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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1853.

No. 9120 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 7168.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, June 20, 1853.

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

NOTICE.

With a view of enabling those of our citizens who pass the Summer across the Lake, to receive the Bee, we have established Agencies at the Bay of St. Louis and Pass Christian, in the stores of Messrs. Falconer & Co. From and after the 15th instant, those gentlemen will receive regularly a supply of our daily paper, and are authorized by us to take subscribers at the rate of one dollar per month.—Single copies may be obtained at the same place.

THE CHURCHES AND THE UNION.

It was not without deep regret that we felt ourselves constrained, a few days ago, by events passing within the range of editorial observation, to call the attention of our Southern readers to this subject; but a sense of duty to the South and Union impelled us to the discharge of the ungrateful task. We again recur to the topic, and submit some additional reflections, that the public may be placed in the full possession of our views, on a question of such fearful import to the liberty and happiness of our country. It was not the simple fact of the distraction of the unity of the three different denominations of religionists, that caused us to invoke serious attention to the dangerous topic of slavery,—but it was the heat and angry recrimination and invective that the introduction of slavery, into the religious assembly, provoked between the Southern members and their brethern from the North. Some of the heated sentiments of the North, offered a response and espoused it with all their zeal and eloquence, to establish an Inquisition over the Southern churches, and to appoint individuals to collect statistics—to ascertain whether Southern members allowed their slaves to contract marriages, or whether they permitted them to live together in a state of concubinage; how many slave communicants there were—whether they enjoyed spiritual instruction and assistance, and in a word, to enquire into the domestic economy of every household in the South.

These collectors, or inquisitors were also to ascertain the number of church members in the South, holding slaves; how many they owned, and their treatment of them. We suppose, as every man, of common understanding will suppose, that all this industry was not to be expended for nothing—that, it was no idle curiosity they had in view, nor did they wish to gratify a prurient curiosity merely, but we believe that these familiars of the holy office intended to base some positive and decided action upon the reports made to them, by their agents. Upon this supposition—or rather, upon this conviction, that they designed to have ecclesiastical legislation upon these reports, made to them, it may be by abolition incendiaries. We give it as our opinion, that it was their intention to resort to the use of those weapons, which heretofore, in all ages and countries, have never failed in their effects upon timid consciences and feeble minds. In the first place, they would have sent out apostles of abolitionism, under the name of religious missionaries, to enquire into the state of the churches, who would have diffused incendiary publications among the blacks and would have inflamed their minds, who would have collected solitary instances of maltreatment and then paraded them before the Northern people, as a thing of every day occurrence, they furnishing food to the SMITH'S and GARRISON'S.

In short, they would have made libellous reports upon our institutions, laws, manners and people. They would have been the result of their inquisitorial labors, and their reports would have furnished the blue-stocking crows and others of that ilk with materials for fifty "Uncle Tom Cabins" and "Keys", and in all likelihood would have secured her another trip across the Atlantic, to receive the adulations and caresses of titled Lords and Ladies, and to enjoy at the splendor of Stafford House receptions, initiations into Exeter Hall, and magnificent triumphs.

In the second place, such reports would have supplied these meddlesome people with a valid excuse, to expurgate the church of such wicked members as the slave-holders. They would have launched against the sinners the whole artillery of ecclesiastical thunder, to drive them into repentance and the emancipation of the slave, and in case of non-conformity, the Southern Church members would have been subjected to unceasing and bitter persecution. Hell itself, when practised in the spirit of its immortal Author, it is a solace to think, but when distorted by fanaticism and bigotry, it is a desolating hurricane, and prostrates every principle which it is its mission to uphold. Mingle politics and religion together—let one support and bleed with the other, and then farewell, a long farewell to all our greatness. The politics—religionist, and the religio—politician, are two of the most hateful monsters that can be presented to the human imagination, and their efforts tend to the overthrow of the Constitution of any country that tolerates their existence. This Test Oath is a form of adjuration not recognized by our republican system, but, on the contrary, in flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of our Constitution. It is the most potent instrument to bring men under one faith and one domination. It tolerates no difference of opinion. Uniformity and conformity are the two objects it has in view. But to reduce the human race to one faith, worship and doctrine, is impossible, and rivers of blood have been fruitlessly shed in the attempt. If abolitionists are allowed to have their demonic sway on controlled, we shall probably in due season be hold a *Jacquerie*, or a *Dragonade* in our now happy land.

In the last place these missions to the South, are the entering wedge to a more systematic and wide spread propagandism of abolitionism in the abolitionist political party of the North, and a more vicious warfare against the Union. It affords them a pretext to diffuse their deadly venom into the body politic of the South: to irritate the minds of the people, to alarm their fears, terrify their consciences, and to flame their imaginations. Incendiary publications are issued from the North, and with this gang of Sciuds nestling in her bosom, it may be easier than one may suspect, to excite civil commotions and servile insurrections. By the use of such detestable means they expect to serve the Union, and seperate the North from the South. No mode of aggression is left untried, or will hereafter be neglected to effect the ruin of the Republic. Abolitionism is a Moloch of hate, and the cutting off of our heads will not destroy it. It is crafty, supple, dexterous and full of resources, and requires for its counteraction constant vigilance and activity its attacks should be anticipated and defeated. Make no truce or peace with it, for it is the deadliest foe of our country. Let it assume as many shapes as Proteus and as many colors as a Cameleon, and we must still combat it in every transformation to the end. Let us not be deceived by its silence, or inaction, its rage and violence.—When silent and apparently inactive, it is preparing and organizing its resources for a renewed effort. When violent and active, it seeks nothing less than the conflagration of our dwellings, the shedding of civil blood, and the annihilation of the sacred bonds that unites us as a free people. Already it has broken several of the links of the chain that the Constitution had formed for binding us in one harmonious whole, and it seeks the destruction of the remainder. Three Churches have been split asunder by this fearful question of slavery: let us now look to the Ark of our Covenant—the Union. Nations are destroyed by such stealthy means, as these wicked men employ. Rain will come like a thief in the night, with timid, cautious and gentle steps, when the mariner asleep with all his household, and the vigilance of the sentinel has been lulled to slumber by the honied words of the deceiver.

NEW ORLEANS AND OPELOUSAS RAIL ROAD. The attention of the stockholders of this road is called to the annual election of Directors, which will take place to-day at the Company's office, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE SOUTHERN BANK.—The stock of this institution organized under the new Free Banking Law has all been taken. The capital is $1,250,000.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Ladies and gentlemen are referred to the advertisement of DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, 106 Canal street, in another column. It is important for all persons to be able to keep their own books and accounts correctly, if they would avoid losses and expenses.

☞ A trial of speed took place a day or two ago, on the Central Road, from Buffalo to Rochester, and on that from the same place, via Lockport and the Rochester and Niagara Falls Road. The Central train from Buffalo consisted of three cars and fifty passengers. That of the Lockport train of five cars and two hundred and fifty passengers. The Central train performed sixty miles in one hour and twenty-eight minutes, the other seventy six and one-half miles in one hour and forty five minutes. In such a contest as that the passengers ought to be consulted whether they are willing to risk their lives in that way.

☞ FANCY DRY GOODS—SUCCESSOR SALE.—We are requested to call special attention to a sale of Fancy Dry Goods belonging to the firm of Wright & D. Faxon which will be opened THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock A. M., by H. Vinton, Auctioneer, at the corner of Bienville and Chartres streets. These goods have been purchased directly by the Auctioneer, and are worthy the attention of Dry Goods merchants and store keepers.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the advertisement of Blunt and Co. of imported Havana Cigars, which inaugurate THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Hennen & Forman, at 3 Valle, No. 70 Magazine street. See Catalogue.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamers Hickory and Locust Point were launched on the 18th inst., completing Captain Lopers's original contract with the Parker Vein Coal Company. Additional contracts have been made for ten others, making twenty in all. The balance are to be furnished in September or November next.

A Rail Road Congress is in session at Bolto to discuss the general interests of the rail road of that State in connection with those East and West. The lines represented are the New York Central, New York and Erie, Boston and Albany, Canandagua and Aimira, Canandagua and Niagara Falls, Buffalo and New York City State line; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati; Sandusky and Marshfield, Mad River and Lake Erie, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern.

Among the members in attendance are Messrs. Forbes, of Boston; Brooks of Michigan; Corning, McIntosh, Pruyn and Plumb, of Albany; White and Wilkinson, of Syracuse; Chedsell of Auburn; Robinson, of New York; Superintendant Minot, and others. The object of the Convention is to secure a good understanding between the lines all over the country tending in onedirection. It is probable their action will have an important bearing on the rates of fare on every line.

The session is private and no definite results have yet been reached.

Jacob Martin, his brother, Charles and Edward McMichel, were drowned while bathing in the Schuylkill, near Point Breeze, on the 11th inst. Jacob Martin leaves a wife and three children. The others were young men.

An omnibus stable and lumber yard at Brooklyn were burnt on Sunday week, and six horses perished in the flames.

The trestle work of the bridge on the Albany and Northern Railroad fell on the 11th instant, fatally injuring several persons.

The Committee of Conference upon the subject of enlarging the Erie Canal has agreed upon a plan which will command an unanimous vote in both Houses.

The Honorable Solon Borland, recently appointed Minister to Central America, at latest advices from Arkansas had not resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, and it is intimated in the papers of that State that he has some motive connected with the appointment of his successor in delaying his resignation as Senator.

Three Irishmen, named Patrick Wilson, Thos. O'Brien, and Murphy, were engaged in walling a new pit at Louisville for Mr. Kalfus, near the corner of Third and Water streets. The new pit adjoined an old one, in which a leak occurred, and the gas emanating from it sufficated Wilson and Murphy. Wilson, in attempting to rescue them, was rendered insensible, and died in a few hours.

Capt. Molony, of the American ship *Roscius*, charged with the murder of a seaman named *Emanuel*, on board his ship during a voyage between Liverpool and New York has been acquitted. He is, however, still in custody, on a second indictment which charges him with having on the same voyage murdered a seaman named "Yankee Chap."

Not to be in the rear of the times, a horse in North Carolina has turned out a magnificent moustache. The animal belongs to Dr. James of Salisbury. The moustache is described as being as neat a one as can be found under the nose of any dandy in the country. It is about an inch in length, situated just under the nostril, and branches out beautifully from the centre. The color is that of the usual moustache of the dandy, namely, a cross between a bay and a sorrel. He is a splendid specimen of his race, out-and out, and is the observed of all observers, just at this time.

Bird J. Smith passed through Warsaw, Mo., about ten days since, with another man's wife. The woman's name was Harris. In the spring of 1852, her husband, then newly married, left the country for California. Soon after his arrival he remitted her $200, and a few weeks since she received a draft for $500 more. With this sum the precious pair eloped, leaving the printer of the Warsaw Review minus one year's subscription.

A correspondent in Henry county informs the Messenger and Journal Macon, Ga., that Mrs. Teague, the consort of Mr. E. M. Teague, of Abbeville, and daughter of Mr. Joseph Lawrence, of Henry, was drowned in the Choctahachee river on the 25th ult., while on a fishing excursion with a party of friends. Mrs. Teague was a lady of fine accomplishments and possessed many estimable traits of character, which endeared her to her friends and acquaintances.

The Prince of Syracuse has now suspended his excavations at Cumo, on account of the advanced heat. More than one hundred and fifty tombs of the necropolis of this interesting city have been sifted of their treasures, consisting of vases, ringes, colored glass objects, and a variety of antiquarian treasures, formerly inserted interior collection, now in the palace of the Prince. The archeological world is busy in discussing the objects found.

All Europe is still agog with table-moving in Spain the exploits of the *mesa giratoria* (gyrating table) are everywhere set on foot, and regarded with the liveliest interest. In royal and princely palaces it is the grand pastime, nothing is tried or talked of but the new discovery. At St. Petersburgh, too, the whole world is gathered to the dance, and and from Siberia we have accounts of successful experiments.

Among the crowd of spirit rappers, an incredulous friend at our elbow suggests that the whole should surely be found one who could throw some light as to the fate of the unfortunate steamship *President* or that of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

THE MONTREAL RIOT.

Further particulars of this riot are furnished in the following telegraphic despatches:

MONTREAL, June 10.—The papers of this city generally condemn the firing of the troops, as having taken place without just cause. Seven persons were killed, eleven wounded, (four mortally,) and many others slightly hurt. The city is guarded by the military, and every thing now seems quiet, but great feeling prevails among the people.

MONTREAL, June 11.—Almost every hour records some new victim whose corpse or maimed body has been found by friends.

So far as we can learn, after careful enquiry, the number of persons shot is about fifty, and those killed outright or mortally wounded from ten to twelve.

A large meeting of citizens was held in St George's Hall, at 2 o'clock p m., yesterday, for the purpose of condemning the action of the city. They passed resolutions requesting Gavazzi to complete his course of lectures, commending the police, &c.

The following was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Mayor ought on all occasions to take effectual measures for the protection of life and property in the city, or resign his office into other hands. And having failed in his duty, Charles Wilson is not a fit person to hold the office of Mayor, which he now occupies."

The city was in a state of intense excitement the whole day yesterday. Several instances of attacks at outcry on solitary individuals, by Roman Catholics, are mentioned.

The lecture was postponed last evening, and Father Gavazzi left this morning for New York to be gone a day or two. He is to return and finish his course.

The Mayor, at an informal meeting of the City Councilors, yesterday, denied that he had ordered the soldiers to fire, or that the officers had applied to him to do so. Who it was that ordered the soldiers to fire he could not say.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, in addition to those reported yesterday, many of them having been assaulted by the Italians in the streets. A boy, old man, was killed by a shot through the body; a young man named Little, a book keeper, received two stabs in the head with a knife and is dead;—Thompson, shot through the body; J. Beckett, assaulted before the firing, while going quietly home from work, and brutally beaten—dangerous wounds were inflicted on his head and neck; Mr. G. B. Pierson, an inoffensive man, returning home about ten o'clock last night, was severely beaten; Mr. C. Lewis, while walking up the hill with a lady, received a shot in his heel which passed through his foot; Mr. Campbell, also on his way home received a shot which instantly killed him; a man named Donnelly is in the hospital with a wound in his chest by a pistol ball; D. Glennor received three balls in his back, and is dead; Mr. Hutchins received a musket ball in the leg. Mr. M. Joseph received a severe blow on the head from a club, and is now suffering from concussion of the brain; James Welch, a Catholic leader, was actively engaged in the riot; William Lemon, stabbed, dead.

It is reported that some seven or eight of the rioters were killed, in addition to the above, all of low character. Their names have not been obtained.

Last evening the streets were patrolled by flying artillery, and all, for the most part, was quiet.

The New York papers publish a statement from Father Gavazzi (addressed to the Italian paper of that city) of his share in the riot at Quebec. It is an interesting document, and shows that the padre is good at wielding a club. How true it is, is not what we can say. We quote as follows:

"The appearance of the assailants was most despicable. It was their aim to secure me alive, in order to murder me without the church; but not having succeeded, they attempted to kill me within the church. Many were led to believe it, when they had by repeated blows felled Paoli, (Gavazzi's secretary,) to the ground. Nevertheless, I was not in the saddle. The more enthused immovable, but the man preserved his temper, and quietly got down a second time, repeating the blow, but with no better success. After the third stroke, however, she was completely subdued, and moved forward or ish perfectly dazed.

It now became evident that the design of the horseman was to give the animal time to associate the idea of her disobedience with the tricks that followed. What this was established she was willing to move.

"On the reverse, if a shower of blows had been dealt out, as thousands of horsemen would have done, the mare would have had no time to reflect, and both she and her rider moved into fury. With good temper a great saving might be made in the article of whips.

ELECTION TO-DAY.

An election will be held to-day, throughout the city, for a Clerk of the Sixth District Court. There are several candidates in the field, and as usual, the Locofocos have made a party question of it, and will concentrate their votes on the gentleman who had the good fortune to obtain their caucus nomination.

We are heartily glad that the series of elections by the people will be closed to-day, until November next. Universal suffrage is a very great and precious boon, but it has latterly been so cheapened by frequent use, that half of those entitled to it, care nothing at all for the privilege.

THE WEATHER.—The clerk of the weather, it would seem, has been endeavoring within the past two days to ascertain how far the existence of human life is compatible with an unlimited supply of caloric. To say that the weather is warm would convey but a very indistinct idea of the temperature that prevailed yesterday and the day previous. It was hot, suffocatingly hot, the atmosphere being a mixture of the peculiar air that is presumed to emanate from a conjunction of heated gridirons, smoking warming pans and moderately sized baking ovens.—Now and then the exhausted pedestrian would snuff up an indefinite fraction of a breeze, but unpalpable at it well nigh was, it spoke and loudly too, of regions as inaccessible to the reach of the street Commissioner, as the North Pole is to the hardy mariner. And did'nt the sun rejoice yesterday in his doings. His sparkling rays danced right cheerily, amongst coated gutters and little piles of mud, oozing out slowly under his benign influence. And how he popped down on the unoffending traveler, to whom the hat for the nonce afforded no protection—It was indeed a hot day, and being of this opinion we will cut short and cool off, if such a thing is possible.

THE PACIFIC'S NEWS.

The steamship *Pacific* arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 12th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst. Among her passengers is Lewis Cass, Jr. We subjoin the meagre summary furnished by telegraph, though much of it has already appeared. The mail due to day will bring full accounts:

ENGLAND.—The British Government had refused to lay before Houses of Parliament to state whether or not the Mediterranean fleet had been ordered to assist Turkey.

An interesting discussion in the House of Lords had occurred, concerning the conduct of the Captains General of Cuba in regard to the slave trade. All the Captains are implicated except Concha and Valdez. Canedo is deeply guilty. Spain had been remonstrated with and had promised amendment, but the British fleet off Cuba will be strengthened.

The steamer Lajeta had arrived from Vera Cruz with Arista on board.

There had been considerable arrivals of gold from Australia, but no later news.

It is reported, but doubted, that Mr. Crampton will be removed from Washington to a better post. The report is doubted.

There is nothing regarding Mrs. Stowe family, except that they attended the Black Swan's concert at Stafford House.

FRANCE.—There is no news of moment. The Bank will make advances at 3 per cent. on bonded grain.

SWITZERLAND.—The government has ordered out all its forces to fight Austria if necessary.

H. G. Pitt A Son, of Lubeck, have failed.

TURKEY.—Prince Menzikoff left Constantinople on the 22d, and arrived at Odessa on the 23d. A Russian army 100,000 strong is concentrating on the Turkish frontier. The Ministers of France, England, Austria and Russia made a joint attempt to reconcile the parties, but Menzikoff and the Divan rejected it flatly. Redyk, so the former left. The Turkish fleet had been sent for and a part of it despatched to Egypt. Kossuth and Bem are at Paris, but secretly. The Ministers of War had sent couriers to every Ottoman province, calling out the whole warlike resources of the Empire.

The wheelwrights of the French fleet is not known, and the orders of the British fleet are kept a profound secret. Affairs look very critical, but may be settled quietly.

Judge Jones had presented his credentials to the Vice Roy of Egypt.

A U. S. steam frigate had sailed from Alexandria for Europe.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—At the Cape everything was quiet, the Ashantee invasion having been quelled.

INDIA.—Affairs in Burmah look very bad for the British. They had been repulsed and the troops cut off in skirmishes. A steamer had been sent expressly for more troops.

CHINA.—The news from China is highly important. The latest reliable dates from Shanhai to the 28th of April, state that Nankin, being infested by the rebels, the Imperial Commissioner hired a fleet of Portuguese launches to relieve the city by water, but they were captured by the rebels. Aid was then obtained from the Foreign Consuls, and the French, American and English fleets agreed to help. The British sent the Salmander, Lily and Hermes, the French sent the frigate Cassini, and the American Commissioner, Marshall, undertook to place the Susquehanna frigate before Nankin. The result was not known, and several stories of imperial victories in the interior were disbelieved.

A private letter from Manchester, containing date to the 29th, having cleared up the story that Nankin had fallen, and that the British Commander refuses to permit British merchantmen to go up the river with stores or ammunition for either party. It was expected that the Americans would also back out.

Captain Perry, in the Mississippi, had arrived at Hong Kong, on the 19th April, and had despatched the Plymouth to Shanghai on the 9th.

ARRIVAL OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Eutaia (Ala) *Spirit of the South* shows how some of the people in its region recently went in pursuit of a horse thief and caught only an United States Senator. It had been a New York Alderman the blow might have got in the penitentiary and no one would have known the difference. The *Spirit* says:

"For several days past public attention in these parts has been arrested by handbills, headed in staring capitals thus: THE HORSE! It was announced that the advertiser, residing in Pondtown, Sumpter county, Ga., had been robbed of a horse and buggy, both of which, together with the personal appearance of the supposed thief, were minutely described. Now it so happened that one day shortly after the announcement, a stranger was seen passing through the western part of Randolph county, Georgia, hard by the Chattahoochee river, a horse, buggy, and man whose appearance corresponded exactly with the published description. To add to these suspicious circumstances, the man seemed disposed to avoid the usual thoroughfares, and to have taken a circuitous route for some near by way to a specified point. It was at once agreed by some public spirited citizens that he could be none other than the guilty party, and a chase was forthwith commenced. After a hot pursuit of several miles, the buggy and horse were found quietly located, and it was ascertained that the supposed thief, was no less a personage than Hon. Robert Toombs, who had just arrived at his plantation in Stewart county, from a visit to his brother in Randolph. The unexpiating pursuers did not, it is said, wait to "see the elephant, but hastily withdrew, satisfied that appearances are sometimes deceptive."

☞ The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says: Mr. Burke's assault upon the President's policy of neglecting the Hungarian refugees, appears to have been uncalled for, and has produced an impression here as well as elsewhere. The New Hempshire democracy would not, of course, countenance this assault, except so far as to elect the assailant as President of the Convention. But we shall, in due time, see more of like demonstrations.

A LUCKY DISCOVERY.—One day last week the keeper of the State Prison had occasion to visit the cell of Philip, the Negro pirate, who is confined for twelve years in the Trenton, New Jersey Prison. As he left the cell, he put his hand against the inner door, and discovered that it was blackened by coming in contact with the iron. He asked Shields what made the door dirty, who replied it was a warm day and he supposed the iron was sweaty. The keeper thought it was so, but on washing his hands found they were greasy, and immediately suspected something was wrong. On examination, it was discovered that the convict had cut from each corner of the hole in his cell door in such a way that no grease could be broken out, leaving an aperture of sufficient size for him to pass through. The cuts had been daubed up with blackened tallow, and the man so greased, if he kept touching the greasy substance, disclosed the secret. On being found out, Shields told the keeper he was a lucky man, for in a few days he would have been at liberty.

He had a cane rope manufactured, with a hammer on the end to throw over the wall. He had made two "stilles," and had for days was to watch an opportunity when but two men were on duty, knock them both down, carry them into a cell and make his escape over the wall. But by his own acknowledgment, he undoubtedly contemplated murder, and an awful tragedy was thus prevented by the timely discovery of his intentions.—*Natchez Courier.*

A PERVERSE ANIMAL SUBDUED.—A late article on kicking cows, in the Albany Cultivator, has reminded a Natchez editor of a story that was told nearly fifty years ago, by a worthy Englishman.

An itinerant was at a nobleman's to exhibit feats of horsemanship, and they had collected from far and near, among whom was our friend. When the man had done with his own horses he turned and said, "Now, my lord, I am willing to ride any horse of yours in the stable yard." Having one remarkably stubborn, the nobleman, to have some sport, told a groom to bring her out. The stranger then deliberately mounted and urged her to move, but not one step would she stir. After a pause he quietly dismounted, gave her one severe stroke with his whip, and again resumed his seat in the saddle. The mare continued immovable, but the man preserved his temper, and quietly got down a second time, repeating the blow, but with no better success. After the third stroke, however, she was completely subdued, and moved forward or ish perfectly dazed.

It now became evident that the design of the horseman was to give the animal time to associate the idea of her disobedience with the tricks that followed. What this was established she was willing to move.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 18, 1853

There was a fair demand to-day for Cotton, and the sales reached 1,500 bales at former prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	6¾ @7¼	Fair	9 @
Ordinary	7¾ @8¼	Middling Fair	10¼ @
Middling	8¼ @8¾	Good Fair	10¾ @
Good Ordinary	8¾ @9	Fine	11¼ @
Middling Fair	9¾ @10¼	Fine Fair	11¾ @

Of Tobacco 852 hhds. were sold at private terms.

Only a few small sales of Sugar and Molasses were made at previous figures.

The Flour market is unchanged; sales 400 bbls. at $4 20@4 25 for Ohio and St. Louis, and $4 12½@$4 20 for extra brands. Of Corn, 200 sacks mixed sold at 55c.

Provisions are firm. Mess Pork is retailing at $18 25@$18 50. A lot of 125 bbls. brought $18 75, and 300 bbls. Rumps $11 @ $11. Of Bacon, 30 casks were sold at 7¾c for Sides, and 5¾@5¾c. for Shoulders. Nothing was done in Lard.

Of Whiskey 200 bbls. rectified were sold at 20c.

Sales of 127 pieces Bagging and 100 cattle Rope were made at 19¾ and 6¾c.

Two cargoes of Liverpool Salt, comprising about 7,000 sacks, were sold to-day at 95@97c.

Freights to without alteration. Sterling, 120@120½. Paris, 5f 37½@5f 12½. Bills on New York, ⅝ days, 1¼@1¾ ⅝ cent discount. Checks, ½@¾ ⅝ cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9 @9 ⅝
France	5f 37½@5f 12½
New York, sixty day bills	1¼ @1¾ ⅝ cent dis
Do. Checks	¼ @¾ ⅝ cent dis
Boston, sixty days	1¼ @1¾ ⅝ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¼ @1¾ ⅝ cent dis
Havana at five to eight days	5—10@—5 pt. prem

There were no freight engagements to-day.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Mobile	Florida, Grant	12 m	
Bilexi	Creole, Walker	6 a m	
St Louis	James Rush, Carroll	5 p m	
St Louis	Grand Tower, Yore	5 p m	
Red River	Sydonia, McKay	5 p m	
Cincinnati	Ellen Stevens	5 p m	
Bayou Sara	New Lafayette, Green	5 p m	

PAPER HANGINGS.
F. OPPENHEIM & SON,
CHARTRES STREET. 166
166 Between Toulouse and Jefferson.
HAS just received per ship Isabella, from Havre, a complete assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, such as:
Silk, velvet gilt, velvet and satin paper hangings, trimmings of bed tops, marble, granite agathe, chimney fronts, &c. &c. His friends and acquaintances are requested to call and examine his store in order to be convinced that it is impossible to find better articles and at lower prices than at the store of
F. OPPENHEIM, 166 Chartres st.

ALSO—in store and for sale by the undersigned
A large assortment of stationery,
Do do do Blank books.
500 reams lined and ruled paper, including
Foolscap, demy, medium, royal and letter papers.
Colored paper for sugar makers and painters.
A large and choice collection of lithographic pictures, among which may be found the latest from Paris.
Frames to suit the above.
The above articles will be sold at most reduced prices by F. OPPENHEIM,
jel6 166 Chartres st.

Southern Paper Manufactory Company.
In conformity with the sections third and fourth of the Charter, a general meeting of the stockholders shall be held on TUESDAY the 5th of July, 1853, at 9 o'clock, P. M., in the Hall of the Orleans Bank on Carondelet street, Exchange Alley, in the city of New Orleans.
An instalment of three per cent. must be paid each before the election, into the hands of Mr. Leopold Jeanneat, Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners.
By order of the Board of Commissioners, 4
jel3-6t jy4 HENRY MOORE, Secretary.

Suares & Norman.
SOLE importers of Sherry and Amontillado wine, from Bellow, Cadiz and Xeres and Xeroperal, cordially announce to their friends and the public generally that they have just received a fresh consignment of the above wines which they can safely recommend as highly superior articles and will sell at moderate prices. jel6

SUGAR, and for sale by the undersigned:
50 boxes superior Rosey Monosses Champagne Wine;
30 in kets Heidseck Champagne Wine in large and half bottles;
20 ankets superior Champagne wine, brand Fancuel;
100 boxes Eugene Lariveau Haut Brion, 1848;
50 do do do do 1846;
50 do do do do 1848;
10 casks do do do 1849;
FAURES & NORMAN.
jel6 23 and 25 Royal sts.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARIANNE PAPON, the widow of Jean Baptiste Lacoste, late of this city, has left her husband, and I will pay no debts that she may contract.
LOUIS CRETOT,
New Orleans, June 18th, 1853.

SARDINES IN OIL—40 cases 50 half boxes Rodier Sand Cosse & Mattin, 100 do 100 qr do Bernaudeau, Nantes, 30 do 100 qr do Cie Alexandre, for sale by
DUNTZE & IKEN,
jel6 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse st.

VERMICELLI AND MACARONI—500 boxes very fresh, for sale by JOS LANATA,
jel6 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse st.

EXPECTED by the Sea Lion from Marseilles—
100 cases Bordeaux Vermicelli, Macaroni, Fine Vermicelli and Paste, for sale by
ANT. GIRAUD,
jel6 46 Old Levee.

EXPECTED by the ship Ardennes from Marseilles:
100 half barrels Vermicelli, Macaroni, Fine Vermicelli and Paste, for sale by
ANT. GIRAUD,
jel6 46 Old Levee.

FOR SALE on the arrival ship Cumberland, expected from Genoa—500 bagnets 12 bottles Barbaglia oil, 500 orange tree, 3 to 4 years old; 2 boxes Lemon Plants; 2 Bolognese Sausages; 2 Parmesan cheese; 200 macaroni cheese; 500 bags Italian Vermicelli and Macaroni.
11 Jefferson, 12 Toulouse sts.

FOR SALE, deliverable on the arrival of ship Emmet, expected from Havre—1500 5 gallon demijohns; 500 20 do do; 200 2 do do.
JOS. LANATA,
jel6 11 Jefferson, 12 Toulouse sts.

15 BARRELS paper cigars, 5 sizes; 20 bales paper for cigarettes; 1x Porcellios, for sale by
Y. QUADRAS & CO,
jel20 No 16 Customhouse st.

RECEIVED per ship Lucan Blue from Bordeaux
R. —8 cases old Cheu. De Aroche's clarets, 1847, 1st growth; 8 cases Chateau Margaux, 1847; 1 case Mutward, for sale by FAURES & NORMAN,
jel8 23 and 25 Royal st.

RECEIVED by one of the late arrivals from Havre and Marseilles, and offered for sale at the store at very moderate prices, 60 boxes Holland Liquors, such as Curaoca, Anisette, Maraschino, Kirschwasser, Dantzic Brandy, from the manufacture of the well known Wynand Lockhuis, of Amsterdam in store and for sale by FAURES & NORMAN,
jel8 23 and 25 Royal st.

EXPECTED per ship Arthur, from Bordeaux—56 casks Claret, for sale by
PAUL LACROIX, No. 13 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Isabella, from Havre—30 baskets Champagne, Comte de Montbrison, pints and quarts, for sale by
J. B. PREAU & CO,
jel15 31 and 33 Gravier st.

LINEN GOODS FOR THE MEXICAN TRADE—Just received an invoice of superior linen goods, consisting of Platillas, Retimanas, Cresa and Estopillas, for sale by
O B GRAHAM,
my27 2w 96 Gravier st.

SLICE OF FRUITS—25 doz. Strawberry, Raspberry and red Currant, for syrups, according per ship Caroline Louise, from Bordeaux, for sale by
DUNTZE & IKEN,
jel13 corner Bienville and Conti st.

STAR CANDLES—900 boxes, in store and for sale by
E J HART & CO,
jel8 No 70 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHAMPAGNE—200 baskets Sparkling Burgundy, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO,
jel10 70 Tchoupitoulas st.

WRAPPING PAPER—3000 reams, for sale by
E J HART & CO,
jl0 70 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET—Expected per ship Caroline Fillmore from Bordeaux, 301 boxes red Wine, St Julien for sale by CAVILIER & MAXENT,
jel6 No 128 Front st.

120 cases Bordeaux Claret; 50 do Montferrand; 70 Pauillac; 150 boxes St Julien Medoc; in store and for sale by L. MAJESTE,
jel9 113 Chartres st

TO ARRIVE per ship Lemuel Dyer, from Havre 300 assorted Demijohns, for sale by
JOS LANATA,
jel1 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse st

LANDING ex ship Cassady, from Bordeaux—for sale by the undersigned: 25 casks good ordinary claret.
E. DECHAMPS,
ap6 67 Gaudens street.

CORSETS—Without demur, 4 cases, containing 4 dozen each. For sale by
FRED. LEDIG, 36 Customhouse st

FRENCH TALLOW CANDLES—38 boxes candles, extremely white, for sale by
jel19 O VALETON & CO, 26 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINES and Liquors—Expected per Julien wine, entitled to drawback, for sale by
FERRON BROTHERS,
jel6 247 and 249 Royal street cor. Bienville.

OPAQUE CARDS—Received from France, by the Empire City—50 gross Opaque Cards, from the manufacture of B. P. Gilson & Co, for sale by
G LAVIE, 5 St Charles st.

EXPECTED per ship Marion from Bordeaux and Havre, for sale by the undersigned: 20 cases Claret for family use.
R. DECHAUMPS,
jel8 67 Conde st.

FOR SALE—One STEAM ENGINE, complete, 16 horse power, for a floor mill, manufactured by Niles & Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.
jel14 BRIGHAM & CO, 37 Bienville st.

CARBONIC ACID—Just in, cans of the mark of S. Guillaume, expected from Havre by the ship Manufacturer, for sale by
BERGUNDER & CO,
my7 27 Bienville st.

EXCHANGE ON BORDEAUX—For sale by
J. B. PREAU & CO,
jel20-3t No 9 Conti street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the Southern Line.]

Arrival of the Cherokee.

NEW YORK, June 19.

The steamer Cherokee has arrived here, with dates from Havana to the 14th instant. She does not appear to have brought any news of importance.

Appointment.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Mayor Drake has been appointed by the Secretary of War, to run the base line for the Pensacola and Apalachicola Canal, in place of Colonel Graham, who has retired on account of ill health.

☞ The relaxing heats of summer leave behind them a long trail of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its sure attendant, lowness of spirits. For them we recommend a speedy and unfailing cure in the shape of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion a medicine "sui generis"—alone—unapproachable. It seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organization, and thus to relieve the secretions and the blood of the "nasceties morbis," or the cause of disease. Its tonic properties give vigor to the membranes of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice, which dissolves the food, while its cordial, soothing, and alterative influence imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the secretive organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For sale by Dr Jackson, 120 Arch street. For sale by
jel1-6w J. WRIGHT & Co., No. 151 Chartres st.

Injection! Injection!
200 Phials RICHARD'S INJECTION, the effective operation of which completes a radical cure in three days, for sale by
LION & PINSARD, 66 & 68 Royal st,
jel6 corner Bienville

Wax Tapers—Wax Tapers.
LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal street, corner of Bienville, have just received by the ship Statesman, from Havre—400 kilograms Wax Tapers, ordinary quality, for sale at mo