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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines or less, for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent one. No advertisement shall be taken for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines or less language for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisements is confined to advertisements strictly within the line of our business, and in each case we reserve every object ex-

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1854.

No. 2414 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES
Vol. xxvii.—Whole No. 7463.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, June 5, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES SEE FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

The action of the Board of Aldermen on this vitally important project is awaited with the utmost interest and impatience. It cannot be said that the scheme of connecting New Orleans and Mobile by a railway has failed to elicit a due share of investigation. No enterprise of public improvement heretofore submitted to the people has ever been so thoroughly and searchingly examined. In fact the subject has been treated exhaustively. Little more remains to be said. What with editorials and communications, the publications of "An Rewoir," "Citizen" and "Rigoletter," Col. CARESETTE'S speeches, and the daily and hourly street and parlor discussions to which this railroad has given rise, we are like to have a surfeit on the matter.

The scrutiny has, however, been exceedingly useful. It has gradually enlightened the public mind, and removed many unfounded prejudices and erroneous ideas relative to the character and objects of the enterprise. A month ago it might have been doubtful whether a majority of the suffragans of the citizens of New Orleans could have been aroused in favor of the city subscription of $1,500,000. At the present time, it is perfectly indisputable that the ordinance would be sanctioned by an overwhelming majority. We do not believe that any one of the four districts—not even Lafayette—would vote against it, while we are entirely confident that in the Second and Third Districts, the lamp of Diogenes would fail to discover a baker's dozen of opponents.

And this brings us to the consideration of a fact of some importance bearing directly upon our theme. The second district is nearly unanimously in favor of the road. This district is represented in the Board of Aldermen by seven straightforward, public spirited citizens, who ought to be entirely familiar with the sentiments of their constituents, and who must be aware that from Canal to Esplanade streets there is scarcely a dissentient voice upon the question of ratifying the ordinance. Now we ask, with all respect, if any Alderman from this district, without placing himself in a position of violent antagonism to the wishes of the community which elected him, can possibly make up his mind to vote against the proposition to submit the question to the people? We can conceive of sectional prejudice, or mistaken apprehensions inducing an Alderman representing the first or fourth district to withhold his sanction from the ordinance, but the supposition that a down-town Alderman, who knows that this road must necessarily benefit that quarter, and who is well aware that there it encounters no opposition whatever, can deliberately resolve to end in defeating the desires and the interests of his own constituents, is really so unnatural, so monstrous an idea that we are loth to harbor it. We are unwilling to admit the possibility of the truth of the bold assertions of the enemies of the road—that the ordinance will be killed by the down-town Aldermen—that those who should be foremost in sustaining it will aim a fatal blow at its existence after passing through the terrible ordeal of the Assistants, where despite the fulmen of rhetoric and influential hostility of CARRERE, it was abided by a large majority, this great and worthy measure is to be smothered in a body, when the basis of representation should consist in a majority of suffrages.

Yet such are the confident anticipations of the enemies of the ordinance. They exult in advance over its anticipated failure—while they tell us that its death stroke will be given, not by the up-town Aldermen, but by those upon whose very port would be looked for as a matter of course. If these rumors and predictions have any truth in them, it follows that the respectability of the success or defeat of the ordinance will devolve on the representatives of the Second District. These gentlemen will not weigh well their position if they refuse to act as representatives of, to vote directly in the teeth of the universal convictions of his constituents. The most stringent and overpowering sense of duty can alone palliate such a course. Ordinarily one cases out of a hundred, the representative would be a wiser part by passing, and asking himself whether he would not more accurately fulfil the duties of his position as a public sentiment thus concentrated in unbroken phalanx in opposition to his individual and solitary opinion.

We trust, in conclusion, that the Board of Aldermen will act promptly and favorably upon the ordinance. The New Orleans and Mobile Company have conceded every thing claimed in reason, while absolutely securing the construction of a road to Mobile, objected to by few of the features embodied in the charter. Much very much has been yielded, as well we know of discernible opposition, as of proving to that the parties at the head of this enterprise were willing to place it on a footing of absolute justice and equity. This has been done. Such modifications have been made as must do away with all objections that are not intrinsically captious and frivolous. Let the ordinance now be submitted to the people. If, their decision the friends of the road will act cheerfully and

☞ Two of our contemporaries attack communications and letters which have appeared in the Bee relative to Cuban affairs. This is perfectly legitimate action, but we desire to be distinctly understood that while we are at all times ready to hear and to consider, and temperately write upon, views very far from endorsing the sentiments of the writers. Our own opinions are clearly stated with entire frankness, and we are always ready to stand by them, and assume any responsibility of their authorship. This is the only course consistent with honor, and that we do not unnecessarily assume the responsibility of the editors may not be confounded with those of our correspondents—just as the public have no right, for instance, to accuse *Le Delta* of inconsistency, because it admits communications for and against the Mobile Railroad.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Several gentlemen have suggested that the citizens of New Orleans should testify their appreciation of the noble conduct of Deputy Marshal JAMES BATCHELDER, of Boston, who fell a victim to abolition assassins, in his unshaken obedience to the laws of his country, by raising a subscription for the benefit of his widow and children, who are left destitute and unprovided for by death. The idea is an excellent one. If the Southern cities generally will put it in operation, a very small individual contribution will raise a sum sufficient for the future comfort and maintenance of the family of the deceased—Will not some of our public spirited citizens take the matter in hand?

NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of eight per cent has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Saturday next, the 10th inst.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.—This well known and fashionable resort of those among our citizens whom business avocations or pecuniary means preclude from visiting or sojourning, in summer time, at the watering places, has been fitted up, this year, in an unusually superior style, at least so far as good dinners, fine wines and polite attention are concerned. The Washington Hotel and Restaurant, have materially contributed to render the improving little town of Milneburg a popular resort for the members of the city, increasing "coast gut-away" Club and amateurs of exquisite rockers, soft-shelled crabs &c. Its fine palace for yourselves, a trip to the Lake and on the Pontchartrain Rail Road will settle the matter.

But there is one whom we take pleasure in recommending more particularly to the kind and liberal patronage of our friends and the public, upon whom the fortunes of war and political events have compelled a return, for an honest livelihood, to a seldom profitable business. We allude to the son burnt, tall, soldierly looking Cuban exile, the keeper of that elegant small cigar stand which may be seen near the entrance door of the Washington Hotel bar room. He is a connoisseur, as might naturally be supposed in the pure Havana weed, and can help any one who will favor him with a call, to some choice brands. Forget him not.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK KEEPING.—New pupils are received this week at DURAND'S Academy, corner Canal street. Citizens and strangers, ladies and gentlemen, are invited to call and judge for themselves. See advertisement.

CAMILLA URSO.—This precocious violinist is in Charleston, after a successful engagement at Havannah.

PERIODICAL FROM MORGAN.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN, of Exchange Place, for the following Periodicals:

Putnam for June.—An excellent number containing various articles of high character and talent. The editorial notes are particularly judicious. We are glad to learn that this periodical is largely increasing its circulation.

Blackwood for May.—This established favorite is as usual rich and racy. The progress and policy of Russia in Central Asia is an article that will be read with special interest. The Good Hours is concluded in this number. It contains likewise a feeling tribute to the memory of Professor Wilson.

Edinburgh Review for April.—This number opens with an article on Mormonism, which is replete with interest. The other articles have some, and it now seems disposed to bestow both upon all who thought proper to vote against the bill.

The municipal election soon takes place here, and is to understand that the know nothings, as they are called, will vote for their own candidates. It is said, however, that the committee on the District of Columbia, of the House, have given out that unless the present incumbent, Mr. MASURY, will put a stop to it, he is in the course of nature. He deplored with tears the crime of which he stood convicted, and paid the highest tribute to the fidelity, affection and purity of his wife. He alluded especially to her assiduity when he was stretched upon a bed of sickness, "trailing through water up to her waist" to bring him medicines &c.

After he had concluded the Judge addressed him as follows:

"A few weeks since you were in the full enjoyment of all liberties and privileges which the laws guarantee to a free citizen; you were in the midst of a community who were well disposed to aid and assist you—and under the genial influences of their love, which aid and assistance you were in the habit of indulging, you had surrounded yourself with the comforts of life, which you shared with a wife of your own choice. Did you profited by the encouragement extended to you, had you used wisely the liberties and blessings you enjoyed, you might have earned the esteem of every honest man, you might have lived the life and died the death of an upright man, and your wife would have enjoyed with the sincere tears of affection, and you would never, I am sure, have forfeited all claim to the respect of your fellow men; you have made society shudder at the enormity of your crime; you have butchered the wife of your bosom, and with all her clay upon her head—you with bloody hand, have sent her, without prayer or preparation, into the presence of that God who, I hope, will have mercy on you as than you have shown to her you murdered."

"I should not be true to my public duties by any unnecessary recital of those things, but it is my duty to make you feel if possible, deeply sensible of your situation, that you may endeavor to prepare yourself for the terrible doom that awaits you; and that I may, if I can, in some others learn from your example to shun the rock on which you have suffered shipwreck though no bodies have yet been found. Many of those saved were seriously injured. The scene was one of a most appalling character, and there is no doubt that a number of lives were lost.

DEMOCRATS DEFINING THEIR POSITIONS.—Washington, June 3.—The Hon. Messrs. Bayard, John Wheeler, Jared V. Peck, Rufus W. Peckham, and Andrew Oliver, of the first, sixth, ninth, fourteenth, and twenty-sixth Congressional Districts of New York, all Democrats, are about issuing an address to their constituents, defining their positions, and giving their reasons for opposing the Nebraska bill. They are very severe on the President and Cabinet, and denounce the bill as the first of a series of measures, long premeditated, by which slavery is pursued, having for their object the formation of a great sectional or Southern party, of which the present Executive designs to become the leader.

STREET PREACHING RIOTS.—New York, May 28.—A riot occurred in the Park this afternoon between a party of Catholics and the friends of a street preacher, who they attempted to stop denouncing their faith. Several persons were injured by bricks and clubs, but none seriously. The police interfered, and several arrests were made.

A similar occurrence took place in Williamsburgh this afternoon, where a Methodist Colporteur was preaching. A few persons were beaten, but none seriously injured, and several arrests were made.

DEATH OF A DUELER.—Buffalo, May 29.—John Tape, the celebrated submarine diver, whilst searching his sunken vessel for a cargo of coal on Lake Erie, last Saturday, died suddenly while under the water, from the effects of a rush of blood to the head. In all cases, going under water to a great depth, tends to this result. He had followed the business successfully for many years.

BOSTON, May 29.—Wilson, the murderer, has been sentenced by the court of the county upon the passage of the Nebraska bill. "Hands might doubtless have been found quite as ready to apply the same knife for the same purpose to the *defeat* of the bill, had it been given out that the administration was opposed to it instead of being in favor. The King's name is a tower of strength." There was a mortification in the defeat, and such was the state of feeling that any exultation of this sort was only calculated to embitter instead of reconcile the defeated, and therefore highly impolitic. As far as I can judge the feeling of the opponents of Nebraska, at this time, is that of sullen chagrin; a mood not the most favorable for bearing exulting taunts and insulting jeers, such as the spirited editor of the *Sentinel* of this city delights to indulge in.

I adopt the language of the Richmond *Whig* and say:

"It remains to be seen what practical effects the passage of the bill will have upon the interests of the South. That it will tend to abstract the area of slavery is a disputed question, that can only be solved by the development of future events. There is a party in the South, we know, who honestly entertain the opinion, that it will not add another acre to slave territory, and their opinions, we admit, are not without some show of good foundation. The practical results of it may prove, in the language of President Pierce, that it is "a proposition in favor of freedom," and with the consummation upon which the bill by his Excellency, certain it is that the South will never be under any apprehension from him, or his Administration for any good it may derive from it. Had it not been considered by them as "a proposition in favor of freedom," it is very evident it would never have received their support. We think, then, as the President, and those of his cabinet, who supported the bill, for any benefits they may have thereby so lavishly conferred upon the South. The Presidents own declarations are enough to show that they deserve none. It appears to have been only a difference of opinion between the administration and its friends and allies, as to the best mode of extending the area of freedom."

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The spirited editor of the *Sentinel* here, who is a democrat of the deepest dye, is making strenuous efforts to persuade the southern whigs that their Northern brethren are now all abolitionized, and that it is their duty to join the democracy; and he does not hesitate to indulge in the most offensive language towards the whigs here by whom votes the *Sentinel* is now able to draw the bounds of his, and its daily support; quite recovered the fleas and scrawnish which he had lost by the privations and sufferings to which he was exposed on his toilsome expedition.—*Nat. Intel.*

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

The Fugitive Slave Case in Boston.

THE SLAVE RETURNED TO HIS MASTER.

The American Flag Draped in Mourning.

U. S. MILITARY STILL ON DUTY.

BOSTON, June 3.—The United States Commissioner gave his decision in favor of the claimant of the fugitive slave BURNS, yesterday. He spoke as follows, when announcing his decision, the remarks we give being the concluding portion of his speech: "I think the fugitive slave law constitutional, and that the evidence before me applying to the escape and indemnity of the slave, are all the court has to consider. I am satisfied that the claimant has fully established his claim, and he is therefore, entitled to a certificate of his right to the fugitive."

On the announcement of the decision of the Commissioner, the Abolitionists draped the American flag in mourning, and hung it across Court street.

There has been no outbreak as yet. Cannon have been placed so as to sweep Court square, a detachment of U. S. marines are on guard at the Court House. The fugitive Burns will be taken down to State street central wharf, between one and two o'clock to-day, guarded by one hundred U. S. troops, under command of Major Ridgely. A detachment of U. S. artillery with nine pounders, will form a portion of the escort. The guns are loaded with grape shot and the men all provided with twenty-four rounds of cartridges.

A large body of police is stationed on central wharf, and an immense number of people are now assembling there. Burns will be taken by steamer on board the U. S. Revenue cutter Morris, which will then be towed to sea.

A coffin has just been suspended from a building at the corner of Washington and State streets.

STATE MILITARY UNDER ARMS.—The entire brigade of State Military is out, and now marching down State street with standards, flags, &c. The various companies are greeted with hisses, groans and cries of shame by the mob. Fully two thousand people are assembled in State and Court streets. Injunctions have been made to the Mayor to have the bells tolled, but he has refused to allow it.

MORE ARRESTS MADE.—A witness in the case of the slave Burns, named W. M. Jones, was arrested for addressing the populace in exciting language. While being taken up State street, he was rudely assaulted by a crowd all the way. The people are wild with excitement.

Twelve o'clock, M.—The light dragoons, under Col. Wright, are now clearing the passage through State street, the whole space being blockaded by dense masses of people.

Half-past 12.—The line of troops extends from Court square to long wharf. In some cases the pressure of the crowd has caused collisions with the military. Groans and hisses are continued.

Three o'clock, P. M.—Burns was escorted to Long Wharf, between two and three o'clock, and put on board the steamer John Taylor, which conveyed him to the Revenue Cutter Morris, then lying in the stream. The Morris was immediately towed to sea, and started on her voyage to Norfolk direct. The vessel which conducted Burns to the wharf consisted of twelve hundred troops, besides one hundred and fifty citizens, armed with cutlasses and revolvers.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

Illness of the Emperor of Russia.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Advices by the Asia give some further interesting particulars relative to affairs in the East. The Cologne Gazette states that the Emperor of Russia had had a relapse of his hereditary disease, erysipelas.

An engagement between the Russian and Allied fleets off Cronstadt was daily expected.

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Prince Paskiewitch had turned the current of war towards the banks of the Rivers Sereth and Doaester, in Moldavia.

It was rumored that the Vienna Conference would be renewed on the basis proposed by the Prussian, Austrian and Anglo-French alliance.

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The French and English officers are still being feted by the Government.

AMERICANS ARRESTED.—Four Americans, from Key West, belonging to the surveying department, have been arrested at Havana, and had not been allowed to go outside the city walls.

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1854.

I have in several letters lately more than insinuated that the administration is opposed to the maintenance of the monroe doctrine, and that the filibusters, and encourage their designs upon Cuba. That this is and has been true in regard to some of the members of the Cabinet, and perhaps the President himself, I still have reason to believe; but I have through a source entitled to reliance, that the secretary of State is most decidedly opposed to filibustering and determined that not only shall no countenance be given them, but that the neutrality laws *shall be strictly and rigidly enforced*, so long as he is a part of the administration; and when he sets his foot down with "*it shall be so*," so it is and so it will be, for he has a mysterious power over the President growing, probably out of some arrangements made, during the presidential canvass, by which, through his agency, Gen. Pierce secured the support of the Van Burens and their cohorts, the Free-soilers.

Our relations with Spain are in rather a critical condition. The exact position of the administration towards the questions involved, is not distinctly known outside of the Cabinet; which gives rise to various and contradictory speculations and surmises. Interests of the greatest magnitude are at stake and may be seriously affected by the action, both of prudence and prudence. The two Committees of Congress on Foreign Relations, at least the Senate Committee, greatly distrust the wisdom and prudence, if not the disposition of the Executive, and are disposed to keep a check upon it in these matters. Still more do they distrust the influence which may be exercised in the United States—not his native country—at the Court of Madrid, well knowing his excitable temperament and belligerent propensities.

Demonstrations of exultant joy and triumph have been given, in many parts of the country upon the passage of the Nebraska bill. "Hands might doubtless have been found quite as ready to apply the same knife for the same purpose to the *defeat* of the bill, had it been given out that the administration was opposed to it instead of being in favor. The King's name is a tower of strength." There was a mortification in the defeat, and such was the state of feeling that any exultation of this sort was only calculated to embitter instead of reconcile the defeated, and therefore highly impolitic. As far as I can judge the feeling of the opponents of Nebraska, at this time, is that of sullen chagrin; a mood not the most favorable for bearing exulting taunts and insulting jeers, such as the spirited editor of the *Sentinel* of this city delights to indulge in.

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L. PLACIDE CANONGE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

"Full tribunal was crowded last Saturday by an audience ready to hear exciting pleas and eloquent appeals from Judge, bar and jury. Two men had just been guilty of murder—they had killed their wives.

The first was called was FRANK FISTER. He was a man in years, and when asked by the Judge if he was guilty, replied that he could not conceive of the murder—that he had put a stone there in his house for no appropriations except such as are absolutely essential for government purposes. But not believing the fear of this committee before their eyes, but being instigated by a true *American* spirit, he said know nothings have determined that they will not adopt the doctrine of toleration as a part of their creed, and that they will vote for whom they please and against whom they please without asking permission, or being swarred by the threats of any man or set of men. My opinion therefore is, that Mr. Masry will not be re-elected.

MAISON ROUGE.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

STEAMBOAT ON FIRE—TERRIBLE FRIGHT AMONG PASSENGERS.—Philadelphia, May 26.—The steamboat Star, returning from Red Bank, a few miles below the city, with excursion passengers on board, was the scene of a terrible consternation this afternoon. The deck around her smoke stack took fire, about a mile below the city, and before it could be applied to it, was blazing and spreading along the deck with fearful rapidity, causing great excitement among the passengers, a large portion of whom were women and children. The boat was immediately steered to a wharf near at hand, but to the mean time a number of persons, panic stricken, were heedlessly jumping overboard with their children in their arms. She finally reached the wharf, however, and most of the passengers were landed, whilst a large body of men were engaged in extinguishing the flames, in which they finally succeeded, and they were all brought in safety to the city.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT HOBOKEN, AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.—New York, May 26.—The various companies are greeted with hisses, groans and cries of shame by the mob. Fully two thousand people are assembled in State and Court streets. Injunctions have been made to the Mayor to have the bells tolled, but he has refused to allow it.

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1854.

I have in several letters lately more than insinuated that the administration is opposed to the maintenance of the monroe doctrine, and that the filibusters, and encourage their designs upon Cuba. That this is and has been true in regard to some of the members of the Cabinet, and perhaps the President himself, I still have reason to believe; but I have through a source entitled to reliance, that the secretary of State is most decidedly opposed to filibustering and determined that not only shall no countenance be given them, but that the neutrality laws *shall be strictly and rigidly enforced*, so long as he is a part of the administration; and when he sets his foot down with "*it shall be so*," so it is and so it will be, for he has a mysterious power over the President growing, probably out of some arrangements made, during the presidential canvass, by which, through his agency, Gen. Pierce secured the support of the Van Burens and their cohorts, the Free-soilers.

Our relations with Spain are in rather a critical condition. The exact position of the administration towards the questions involved, is not distinctly known outside of the Cabinet; which gives rise to various and contradictory speculations and surmises. Interests of the greatest magnitude are at stake and may be seriously affected by the action, both of prudence and prudence. The two Committees of Congress on Foreign Relations, at least the Senate Committee, greatly distrust the wisdom and prudence, if not the disposition of the Executive, and are disposed to keep a check upon it in these matters. Still more do they distrust the influence which may be exercised in the United States—not his native country—at the Court of Madrid, well knowing his excitable temperament and belligerent propensities.

Demonstrations of exultant joy and triumph have been given, in many parts of the country upon the passage of the Nebraska bill. "Hands might doubtless have been found quite as ready to apply the same knife for the same purpose to the *defeat* of the bill, had it been given out that the administration was opposed to it instead of being in favor. The King's name is a tower of strength." There was a mortification in the defeat, and such was the state of feeling that any exultation of this sort was only calculated to embitter instead of reconcile the defeated, and therefore highly impolitic. As far as I can judge the feeling of the opponents of Nebraska, at this time, is that of sullen chagrin; a mood not the most favorable for bearing exulting taunts and insulting jeers, such as the spirited editor of the *Sentinel* of this city delights to indulge in.

I adopt the language of the Richmond *Whig* and say:

"It remains to be seen what practical effects the passage of the bill will have upon the interests of the South. That it will tend to abstract the area of slavery is a disputed question, that can only be solved by the development of future events. There is a party in the South, we know, who honestly entertain the opinion, that it will not add another acre to slave territory, and their opinions, we admit, are not without some show of good foundation. The practical results of it may prove, in the language of President Pierce, that it is "a proposition in favor of freedom," and with the consummation upon which the bill by his Excellency, certain it is that the South will never be under any apprehension from him, or his Administration for any good it may derive from it. Had it not been considered by them as "a proposition in favor of freedom," it is very evident it would never have received their support. We think, then, as the President, and those of his cabinet, who supported the bill, for any benefits they may have thereby so lavishly conferred upon the South. The Presidents own declarations are enough to show that they deserve none. It appears to have been only a difference of opinion between the administration and its free soil allies, as to the best mode of extending the area of freedom."

The northern Whig members of Congress held a caucus on Friday for the purpose of concerting a line of action for the remainder of the month limiting exhibited and various suggestions made, but no consensus of opinion adopted. It was said in the *Intelligencer* of all the Whigs that Whigs to keep clear of the abolitionists and free sellers; to have no political affinity or association with them; to be identified with them in no way whatever.

The spirited editor of the *Sentinel* here, who is a democrat of the deepest dye, is making strenuous efforts to persuade the southern whigs that their Northern brethren are now all abolitionized, and that it is their duty to join the democracy; and he does not hesitate to indulge in the most offensive language towards the whigs here by whom votes the *Sentinel* is now able to draw the bounds of his, and its daily support; quite recovered the fleas and scrawnish which he had lost by the privations and sufferings to which he was exposed on his toilsome expedition.—*Nat. Intel.*

L. PLACIDE CANONGE.

NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE,
May 29, 1854.

DEAR SIR.—The facts with reference to the above complaint are as follows:

The said "Eusebio," with a person by the name of Edmondson, called on me for the money said to have been sent off in the letters to Texas amounting to $10, on the grounds alleged in the letter above. The clerk at the pay and money due alluded to, being called on for explanation, said to the complainant that he had been altogether misunderstood—that he never had intimated "I have sent off no one cent," that the previous letters had been mis-sent—that he had no information or recollection on that subject—that all the letters had been sent to the mailing department to be forwarded as directed. Why ther there be any such office as "*Paso de Piedras Negras*" in Texas or not. We have no evidence of the existence of any such office in Texas. No evidence was given of overcharges on other letters. If his letter to Cardenas in Cuba was properly addressed, it appeared to be the writer, or sent by a sailing vessel outside of the mail. Complaints as ridiculous as the above are not unusual among persons who do not understand our language or our arrangements.

W. G. KENDALL, P. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The annual examinations of the Public Schools having been completed this week, and the notification respecting them having appeared in three of the city newspapers, with my name attached to it, I think it my duty to explain that omission.

The new Directors of the Schools adopted, last Monday, a resolution conferring upon a committee of five persons chosen *among themselves*, authority to discharge the functions of Superintendent, from and after the first day of June.

Notwithstanding this measure, which I deem illegal, arbitrary, and to say the least, without precedent, I was determined to continue the annual examinations, when on Thursday, June 1st, two of our Directors, with or without authority, I am unable to say, repaired to the Boys' High School, on Esplanade street, and there gave orders to stop the examinations which were to be continued up to the 3d day of June, and which continuation was anticipated by the public.

Without giving up my rights, as my successor was not yet legally appointed, I thought it my duty to yield, in order to avoid a conflict of powers. But making this concession, I request the curious and the parents who were not apprised of this new measure, not to throw upon me the responsibility of stopping the examinations, which it might have been very easy to avoid, since it depended on *four* only to be capable of completing the work *for five days*. This measure proceeding from an authority that is superior to mine, I can only protest against it.

L. PLACIDE CANONGE,
Superintendent of Public Schools, Third Dist.

☞ On Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., Mrs. MARIE ANTOINE FOUCHER, widow of Philippe Auguste Debachelier.

The friends and acquaintances of the Debachelier, Foucher and Degas families, are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the late residence of the deceased, on Common City, to-day, Monday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MAGNOLIA WEEKLY.—For sale by, in stores and for sale by
E J HART & CO.,
76 Magazine st.

DIE FRUITS—250 boxes, Lee's do do, very fine to close consignment, for sale by
J H MARKS & CO.,
76 Magazine st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY Evening, June 3, 1854

The weekly by the Asia caused a pause in the Cotton market, and the sales reported are 1200 bales, at prices fully in favor of buyers, but not requiring any change in quotations.

LIVERPOOL CHARLESTON LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5—6	Fair	9¾ @10¼
Ordinary	7—7½	Prime	9—
Middling	7¾—8	Good Fair	9—
Good Middling..	8¼@8—	Good and Fine..	9—
Middling Fair ..	8¾@9¼		

There were no transactions in Tobacco to-day.

Of Sugar, 250 hhds. were sold to-day, at steady prices. Fair, 3¾@3¾ ₱ lb.

Molasses is dull, with sales of 300 bbls. at 9 to 12¼ ₱ gallon.

The Flour market is quiet. Sales 300 bbls. St. Louis, at $8 75, and 200 bbls. superfine at $7.

Of Corn, about 1500 sacks were sold at 82@86c ₱ bushel.

Sales of 200 sacks Oats were made at 39@40c.

A sale of 100 bbls. Pork was reported M. O. was made at $12. Bloa is nominal at $12 75.

Boom to-day, with sales of 30 casks Sides at 8½c., and 20 Shoulders at 4½@5 ₱ lb.

Of Lard, 400 kegs were sold at 10½c.

The sales of Coffee were estimated to be 3000 sacks, at 9¼@10c, including 1500 at 9¾c.

Of Whiskey, 200 barrels were sold at 21½c.

Exchange was dull to-day. We quote Sterling, 10⅞@10¾. Francs, 5¼@5⅛. 1¼ Bills on New York, 1 day's sight, ¼ ₱ cent premium. Checks par @ ¼ ₱ cent dis.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	107¾@108 ₱ st. cross
France	5.17½@5.15 ₱ st. cross
Do. Commercial	5.20 ₱ st. cross
Do. Checks	par @ ¼ ₱ cent prem
Boston, sixty days	par @ ¼ ₱ cent prem
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¾@2¼ ₱ cent dis
Havana at five to sight	2½ @ 3 ₱ cent prem

No freight engagements were made to-day.

G. LAVIE,
St. Charles Street, No. 5,

Between Canal and Common.

RECEIVED per late arrivals and now York the balance of his assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, to wit:

Linen-bosomed and Jaconet Cotton SHIRTS,
Colored shirts, with or without frills, new pattern,
Linen FRONT BOSOMS,
A varied assortment of FANCY COLLARS;
Scotch Thread, Silk, Cotton, Flanel and Merin Half HOSE;
Flanel, silk, Linen and Cotton Drawers;
A large assortment of striped, brown, bleached, Scotch thread, Paraselle, Drawers, and English do
Silk, Muslin and Jaconet CRAVATS and COLLAR
Silk and Scotch Thread GLOVES;
White and Fancied Figured Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
Fancy SILK SUSPENDERS;
Also, extra fine Irish linens, at very low prices.
my5,1m AUG. RALU & BROTHER.

Dog Found.

A FINE TURKEY dog, yellow color. The owner can call and claim said dog