THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY C. F. WEBSTER & CO. Editors and Proprietors. E. WEBSTER, E. BUSSEL.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, June 21, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail comes through yesterday, with the latest dates.

NOTICE.

With a view of shutting them of our citizens who join the Bagnor across the Lake, to receive the Bee, we have established Agencies at the City of St. Louis and Pass Christian, in the persons of Messrs. ELLIOTT & Co. Agents, and after the 15th instant, these gentlemen will receive regularly a supply of our daily issues, and are authorized by us to take subscriptions at the rate of one dollar per month, or single copies may be obtained at the same place.

VERDICT OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

One of our country contemporaries—the Baton Rouge Gazette—has begun the Herculean task of exposing the ignorance and Blunders of the late Legislature of Louisiana. We say "Herculean," not because of the difficulty of finding many instances of folly and bad legislation, but because they are so abundant, that he who would reflect them all, and make them fully known, undertakes a labor that will scarcely be completed in six months. The *Gazette*, however, has buckled itself manfully for the work, and will, we trust, not flag in its energies until the demonstration is accomplished.

The first item in the account is that the General Assembly, while creating District Courts, in conformity with article 61 of the Constitution, left them without any prescribed jurisdiction whatever. The Legislature enacted a statute giving those courts jurisdiction over the same cases as were then provided for by law. Now, the Judges then exercised their power not from any *statute*, but under the Constitution of 1845, art. 79 of which provided that "the District Courts should have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest; and that in all criminal cases and matters connected with successions, their jurisdiction should be unlimited." This, says the Gazette, is full and explicit a declaration of power, that the Legislature which assembled under that Constitution, contented itself with dividing the State into districts.

The Constitution of 1852 having abrogated that of 1845, it of course became necessary to define the jurisdiction of the District Courts—Until this was done, it would have puzzled the enquirer to determine the authority under which any District Court undertakes to give a decision. But this was not done. No statute defining the powers of District Courts was ever passed, and consequently the question may arise at any time, where do the District Courts obtain their authority for deciding matters in litigation? We would strongly overnight in legislation occasionly, but such logge practice as this, is carrying the joke rather far.

The *Gazette* proposeds a few more sober reasoning interrogatories:

Another question. Have we any District Attorney? The Constitution says they shall be elected "by the qualified voters of each District on the day of the election for Governor of the State."

Notwithstanding this article (83) the Legislature fixed their election in May last. Had they the power to do it, and if not have we, we repeat, any District Attorney?

Still another. The Constitution says (art. 78) that Clerks of the Inferior Courts shall be elected for *five* years. The Legislature makes them elected just November, elected only for *three*. Had they the right to do this? If not, under whom will the Clerks hold, the Legislature or the Constitution?

By and by, the people will begin to discover that the concentrated wisdom of this State which dandled and pottered away more than one hundred days at Baton Rouge last Spring, did not exactly achieve an enduring memorial of genius. We suppose we should judge that the late Legislature, worked hard and faithfully—for the party. It sent Mr. SLIDELL to Washington—that was an immense exploit. It tampered with the charter of New Orleans, broke up a zealous and well organized and efficient police, and converted it into a huge political engine—that was another. It struck from the Consolidation Act that clause which prohibited Aldermen from holding other Municipal offices—that was a third. It contrived a system of Parliamentary rules, that would put Thomas Jefferson to shame, and by an ingenious process enabled the Senate to declare that less than two-thirds of the members could dispense with that rule which peremptorily requires the assent of two-thirds, ere it can be suspended. This last achievement, by which the minority were bound hand and foot and delivered over to the tender mercy of the majority, was the greatest of all. Certain is it, therefore, that the Legislature did its duty, and more than its duty for the Democracy. What is accomplished for the people of Louisiana, we are yet to see, but with the help of our laughable friends of the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, we may hope in due season to arrive at a correct understanding of the matter.

MISSISSIPPI

The journals of both parties chronicle the progress of what is termed the "Rebellion" among the Democracy of Mississippi. Nearly all the caucus candidates of Locofocoism meet with violent opposition from the rank and file of the party. Mr. BURKDALE, the Congressional nominee for the State at large, finds a doughty competitor in Col REUBEN DAVIS; and A. G. BROWN, late Gubernatorial candidate, the candidate for United States Senator, is opposed by Gen. FOOT, who is canvassing the various counties with vast industry and prodigious effect. In the Northern district we perceive that the "faithful" nominated DANL S. WILKOW for Congress. The Hon. H. D. NAGEE—his competitor on the ground, the present incumbent of the Convention, made a speech, in the course of which he hade it defiance and declared himself an independent candidate. The caucus nominees for Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor &c., are all compelled to encounter antagonists from among the ranks of their own party. This is rather a bad show for the "harmonious."

The Whigs of Mississippi have, so far, acted with consummate prudence—leaving the two wings of Democracy to cappordaw each other at their leisure, and giving them no pretext for beating their dissentions, by the opprobrious of a Whig triumph. If our political brethren were, they will maintain this praise-worthy policy, and will nominate no candidates of their own, but sustain the best men among the independents. They are in a decided minority and the moment they attempt to take advantage of the discord of Democracy, will the be signal for the return of the party to complete and unbroken harmony.

Election for Clerk of the Sixth District Court.

The following is the result of the election held yesterday for Clerk of the Sixth District Court. It will be seen that Mr. Newbenger is elected —

Wards.	FIRST DISTRICT. Genaro	Pilie	Newbenger	Duplessis	Scattering	Whole vote
1	136	44	56	2	1	9
2	90	17	64	13	16	4
3	157	29	77	2	2	7
4	159	34	50	21	47	3
5	99	52	11			2
6	128	38	5	1	11	1
	124	104	25	1	1	4
	SECOND DISTRICT.					
8	69	19	5		1	21
9	117	59	16		1	3
10	41	3	9		1	66
11	133	8	8		3	15
12	98	1	1		3	24
13	141	1	22		1	0
14	69	4	10		1	60
	THIRD DISTRICT.					
15	178	4	9			104
16	3		18			7
17	94		1			7
18	28	40	67			98
19	11	8	2			3
20	97	5	22			23
21	47		2			28
	FOURTH DISTRICT.					
22	205	36	31	5	17	73
23	215	29	33	2	21	23
	ALGIERS.					
	16	26	15		1	29
Total	2598	394	569	11	97	1548

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

At the election held yesterday, the following gentlemen were choosen Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company:

J. H. Overton, Ambrose Lanfear, M. O. H. Norton, E. B. Sumner, J. Y. de Egana, A. Chapelle, J. W. Stanton, L. Leon Bernard, A. B. Sager, H. Rozier, H. Philip Simon, P. Lobit—of New Orleans; E. H. Morris, of St. Landry, Harvey Hopkins and Alex. Declouet, of St. Martin, Robert Cade, of Lafayette, Geo. S. Green, of Lafourche, Wm. P. Winder, of Terrebonne.

This is emphatically a strong ticket, composed of energetic intelligent and enterprising citizens, under whose enlightened direction, this great work will be pushed forward, with all practicable haste.

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer *Charles Belcher*, for logs St. Louis papers.

☞ The sugar-house of Mr. Tenon, whose plantation is a few miles below Plaquemine, caught fire on Saturday night last, and was consumed.

The fire at Brobhlyn Amoyroal property, to the amount of $200,000. Hooker & Bassett's vast amount of lumber consumed, valued at $150,000, upon which there was an insurance of only $40,000. Chas. McMillan, lost 94,000 feet of oak, worth $5,000 upon which there was no insurance. The *Ship Knox Reid* was also consumed.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, June 21, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail comes through yesterday, with the latest dates.

NOTICE.

With a view of shutting them of our citizens who join the Bagnor across the Lake, to receive the Bee, we have established Agencies at the City of St. Louis and Pass Christian, in the persons of Messrs. ELLIOTT & Co. Agents, and after the 15th instant, these gentlemen will receive regularly a supply of our daily issues, and are authorized by us to take subscriptions at the rate of one dollar per month, or single copies may be obtained at the same place.

VERDICT OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

One of our country contemporaries—the Baton Rouge Gazette—has begun the Herculean task of exposing the ignorance and Blunders of the late Legislature of Louisiana. We say "Herculean," not because of the difficulty of finding many instances of folly and bad legislation, but because they are so abundant, that he who would reflect them all, and make them fully known, undertakes a labor that will scarcely be completed in six months. The *Gazette*, however, has buckled itself manfully for the work, and will, we trust, not flag in its energies until the demonstration is accomplished.

The first item in the account is that the General Assembly, while creating District Courts, in conformity with article 61 of the Constitution, left them without any prescribed jurisdiction whatever. The Legislature enacted a statute giving those courts jurisdiction over the same cases as were then provided for by law. Now, the Judges then exercised their power not from any *statute*, but under the Constitution of 1845, art. 79 of which provided that "the District Courts should have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest; and that in all criminal cases and matters connected with successions, their jurisdiction should be unlimited." This, says the Gazette, is full and explicit a declaration of power, that the Legislature which assembled under that Constitution, contented itself with dividing the State into districts.

The Constitution of 1852 having abrogated that of 1845, it of course became necessary to define the jurisdiction of the District Courts—Until this was done, it would have puzzled the enquirer to determine the authority under which any District Court undertakes to give a decision. But this was not done. No statute defining the powers of District Courts was ever passed, and consequently the question may arise at any time, where do the District Courts obtain their authority for deciding matters in litigation? We would strongly overnight in legislation occasionly, but such logge practice as this, is carrying the joke rather far.

The *Gazette* proposeds a few more sober reasoning interrogatories:

Another question. Have we any District Attorney? The Constitution says they shall be elected "by the qualified voters of each District on the day of the election for Governor of the State."

Notwithstanding this article (83) the Legislature fixed their election in May last. Had they the power to do it, and if not have we, we repeat, any District Attorney?

Still another. The Constitution says (art. 78) that Clerks of the Inferior Courts shall be elected for *five* years. The Legislature makes them elected just November, elected only for *three*. Had they the right to do this? If not, under whom will the Clerks hold, the Legislature or the Constitution?

By and by, the people will begin to discover that the concentrated wisdom of this State which dandled and pottered away more than one hundred days at Baton Rouge last Spring, did not exactly achieve an enduring memorial of genius. We suppose we should judge that the late Legislature, worked hard and faithfully—for the party. It sent Mr. SLIDELL to Washington—that was an immense exploit. It tampered with the charter of New Orleans, broke up a zealous and well organized and efficient police, and converted it into a huge political engine—that was another. It struck from the Consolidation Act that clause which prohibited Aldermen from holding other Municipal offices—that was a third. It contrived a system of Parliamentary rules, that would put Thomas Jefferson to shame, and by an ingenious process enabled the Senate to declare that less than two-thirds of the members could dispense with that rule which peremptorily requires the assent of two-thirds, ere it can be suspended. This last achievement, by which the minority were bound hand and foot and delivered over to the tender mercy of the majority, was the greatest of all. Certain is it, therefore, that the Legislature did its duty, and more than its duty for the Democracy. What is accomplished for the people of Louisiana, we are yet to see, but with the help of our laughable friends of the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, we may hope in due season to arrive at a correct understanding of the matter.

MISSISSIPPI

The journals of both parties chronicle the progress of what is termed the "Rebellion" among the Democracy of Mississippi. Nearly all the caucus candidates of Locofocoism meet with violent opposition from the rank and file of the party. Mr. BURKDALE, the Congressional nominee for the State at large, finds a doughty competitor in Col REUBEN DAVIS; and A. G. BROWN, late Gubernatorial candidate, the candidate for United States Senator, is opposed by Gen. FOOT, who is canvassing the various counties with vast industry and prodigious effect. In the Northern district we perceive that the "faithful" nominated DANL S. WILKOW for Congress. The Hon. H. D. NAGEE—his competitor on the ground, the present incumbent of the Convention, made a speech, in the course of which he hade it defiance and declared himself an independent candidate. The caucus nominees for Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor &c., are all compelled to encounter antagonists from among the ranks of their own party. This is rather a bad show for the "harmonious."

The Whigs of Mississippi have, so far, acted with consummate prudence—leaving the two wings of Democracy to cappordaw each other at their leisure, and giving them no pretext for beating their dissentions, by the opprobrious of a Whig triumph. If our political brethren are wise, they will maintain this praise-worthy policy, and will nominate no candidates of their own, but sustain the best men among the independents. They are in a decided minority and the moment they attempt to take advantage of the discord of Democracy, will the be signal for the return of the party to complete and unbroken harmony.

Election for Clerk of the Sixth District Court.

The following is the result of the election held yesterday for Clerk of the Sixth District Court. It will be seen that Mr. Newbenger is elected —

Wards.	FIRST DISTRICT. Genaro	Pilie	Newbenger	Duplessis	Scattering	Whole vote
1	136	44	56	2	1	9
2	90	17	64	13	16	4
3	157	29	77	2	2	7
4	159	34	50	21	47	3
5	99	52	11			2
6	128	38	5	1	11	1
	124	104	25	1	1	4
	SECOND DISTRICT.					
8	69	19	5		1	21
9	117	59	16		1	3
10	41	3	9		1	66
11	133	8	8		3	15
12	98	1	1		3	24
13	141	1	22		1	0
14	69	4	10		1	60
	THIRD DISTRICT.					
15	178	4	9			104
16	3		18			7
17	94		1			7
18	28	40	67			98
19	11	8	2			3
20	97	5	22			23
21	47		2			28
	FOURTH DISTRICT.					
22	205	36	31	5	17	73
23	215	29	33	2	21	23
	ALGIERS.					
	16	26	15		1	29
Total	2598	394	569	11	97	1548

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

At the election held yesterday, the following gentlemen were choosen Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company:

J. H. Overton, Ambrose Lanfear, M. O. H. Norton, E. B. Sumner, J. Y. de Egana, A. Chapelle, J. W. Stanton, L. Leon Bernard, A. B. Sager, H. Rozier, H. Philip Simon, P. Lobit—of New Orleans; E. H. Morris, of St. Landry, Harvey Hopkins and Alex. Declouet, of St. Martin, Robert Cade, of Lafayette, Geo. S. Green, of Lafourche, Wm. P. Winder, of Terrebonne.

This is emphatically a strong ticket, composed of energetic intelligent and enterprising citizens, under whose enlightened direction, this great work will be pushed forward, with all practicable haste.

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer *Charles Belcher*, for logs St. Louis papers.

☞ The sugar-house of Mr. Tenon, whose plantation is a few miles below Plaquemine, caught fire on Saturday night last, and was consumed.

The fire at Brobhlyn Amoyroal property, to the amount of $200,000. Hooker & Bassett's vast amount of lumber consumed, valued at $150,000, upon which there was an insurance of only $40,000. Chas. McMillan, lost 94,000 feet of oak, worth $5,000 upon which there was no insurance. The *Ship Knox Reid* was also consumed.

☞ Whenever you find a man who talks loudest, you may safely conclude he knows least, for the shallow-pate is always in a hurry to be thought wise. Wheat hears a little sentence with a cotton tag bound that can only manifest its joy by shaking, kicking, and all boisterous sorts of fun. In nuptials, parents will the most of its joy, but want double gratitude, while you lay punishing one the moment of his ignorance than half the best of all children can feel sympathies, after helplessness, utter dependence? What have the ofling which your yourself were, and from which you owe your power, have given to what's estate if your parents had been like you, a baby tyrant? Pin on Eh? Even dogs love babies, and will offer fondness to begrudge them, pull their ears, and bullet them by the hour, without responding to such annoyances with even a growl. Mothers, if you happen to know any male biped that dislikes the species in its infancy, don't, if you can help it, suffer him to marry one of your female friends or acquaintances. He sure he will make a sour, morose, icy-hearted husband.

But what shall be said of baby hating women? We have known some of that sort—married women, that had babies, and did hate them, and, as we verily believe, would have gladly put them to bed for the last time, where they had not required neither cooking nor parregoric—under the sod. Yes, we have known such—the Lord confound them!

If there be any spinster who harbors in her virgin breast a distaste for the fruits of matrimony, may she never have an opportunity of reaping any, but be left blossomless, bedless, and unprotective, beyond the range of love's sunshine, and, never have her sensibilities warmed by a kiss, an embrace, or even a chuck under the chin."

The above, which we clip from the *N. Y. Times and Messenger*, looks plausible—very plausible, but, like many other generalities, is by no means absolutely true. Some of the kindest-hearted and noblest men that ever lived, do not like babies. They can't help it. Nature has thought fit, in her wisdom, to substitute a perfectly flat and smooth spot, for the protuberance on the occipet where Gall, places the organ of philoprogenitiveness. They dislike babies, as sundry unfortunate individuals abhor music; because the faculty is not in them. SHAKESPEARE was poetical, but unphilosophical, when he declared that he who has no music in his soul "is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils." Dr. JOHNSON and Sir WILITER SCOTT lacked the power of appreciating the concord of sweet sounds, and were nevertheless tolerably honest and irreproachable members of society. In like manner, there are thousands of good, well-meaning, harmless people, who shrink instinctively from contact with those little squalling responsibilities. Nay, we have known fathers of families who never took notice of their offspring, until they emerged from the indefinite condition of babyhood. A sense of justice prompts us to this admission, for individually, we idolize babies. Every separate specimen of that extensive genus has a powerful hold on our sympathies, and we can no more pass a baby without a caress or an endearing word, than we can listen to GOTTSCHALK without an emotion of delight.

What the *Times and Messenger* says of baby-hating women is most true. God, for obvious purposes, has implanted in the female breast an abiding and imperishable love for helpless and tender infancy. The exception to the rule is uncommon, and, when we find it, we are bound to regard it as a monstrosity—a *lusus Naturæ*—a shocking and unnatural privation of an endowment essential to that maternity which is woman's greatest pride and most exquisite pleasure. No woman ought to marry who loves not babies—for assuredly she will be miserable and unhappy. Nothing but the highest sense of moral accountability and the strongest suggestions of reason cannot supply the absence of that mighty instinct which renders woman the peculiar guardian of her innocent and feeble nursling.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The mails of the steamship *Pacific* arrived yesterday, and enables us to complete our summary of European news.

Great Britain.

In both Houses, Lords and Commons, the leaders of the Government declined to state what orders had been sent to the British fleet, with respect to the Dardanelles, which threatening aspects this Science was considered ominous, and a rupture between Russia and Turkey was looked forward to as certain.

A debate, or rather an interesting conversation, had taken place in the House of Lords, on the Cuban slave trade. The Earl of Carlisle said, very severe upon Spain, as also upon the United States. We quote a specimen of his language:

"Spain ought to be told that if she does not observe her treaties,—if she, almost alone of all nations of the earth, permits the open and infernal traffic, she must, if her possession of Cuba is ever endangered, be at least prepared to find Britain neutral in the contest. (Hear, hear.) I do not at present see how the white blood of the Spaniards, for I am not sure that the United States, considering the liberties they possess, consider the freedom of origin, have gone, by their Fugitive Slave Law, committing an even greater outrage upon liberty." The Earl concluded by hoping that Britain would strengthen her fleet on the coast of Cuba."

The West India mail steamer La Plata had arrived at Southampton, bringing $37,526 on account of dividends on Mexican bonds. Her dates were from Vera Cruz to the 25th. Tampico to the 1st ult. The steamship Sarah Sands from Melbourne February 16th, had arrived at Plymouth with 80,000 ounces of gold on board. The ship Blackwall at Plymouth, from Melbourne, February 21st, had on freight two tons and a half of gold, and 84 ounces; and Falmouth, 108 days from Australia, had 12,000 ounces.

A report prevailed at Berlin that Prince Frederick William, had appointed of Prussia, is the husband elect of the Princess Royal of England, and that the pair will soon be affianced. The Princess is but 16 years old.

The Commissioners of the projected Roman Catholic College at Dublin had received 5,000 sterling in subscription from America.

The Arctic expedition sailed from Queenstown, on the 6th for the North.

The celebrated Achilli case—"the Queen versus Dr. Newman," had been finally closed by Dr. Newman paying all the costs.

C. P. Roney, Secretary of the Dublin Exhibition, is to be knighted in October, when the exhibition is brought to a close.

Of Mrs. Stowe we hear little this week, except that she had patronized a private concert given by Miss Dolack in her "at Stafford House.

FRANCE.—The session of the Corps Legislatif closed on the 28th.

The police were active in their attempts to suppress the secret (black) lottery, and insist that all legitimate traffic shall be transacted in the Bourse. (A fine of 1000 francs is menaced against these supplementary boursiers, if they infringe the regulations.)

On the 25th ult. the annual funeral ceremony in memory of the Empress Josephine took place at the Church of Rueil.

It was stated in political circles that the Coronation is fixed for the 10th September.

Admiral Stewart, the second in command of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, has arrived at Marseilles, where he was waiting on board the steamer Caradoc for the arrival of a courier from his government.

SPAIN.—It is considered official that the Queen of Spain is in an interesting way.

SWITZERLAND.—Vienna, the 23d May say:—"Austria is as inflexible in the negotiations with Sardinia as it proved in the case of Switzerland."

From Berne, 28th, we learn that the Federal Council resolved to issue orders to the various Cantons, instructing them to raise their military contingents at once, and to be prepared so take the field at the first call.

The suspension bridge at Pency, near Geneva, fell on the 27th. Seven lives were lost.

PRUSSIA.—The marriage of Princess Anna, niece of the King of Prussia, with Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel, was solemnized at Charlottenberg, on the 20th ult.

RUSSIA.—Despatches, purporting to be from Calais, state that the military camp generally formed during the spring near Wersaw, had been indefinitely postponed, owing to the state of affairs at Constantinople, and the war of the Northern army of 100,000 men had received orders to approach the Turkish frontiers. Letters from Jassy also state that the Russian military preparations were continued on an extensive scale. A permanent bridge is in course of erection over the river Pruth.

A despatch from Odessa, of the 23d, says:—"Prince Menschikoff arrived this morning from Constantinople. The rest of the embassy are expected within three days."

TURKEY.—It is now officially announced that all further negotiations between Prince Menschikoff and the Porte had been broken off, and on the 23d the Prince had his departure from Constantinople for Odessa. The Ambassadors of France and England, and the Ministers of Prussia and Austria, had previously proceeded to make a joint stepp at reconciliation between the Divan and the Russian Envoy. Their attempt, however, was fruitless, as Menschikoff persisted in his demand for the immunities of the Greek Church.

In Syria there had been much talk of the new rebellion which had been started in Peria by the apostate Mahomedan Chief Ibhan, who denies the authenticity of the Koran and himself. He had made many converts in Persia, and is giving the Schah much trouble.

The Supreme Government had ordered the Pacha of Aleppo to form a column of conquiers of Mesopotamia and Persia, in that city. This order is much approved by the mercantile community.

From Smyrna, May 17th, the affliction which was caused by the late fight between the Greeks and the Jews had been gotingly subdued.

CHINA.—Hong Kong accounts, April 11th, say "since the 24th ult., we have listened to rumor.

The latest date from Shanghai is of the 26th ult., which gives no intelligence that can be depended upon relating to the position of matters at Nankin. All conversation with that place continued—Those supposed no doubt, of the rebel force boarding the ship, and a report was generally that the ship had gotten into hands of rebels. Among the various reports circulated there was a prevailing one, that Kaghee, the former Viceroy of Canton, had in a very daring manner, slipped out of the rebel force with the Imperial troops, which, after hundreds and five days had been taken from Nankin, by the rebels, they had suffered. Nearer Nankin, at Tsangpu, the Imperial force is also said to have defeated the rebels with great loss of life. The rebels are said to have left Nankin. The high Mandarin of Shanghai, with two months pay, expected to be paided of the Tangpuhang to Nankin, Chinkiang.

SHIPS OF THE DAY.

There is a female medical college in Philadelphia, evidently in respectable operation. At the last session there were twenty one candidates, and of these received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Commencement in January. The fourth annual session commences October 1st, 1853, and closes February 28th, 1854. Professor Charles D. Cleveland is the Dean.

The family quarrel of eight years standing, between the Commissioner of Patents and the Scientific American, is at length settled, with a clause attached to it, that hereafter contributions in connection with the college, a new upholstering room has been fitted up, and other important features of a first-rate medical school have been added.

On the 19th inst., the steamer *Kate Swinny*, when some distance from St. Louis, was observed to be on fire in the hold. The hose was handed immediately, and, after about half hours strenuous exertions on the part of the Captain and crew, the fire was subdued, and the boat proceeded on her voyage. At one time it was thought that the boat would have to be scuttled. Some of the cargo was burnt up, and some was damaged by water, but the hull was not materially injured.

Thos. Leavered, engineer, Geo. Pitts, Chas. Wiston, Wm. Wilson, Mr. Springmal, and several others, were dangerously injured by the falling of the railway bridge, near Albany, on Saturday week. Some of them, it is thought, will die.

Accounts from Bathurst, coast of Africa, to the 10th of May, announce that several slavers had been captured by the British cruisers, but that cargoes of negroes were consciously run off under the Spanish and Brazilian flags.

During the fifteen years ending in 1852, 982 persons were convicted of capital crimes in Great Britain, of whom 192 were executed, 617 transported for life, and the remainder had their sentences commuted to lighter punishment.

The ship *Gondar*, of Boston, lying at Charleston, was discovered to be on fire on the evening of Tuesday last. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the vessel was almost completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at 75 per cent on ship and cargo. The *Gondar* was taking in cotton, and had about two thirds of her cargo, or between seventeen and eighteen hundred bales on board; of these about twelve hundred bales were from Messrs. J. Fraser & Co.; five hundred bales from Mair & Co.; two hundred from S. Mowry & Son, all of which were insured in Liverpool, and four tons bags of sea island from Geordin, Mathieson & Co., and were insured in Charleston. There were also three hundred and seventy five bales of cotton shipped by Sinnet, Tupper & Co., which was also insured in Liverpool.

It is stated that the bathing house in Mexico that advanced the funds to the Mexican Government on account of the Sloo Tehuantepec contract is that of Yecor, Torres & Co., and Mr. Yecor has come to the United States to look after jobs shifter, as he has yet been refunded. He holds the contract as security, and it is said that he acted in the matter as the agent of Mr. Falconnet, the agent of the British bondholders.

The Captain General of Cuba, according to one of the newspaper correspondents, receives an annual income of a little *over* $400,000, of which only $50,000 is for regular salary. $250,000 being his revenue from the slave importations, $24,000 from passport fees, $32,000 from the appointments of subordinate officers, $12,000 allowance for extra expenses, and about $40,000 from other sources.

Henry Kenner, a slave of Mr. Wm. Ward, of Frostburg, Md., who was about twelve years ago, sent to a free state, has since been murdered by a man named Lowtsville, Ky., a couple of weeks ago. Joseph Anderson, who was bringing him back to Maryland, was attacked by him near Covington, Ky., and dangerously beaten. Kenner was afterwards committed to Covington jail.

A. Gaillardet, in his last letter from Paris, published in the Courrier des Etats Unis, says that three recent numbers of that journal were seized at the post-office in Paris, and that he has received an official warning from the director of the press to be more careful in his correspondance. We don't believe a word of this, as the *Courrier* is a red hot Napoleon paper.

It is stated that the different German musical societies from several States will celebrate the growth of Music in the city of Philadelphia. They design to meet in Independence Square, sing Hail Columbia, Star Spangled Banner and other patriotic airs. It is said that three thousand Germans will take part in the vocal performances.

It is said that the manager who has engaged Grisi and Marie to visit this country, has contracted to pay them $10,000 and all their expenses, for a five months' trip, during which they are to appear exclusively in operas.

Duel.—A duel was fought near the Marine Hospital on the opposite side of the river on Sunday last between Mr. Bernard, formerly of the Delta, and Dr. Wenzel, editor of the "Deutsche Zeitung." The weapons used were pistols and it had been previously agreed that the party firing first should fire at his adversary at a distance of fifteen paces, after which he was compelled to approach a single pace at each fire. The first party fired his pistol and allowed his arm to sink, but raised it again and fired at his adversary, who immediately fell wounded the right side of the abdomen, and died in a few hours. The wounded man was conveyed to the Marine Hospital, where he received the best medical assistance. The ball has not yet been extracted, and scarcely any hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Previous to the duel an effort was made to stop it, by forcing the police, but the parties had already put on a false scent. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Dr. Wenzel.

ILLINOIS ASSEMBLIES.—Captain Baldwin, of the steamer Ben Franklin, reports that last night, on a cabaret, kept by a Frenchman, near Burgundy, between Cordi and Bienville streets, there took place a ball, at which the greatest number of eight colored persons had assed engaged in assembling, for the purpose of so jail together with their cards and other implements.

Lieut. Maude, of the same District, found another assembly of the same kind, in a house in Bienville, between Dauphin and Bernardy streets, consisting of nine colored people and twenty, or thirty white women. Lieut. Maude ordered them to their homes, and they were all marched off to prison.

Last night, Capt. and Lieutenant then procured another gathering of a similar description at a cabaret on the corner of Rampart and Barracks streets. Some twenty or thirty white women were there, and only nineteen. They were secured and lodged in the Workhouse.

We trust the Police will continue their exertions, and succeed in breaking up permanently these vile assemblies, if it is so great a degree to accept our servile population.

COMPTRED.—Mrs. Lorian Davies, charged with keeping a disorderly brothel in Gravier street, was committed yesterday by Recorder Benson. Witnesses were called.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday, on the body of a colored man, name unknown, aged 40 years, found floating in the river opposite the Barracks. Verdict:—"Accidental drowning."

SPEAKING A WATCH.—Jacob Sample was arrested yesterday in the First District, charged with having stolen a gold watch belonging to T. M. Cherry, from a house in Gravier street. The watch has not been examined.

FIRED.—J. L. Lane was fined $50 yesterday by Recorder Winter for carrying concealed weapons.

SENT TO THE WORK HOUSE.—Elizabeth Powdre Sarah E Walker and Catherine Daly charged with being vagrants, were sent yesterday by Recorder Winter to the work house for six days. Tom Chilton was sent there for thirty days.

FIGHTING.—The colored persons arrested on Saturday night for fighting in the suburb Lafayette, were fined yesterday by Recorder Benson in sundry sums, varying from $5 to $10, some of them whose wives' ordernaire be wiped.

A Bird—St. Simon's Catholic Dogs' Asylum.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1853.

THE undersigned, thankfully acknowledges to the kind and liberal support received from the city of this community, the sum of Twelve Hundred and Ninety Dollars, received from the round subscription, and from the following persons, as follows:

Total amount received from friends of Simon } $1,290

Less expenses as follows:

Paid for Dogs	$700
Paid for Medicine	40
Paid for Keeping	150
Paid for Building	400
	$1,290

THOS. LAYTON, Treasurer.

About 3 o'clock, Saturday morning, Mr. WILLIAM MULLIN, Painter, a native of Indy Bonagar, County Donegal, Ireland, for the last 20 years a resident of this city, was found still alive, with a gun shot wound in the right side, and a pistol, from his late residence in Gravier street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

A. SAUVEUR, LEGER & BROTHER,

No. 44 Royal street, Sole Agents of Charles Ferd. Remy, that a grocery in the Second District had been burglariously entered on Sunday, and there stolen 50 lbs gold, Rolls some, &c. Three individuals are suspected of having committed the robbery, and the police are endeavoring to ferret them out.

INSANE.—An old lady was made yesterday, before Recorder Benson, raving forth, that a person living on the Bayou Road, was in a complete state of insanity, having twice attempted to hang himself yesterday morning.

VAGRANTS.—Two vagrants were arrested yesterday in the Second District, and were sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday, on the body of a colored man, name unknown, aged 40 years, found floating in the river opposite the Barracks. Verdict:—"Accidental drowning."

SPEAKING A WATCH.—Jacob Sample was arrested yesterday in the First District, charged with having stolen a gold watch belonging to T. M. Cherry, from a house in Gravier street. The same has not been examined.

FIRED.—J. L. Lane was fined $50 yesterday by Recorder Winter for carrying concealed weapons.

SENT TO THE WORK HOUSE.—Elizabeth Powdre Sarah E Walker and Catherine Daly charged with being vagrants, were sent yesterday by Recorder Winter to the work house for six days. Tom Chilton was sent there for thirty days.

FIGHTING.—The colored persons arrested on Saturday night for fighting in the suburb Lafayette, were fined yesterday by Recorder Benson in sundry sums, varying from $5 to $10, some of them whose wives' ordernaire be wiped.

A Bird—St. Simon's Catholic Dogs' Asylum.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1853.

THE undersigned, thankfully acknowledges to the kind and liberal support received from the city of this community, the sum of Twelve Hundred and Ninety Dollars, received from the round subscription, and from the following persons, as follows:

Total amount received from friends of Simon } $1,290

Less expenses as follows:

Paid for Dogs	$700
Paid for Medicine	40
Paid for Keeping	150
Paid for Building	400
	$1,290

THOS. LAYTON, Treasurer.

About 3 o'clock, Saturday morning, Mr. WILLIAM MULLIN, Painter, a native of Indy Bonagar, County Donegal, Ireland, for the last 20 years a resident of this city, was found still alive, with a gun shot wound in the right side, and a pistol, from his late residence in Gravier street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

A. SAUVEUR, LEGER & BROTHER,

No. 44 Royal street, Sole Agents of Charles Ferd. Remy, that a grocery in the Second District had been burglariously entered on Sunday, and there stolen 50 lbs gold, Rolls some, &c. Three individuals are suspected of having committed the robbery, and the police are endeavoring to ferret them out.

INSANE.—An old lady was made yesterday, before Recorder Benson, raving forth, that a person living on the Bayou Road, was in a complete state of insanity, having twice attempted to hang himself yesterday morning.

VAGRANTS.—Two vagrants were arrested yesterday in the Second District, and were sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday, on the body of a colored man, name unknown, aged 40 years, found floating in the river opposite the Barracks. Verdict:—"Accidental drowning."

SPEAKING A WATCH.—Jacob Sample was arrested yesterday in the First District, charged with having stolen a gold watch belonging to T. M. Cherry, from a house in Gravier street. The same has not been examined.

FIRED.—J. L. Lane was fined $50 yesterday by Recorder Winter for carrying concealed weapons.

SENT TO THE WORK HOUSE.—Elizabeth Powdre Sarah E Walker and Catherine Daly charged with being vagrants, were sent yesterday by Recorder Winter to the work house for six days. Tom Chilton was sent there for thirty days.

FIGHTING.—The colored persons arrested on Saturday night for fighting in the suburb Lafayette, were fined yesterday by Recorder Benson in sundry sums, varying from $5 to $10, some of them whose wives' ordernaire be wiped.

A Bird—St. Simon's Catholic Dogs' Asylum.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1853.

THE undersigned, thankfully acknowledges to the kind and liberal support received from the city of this community, the sum of Twelve Hundred and Ninety Dollars, received from the round subscription, and from the following persons, as follows:

Total amount received from friends of Simon } $1,290

Less expenses as follows:

Paid for Dogs	$700
Paid for Medicine	40
Paid for Keeping	150