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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1853.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, April 27, 1853.

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

CONGRESSIONAL RE-APPORTIONMENT.

Among the Acts which have recently passed our Legislature, is one re-apportioning the Congressional Districts of the State. It was adopted so quietly, elicited so little discussion, and has so completely escaped attention, that few persons are probably aware that such a measure was before the General Assembly. It might be asked wth some appearance of reason, why the Legislature undertook to remodel the Congressional Districts, although so in accordance with the enactment of the Legislature of 1852 entitled a law in reference to the subject, which gave universal satisfaction. Those who ask the question must be little aware of the offensive attitude in which to view every thing in his own advantage. The Democratic party does not often get possession of both branches of the General Assembly of Louisiana. Having accomplished this darling object once, and fore seeing that an infinite number of years may elapse, before its efforts will again prove successful, it is exceedingly anxious to make the most of its brief term, and to do every thing to help itself and hurt its antagonists. The re apportionment of the Districts is but one among manifold illustrations of the practical working of the principle.

The Apportionment Bill adopted by the previous Legislature, was based upon the late decennial Census, and was a just and equitable Act. Politically, it was entirely unobjectionable, giving the Democrats one certain District, the Whigs one, and leaving two districts fairly debatable. At the Presidential election, and at the contest for Governor, three out of four districts gave Democratic majorities. This however, did not satisfy the dominant party, which desired to secure three districts beyond a peradventure, by piling up nearly every Whig Parish in the State, into one gigantic district. A Bill was therefore introduced into the House, and has now become a law, reconstructing the four districts as follows:—

The first district shall be composed of the parishes of Plaquemines, St Bernard, and that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and that portion of the city of New Orleans, which lies below the line extending from the river Mississippi along the middle of Julia street until it strikes the New Orleans canal, and down said canal to the Lake, and the parishes of Ascension, St. Charles, St John Baptist, St. James, Assumption, Lafourche Interior, Terrebonne, St. Martin, St. Mary, Lafayette and Vermilion.

The third district shall be composed of the parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena, Livingston, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Point Coupee, Avoyelles, Concordia, Tensas, Catahoula, Franklin, Madison and Carroll.

The fourth district shall be composed of the parishes of Morehouse, Union, Ouachita, Caldwell, Winn, Jackson, Claiborne, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Desoto, Sabine, Natchitoches, Rapides, Calcasieu and St. Landry.

It is seen by the above act, that two thirds of New Orleans is annexed to St. Bernard and Plaquemines, forming the First District, thus perpetuating the evil complained of before, and depriving the inhabitants of the consolidated city of New Orleans of the power of electing a member to represent them in congress, and participate at large. But the district is heavily Democratic, and that was the only consideration.

The Second District embraces a fraction of New Orleans, swallowed up amidst a multitude of river parishes—several of them extending an immense distance from the city—and one (Ver million) at times as inaccessible as if were fifteen hundred miles off. This district embraces seven eighths of the Whig strength of the State.

The Third District is precisely the same as by the apportionment of 1841, and is of course decidedly democratic.

From the Fourth District, St. Mary and St. Martin, Lafayette and Vermilion, which in the aggregate give a considerable Whig majority, have been taken off, and heaped upon the Second, leaving the remainder of the District as it was ten years ago. As now constituted, it is safe for a end thousand democratic majority.

In this bill, besides a gross political gerrymander, which comes under almost any conceivable circumstance, three Democratic Counties out of the four in which the State is entire, geographical contiguity has been set at naught, and portions of the State have been brought into connexion which have scarcely a common interest. The bill was passed, without much resistance, because, we presume, the minority knew that they were utterly powerless.

☞ Yesterday we had the pleasure of welcoming into our sanctum Mr. Erastus Brooks, one of the editors and proprietors of the New York *Express*, a journal that is a special favorite of ours. Mr Brooks reached here a day or two ago, from Havana, and spents the South the first time. We trust that when he leaves us it will be to bear with him pleasant reminiscences.

Our sometime brother of the quill, and now Mayor of Mobile, Chas. C. Langdon, bestowed upon us the light of his presence at the same time. Charley has waxed rather portly of late, and looks a decidedly better man, since he exchanged the Editorial tripod for the cushioned arm chair in which he wields authority. His shadow has not grown less, and we hope it never may.

☞ We were informed at a late hour last night, that the Democratic members of the Legislature had a last and definitive caucus at about 10 o'clock at night, and that at the ninth ballot Mr. John Sydnor obtained the majority of the votes.

☞ L. M. Gottschalk—The second and last concert of our gifted townsman will take place at the Orleans theatre on Friday evening. His admirers should secure their seats in season, as the house will probably be too small to accommodate all who desire to hear him.

The Galvanic Steam Engine.—It should not be forgotten that Professor Rainey lectures this evening at Lyceum Hall, on Ericsson's Caloric Engine. Our citizens will have an opportunity of hearing, for the first time, a lucid and accurate explanation of a discovery which bids fair to supercede steam in ocean and river navigation.

☞ We tender our acknowledgments to Paul E. Theard, of the House of Representatives, for copies of various bills before that body.

☞ The President of the United States has recognized James Gardnyne as Consul for Ecuador, to reside at New Orleans.

☞ The New York *Post* publishes a correspondence between Col. Benton and Secretary Davis, of the War Department, in relation to the survey of the Central National route to the Pacific. Col. Benton proposes that Col. Fremont and superintendent Beale should be employed to finishing up the survey of the route by the head of the Del Norte river, and speaks in very high terms of the capacity and experience of Mr. Beale. Secretary Davis replies very briefly that he has not yet taken up the subject, and that it is yet uncertain whether the appropriation for the survey is available, previous to the commencement of the next fiscal year. It is, however, engaging his attention, and will receive the consideration due to its importance.

A Handsome Present.—We understand that a splendid diamond ring is to be presented to Louis M. Gottschalk, on the evening of our friend's concert, by the ladies of New Orleans, as a farewell souvenir, on his departure from New Orleans, and as a testimonial of their warm admiration for his genius.

New Works.—Our thanks are due to D. Appleton & Co. through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

The History of English Literature, with an outline of the origin and growth of the English Language: illustrated by extracts. By Wm. Spalding, A. M. A work of decided value, very carefully and elaborately written, and evincing not only profound research, but discriminating analysis and cultivated taste. We like it best of those Shaw's work on the same subject.

Jerome Dunn; a tale of the parish of 1815; a legend of the Rhine; Rebecca and Rowena—this is a series of comicalities from the inexhaustible Thackeray, which the Appletons have wisely collected together into a volume of their popular library of the best authors.

Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers' Journal for April. The value and interest of this publication have been too clearly demonstrated to need any recommendation that we could bestow.

List of Passengers per steamship *Empire City*, Capt. Windle, which sailed this morning at 6 o'clock, for New York, via Havana:

New York—1 Ferry, D Kennedy, J Mathews, Hudson and two boys, P C Hamilton, G Hanson, Rev G Gibson, F H Victor, F Bodewell and boy, Miss Whitehouse, Mrs T M Converse, two children and servant, J Turner, lady, two children and servant, Mrs Ogden, Mrs Child and sister, Miss Child, Mrs J A Gardner, three children and servant, Miss E Brown, Miss M Clark, Miss Ford two children and servant, W Gardner, H G Smith, J H Smith, J H Bach, J S Cable, Editor, A Appleby, F Kelly, Rev Mr Fletcher, J H Wade, H De Forest, Dr De Lamar, C Van Wagle, Capt. Hall, Capt. F Lemon and lady, Mr Lockhart—27 in the steerage.

For Havana—F Foster, lady and three children, Mr Dorrville and lady, F Andrial, Geo Kemp, Geo Schuter, T Bonner.

CUBA AND SLAVERY.

The New York *Tribune*, in the course of an article on Cuba, considers that slavery in that Island is sure to be abolished, no matter what its destiny may be. The event according to the *Tribune*, is equally certain whether Cuba remains in the hands of Spain, or is wrested from that power by filibuster invasion, or is purchased by the United States. That journal concludes its review of the subject by the following assertion:

The purchase of Cuba ensures the extinction of slavery. Only it will take effect more slowly than in case of a filibuster seizure. And the slowest of all abolition processes will be to leave the island undisturbed in the hands of Spain.

The *Tribune* is a professed anti-slavery sheet. Its horror of involuntary servitude is such that it does not hesitate to sacrifice to this feeling, its rooted political convictions. How does it happen then, that if a filibuster invasion would be the most expeditious plan of bringing about emancipation in Cuba, the *Tribune* is violently opposed to any design of the sort? In accordance with its principles; such an event ought to be hailed by the *Tribune* as the precursor of an most desirable consummation. It should advocate filibustering, as the prelude to abolition. But it does nothing of the kind. Our impression is, that the party or faction, of which the *Tribune* is the exponent, hold up emancipation in Cuba as a scarecrow to frighten the South from any attempt upon that Island. They fear that if Cuba were freed from the Spanish dominion, it might be annexed to the United States, and that its incorporation into our Union would greatly strengthen the South. The threat of abolition is therefore made to keep down, if possible, the filibuster spirit. This is the only plausible method we can discern of explaining the apparent inconsistency of condemning and denouncing a project which, we are told, will infallibly result in effecting the purpose sought by the adherents of the *Tribune* school.

New Orleans, Jackson and Northern Railroad.—At the election held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the above Railroad Company:

From Lumsden's—Amos Robb, Henry S. Buckner, John Slidell, J. P. Benjamin, J. F. Harrison, A. D. Kelly, Charles Pride, W P Converse, Thomas Hale, Manuel White, Pat. Irwin, Geo. M. Pinckard.

From Mississippi—Stephen Cocke, B. W. Bradford, Willie Lyons, Wirt Adams, Christian Hoover, Thomas S. Dabney.

TAMMANY HALL.

The N. Y. *Tribune* has the following in relation to the famous Tammany *Society*:

The Tammany Society, or, more as widely known as the great wire-pulling machine behind the curtain of New York Democracy, seems to have originated as a full-blooded Native American Association, directly opposed to the various loyal societies which existed in the days of the Revolution. The exact date of its origin is unknown, but it first showed itself in public in 1789 as the opponent of Washington and the new Federal Constitution. It was the first society organized in this country for the defence of State rights, and one of the oaths which its members are required to take is, that they will sustain State institutions, and resist consolidation of power in the hands of the General Government. At first it was not a political organization, and it was so popular that persons of any note or merit be longed to it, and its anniversaries were celebrated as holidays. But when President Washington rebuked 'self-created societies,' from an apprehension that their ultimate tendency was hostile to public tranquility, many forsook it, so that at a meeting of only twenty three persons were in attendance. But Mr. Mooney, the founder, was one of the three.

From this time it seems to have taken with the fortunes of Thomas Jefferson. The adoption of the several amendments which were made to the Constitution, through the influence of Jefferson and his friends, gave the society to that instrument, and from that time forth they were, or professed to be, apostles of the democratic policy, which, by the ways been and still is advocated by the *doctrinaires* or the Democratic party, and of which Mr. Jefferson was, in his day, the most prominent exponent.

The society took its name from the supposed Indian Chief Tammany, and all its ceremonial nomenclature is adopted from the habits and customs of the Aborigines. It has a Grand Sachem, and twelve additional Sachems, after the fashion of the President and Governors of the thirteen States. There is also a Sachem of the Grand Council, of which all the Officers and Sachems are members, which is presided over by a Father of the Council, in the absence of which are recorded by a Scribe. The Society dates all its transactions from two eras, the discovery of America by Columbus, and its own foundation. It divides the year into Seasons, the season of Snow, the season of Blossoms, and the season of Fruits. The 12th day of May is commemorated as its Anniversary.

Its banners are thirteen, each having the name and coat of arms of those old thirteen States which assisted in its birth. Its Sachems enrolled some of the most prominent dead and living statesmen of the democratic party—such as De Witt Clinton, Aaron Burr, Daniel D. Tompkins, Andrew Jackson, M. Van Buren, Martin Van Buren, Dixon H. Lewis, and a host of the planets, stars, and small lights of the Democratic Republican party, comprising about 4,000 names.

The influence of the Society has long ceased to be national, and is now confined almost exclusively to the City of New York. Its local organization is powerful, and working in profound secret, wields at will the three Democratic votes, on all occasions of general interest. But even in this field there are signs of decay.

At the present moment, there is a drawn battle between the Society and an influential Outside party whom the Sachems virtually kicked out of Tammany Hall, as well as a feud within the Society itself, arising from the same cause. The Young Democracy have entered the Society like their elder Fogy Fathers so meekly wont, and it would not be surprising if the Society should be, at no future day, the scene of the overthrow and extinction of the political cabal which claims to be the Society of St. Tammany.

Wages in Australia and California.

A correspondent in the U. States *Economist* says:

The following rates of wages in Australia are taken from the London Times and Observer of the 10th December last, and are confirmed by recent private intelligence from Sydney and Melbourne. I have rendered the pounds sterling into dollars.

The comparative rates of wages in California will commend themselves to every one's knowledge as being correct.

WAGES IN AUSTRALIA.

Man and wife for farm work, $300 per annum and rations.

Shepherds and farm servants $160 to $250 per annum.

House servants and waiters, $200 to $250 per annum.

Teamsters and bullock drivers, $15 to $18 per week.

Seamen for coasting vessels, $25 to $40 per month.

Carpenters and Machinists, $2 50 to $3 per day.

Blacksmiths, $350 per annum and rations.

Bricklayers and masons, $3 to $4 per day.

Compositors, 45c. per thousand; pressmen $3 to $3 50 per day.

Female cooks $150 to $180 per annum.

Housemaids, $100 to $130 per annum.

Laundresses, $100 to $130 per annum.

Nursemaids, $75 to $100 per annum.

WAGES IN CALIFORNIA.

Man and wife for farm work, $1000 per annum and board.

Shepherds and farm servants, $600 per annum and board.

House servants and waiters, $600 to $900 per annum.

Teamsters and bullock drivers, $25 to $30 per week.

Seamen for coasting vessels, $45 to $55 per month.

Carpenters and Machinists, $5 to $7 per day.

Blacksmiths, $1000 to $1500 per annum and board.

Bricklayers and masons, $6 to $8 per day.

Compositors, $1 75 per thousand; pressmen, $10 to $12 per day.

Female cooks, $600 to $800 per annum.

Housemaids, $300 to $500 per annum.

Laundresses, $600 to $900 per annum.

Nursemaids, $400 to $600 per annum.

The above were the current published rates of wages in Melbourne, two year and eight months after gold was first discovered, and during the very month that Australia boasted of having actually shipped five millions of dollars worth of gold.

In the very flush and glory of her gold yield, she could find abundant labor at one half, or less than one half, California rates of wages! Strange that sharp, keen working men could be taxed to work for 75 cents to $3 a day, if her gold fields a few miles off are so very good.

And these rates were the current rates, before the enormous emigration of 1852, from England, had reached Australia. Fifty-thousand abolished, idle, working, cheap working, poor men and women have, since these dates, or will before a few weeks more, have landed in Australia from England.

Statistics of the French Army and Navy.—The French army just now (in November, 1852) consists of six Marshals, 78 Lieutenant-General, 152 Major-General, 339 officers of arts the general staff, 24,482 gendarmes, 2,793 of whom are foot soldiers, while 13,689 are mounted gendarmes; 100 regiments of infantry, viz.: 75 regiments of the line and 25 light regiments, each regiment consisting of 3 battalions, each battalion of six companies, and each company of 125 men. Next come the Vincennes Rifles in 10 battalions, 8 companies each, each company of 190 men—making a total of 8,000 Vincennes Rifles. There are also 3 regiments of Zouves, now in Africa, each regiment 3 battalions, and each battalion 9 companies; and 4 battalions of Light African Infantry, and 12 fatigue companies. Besides these, there is the Foreign Legion, in two regiments each, of 2,600 men. The cavalry consists of 2 regiments of Carabiniers, 10 regiments of Cuirassiers, 12 regiments of Lancers, 14 of Dragoons, 7 of Hussars, 4 of Chasseurs, Mounted Rifles, 3 regiments of Spahis, and 1 regiment of Guides.

The artillery consists of 15 regiments, each of 16 batteries. There are 3 regiments of Engineers, each consisting of two battalions. The total is: Foot 375,000; horse 60,000; artillery, more 28,000; corps of engineers 10,000 men; and 42,000 of the Foreign Legion and bands of Africaffles to the French service. The French Steamships of war number 1 line, 29 frigates, 16 corvettes, 56 brigs, and 19 transports—all sailing vessels. Add to this their brilliant and efficient army of 40 Regiments of Infantry, and of from 300 to to 600 horse power, and 70 small steamers. There are altogether 329 vessels—namely, 626 sailing vessels and 103 steamers—commanded by 1 admiral, 16 vice-admirals, 30 contre Admirals, 110 Captains of vessels of the line, 230 Captains of frigates, 630 first and 550 second lieutenants, and 200 Cadets, manned by 27,600 gunners, marines, and sailors.

(*Leipzig Zeitung.*)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Gardiner case on the 19th, the examination of Col. Abbott was resumed, and diagrams made in part by him were exhibited by the defence which went to show that the Southern boundary of the municipality of Augusta, as laid down on the maps heretofore exhibited by the prosecution, was wholly conjectural; that instead of three leagues as they had represented the Southern boundary line, it was five leagues due South from the village of Luguoli ha, and therefore included Dr. Gardiner's mines in the municipality. Capt. Slocum and Col. Abbott both having testified that these mines were not more than twelve miles South of the village.

Captain Doubleday, who made the map exhibited by the prosecution, was re-called by the counsel and examined; he stated that he did not make accurate measurements of the distances, his principal object being to get the relative positions of the mines and other objects. The original draft of the map was produced; discrepancies pointed out.

The counsel for the United States rested that they should prove their map to be the best that could be got.

Senor Hinci, who has been attached to the Mexican Legation, since 1848, identifies the signature of the Mexican Minister, on the part of the defence; also other handwritings and signatures on certificates in the Mexican account book. He also stated that President Arista wrote to the Legation commending the claim of Dr. Gardiner to their notice.

A despatch from Boston says: The bark George D. Simonse, from Rockland for Galveston, is ashore, at Owl's Head, and is expected to be a total loss.

The extensive mahogany mills of Messrs. Cotter, at Medford, Mass., was destroyed on the 19th. Loss $90,000—uninsured.

The vote taken on Monday week, authorizing the city of Pensacola to subscribe two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the stock of the Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad, was very large and unanimous and was cast in its favor.

We have been shown, says the Knoxville *Register*, fine specimens of copper ore last week picked up in Monroe county, East Tennessee. We understand that this ore abounds in large quantities in several counties of East Tennessee, and in many places it has been worked to great profit.

The embalming of human bodies is again arriving at a high degree of perfection. It is done by opening the large vein in the neck, and injecting about two quarts of a peculiar fluid into the system. Dr. Pilote, by whom it is practiced, has seen bodies preserved for twenty years in this manner.

The general elections in the State of Virginia will take place the fourth Thursday (the 26th) of May;; They embrace the election of thirteen members of Congress, members of the new Legislature, and three Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on the 19th instant, after a session of over three months.

Advices from Washington state that a large number of officers have been discharged from the Revenue Service. Among them Capt. L. C. Harry and Lieutenant Thomas Osborne, of South Carolina. The service has been reduced to sixteen officers of each grade.

Marshal de St. Arnaud, the French Minister of War, is, according to the Paris correspondent of the New York *Sunday Times*, so ill that he has been compelled to go to Hyeres for some months. He it was who accomplished the *coup d'etat* of December, 1851. He declined to act without written orders from Louis Napoleon giving him full power and telling him what to do under such or such contingencies. When all was done, Louis Napoleon wanted to get back the signed document. St. Arnaud, fearing it for the future as a justification, said he had sent it to England, with other papers, for safety. At last Napoleon discovered that St. Arnaud had lost, by Bourse speculations, 40,000 francs more than he possessed "Give me back the paper," said Napoleon, "and there is the money." The document was found in five minutes, and St. Arnaud got the cash.

The Philadelphia City Gas Works, the largest and oldest in the United States, are owned by the corporation, and supply the city with excellent gas at the low rate of $1 90 per thousand, while those of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, owned by private companies, charge the citizens $3 50 per thousand—The business of the Philadelphia gas company has so rapidly increased, in consequence of its low prices, that it has been found necessary to erect a larger manufacturing department in another section of the city. The gasometers, 14 in number, are however to remain in the old place. They have one telescopic gasometer, 140 feet diameter, and 50 feet high, which is the largest in the world. At the two works the trustees are erecting a grand distributor, 160 feet diameter by 25 feet, telescopic, which will hold nearly two million cubic feet. The average daily consumption during the year has been about 600,000; the maximum consumption for 24 hours was 1,123,000 cubic feet.

Two men are now incarcerated in the Morris county (N. J.) jail, who were indicted for the murder of a man named Rudolph Kunig, and are to be tried in Morristown next week. Fortunately for them the supposed murdered man has turned up "alive and kicking" in Illinois.

We understand the Hon. Solon Borland has declined the appointment he recently received of Governor of New Mexico, vice W. Carr Lane, removed.

We learn from the Colonization Journal that the late Samuel S. Howland, of New York, bequeathed to the Colonization Society ten thousand dollars, to be expended in colonizing and settling in Liberia individuals and families of slaves.

The Minnesota Legislature has incorporated a railroad company to build a road from the Falls of St. Anthony to Puget's Sound on the Pacific. The distance between Chicago and the Pacific on this route is estimated at 1,765 miles.

The losses sustained by the late fire at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are estimated by the *Journal of Commerce* at $300,000. Among the property destroyed in the Gunner's department, was the outfit of the raze Independence, comprising all the apparatus pertaining to gun carriages, cordage, canvas, bags, &c. The building, although valued at $20,000, cannot be re-built short of $30,000.

The annual election of Sachems of Tammany Hall took place in New York on the 18th inst., and resulted in a complete victory of the "Softs", or Barnburners, over the "Hards", or Hunkers. About three hundred votes were polled, and the average majority of the "Softs" was 80. In another part of our paper will be found some interesting historical information touching Tammany Hall.

A most horrible occurrence took place at the Tombs, in New York, on the 18th inst., about 6 o'clock, A. M., when one of the keepers of the prison opened a cell in which were incarcerated five men for being intoxicated on Sunday, he found three of them dead, and a fourth writhing in fits. He immediately gave the alarm, and a physician was sent for, who examined the men and pronounced them dead. The fourth man, who was found in fits, is very weak, and will probably die during the course of the day. The Coroner's investigation failed to elicit any evidence explanatory of this startling affair. The cell was as well ventilated as any of the apartments in the prison.

Small baskets of strawberries are selling in New York at $1 a basket.

Gen. Shields is in the city of New York, and arrangements are making to give him a handsome entertainment. Nathaniel Hawthorne is also in the city, *en route* to his consulate at Liverpool.

The introduction of a Telegraph office in the Astor House is about to be imitated in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

It is said there are no less than 1,500 applicants for the situations of the fifty special policemen required at the Crystal Palace Exhibition. The posts will probably be given to the survivors of the New York volunteers who fought in Mexico.

Letters of Credit.—The London *Times* has a report of a case of some interest to travellers abroad. An American gentleman bought for cash a circular letter of credit from a merchant firm in the city, addressed to their agents on the continent, and this document authorized the various houses to whom it was addressed to honor his drafts. Shortly afterwards a house which had some disputed accounts with him lodged an attachment with the London firm on the funds which they had thus received for the sale of the letter, upon the plea that the transaction was a simple deposite, and that the money in question still belonged to the person who had paid it to them, and they, the garnishees, or holders of the credit, incurred no responsibility until they came under acceptance. The jury found that the money paid to the agents of the plaintiff was in exchange for their credit, that it similarly ceased to be defendant's, and consequently was not attachable.

A Revolt of Beasts.—We learn of a sad capsize just from the Eastern ship yards that ship building in that direction will be in a measure suspended, at least for the present, in expectation of an utility to pay the high wages demanded by the workmen. This is true to some, and in some other places; and it is said that the strike of the men numbers in this city is likely to be extended much further results.

The Cleveland Herald states that building projects to the amount of $100,000 which were given beast preparation, in that city, last spring, have been abandoned, owing to the late "difficulty" among the mechanics. They are therefore in more and good pay at by the movement.—*N. Y. Aqur. Gaz.*

"Striking" Incidents.—The New York papers are amusing the people with various funny incidents connected with the recent strikes in that city. Here are a few from the *Express*:

The Waiters are a terrible set of fellows; a witness the following proof: A man they make in the advertising columns of some of the city papers yesterday:

WAITERS!—IS IT JUST FOR A PROPRIETOR down Gotham street to not only discharge, but charge annoy reconstitute men for an old accidentally broken dish, worth nothing? There five score, dead up for four or less dollars and eight; arrest yourselves under the banner of Union; march forward with undaunted victory courage, and assisted by our noble cause, shall and must be cure.

"By St. Paul, *this door of our Union!*"
"Broken Dishes!". Cheer "Victory" that is to "Stand forward" nefarious cing about them that be cure.—have a ridiculous trouble to pieces—will make, of no doubt, very great tyrants, and Lapidoppolites that they should be taught a lire it is affence the combination among the crucks of down in Cortlandt street.

The waiters are poets, as well as anti-dishwashers, as we learn from a morning or two since their muse burst out to the following tune, all hands joining in the chorus:—

Waiters, all, throughout the nation,
Way aflyin for power be
Overburthened by oppression
Groaned by tyranny!
Wait for the good time coming no longer;
Claim at once what is your due;
Tell us more like slaves, and hanger,
To support an idle few.

CHORUS.

Be of good cheer, and do not fret,
A golden age is coming yet

See your wives and children pinching poorly
Rolly clothed and pipe for bread,
While your masters live in splendor,
And off delicy fare fed;
If united, you are the stronger,
Why not to emancipate prove true?
Tell no more like slaves, and hanger,
To support an idle few,
Be of good cheer, &c.

The Ice Dealers have formed a "struck"—as the public are officially informed. For twelve pounds of ice the price hitherto has been two shillings; but hereafter they demand half a dollar for the same quantity. We don't know what the reason is for this movement, but presume it is all owing to the high price of provisions.

The Journeymen Butchers have made a demand upon their employers to increase their pay, we understand. In some cases it has been granted; but the majority of bosses, we are told, still hold out.

The Man that sells dogs down in Wallstreet, on the steps of the Custom House, says he hasn't struck yet, but is making arrangements to do that, and, in the meantime, he intimates, has created a demand for all kinds of animal food; besides, large quantities are salt down and shipped off to California and Australia. This cured meat is delicious, he says, in fact, that dogs are worth more than they used to be when money was scarce, and people not so particular.

New Method of Making Mirrors.—The editor of the Prattsville *Advocate* has been shown by Rev. Alvan Hyde, the inventor of "Hilotyping," a method of silvering glass, which he considers of great practical value in the manufacture of mirrors:

"Mr. Hill took a small glass, such as Daguerreans use for covering their pictures, and in forty seconds it was transformed into a perfect mirror—perfect in every respect. We kept an eye upon it the whole time, the process was fully explained, but our minds cannot be recalled. Out of some three hundred experiments which Mr. Hill has made, he has never had one fail, except in one instance, and that failed in making a perfect mirror.

"In his mode of 'silvering glass' there is not a particle of the usual amalgam of tin foil and quicksilver used, but a chemical film is applied and undisturbed silver. The discovery was made while he was experimenting on glass, with a view of hilotyping on glass. Hyetes for some months. He it was who accomplished the *coup d'etat* of December, 1851. He declined to act without written orders from Louis Napoleon giving him full power and telling him what to do under such or such contingencies. When all was done, Louis Napoleon wanted to get back the signed document. St. Arnaud, fearing it for the future as a justification, said he had sent it to England, with other papers, for safety. At last Napoleon discovered that St. Arnaud had lost, by Bourse speculations, 40,000 francs more than he possessed "Give me back the paper," said Napoleon, "and there is the money." The document was found in five minutes, and St. Arnaud got the cash.

Can Stone be Hewn by Steam?—Many people who are mentioned only to the slow progress of the Crystal Palace edifice, will be astonished when they are told that granite stones can be hewn down, smoothed, and polished by the power of steel and steam.

Mr. Gilmore, who is now at work, devoted to stone cutting in this modern fashion, situated on the banks of the canal, a short distance south of Harlem, in the city of New York, for many years in New York, and if some of the splendid new blocks on Broadway could speak they might tell an interesting story of their birth.—The cost of elegant and substantial building materials must be greatly reduced by this invention upon the old and slow process, and unless some other invention yet to be made, be entered by some invention yet to be announced, we do not see but that they will be obliged to go to the quarry.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

City Intelligence.

Oleaginous Marble.—Mr. Goubaud's Bone Shave-house, in Tchoupitoulas street, is one of the cosmetically popular actor will take place tomorrow evening, in order to remove a crowded house. Mr Bowie's grandsons of "The Peoples" will be performed on the occasion, as also a portion of the Ethiopian Serenaders, in which Mr. Wm. Wade & Frank will perform the part of Hecna. These documents of witchcraft, this attractive spectacle, should induce to secure seats, a nearly every place is taken.

Lucine Varieties.—This evening, will take place the benefit of Jane Carlton, the popular favorite of the establishment. He counts his friends by the thousand, and of course they are determined to give him a bumper. The entertainments will commence with the drama of "Writing on the Wall." After which will be produced the Mrs. A. W. Crocker will perform a dance. In conclusion, the comedy of "Roland for an Oliver."

St. Charles Theatre—The Ravels give another of their delight ful performances this evening. For particulars see advertisement. They have been playing nightly to overflowing houses.

Board of Aldermen.—This Board met last evening—Mr. Caldwell in the chair, and seven members present.

Petitions were received from property holders on Canal street, asking the opening for the Tchoupitoulas and from property holders on Good Children street, asking a survey of that street, with a view of having it paved. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Petition from inventor of a Fire Alarm Telegraph asking the Board to approve a resolution relative to said Alarm passed by the late Board of Assistant Aldermen and Firemen, and the Board of Aldermen. The petition was laid on the table.

Messrs. Mr. Harvey, complaining of excessive wharfage charged him on Cotton, which he removes bales from the right bank to the city, and asks for relief. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

From Manuel Hernandez, Farmer of the Vegetable Market, Second Ward, asking the Board to collect dues from persons who sell vegetables in front of the market, and to prevent their hawking a resolution in compliance with the prayer of the petition was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Assistant Aldermen stated that the Board had passed a resolution prayed the State Legislature to repeal an act recently passed, requiring all taxes to be paid into the City Treasury before the 31st of May, and it they be not so paid, to have them placed in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney for collection, and asking concurrence. The resolution was unanimously concurred in, after a discussion in which it appeared it was not very highly complimented.

The Board concurred in a report in favor of paying a number of bills for current expenses.—Adopted.

A resolution was adopted for the payment of $60 to the Bee for copies of a Digest of the City Ordinances published in the Bee.

On motion of Mr. Irwin a resolution was adopted, requiring the owners of Gormley's Rails and Canal, to build a double railway thereon.

A committee of conference was appointed to define the duties of the Surveyor and Street Commissioner.

On motion, the Committee on Streets and Landings, was requested to report a scale for the equalization of the salaries of the Wharfingers and their assistants, &c.

The report was passed by the other Board at its last sitting, relative to the death of Vice President King, was unanimously concurred in.

The Board adjourned till next Thursday evening, when the tax ordinance will be disposed of.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—This body met last evening pursuant to adjournment, Alderman Wright in the chair, and a quorum necessary present.

A communication from the Treasurer was received informing the Board that it had been passed by the Legislature amending the 25th section of the Act of Consolidation so far as to make all the taxes payable before the first of June instead of the first of July, as originally in the City Charter. The Treasurer goes on to state that the ordinance imposing a tax to make good the deficiency in the revenue was not passed, and even if made operative by its final passage this evening, it would take at least eight days to collect the $50,000 in it necessary to collect the Railroad Consolidated Loan and Interest, and the $1,000,000 which under this law would have to be paid before the 1st June, a thing physically impossible, and which would result in borrowing one half of the taxes into the hands of the Assistant Attorney for forcible collection, involving an extra expenditure on the part of the tax payers of upwards of $100,000.

The communication having been received, Mr. Beauregard introduced resolutions requesting the Legislature to repeal the section as amended and instructing the Secretary to forward a copy of the resolutions to each city member. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

The Treasurer's semi-monthly report showed a balance on hand of $4,264 39.

A communication from the Surveyor was received, stating that the time for building a bridge across the Orleans Canal at Carrollton Avenue had expired, and that there was no sign of the work commencing. He advises therefore, that the contractor be put in default, and that steps be taken to have the work executed.

A message from the Board of Aldermen was received, stating that they had adopted unanimously the resolutions relative to the amendment to the 25th section of the Act of Consolidation.

Mr. Beauregard moved that a special messenger be sent with the Board's Resolutions, the letter of the Treasurer and the Act of Consolidation.

The President appointed Mr. Beauregard as the special messenger.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution asking the Inspectors for the Fire Department to place the Orleans Canal at Carrollton Avenue had expired, and that there was no sign of the work commencing. He advises therefore, that the contractor be put in default, and that steps be taken to have the work executed.

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Mr. Wright offered a resolution asking the Inspectors for the Fire Department to place the Orleans Canal at Carrollton Avenue in a fit state for the use of the Fire Department. Adopted.

A communication from the Comptroller was received advising the sale of a quantity of furnishing 18,000 bricks, and 1,000 feet of lumber, and 1,000 feet of timber for building purposes in the Delta. The contract for square stone delivered, and the superintendent of public constructs work, referred to the Finance Committee.

Messrs. B. F. Carpenter and Jno. Booth, Inspectors, sent in the following report of the Fire Department for the month of March, which was received and ordered to be published in the City papers.

Communication from R. H. Mallory, Superintendent of the Fire Department of the First District, was received, giving the distribution of the companies of the Fire Department in the First District.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen took the resolution from the Board of Aldermen, requesting the Mayor to nominate fifty delegates to attend the Humane Convention on the 8th June next, and concurred therein.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, April 26, 1853.

There was a fair supply upon the Cotton market, and the sales amounted to 4,000 bales, as therein stated.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4¾ d	Fair	5¾ d
Ordinary	5¼ d	Fully Fair	5 d
Middling	5⅜ d	Middling	5⅝ d
Good Middling	5⅝ d	Good and Fine	5 d
Middling Fair	5¾ d		

Flour was offered in a moderate way, and some 300 bbls have been sold since yesterday, without change in price.

Of Sugar, 300 hhds. were sold to-day; Fair 5¾ @6c., and the for Fully Fair. About 300 bbls. Molasses were sold at 20@25c ⅌ gallon for rebolled.

The Flour market is quiet, and the advances mentioned 16th inst., of $1 50@1 for Ohio; $1 62½ 12½c for St. Louis, and $1 50@1 75 for extra brands. Of Corn 7000 sacks were sold at 67@68c ⅌ bushel. A sale of 700 sacks Wheat was made at 85c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are firm. Mess Pork is selling in small quantities, at $16 Bacon and other meat are held at the latter figure. Of Bacon, 300 sacks were sold, including 100 hhds Clear Sides, at 9¾c; sold the remainder at 7¾@7½c for ribbed Sides, and 6¾c for Shoulders. Of Lard, 400 kegs were sold at 8¼@8½c ⅌ lb.

Whiskey is selling in small lots, at 18½ 20c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

We continue a sale of 10 bales of Dew Rotted Hemp, at $180 ⅌ ton.

Of Coffee, 1,000 sacks were sold at a range of 8¾ 9¾c.

Exchange is in good demand, at former prices,—Sterling, 10½ 9¼@9¾. Paris, 5¼ 5¼@5¾ 15. Bills on New York at 0 days, 1 ¼ 2¼ ⅌ cent discount. Checks par ⅌ ¼ per cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	10 ¾@9 ¾
Francs	5 ¼@5