THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY

Editors and Proprietor

E. BARRY.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 06 00

IN All cases the subscribers must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines in each language on the first insertion and fifty per cent for each subsequent insertion. Liberal terms for those who contract for a year.

Advertisements not having the number of insertions will be kept in until forbid and charged accordingly. Those in French and Spanish must be renewed every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning July 14, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail brought no papers yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

THE COUNCIL AND THE ASSISTANT-ATTORNEY.

The contest between Mr. LABATT on the one side, and the Board of Assistant Aldermen, on the other, seems to be by no means settled. We had thought that the literal interpretation of the act of the Legislature—as far as so eminently obscure and enigmatical an enactment is susceptible of interpretation—sustained the view taken by the Assistant-Attorney; and as the Council's authority is subordinate to that of the law, it could not possibly intervene to prevent the defaulting tax payers from being unlisted in the sum of five per cent on the amount of their tax bills. But the Council thinks otherwise, and accordingly at its last sitting, passed a resolution declaring that the Assistant Attorney is not entitled to his five per cent commission, until after the delay of fifteen days; and furthermore instructing the Treasurer to retain an unpaid tax bills during thirty days from the passage of the resolution, and to continue to receive payment for the same.

This is an extraordinary movement, and in view of the facts of the case, will be deemed a superfluous display of exceedingly cheap benevolence. The Treasurer is obliged to obey the law. He construes it literally, as he is bound to do. He cannot go behind the record, and enquire whether the Legislature meant to continue the indulgence of fifteen days' delay to delinquent tax payers. It is sufficient for him that according to the apparent meaning of the enactment, he is required to hand over to the Assistant Attorney all accounts for taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st July. Consequent upon as we are informed, he has complied with the provisions of the act, and the bills unpaid are actually in possession of the Assistant Attorney, who either has already put them in court, or will do so without loss of time. Under these circumstances, the resolutions adopted by the Council are "much ado about nothing" and premature. The Treasurer will say to the Assistant Aldermen: "Gentlemen, I have the most profound respect for your wisdom, and the highest admiration for your charitable intentions; but unfortunately, the law commands me to do that which you forbid. Now, although I appreciate your anger, I must obey the law. I render myself subject to prosecution and pubishment by the parties who may be aggrieved by my disobedience. I have, therefore, transmitted to the Assistant Attorney the unpaid tax bills, and you must apply to that officer for any relief or satisfaction you desire. Should the Assistant Aldermen seek redress at the hands of the Assistant-Attorney, he will probably reply to them somewhat as follows: "My dear Democratic friends, you interpret the law erroneously—my legal learning enables me to glean light enough from the visible obscure of the act of the late Legislature, to know that judicial authority will bear me out in the construction I have given it. To me it is perfectly indubitable that I am entitled to my five per cent commission on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st July. I am of consequently, though with great regret at the necessity of differing from your wise and honorable body, resort to all legal means to recover the sums. Fifteen or twenty thousand dollars is rather too vast a sum for me to sacrifice to your desire to curry favor with the tax payers." And thus, the Assistant Aldermen will discover that they have fretted and fumed to no purpose whatever.

The *Courier*, replies to our article on re[mo]val's by a series of assumptions and denials, to which nothing can be more easy to advance, and more difficult to prove. We have no intention or desire, and shall therefore ignore contemporary in the unrestricted enjoyment of its vocabulary of invective. With its assertions, however, the case is different; and we shall proceed, temporarily we hope, to show that most of them are absolutely groundless.

The *Courier* says

We should like to see the passage in that speech which countenances the spurious quotation given by the Bee—that President Pierce said to friends to reward, no enemies to punish." These words are put into the President's mouth by the Bee—but they are not in the issue—nor does that much admired document express a sentiment, that could possibly form a basis for the words used by the Bee.

As our contemporary acknowledges that it is some time since it has read the Inaugural, it would perhaps have been safer, had it refreshed its memory by recurring to that document, before hurrying so roundly with putting words into the President's mouth. Here is what Mr. Pierce did say:

"Having no implied engagements to ratify, NO REWARDS TO SOLICIT, NO RESENTMENTS TO REMEMBER, no personal wish to consult, in selecting for official station, I shall fulfill the difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy my character and position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of my duty, and the best interests of my country."

If this language, especially the words in italics, be not identical in meaning with having no friends to reward and no enemies to punish, we should like some learned philologist to tell us what it does mean. We have quoted President Pierce's own sentiment, in his own phraseology, and no amount of railing, no alleviation of vapid invective and scurrility can strike this emphatic passage from the record.

The *Courier* seeks to vindicate the proscriptive course of the present administration, by citing the displacements of numerous Democrats under the Taylor and Fillmore administration. Then TAYLOR found all the offices in the country filled by Democrats, and he very properly removed many of them upon the democratic principle of "rotation," and because no party has a prescriptive right to monopolize the loaves and fishes of patronage. Mr. PIERCE, to whom the *Courier* refers, retained more than one fourth the Democrats in the New Orleans Custom-house. Messrs FRANKE and LAWRASON followed his example in the Post-Office, the political laxity of Mr. MORSON was proverbial. We know that a wide number of Democrats held office under him.

The *Courier* says

We have not heard that the present Collector, Mr. BOWNE, has discharged a single inspector or clerk from the Custom-house on account of his politics.

Wherefore, then, has he discharged nearly every Whig in the Custom-house? Will our contemporary enlighten us?

Again:

The democratic administration, from the President, downward through all subordinate functionaries, has treated Whigs in office with liberal, unsuspected, and undeserved lenity. But the whig press holds him up as a persecuting master, in whom there is no faith and no mercy. Suppose (and it is not an extravagant supposition) he should say to himself, "it may be well to take the *game with the same*. The people have learned I am lenient towards those whig, the more shamefully they abuse me. I will act the character they have given me and strong every man of that party from office." Would he render himself liable to reproach from just men, should he adopt such a determination and carry it forcibly into effect? Had the disciples of whigism what would they attribute their misfortunes? to what but the just resentment roused by the folly and mad scurrility of scribblers like him of the Bee?

This must be meant for irony—especially the compliment to President PIERCE's "signal, unexcited and undeserved lenity." If it be intended to bear a serious significance, it will cause the Democrats themselves to smile. We have frequently heard them complain that the President had given office to Secessionists and Abolition Democrats, but this the first time Mr. PIERCE has been accused of sparing the Whigs. We should be pleased to record the names of some of those Whigs who are so greatly indebted to his clemency. Is it Mr. LAWRASON, or Mr. MORSON or Mr. MCALPIN, or Gen. DEBUYS, or Mr. DE ARMAS, or any of the Whigs who held office under the late administration? Who are the Whigs indebted for a continuance in office to the gracious clemency of President PIERCE?

The *Courier* has much to say of our "scurrility." Whenever the *Courier* can point to a single instance in which we have assailed private character with wanton malevolence, we shall admit its right to rebuke us. Until then, such charges are idle and absurd. The political acts of our public men are fit subjects of comment by the press. It will be an unhappy day for American liberty, when they cease to be so regarded.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.—The Whigs of the Fourth Representative District, extending from Canal to St. Louis street, are reminded that they are to meet to-night at the Coffee-house of Salvador Prats, corner of Custom-house and Rampart streets, for the purpose of taking proper measures for the organization of the Whig party.

THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED.—We are indebted to LOUIS SCHWARZ, courier Custom-house street and Exchange Place, for Part 1st of Vol 1st of this magnificent work. Each part consists of two volumes, the one illustrating the Eastern, and the other the Western portion of our country. The views are splendidly engraved, and the literary contents by Charles A. Dana, possess high merit. The work is to be regularly issued from the printing office of Mayer, in New York—the publisher adopting the known "Universum." We have never seen an illustrated production more beautifully executed.

COTTON PICKED UP AT SEA.—The schooner John W. Minor, on the 5th instant, 95 miles west north west of Tortugas, picked up 6 bales of compressed cotton, with all the marks washed off.

CONFIRMATION.

Some days ago we noticed the growing schisms and dissections of that huge agglomeration of factions, by whose united efforts FRANKLIN PIERCE was elevated President, and we showed that the apportionment of the spoils was the leading source of discord. The *Delta*, in its "Spirit of the Press" rather ridiculed the idea, and suggested as of looking through an immense magnifying glass, and fancying we beheld much more than was visible to every body else. We didn't take the trouble of replying, preferring that the *Delta* should answer itself. It has done so very satisfactorily, as the following passage commencing its leading article of yesterday, abundantly proves:

There are unmistakable signs of a general breaking up of the league which was concluded between the whilom warring sections of the democracy, on the inauguration of President Pierce. The old feud of the Hunkers and Barnburners at the North, appears to be rapidly reviving, and assuming a ferocity, which, a few years ago, split the party into two contending factions. The Washington Union denounces, anathematizes, and excommunicates the New York Post, and the latter hurls its frowns of defiance at the head of the conductor of the Union.

This is just what we have been saying for some weeks, and what no one can fail to perceive, unless he wilfully shuts his eyes to the truth. The Whig press prophesied this state of things, and it has come to pass even sooner than was generally anticipated. How could it, in fact, be otherwise, when according to good democratic authority, the union of the democracy was merely "a league" between "whilom warring sections" of that party. All leagues are in their nature temporary. The object for which this one was formed having been attained, the truce between the "sections" has ceased, and the parties to the compact have resumed their original position of mutual combatants.

We agree fully with our contemporary in the following passage from the same article:

We have not observed the incidents of these contests, with sufficient care, to note which party is responsible for the commencement of the quarrel. But, it is somewhat discreditable to both, that the controversy seems to have originated in the division of the spoils. No issue has been raised—no doctrine or political faith—no measure of legislation has been brought before the people upon which freemen might differ and dispute; but entirely on the ground that Brown got an office, and Smith did not, or Thompson's services were forgotten, when Jones' were remembered very distinctly, these ardent patriots and devotees of principles got by the ears, and commence pummelling one another with the greatest fury.

True enough, in fact; but if these disinterested gentlemen quarrel over the spoils instead of asserting principles, it is because the spoils are deemed the substantial reward for the display of principles. For example, when BROOKS, (Hunker,) is furious because CROCKS, (Free-Soiler) has got an office, and NOODLE, (Union Democrat,) thinks it an outrage that FOOTLE, (Secession Democrat,) should be patronized by the administration, STOOKS and NOBODY are asserting a principle—they, as Compromisers, look upon the administration with displeasure, for bestowing its favors on the enemies of that measure, and of the tranquility and peace of the Union. We know it would be so, reasoned as there is a radical difference between the several wings of the no longer harmonious Democracy.

☞ One of the city papers intimated the be[fore] a day or two ago, that the *Bee* had denied the connection between Sir Bulwer and Mesmer. This is a serious error, which we take occasion to rectify, as we are unwilling to assume the responsibility of uttering so preposterous an opinion. The *Bee* doubted the connection between filth and Yellow Fever, and cited as an instance in point, the exemption of our city from an epidemic in 1849, after the unparalleled rains that followed the subsidence of the waters of the Sauve Crevasse. The city was at that time undoubtedly in a more revolting condition of uncleanliness, than we have ever known it to be.

That filth is a prolific source of other disorders, is a fact familiar to medical men. Ship fever, and all the various forms of typhoid disease are the result of accumulated dirt, foul air and impure water. Nothing is more certain than that cleanliness, ventilation and pure air conduce to health. Yet it is almost an established truth, that more filth will not generate Yellow Fever. Something more is needed, but in what the essential condition consists, is, we believe, yet unknown.

The Council and the Jackson Railroad.

The City Council has acquired wisdom by its late profitless attempt to interfere in the concerns of a private corporation. The Hon J. P. BENJAMIN's lucid reply to the queries of the Committee, which we published yesterday, conveys a polished, but pointed rebuke to the officious zeal of the Council, in undertaking an inquisitorial power to which legislation alone in matters, over which it does not possess an iota of authority. The Council has tardily acknowledged its mistake, by discharging the Committee from the further consideration of the subject. Better for its own reputation for common sense that it had never assumed the right to arraign the Directors of the Company, than to be now compelled to exercise a humiliating and ungracious retreat. "Look before you leap" is a useful maxim, which we commend to the careful consideration of the City Fathers.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Thibodeaux *Minerva* says:

We have nothing to offer our readers this week in the shape of local intelligence. It has scarcely ceased raining since our last issue was got to press, and from present appearances we know not when we shall be able to announce to our readers that the weather, to use a commercial phrase, is "unfolding fair."

We take the following from the Clinton *State Paper*:

A few nights ago a negro belonging to Captain Chamberlain, of Feliciana, in attempting to escape from a room in which he was confined, made an attack upon Mr. White the overseer with a knife, inflicting several dangerous wounds upon him. He also cut a negro who attempted to secure him. The negro has been committed to the Clinton jail to await his trial for this cryptical offence.

A NUT FOR MRS. STOWE.—Under this head the St. Francisville *Chronicle* has the following:

Not long since in a certain portion of our parish, on a certain plantation a wedding took place between two darkies. All the preparations which usually attend the matrimonial ceremonies of the wealthier portion of the white community, marked the arrangements in the in the instance referred to. Tickets of invitation, with embossed envelopes, most elegantly and correctly written, were sent to the servants in the neighborhood. A splendid supper at which some of the starving whites at the North would have perfectly thunderstruck, such a supper as they are never permitted to enjoy, but which is common among the darkies of Louisiana—was prepared for the occasion. Large and beautiful cakes adorned the bridal board, with every varieties of fruits and meats, upon which the eye of the fastidious epicure might have feasted with delight. A minister was regularly employed by the master of the plantation to perform the matrimonial ceremony. These affairs wind up in a similar manner, are of common occurrence in West Feliciana. We give below a copy of the ticket of invitation:

"Mr. Newton and Miss Maria P—, present their compliments to the house servants of Mrs. H—, and request the honor of their company on Saturday the — inst., at o'clock, P. M.

June 22d, 1853.

The following from the *Capitolean Visa-Vis*, is echoed by almost every country paper. Many of them add, however, that the cotton is improved by the excessive rain:

Rain, rain, nothing but rain. We have had an abundance of rain for the last three weeks; it however has been much wanted, and its effect is shown in the beautiful appearance of our crops. We have never seen the Cane look finer or more promising than at the present moment.

On Friday last, the negro Moses, belonging to the plantation of Mr. COX, in the Parish of Assumption, was executed in the yard of the parish prison, for the crime of wounding the overseer. He seemed sincerely penitent, and met his doom with great firmness.

RAILROAD.—The Railroad Company from Memphis to Grenada, known as the "Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company," has been organized at Grenada. This, says the Memphis *Enquirer*, ensures the completion of a through line from Memphis to New Orleans. The same paper adds the following:

On the 4th instant, the stockholders elected J. M Patrick and Henry C. White, of Memphis; Gen. J. C. N. Robertson and Dr. Henry Buckery, of De Soto. Maj. Jno. Bisland, David S. White and Franklin White, of Panola; Judge Barnett and John C. Brodnie, of Yallobusha counties, Directors. The Directors are all men of the right stamp, thoroughly business men, and intend pushing forward the work with the vet most energy.

The meeting at Como, on the 4th of July, was numerously attended, and passed off with enthusiasm. The patriotism and wealthy men of the country, such as Col Jack McGehee, Hugh McGehee, Major Beal, Bedford, and a host of others who might be named, came forward with their $10,000 and $5,000 subscriptions, and avowed their willingness to pay a county subscription besides.

The Kentucky and Charleston Railroad Company has likewise been organized at Knoxville, by the election of energetic and intelligent Directors. Mr. G. Swan was elected President of the Company. We learn from the Knoxville *Register*, that the stock taken by citizens of Knox and Blount counties, amounts to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The remainder of Knox and Blount have already subscribed two hundred and twenty thousand dollars per mile for ironing and equipping the road. This makes seven hundred thousand dollars towards the construction and equipment of the road.

The National Colored Convention will be held also at Buffalo, on the 6th. About one hundred delegates were present at the Convention during whose stay Prof. Longfellow, Gerrit Smith, long eminent in the people of the United States, [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The conference on the 6th July at various places to[o] date took more auspicious than that of the 25th June, and making the passage inside of ten days. The news transmitted by telegraph to Baltimore made little to the occasion received here.

HIGHLIFFE.—Business in Parliament was unimportant. The prevailing opinion was that the combined French and English fleet would enter the Dardanelles, in consequence of the Russian's occupation of the Danubian Provinces; other which Austria will offer no resistance, and support concurrence. It was fully believed the crisis would terminate peaceably.

The cotton operatives at Danvers and Black burn threaten to strike.

The weather throughout England was very fine, and the prospect of harvest flattering.

The crops in Ireland indicate an early harvest.

FRANCE.—Several ministerial changes are announced.

A remarkable statement is current that the Emperor intends to reinstitute question of peace or war with Russia to the popular vote. It is also rumored that the French government had a copy of the Russian manifesto ten days ago, and had recommended the Porte to accede to terms in the form of a note instead of a treaty.

The Moniteur contains a decree regulating the affairs of the Bonaparte family. The Emperor assumes the sole mastership, his consent being necessary to the marriage or divorce of any Bonaparte. No Bonaparte will be allowed to go further than five leagues from home with out permission of the Emperor, under penalty of arrest or exile.

M. Maupas has been appointed Minister to Naples, and Adolphe Barrots to Brussels.

SWITZERLAND.—The Government of Freiburg had called out the Civil Guard in fear of an insurrection.

PRUSSIA.—The Berlin Cabinet has taken neutral ground on the Turkish question.

ITALY.—Considerable excitement prevailed in Lombardy and Central Italy in consequence of the Turkish difficulty, and the reports that Mazzini was again in Switzerland.

Austria has a large camp near Venezia. It was reported that the Swiss troops in the King's pay would be withdrawn by order of the Republic.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—A statement from St. Petersburg to the 14th says that no final resolution respecting the occupation of the Danubian provinces, would be taken until the refusal of the Porte to the ultimatum was received. The ultimatum was finally rejected on the 16th.

It was thought that the Russian policy was to exhaust the resources of Turkey by causing an immense outlay for its defence.

It was reported that the Montenes had entered Moldavia, and were proceeding to Bucharest.

The Czar reviewed the balance of his fleet at Cronstadt on the 12th.

Menchikoff had been appointed Governor of Crimea.

Advices from Odessa mention an advance in grain, owing to large purchases from the Russian troops.

TURKEY.—The Porte on the 16th ultimo finally refused the last ultimatum of the Czar. The Russians had not yet crossed the Danube, and it was believed there would be no war.

The Austrian Envoy had arrived at Constantinople. Earl Carlisle passed through Vienna on the 17th, with definite instructions to the British Minister at Constantinople.

The Paris Siecle states that the Hospodars of the Danubian provinces had promised to fall back on the Turkish frontier, in case of a Russian invasion. The Hospodar of Wallachia had made the same promise.

The Porte has declined the offer of service tendered by the Hungarian and Italian refugees. He wants only English or French officers.

Events at Constantinople had produced a profound sensation throughout Asiatic. The pilgrims have assembled at Mecca, and all the native tribes anxiously await the war signal.

Religious fanaticism has reached from Constantinople to Teheran in Persia.

CHINA.—Accounts from China state that the American naval forces were assisting the Emperor, while the British remained neutral.

Advices from Shanghai state that the English residents are greatly alarmed, and had enrolled volunteers and landed guns from their ships.

The American had also held a meeting, and appointed Messrs. Cunningham, Spooner and Wedes, a committee to act when necessary.—The Americans had given direct aid to the Chinese rebels. The British had resolved to preserve neutrality.

The brig *Science*, armed by Americans, attempted to pass up to Nanko but grounded, and is a total wreck. The frigate Susquehanna attempted to reach the city, but returned for want of sufficient depth of water. It was reported that the whole of the American squadron were coming to the seat of war.

AUSTRALIA.—Australia dates are to the middle of March. At Melbourne gold was selling at 76s per ounce, and plenty.

A coal mine has been discovered near Port land.

Advices from New Zeland report rich gold discoveries at Coromandel Bay, Faulkland and Canterbury. Copper has also been discovered near Nelson.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 25th.—Cotton had been in active demand for the home trade, at an advance of 1-16d. @ ⅛ per lb, in middling qualities, and the market was poorly supplied with the better qualities of Orleans. The sales of the week amounted to 37,000 bales, of which speculation purposes 3,000 and exporters 7,450 bales. The imports of the week were 59,0 0 bales. The breadstuffs sales for Orleans at 6½d. middling. 6 3-16 fair uplands and Mobile, 5¾c. middling 5 15-16d, Sales this day of 7,000 bales, chiefly to speculators and exporters. Weekly board, 373,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—The weather has been very favorable for the crops, and the accounts from the Continent and Irish agricultural districts were extremely encouraging. Wheat had declined 1d per cental, the week, and Corn, quiet at 3s. 6d. @ 7s. 6d.; red 6s 6d. @ 6s. 8d. Flour quiet at 6d. per bbl decline. Richardson, spence Coand at 2s. 3d. Philadelphia and Baltimore at 9s. 6d. @ 9s.; Ohio 9s. @ 23s. Corn dull at 30s. for white, and 29s. 6d. for yellow.

Provisions.—Mess Beef was quoted at 78s. 6d. @ 102s. 6d. Bolenoch quotes at 103s. Market dull.—Mess Pork 70s. @ 72s. but scarcely held at 70s. Bacon in fair demand at 47s. Shoulders 36s. @ 38s. Lard firm at 38s.

Rosin was active at 4s. 6d. for common, and 11s. for fine. Turpentine firm at 19s. Sales of 300 brls. spirits at 40s. 6d. @ 40s. Now 39s. 6d.

Rice was firm and advancing. Sales of 150 tres at 20s 6d. Sugar active under the returned duty. Tea firm.

Commercial advices from India and China were unfavorable.

At Manchester trade had fallen off, but prices were not lower.

LONDON, June 24.—Coffee dull. Sugar firm at 43s. advance. Tea quiet but firm. Wheat had declined 1s per quarter. Flour firm. Corn dull. Provisions had been small sales of U. S. and State stocks—U. S. 6's., 97-98; 107 @ 108; 5's., 97 @ 97½; 4½'s, 97 @ 98; Illinois Bonds, 87 @ 90; Indiana 5's, 98 @ 98; Missouri 5's, 99 @ 100; Kentucky 6's, 99 @ 99; 5's, 97 @ 98. Consols for account closed at 96¾ @ 96¾.

Paris Bourse.—The Bourse closed firmly. Three's 77; Four and Malves, 100f. 75c.

HAVRE MARKET, June 25.—Sales of Cotton for the week 11,000 bales at 89f. for Orleans (ree ordinaire; 90f. for Mobile, and 97f. for Uuplands. Market dull. The market was poorly supplied with Rice, and prices of Carolina were shade higher—sales at 35f.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 6.—Mr. Copeland, of New York, has been appointed chief engineer in the Navy vice Stuart, resigned. Capt. John Kain, of Indianapolis, has been appointed a route agent upon the Madison, Indianapolis and Terre Haute railroad.

Mr. Nesbitt says he has written to the Department for permission to leave the seal off the prepaid envelope. This is amusing as it appears he never had power to put it on, and the Department has promptly notified him that no more will be received bearing his name.

Archbishop Bedini, Nuncio to the Brazils, arrived this evening. He was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Vertue, of the London mission, as his English Secretary. They stop at the National.

Hon. D. T. Disney, of Ohio, will be a prominent candidate for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.—LeClaire, Clinton, Gallatin, Union, Effingham, Washington, Bond, have given large majorities for Seates for Supreme Judge. Franklin county, eighty-one majority for Sloan; Jefferson and Monroe, small majority for Sloan. Hamilton, Johnson, Williamson, Union, Massac, Pope and Alexandria, large majorities for Sloan. The vote in Perry was very small. Who is the Whig and who the Democratic candidates, the St. Louis *Republican*, in which are find this statement, does not say.

FROM CAPE TOWN.—LATER FROM AUSTRALIA. The bark *Springbok* arrived at Boston on the 5th, from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, with dates to the 31st of May. The new constitution had been promulgated. It gives equal rights to all classes and colors. There is to be a Legislative Council and Assembly, composed of resident colonists, elected by the people, but all laws are to be subject to the sanction of the Queen. The country was generally quiet, with the exception of depredations committed by a few bodies of disarmed Kaffirs.

The bark *Geelong*, from Australia, with 30,000 ounces of gold, and the steamer *Melbourne*, with 100,000 ounces of gold, all for England, had put into the Cape.

The U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, of the Japan expedition, sailed from Table Bay on the 29th of April, for the Mauritius.

The news from Melbourne is not so late as that received via Panama, but the advices from Adelaide are later. The Weekly Dispatch, of March 19th, says that eleven more great nuggets had been found in Canadian gulley—one weighing little short of 80 pounds, another 70 pounds, and a third 140 ounces. The hereabove named as "Oven Diggings" were at a discount, and many were leaving, and but few arriving.

The New South Wales Legislature has passed an act for the registration of gold fields, to extinguish as to dangerous the claim, and put a stop to many of the diggings altogether.

There is no change in the market quotations, except for lumber, which are rapidly increasing in price.

THE CHINA.—The Pekinese *Whig* says:—For many months past along the 1st line, large numbers of Rebel Pekinese have been collecting and forming themselves into companies of [illegible] and [illegible] Rebel Chief. [illegible] Rebel Chief [illegible] Rebel Chief [illegible] Rebel Chief