# The New Orleans Bee.

Editors and Proprietors.
G. P. WESSON.
R. HARRT.
DAILY BEE, (one year in advance) ... $16 00
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—NEW—ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1853.

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## THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, April 26, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

### THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The session closed in the Legislature for a second time on Friday night, but not before the usual informal ballot had taken place. Though the papers declare the Democratic party in the choice to a supposition that political creed, the multiplicity of aspirants and the difficulty of making a selection, as well as circumstances arising out of the candidature of particular individuals—all combine to create a certain amount of embarrassment, and to induce little persons to look to the gazettes on Friday next with no small share of curiosity. Among the prominent gentlemen with are exceedingly politicians to occupy the vacancy in question, there are, it appears, only three, who, for the present, come out with pledges sufficient to secure an active democratic vote in their behalf. These are Messrs. PAUL HEBERT, JOHN SLIDELL and W. W. FARMER—the first being the Governor of Louisiana, the last, the Lieutenant Governor, and the middle-man, though boasting no title and holding no office, being in brains an overmatch, and in energy, enterprise, and other indispensable qualities of the political intriguer, without an equal in Louisiana, if indeed in the whole Union.

Which of these three is to gain the rich guerdon of Senatorial honors? for we take it for granted that Messrs. FLANDER, WESTLIFFE, LAY, BENTON and even the once prisoner Downs are now completely *hors de combat*.—We are bound so to believe, because the only points they canvass these for ball prove conclusively that all of them are considered mere interlopers, unworthy or incapable of controlling a single vote. The result of that caucus, which assembled on Saturday last, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| HEBERT, | 28 |
| SLIDELL, | 22 |
| FARMER, | 13 |

☞ This manifestation had been made twenty four hours before the election, we might have considered Mr. JOHN SLIDELL's chance as rather precarious, because he would not have had time enough to operate in his peculiarly effective line, so as to convert minorities into majorities. But, reflecting that Mr. SLIDELL has almost a whole week before him—that he is on the spot—that he is prepared to exercise the boundless resources of all sorts at his disposal—we regard this preliminary vote as utterly insignificant, beyond showing that SLIDELL is not the first choice of the Democrats of the Legislature, and that, to become so, he will have to work quite as arduously as he did on a certain memorable occasion, when the Whig member whose presence would have given that party the majority, was unceremoniously kicked to the Mississippi Valley, just when his name was sailed. It was a serious catastrophe of that eventful day, that after all the exertions of JOHN SLIDELL, just as the fruit ripened, it was plucked and eaten by another. He was the poor Pons whom the running Ape employed to draw the chestnuts from the fire. We have yet to say, that he escaped. He has been toiling with an energy peculiarly his own, and he may again be disappointed. But to return to our mutton—the vote of the caucus establishes nothing. It does not designate a candidate, because not only did Gov. HEBERT, who received the highest number, fail to obtain a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature, but even a majority of those present. Again, repeated balloting are not likely to diminish Mr. SLIDELL's strength, for there is a reserve force in favor of FARMER, which must ultimately be thrown upon one of the two others, as it is clear that FARMER has no show. Now, when it is clear that Mr. SLIDELL does not get three-fourths of the Parliamentary vote, he may greatly overrated his capabilities and cunning. Besides, long before Friday next, he will succeed in convincing some of Gov. HEBERT's friends, that he (John SLIDELL) is the only man fit to be sent to the United States Senate. Our friends, we are told, are potent—sometimes irresistible.

With all the lights before us, as Mr. VAN BUREN would say, we are not prepared to assert that JOHN SLIDELL will not be successful—and although the impression at Baton Rouge, after the caucus, was, that he would be defeated, we would at this time take his chance against the field. If he should be beaten, our surprise at the result will only be surpassed by our unqualified delight.

### LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ALBATROSS.

The steamship *Texas*, Captain Lawless, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left that port on the 2d instant and making the passage in 63 hours from wharf to wharf. We learn from Captain Lawless, that on Monday at 4 o'clock P. M. a despatch arrived in Vera Cruz, to the Agent of C. Marie, advising him that the *Albatross* had been wrecked the preceding night, on the Cabezas, a reef 10 miles from the shore, and about 36 miles from the city; that six of the passengers had succeeded in reaching the shore, and were in great distress from the impossibility of getting away.

At daylight on Tuesday morning, Capt. Lawless, of the steamship *Texas*, got up steam and proceeded to the scene of the disaster, hoping to be able to save the lives of the passengers and perhaps the ship, but on his arrival there, he found that the passengers and crew had all left and the ship had slid off the reef where she had first struck and was nearly out of sight. The Captain of the Port together with two Pilots and Customhouse officers, proceeded in the *Texas*, in order that should any necessity arise, he might be able to act in his official capacity, and after being about the greater part of the day, the Texas returned without having had the opportunity of rendering any service.

The passengers, who had lost everything they possessed, arrived at Vera Cruz, and forthwith made a protest against the Captain of the *Albatross*, in regard to his conduct in leaving them.

The people of Vera Cruz are highly pleased with the establishment of this new line of steamers, and with the beautiful pioneer of the line, the Texas. Capt. Lawless, in a card published in the *Eco del Comercio* of the 19th instant, invited the officials and the inhabitants of the city to visit the ship, which invitation was accepted by very many, and all returned delighted with her. Messrs. Harris & Morgan sent down a special agent in the *Texas*, in order to make the necessary mail arrangements, and he called on all the principal merchants who expressed their willingness and desire to do every thing in their power to make the line successful.

Santa Anna arrived in the city of Mexico on Sunday morning the 17th, amidst the rejoicings of the inhabitants, who testified by their unanimous the great joy they experienced at his return. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated at night, and amidst the booming of cannon and firing of rockets, their new chief resumed his pillow.

### Arrival of the Pampero.

The steamship *Pampero*, Captain Flanders, arrived here last evening, from San Juan del Norte, which place she left on the 18th instant. We are indebted to her courteous purser for the following memorandum:

Steamship Star of the West sailed for New York an hour or so before the sailing of the Pampero, crowded with passengers, and having on board a large amount in gold dust.

The difficulty which has for some time existed between the consuls of San Juan and the merchants of Punta Arenas, is now apparently settled, all being quiet.

Left in port of San Juan, U. S. Sloop of war 'Cyane,' Captain Hollins, to sail for Pensacola on or about the 15th May. Officers and crew all well. British mail steamer 'Medway' and bark 'Townsend Jones.'

British man of war Geyser, left San Juan on the 16th, bound to Jamaica, and thence home.

Greytown or San Juan was very healthy—there not being a case of sickness in the town.

☞ The passengers on board the steamship *Texas*, publish a card in the Vera Cruz papers, expressing their heartfelt sense of the kindness and attention which they experienced from Capt. Lawless during the voyage, and their high opinion of the admirable qualities of his vessel.

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—It gives us pleasure to announce that Professor RAIFET has consented to deliver a lecture demonstrative and explanatory of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, on Wednesday evening, at the Lyceum Hall Manifold so have been the descriptions of the invention of the great Swede, nothing that we have read equals in clearness and simplicity that of Professor RAIFET. It is moreover illustrated at every step by reference to a model, which contains in miniature every part of the machinery, and enables the spectator to grasp hand thoroughly both the principle and the modus operandi.

PROFESSOR ADAMS lectures this evening at Lyceum Hall on the beings that lived behind the earth at the various periods of its geological formation—a subject fraught with the profoundest interest, and eminently popular withal.

☞ We are indebted to the obliging officers of the steamer Philadelphia, for late Nacatoochee papers. The Dahlia leaves to-morrow at 5 o'clock.

☞ Sales of Tobacco Leaves.—The particulars of sales of Cuban to be sold by the sale of Tobacco Leaves, to take place THIS DAY, Tuesday, this inst. at 10 o'clock, at H. Fitzsimons & Co's Auction Rooms, No. 92 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville streets.

### LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship *Texas*, we have received files of papers from Vera Cruz to the 16th, and from the City of Mexico to the 14th inst., inclusive.

Santa Anna was expected to reach the Capital on the 17th. He left Encero about the middle of the month, and on arriving at Guadalupe, he was met by a cavalcade of notabilities for the purpose of examining and reporting minutely into the situation of the country. On the 14th troops were sent from Mexico to Guadalupe, to act as his military escort. Splendid preparations were making in the Capital for his reception, as a part of the ceremony an triumphal arch was to be erected in Santa Domingo street. The Government has appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars to defray the expense of his reception.

On the 11th inst., Gen. Lombardini decreed, in favor of Santa Anna, a revival of the title of Captain General of the Army, with a salary of twelve thousand dollars per annum.

It is said that Santa Anna, after a short sojourn in Mexico, will establish his residence at Tacubaya. His future projects are unknown, as he has maintained the most unbroken reserve. The conservatives, however, consider his return as a complete triumph and believe he will side with them exclusively. Rumor speaks of Almonte, Tornel, Haroy, Tamaris and de la Rosa as the leading members of the Cabinet of Santa Anna.

Meanwhile, Mexico is as it were ruled by two Presidents, Santa Anna exercising a species of supervisory control over the acts of Lombardini, and in some instances ordering serious and important measures, without consulting the latter. He has, it is said, despatched troops to Matamoras, under the command of Jose Calderon, and has detailed several regiments from one part of the country to another.

The administration of Lombardini, has already grown unpopular. The President *ad interim* is accused of being both feeble and maladroit.

The news of Gov. Lane's proclamation claiming possession of the District of Mesilla, on the borders of New Mexico, was expressed in Mexico, and reached Anna Santa in eight days. On the 15th, a rumor prevailed that the forces of Gov. Trias had been defeated by those of the American Commander Kerr. The *Trait d'Union* does not guarantee the authenticity of this intelligence, but adds that no one appears to doubt its truth.

Mr. Vega y Cosio has been elected President of the Telegraphic Company, vice Mr. Granja, deceased.

During the month, $297,836 were coined by the Mint at Guanajuato.

Gen'l Urrea has consented to accept the mission of Ambassador to Prussia.

The intelligence from Yucatan is to the effect that the war with the Indians has assumed an alarming aspect. One of the first duties of the Santa Anna administration will be to put an end to this terrible conflict of castes which is desolating various parts of the Republic.

Robberies are as common as ever, though a decree has been promulgated, requiring all such offenders to be tried and judged summarily, by a council of war.

Gen'l Minon and Col. Pezuela have resigned Gen'l Garcia has been appointed Commander general of Vera Cruz.

Mr. Battenfield, a civil engineer, has arrived at Mexico, to superintend the construction of the railroad between Mexico and Tlalpan.

### LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The brothers Elisha and Reneas Blunt, citizens of the parish of East Feliciana, indicted for the murder of their brother, James Blunt, on the night of the 29th January last, were brought in trial on the 14th instant, before the District Court.

After a long and tedious investigation of the case, the jury retired a little before midnight on the 14th inst, and in the space of about one hour, brought in a verdict of "Guilty of Murder, without capital punishment."

A RUNAWAY KILLED.—The Clinton (E. F.) Whig of Wednesday says:

We are informed that on Saturday last a runaway negro was killed in the vicinity of East Baton Rouge just below the line of this parish under the following circumstances: Two citizens of Baton Rouge, learning that a negro was at work on a flat boat below the town, and below that place, who was suspected of being a runaway, went down in a skiff for the purpose of arresting that negro. Having seized him and put him in the skiff, they started back, but had not proceeded far when the negro, who was at the helm, put ashore and attempted to escape on foot, and when found again he was standing on the other side of a large tree, armed with a club and pistol. In the position he made defiance to man and dogs—knocking the latter into the water with his club, and resolutely threatening death to any person who approached him. Finding him obstinately determined not to surrender, one of the pursuers shot him with a rifle ball. He fell, and the dog mistrusting he had to be captured, that when an effort was made to rescue him from drowning he made battle with his club, and such vigorous a resistance to every delicate attempt to capture he refused to give the name of his owner.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—There was a debate recently in the Senate on a proposition to publish the speeches of Senators in the National Intelligencer as well as in the Globe and Union. The discussion, says the Baltimore American, produced the following compliment to the Intelligence, and the subsequent fun at the Bearers from Caledonia, from the Hon. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina:

"The Intelligencer," said Mr. Butler, "is the first paper I ever saw—the first I ever brought from the postoffice; more than forty years ago I remember, in 1807, reading the editorials of the Intelligencer, by way of learning to read; and, in 1812-13, I was stirred by the perusal of its columns. I never saw that paper without its song was visited in my mind with former associations."

Mr. Weller, (to his seat)—That was before I was born.

Mr. Butler—Yes, sir, and I think we had better times then than now, since you were born. [Laughter.]

The sentiment, continues the American, uttered by the Senator from South Carolina, is one that will be cordially responded to by thousands of our citizens. The National Intelligencer has become one of our country's land marks—nay, it may almost be said to be a "National institution." No man thinks of Washington without the association of this venerable gazette. It has not been our lot to agree with it in all its views, yet we cannot recollect an instance in which the opinions of its distinguished editors were not founded upon what they believed to be the best interests of their country or of the human family. In the pursuit of these exalted objects they have spared no labor or expense to record permanently the best and most interesting information upon POLITICS and the higher branches of historical or general literature. The volumes of the Intelligencer are treasures to all who are so fortunate as to possess them, and we are sure they will be handed down from sire to son as their home of authentic *Americana*.

GOLD BARS.—We have seen at Adams & Co's. two gold bars, issued under Mr. Hunter's bill, one weighs 2204 oz., and is worth, when coined, $4,492 45, and the other, 11 oz 100 oz., worth $233 54. The following description will be read with interest—*Baltimore Patriot.*

UNITED STATES MINT, April 16, 1853.

NOTE.—The bars of fine gold issued by the mint are required by law to contain a designation of the weight and fineness, and these accordingly are stamped upon them. The label, which is also glued to the bar, is not of any legal value, but is a mere memorandum of information, which it was supposed an owner might wish to have, namely: as to the contents of the bar, in value, and as to the net amount which would be paid if the bar were afterwards returned to the mint. The label accordingly states—first, the gross value, or the amount of dollars which can be made from the bar, at which value it is paid out to the owner; secondly, a statement is made of the deduction of a half per cent., which will be levied for the expense of coining in case the bar is returned to the mint for that purpose; thirdly the net amount which can, consequently, be realized in coin at the mint. The last amount is smaller the cash value below which the bars should never be sold, as they can always be realized at that rate at the mint, and therefore as the New York assay office. For purposes of export, for sale to manufacturers and other commercial purposes, they should have a still higher value, varying according to the circumstances of the demand.

R. PATTERSON.

CINCINNATI, April, 19.

The Anti slavery Convention met in this city, Samuel Lewis, President, Garrison, Julian, Hon. H. C. Stevens, C. L. Raymond, Mrs. Ernst and Mrs. Quill, Vice Presidents. Raymond and Garrison addressed the convention; nothing transpired.

The citizens, without distinction of party, are signing an invitation to the Hon. Thomas Corwin, to partake of a public dinner.

Rev. Dr. Rice, of the Central Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Robinson, of the Ninth Street Baptist Church, resigned their charges. The former left to day, for his new field of labors, St. Louis. These two of the principal churches of their respective denominations are without ministers.

CONSUL HAWTHORNE.—The Providence *Journal*, speaking of the biographer of President Pierce, says:

Mr. Hawthorne was once a little winter in the Salem Customhouse, and the large experience in commercial affairs acquired in that responsible post, especially qualifies him for the place of Consul at the much important port of Liverpool. A man once applied to be shipped before the mast. "Are you an able seaman or green hand?" asked the shipping master. "Why, I am not an able seaman, but you see I am a green hand; I have some knowledge of the water." "Have been a voyager?" "No." "Ever been on the ocean?" "Why, I have been to sea in a ferry boat."

Santa Anna arrived in the city of Mexico on Sunday morning the 17th, amidst the rejoicings of the inhabitants, who testified by their unanimous the great joy they experienced at his return. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated at night, and amidst the booming of cannon and firing of rockets, their new chief resumed his pillow.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is a place in Illinois known by the classic name of *Crete*, where there is said to be a mad stone—one of those famous stones of other days which were said to be infallible cures for hydrophobia. This Cretan Stone is reported to have cured several persons lately. There have been cases which were not at all brought to bed by the mad stone: the patients died. It is only when there is no hydrophobia to cure that the mad stone cures.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that Cotton has already commenced arriving in that city in considerable amounts, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which has caused a demand for Cotton Presses. One or two have already been erected, of a powerful and efficient character, for the purpose of preparing Cotton for shipment to Europe.

A shocking murder occurred in Philadelphia, on the 18th inst. One James O'Neill had a quarrel with a young man named Gully, at Jugling's Tavern. The parties were separated, but O'Neill lay in wait, and stabbed Gully twice in the breast, and on turning to escape he stabbed him again twice in the back, causing his death in a few moments. The quarrel was supposed to be on the subject of religion. O'Neill is a catholic, and Gully was a Protestant. The murderer has been apprehended and committed to prison.

In the Gardiner case, on the 18th, Colonel G W Abbott, who accompanied Dr. Gardiner and Captain Slocum to Mexico, testified to finding the various mines about Lagunillas, fully corroborating the testimony of Slocum. He identified the letter he wrote to the commissioners, in answer to their advertisement, offering a reward for the mines. Also, their reply and his rejoinder. He said his object was to get the reward; and, in the course of the cross examination, he stated that Gardiner did not personally point out his mines, being instructed by his counsel to hold no communication with these commissioners.

Maj. Jos. H. Berret, of Washington, had stolen from him on Saturday night week, while coming to Boston on board the steamer C. Vanderbilt, the Railroad bond, Ross county, No. 87, $1,000; also, one city of St. Louis bond, No. 20, for $1,000. He cautions the public against buying them.

James Murphy, who murdered his wife in Fall River, by pouring vitriol down her throat was arrested on the 15th, and conveyed to Fall River for examination.

A number of marine disasters occurred near New York on the 18th. The ship *Sea Dark*, went ashore at Longbranch, with 2 feet water in her hold. The ship *Permia* will bilge. Her passengers and crew have been landed in safe. The ship *Mexico* at *Vineyard* has sunk in deeper water, and will be abandoned.

The steamer *Andes* sailed from New York on the 18th, for Liverpool.

General Ladislas Ujhazy has addressed a fraternal letter to Mons. Cabet, of the Icarian community at Nauvoo, Illinois, in which he says that in a former visit to that colony it was as agreeable as instructive for him to see reduced to practice that social doctrine which he says should soon become the general law of the human race. He also says that if he could have two native lands, he would wish Hungary to be the first, and France the second.

From the wives of Charlemagne down to the marriage of Louis Napoleon, says the University Magazine, some sixty seven in all of the royal and imperial consorts, there are but thirteen on whose names there is no dark stain of sorrow or sin. Eleven were divorced, two died by the executioner, seven were very early widowed, three were sorrifully bereaved, three were exiles, thirteen were had in different degrees of evil—the prisoners and the heart-broken made up the rest. About twenty were buried at St. Denis, who were denied the rest of the grave; their tombs were broken, their coffins opened, their remains exposed to the insults of a revolutionary populace, and then flung into a trench and covered with quick lime.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says there is great complaint in that city in relation to the slow progress of freight over the New York and Erie Railroad. Merchants who went on from Cincinnati after their spring goods, and saw to the shipping of them before they left New York, have not only returned, but have been back four, five and six weeks, and still have not received their goods.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill providing for the appointment of a traveling emigrant agent, whose duty it shall be to induce emigrants to the West to embrace the advantages held out to them in Wisconsin. Hon. J. J. Townsend, formerly a member of the Legislature, has accepted the appointment.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Friday, an order was adopted directing the Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of providing legal restraints against the mischief now perpetrated by the mummery known as "Spiritual Rapping."

Mr. Marsh, our Minister at Constantinople, was in Florence on the 21st ulc., and has just received despatches from Washington concerning the Dr. King affair. Adjutant Buffler he was going in a few days. The U. S. frigate Cumberland was awaiting his orders.

A SIMPLE FIRE ANNIHILATOR, for domestic use, is described in the Troy *Budget* by an insurance Agent of that city. Hear, and save your house!

"Why will not people avail themselves of modern discoveries, to save their property from fire? A package of some or three pounds of sal phur, disposed of such a manner as to be amongst the first things to burn; or at hand, to be thrown into the fire soon after its commencement, before it can reach the chimney, will arrest the fire, as surely as water; and is better than water, when vanishes or resinous gums are burning.

"Oxygen and sulphur have so strong an affinity that in the combustion of sulphur the oxygen of the atmosphere is converted into sulphurous acid gas at which point fire is arrested.

"I tested this principle and thereby saved my property some years since, as accordingly of it gave through your columns, at the time. It is impossible to conceive how much human suffering might have been averted had that suggestion been attended to by ship and boat owners. I never read the account of the terrible loss of human life on board our ships and steamers, without thinking that they might have been saved, by a package of brimstone in the fire room."

There is an American Dentist in Paris, named Evans, who has the honor of attending to the teeth of their Imperial Majesties. He visits the palace in his capacity as dentist to the Imperial couple once in ten days, and the last day he presented himself, was in the morning about ten o'clock, when the Emperor asked, very kindly, if he had breakfasted. On his replying he had not, the Emperor rang the bell and ten and a couvert for Mr. Evans, who had thus the honor to partake of his morning repast with Louis Napoleon. On leaving the palace, he gave Mr. Evans a superb golden box mounted with diamonds,—the Imperial Crown in diamonds surmounting the initials L. N. also in fine brilliants. The whole is beautifully finished, and was placed in a Morocco case; with the letters L. N. in gold on the cover.

The Franconi troupe of equestrians have arrived in New York, in the steamship *Washington*. The company and stock, as we learn from the *Herald*, are in most excellent condition, and will organise and commence practising in the Hippodrome, Madison Square, immediately.—The first public exhibition of this colossal and novel equestrian entertainment will take place on Monday, the 2d of May. Mons. Franconi has invited the members of the press to attend his first full dress rehearsal and *soirre*, on Monday evening, the 25th inst.

The Fort Smith Herald learns that the Grand Indian Council of all the Indian tribes is to be held on the south side of the Canadian frontier, in the neighborhood of the Red Hills, about 350 miles from Fort Smith, about the middle of May.

The New York Journal of Commerce says a manufacturing house in that city is engaged in making "medium tables" for people who live by their wits. The table is like an ordinary one, with top formed of a thick board; but concealed within a cavity, in the latter, is a small apparatus, with a kind of hammer, for producing the "rape." The hammer is so constructed with a wire running down through the table leg, that the latter has only to be in contact with a nail head, or something of the kind, in the floor, to enable the operator to produce the raps, by means of galvanism.

The amount of gold abstracted from the boxes received at New York last week, by the steam or Union, is about thirty thousand dollars. The missing gold was consigned to Messrs. Davis and Brooks and Johnson & Lowden.

The Waterce Hotel, in South Carolina, has been destroyed by fire. The dwelling and furniture were insured, in part.

The Post-office mail-carriage alone for the next year, will cost the Government seven millions and fifty thousand dollars, besides the extra—five hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars—and one half a million for "unforeseen" Congress bargained the new Postmaster General one million eight hundred thousand dollars for apprehended deficiencies under the new postage law.

The best and one of the best men in which Gotta Percha is put, is, in stamping engravings, writings, deeds, parchments, Bank Bills &c., for the purpose of preservation. We have seen an engraving thus coated, which promises to last "forever." The discoverer of this application is John W. Bennett, late keeper of the Minot's Rock Light-House, (Mass.)

### Letter of Washington.

*To the Editors of the Literary World:*

I send a copy of a letter from Gen. Washington, addressed to James Wilson, Esq., a prominent member of the Congress which sat at Philadelphia in 1777. A friend in his church for whose papers of importance, which are now in possession of Mr. Wilson's descendants, directionally some notice of the original. He also found a letter addressed to Gen. Washington from Gen. Lafayette "on subjects which show that this letter was penned in the darkest period of the revolutionary war. May there not be found more letters of "the Father of his Country," which, if Mr. Sparks had, would have added much more to the interest of the volumes issued by him?

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE E. ENTLER.

HEADQUARTERS, Morristown,
15th March, 1777.

DEAR SIR: Give me leave to introduce to your attention Major General Greene, who obliges me by delivering this. He is a gentleman in whom I place the most entire confidence. A long acquaintance with him justifies me in this. The danger of communicating by letter our plans of operation, and the indispensible necessity of Congress knowing it, have compelled me, though I can ill spare so useful an officer at this time, to send him to Philadelphia. He is acquainted with all our strength, and of my opinion, enables him to give Congress the most satisfactory accounts they can require.

I am, dear sir, your most humble servant,

GEO WASHINGTON.

☞ Byron speaks of Cochacks killed in battle, whose names of twelve consonants apiece, would be inhospitable if anybody could pronounce them. When Xanphanbrany died The London Times said, "Thank God, we shall now have some rest." The particular orthography of the present diplomatic hero of the Russian bully-raggery, called diplomacy in the Turkish Gibberiy, is not less provoking than some of the other *spells* to which the press is subjected. The simple spelling, "Czar" is now which one it is to, the reader may choose. It is orthography, for we find seven different ways of writing the name in question, the simplest knotty enough, as for instance: Menschikoff, or Menschikoff, or Menschikoff, or Menschikoff, or Menschikoff, or Menschikoff.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—The following from one of our exchanges few regret we know not which, is as good as to deserve a niche in the temple of the future. We, therefore, remove it from oblivion by giving it a place in our columns:

GOV. TRUEMAN.—An examination committee, about to test the capacities of an individual for the office of Sheriff, put the following questions to him:

"At what time did Pyrrus produce her great lay?"

"At what period?" scoping and scratching his head,—"at what—at? I've got put there?"

"Who was Pyrrus?" he asked, "Pyrrus?"

"Be-fore or after Christ. Before or after—Well, all human, you have got me again!"

☞ The chronicler of the sayings and doings of Mrs. Partington, that ancient dame of worthy memory, has put into the office of *The Boston Post*. Here is the last characteristic anecdote of the good old lady and her son Isaac:

"I never see the like I!" said Mrs. Partington, as she slammed to the front door, with a noise and jar like a sea everything in shiver in the house, and the timid crockery stood with chattering teeth upon the "buffet" in the corner.—It was wrong in her to say she had never seen the like, for it was the 28th time that she had been called to the door by a violent ringing with an iron, and had found no one there. Hence the exclamation, which she uttered in her mind, but so justifiable now—prompted the slamming of the door, and the remark, "I never see the like!" It was the 1st of April, and the occurrence was the more annoying, for this reason.—She stood still by the door, and watched steadily for the intruder; tapped her box easily, and sought her characteristic calm, for a disturbed, and held cold. The peal of the bell again startled her by its vehemence. She opened the door and looked out, but no more was to be seen As she turned away, a string attached to the bell wire, extending from the bannister, met her gaze, and, sitting quietly upon the stairs, the boy who had been the cause of the trouble of meaning in it and a world of fun in it, sat *like* How the spectacles sparkled in the rays of her indignation! She was ready for the end, which had long rested on the shelf, but it had been manufactured three days before into an arrow by the, and as the chance of finding it diminished, her anger cooled like hot iron in the air, and the rogue escaped.

☞ Byron speaks of Cochacks killed in battle, whose names of twelve consonants apiece, would be inhospitable if anybody could pronounce them. When Xanphanbrany died The London Times said, "Thank God, we shall now have some rest." The particular orthography of the present diplomatic hero of the Russian bully-raggery, called diplomacy in the Turkish Gibberiy, is not less provoking than some of the other *spells* to which the press is subjected. The simple spelling, "Czar" is now which one it is to, the reader may choose. It is orthography, for we find seven different ways of writing the name in question, the simplest knotty enough, as for instance: Menschikoff, or Menschikoff, or Menschikoff, or Menschikoff, or Menschikoff, or Menschikoff.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Dysepsia and Indigestion.—These great scourges of our country are now almost universal, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, comes a benefit upon his fellows, and is entitled to their gratitude. Many discoveries have been achieved, and not only mere dyspepsia be cured, but it may be prevented, by the use of Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick. For sale by HEART & CO.

WRIGHT & CO.,
151 Chartres st.

## COMMERCIAL.

### The Markets.

SEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1853.

There was a good demand for Cotton today, and the sales reached 4,000 bales, at Saturday's prices.

COTTON.—Sales of 4 days, 20,000 bales, and upwards, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior | 5½ 5¾ | Fair | 12½ — |
| Ordinary | 6½ 7 | Good Fair | — — |
| Middling | 8½ 9 | Good Ord. | — — |
| Good Middling | 10½ 10¾ | Good and Fine | — — |
| Middling Fair | 11½ 12½ | | |

The Sugar market is steady, and with a good supply, the sales amounted to 200 hds. Fair Sugars of Orleans, 200 hds. were sold at 5¾@5¾c for ordinary to choice refinable.

The Flour market is unchanged; sales 7,200 bbls. at $5 prices in the Ohio; 2,000 bbls. Wine, 2 hs at do; 2,000 bbls. Ohio and Cincinnati purchased at $5 50@5 75 $ bbl. Corn, 2,000 sacks were sold at 47½c.

Provisions are steady. We notice sales of 200 bbls. Mess Pork, at 22½ 22½ 23, the latter for small parcels. Lard is in good demand and advancing; sales of 700 bbls. and tierces were made to-day, at 9½@9¾c for No. 1 to Prime. In Bacon, we notice sales of 150 sacks at 7½c for Sides, and 7½c for Shoulders.

Whiskey is selling in small lots, at 19c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Of Coffee, 1,200 sacks were sold at a range of 8½@9½c.

Exchange is in good demand, at former prices—Sterling, 10½ 10¾ per ct. Sight, 2@2½ ⅌ ct. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1½@1¾ ⅌ cent discount. Checks par @ ¼ per cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling | 10½@10¾ ⅌ c |
| France | 5f 30@5f 15 |
| New York, sight pay bills | 1½@1¾ ⅌ cent dis |
| Do. Checks | par@¼ ⅌ cent dis |
| Boston, sixty days | 1½@1¾ ⅌ cent dis |
| Philadelphia, sight pay | 1½@1¾ ⅌ cent dis |
| Memphis at five to eight days | ½@¾ ⅌ ct. prem |

*Freights are heavy. We notice the engagement of three ships for Liverpool, at 7/6d the Cotton and one at 37½d for Tobacco.*

### Steamboat Departures—This Day.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mobile | Cahoon, Ross | 4 p m |
| Bilsed | Crook, Walker | 5 p m |
| Mobile | Helm, Dunn | 5 p m |
| Louisville | Chandler, Rosen | 5 p m |
| Louisville | Empire, Merlin | 5 p m |
| Louisville | Life Lines, Leonard | 5 p m |
| Nashville | H R W Hill, Newell | 5 p m |
| Vicksburg | Fashion, Hudson | 5 p m |
| Vicksburg | H M Wright, Clark | 5 p m |
| St Louis | Sunny Side No 2, Edson | 5 p m |
| St Louis | Atlantic, Hollister | 5 p m |
| Cincinnati | John F Toland, Mabie | 5 p m |
| Cincinnati | Independent, Kemper | 5 p m |
| Cincinnati | Ambassador, Hunter | 5 p m |
| Cincinnati | Chas Rennard, Hard | 5 p m |
| Cincinnati | Cora No 2, Kelley | 5 p m |
| Red River | P Dalgan, Ray | 5 p m |
| Red River | Mary Bess, Kimball | 5 p m |
| Yazoo River | Lucinda, Gwartney | 5 p m |
| Tennessee River | Mohawk, Irwin | 5 p m |
| Red River | Alabama Kinney | 5 p m |

### Notice.

I HAVE this day, sold the company of D. Bornio, Jr. to D. Bornio & Allonso, who will carry on the business as heretofore, under the old name of D. Bornio, Jr.

D. BORNIO, Jr.

New Orleans, April 21st, 1853. m26 3t

### Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Mechanics and Traders Bank of New Orleans, will be held at the Banking House, on the 7th inst. in accordance with an Act of the Legislature, approved on the second day of March, 1853.

Messrs. H. H. DUDLEY,
L. GRIFFIN,
R. JAMISON,

were duly elected Commissioners to liquidate the affairs of said Bank.

WM. J. MCLEAN, President pro tem.
H. B. CHAN, Sec'y. ap 6 3t

### Office of the New Orleans Draining Company.

NOTICE.—The talented government of the New Orleans Draining Company, will be open on the 1st of June, in Section No. 2, bounded in front by Claiborne, St. Mary and Magnolia streets, on the upper side by the Canal Carondelet and Bayou Bienvenue, and on the lower side by Carondelet Canal, and in the rear by Metairie Ridge, having been conducted so far as not appeared by a judgment of the Third District Court of New Orleans, rendered on the 29th of March 1853. Notice is hereby given to all holders of Bonds, that in and after the date hereof, according to the Act passed on the 2d March 1853, and entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled, an act to provide for Draining and clearing of the Marshy Grounds and Cypress Swamps situated between the City of New Orleans, the corporate limits of the Lake Pontchartrain, approved 19th March, 1847." In default of their so doing, they will be prosecuted against according to the provisions of said Section.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1853.

HY. A. HOFEMEYER, Secretary.
ap26 1m No. 20 Royal street.

### D. Force' Drug Store,

Corner Bienville and Bourbon streets,

RECEIVED per ship Gleaner, a large assortment of Medicinal Oils, viz: Castor, Linseed, Sweet Almond, Olive, Spanish Origanum, Pennyroyal, distilled Lavender, Sherry Wine, Bermuda Arrow Root, Lard, Palm, Castor, Rc and a large assortment of Patent Medicines and Family medicines. ap26

### Summer Clothing, &c

FRESH Linen Drill Pantaloons, Summer Vests and ball wear.
MERINO UNDER SHIRTS.
SUMMER STUFF GOODS.
Mohairs and Satin Stripes for CASS.
Fine LINEN DRILLS, white and colored MARSEILLES VESTINGS, at the Store of
JOSEPH R PALMER & CO,
ap26 47 Camp st.

### English Sausage.

ADOLPHE BLACHE, 49 Royal street,

HAS not added to his already large stock of all kinds of Sausage, a variety of assortment of the following articles, received from New Orleans, Empire City, Mobile, Boston, and Philadelphia, and from Rice's Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Hamburg Sausages, Sardines, Sardines, Sardines