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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1853.

No. 6151 Fol. XI—NEW SERIES. Vol. XVII—Whole No. 7160.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, June 10, 1853.

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

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

A day or two ago the Telegraph, which is a tolerably correct medium for the transmission of facts, but a highly uncertain one for opinions, furnished information that the President fully approved of the conduct of Governor LANE, in claiming the Valley of Mesilla, as a part of the territory of New Mexico, that troops were to be sent over to protect our rights, and that the prospect of war was imminent. This intelligence set the excitable filibusterism of Young America in a blaze of enthusiasm. Another war with Mexico would be a quite a god-send for these valorous spirits who chafe and fret in the dull stagnation of continual peace. Besides, a quarrel with poor, miserable, exhausted, ill-governed Mexico, would be quite a holiday affair. She is easily whipped, and having been once lawfully thrashed for audaciously attempting to measure swords with us, would be only too happy to avoid another encounter at any reasonable outlay of humiliation and sacrifice of national pride. If she should pluck up spirit, and determine to defend her nationality, why the alternative in the eyes of Young America, was simple enough. Mexico must be swallowed with our usual Anglo Saxon facility of deglutition. Nothing was to be left of her. She was to be incorporated *nolens volens* into the United States, and made part and parcel of Uncle SAM'S gigantic form.

These pleasing figments of the imagination illuminated with joy the visage of Young America for about twenty hour hours from the time of the reception of the Telegraphic advices. Nothing could be pleasanter than the idea of our getting into a mess with somebody—Spain, Cuba, or Mexico. It just suited Young America, and gave that chivalrous party an exalted estimate of President PIERCE, leading them to the conclusion that he did not intend to suffer his policy to be controlled by such impertinent and representatives of obsolete ideas as CASS, BUCHANAN and the like, but was resolved to adopt the novel, bold and vigorous doctrines put forth by those later interpreters of Democracy, who flourish in the pages of the Democratic Review—scribes who impart to their pens the keen edge of a genuine Toledo—and who, albeit beardless as a youthful DAVID, are sure as any SOLOMON. The quiet and seemingly pacific course of the President from the time of his inauguration, had somewhat disappointed and grieved Young America, and the chivalry of the party had begun to fear that FRANKLIN PIERCE was little better than an Old Fogy—in their eyes the very Myra of political antiquity and hopeless prejudice. But the despatch from Washington reassured them, and once more they were cheered and encouraged by bright visions of manifest destiny and universal conquest.

Alas for the instability of human expectations. The facts given by the Telegraph were probably correct, but the conclusions were the mere inventions of the operator. The danger of war existed no where but in the mind of the framer of the dispatch, who possibly added his conclusions to stimulate the public appetite and furnish a zest to his news. For lo and behold! the very next day another message was transmitted, which announces the pacific aspect the question, and states that Mr. GADSDEN, the new Minister to Mexico, will be authorized to commence negotiations with Mexico by offering her, as the speediest way of settling any difficulty with this country concerning the Mesilla Valley, an indemnity for its loss, and further to purchase for the United States an additional strip of land, which will take in the whole valley of the Gila river.

We are sadly afraid that Young America will be constrained to wait a while longer for a fight. We don't think it will flesh its maiden sword on Mexican scalps this time. The President appears thoroughly to understand the advantages of good will and peace with the nations of this continent, and while firmly assertive, and prepared to maintain our own rights, not disposed to prick lightly upon strength and the weakness of our neighbors, to force them into degrading concessions, or compel them to enter upon a contest from which they can reap nothing but disaster. It is an evidence of real patriotism and statesmanship to exhibit forbearance towards feebleness. What of honor could we gain by another war of conquest and annexation with Mexico? To gratify a rapacious spirit of territorial aggrandisement, at the expense of every consideration of magnanimity and good feeling, is neither politic nor honest. Let Young America hide its fear Mexico—aye, and Cuba, are bound to be ours, in the fulness of time, but if them be sought to be anticipated, it must be also not provoke the just reproach of the world, or expose us to the imputation of wantonly seeking war, that we may vanquish nations and incorporate them into the Republic.

In this Mesilla Valley affair, we entertain little doubt that the Mexicans will give way—especially if they be approached in a conciliatory manner. The property of that nation is excessive, and though they cannot be insensible to the perils which would environ them, in the event of another collision with the United States, they will, at all hazards, refuse to brook big words and officious menaces. If the policy of the Administration be to preserve peace, and to secure long forbearance, its accredited agent must treat Mexican nobles with due delicacy. A conciliatory course will accomplish everything—bluster and defiance may drive the Mexican to arms, and place us under the necessity of commencing another war, for which we will not be held blameless. There is no excuse for a powerful nation attempting to bully a feeble one. We think meanly of the strong man who beats a defenceless boy. The nation which, conscious of superior strength, oppresses its weak and impoverished neighbor, violates the highest precepts of humanity, and will be judged guilty of an unpardonable crime by impartial posterity.

NAPOLEONIC POLICY.

One of the best efforts of tyrants is directed to the annihilation of an independent public opinion. When the expression of our thoughts and the freedom of our actions are subjected to the arbitrary will of another, we are enslaved. The present condition of the Legislature of France affords an apt illustration of this truth—slaves they are to the hand of iron which has reared and can crush them—timid, fawning, crouching, obedient slaves. They dare not manifest opposition to the imperial behest. They are afraid to give a vote that shall not accord exactly with the views of their master—France has at various periods in her history, submitted to the domination of many despots, but it was reserved for the present time to be held her the submissive creature of such a mere audacious adventurer as LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The manner in which the French Legislature registers and confirms the wishes of its ruler is so uniform that an exception will excite wonder. On the civil pension bill recently passed in the Chamber of Deputies, there were 100 negative votes cast. This proportion astonished every one. It looked absolutely as if the Deputies had ventured upon the hazardous experiment of thinking for themselves. The riddle has been solved and the marvellous conduct of the 100 recusants explained, by a statement to the effect that LOUIS NAPOLEON had said to several Deputies, that he was not particularly anxious that the bill should pass, that they might vote as they pleased, without consulting his wishes—They therefore profited by the gracious privilege.

CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 7th instant, says:—There being an unusually large number of planters in attendance on our Court yesterday, we took occasion to enquire as to the prospect of the crops, and we were gratified to learn, that notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, that the cotton crop promises remarkably well, and also the corn crop. A few weeks since, the planters in this vicinity were depressed by the appearance of the crops, and the state of the weather.

THE LATE RAPID TRIP OF THE ARABIA.—The Cunard steamer *Arabia* on her last trip from New York to Liverpool, made a most extraordinary run, having accomplished the passage in 9 days, 22 hours and 26 minutes. The following is an abstract of her log as taken from the Liverpool *Albion*:

The Arabia sailed from New York at 12.32, P. M., on the 4th May, at 1.55, P. M., passed Sandy Hook, at 2.55 P. M., the Lightship, and at 3.30, P. M., the steamship Asia, bound for New York, Sandy Hook bearing S. 86 W., 70 miles distant; on the 5th, with a fresh S. E. breeze, she ran 313 miles. 6th, wind S. S. W. 290 miles. 7th, wind N. N. E., 293 miles; and 8th, with a southerly wind, 292 miles. During the next four days she experienced moderate S. N. W. and S. S. E. winds, and logged 303, 310, 317, and 330 miles per day, respectively, being a total of 1,260 miles for the first days. On the 13th she encountered a fresh easterly wind, and ran 290 miles; and at 5.13, P. M., was abreast of the Fastnet Rock; at 5.30 P. M. passed Cape Clear; and at 8.00, P. M., passed the Old Head of Kinsale. On Saturday, at 11. A. M., she passed Holyhead; at 11.30, A. M., the Skerries, and at 2.45, P. M., the Rock Lighthouse, having made the run in 9 days 22 hours and 26 minutes, mean time.

SALE OF CLOTHING WITHOUT AND COLORED SHIRTS, DOUBLE BARRELLED GUNS, &c.—We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the sale of Clothing, Shirts, Guns, &c., which will take place THIS DAY at 10 o'clock A. M., at J. B. BLAGGE & Co's Auction Rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms liberal at sale.

DRY GOODS SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.—The particular attention of dealers is called to the DRY GOODS SALE without reserve, to take place THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, at R. FRANKLIN & Co's Auction Rooms, No. 68 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A desperate attempt to escape from the Penitentiary at Washington was detected a few days ago. Camper, a prisoner in charge of the carpenter's shop, stole half a dozen rasps, which Rails, the master blacksmith, converted into large bowie knives, with which the prisoners in the plot were to defend themselves. They had entered a sewer and dug under ground 30 feet, and were on the eve of escape when discovered. The ringleaders have been consigned to solitary confinement for 30 days.

Advices have been received at Boston, from Monterrido to the 5th of April. Great discontent is said to prevail there amongst the inhabitants. Placards were posted on the walls bearing the words, "Death to the present Government," and "Long live the Colorados."

Late advices from Buenos Ayres state that such had been the effect of the recent disturbances that business was entirely deranged; and that the English, French and German houses would sell outstanding claims for 40 per cent. discount.

The blockade was still continued with great valor, and it was thought that the city would soon surrender.

Thomas W. Saffle, formerly deputy sheriff of Montgomery county, left Washington on the 1st inst., with two negroes, in a boat, to obtain sand. The negroes returned and reported that Saffle had been accidentally drowned. On recovery of the body, marks of violence were discovered. The negroes were accordingly arrested and imprisoned for further examination into the matter. Deceased leaves a wife and several children.

The leaders of the expedition fitting out in California, to proceed to Sonora between the 1st and 15th of July, have issued a circular, in which, after speaking of the elements of wealth of the coveted territory, and its present wretched civil government, which they predict will be changed at no remote period, they proceed to say: "It will be seen at a glance, the advantages which a large party of Americans, well armed and disciplined, living in the country as immigrants, or occupying contiguous territory as prospectors or explorers, would possess, should the contingency arise, when they would be called upon either to protect themselves or aid a people in obtaining and securing the high est blessings of civil freedom.

Nothing inconsistent with the highest personal honor, or incompatible with present national allegiance, is contemplated, nor will be done.

The present fashion in England at marriages is to have troops of bridesmaids. Lady Edith Hastings, who was married to Fred. Clifton, had eleven bridesmaids, all attired in white muslin dresses over pink silk, with pink silk bonnets trimmed with white lilac. Each bride wore a dress of Honiton lace over pouit de soie, a wreath of orange flowers on her head, and a Honiton lace veil over her shoulders. In England, except in very rare instances, all marriages take place in church, between the hours of 9 in the morning and 12 at noon.

The Philadelphia News learns by a private letter from Carlisle, that that borough is still afflicted, to a very considerable extent, with small pox. It was first confined to the students of Dickinson College, but has recently spread beyond the institution, and the infection of the News correspondent is that "there are now ten or twelve cases in the town, and the people are becoming alarmed and fleeing to the country. There are ten cases in the College, and the Faculty have determined not to recall the students this session. One of the children of Professor Marshall died a few days since.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has sent the cross of commander of the Legion of Honor to Capt. O Donnell, who was instrumental in saving the life of the Emperor of Austria from Libenyi's poniard. This is a breach of the statutes of the order, as Captain O'Donnell has not passed through the previous grades. It is also the first French decoration that has been conferred upon an Austrian for twenty years.

The estimable widow of Gen. Harrison still occupies a portion of the old mansion at North Bend, Ohio, where she is watched over by the filial care of the family of Col. Taylor. The present Harrison estate consists of 900 acres at North Bend, and 420 at the mouth of the Miami. The property is as yet undivided, though it is the intention of the heirs to effect a division the coming season.

A son of Mr. Bland, of Greenville, Kentucky, a few days ago, took a gun and placed the muzzle in his mouth, and his toe on the hammer of the gun, for the foolish purpose of showing, as he said, how persons sometimes killed themselves. His foot slipped and raising the hammer the gun exploded, tearing the youth's head in a most horrid manner, killing him almost instantly.

A Bostonian, who is visiting his friends in England, writes home that the recent movement in favor of Great Britain in regard to American affairs, have revealed the deplorable ignorance which exist there among the better classes, in regard to this country. He was asked by an English merchant, "How many slave markets there were in Boston?" He was also asked, "If the Indians were troublesome in Massachusetts?" To the latter query, the American replied, that the Indians had been very quiet in that neighborhood, since they got a quantity of tea in Boston harbor!

A singular phenomenon has occurred near the line of the short line railroad. A few days since, while the workmen were continuing their excavations, about one hundred and seventy feet from the surface of the earth, the flame of a candle or of a burning match accidentally came in contact with a liquid supposed to be pure water, that had gathered in one of the holes drilled in the rock. Much to the surprise of all present the apparent water instantly took fire, not after the manner of inflammable gas—but sent up a strong, clear, and steady flame, as if it were composed of some kind of oil. On applying fire to the liquid which was in the other drill holes the results were the same, only more powerful. Since that time lamps and candles have been entirely dispensed with, in the subterranean apartment, the substance continuing to burn steadily, and emit an excellent light. Many persons whose curiosity is excited, visit the spot daily to witness the singular phenomenon. The liquid gave off a peculiar odor while burning.

The London *Times* says: The responsibility of railway companies is commencing in right earnest. On the 5th of this month, an engine driver and a stoker lost their lives by an accident on the York and North Midland. An investigation into the causes of the catastrophe was instituted on the day following, was adjourned for a short period, and the verdict of by the verdict of a jury on Tuesday last. This verdict is nothing less than 'Manslaughter against the Directors of the Company': so that now, for the first time, the actual managers of a railway are brought to personal account for the casualties of the line under their control.

A most interesting discovery has just been made in the Royal Library of Brussels. In looking over Eliesna's edition, 1566, of the 'Tragedies of Sophocle,' the notes written on the margins have been recognized to be in the hand writing of Racine. This book once formed a portion of the collection of the late Mr. Van-Hulthem; but no mention was made in the catalogue at the period of sale of the fact, and it was by mere accident it has now been discovered.

The structure now in process of erection on Sand Key, Gulf of Florida, to replace that destroyed by the hurricane of 1846, is founded upon screw piles, covering a square of fifty feet at the base and tapering to twenty feet at the top. The light is a fixed white light, varied by flashes. The focal plane is one hundred and ten feet above low water. From an elevation fifteen feet above the level of the sea, this light ought to be seen at a distance of nearly seventeen nautical miles. It will probably be exhibited in the course of the ensuing month of June, of which, however, due notice will be given.

M. Coste, the French ichtyologist, is following up with great zeal the newly discovered method of incubation of fishes' eggs. He has sent 30,000 eggs of the Danube salmon to the establishment for the artificial production of fish at Huningue. They are there to be accelerated. Others are undergoing incubation at the college of France. The average length of the salmon of the Danube is four and a half feet; its average weight is fifty pounds. So that its naturalization in the waters of France would be of the greatest importance for the supplying of the poor with a new, plentiful, and cheap article of food. There is no longer any doubt of the success of the method, as it has long since been beyond a cavil.

Rigid rules have been issued in regard to the clerks. Orders were issued through a portion of the Interior Department to day, requiring the attendance of clerks from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and prohibiting all absence, conversation, and everything else except strict attention to business during office hours, and excluding all agents and other visitors. Similar regulations have also been adopted in the Third Auditor's office.

The following ships of war were in Halifax harbor on the 24th May:—Cumberland, 70, Captain Seymour, flag of Sir G. P. Seymour; Vestal, 26, Capt. Hamilton; Basilisk, 6, steam sloop, Com. Hoe. P. Egerton; Argus, 9, steamsloop, Com. Pearson; Pyramus, 5, receiving ship; Espiegle, 12, sloop, Com. Hancock. The steamer Argus was to proceed to the fishing ground this week. The Devastation arrived at Sydney on the 16th, bound to St. John, with the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, and thence to cruise in the Gulf for the protection of the fisheries.

☞ The London *Daily News* of May 18th handsomely acknowledges the triumphs of America on the seas, and institutes a comparison between British and American shipmasters much to the disadvantage of the former. It says:

"There is no doubt that all branches of the American navy have the benefit of an education far superior to that which can be obtained by the corresponding class in Great Britain. In reference to this, it may be remarked that papers have been supplied by the American Government to the masters of great numbers of merchant vessels, containing a system of directions with respect to observations to be made during their respective voyages. Aided by these and the logs of the vessels, Lieutenant Maury has been enabled to obtain such a knowledge of the currents of the ocean and the trade winds, as to reduce the length of certain voyages by almost one third. A discovery of this nature has the effect of giving the Americans something very like a monopoly of a particular trade for a certain time. It is not too much to assert that the logs of the greater number of English merchant vessels would have been utterly useless in investigations of this nature. The general education of masters of English vessels is, no doubt, lamentably defective."

In continuation the *News* says:

"We are menaced in our manufactures, in our trade, and in our maritime supremacy. As a means of rising superior to these dangers, none can be more efficient than a sound practical education to the mercantile and maritime classes of our community.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.—*Trouble between the French and English.*—The editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer has seen a letter from on board the U. S. ship Plymouth, dated Hong Kong, March 24th, in which the writer states that the most universal topic was the Chinese rebellion. The rebel army was much larger than the regular army, and the head or chief represents himself as a descendant of a former Emperor. At the last accounts they were surrounding Nankin, and great fears were entertained that that city, as well as Pekin, would be destroyed. The writer also says:

In conformity with the request from the Chinese authorities, the British had dispatched two steamers and a brig of war, to assist the troops of the Government. The U. S steamer Susquehanna had been sent to Shanghai. Capt. Kelly is the senior officer of the station, in place of Com. Aulick. The Mississippi was soon expected, and great impatience was manifested for her arrival. Quite an excitement prevailed in consequence of an affair at Canton between the French and English. The French Consul underbook to raise a flag on the parade-ground occupied by foreigners. The English prevented them, whereupon the Consul wrote to the Captain of a French frigate, stating the whole affair to him. He sent a Lieutenant and a draft of marines to Canton, to protect the flag. The Lieutenant first civilly requested the English Consul to desist, and on refusing, he, in conjunction with his party, drove every opposition from the square, and immediately proceeded to erect the flag staff.

The writer adds, that it is doubtful if the United States expedition will go to Japan this season. The squadron will go from Hong-Kong before July, and will not be ready before August. The coast at that time is very dangerous, and a delay may be deemed indispensable.

OPINION OF HUMBOLDT.—The opinion of Baron Humboldt upon "moving tables," is found in the Dresden Journal. According to a communication in that paper, Humboldt writes Dr. Franz Schlegel, M. D., of Altenburgh, in relation to two treatises upon "moving tables" by the Doctor. A friend has kindly given us a translation of the Baron's letter, which is as follows:

"It is easier to conduct a theory than facts imperfectly observed. There are diseases of belief which have spread epidemically, and are accordingly with the polished as with the rude classes, because in the former they assume the form of dogmatism and arrogance peculiar to the superficial. Aided by these and the logs of the vessels, Lieutenant Maury has been enabled to obtain such a knowledge of the currents of the ocean and the trade winds, as to reduce the length of certain voyages by almost one third. A discovery of this nature has the effect of giving the Americans something very like a monopoly of a particular trade for a certain time. It is not too much to assert that the logs of the greater number of English merchant vessels would have been utterly useless in investigations of this nature. The general education of masters of English vessels is, no doubt, lamentably defective."

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☞ John G. Saxe, the Yankee poet, lets off the following stanza!

"Because you flourish in worldly affairs,
Don't be haughty and put on airs
With insolent pride of station!
Don't be proud and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes,
Put learn, for the sake of your mind's repose,
That worth is a thing that comes and goes!
And that all proud flesh wherever it grows,
Is the subject of irritation."

In a recent debate in the British House of Commons on a bill for regulating licenses for public houses in Scotland, Mr. Henry Drummond affirmed that every Saturday night thirty thousand men and drunk in Glasgow, and lay in a state of perfect insensibility until Monday morning.

City Intelligence.

CORONERS INQUEST.—Deputy Coroner Terrill held an inquest, and post mortem examination on Wednesday evening on the body of a man, supposed to have been murdered, found in the New Canal, near the first ward lockpit, Lafayette. The body was dressed in a suit of cloth, and had on a white linen shirt, with the initials F. D. marked with thread. A merchant who has been in the habit of dealing in California goods, testified before the jury that he had sold such a dress shirt by the same mark such as is only sold in the California market—whence the inference that the deceased had lately arrived from that country. The neck and throat at the deceased bore evident marks of strangulation. There was nothing valuable found about his person. From appearances, the jury came to the conclusion that the deceased came to his death by violence, and they rendered a verdict accordingly.

Deputy Coroner Walker held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man apparently 31 years of age, found floating in Lake Pontchartrain, a short distance from the Railroad terminus. The corpse and light sandy hair, whiskers and goatee, and was about 5 feet 9 inches in height. The unfortunate man is supposed to have been seized with cramps while bathing, and to have been drowned in consequence. Near the bank where the naked body was found, clothes supposed to have belonged to the dead were discovered, consisting of a black, fancy figured with velvet collar, light cassimere pantaloons, and a white shirt, marked with the initials B. Philip. The deceased was a carpenter by trade.

A VIOLENT MANIAC.—A man named Miguel Moran was picked up yesterday before Recorder Ramos with his hands and feet bound and that notorious Edward Cash having violently assaulted him in a Coffee House in St. Philip street. Policemen Francisco Francisco who proceeded to arrest the assailant, met with a similar reception, in addition to him Moran took out a razor and cut right and left at the officer and endeavored to inflict wounds on somebody.—He had to be put into the calabozo.

INSANE.—A man named Thomas Powell was stated yesterday before Recorder Ramos, to be insane, and as such, dangerous to society at large. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

LEWD WOMAN.—Some twenty to twenty dispositions were brought up yesterday, before Recorder Ramos, for persons arrested in various brothels in Perdido and Phillips streets. Most of them were ordered to pay heavy fines, for their good behavior, or in default to go to the workhouse.

STEALING CLOTHES.—Fellerman Ryan, of the Second District, arrested on Wednesday night, at the corner of Hospital street, a man named Thomas Burgey, having in his possession a bundle of clothes, such as sailors shirts, &c., which it is supposed he stole from a vessel in the neighborhood of the Levee and Gravelier streets. Failing to give any satisfactory account, the prisoner was locked up to await an examination.

STEALING HARNESS.—J B Marifat was detected yesterday by Robert Owen, the mate of the steamer Texas Ranger, in the act of stealing a lot of harness from the Levee. He was taken into custody, and is now in prison awaiting an examination.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—H. L. Johnson was arrested on Wednesday in the First District on a charge of forgery. Yesterday Wm. Gibson, a clerk in the employ of Williams, Phillips & Co., made an affidavit before Recorder Ramos, that Johnson had assaulted him, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

A DOCTOR and SURGEON, who can also fulfill the duties of a Tutor, is desirous of finding a situation on a Sugar Plantation. Apply at

H. DE GOIER & RIFFLARD have removed to No. 28 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets.

A GENTLEMAN possessing the best of references, which he cannot bring to light through want of pecuniary means, wishes to enter into a co-partnership with a person who can furnish a small capital. Apply at MR. D. J. LLADIS, No 27, Conde street.

Le Bob Bayreuse,

O'an accessible taste, and who can take imperfect mercury, has been employed in the news and in hospitals, for more than sixty years. It offers a real cure, in a short time, at little cost, and without any fear of leaving opes to relapse, of OLD LAND LEUCRE' BIRCH SOAP, for the cure of all secretions, obstructions, constrictions, affections of the urinary, of all syphilitic diseases, new, inveterate, or obstinate, herpes, tetter, ringworm, scurvy, eruptions of pots, pimples, or other mineral agents, and all venereal affections, also of pimples, and other maladies of the skin.

Depot, two bottle costs 1.5, France, and beans the name of Dr. Gunn, Professor, &c.

The depot for the VERITABLE ROE BOYREAU LAFEC TEUR is established at

COMMERCIAL

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE
THURSDAY EVENING, June 9, 1853.

The demand for Cotton continues good, stimulated in part by the advance in Freights, and today's sales comprise 4,300 bales at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4¾ @ 5¾	Fair	8 @ 8½
Ordinary	5 @ 6½	Fully Fair	8 @ 8½
Middling	6 @ 7½	Good Fair	8½ @ 9
Good Middling	7 @ 7½	Good and Fine	9 @ 9½
Middling Fair	7½ @ 8		

Sales of about 1800 bales Tobacco have been made yesterday and today, including a round lot of 100 bales at 5½c.

In Sugar, the transactions were confined to 200 hhds. Fair 3¾ @ 3¾c ℔ ℔. Of Molasses, 400 bbls. were sold at a change of 14 @ 15c ℔ gal.

The business in Flour is very limited, owing to light supplies; sales 300 bbls. at $4 25 @ $4 40 for Ohio and St. Louis, and $4 75 @ $5 25 for extra brands. In Corn, we notice a few sales at 55 @ 56c ℔ bushel.

Provisions are steady. Mess Pork is selling in small quantities, at $15 25. A sale of 165 bbls No 1 Lard was made from the Levee, at 9½c. In Bacon the sales were of a large character, 400 hhds. Sides, and 200 hhds. Shoulders. A small parcel of plain Hams brought 8½c, and 10 tierces sugar cured 8½c ℔ lb.

Whiskey is dull, at 18c ℔ gallon for refined.

A few small parcels of Corn Meal were made at 3¾ @ 3¾ ℔ ℔.

Exchanges are selling at the following rates: Sterling, 10 @ 10½ ℔ ct. Paris 5f 17½ ℔ 5f 15 ℔ Bills on N. York at 30 days 1¼ @ 1½ ℔ cent discount. Checks par ℔ ℔ cent do.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9½ ℔ ℔
France	5f 17½ @ 5f 15 ℔
New York, sixty day bills	par ℔ ℔ cent
Do. Checks	par ℔ ℔ cent disc
Boston, sixty days	par ℔ ℔ cent disc
Philadelphia, sixty days	1½ @ 1½ ℔ cent disc
Texas, five to eight days	2 @ 2½ ℔ ℔ cent

Freights are dull. Cotton to Liverpool is taken at 7-16d to 5-16 sp.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Red River	S. W. Dowsey, Clark	
Fort Towson	Texas Packet, Gallahan	
Princeton	Frank Lyon, Eaton	
Mt. Lebanon	Ben Franklin, Coleman	
Louisville	Grandy Burke, Bentley	
Yazoo City	Ariel, Wm. Crosby	
Red River	St. Charles, Applegate	
Natchez	Natchez, Leathers	
Bilex	Gossin, Walker	
Natchitoches	D. Clifton, Richards	
Opelousas	Sylphide, Lafargue	
Attakapas	C. Hayes, Mogeh	
Bayou Sara	Texas, Lemon, Urom	

[COMMUNICATED.]

New Orleans Draining Company.

The New Orleans Draining Company is truly a public institution, and not a mere speculation of private interests, incorporated for profit. Its stock amounted, originally, to $450,000, of which $250,000 are held by the City of New Orleans, and only $200,000 by private subscribers, divided among forty stockholders. According to the annual statement of the Company, the capital is authorized to drain the rear of the Drainage Canal, and to improve the properties of the drained land so more than the amount actually spent by it, (of which a strict account has been rendered to the City.)

The Draining Company has lately fixed in the Third District, the rate of assessment and taxes, for the positions have been made, and it is for the court to do like whether the amount claimed has been actually paid, which took place since the Draining Company ceased.

The great benefit of which the operations of the company have been to the public, is well known—Such, however, in the self-sacrificing and public spirited character of its charter, that the company never can get back the entire principal of its capital, still less any profit. Between the recovery of a portion of its capital, and its improvements, it is a loser.

Messrs. E.H. Durell and P. C. Wright, the agents of the Drainage Company, have, since the Company, have bought a large extent of property in the drained district, formerly belonging to the heirs of Chalon, and to Mme. de Pontalba. They bought it with the expectation of its being put into the actual sale, that they were to pay to the Draining Company the amount assessed upon it, and to pay the Commissioners Court. They now wish to be relieved of that condition. For this purpose they have called public meetings, have published a pamphlet, and have drawn up a petition which will be received by them for professional services. To be rendered to other property holders; and at last they have procured a petition to be laid before the Council, praying for relief against the "exaction" of the Draining Company.

If those meetings and petitions could influence or arrest the decision of the court before which this matter is now pending, or procure the interference of the Council, the result would be:

1. Messrs. Durell and Wright would have so much less to pay for the property they bought. Their purchases amount to between $150,000 and $200,000, between which, they were to pay the Draining Company.

2. If the assessment in favor of the Draining Company could be reduced, it would be more just that the original owners and vendors of the property should have the benefit, than the purchasers who expressly bound themselves to pay it.

3. As seven-sixths of the amount to be recovered by the Draining Company will go to the city, which is the holder of seven-sixths of the stock—and will have to pay, in 1855, $250,000 for its bonds, issued in 1835, in favor of the Drainage Company—the City Council might perhaps direct the Draining Company all the assessed taxes, to the property to the extent of seven-sixths. But then the property would sell, whether the citizens at large should be made to pay for the improvement for the individual property? Yet it be known, secret, that the property-holders in the drained district have only to pay for the first cost, and that the drainage works are to be kept up by the city, without any special tax upon the drained lands.

4. If the attempts of Messrs. Durell and Wright, and of those who act with them, should prove successful, no Incorporated Company would undertake the drainage of the remaining swamps in the rear of the city, without the loss of its capital; and the act of the Legislature of the 30th April last, published to day in the Courier, and which, if it be not interpretable the New Orleans and Jefferson Draining Company, would be a dead letter. The Company never would go into operation.

3. And the city might then be under the imperious necessity of accepting propositions which have been made to the Council by Messrs Durell and Wright, on the 1st of last March, by which these gentlemen offered to undertake the drainage of the rear of the drained district at a certain price per square rod, &c., and to keep up the drainage system during twenty-five years, for an annual compensation of $40,000.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

☞ We have frequently heard the celebrated German Physician, Dr. C. M. Jackson, 78 Gravier street, Philadelphia, speaks often terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be used with our restrictions by the most delicate stomachs. The press far and wide, have united in commending his invaluable preparations, for Young Ashley, &c. and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has, or is likely to have a victim.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street.

WINES.—300 packages Sherry, Port and Madeira, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st

BRANDY.—300 packages eighth, quarter and half pipes, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st

SUGAR.—500 boxes, assorted, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CANDLES.—500 boxes, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD OIL.—100 barrels, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st

COTTON BALES.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]
[By the National Line.]

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.
THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.
MEMPHIS, June 8.

The Convention met this afternoon pursuant to adjournment, and adopted seven several resolutions reported by the Committee, passing most of them without any material change. No other business of moment was done before adjournment.

To-morrow the Committee is to be addressed by the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee.

Ohio River—Steamboats.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.

The river is still falling slowly. The following steamboats have arrived from New Orleans. The Magnolia, the Equinox, the Chancellor and the Friendship, the first and second bringing 1,000 bales of the Lewis Whiteman, the Winslow, the Magnolia and the Eliza.

Memphis Convention—Adjournment.

FOURTH DAY

MEMPHIS, June 9th.

The Convention met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, when Mr. W. H. Bell, of Tennessee, addressed the Convention in an eloquent speech by the Hon. Mr. Bell's address. It was moved that the Convention adjourn, it will be in session at Charleston, S. C., on the second Monday in June. The motion was carried. After some other business, of little importance, the Convention stand to meet at Charleston at the time above stated.

Land Office Case.

BATON ROUGE, June 10.

The case of Sigur vs. Crenshaw, contesting the right to the office of the Land Register of the State, was concluded this morning by the Judge rendering his decision.

The case commenced on Monday morning and continued the following day. Mr. Sigur spoke six hours, reviewing the instructions of all the States from Maine to Georgia. District Attorney Beal also spoke in the case, advocating the claim of Sigur. Mr. Crenshaw was defended by J. B. Elam and G. B. Davidson. At the close of Mr. Sigur's speech on Tuesday, arms were offered on the ground, without takers. Afterwards two to one was offered in favor of Sigur, and later still ten to one, but not a taker. Sigur's speech was a remarkable performance. He spoke entirely without notes, quoted largely from his authorities and especially from the Constitutions of the States without taking a book or a paper, and in all cases referring to page, chapter, section, &c.

This morning, Judge Robertson rendered his decision in favor of Sigur's favor, when Mr. Crenshaw took an appeal to the Supreme Court. In cases of this kind come up in the Supreme Court in preference to others, a final decision will soon be rendered.

(By the American Line.)

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

HEAD OF THE PASSES, June 9, 6 P. M.

The steamship Philadelphia has arrived from Aspinwall, which place she left on the 3rd inst. She brings the California mails and passengers. The Express was to leave Aspinwall for New York soon, with the mails, 300 passengers and $1,600