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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1853.

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Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 7103.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, April 4, 1853.

THE EDITOR'S MAIL arrived through yesterday, but the paper went full-handed beyond Charleston.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

We block upon the election to-day for Judges of the Supreme Court of this State as one fraught with the importance to the interests of Louisiana. For the first time the people are called upon to select their own judiciary, and certain it is, if not yet, that their choice should be made with deliberation, prudence and forethought, it should be now—for they have the opportunity of justifying and vindicating the wisdom of that constitutional provision which recognizes popular suffrage as a safe and fitting criterion of judicial merit. The first step towards a dispassionate choice has been achieved by the general concert on the part of the people to banish party spirit from this contest as an element unsuited to its character, and unpermitted and stringent in its influence. Attempts have nevertheless been made by those who can never free themselves from party trammels, to give a political aspect to so much of the election as concerns the candidates for Chief Justice. We are sorry to find, that, had hoped that the canvass between Messrs. ROSELIUS and SLIDELL would have been closed in the same generous and candid spirit in which it commenced. The friends of the former cannot reproach themselves with the slightest deviation from the rule originally adopted. They have treated Judge SLIDELL with marked courtesy, and have studiously avoided even a political allusion in discussing the merits of the two aspirants. The advocates of Judge SLIDELL, and more particularly as the election draws near, have indirectly sought to engage party sympathies in his support. In yesterday's Courier a strong and warm appeal is made to the Democratic party to oppose CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, because as a Whig, he took an active part in the late Presidential campaign. On the eve of the election the Democratic organ coolly throws aside the mask, and attacks Mr. ROSELIUS directly and avowedly as a political crminal.

Either the people desire a partizan judiciary, or they do not. If the former, they would have adopted fitting means for securing their object. They have not done so, and the inference is clear that they wish this contest to be decided by the qualifications and merits of the candidates, irrespective of all political bias. It is then that we, in common with every impartial journalist, have interpreted their action—Had party nominations been decided upon, we should have known our cue without a prompter, and should have striven to array party feeling in behalf of our candidates, as warmly, if not as ably as our neighbors of the Courier. But such exhortations here are usually out of place, and by has been properly set aside in this election, and we but echo the public voice, in deprecating and denouncing its uncalled for and meddlesome intrusion.

To the voters of New Orleans, whom alone our voice can reach in season, we say. Support that candidate whom you honestly consider most eminently qualified for the exalted station of Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court. For ourselves, we have not forth the reasons why we prefer CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS to his respectable competitor—not, Heaven knows, because his political faith happens to agree with our own. We would scorn our vertiges, were we controlled by so miserable a motive. But because, in learning, wisdom, judicial experience, rigid impartiality, in all these high qualities and attainments which should distinguish the occupant of the Bench, we conceive him to be, not merely without a superior, but without a rival. Let those who differ, exercise their own, support his opponent. We shall not quarrel with the friends of Judge SLIDELL, for sustaining his upon the grounds of his talents and services, though we may not agree with them in opinion, but for the sake of consistency, for the sake of a high minded, unsullied and efficient Judiciary, let us keep the baneful, the demoralizing spirit of party out of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

It only remains for us to add, as timely information to the citizens, that while the State at large votes for Chief Justice, the election of Associate Judges is made by Districts. New Orleans forms part of two Districts—the first extending from the lower limits of the city to the middle of Julia street, and the second embracing all that portion of New Orleans lying above Julia street.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.—We publish for the benefit of our readers, the provision of the Constitution, dividing the State in Judicial Districts, for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court.

FIRST DISTRICT.—The Parish of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and that portion of the city of New Orleans which lies below the line extending from the river Mississippi along the middle of Julia street, until it strikes the New Orleans Canal, and thence down said Canal to the Lake.

SECOND DISTRICT.—That portion of the city of New Orleans which is situated above the line extending along the middle of Julia street, until it strikes the New Orleans Canal, and thence down the said Canal to the Lake, and the Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche Interior, Terrebonne, West Baton Rouge and Iberville.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The Parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, Livingston, St. Helena East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Point Coupee, Avoyelles, Tensas, Concordia, Lafayette, Vermillion, St. Mary, St. Martin and St. Landry.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Parishes of Calcasieu, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne, Bienville, Caldwell, Union, Ouachita, Morehouse, Jackson, Franklin, Catahoula, Madison, Carroll, and Winn.

From Key West.

By the arrival of the steamer *Isabel* at Charleston, the *Courier* of that city has received dates from Key West to the 27th ult., containing various items of wrecking intelligence, from which we make the following extracts:

The schooner E. G. Willard, of Portland, Willard, master, from New Orleans, bound to Charleston, with an assorted cargo of bacon, lard, sugar, &c., was ashore on Long Key Reef, off Viper Key, on Wednesday night, the 9th inst., she received assistance from the wreck steamers Texas, E. Lakeman and Dolphin. The vessel has bilged; part of the sugar has been damaged, being in ground tier, and some hogs gone. The Captain has consigned to Greene & Cady.

I forward you the subjoined extract from her Log Book:

Tuesday, March 9.—This day commences with light winds from the N. W. At 2 P. M. wore ship to S. E. At 7 P. M. tacked to N. E., at midnight kept off N. N. E., supposing ourselves twenty five miles from the Florida Reefs; at 5 A. M. discovered the Reefs, and thought it prudent to throw off part of same to lighten the schooner, as she was bilged and labored heavily. At 8 A. M. hove to, 9 A. M. wore ship, 10 A. M. the reefs broke off. On the 9th inst. at 1 P. M. being still ashore, the wrecking sloop Kent Cathalene came along and anchored abt. four hundred yards distant, and commenced hauling off cargo, it being very much, did not discharge much during that day. On the 10th, at 6 A. M. the wrecking sloop the Eliza Catharine, got alongside to get off the schooner, but at 8 A. M. it being high water, the schooner then hauling heavily, bilged and filled at 9 A. M. commenced hauling cargo to same sloop until 3 P. M. when we then, by boats, commenced loading wrecking sloop Dolphin, till night.

11th March, at 7 A. M., recommenced hauling sloop Texas, and succeeded in getting all the cargo out, with the exception of some bags of corn, which were so damaged as not worth saving. March 12th, at 8 A. M., cut away the mainmast, stripped them, stripped the schooner and then abandoned it, and proceeded in company with the other wreckers, having on board all that could be saved, towards Key West, Fla., where we arrived at 4 P. M. of 13th of March.

The brig Cambria, Captain Lancaster, from Philadelphia, bound to New Orleans, ran ashore on the 14th inst., at about 7 P. M. on the Western Dry Rocks, and has bilged. The vessel is now being partly unloaded among her cargo, which consists of assorted dry goods, railroad iron, &c. Capt. Lancaster has just arrived here, on board Dart, and has consigned to A. F. Tift.

The hull of the wrecked schooner E. G. Willard was sold on the 16th inst., at auction, for $50 at Viper Key. Willard, as she lay on Viper Key Reef, for $50.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—We are indebted to NORMAN, No. 14 Camp street, for the April number of this capital magazine. It contains several interesting articles, among which, the commencement of "New York Unsegmentedness," with word of cheer, also a paper on the "Bourbon question," and several other attractive contributions.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.—This distinguished patriot, brilliant orator and eloquent lecturer has arrived in our midst, and will give his first lecture at Odd Fellows' Hall, to-morrow evening, the subject being Australia. The box office will be open this morning, and the sale of seats has been fixed at one dollar and fifty cents. We hope the gallant Irish patriot will receive their full patronage, for the cost Hall will be too small to accommodate all the many admirers of the eloquent representative of Young Ireland.

The iron foundry of Messrs. Remsford & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

PRETENDER AND CONTRABAND.—Young men in want of a business should remember the qualification necessary for success in trade, by reading advertisements in any thing. Consult the advertisements in the Bee, and you will find what you want.

MOREAU GOTTSCHALK.

We enjoyed the pleasure of attending the private soiree given by this youthful artist on Saturday evening last, and of listening to his execution of various pieces selected with the view of exhibiting at once his powers as a pianist, and his capacity as a musician. We find it difficult, even after the lapse of twenty four hours, to express our ideas of the transcendant genius of GOTTSCHALK, without employing language that might be deemed overwrought and extravagant. He is so incomparably superior to all whom we have heard—he soars so far above those whose skill and genius we had thought almost unsurpassable, that we scarcely know in what terms to convey our ideas of his matchless excellence. To say that the mechanism of his execution is a marvel, that even in 1836, the lowest epoch of the truly great artist, he is unapproachable, is yet very far from expressing accurately the peculiar perfection of his instrumentation. In this respect GOTTSCHALK is to the Piano, what PAGANINI was to the Violin. Like PAGANINI, he first exhausted all the resources of the instrument within the reach of others, and then applied his genius successfully to the discovery of new movements, eliciting further and richer harmonies, unique combinations of sound, melodic beauties previously unthought of and unknown. GOTTSCHALK runs his nimble fingers over the chords in a mere prelude, and the first bar creates in the mind of the listener a marked sensation of power, grandeur and genius. He commences a movement, and holds his audience spell bound and entranced. His touch so firm, vigorous, springy and elastic; his fingering so bewildering rapid, yet faultlessly true, modulated and accurate; his magnificent harmonic groupings, setting off, as it were, and throwing into relief the exquisite lightness, grace and elegance of the melody; his electric transitions, originality and breadth of style, richness of accompaniment, consummate ease and finish—the whole restrained by a pure and innate taste that within the severe compass of art, and thus completely satisfying, without ever displeasing the most fastidious and critical ear, constitute an accregation of musical merits, that we can only characterize by the word—stupendous.

It is not be imagined that GOTTSCHALK is only a wonderful pianist that he simply unites the thundering energy of DE MAYER, with the neatness and precision of STRAKOSCH. It is true, that he excels both these eminent artists, in their own peculiar line; while for instances he develops a thousand and one, which others have vainly sought to evoke from their piano. All the elements of a great artist are combined in this young, but illustrious genius. Remarkable for high fingers, the piano leaves its distinctive character, and attains the solemn grandeur of the organ, or the sonorous and plaintive sweetness of the distant horn, or the spirit stirring tones of the clarion, or the mingled and delicious harmony of a complete orchestra, or most marvel lous of all, the sympathetic and irresistible fascination of the human voice. And throughout all the mazes of his glorious execution, while beating the bass with overpowering strength, and solo time from the treble keys, the most delicate and delicious modulations, there is a certain peculiarity of style, a characteristic originality which belongs to alone, and which separates and isolates him from all other performers. He not only possesses the magic impetuous, but the, universality and endless variety of genius. In the Carnival of Venice, for instance, GOTTSCHALK's caprice evoked a dozen distinct melodies, beautiful and invigorating Yankee Doodle, he suffers his enthusiasm to wander uncontrained, and dashes off the most brilliant and delicious variations, though all the complicated of which, the thematic and well defined, invariably strikes and fills the ear. In the "Savanne," he gives free scope to his genius, and touching, inimitable conversation, rising to half a dozen notes in a minor key, a pathos so bewitching, and a tenderness so genuine and pure, that the audience almost suspend their breath, in the fear of losing a single note of that tender and captivating strain. In the grand march from Jerusalem, he transports us by his fire, intrepidity, and chivalrous mien, and absolutely astounding celerity and vigor, while in the sextour from "Lucia," nothing can be imagined more enchanting than the artistic accompaniment, enriching and augmenting the imperishable beauty of melodious and touching strain, and weaving around it a myriad of beautiful inspirations.

These are but a few of the peculiar qualities of GOTTSCHALK as a musician and pianist. Of his ability as a composer, we are yet scarcely competent to form an opinion, having heard him in but one piece "La Savanne," which may be properly styled a composition—and of that, the air we believe is not original. It is evident, however, from the freedom of its improvisation, from the dispositions he throws around his richer pieces, and from the unlimited facility with which he diversifies his variations, that GOTTSCHALK must possess a vivid imagination, a rare and refined taste, and a fund of musical ideas, to which his careful and elaborate training have enabled him to give form and character. We shall therefore, be decided merit in his compositions, and in the meanwhile unhesitatingly pronounce him by far the most magnificent pianist who has yet visited our country. New Orleans has indeed reason to exult in giving birth to MOREAU GOTTSCHALK. His renown will spread wherever music is loved and adored, but wherever will it excite a warmer thrill of admiration, than among the denizens of his native city, who watched his infant genius, and predicted years ago, with unerring prescience, the radiance of its maturity.

From Brazos Santiago.

By the steamer *Yacht*, Capt. Lawless, arrived last evening in our port, we have received Brownsville dates to the 30th ult. A rumor was current in the latter city to the effect that the town of Edinburg had been destroyed from some cause growing out of the new filibuster movement. The correspondent of the *Blue* states that they were unable to trace it to any reliable source. Edinburg is an American town situated in front of the Mexican town of Reynosa, which is said to have been taken by the adventurers under Capt. Norton.

Under this heading "More disturbances," the Blue publishes the following particulars, and remarks:

We have just been shown a letter from a gentleman in Edinburg, which states that they had seen crossed the river from this bank and taken possession of the small town of Reynosa. This band of "adventurers," 150 better states, numbered some sixty men, under the immediate command of Capt Norton, one of the leaders of the first movement of Carvajal, and who last in spite of the attempt of the Mexicans to arrest the chief of this fourth army of Carvajal seems to have made itself manifest at the outset, as it is said that one of the first acts of these men, on entering Reynosa was to seize on two of its principal citizens, the *alcaldes*, or civil magistrates, and hang them up until they had extorted from them the amount of their property, as the price of their lives and the security of the defenceless citizens.

The confirmed repetition of these lawless raids upon Mexico by men from the American bank of the river, have created the deprecation and are beheld with just indignation by every good citizen on that frontier, and more especially the American portion of them, who have the mortification of beholding the good relations and harmony so long and happily enjoyed by both sides of the Rio Grande, thus ruthlessly and wantonly disturbed, and the prosperity of the frontier, which had reached a degree of rapidity and vigor, while in the sectour from "Lucia," nothing can be imagined more enchanting than the artistic accompaniment, enriching and augmenting the imperishable beauty of melodious theme, and throwing around it a myriad of beautiful inspirations.

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WASHINGTON, March 26.—P. R.

SENATE.—A resolution providing for the investigation, during the recess of Congress, of certain frauds alleged to have been committed by Alexander Ramsey and others in making payment of annuity to the Sioux Indians, after debate, was laid on the table.

The Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

The court in the Gardner case adjourned till Monday, owing to the absence of a juror, whose mother had died.

A formidable disease, called by physicians congestion of the digestive organs, is prevalent in Mobile, and also in Rhode Island. It is generally fatal, carrying off the patient in from twelve to fifteen hours from the time of the first attack.

The Asia's News in Detail.

The steamer *Asia* arrived at New York 4½ o'clock on evening of the 25th ultimo. The news, though not of great importance, is interesting. We condense the most striking features from our foreign files.

ENGLAND.—On the 10th, in the Commons, Mr. Drummond asked whether the Government had considered the effects of the reduced value of gold, and its consequences, and whether it was not advisable to appoint a committee to inquire into the altered value of the standard. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the Government had carefully watched the course of monetary transactions, and especially the influx and effux of gold, but they had seen no proof of the reduced rates of the precious commodity, and had no intention, under present circumstances, and as at present advised, to appoint a committee of inquiry.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill came up in the House of Commons for the second reading, and awakened a warm debate.

Mr. Bernal Osborne argued that religious liberty was violated by the exclusion of Jews from Parliament, and thought the question not one of Jewish disabilities, but of the right of Christians to be represented by whom they pleased. Lord A. Vane, Mr. Henley, Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Drummond totally opposed the bill on Christian grounds; Mr. Ball and Mr. S. Herbert defended the bill on the same ground. Mr. Scully would not allow the division to take place without stating that the Irish Roman Catholics gave their cordial support to the bill. The House then divided, when there appeared for the second reading 263, against 234, majority 31. The House then adjourned.

The Queen, Prince Albert acting in her absence, her Majesty being unable to appear in public at present, held a levee on Wednesday, 9th. Mr. Ingersoll U. S Minister, and his Secretary of Legation, attended.

Two more members of Parliament, Messrs. Heyward and Horsfall of Derby, have been unseated for election bribery.

FRANCE.—Three new Senators have been added to the list:—Gen. Aupick, the French Ambassador at Madrid; M. Lebrun, ex Peer of France, and Baron Thierdin, member of the Legislatif. It is now said that the coronation of the Emperor and Empress will take place next month.

Although the negociations between Prussia and France for the accession of the latter to the Austro German postal union have not ended, they have led to the adoption of certain facilities in commercial communications. These measures will soon be carried into effect, and will, it is supposed lead to the conclusion of a definitive postal treaty.

The Minister of Public Works has just appropriated a sum of 550,000 francs for the completion of the canal from Caen to the sea.

An Imperial decree ordains that China crapes imported into France from the possessions of Great Britain in Europe shall no longer be subject to the restrictions established by the ordonnance of 8th Feb., 1826. Another decree orders that the sulfur, at sea, of mackerel taken by French fishing boats, shall be wholly in French salt, which may be bad, duty free, for that purpose, and a third decree extends from three to six months the time for duty free re-exports of divers products of land.

The Bey of Tunis is expected soon to visit Paris.

The recent creation of members of the Senate increases the number of that body to 144; and as the constitution limits the number to 150, the Emperor for ever only to create six more senators until death vacancies occur.

One hundred and sixty four more pardons of political offenders are announced.

The fall of snow in France and Germany was greater than almost ever known before. The suffering of the poor was great, and typhus fever prevails.

SWITZERLAND.—The *Daily News* correspondence from Berne and Geneva represents the political condition of Switzerland to be one of great excitement. Petitions for the conservation of the Federal Council are in circulation. Great discontent is felt with the Federal Executive, because it has not published the Austrian notes and its own replies and then thrown itself upon the nation.

HUNGARY—Charles Jubbal, formerly the tutor of Kossuth's children, Count Andrassy, Von Dovenyifalla, Casper Noszlopy, and Samuel Sarkozy, were executed on the 2d instant, at Pesth, for the crime of high treason.

ITALY.—At Milan, there is no relaxation of the Austrian oppression. Citizens are forbidden to approach the sentries. The number of arrests made in Milan, between the 6th and 20th of February, was over 400. Passes through the gates is now permitted, but every passenger must be provided with a regular passport, or a permission of residence. The army of Lombardy is to be increased by several brigades, one of which must have already reached Milan. An unprecedented force of police, is at work, the American portion of them, who have the reputation of beholding the good relations and harmony so long and happily enjoyed by both sides of the Rio Grande, thus ruthlessly and wantonly disturbed, and the prosperity of the frontier, which had reached a degree of rapidity and vigor, while in the sectour from "Lucia," nothing can be imagined more enchanting than the artistic accompaniment, enriching and augmenting the imperishable beauty of melodious theme, and throwing around it a myriad of beautiful inspirations.

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Charles Jubbal, formerly the tutor of Kossuth's children, Charles Andrassy, Von Dovenyifalla, Casper Noszlopy, and Samuel Sarkozy were executed on the 3d instant, at Pesth for the crime of high treason. Andrassy was shot in the Neugebaude, and the other three hanged at the usual place of execution before the Ofner gate. "A great crowd," says the Presse, "was collected. Sarkozy suffered first, then Jubbal; Noszlopy, the last, was the only one who showed no signs of repentance."

The Department of State has decided that the United States Government cannot grant a passport, with the protection incident thereto, to a foreigner desiring to go abroad; who has only declared his intention to become a citizen, or, as it is commonly called, filed his first paper. The final oath must be taken, and a certificate of citizenship obtained, before a passport can be granted. This is important to those of foreign birth who may wish to visit the old country before the completion of their naturalization.

The manufactory of jewelry is carried on in New York city to a large extent. It is estimated that the annual manufacture amounts to $3,000,000. There are seventeen houses engaged in it on a large scale, and twice as many small manufacturers. One of the former is understood to do a business amounting to $500,000 per annum; and the average number of men employed by each is 60 or 70. The wages given range from $10 to $18 per week. Some earn from $20 to $25; and a few have been known to get $30 per week. Gold sovereigns are chiefly used throughrefined gold from the bullion offices is worked up, to a considerable extent. Some manufacturers consume $2,500 worth every week.

It appears that the Brazilian slave trade has become nearly extinct. This is mainly due to the measures of the Brazilian government itself which, of late, has become sincerely and resolutely in earnest to suppress the traffic. The importation of slaves into Brazil in 1848, amounted to 60,000, and in 1851 to only 3,286, of which 1,006 were captured by Brazilian cruisers and declared free. During the past year, one vessel, and one only, it is said, is known to have landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of Brazil, and this occurred last June. The Brazilian government deals very summarily with the slave traders. Any person found concerned in the traffic, no matter what his rank or condition may be, is imprisoned or banished without ceremony.

A rencounter took place on Sunday week, in the streets of Columbus, Ga., between Charles Newberry and Lewis Jernigan, which led to the use of pistols, and resulted in the death of Newberry.

The trials of Dr. *Roberts* and others, at the late terms of the Superior Court of Monroe county, Ga., for the robbery of John Jackson in October last, has elicited some facts which the community will do well to notice. It was shown that those desperadoes, having been driven from Kentucky and Middle Tennessee by the officers of justice, took refuge in the mountains of East Tennessee, near the Railroads, in order that their movements might be more rapid, and where they could pretend to engage in some honest business. It also appears that they are a portion of an extensive and well organized band of villains, now engaged in Southern Georgia, with counterfeit money, and counterfeiting instruments of every character and to almost every amount on the people. When these measures of fraud fail, they resort to burglary, highway robbery, and even murder, to carry out their infamous purposes.

The late Judge Toulmin, father of General Toulmin, the newly appointed postmaster at Mobile, was one of the first Judges appointed for the Mississippi Territory, a man of fine talents and attainments, and in 1811, '12, '36, he rendered eminent services in defending the settlements from Indian massacre. Mobile itself owed its preservation to his vigilance.

The glass for the New York Crystal Palace has been made in New Jersey, by Messrs. Cooper & Bellaer, of Corytown, near Morristown, in contrast to supply the manufacture with 40,000 feet one eighth of an inch thick, enamelled by a new process, invented by Mr. Cooper, one of the partners. In the Crystal Palace of London, it was found necessary to cover the glass with a cotton cloth to prevent the breaking of the panes, but this Yankee invention saves the necessity for this. It has an effect similar to that produced by ground glass, being translucent, but not transparent, so that the sun's rays are diffused, and yield an agreeable light to those within the apartment enclosed, without being visible to the sun on the outside.

Foreign Items.

The Empress of France has dismissed from the service of her household a lady of high rank and fashionable character, who formerly enjoyed some influence there.

It is said that Louis Napoleon was sworn in as a special constable, in London, on the memorable night of April, 1848.

The "Beggar's Petition" (Pity the sorrows of a poor old man) was written by the Rev T. Moss, minister of Bridehill and Trentham, Staffordshire.

Lady Anne Barnard, author of the ballad of Auld Robin Gray, died in Scotland, in her 77th year, at the age of 77 years, when she acknowledged it in a letter to Sir Walter Scott.

The following is the order of the precedence among diplomatic agents: 1. Ambassadors, Papal Legates and Nuncios. 2. Envoys, Ministers or other persons accredited to sovereigns. 3. Minister Resident. 4. Charge d'Affairs accredited to ministers for foreign affairs.

The Empress Eugenie, formerly Countess of Theba, is said little to resemble other women. She has all her life followed the dictates of her own will, and cared little for what people observed on the *Prado*, in the midst of the fashionable crowd, in a simple little carriage drawn by two ponies (no larger than dogs), and which she drove herself, accompanied by her mother or friend, and with some nobleman of her family, on a very small seat behind. The Queen of Spain has not been seen to recognise her in this equipage.

A quantity of spurious gold dust and nuggets have been manufactured in England, and sent to Australia. They are so well done by the electro-gilding process, that it is extremely difficult to detect the fraud.

Gold has been discovered at New Zealand, near Cormandel Harbor.

Mr. Willis, bookseller, of Covent Garden, has purchased the celebrated Bowyer Bible, on which $3,000 had been expended, for £405.

Louis Napoleon is said to have been once detained for marrying the daughter of General Lafayette.

"Vous'a au blanc" is the name given in France to children who, from some peculiar circumstance, have been dedicated to the Virgin. The Duke de Bordeaux, (Henri V) was so, from his birth, in consequence of the assassination of his father, and the "blancs" are always dressed in white, until they are seven of eight years of age, and if in the higher ranks of life, their attendants also wear white.

The Diamond Encrusted dancing has been invented. It presents exactly the effect of a white satin shoe, and white silk stocking.

The Abbe de Lacordaire has been expelled from France.

A portrait of the Emperor in imperial costume has just been executed by M. David; the sceptre, instead of bearing an oaple as heretofore, has a statuette of Charlemagne.

A few days before the attempt on the Emperor of Austria's wound was dressed, that the weapon might have been poisoned, Count O'Donnell, Spanish Minister, immediately sucked the wound, in spite of the resistance of the Emperor.

Appointment by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

COLLECTORS.

Edward P. Little, district of Plymouth, Massachusetts, vice Thomas Hedge, whose commission has expired.

Samuel L. Gardener, district of Sag Harbor, New York, vice Edwin Rose, whose commission has expired.

Jesse Sharpe, district of Delaware, vice Charles Polk, removed.

James Sands, district of Annapolis, Maryland, vice Thomas Ireland, removed.

George T. Wright, district of Tappahanock, Virginia, vice Jefferson Minor, removed.

John Hutton, district of Savannah, Georgia, vice Hiram Roberts, removed.

John H. Harmon, district of Detroit, Michigan, vice Oliver M. Hyle, removed.

Nathan N. Eby, district of Puget's Sound, Oregon, vice Simpson P. Moses, removed.

James M. Bedinger, district of San Joaquin, California, vice Edward Gilbert, removed.

Lanston B. Mizner, Sonoma, California, vice William W. Gallaer, removed.

Philip Rasspriie, district of Minnesota, vice Charles Cavileer, removed.

SURVEYORS.

William D. Barker, at Providence, Rhode Island, vice William P. Greene, whose commission has expired.

Asa Gray, at Tiverton, Rhode Island, vice George Howland, whose commission has expired.

Lyndon Taylor, at Pawcatuck, Rhode Island, John H. *Cross*, whose commission has expired.

Gordon Forbes, at Yeocomico, Virginia, reappointed.

William B. Planner, at Wilmington, North Carolina, vice John Cowan, removed.

Isaac Hutchinson, at Vincennes, Indiana, vice William Brown, removed.

APPRAISERS.

O. P. Sutton, at San Francisco, California, vice George Pendleton, removed.

Philip A. Roach, at San Francisco, California, vice J. Vincent Brown, removed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Mason, of Iowa, to be Commissioner of Patents, in place of Silas H. Hodges, resigned.

George W. Morphomy, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Luke Lea, resigned.

Asa C. Morvin, of Missouri, to be Register of the Land Office at Chicam, Missouri, vice Andrew McCabe, who on term of office has expired.

Benjamin F. Dooley, of Arkansas, to be receiver of public moneys at Little Rock, Arkansas, vice Charles F. Bertrand, resigned.

Thomas A. Walker, of Arkansas, to be Register of the land office at Little Rock, Arkansas, vice Wm. W. Adams, resigned.

James C. Tappan, of Arkansas, to be receiver of public moneys at Dardanelle, Arkansas, vice Wm. E. Bonneau, resigned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Key West and Havana news to the 22d ult. has been received at Charleston by the steamship *Isabel*. A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Havana, says:

Notwithstanding, however, that news is scarce, we have rumors in abundance. One is, although I attach but little credit to it, that there has been a serious disturbance among the troops at Santiago de Cuba of some other portion of the Eastern Department. The story goes, and it must be taken *cum grano salis*, that a company was called out to witness punishment, but that the Corporals refused to inflict it, whereupon the officers commenced to beat them with the flats of their swords, which so incensed the men that they rushed to the aid of their Corporals, rescued them and fled to the country. Fifteen of the soldiers it is said, have been captured, and sentenced to death, but the officers are yet, have been afraid to carry the sentence into effect, lest the troops should revolt, when called out for that purpose.

Rumor also says that the Captain General has signified his extreme displeasure at the conduct of the officers, at the same time stating that the present month he is their duty, instead of making the soldiers dance to the tune of every thing in their power, consistent with the rules of military discipline, to prevent such occurrences.

This tale, however, must go for what it is worth. In every other respect the Island is remarkably quiet, and in all probability, when the troops send from the Eastern Departments arrives—none has come to hand since the first promulgation of the report—it will be found that some slight infraction of military discipline did take place, but before punishment therefor was awarded, the Captain General, or Commander in Chief, had to be consulted.

In the neighborhood of Guines, about 35 miles from Havana, the robbers are no more rife and daring than two large bands, comprising upwards of one hundred men each, who had taunted and defied the mountain police, afterwards encountered each other, when a fierce contest arose, which left the impression that they were fighting with soldiers, a singular instance of retributive justice, and illustrative of the remark that few men guilty of enormous crimes, escape the hand of justice sooner or later, have finally escaped their deserved punishment.

According to the correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, the announcement in the Senate of the nomination of JOHN SLIDELL, as Minister to Central America, produced great surprise, especially with Seale, Fidalgo and Soulo are very unfriendly, Wise, Meade, and other Buchanan men, who are aspirants for foreign missions, will not like this movement, as all Buchanan's friends cannot have missions—Hawaii is also excluded by this arrangement—Soule was not a candidate for Spain, and would not accept the post if offered.

Dr. Duncan, an ex member of Congress, has been run over by a wagon at Cincinnati, and received such severe injuries as to cause his death.

A new umbrella, called the "Mushroom," has made its appearance in Paris. It has no handle, and sustains itself over the head of the wearer. An adjusting apparatus fastens it to the hat, and when not employed on duty, it may be rolled up, and carried in the pocket.

A passenger train on the Ohio Rail Road ran off the track on Sunday evening, about seventy-six miles from Cumberland, killing six and injuring others among the passengers. — Holt, a wealthy citizen of Baltimore, was one of those who were killed.

It appears that two cars were thrown down an embankment over one hundred feet in depth, starting in their fall four somersets. There were some forty persons in the two cars, eight of who it is ascertained were killed—among these, Aurelius Sallie, of South Carolina—and a dozen wounded more or less.

An action for damages against the Vanderbilt line of communication between San Francisco and New York, for false representations, and for mislying, delay and disappointment, which Mr. Tallman, passenger, had been subjected, has been filed on Saturday, in New York, in a verdict of $500 damages against the defendant.

FORT SCHUYLER

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the National Line.]

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Late and Important from Havana.

MOBILE, April 3d.

The steamship Black Warrior, arrived in the Bay at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing important news from Havana as late as the 31st ult.

Health of Vice President King.

The Black Warrior brings the mournful intelligence of the rapidly failing health of Vice President King. His Physicians consider his situation as almost hopeless. He intends leaving Manzanzas for Mobile in the steamer Fulton on the 5th inst., if life is spared him.

Oath of Office.

The oath of office was administered to Vice President King on the evening of the 25th ultimo, by Judge Hartley. During the ceremony the Vice President elect was too weak to stand and had to be supported. His health at the hour of the Black Warrior's sailing was failing very fast.

Further by the Black Warrior—Movement of Santa Anna.

Santa Anna and family passed through Havana on the 28th ult., and sailed immediately in the British steamer Eldorado.

Accident to Steamer Union.

The steamer New York, which arrived at Havana on the 31st ult., from Aspinwall, reports that the steamship Union, also from Aspinwall and bound for N. York with eighty passengers, when within two hundred miles of Jamaica, broke the crank pin of her starboard engine. The ship at the time was blowing strong wind, which prevented her from reaching Jamaica. She returned to Aspinwall, and discharged cargo.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 2, 1853.

The Cotton market continues very firm, though the demand for day was limited, and the sales did not exceed 2000 bales.

LIVERPOOL SEMI-WEEKLY—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4—@7—	Fair
Ordinary	7¾ @8¼	Middling Fair
Middling	10 @10½	Good Middling
Middling Fair	10¾ @11	Fine

Sales of Sugar, 300 hhds. at former prices. Fair 3¾ @4 Ctl. Of Molasses, 100 bbls. were sold at a range of 15c. @ 17c. P gallon.

There was an export demand for Flour today, and 2000 bbls. changed hands incl. ding 500 Ohio at $4 87 @ $5¼, and $4 18, and some extra St. Louis, at $4 75 @ Cent. 1000 sold at $4 62½ @ $4 62½.

The market for Corn was quiet, and the sales were confined to small lots of Mixed, at 61c @ 64 25. Of Lard, 275 kegs Prime were sold at 9c., and some 2000 kegs chiefly at 10c. About 300 casks of Bacon were sold at 5¾c for Sides, 5¾c for Sh.-ulders, 8 @ 8½c for Hams, and 10¼c for sugar cured Ham.

Whiskey is dull, at 19½c P gallon for rectified.

Of coffee, some 2000 sacks were sold at 8¾ @ 9c. P lb.

Exchange on sterling is in demand. We quote Sterling, 108 @ 109. Paris, 5 @ 5¼ f. Bills on New York at ½ discount. Bills on Boston, ¼ @ ½ premium.

City Intelligence

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Rossini's magnificent opera of "Moses in Egypt" will be repeated tonight for the fourth time. It has been got up, as we have before remarked, with exceeding splendor and regardless of expense. The popular effect being manifest it will be done. Silly and in bad condition and repeat the performance for the benefit of the Leader.

The Orphan Boys' Asylum in the Second District, was found to be well conducted and in good order. It is generally supported by charity.

The Parish Prison was found in most excellent order in every respect. There were in it 242 prisoners of all colors and sexes. The department is devoted to the prison for the temporary confinement of those who have violated the Municipal Police Institution, is pronounced wholly unsuited for the purpose and be the necessary adoption for the under lunatic department, and for the sick.

The Grand Jury are of the opinion that the Charity Hospital is an institution of which the city may justly proud. Its management is in the hands of the Sisters of Charity on the premises are highly complimented. It is a noble