The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1853.

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No. 9126 Vol. XXIV.—Whole No. 7175.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, June 29, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. The mail due on Monday came through.

SPAIN, ENGLAND AND MEXICO.

It is but a few days since we expressed our utter disbelief of the wild rumors touching an alliance between Mexico, Spain and Great Britain, for the purpose of realizing all those schemes upon the island of Cuba by the United States. Our readers understand by this time, what were the alleged terms of this fictitious compact—that Mexico was to be protected by Spain against the United States, and that Spain was to be shielded by Great Britain, at the price of a colonization in the island of Cuba, of a system of prolonged apprenticeship and African importation, instead of negro slavery. For reasons fully stated in a recent article, we exposed the absurdity and probable falsehood of this report. We now perceive that the Washington *Union*—which may be considered authoritative on the subject—has no reason to believe that these stories are sanctioned by any official information, or by any other reliable evidence.

The *Union* accompanies the avowal of its incredulity by certain remarks which meet our cordial assent. Speaking of these outgivings, that journal says:

"Taken as stated, they assuredly present a plan for the *barbarization* of Cuba by giving that fair island over in the course of a few years to the sway of a horde of negro negroes, who, under the name of freedom, would be the slave of a horrible anarchy. This done—the fate of Hayti and so much the worse, because Cuba would give the larger field for its development—would be all that could be hoped for the "Queen of the Antilles." If the plan of emancipation and African immigration as above stated should take effect. If, on the other hand, the term of apprenticeship both for the emancipated slaves and the imported Africans should be extended, according to some authorities, to 14 or 15, instead the average of slave life in Cuba, then the opening of the ports of Cuba for the importation of such apprentices is of course another name for a gigantic expansion and legalization of the slave trade! Now, while it is undoubtedly true that the condition of Cuba and the policy both of England and Spain in respect to it are such as to demand the careful attention of the government of the United States to the whole subject, yet it is not credible, except upon the clearest and fullest evidence—it is a fact scarcely conceivable—that those governments should lend themselves to the one to the enforcement and the other to the adoption of a scheme manifestly involving consequences so unspeakably deplorable.

Be this as it may, however, there can be no doubt that the adoption of a policy, either by Great Britain or Spain, designed to renew in Cuba, upon a larger scale and in a more aggravated form, the horrors and the sufferings of Hayti, must rouse and unite against it at a single man the masses of the population of all sections of the United States. In such a crisis, it shall ever arrive, there is as little doubt that our government will fully respond to the spirit of the people. The island of Cuba, with a population of one or semi barbarous free negro islands all along our Atlantic coast—with Cuba, the larger of them, effectually commanding the outlet of the whole West and South-west through the Mississippi—and all of them necessarily the centres and strongholds of the worst form of abolitionist agitation—this is a plan alike at war with every impulse of humanity, every dictate of Christianity, and every principle of civilization.

It is well enough to discriminate properly in noticing these current rumors of a tri-partite alliance. There is no earthly reason for supposing that England would dream of joining Mexico and Spain in an indirect onslaught upon America. She has quite enough to attend to in Europe, to fill both her energies for some time to come—say nothing of the manifest impolicy of her own interests, which would militate irresistibly against any scheme that might provoke a collision between herself, and her best commercial customer. But while we apprehend not the slightest danger of such a combination, we are by no means disposed to treat with equal indifference the attempts of Great Britain to persuade Spain into an extensive emancipation of her Cuban slaves. This is a consummation which for years has been the aim of JOHN BULL. Ever since the application of the emancipation act to the British Colonies, the statesmen of the mother country have been in the position of the Fox in the fable. Their own misfortunes have done in yielding to the demands of a rampant fanaticism, having subjected them to serious losses, they are now particularly desirous to induce other countries holding colonies in which slaves exist, to follow their example. While we can scarcely discern what Great Britain expects to derive, in the event of success, we are unable to deny that she is perfectly serious in her efforts. Already has Spain so far submitted to her earnest entreaties, as to permit this experiment of apprenticed African labor to be tried. No doubt, it will be conducted on as an expensive a plan as is practicable.

How shallow and senseless must be the policy of Spain to accede to the insidious views of England! Emancipation in Cuba would make that island absolutely useless to her, if it did not convert it into another Hayti, and render the black race dominant. The system of voluntary labor proposed as a substitute, is but a protracted method of bringing about the same result. The African will not labor, when he may remain idle. This great fact has been incontrovertibly demonstrated in the hopeless ruin of Jamaica, in spite of apprenticeship and Cooley importations. If the African is compelled to work, he still continues to all intents and purposes a slave. He may be paid, but he is as fully a chattel, as if his employer commanded his services, by virtue of a regular act of sale. Give the African volition and he will waste his hours under the (to him) genial influence of a tropical sun, in the merest inertia and indolence. Bind him to labor by such contrivances as England would impose, and Spain seems willing to accept, and you render him a slave in a sense far more dangerous to the safety of the island, than the existing system—for coercion will cease in him resistance. Knowing himself to be free, he will wax turbulent and troublesome, and though he may be kept in Cuba until his term of service expires, he will then become a pest and nuisance to the white man. Spain must be blind indeed if she fails to perceive the inevitable result of this patent scheme for modifying slavery. But blind she is, and bigotted too. She dreads the "United States, and the possibility of Cuba becoming an American slaveholding state," haunts her, like a horrible spectre—sooner than this, stupid, arrogant and impolitic Spain would suffer that splendid island to relapse into desolation and barbarism.

We have said enough to indicate the necessity of vigilance on the part of the United States. We are no filibusters in any sense of the term, but the people of the South cannot be expected patiently to abide the transfer of Cuba to the domination of free negroes. The prospect of such an event would create more filibusters amongst us than all the efforts of the advocates of manifest destiny.

Fifth Representative District.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Fifth Representative District, held this evening at the Orleans Coffee House, to form a Wing Club, the following officers were appointed by acclamation:

J. L. FABRE, President.

E. A. MICHEL, ALPHONSE DAVID, Vice Presidents.

JOSEPH LAMATA, Treasurer.

JNO. DEBUYS, JNO McCLELLAND, Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of six were appointed to draft resolutions and by-laws for this Club. The following gentlemen were unanimously appointed, and requested to report at the next regular meeting:

Messrs Wm Andry, B Falcy, J E Michel, Charles Fenelon and Phil Brandi, J de Fraschenki.

On motion, Messrs Wm Andry and F Millet, Gustave Perrault and Chs Gachmbleau, J B Sarpurn and A Heydel were appointed a committee to confer with the similar committees to be appointed by the several Representative Districts to organize a Central Wing Club for the Second District of New Orleans.

On motions, thanks were tendered to Mr Pastoro for the use of his room, and the meeting adjourned to TUESDAY next, the 5th of July, to meet at the same place.

J. L. FABRE, President.

JOHN DeBUYS, JOHN McCLELLAND, Secretaries.

☞ By the arrival of the schooner *Star*, we have received a copy of the *Sonora Valley* of the 11th, published at Corpus Christi. It does not contain a syllable of news.

NEW BOOKS.

Our thanks are due the publishers, Harper & Brothers, through J. B. STREET, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Lamartine's History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France. Vol. 4. This completes the work—and it is one, that while proving the author to be a delightful annalist, having at his command a graceful and poetic style, will not hand him down to immortality as a philosophic historian. He lacks the first requisite—strict impartiality. He sees every thing through his own imagination, and not through the lights and shadows which truth imparts.

Adventures in Boston. This is one of the series of charming juvenile books, written by Jacob Abbott, and known as Marco Paul's travels. Pleasant and instructive volumes for youth.

Black House, Part XV. The interest deepens in this admirable romance. Critics say it is not Dickens' most striking, but most powerful work.

THE FIRE WORKS LAST NIGHT.—The exhibition of Fire Works last night at Lafayette Square, was one of the most splendid pyrotechnic displays ever witnessed in this city. Catalini surpassed himself on this occasion. The success was decisively awarded, so that we have reason to hope that the Firemen's Charitable Association realized a substantial benefit.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of boys to the sale of fireworks, which takes place T. HIS DAY, at 8 o'clock, P. M. at lower Magazine Tow, on adjacent Tremoulet Passage.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We learn from the Astoria *Herald* that Francis Gibbs was killed at Ophiika on last Tuesday by Mr. Bankston, under the following circumstances: The parties were together in the forenoon of the day, apparently friendly; they met in the afternoon, when Gibbs asked a dollar which was refused by Gibbs, who struck Bankston several times with a stick; they first stopped and made friends, but while Bankston was talking to some other persons Gibbs knocked him down with a stick twice; Bankston, on rising, the second time, stabbed Gibbs three times with a knife, in the body, one of the wounds probably penetrating the heart, as that Gibbs died in a few minutes. Our informant states that Mr. Bankston was sober, and acted clearly in self-defence.

New Brunswick papers to the 16th inst., have been received at Boston.

On Tuesday, H. M. steamer Argus, Commander Forbes, arrived at St. John, bearing the flag (white at the fore) of Sir George Francis Seymour, Kt. G. C. H., Vice Admiral of England and Naval Commander-in Chief on the North American and West Indian station. The Councils of St. John had adopted an address to the Vice Admiral, expressing the approbation of the citizens for the firm but judicious and discreet manner in which his Colonial Subjects were protected last season against foreign aggression by him and the naval forces under his command and trusting that the same desirable course will be pursued this year.

The New Brunswicker says: "It is understood that this visit of the Vice Admiral to our Provinces is connected with the measures which have been and are about to be adopted this season, for the more efficient protection of the fisheries. A schooner, hired by Sir George Seymour, has been manned and armed for the purpose of guarding the entrance of the Bay of Chaleur, between Point Miscou and Point Maquereel, on the Gaspe shore, in order to prevent all intrusion on the waters of the Bay. The steamer Rose has also been hired and armed to cruise off Prince Edward Island, and prevent trespass there. Boat stations have been established at various points on the Gulf coast; and these, with the ships of war and hired vessels, will, we hope, this season, effectually prevent the wanton intrusion upon our fishing grounds, of which the Colonists have so long and so justly complained."

Intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 1st May have been received at Salem. The city was still in a state of siege.

Gen. Urquiza had publically announced the immediate blockade of the port. The general impression prevailed that the blockade would be recognized by foreign powers, in which case the city will be compelled to surrender.

The Custom-house had been closed, and all business had been suspended. A state of great excitement and distress existed. Many were leaving the city.

An unsuccessful effort was made at New York, on Saturday, to launch the clipper ship Sweepstakes. In sliding from the ways she heeled over, struck against a ship on the stocks alongside, and remained fast; and the united efforts of two steam tugs to pull her into the water were ineffectual. She was left in a very awkward position—partly in the water and partly out. The ship in careening knocked away a staging, which was crowded with spectators, throwing many of them into the water. Several were taken out badly bruised, and in a bad bis ans broken.

The suit between the Northern Indians and Illinois Central Railroad, relative to the cross taxation of the Illinois State tax-levy, has been decided in favor of the former, thereby establishing the right to cross under certain stipulations.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad have declared a dividend of 7 per cent. for the last six months, and have also determined to the stockholders, at par, fifty per cent. in a new stock for an air-line road from Toledo to Chicago.

By a letter dated Caracas, 29th of May, which we find in the Philadelphia American, we learn that another outbreak has occurred in Venezuela. A courier arrived at Caracas on the 29th from Valencia, bringing intelligence of a revolutionary outbreak at that place. The revolutionists have a force of 2,000 strong, headed by expert military leaders. It is supposed that they will march on Caracas, and that they will meet with but little or no opposition. The letter adds:

"President Monagas is completely isolated his party (the Liberal) having entirely abandoned him. The Council of Government have invested him with extraordinary powers and granted him permission to raise five thousand troops, and a loan of five hundred thousand dollars. Up to this time, however, he has not been able to obtain either. He has for the past twenty days been shut up in his own house, where he receives his cabinet ministers three times a week, and despatches the affairs of the country.

"The oligarchical or Paez party have nothing to do with the present outbreak. It is simply a movement of the liberal or democratic party, the object of which is to displace the present incumbent and hand the reins of government over to one of their own number."

The German papers give an account of an Austrian lady who is so charged with electricity that sparks are constantly giving out after her first ends. It is seldom that the Good sending sparks away from her, though it is a very great attribute of the sex to attract sparks, and even to twirl them round the finger with the utmost ease. We suspect that the account in the German papers is, like the electric lady herself, a little overcharged.

The *Tribune* says that the proposed shutting up of the run shops in New York on Sundays, has ended in a complete failure.

The second district police of New York were informed, on the 19th inst., that a man residing at No. 140 Hudson avenue, had been murdered by his wife. On proceeding thither, they found the man, whose name is Patrick Farrell, lying in one part of the room, and his wife near by, both so much exhausted from the loss of blood, that they were unable to help themselves. Blood laid in pools about the floor, and the walls were all spattered. An axe was lying near the husband, with which he struck his wife, but luckily the blow was not hard enough to injure her seriously, and she in turn took a chisel in hand, and struck her husband in the left side, which she hurled at his head with such force as to stun him, and afterwards beat him in the most savage manner. Both were taken in custody by the officers, and locked up in the cells of the station house. A small child belonging to them was also taken in charge by the police.

The Westchester News states that the county seat of Henry Partridge Kellogg, Esq., on the East River, near New Rochelle, has been purchased for the residence of a Polish Prince, who is expected to occupy it in the course of the ensuing week. About forty thousand dollars have been paid for it.

The New York Common Council have made themselves so odious to the public estimation by their shameless public conduct, that the ordinary marks of respect are denied them in decent society. At a railroad celebration last week, when the usual standing toast of "the Common Council" was given, the company universally broke out into a loud and condemnatory hiss. Such marks of public favor are seldom accorded to any functionaries.

On Sunday afternoon, the thermometer stood at 96° in the shade and at 125° in the sun, in New York. One man, named Wm. Anderson, was sun-struck.

The Union State Convention of Georgia has nominated the Hon. Charles J. Jenkins for Governor. He was chosen on the first ballot by a large majority over all competitors.

Gottschalk, the distinguished pianist was at Buffalo a few days ago, and expected to give a concert in New York in the course of a week or so.

A Calcutta correspondent of the Newbury port Herald, states that a man named Dwyer, had lately died on board a boat who, on his death bed, confessed that he was the murderer of Mr. Knox, an American, for which an American boy named Very was hung, and an accomplice called Tiger Nod transported, some two years ago. Very, previous to his execution, acknowledged his guilt, but Dwyer says it was he himself who gave the fatal blow, and that he had never since known any peace of mind. At the time of the trial of Very, it was shown that the wounds of Knox were inflicted by more than one person.

Donald McKay, the well-known Boston shipbuilder, left New York on Sunday for Europe, in the Sovereign of the Seas. His object, the Times says, is to visit the English dock yards—in which design he will probably be frustrated, as the English will not admit strangers, especially Americans, into their dock yards. He will be more successful among the private shipbuilders.

The death of Gen. Riley, it is stated, produces the following officers: Lieut. Colonel Plympton to be Colonel; Major L. Morrison to be Lieut. Colonel. Captain T L Alexander to be Major; Lieut. R. S. Foote to be Captain; Second Lieutenants Heth and Boots to be First Lieuts.; Brevet Second Lieut. J. T. Shaff to be Second Lieut.

The beautiful yacht Silvia, of 103 tons burden, owned by Lewis A. Depeau, Esq., of Lower Island, Westchester, sailed from the harbor of New Rochelle on Saturday last, for England, under the command of Capt. Chambers, for the purpose of contending for the prize at the yacht round of Cowes, on Tuesday, the 2d of August. The Silvia was built by Mr. Chas. Simons, the builder of the America. It is confidently stated that the Silvia is the fastest sailer of the American yachts, and, moreover, her success in carrying the vessel safely across the ocean, is the best recommendation for her.

☞ "Fellow citizens," says the New York *Sunday Times*, and as the remarks are most peculiarly appropriate at our present writing, we cordially adopt them—"Fellow citizens—as you spread on your sofa this pleasant forenoon, do make an inverted Z of yourself by propping your chair back against the wall, you probably think it must be easy to write what you find it easy to read. Did you ever plough, hoe corn, or plant cabbages? We have been engaged in all these rural exercises, and have also swung the scythe and cradle under the hot sun of the South; and we solemnly declare that the physical labors aforesaid are mere recreations in comparison with the exhausting toil of writing for the press in a close office with a south-western aspect, when the thermometer is in the neighborhood of the nineties. The vigorous ideas that should find their way by electric telegraph from the brain to the pen, liquify on the road and ooze out in big globules of perspiration, while the more delicate fancies evaporate by the "insensible" process. Excuse, therefore, the short-comings of genius under the sudorific influence of the summer solstice; for be assured that a vertical sun, however it may delicify and mature cherries, plums, and other fruital "plomptudes," is by no means favorable to the development of intellectual products."

It is seldom, says the Charleston *Courier*, that we have perused sentiments more just and equitable than the following emanating from an old and hard working printer, a member of the Union, in a Northern city, addressed to a friend, a member of the craft, in Charleston; and it is with no desire to provoke controversy or revive dissentions, which we believe and sincerely trust are now for ever buried "in the tomb of the Capulets," but with an earnest hope that our friends of the stick and rule will seriously ponder on the matter and see how experience and age entitle him to consideration, that we now transfer them to our columns. The *italic* is the writer's.

"Societies for the regulation of wages are very good as long as they keep within the bounds of justice and moderation, but when they turn out of their legitimate path to oppress, and control the business of their employers, it is time for those opposed to such conduct to turn their force against it."

☞ We learn from Baton Rouge that the Governor made the following city appointments on Saturday:

R. W. Adams and Logan McKnight, Directors on the part of the State, in the Orleans Bank.

Benjamin Bloomfield, Wm. A. Nott and Duncan DeVeale, Directors of the Consolidated Association.

Wm. M. Randolph, Reporter of the Supreme Court.

A few days since, we referred to a suit for divorce going on in the circuit court at New York. The mother of a young man, named Isaac Coursen, applied for a dissolution of the married knot, on behalf of her son, who, it was alleged, had contracted a connection of the opposite, while in a state of insanity. The bride's name, formerly, was Elizabeth Ethel. The jury rendered a verdict, on Saturday, adverse to the application.

MORE OF THE SPANISH AND MEXICAN LEAGUE

Spanish Expedition to Mexico.

Proposed Amendments of the Latter.

Treaty between Santa Anna and Canada.

[By the Morse Southern Line.]

NEW YORK, June 28—A telegraphic despatch from Washington, reports that the Government is in possession of information which establishes the consummation of a treaty between Spain and Mexico for the annexation of the latter country to the former.

The report further goes on to say that a treaty to this effect was signed by Captain General Concha and Santa Anna, when the latter was last in Havana on his way to Mexico, and that it has since been officially ratified by the respective Governments of Spain and Mexico.

An expedition is organizing also on the northern shore of Cuba, to carry 6,000 Spanish troops to Vera Cruz to support Santa Anna in a *coup d'état* which he designs making, in imitation of Louis Napoleon.

The despatch says, it is understood that on the departure of this expedition, the Cabans will seize the opportunity to rise in a general insurrection, which it is believed would be successful.

We perceive by the foregoing that the newsmongers have decided to have England conceiving perhaps that, as the story stood originally, it was rather too strong a draft upon public credulity, and would not be honored. As to the present version—it is barely possible, and that is all. Spain would no doubt like to repossess Mexico, and Santa Anna is miscreant enough to sell his country for a mess of pottage but the Mexican people, though sunk very low indeed, are hardly yet depressed to that depth of degradation which must prelude to their transfer. We must have more satisfactory evidence than reports from New York, ere we attach any faith to this latest story touching Spain and Mexico.

RIO GRANDE.

By an arrival from the Brazos we have received Brownsville papers to the 22d inst. We copy the following from the *Flag*:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The counsel for the parties under indictment for the late filibustering movement, have applied for a trial at the next term of the Court, not having been properly complied with, the Judge has given no decision. It is supposed, however, that his Honor will either grant a change of venue or issue a Writ of Venire for jurors from some other part of the State to try the parties. Although it is believed that a jury could be obtained in this vicinity who would fairly and impartially try the case, still, we think the issuing of a special writ would give general satisfaction. All that the people ask is a fair, full, and thorough investigation of the charges for which the parties are indicted, and that justice be administered according to the proof established.

DEATH OF HARRY LOVE.—The death of Harry Love will be read by all who knew him with feelings of deep regret. His intrepid valor and daring exploits in the service of his country during the late war with Mexico, gained for him universal esteem and distinction. A correspondent informs us that shortly after his arrival in California, he raised a company of Rangers, to chase the Black Mountains, and discovered the Shasta gold. He died, however, before realizing any of the advantages from his discovery. He was recently interred, and his effects taken possession of by a Justice of the Peace.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—During the last week the Rio Grande rose some twelve or fourteen feet, but is slowly receding.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Perseverance*, we have received files of Texas papers to the 24th inst., inclusive.

In Eastern Texas the gold fever has completely subsided, but it is otherwise in the West. The Gonzales *Inquirer* of the 11th says:

The gold digging mania seems to be rather on the increase in Texas. We have noticed several small parties on their way thither recently. On Monday last quite a large party of jolly looking individuals passed through the town, apparently well provided, not only for a long journey, but for comfortable encampment after they reach the seat of their destination. They had several baggage wagons in their train, seemed altogether well satisfied with their prospects, and appeared not a little disposed to take the world easy. Success attend them.

The Lavaca *Commercial* says: It is truly gratifying and encouraging to the friends and property holders of that town to witness, at the present time, the progress of improvement now going forward in Lavaca, as evidenced by the erection of so many new buildings, not only for business houses, but also for family residences. This is a most favorable augury as to the growing importance and future prosperity of the town.

The Western *Texan*, speaking of the eight candidates now in the field for Governor, says:

The Whigs now have a fair chance of getting the Governor, provided they can get a man upon whom the party can unite. Gen. Scott's votes will be divided, and it will be difficult to find a Whig who can secure that.

CROPS AND WEATHER.—The Nueces Valley of the 11th inst. says the weather during the previous week was warm and dry, the thermometer ranging from 72 to 84 degrees Farenheit.

We must soon have rain, or the corn crop will be materially injured. Cotton looks well.

We learn from the Victoria Advocate of the 11th inst., that they had been favored with copious showers, which were beginning to be needed. Everything now has a flourishing appearance—and there is a fair prospect for good crops. The "oldest inhabitant" informs the Advocate that it always rains in Texas in the month of June—and its experience so far as thirteen "Junes" are concerned, confirms the assertion.

The Jefferson Herald, of the same date, is gratified to see by that paper, the prospect of good crops is flattering in that section. The recent warm and favorable weather has created quite a change in the appearance of both corn and cotton. With some exceptions, it is thought the present crop of cotton will be as good as that of last year.

The Bastrop Advertiser, of the 18th inst., reports copious showers of rain in that vicinity. The continued drought up to that time, it says, led to many fears that the crops would be very short, particularly the corn. Rain was all they needed, however, and no doubt full crops will now be made.

The Austin State Gazette, of the 18th, says the gloom which a few days since sat upon the countenances of the farmers in this vicinity, has given place to smiles of joy and thankfulness. The drouth which has prevailed with great severity since the 1st of May, threatening destruction to the hopes of the husbandman, has been arrested by the partial showers which have fallen within several days past, and by a general and growing rain on the 15th inst.

☞ "Fellow citizens," says the New York *Sunday Times*, and as the remarks are most peculiarly appropriate at our present writing, we cordially adopt them—"Fellow citizens—as you spread on your sofa this pleasant forenoon, do make an inverted Z of yourself by propping your chair back against the wall, you probably think it must be easy to write what you find it easy to read. Did you ever plough, hoe corn, or plant cabbages? We have been engaged in all these rural exercises, and have also swung the scythe and cradle under the hot sun of the South; and we solemnly declare that the physical labors aforesaid are mere recreations in comparison with the exhausting toil of writing for the press in a close office with a south-western aspect, when the thermometer is in the neighborhood of the nineties. The vigorous ideas that should find their way by electric telegraph from the brain to the pen, liquify on the road and ooze out in big globules of perspiration, while the more delicate fancies evaporate by the "insensible" process. Excuse, therefore, the short-comings of genius under the sudorific influence of the summer solstice; for be assured that a vertical sun, however it may delicify and mature cherries, plums, and other fruital "plomptudes," is by no means favorable to the development of intellectual products."

☞ After the leading article was in type the following despatch appeared in last Evening Picayune:

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[From the National Intelligencer.]

RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

In these days of progress it is observable that there is one word in the mouth of every body so applied to every body class, and in the almost unlimited number of number sense, once a word sacred standard of the English language and the keystone of principle, and character, which on analysis appears in the mind of most men

"To hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail,
In monumental mockery."

The first of these words, the ubiquitous and omnipresent word, is "RIGHTS" the second, the obsolete and ostracised word, is "DUTIES." The first we meet at every turn, we hear in every conference; the second is banished, offensive and objectionable to modern ears.

We have the rights of women, the rights of man and of Sanphers, the rights of children, sailors, of soldiers, and now of exiles; not immigrants, who come to live and die among us, to form in the fullest sense of the word a land from land. We were obliged to pay four shillings apiece to get on shore, and three shillings wharfage for our trunks. We had great difficulty in procuring lodgings, so prejudiced is the place with strangers. The first night in Melbourne I slept on a bench with twelve others, for which privilege, I paid two shillings in advance. I finally obtained board in a private family at seven dollars per week.

After spending three weeks in Melbourne, I started on the mines, travelling 96 miles in three days, which brought our party to the nearest "diggings" Forest Creek. Each miner has to pay thirty shillings for the license to dig for a month: and all kinds of implements for digging are very expensive. At this creek the miners dig four feet in 40 feet to get the gold, and sometimes do not find any there.

After nine days spent here, I returned to Melbourne, and commenced work in a foundry, where I got £5 per week. I shall remain here until I hear of new and more promising diggings than I have yet seen. A man can do but little in the way of gold digging without capital to start with.

All kinds of provisions and goods are high, and rents are enormous. A common shed of three rooms, with a yard, after exciting noise through the country, has been sent to the Penitentiary for murder; or of an Italian named Gavazzi, who, after a crusade in our country, has just been the cause of an appalling amount of bloodshed in Canada.

There were in very early ages, according to the inspired writers, giants in the earth in those days, and "common among men." Whether those moulders who traverse the world to give their stamp to the minds of men, in the shape of dead languages they can neither speak nor read, existed as far back in the recesses of time as the age of Solomon, we cannot decide; but that they do not exist now, we know. Of these servant nations with their intra-live proselytism, is an evil of the present day, and one which is becoming very mischievous in our country. We are getting to be too often favored with these exotics, who come to claim the interference of our power. And for what? Why, to trample our established institutions under our own feet, and embroil us with European nations; and, to cap the climax, to join our own to the denunciations of itinerant preachers, abolitionist, to form an offensive branch of christianity, professed or cherished with the deepest devotion by hundreds of thousands of our people.

We name these examples as the most recent and flagrant, and also most directly in derogation of our hitherto maintained policy in regard to the rights of foreigners. Hitherto it becomes those who seek our shores as fugitives, exiles, visitors, or sojourners, to practise some modesty, and not abuse the hospitality freely extended to them; and the people should not encourage, but rather frown down, all those harangues who come among us to excite to riot, confusion, and murder.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA.—The Boston *Transcript* compiles from *Weber's Volks Kalender* (People's Almanack) for 1853, published annually at Leipsic, the following table of the population of the largest cities in Europe and North America. As the Offenses are presented in the same order as the statistical statements, says the *Transcript*, it is to be presumed that this table may be relied upon as correct. It will be seen that New York stands fourth on the list, Philadelphia ninth, Baltimore twenty-first, and Boston twenty-eighth. As a matter of curiosity and reference, the table may be worth cutting out and preserving:

London	2,363,104	Paris	1,053,262	Paris	185,000
Paris	1,053,262	Lisbon	256,000	Lisbon	124,141
Constantinople	700,000	Constantinople	700,000	Constantinople	120,000
New York	696,115	Vienna	476,000	Vienna	100,000
St. Petersburg	478,137	Berlin	412,000	Cincinnati	116,715
Vienna	476,000	Naples	412,000	Philadelphia	115,683
Berlin	412,931	Madrid	400,000	Brooklyn	115,096
Naples	416,475	St. Petersburg	400,000	Ghent	112,410
Philadelphia	408,762	Constantinople	400,000	Berlin	106,375
Liverpool	394,263	Amsterdam	400,000	Breslau	104,000
Glasgow	367,840	Lisbon	400,000	Florence	102,134
Madrid	360,000	Palermo	400,000	Naples	100,000
Manchester	336,043	Palermo	400,000	Bolton	100,000
Lisbon	256,000	Milan	400,000	Cologne	97,000
Dublin	254,808	Lisbon	400,000	Dresden	91,677
Lyons	249,755	Lyons	400,000	St. Sebastian	90,923
Brooklyn	236,000	Brooklyn	400,000	Rotterdam	90,000
Amsterdam	222,000	St. Petersburg	400,000	Antwerp	88,000
Havana	200,000	Cologne	400,000	Cork	86,000
Marseilles	195,000	Dublin	400,000	Lyons	77,000
Baltimore	169,054	Marseilles	400,000	Bologna	75,100
Palermo	168,000	Bologna	400,000	Brighton	74,000
Rome	172,000	Rome	400,000	Turin	70,000
Warsaw	162,000	Warsaw	400,000	Königsberg	70,000
Leipsic	156,000	Leipsic	400,000	Leipsic	69,000
Milan	151,000	Hamburg	400,000	Bolton	68,000
Hamburg	148,000	Hamburg	400,000	The Hague	66,000
Boston	138,000	Boston	400,000	Leipsic	65,000
Brussels	136,000	Brussels	400,000	Hamburg	62,000
Turin	133,000	Turin	400,000	Malaga	60,000
Copenhagen	131,000	Copenhagen	400,000	Brussels	59,000
Bordeaux	130,000	Bordeaux	400,000	Frankfort	57,000
Cologne	128,000	Cologne	400,000	Magdeburg	56,000
Munich	126,000	Munich	400,000	Munich	54,000

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.

TUESDAY Evening, June 28, 1853.

There was a fair demand again for Cotton to-day, and the sales amounted 3,000 bales, at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Ordinary	5½ 5¾	Fair	7½
Middling	6 6¼	Good Fair	7¾
Middling Fair	6¾ 7¼	Good and Fine	8
Strictly Ordinary	5¾		

The demand for Tobacco continues good, and the sales of the past two days reach 2000 hhds., at advancing prices. The entire amount offered for sale on the market in 1st accounts relative to the growing crop.

Of Sugar, 120 hhds. were sold at previous rates. Fair to fine 4½@4¾c ℔ Of Molasses, a few small lots were taken at 19@20c ℔ gallon for prime to choice.

The Flour market continues tolerably firm, with sales of 1200 bbls. at $4 75@4 80 for St. Louis, and $4 50@4 75 for extra brands. Of Corn, 2000 sacks were sold at 57@60c ℔ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Small lots of Mess Pork are selling at $15 25, and a lot of 120 bbls. inspected was taken at the same rate. Bacon is dull, and a few small lots were sold at 7½@7½c for Sides, and 5¾c for Shoulders. Nothing was done in lard.

Whiskey is selling in small lots, at 20½@21c ℔ gallon for rectified, and a few bbls. of Dexter's were sold at 22c.

Of Coffee, 700 sacks were sold principally at 8¼c ℔ lb.

Exchange is heavy, but without quotable change in the rates. Sterling, 10@12½ days, 9@9½ ℔ ct. Sight on New York, 60 days, 1¼@1¾ ℔ cent discount—Checks, par@¼ ℔ cent discount.

EXCHANGES OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9@9½ ℔ c
Francs	5.17½@5.12½
Sight on New York	¼@¾ ℔ c
Do. Checks	par ¼ ℔ cent disc
Sterling, sixty days	9@9½ ℔ cent disc
Philadelphia, sixty days	¼@¾ ℔ cent disc
Francs at five to sixty days	5.17½@5.12½ ℔ c. prem

Freights are unchanged. Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d.; to Havre 1c. to the North, ⅝d.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Mobile	Florida, Frost		12 m
Ocean Springs	Creole, Walker		5 p m
Covington	St. Charles, Dunakin		12 m
Mobile	Philadelphia, Wilson		5 p m
Ouachita	Rockaway, Cannon		5 p m
Alabama	Cotton Blossom, Johnson		5 p m
Balize	Plaster Jennings		5 a m
Baton Rouge	Gladiator, Hall		5 p m
St. Louis	Colombus, Smith		5 p m
Red River	Cahaba, McKay		5 p m
Red River	Cora, Martin		5 p m
Lafourche	Dr. Batey, Dugas		5 a m
Yazoo	Magnolia, Clark		5 p m
St. Louis	Atlantic, Bellinger		5 p m
Nashville	E Howard, Northern		5 p m

[illegible]

CANDIDATES.

☞ **Clerks of Courts.**

☞ ALFRED ROUSSEAU is a candidate for Clerk of the First District Court.

☞ JOHN GRICKARD is a candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans. jun29

☞ F. M. BERTIN, for the last fourteen years Deputy Clerk of the Fourth Judicial District Court, is a candidate for the Clerkship of said Second District Court, or whatever Court the same may be changed to. mh17

☞ THOMAS C. FOOLE, Clerk of the Second District Court, is a candidate for re-election. mh19

☞ W. F. BEDLOCK is a candidate for Clerk of the Third District of New Orleans.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. CHAS. A. LABUZAN as a candidate for Clerk of the Third District Court, or whatever Court the same may be changed to.

☞ JAMES A. HOPKINS, candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court.

☞ FERDINAND GEDO, Clerk of the Fourth District Court, is a candidate for re-election mh9

☞ W. A. NOTT is a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court. mh18

☞ We are authorized to announce FAMUEL G. RIKE as a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, or whatever Court the same may be changed to. jn28

☞ GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

MASS MEETING.

MASS meeting of the Property Holders. The property holders who are opposed to the payment of the arbitrary and unconstitutional tax of rail road iron, are requested to attend a public meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the 29th June, 1853, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. at the new "Place D'Armes," formerly Congo Square, to take the necessary steps to oppose the payment of said tax. jn28

☞ The ship PRESIDENT FILLMORE, Prendergast, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging her cargo opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days from this notice, otherwise their goods will be stored at their risk and expense.

John CHARLES CAVAROC, 20 Bienville st.

Orleans Fire Company No. 21.

THE officers and members of the above Company are hereby requested to attend monthly meeting on SUNDAY Morning, the 3d of July, at 9 o'clock.

By order, R. J. LILLY.

Orleans Fire Company No. 21.

THE officers and members of the Company are requested to attend monthly meeting on SUNDAY evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance requested.

By order. ROBT. J. LILLY.

Notice to Engineers.

A USTRAL