawning where there was need of bolstering up a decayed and perfumed official wigs; in a word, has been officiating as barber in chief, in authority—yet, we have good reason to believe that its whole work has been in vain; nay, we believe, and that it is utterly devoid of the essential element of an organ, viz: the confidence of those for whom it affects to speak."

☞ Dry Goods.—The following is from the New Bedford Mercury:

The poorest business an honest man can engage in is that of politics for the sake of his reward. While he is a party manager and an energetic citizen who sacrifices his time, his talents and sacrifices his political friendships to his engagements or his cause, the man who makes merchandise of his political principles, and expects to get a living by maintaining them, is quite as foolish as he is base.

☞ The time and money wasted on certain religious conversions, while so much remains to be done in enlightening the ignorant, feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked immediately at our own doors, is well shown in the following paragraph from some recent English paper:

Cost of a Convert among a Jew.—After nineteen years of labor—after the erection of a mission on Mount Zion at an enormous cost—after the expenditure of hundreds of thousands by the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews"—a Mission proselyte over by a Bishop and endowed by the Objects of the Kingdoms of France and Ireland produces as its fruits, according to its annual statistics, a congregation of just 37 Jewish converts. During the whole of last year the result of its labors was the conversion of one Jew. The cost of this one convert was the annual salary at Jerusalem alone, besides the Bishop's salary, of £1,328 expended on the Mission, £1,000 on the Church, £1,173 on the Hospital, and £1,000 we beg pardon, £399 in 1841. See Report p. 111) on the House of Industry. The Jerusalem Mission, then—if we add to its cost the £1,000 paid to Bishop Gobat, arising from the endowment—has actually, in the past year, had its convert at the moderate rate of only £1,000 a-piece, or £27 per head!

☞ There is no small a chance for the Whigs to arise in any national shape, that it is of a doubt whether it will make the attempt. Any organization upon a free soil basis would be almost as a national party—it would become anything more than a ragged, patchy fashion, scolding and spluttering away, here in the North, after the fashion of 1848."—*National Democrat*.

Ah, yes! remarks the *Mirror*, and the editor of the *Democrat* was an anti Cass orator in those days. Wonder if he spluttered like the rest of his woolly brethren!

☞ There is great excitement among the fishing towns, consequent upon the Government delaying the dispatch of vessels of war to the fishing grounds to protect the rights of the American fishermen.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received files of Texas papers to the 4th inst., inclusive.

Mr. Greely, who, with other gentlemen, passed through Galveston on his way to El Paso, some time since, has returned. The *News* understands from him that the company proceeded only to Waco, having found that it was impossible for them to get back in the time prescribed, if they proceeded the whole way.—They, however, fortunately obtained all the information they wanted relative to the route, from various and perfectly reliable sources, and are satisfied that the El Paso route has overwhelming advantages over every other, for the Pacific Railroad, and will report accordingly.—The main trunk of the road they will propose will proceed from the Mississippi in nearly a due West direction to El Paso, in about the latitude of thirty-two degrees, crossing Red River near Shreveport, with two branches from nearly the same point in the interior of our State, the one to Fulton, and the other to some point on the Texas coast.

A number of horses have recently been stolen by professional thieves in Galveston.

Judge Caruthers (Whig) has entered vigorously into the canvass of the Western Congressional District. The Houston *Telegraph* has learned from a prominent Whig that Gen. Tarrant (Whig) has become a candidate for the office of Governor. As half a dozen Locofocos are running, Gen. Tarrant would stand a fair chance of success, in the event of his consenting to run.

A number of town lots were recently sold at Lavaca, and realized $5,000. They were purchased chiefly by mechanics, who intend building on them. The *Commercial* thinks this an excellent sign of the growing importance and prosperity of the place.

The Telegraph line between Houston and Galveston is progressing rapidly. The Houston *Democrat* says:

The holes have been dug for the posts as far as Harrisburg, and he expects to have the posts erected in a few days, about six miles on the line towards Galveston. He has received the wire for a distance of ninety miles, and the insulators have arrived for some four or five stations. He thinks the telegraph will be in operation between Houston and Galveston in a month. The posts are to be erected along the route surveyed for the Galveston and Houston railroad. The distance from Houston to Virginia Point, by this route, is forty-two and a half miles. It is quite probable that a road will soon be opened along the line. Only two or three small bridges will be required on the few streams intersecting it to cause it one of the best roads in the lower country.

Recent accounts from Montalvo indicate that several powerful bands of the Comanches and Mescaleros have removed from the Western borders of Texas to the country between the Rio Grande and Buscan do Mapimi, and they occasionally send out war parties from their mountain fastnesses to ravage the Mexican settlements as far South as San Luis Potosi, and West to Durango. If we may believe the statements of Mexicans, these Indians can muster upwards of two thousand warriors, and two or three of their war parties are often scattered over a space of country five hundred miles long, and two or three hundred wide. They have destroyed several flourishing settlements, and in some instances have ventured directly into the streets of large towns, and have carried away property of immense value. They have recently become so bold that it is supposed that they are led by renegade white men. The Mexicans say that nearly all the Indians of Texas have been let loose upon them, and that their country will soon be overrun by these savages.

It is a singular fact, says the Houston *Telegraph*, that the ranches near the sources of the Colorado and Nueces that a few years since were thronged with savages, is now almost deserted, and the few Indian trails that are found there evince that very few Indians now reside in that section. Many of the frontier settlers had supposed that the Indians that formerly resided there had gone northward, to the frontiers of Missouri, to follow the herds of Buffalo that have removed to that region, but the emigrants who have traversed that region, state that the Indians are less numerous, even in Northern Texas than they were four or five years ago. It appears evident, therefore, that they have emigrated to Mexico, and are now resorting to the herds and flocks of buffalo and wild deer of the prairies of Texas.

THE CROPS.—The Bastrop Advertiser of the 25th ult., says that during the previous week there had been a great abundance of rain, too much probably for those of the farmers who are in the grass. The crops are just as good as they need be.

The State Gazette of the 25th ult., says the Editor was gratified on a recent trip through the counties of Bastrop, Fayette and Washington, to observe the crops present a most encouraging prospect. They had been suffering considerably from drought, but the rains the week before, which were pretty general had revived them, and corn and cotton crops looked as well as he ever recollected to have seen them. In the three counties above named, he thinks the yield of corn and cotton will be a fullone; and the quantity of land cultivated in cotton this year is said to be nearly double that of any previous year. The county of Washington has settled up and improved more extensively and the improvements are of a more substantial character than any other part of the State he has seen.

The crops in Travis county have suffered greatly for lack of rain. At the close of last week, and during the great rain, he was then favored with frequent showers which have done much good; yet he fears the corn crop will still fall below an average one. Cotton is in fine condition, and with a favorable season bounce forward, will turn out a large yield.

The Lavacca *Commercial* says there have recently been fine showers in the valleys of the Guadalupe and San Antonio rivers, and the prospect is good for excellent corn crops. Cotton does not look so well in the West, but there is time enough yet for that crop to make a good one. In the interior counties the wheat crop promises an abundant yield. Some newly broken prairie, it is said, will produce twenty five bushels of wheat to the acre. Wheat of late to be the chief crop in Williamson, Tarrant and many neighboring counties.

Increase of Gold.

The Boston Atlas has an article on the increase of gold, which contains much interesting information on the subject. It appears that for half a century before the discovery of the American continent, the annual product was more $1,500,000. About the middle of the 16th century the mines of Potosi were opened, and from that time to 1700 the increased supply came principally from America, and averaged annually from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, making the annual product of the world during that period between $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. This supply went on increasing for a century, when in 1800 the annual product of gold and silver had reached $49,000,000; about 70 per cent or $33,600,000 of which was silver, and the remaining 30 per cent, or $14,400,000, gold. Of this sum America furnished about 90 per cent of the silver, and 58 per cent of the gold.

"From about 1810 to 1836, the supply of the precious metals from Europe and America had fallen off some 20 per cent. This arose from the fact that some of the mines had become exhausted, but more particularly from the wars on the continent, and the disturbed and unsettled state of Mexico and South America, where some of the richest mines were found. But during this period, mines were opened in Siberia, and Russia become the great gold producing country of the world. The mines, which in 1810 produced only about $50,000, had increased to productiveness till in 1836 they yielded $14,000,000 "in lieu of the period when gold was discovered in California, the annual production of gold and silver had arisen to $82,000,000—of which $48,300,000 was in silver, and $44,700,000 in gold. At this period, America produced about 70 per cent of the silver, and only 21 per cent of the gold. It has been estimated that the total amount of the precious metals in the world, at the time of the discovery of the mines in California was $7,650,000,000—of which about one third, or $2,550,000,000 was gold.

"Since the working of the mines in California, there has been a rapid increase of gold. Up to 1848, it has been estimated that the gold from California alone would amount to $153,000,000. There was coined at the United States mints in 1852, $22,240,000; enough a small portion of this may have been obtained from North Carolina and Georgia, and another small portion may have been a recoinage of foreign gold, yet it is believed that as large a quantity of California gold has been used in manufactures as in the coinage of foreign gold, added to what has been obtained from Carolina and Georgia. We will however, drop the odd numbers and set down the amount at $52,000,000. The quantity of gold dust sent from California to Great Britain and other foreign countries during the same years, must have amounted to at least $12,000,000;—making the production of California for 1852, $64,000,000. Some have estimated it much higher. From present appearances the quantity from California the present year will be increased rather than diminished. We will set it down at $66,000,000. We will also suppose that Australia and Siberia will yield $44,000,000 more: we shall then have an annual production of $110,000,000 of gold, over and above the ordinary product from other parts of the world."

☞ A DEAD INN REVIVED.—Among 'the things that were' at Brinsfield, (Mass.) last week, was a 'Second Advent Camp Meeting.'

Yet can never hit us lam! No exposure of fraud, folly or fanaticism, can blast or wither it. Isms have been immortal from the days of the Patriarchs, and they are repeated over and over again, every quarter of a century, at the least, as something very new just discovered, and very extraordinary."—*N. Y. Exp ess.*

☞ A London paper states that Montijo, a well known pedestrian, accomplished in the first week of June the extraordinary feat of walking from Loughborough to Derby and back again, twice a day for six consecutive days, making sixty eight miles a day. He commenced on Monday, and completed his task on Saturday night with evident ease.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An important railway question was recently decided in England. The Edinburg and Glasgow Company were sued by a passenger, who held a season ticket, for damages sustained by him from the danger of fire and the injury to his feelings, in consequence of the non-enforcement of the rule against smoking. The decision was, that the company were liable, in every case of smoking, to the infliction of a penalty of 40 shillings, and they were fined accordingly.

Joshua Anderson, in prison at Washington, on the charge of killing a slave of Mr. Spring, at Williamsport, and now awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, the Republic says, was, on Tuesday, married in jail, by the Rev. John Scrivener, a local elder of the Methodist Church. The bride was desirous of having a bridesmaid, and the groom and groomsman; but, on being assured that such arrangements were not actually required in such delicate matters, the knot was tied in the presence of two of the jail police.

The Second Avenue Railroad, in New York city, is about to be put into operation, all the stock amounting to $300,000, having been subscribed. The cars will commence running on Monday next, from Peck slip, as far up as 40th street, and it is said it will be finished to the Harlem river by the fall. It passes through a portion of the Bowery, and Pearl, Chatham, Grand, Oliver, Christie and other streets.

A Vermonter, named Robinson, has been mulcted in the sum of $1,065, which, with the costs, will amount to some $6,000, for slandering a female whom he had once engaged to marry, and from whom, upon getting tired of his bargain, he had succeeded in obtaining a written discharge.

Opposition runs high on some of the down East steamboats. The fare from Boston to Belfast, Me., is only *five cents*, supper and breakfast thrown in, and we see it stated that one boat pays its passengers twelve-and-a-halfcents each, in consideration of their going with them.

A fire broke out at Boston on Tuesday week in the granite stores Nos. 3, 4, 5 and six North Market street, owned by Abbot Lawrence, and occupied by H. Safford, chair painter; Marshall & Simonds, tailors; Eaton & Kilham, produce dealer, and Weld & Wellington, dealers in wines. Loss $20,000; partially insured.

On the 15th ult., in Centreville, Indiana, Mr. Jonathan Ham was married to Miss Hester Knouse. On the Saturday following, the bridegroom procured a pistol, went into an empty freight car a few rods west of the depot at that place, and shot himself.

The steamboat *Ocean*, from Boston for Hallowell, went ashore a few days ago at Thackeray Island. The passengers were taken off in safety. The *Ocean* was about three years old, owned by Messrs. Sanford, and valued at $70,000. She will probably be a total loss, as when she was left she appeared to be breaking up. The rock where she struck is known as the Loudoner, when she struck the rock penetrated her bow and prevented her from falling back into deep water.

The Washington *Union* on the authority of General Villamil, Charge D'Affaires of the Republic of Ecuador, denies the statement that Charles Island, one of the group of the Galapagos, has been leased or purchased by the Mormons or any other persons, but that, on the contrary, it is still open to lease or occupation.

Commodore Schroeder and several of the officers commanding the Prussian national vessel now lying in Hampton roads, on Monday week paid their respects to the authorities at Norfolk. They were courteously received by the Mayor and members of the Courts and City Council. An elegant repast was prepared for the guests, at which the foreign consuls resident at Norfolk were present, and a toast followed to appropriate sentiments complimentary to the nations they represented.

The ship *Margaret Elizo*, from Buenos Ayres brings advices to the 12th May. The city was closely invested by land and water, and provisions were very high. The United States ship Jamestown was in port. There was also several English and French steamers. The Margaret brings government dispatches, and also a copy of the treaty of Paraguay.

When a Chinese Emperor dies, the intelligence is announced by dispatches to the several provinces, written with blue ink, the mourning color. All persons of rank are required to take red silk ornaments from their caps, with the ball or button of rank; all subjects of China without exception, are called upon to forbear shaving their heads for one hundred days, with in which period none may marry, play on musical instruments, or perform any sacrifice.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives 131 to 114—has refused to take the Maine Liquor Law from the table, which settles the fate of the measure for a year in that State.

The trial of the case of Hussain and Findley, for forgery, is progressing in Cincinnati. In the case of Millard, a nolle pros has been entered, and he is now detained as a witness.

The steamer *Asia* left New York on the 29th ult., with 250 passengers and $590,000 in specie.

A letter from Athens, dated May 27, says: The case of the Rev. Mr. King, the Missionary from the United States, has taken a new turn. The ministry has decided to pay the demand made on his behalf by the American Minister. Mr King had demanded the dismissal of twelve or fifteen thousand drachms for the site of a building used for public purposes—not as has been stated in the newspapers, 300,000 drachmas; while the ministry declined complying with the second demand of Mr. Marsh. This was not the sentence of the Areopagus should be resoluted by an authoritative act of the Government. By this sentence Mr. King was condemned to fourteen days imprisonment. A demand of this kind could not properly be made by one Government of another. A relief from the difficulty was presented in the fact, that Mr. Marsh had not been accredited at the Court of Athens, and consequently his interference in the affair was without official.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Second District in Georgia, has nominated Alfred H. Colquitt, as the party candidate.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed an important bill, providing that in case of attachment for debt, there shall be an equal distribution of property among the creditors. The bill authorizing the cities of New Haven and Hartford to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money to supply said cities with pure water has passed both Houses. The bill provides that $300,000 shall be raised by the city of Hartford, and $250,000 by the city of New Haven. The House has rejected the bill passed by the Senate for the abolition of capital punishment, by a large majority.

A Frenchman, M. Herbert, has recently exhibited some curious experiments, by which plants are made to blow instantaneously. The means used was a chemical mixture, with which he watered the plants, which immediately began to open their buds, and in two minutes the plants were in full bloom. With a rose-tree he was, however, less successful.

Two thick folio volumes have just appeared containing the numbers and distribution of the British population. This work is executed by the Register General, Mr. George Graham, and his assistants. Ty collect the information six hundred and twenty superintendents registrars, two thousand one hundred and ninety registrars, and thirty thousand six hundred and ten enumerators were employed in England and Wales, in Scotland, one thousand and ten superintendents and seven thousand eight hundred and seventy three enumerators. In the island of the British seas, two hundred and fifty seven enumerators were employed. Seven million forms were printed, some of them in Welsh; and the weight of all the papers sent from the central office exceeded fifty-two tons.

A new Sodalitz powder, in one paper, is now used, and found to be as useful as any. It is composed of one part of bicarbonate of soda and two parts of bitartrate of soda. Half a teaspoonful is dissolved in spring water.

Sardinia is the only Italian State governed by the male representative of the ancient hereditary sovereigns.

The Christians in Turkey are said to be daily increasing in wealth, power, knowledge, and enterprise, and, in the falness of appointed time, it is not unlikely that they will supercede the Turks as the dominant race.

The blind king of Hanover and his consort are to pay a visit to England.

If Holland they congulate milk with muriatic acid, instead of rennet, which is said to be one of the causes of the superiority of Dutch cheese.

The Pope has seen the table-moving experiments performed in his presence, and is satisfied of their reality, says a Paris paper.

Grisi and Mario have signed an engagement with Mr. Hackett to come to America in the autumn, and remain here five months. They are to receive £17,000 and have their expenses paid. They will appear exclusively in opera.

A splendid steamboat named the S. S. Prentiss, in compliment to the talented editor of the Courier, has been launched at Louisville. She is designed for the Yazoo City and Vicksburg mail line.

Gas has been introduced into the streets, hotels and stores at Cape May. Six hundred visitors are already on the island.

It is in contemplation to give Mr. Soule, the new Minister to Spain, a complimentary dinner, on his arrival in New York, previous to his departure for Madrid. The gentlemen who are most active in it flatter some time since in Cuban operations them.

The New York Mirror states that a tin mine has recently been discovered in Yandrek, which is said to yield 75 per cent of metal, equal to Banca ore. Enterprising parties are said to be interested in the discovery, and measures will soon be adopted to develop the mine.

The municipal election in Memphis on the 30th ult., resulted in the choice of A. B. Taylor, for Mayor. The Aldermen elected, are Messrs. Banks, Conway, McDavitt, Mahon, Jefferson, Magoney, Whipple, Walker, Hunt, Patrick, Wiley and Jones. Fulcine was not introduced into the caucus.

Geo. Smith & Co., proprietors of the Atlantic Bank, in Georgia, have commenced two suits against W. E. Cramer, editor and proprietor of the Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukie, for alleged libel on said banking concern. The damages are laid at $25,000.

The Minnesota Democrat states that large numbers of hardy emigrants are constantly settling in that flourishing territory. The editor confidently predicts that the territory will increase one hundred per cent. in population this year.

Common schools in Connecticut, are in a flourishing condition. There are 1,642 school districts in the State, and 74,100 children, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, attending school in the winter season. The revenue of the school fund is $143,898, and the rate for each child is $1 36.

The Falkland Islands contain a population of only twenty-seven men, women and children, and yet the British Parliament lately passed the following salary appropriations to the officers of the colony: Governor, £800 per annum; Magistrate, £400; Chaplain, £400; Surgeon, £400; Surveyor-General, £300; First Clerk and Acting Colonial Secretary, £300; Second Clerk, £150; Clerk to Stipendary Magistrate, £96; Schoolmaster, £20; Magistrate's department, £192. Total, £3,858; or about $14,000 a year. It is understood that all the salaries are pocketed by three or four persons.

The Richmond Whig says the wheat harvest is rapidly progressing on James river, and that richer crops have never been seen.

EXCITEMENT IN INDIANAPOLIS.—John Freeman, a mulatto man, for the last six years a resident of Indianapolis, was arrested on Tuesday on the affidavit of Pleasant Ellington of Kentucky, as a fugitive slave and belonging to him. The Journal gives the following account of the matter:

The claimant omitted to state in his affidavit the time when his slave escaped. The counsel for Freeman moved to quash the affidavit for this defect. On notice the claimant was permitted to amend his affidavit, fixing March 1860 as the time of the escape. The counsel for Freeman had, in the meantime, procured a writ of *habeas corpus* to issue, upon which Freeman was brought before Hon. Stephen Major, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and time was given until yesterday, at 2 o'clock, to plead. At 2 o'clock the parties appeared, plead, among them, and the main one, is a positive allegation by Freeman, under oath, that he is a freeman; and this plea sets forth and rests upon divers papers from guardians appointed by Courts of Virginia and Georgia, and upon records of Courts under Law, and thereof, beginning as far back as 1821, showing that he was and is a free man.

The counsel plead a large number of papers as evidence of the freedom of Freeman, and furnished copies to the claimant. Upon the filing of the pleas, the counsel for claimant asked time to reply.

This is an exciting case. Freeman is a respectable man—and has acquired handsome property since he came here in 1844. He brought the money of his freedom with him. He has here $800—immediately brought from Virginia—and has raised a sprightly girl then living in the family of H. W. Beecher. Freeman has now a family of three little children.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1853.

Governor McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, leaves for his home on Friday, and expects to be absent nearly a month.

Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster General, has been appointed by the President as Acting Secretary of the Interior during the absence of Mr. McClelland.

The examination of the clerks in the Navy Department was proceeded with to day under the Hunter law, previous to the commencement of which the following charges were made: Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery rem val—Thomas Fellebouen, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, reduced to an ordinary clerkship; Samuel Hazard, of Tenn.; D. R. Goodloe, of North Carolina; S. T. Williams, of Md.; Wm. King and Wm Pister, of the Library; H. G. Sherrard, of Ky.; Wm. C. Lipphomt and H. H. Hiller, clerks were removed.

Gen. James Thompson, for a long period clerk of the Third Auditor's office, has been removed and Samuel Reid appointed in his place. Several removals were made to day in the Fourth Auditor's office. Mr. Wm. Campbell's office. Extensive decapitations all around expected to-morrow, and next day. It is rumored that the decapitated will be allowed to celebrate the event by a grand procession.

Dr. Sculptor, of New York, has just finished an elegant marble bust of Chief Justice Taney, designed for a niche in the Supreme Court Room.

Andrew J. Morrison, who recently shot Hunter, and was tried for the same, was a fitted to bail to day in the sum of $3000. He is, according to the testimony of the physicians, raving every prospect of delivery.

The present series of the Washington Republic terminates to-morrow morning. Its new arrangement commences on Wednesday morning ensuing.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY Evening, July 6, 1853.

There was a brisk demand to-day for Cotton, and the sales amounted to 3000 bales, at full prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—AMERICAN and MANDLEY.

Inferior	4½ 5¾	Fair	7¾ 8
Middling	5¾ 6¾	Good Fair	8
Middling Fair	7¼ 7½	Fair	8½
Fair	7¾ 8	Good Fair	9
Good Fair	8	Good and Fine	9

In Sugar, a fair business was done, the sales reaching 250 hhds. Fair, 5¾ 6¾c. In Molasses, we notice sales of 30 hhds. Fermenting at 18c., and 112 hhds. Refined, at 24c.

The transactions in Flour amounted to 1300 bbls. at $4 12½@4 50 for St. Louis, and $4@4 25 for Ohio brands. Of Corn, 3000 sacks were sold mostly at 60c@62c ⅌ bushel.

We have no change to notice in Provisions, the demand for all descriptions being limited. Mess Pork is nominal at $16 25. Bacon Sides are dull, at 7c., and Shoulders at 6c. A lot of 30 casks Lard sold at auction at 3c for Shoulders and 6c for Sides. Nothing was done in Lard.

Whiskey is selling in small quantities, at 22c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Of Coffee, some 500 sacks were sold at 8½@9c.

Exchange is dull. Sterling, 10@10½. Paris 5.17½ ⅌ $216. Bills on New York, 30 days, 1@1½ ⅌ cent discount. Checks, par@¼ ⅌ cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9½ 10½ ⅌ cent
Paris, 5 days	5.17½ 5.16¼
New York, other day bills	1¼ @1½ ⅌ cent dis
Do Checks	par @ ¼ ⅌ cent dis
Boston, sixty days	1¼ @1½ ⅌ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¼ @1½ ⅌ cent dis
Havana at 5 to eight days	2–2½ ⅌ ct. gold

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Mobile	Bienville, Grant
Ocean Springs	Gulnare, Cox
Louisville	Rainbow, Montgomery
Shreveport	Quitman, R. Graham
Vicksburg, Rivers	Sarah Jordan, Shannon
Natchez	Ariel, Jones
Natchez	Fashion, Flanders
Natchez	Ben Franklin, Taylor
Bayou Sara	E. K. Wheeler, Eldridge
Opelousas	Opelousas, Hinckley

PASS OVER BAR, July 5th, 1853.

Messrs Rathbone Brothers:

Having spent a few days at Pass Christian, I can not resist the temptation of saying from one of my friends who thinks there is no place like home, of avoiding the heat of our climate, to visit that delightful place, and enjoy the cool breezes of the Gulf. Our stay was short, but we had a most pleasant time, and the temperature of the water was the time of the escape. The counsel for Freeman had, in the meantime, procured a writ of *habeas corpus* to issue, upon which Freeman was brought before Hon. Stephen Major, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and time was given until yesterday, at 2 o'clock, to plead. At 2 o'clock the parties appeared, plead, among them, and the main one, is a positive allegation by Freeman, under oath, that he is a freeman; and this plea sets forth and rests upon divers papers from guardians appointed by Courts of Virginia and Georgia, and upon records of Courts under Law, and thereof, beginning as far back as 1821, showing that he was and is a free man.

The counsel plead a large number of papers as evidence of the freedom of Freeman, and furnished copies to the claimant. Upon the filing of the pleas, the counsel for claimant asked time to reply.

This is an exciting case. Freeman is a respectable man—and has acquired handsome property since he came here in 1844. He brought the money of his freedom with him. He has here $800—immediately brought from Virginia—and has raised a sprightly girl then living in the family of H. W. Beecher. Freeman has now a family of three little children.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1853.

Governor McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, leaves for his home on Friday, and expects to be absent nearly a month.

Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster General, has been appointed by the President as Acting Secretary of the Interior during the absence of Mr. McClelland.

The examination of the clerks in the Navy Department was proceeded with to day under the Hunter law, previous to the commencement of which the following charges were made: Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery rem val—Thomas Fellebouen, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, reduced to an ordinary clerkship; Samuel Hazard, of Tenn.; D. R. Goodloe, of North Carolina; S. T. Williams, of Md.; Wm. King and Wm Pister, of the Library; H. G. Sherrard, of Ky.; Wm. C. Lipphomt and H. H. Hiller, clerks were removed.

Gen. James Thompson, for a long period clerk of the Third Auditor's office, has been removed and Samuel Reid appointed in his place. Several removals were made to day in the Fourth Auditor's office. Mr. Wm. Campbell's office. Extensive decapitations all around expected to-morrow, and next day. It is rumored that the decapitated will be allowed to celebrate the event by a grand procession.

Dr. Sculptor, of New York, has just finished an elegant marble bust of Chief Justice Taney, designed for a niche in the Supreme Court Room.

Andrew J. Morrison, who recently shot Hunter, and was tried for the same, was a fitted to bail to day in the sum of $3000. He is, according to the testimony of the physicians, raving every prospect of delivery.

The present series of the Washington Republic terminates to-morrow morning. Its new arrangement commences on Wednesday morning ensuing.

MORE "HAYMARKET" AT FORT MCHENRY.—Our readers will recollect that some months since a private soldier at Fort McHenry, named Timothy O'Connell, was, for some trivial offence, sentenced to "Hard Labor" in irons and unnatural punishment, which punishment, as soon as it came to the knowledge of the community and the nation, was remitted—not, however, until the poor O'Connell had undergone the greater part of his sentence. Another case of a similar character has just occurred at this place of cruelty. We learn from the most undoubted authority that Private Peter Cordery, of Light Company K, Light Artillery, was tried by Court Martial on the 20th ult., and sentenced for *sitting down* at his post. To fully understand the crimes for which he is now undergoing punishment, we will explain the duties of a Stable Orderly:

Three men are sent to the stables each day. Their duties are to take charge of the horses and of all the property belonging to the stables, to unload all forage brought in, to feed and water the horses at noon, and to harness all horses at the usual hour of 4 P. M., besides attending to their own horses and the horses of officers. After stable duties are over for the day they walk post successively, two hours each, relieving each other. The duties of Stable Orderlies to discontinue walking at daylight, to attend to their horses or rest themselves as they saw fit. The said Peter Cordery was resting himself, as was the usual custom, when the Officer of the Day had him confined and tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to *walk in the hot sun* for two hours *per day for ten days, carrying a knapsack containing four six pound balls*.

We note this a disgrace to the United States Army!—*Balt. Rep. and Argus, June 29.*

City Intelligence.

MR. PANDEY'S SEAT IN THE COUNCIL.—The following preamble and resolutions were introduced into the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Tuesday night by Mr. Allport, and gave rise to considerable discussion, pending which the Board Adjourned:

Whereas, upon the application of Mr. George Pandey, the Special Committee appointed by the Board for the purpose of investigating the charges made by Mr. Henry Rozier, preferred the charge against Mr. Pandey to be a "free man of color," and thereupon the Committee reported to the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, and therefore said Committee cannot proceed further with said investigation.

And whereas this Board consider that it is a duty they owe to the people, to themselves and to said George Pandey, that the purity or safety of seat charge be duly investigated, and to decide upon the legal right of said George Pandey to take any further action in the deliberations of this Body.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the City Attorney be and he is hereby instructed immediately to take the necessary legal steps to cause said writ of inspection and quo warranto by said George Pandey to be dissolved and set aside.

Be it further Resolved, That the Board of Assistant Aldermen will form itself into a Committee of the Whole at the next regular sitting, for the purpose of considering the following resolution, said resolution to be made by said Henry Guyot against said G. Pandey, and to decide whether said George Pandey is or is not competent to hold a seat in this Board at one of the Assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans.

Be it further Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby directed to give notice to said George Pandey of the passage of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

LARCENY.—The slave Marie was charged yesterday before Recorder Ramos with having stolen some shirts and frocks from Juliette Montanee, f. w. c., in Dreuilles st. The case has not been examined

AMAZETTE, GRAY.—About a dozen complaints were made yesterday before Recorder Ramos for assaults and breaches of the peace, but scarcely one of them is worth mentioning.

John Wooster was charged with having committed a violent assault and battery on Caroline Kramer in Dauphin street.

Mary Jackson complained that she had been assaulted in Old Levee by an amazon beating the amphibious name of Catherine Brick.

R. Carter was arrested for insulting, sharing and knocking Louis Graffin Coal street

CORNUTTAD.—John Barney was brought up yesterday before Recorder Winter on the charge of having assaulted and beaten F. Lynch and Mr. Lynch on Tuesday evening. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

TRIPE.—Jacob Wall was a spree on Tuesday, and during his numerous pranks became managed to bounce a city guard. Recorder winter fined him yesterday $10.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUS