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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1853.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, May 23, 1853.

For District Attorney:
E. J. CARRELL.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

ANOTHER AUSPICIOUS SIGN.
THE STAR OF THE SOUTH.

Among the many causes which have hitherto retarded the progress of New Orleans, in spite of the vast advantages of her position, none has been more potent and crushing in its baneful influence, than the utter absence of commercial independence among her business men. Forgetful of that time-honored maxim: "in Union there is strength," and actuated by the most contracted and selfish views of individual advantage, our mercantile community, as a general rule, have sought to amass wealth as rapidly as possible, reckless of the fate of the city which enriched them, and willing to let her dwindle down to a mere port of transit, provided their darling object was attained. Unimbued with that generous, grateful and patriotic spirit which in Northern cities, impels capitalists to band together for purposes of public improvement, and for the advancement of the locality in which they reside, our moneyed men have toiled solely for themselves, each, as it were, considering himself isolated from all others, and regarding his mission as fulfilled, from the moment he became possessed of opulence.

This is not the spirit that builds up great and prosperous communities—this is not the feeling that animates the merchants of the North and West. They have a higher and nobler object in view. While laboring for themselves, they aim at improving and developing the resources of the country in which they make their wealth. They know that cities cannot thrive, that population will not augment, that property will not enhance in value, and that the elements of prosperity will not prove permanent and stable, unless the vital principle of commercial independence be steadfastly maintained and fostered. The city that exports nothing save cotton, cultural produce, while relying exclusively on the industry of others for every article she consumes—which cannot and does not even build or own the vessels that convey her freight, and bring her back the products of manufacturing labor—can only claim a superficial, a delusive, and a transitory prosperity—a prosperity that must decline, in proportion as the energy, skill, and unwearied exertions of better organized and more sagacious rivals, wrest from her the natural advantages which constitute her only sources of wealth.

A policy such as has controlled the capitalists of New Orleans, is not only contemptible in motive, but deplorably short sighted and fallacious. Yet years of bitter experience were needed before the eyes of our business men could be purged of their blindness, and opened to the contemplation of truths so obvious and fundamental. And even now, it were too much to say that more than a fraction of them clearly understand this theory, or are willing boldly to reduce it to practice. A few years ago, some of our prominent citizens—men of indomitable zeal, of unflagging perseverance, of strong, active, practical intelligence, who both comprehend it and carry it out. Had New Orleans fifty citizens like JAMES ROBB, SAM'L J. PETERS and J. W. STANTON, our city would long ere this have ceased to be a by word and reproach to the Northern capitalists, who look upon her magnificent position and unequalled advantages, and marvel that she should fail to reap from them the golden recompense that waits on skill, energy and enlightened foresight.

We have been almost insensibly led into this train of reflection, while intending to speak only of a new enterprise recently projected by J. W. STANTON, and which we are most happy to learn, promises highly successful results.—We refer to the establishment of a line of steam propellers between New Orleans and various Northern cities—a scheme often agitated before, but which, until the genius of Mr. STANTON boldly and resolutely grasped it, had always been discouraged by the timid and penurious monopoly and autocracy of New Orleans. Mr. STANTON seeing that the fulcrum of time had arrived—the accepted hour when the Crescent City was to fling aside the trammels that have clogged her progress, and to assert her superiority—has taken the initiative in this laudable undertaking, and by dint of assiduous and unwearied effort has secured the substantial cooperation, as renders its practical fulfillment certain. Under his personal advisement, the first of this new line has been constructed.—She bears the appropriate title of the "STAR OF THE SOUTH," and is large and admirably built steam propeller, of over 1,000 tons burthen, adapted to two engines of sufficient power, and carrying boilers after the English pattern. Her capacity is immense—not less than 8,500 barrels and she is supplied with handsome accommodations for about 50 cabin passengers.—The "Star of the South" is intended to ply as a regular steam packet between New Orleans and New York. She has been constructed expressly with a view to swiftness and strength. On her trial trip she made 13½ miles per hour, and her owners entertain no doubt that she will make the voyage in from six and a half to seven and a half days—in other words she will arrive in New Orleans, discharge her freight, take a fresh cargo and be well on her way to New York, before the sailing vessels which leave at the same time will reach our harbor.

Of the signal benefit to the shipping interests of New Orleans which must accrue from this enterprise, it would seem almost needless to speak. The rates of freight reserved in the "Star of the South" for freight will enable our merchants here to send forward their consignments with great rapidity while freight will be carried at prices as low as any that are demanded by sailing vessels. In fact, to use Mr. STANTON's own expression, the motto of his Company will be "*Cheapness and Swiftness.*" If by a line of sea-steamers our exports can be transported in half the time and at no higher cost than by the ordinary means of navigation, no reasonable doubt can exist of its entire success. Nor is it contemplated to confine the freight list of this line to the bulky cargoes of the cotton factor. On the contrary the Company desire particularly to accommodate all, and will willingly receive packages from the modest little dealers, the middlemen in the trade.

The "Star of the South" left New York on Tuesday last, the 17th inst., and is confidently expected on Wednesday next. Her arrival will constitute an epoch in the annals of Louisiana—a tangible and glorious proof that we have taken the first decisive step to shake off the yoke of Northern domination.

CONCERT OF MR. CARRIERE.—Mr. Leopold Carriere, the flutist, and one of the oldest and most accomplished members of the Orchestra attached to the French opera, gives a Concert this evening, at the Odd Fellows Hall. It will be an exceedingly attractive entertainment.—Madame Wideman, Madame Paola, Messrs Gembrel, Bordas, Digaet, &c., will lend their valuable assistance, as also the entire orchestra under the lead of Mr. Prevost. Such a galaxy of talent cannot fail to command a large attendance

HAY AND FEED STORES.—Our readers will perceive, by referring to our advertising columns, that Messrs M. ELLIOT & CO., No. 67 Old Levee street, have opened a Branch of their extensive establishment at the Bay of St Louis and Pass Christian, where they will have constantly on hand a full and choice supply of Oats, Corn, Hay, Bran, Flour, Beans, and all kinds of Western produce, which will be sold at New Orleans prices, the difference of freight only being charged. An establishment such as the above has long been wanting here. But in Elliot & Co., we take great pleasure in recommending to the public that of Messrs Elliot & Co., who are known to be experienced merchants and conscientious gentlemen.

☞ By the steamer *James L. Day* we have received Florida papers of a late date. Nothing new

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—We learn that Mr. ALEXR DUPREE has been elected Judge of the Fourth District by 287 majority over his competitor, Mr. BERAULT.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—The building situated on Royal street, was sold on Saturday at auction, by J. A. BEARD & MAY. The purchaser was JAMES B. WIRRAT, for the sum of $50,500.

☞ Time is the most paradoxical of all things; the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past while we attempt to define it.

Thursday evening, 19th instant, Miss Emily Teal, of Bergen, New Jersey, disappeared in some unaccountable way, and up to Saturday evening, no traces had been found of her. An elder sister has gone deranged in consequence of this sad calamity.

WM H TRUMBLEY, a highly respectable citizen of Baltimore, says that STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT entirely cured him of a threatened Consumption of six months standing. He has since recommended it to many others, and it has in every instance done all that could be expected from medicine, it is used by many of the most experienced Physicians. If your have a Cough, try it! See advertisement in another column. m23—1m.

☞ Parents and Guardians who wish their children to become good writers in a short time and with a small expense during the summer are referred to the advertisement of Dolbear's Academy, last Cambria, where, every month of most delightful season of itself can be taught, and many before that time.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

The voters of New Orleans are called upon to day to elect an officer charged with the important duty of conducting prosecutions in one half of the State, in this judicial district. The citizens, and especially those most deeply interested, exhibited so much apathy in the recent judicial election, that an appeal to them now to bestir themselves in the selection of a competent District Attorney would almost seem to be hopeless. Still, as public journalists we cannot sufficiently do our duty to pass, without invoking our fellow citizens to go to the polls and exercise the right of suffrage without prejudice or partiality and with a single eye to the qualifications of the candidates.

Mr. CARRELL, the gentleman whom we support and recommend, is in every respect admirably qualified for the office. He possesses a fine mind, is extremely well read in the law, is familiar with both the dominant languages of our city, and is independent and untrammelled. Of his opponent, Mr. TAPPAN, we can say nothing, having really never heard of him, until his name appeared in the Democratic organ, as the choice of a mutilated political convention—Against all such attempts to fetter the choice of the citizen in questions wholly beyond the pale of party politics, we resolutely set our face, and if the people are not insensible to their own rights, they will do the same

AN INFAMOUS TRICK.

A base and infamous hand bill was placarded in our streets yesterday, calling on all Americans to vote against E. J. CARRELL, because he is a "Roman Catholic," "a man of strong prejudices", and "would discharge every person brought before the Criminal Court, provided he is a creole of Ireland or Germany." This detestable and lying hand-bill likewise proclaims the election of Judge LARUE to have been a great victory obtained over Ireland and Germany, and intimates very plainly that Judge LARUE was the candidate of the Americans, as contradistinguished from adopted citizens from Ireland and Germany. Its language is atrocious disgraceful and incendiary.

We are requested by Judge LARUE to state that every word of this atrocious publication that relates to him, is an unmitigated falsehood and calumny; that he eschews all prejudices or predilections of sect or nation; that he repels with indignant scorn the insinuations contained in this placard, and that as between Mr. CARRELL and Mr. TAPPAN, he trusts that the citizens will be guided in their choice by no consideration other than the qualifications of the candidates.

A SAGACIOUS POLITICIAN.

We see by the Havana journals that Don MANUEL ARISTA, Ex President of Mexico, in replying to a notification of SANTA ANNA to quit the country, has written a letter in which he openly takes ground in favor of the annexation of Mexico to the United States. He says:

"I do not conceive why or how my presence in the country can be an obstacle to the restoration of order, unless it be a crime that I have held some friendly private relations with Carbajal and a few other North American Federalists residing in the vicinity of the Northern frontier, which is indicated by the expression which your Excellency has let fall in the note I am now replying to, that while I remain in Europe I shall enjoy my rank and pay. I tell you, say to your Excellency, that notwithstanding my Federal ideas and the sympathy which I feel for the institutions of North America, I have not committed the slightest act for which I should be punished with banishment. I desire the happiness of my country, and to obtain it I see no other remedy than the adoption of institutions, and, if possible, annexation to the United States, in which Mexico would find an inexhaustible fountain of wealth and prosperity, even should she lose that great noble, the quadrature of the circle, which Gen. Santa Anna terms nationality.

"The day will come, when this will come, and in the meantime I protest most solemnly against this act of tyranny, and at a proper time I will demand due reparation for the damage inflicted upon me."

Gen. ARISTA is yet in the vigor of life, and we think it highly probable, that if he is spared another lustre, he will have lived long enough to see his wishes realized. But we are strongly of the opinion that if England or France, or Austria, though it is not unlikely that he would have kept his opinions *in petto*, had he continued power.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The President yesterday declined receiving visitors from 12 to 2 o'clock, as heretofore.—Hundreds called, and were disappointed. The Attorney General was sent for and was engaged with the President several hours yesterday and to-day.

Mike Walsh is here again, urging the claims of his plans. Should he fail again, as he has in the past for the same season, it will be because he cannot hold his tongue. With all his genius and eloquence, he has as little judgment and tact as a schoolboy.

☞ The STORM of the 2d at Indianola was felt with great severity. The Lavaca *Journal* says: At Indianola, the schooner Eunia, with 130 bales of cotton on board, was driven by the violence of the wind through the Government wharf at that place, tearing away a large portion of her stern. The cotton will all be saved, but the schooner lies sunk at the wharf, and it is supposed that she will prove a total wreck. The sloop Relief was also driven through the wharf at the same time, but received little or no injury. Nearly all the small boats at that place were driven ashore.

At Saluria the sloops Fayette and Gertrude Gadslope were driven ashore, but have since been got off without much injury. Several houses were blown off in the place.

At Decrow' Point, the schooners Pacific and Hazard, bound for this place, were driven ashore by the violent gale, and have since been got off Pacific slightly damaged. The schooner Bonny Jean, bound for Corpus Christi, was also driven ashore at Decrow point; she lies high and dry upon the beach. A part of Decrow's warehouse was broken down by the washing away of its foundation.

At Matagorda, we learn that a large and commodious dwelling just erected by Mr. Gilson of that place, was struck by lightning and completely ruined. No other injury.

Off Bay Island was seen during the storm, a boat employed with two men hanging to the bottom, but it is supposed hereafter, that they received assistance from a schooner near by and were saved.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamer El Paragany, from Charleston, arrived at Kingston on the 24th ult., with two slaves on board, who had been secreted on board by the steward. Great excitement was afterwards occasioned by a report that other slaves were found on board by the Captain, and put in irons. A mob of negroes consequently assembled, and became so threatening that the magistrates were forced to search the ship, in order to pacify them. In the meantime, parties of negroes had gone off in boats, and commenced an attack on the steamer, but they were effectually resisted. Another party of negroes went to Port Royal to induce the Commodore to stop the steamer at that place, and subject her to another search, which was refused.

Quiet was finally restored, and the El Paragany proceeded on her voyage, leaving the steward and another colored man, who had been induced by the rioters to remain at Kingston. The two slaves, who are named H. S. Hardy and William Lewis, were kept in custody on board the steamer, and will be taken back to Charleston. They were not discovered until several days after the steamer left Charleston.

Political and commercial affairs are very unsettled at Jamaica, in consequence of a difficulty with the legislature, which resulted in throwing out the import duty bill, and the subsequent prorogation of the legislature until the 17th instant. All articles are now admitted without duty being legally collectable. In consequence, speculators are hurrying off orders for large cargoes to the United States.

A despatch from Buffalo of the 15th says:—The search at the fallen building was continued all night by torch-light. About 3 o'clock this morning three more dead bodies were discovered. One was grasping a plane tightly, as though struck down while in the very act of using it. It is supposed that some five or six are still beneath the ruins not yet cleared out The labor goes on unceasingly. The boy rescued last night is doing well. A coroner's inquest will be held this afternoon, when a thorough investigation into the cause of the accident will take place. Rumor at present attributes all blame to the builder. The bodies recovered are terribly mangled.

Four ocean steamers sailed from New York on the 15th inst., viz: the U. S. mail steamer Pacific, for Liverpool, at 12 o'clock; Alabama, for Savannah, Marion, for Charleston; and Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond. Among 190 passengers by the Pacific are Mrs Emila S Bacon, the historical lecturer; Hon. George Briggs, of New York; Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia; Senator Douglas, of Illinois; B. Crane, of Baltimore; Hon. C. Ballenforth, bearer of despatches to China; Capt. J. G. Walker, U. S. Army; R. B. Shepard, of North Carolina; and Lt. S. Mulg, U. S. Army. The Pacific takes out $90,000 in specie.

According to the report of Comptroller Flagg, of New York city, the amount of fees paid to the Corporation Attorney and counsel for the year 1852, (besides certain perquisites not included) amount to the enormous sum of seventy one thousand two hundred and ninety six dollars and three cents. The sum exceeds the aggregate salaries of the Governors of thirty States, including Texas, whose salary of the Governor of which is ten thousand dollars.

A merchant of New York offers to bet $50,000 or $100,000 that the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, under the command of Captain William, a Baltimorean, now master of the ship Andalusia, will outrun any vessel in the world—The trial to be made from New York to San Francisco, and the vessel to go in ballast or otherwise, as may be desired, and to sail within thirty days of each other, or together. He says he is so confident of the fleetness of the Sovereign of the Seas, that he throws down the gauntlet to the shipping merchants of the United States and Europe. Several other bets have been made on the speed of this noble ship of the clipper ships now at New York, viz.—That the Comet will beat the Queen of Clippers from New York to San Francisco; that the Young America will beat the Queen of Clippers; that the Comet will beat the Young America; and that the Flying Cloud will beat the Queen of Clippers.

The anniversarias in New York, closed on Friday, fifteen important associations having held their meetings harmoniously. It is estimated that from one third to one half the audiences were from the country. The attendance have been fully as large as usual. The receipts of ten of those societies during the year, were as follows: American Tract Society, $39,526 66; American Bible Society, $346,542 62; Seamen's Friend Society, $25,283; American Female Guardian Society, $12,772 37; Home Missionary Society, $174,334 24; American and Foreign Christian Union, $67,507; State Colonization Society, $53,000; American Sunday School Union, $10,000; Five Points Mission, $15,681 05; Foreign Missions, $209,352 85.

The New York *Tribune* says: We saw at the Metropolitan Hotel, last night, three lumps of California's yield—one of pure gold $1,020, and two of quartz, from Mariposa, one estimated at $3,400 and the other at $2 300.

A pleasure party of Germans, male and female, went out on the Georgia Rail Road, to Relair, to spend the day in recreation and amusement. Whilst there, we learn, some difficulty arose with some citizens of Columbia County, when a man by the name of Luke, fired a revolver at the Germans, wounding three of the party, two in the head and one in the ear, and made his escape. The wounds we believe, are not considered dangerous. Haslam, Cooper and Weigel, are the names of the wounded men.

CALIFORNIA.—"The United States Mail Steamer *Falcon*, Hiatt, Commander, arrived on Saturday, from Aspinwall, bringing the United States mails, sixty passengers, and $34,000 on freight.

The *Falcon* left Aspinwall on the evening of the 14th, at 9 o'clock, passengers thereby having made the passage through from California in twenty days.

The *Crescent City* left Aspinwall on the evening of the 14th, at 7 o'clock, for New York direct.

The *Georgia* was to sail on the evening of the 15th with the United States mails, 200 passengers and $2,300,000 on freight for New York via Kingston.

In consequence of the accident to the Wm *Field Scott* passengers by the *United States* from New Orleans, (*Pacific News* and Canas from New York were obliged to take passage in the *Pacific* mail steamship.

At noon on the 18th, off Cape Antonio, parted company with the *Crescent City*.

The *Falcon* reports no news of interest on the Isthmus.

The following is a list of her passengers:

John Jakes, W C Brown, J Blackwell, W F Cashmer, J Thornhill, Mrs Berry, Thos Adams, Wm Mullen, C Hamilton, R G Thorburn, R H Pearce, John Hind S Hunn, L Leonain, W Brown, Mrs Wilson, J Hubbard, Thos Curran, D Hickock, C Gaddy, J Hayes, J C Ambor, R C Carthi, A T Cipelli, J W Bice, B F Peely, L Smith, H C Brown, W Brown, J Brown, J Harris, F Brown, R Wood, Jno Polly, Mr Smith, J C Clayton, John Freeman, J M Choate, J Sutton, J M Rosquil, A Sutton, A Lawless, M David, J Beckel, J N Ward, W J Nye, E Nye, E Nye, G W Nye, S Hodges, E M Dwein J Smith, J W Blackwell, W Blackwell, J C Blackwell J H Parke, A Gants, F Wemm, W L Smith, L W McElroy.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—A horrible tragedy occurred at Washington on the 12th instant. Mr. Robt. A. Hawke, a messenger in the Post Office Department, cut his wife's throat, and afterwards attempted to take his own life. The particulars of this frightful affair are as follows:

For some months past Mr. Hawke has been in a melancholy state of mind. On Saturday night the family retired as usual, about the usual time o'clock; he and his wife occupying the front, and their child, (a girl, probably thirteen years of age) the back chamber on the same floor. A few minutes after ten o'clock, the last named was aroused from slumber by the screams of her mother, who had leaped from bed and was rapidly descending the stairs, while her father, who had raised the window, was crying in a loud tone, as if addressing persons in the street, that he had cut his wife's throat and his own, and that he intended to cut that of his child!

Mrs Hawke having reached the street door, endeavored to make a communication to a lad who at that time was passing to his home, which adjoined her own, but she was unable to articulate, and became totally insensible from her throat with her hand. In her agony she retreated into the house, and shortly afterwards responded, but was again unsuccessful in her attempt to speak. The neighbors, however, were soon alarmed, and on entering the premises they discovered the unfortunate woman lying on the floor in the agonies of death, her night clothes saturated with blood, the arteries and windpipe having been completely severed; while her wretched husband was standing near to her, (in his drawers,) with his arms extended, painfully exclaiming, "Oh! I have killed my wife! I have cut my wife's throat!" The child occupied a position on the stairs, mingling her cries with the declaration of her guilty father.

He had made two cuts at his throat, causing a large flow of blood, but which are not considered dangerous. From his own statement, his wife, after she was wounded, seized the razor, thereby cutting her hand, and by this interference prevented him from consummating his design upon himself. "If my wife," he said, "had not knocked it out of my hand, I would not now be here."

Mr. Hawke was arrested on the same night, and taken to the central watch house, where he acknowledged that he had cut his wife's throat, but was not aware that she had died in consequence. A razor, similar to that he had made use of, was produced from his pocket, on being asked if he had one in his possession. He was finally committed to jail.

On the next morning an inquest was held over the body of Mrs. Hawke, and a verdict rendered, that from the evidence upon which we mainly rely in the preceding statement the deceased came to her death by having her throat cut with a razor in the hands of her husband while he was in a state of mental derangement.

Mr. Hawke has heretofore sustained a good character, and had the reputation of being a kind husband. In conversation, they seemed to be happy spoused, at the tragedy, there is much sympathy exhibited in the vicinity.

Later from Europe.

The United States mail steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool the 3d instant, arrived at New York on Saturday the 14th inst., after a passage of nine days and twenty-two hours.

She brings but little in the way of news.—Cotton at Liverpool remained quiet but steady at previous quotations. Breadstuffs were dull, with a partial decline.

The Russian question is the view of the tendanse of papers and more favorable weather for agriculture.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in the House of Lords, on Friday evening 29th ultimo, moved the second reading of the bill for removal of Jewish disabilities, and strongly urged the removal of this most intolerant restriction on the civil liberties of a section of British subjects. The Earl of Shaftesbury opposed the bill, and moved it be read that day six months. He trembled at the consequences to Christianity if Jews were admitted on a civil equality with Christians.—Such measures would not expel Christianity from the earth, but they might destroy it in Great Britain. The Earl of Albemarle, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of St. Davids supported the bill, while the Bishop of Salisbury, Earl of Darnley, Earl of Harewby, Lord Redesdale opposed it on religious grounds. A division took place, when there appeared for the bill 115, against it, 164; the bill was therefore lost by 49 majority.

The financial budget had been debated for four nights in the House of Commons in Committee of Ways and Means. On Monday night, 2d instant, Sir E. B. Lytton moved an amendment to the proposed continuance of the income tax for seven years, condemning the continuance of the income tax for seven years, and its extension to classes hitherto exempt, as unjust and impolitic. After a long debate this amendment was negatived by 223 against 134, a majority of 71 in favor of the Government.

On the evening of the 3d instant, the Lord Mayor of London entertained at dinner the Judges and other legal dignaries, and a few literary men. Mr. Ingersoll was present, and made a speech.

Lundy, Foote & Co., the celebrated snuff manufacturers, have addressed a remonstrance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer against the proposed reduction of the duty on foreign manufactured tobacco from 4s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. They say the measure, if carried into effect, will totally ruin those engaged in the tobacco manufacture in Britain.

Two Roman Catholic Bishops, Dr Weathorne and Dr Moore, of Birmingham, have been arrested for debt and lodged in Warwick jail Their predecessors had incurred some debts in the failure of the Monmouthire and Glamorganshire Bank, in which they were somehow entangled with respect to trust funds. The Rev. Bishops intend to pass through the Insolvent Court.

A new Joint Stock Company appears in the London market under the name of "The Electric Power and Color Company," its object being to apply electricity to the purposes of illumination, according to a newly discovered method of its inventor, and also to apply it to the to convert the materials employed into pigments having a marketable value.

Twenty-seven thousand emigrants embarked at the port of Liverpool for America and Australia during the past month of April, being a larger number than any preceding month, the increase being mostly Irish, German, and Dutch, to America, owing to the less favorable accounts by recent arrivals from Melbourne.

The Paris "Moniteur" contains the pardon of sixty-nine more political offenders—none of them of note.

The first Prussian Chamber lately voted the exclusion of Jews from all public employments. On the 20th ultimo a petition on the subject, bearing the names of a thousand influential citizens, was presented to the Second Chamber. The petition, conspicuous among the names was the veteran philosopher, Alexander Von Humboldt, demand full freedom of religious opinion and the admission of Jews to civil offices. The tendtor of the petition was strenuously opposed by the Cavalier party, but the majority of the Chamber decided that it should be entertained.

In the sitting of the 25th ultimo, the Spanish Federal Council received the answers of the Government of Ticino and the Grisons respecting the Austrian note of the 2d instant.—Both contains refuse in the most positive terms to abandon the right of asylum, and insist that the Federative Government has no power to deprive political refugees of their further stories all participation in the Milan plot

Advices from Rome state that the Federal Council of Switzerland is in receipt of a despatch from Lieut. Col Barnard, announcing that the Austrians had established a military post near Stallio, on territory which is considered to belong to Switzerland. The news spread of this intelligence the Federal Council immediately assembled to inquire into the affair.

Letters from Constantinople of April 19th state that the Russian negotiations were still enveloped in mystery. It was, however, known that the notes of Prince Menschikoff and Lord Redcliffe and England were rejected towards a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and tended towards a final settlement of the Holy Places question, which is now the topic of the day in Paris, France, England, and the Porte. There had been no riot or massacre of Christians at Broussa.

The advices from the Cape of Good Hope were to the 4th of March. The pacification of the colony was progressing. The Gaika chiefs had surrendered their arms, and had taken oaths, and the formal proclamation of peace was expected by the next post.

The Melbourne papers say that Santa Anna has sought and from Spain to repel an anticipated filibuster expedition from the United States.

STORM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made by the Collector of the Port in his department:

D. O. Hinckle, John W. Hinckle, deputy collectors, Henry Casteredo, general book keeper, E. Colfax, import book keeper, G Montanari, clerk, Wm Carpenter, clerk, Thos Fisher, clerk, Chas Porter, warehouse and debenture clerk, J H Rabstein, Jno H Allison, assistant warehouse and debenture clerks, J A Colton, Chas Le Comte, Jno Lanifer, Denis Corcoran, import clerks; Jno W Nixon, registering clerk, J. H Desforges, second registering clerk, H F Wade, weigher, Jno Hamilton, assistant weigher, Edwd Eastin, permit clerks; F H Barnard, commercial clerk, Jas H. Rinehart, F Duplessis, Adolphe Faure, E Peychaud, assistant commercial clerks.

Mr. Joseph Genois, Naval Officer of the Port, has made the following appointments:

P Soulet, Jr., deputy naval officer, vice R M Reed; E Mortimer, book keeper, vice E P Garcia; Jas. Sharpe, clerk, vice L A Foscher, M Garcia.

It is understood that the appointments for the Surveyor's department will be announced tomorrow. They have all been made.

PAINFUL, BUT LAUGHABLE.—In "Notes of an Army Surgeon," we find the following:

I remember, one day, in making my hospital rounds, a patient just arrived, presented an amputated fore-arm, and in doing so he could hardly restrain a broad laugh; the titter was constantly on his face.

"What is the matter? This does not strike me as a subject of laughter."

"It is not, doctor; but excuse me: I lost my arm in so funny a way, that I still laugh when I look at it."

"What way?"

"Our first sergeant wanted shaving, and got me to attend him, as I in company, had served together in front of his tent. I had lathered him, held his nose, and was just about applying the razor, when a shell came and took off that was the last I saw of his head and my arm. Excuse me for laughing so, doctor, but I never saw such a thing before."

This scene occurred during the siege of Fort Erie.

City Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the last weekly record of this Institution:

Admissions,	222 Deaths, 21
Discharges,	208 Patients remaining, 662

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Lauve passed the following sentences on Saturday:

Samuel Copeland, guilty of an assault with an axe, three months imprisonment in the Parish prison.

William Strong, for assault and battery, one week in the parish prison.

William Calahan, for assault and battery, twenty days in the parish prison.

George Stocks, for an assault with intent to rob, two years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

George Watson, for larceny, six months in the parish prison.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a white man, name unknown, found drowned at the foot of Poydras street. Verdict, "found drowned."

Also, on the body of a colored man, name unknown, found drowned at the foot of Julia street.—Verdict, the same

MOCK AUCTIONEERS.—Some twenty Peter Funks were caught on Saturday by the Police, and held for examination under bonds of $1000 each. Some are charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, and some with selling as mock bidders. One named Joseph Wiggins, who hold forth at the corner of Gravier and Levee streets, on two charges, swindling Benjamin R. Warfield out of $20, and being a mock bidder. In each case a bond of $1000 was demanded of him. Meyer Abrams, Adolphe Bollu, John Flemmins and Charlemagne Hernandez, were also caught at night. Besides these there are under arrest Ira Smith, Alex. Rogerson, John Jacoby, James Reid, Thomas Williams, Jas. Hamilton, Jas. Kelly, Wm. Kelly, Lewis Lumy, James Watson, Charles Whitley, Thos. Kennick, Jim Shepherd and Augustus Hernandez.

RIVER THIEVES.—A skiff, supposed to have been fekoniously navigated by F. Alimuzza and R. Mercier, was captured on Friday last in the Third District, by Capt. Marsant and Lieut. Walsh. In it they found a property, stolen no doubt, from steamboats, 3 sacks of coffee, marked J. C. H.; 1 box of syrup, marked Wm. P. Dennis, Fort Gibson, care of M. Greenwood, New Orleans; 1 basket containing 10 bottles of cherries, and 5 boxes cigars.

For these reasons plaintiff demanded that the defendants be condemned to recovery to him the land in question, with the usual thirty days to bring to the plaintiff the sum of $25,000 damages. The Jury further find that S. A. Maldon and W. Alling convey to J. Massias the property purchased by them from Reese & Herd, on the 5th January, 1851; and on the 2d of March following with the understand the said plaintiff shall refund the said amounts advanced by defendants for the purchase of the property and the expense of the said transfer and the expense of the said conveyance within ninety days, we the Jury find a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. J. Massias, for the sum of $24,000, in lieu of the title to the property.

Wolf & Singleton for plaintiff, Bonford & Finney and D. Dupre for the defendants.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER.—In the case of a supposed murder, on the Lake, which came to light by the belaying of the Coroner, Inquest two days since, it appears that the deceased was a German named Jacob Wiggins, who was last seen on board of said schooner, about that time ago man, who was called Antonio, has disappeared, and no trace of him can be discovered. The deceased was a German, and the schooner was owned by Andrew Jordan. He deposes that on the 13th instant, on Lake Borgne, near the end of the Shell Road Railway, he found Nicholas George, captain of the schooner Phoenix, declare to a sailor employed on board of said schooner, that he had killed a