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COUNTRY PAPERS
Friday Morning, June 3, 1853.

☞ The Mail came through yesterday with [illegible] dates.

GOLD.

The increase in the supply of one of the precious metals, which has kept the standard of currency among civilized nations, is a constant theme for speculations of political economists. The amount of the amount regularly received from the auriferous regions is startling to imagine and yet there is, when contrasted with the meager yield of the Gold fields century, when, prior to the discovery of the mines of California and Australia. Thirty years ago the production of the American mines had fallen to $12,000,000 per annum. In 1840, the annual product of gold did not exceed $24,000,000. In 1848, according to the *National Democrat*, the discovery of gold in California added an increase equal to the whole annual amount from all other sources. In 1850, the gold crop of California was $68,587,000; in 1851 it was $75,000,000—and it is probable that it will be, this year, not less than $100,000,000. The newly discovered mines of Australia are said to exceed in productiveness even those of California—the estimated yield of which, up to the first of March of the current year, was $74,118,725, and the production for the whole year of 1853, will not be less than $130,000,000. It is not exaggerating to anticipate an entire gold production for the year 1853, of two hundred and fifty millions. Here is a prodigious increase—excepting the annual supply twenty years ago. Nor is it all likely that this enormous production will diminish in future years. On the contrary, its steady increase may be confidently expected. The gold fields of California and Australia's wonderful yield, are yet to be explored, and it is impossible, from the nature of how much future investigation will add to her crop. California's surface is yet beginning to diminish under the pick and shovel, delving and washing processes carried on by nearly one hundred thousand souls. But just in proportion as these precarious modes of mining cease to be profitable, are human ingenuity and industry applied to the extraction of the gold or metal from the quartz rock in which it exists. Scientific labor takes the place of the rude cradle and primitive rocker employed until recently, and the masses of tenacious quartz which compose the greater part of the geological structure of the Sierra Nevada mountains, are pulverized by proper machinery, and subjected to manipulations that compel them to yield every crain of gold they contain. It does appears therefore to be no definite limit to the production of gold, and every reason exists for the belief, that monstrous and almost incredible as is the yield of 1853, it will be exceeded by that of subsequent years.

The rapid and enormous increase of wealth is viewed with very opposite feelings in different quarters. By some it is regarded as a genuine blessing, pampering extravagance, nurturing wild and dangerous speculation, and inevitably to be followed by a commercial revulsion that will shake both Europe and America from the centre to the circumference. This opinion has been gravely put forth and sustained by one or two French philosophers, as well as by the celebrated Thomas de Quincey. The latter, in a most lugubrious, but powerfully written article in Hogg's Instructor, contends that we are all on the brink of ruin from the unabated influx of gold—but his views, though expressed with consummate fertility of diction, are supported by nothing in the shape of connected and reasonable argument. Others look upon the gold phenomenon of the day, with more moderate ideas. They do not share the vivid apprehensions of De Quincey and others of his school, but can infer that men and things will gradually adapt themselves to the change. So sudden and so tremendous an accession of gold cannot fail to exert a somewhat disturbing influence on commerce. As a matter of course, the value of gold will decrease, or, in other words, prices will advance. Everything will become dearer, because gold has grown cheaper. We already see the effect around us—less so, however, in the south, than in New York, where most of the golden harvest of California is received direct, and whence so much of it is distributed in diversified streams throughout America, as is not exported to Europe, to settle balances against us in that continent. This gradual depreciation of gold will necessarily continue, and will be insensibly felt in all directions.

That embarrassments will arise out of the difficulty of arranging things on a fair and stable standard that is constantly getting higher, can not well be doubted. Neither is it to be supposed, that the increase of wealth will fail to provoke both speculation, overtrading and luxury. These are the invariable concomitants of an expanded currency, and are to be expected as the result of an infinite boon to political economy. But a revulsion, crushing and disastrous like that which afflicts the gloomy imagination of De Quincey, we do not expect, for there is nothing conceivable that can produce, save a sudden suspension of the gold production of Australia and California, and that is merely inconceivable. The whole project, however, and, and we do not prepare for a lower depreciation in prices, a languishing and ruined commerce, and a dreadful scarcity of money would do well to explain to us how these calamities are to come, so long as five or six millions of dollars are monthly sent out from California to New York. For our part, we believe that most of the evils apprehended from the increase of wealth will prove imaginary.—Moral rather than monetary revulsions are to be feared, for riches breed effeminacy and corruption, and root out homely and hardy virtues.

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—An extraordinary attraction will be presented this evening at the Mechanics Institute. An extraordinary menagerie of imitations of performing animals, sounds, and several talented artists fifths city will assist on the occasion.

THE ORPHANS FIREWORKS.—On Tuesday next, will take place on Lafayette Square, the great exhibition of Fireworks for the benefit of the Boys Orphan Asylum of the Third District. It will be by far the most superb pyrotechnical display that has ever been got up in this city, and we fully expect to see one half of the population present on the occasion. Remember the poor orphans.

☞ Lost yesterday, in the evening, a small green Merino bag, containing about *one hundred and fifty or sixty dollars* in gold and bank notes. A liberal reward will be given to the person who will deliver said sum at the office of the Bee.

☞ The Parish of St. Landry gives a considerable majority to P. D. Harry, for District Attorney of the District composed of St. Landry, Caussun and Lafayette. He is probably elected.

POISONING AT A SLAVE.—We understand that a mulatto girl named Charlotte, aged about 14 years, who was purchased a few weeks ago by Mr. Lafarque, of Avoyelles, for the sum of $1000 cash, has been brought to this city, and lodged in jail on a charge of poisoning one of her master's children. Two days after the commission of the crime, another attempt at poisoning the entire family by means of arsenic infused in coffee was made, after which the slave ran away. Having been caught by the police, she acknowledged that she had poisoned nine different persons, most of her victims having been white and colored persons in the State of Maine. A judicial investigation of this terrible affair will shortly be had at Avoyelles, and the corpse of Mr. Lafarque's child will be subjected to a *post mortem* examination.

HIGH CONDUCT OF A BOY.—The Deposit (Mississippi) *Courier* says, that on Friday afternoon, a small Mr Wm J Freeman, about three years old, while playing on the margin of the river, got into a single skiff, which became detached, and floated out into the stream. The child was soon missed, and a brother named Nelson, about fifteen years old, started in pursuit, and saw him a short distance above the mill dam, over which he soon plunged. Nelson gave the alarm, but not waiting for assistance, plunged into the stream, which was high and rapid, and succeeded in getting the child out of the whirl, crossed by the water falling over the dam, so that he floated near the shore and was saved, but Nelson, by this time, though a good swimmer for one of his age, had become exhausted that he was unable to save himself and sank, and although but a few moments elapsed before he was drawn from the water, life was extinct.

The N York *Times*, Washington correspondent says:—

I have that the President disavows and repudiates, in the strongest terms, the sentiments of the Cuban Kossuth article, and that he is highly mortified that he should be supposed to endorse them. He will probably, however, feel to disavow it publicly, on the plea that he has never publicly avowed the Union as his organ. The article was introduced by one of the Editors of the Union, but there is a strong impression that it was suggested by Cushing. All Young America turns to be strong, demanding the most positive repudiation of the article by both the Administration and the Union, as the only means of salvation for either.

Last summer a (reputed) female was given 11 rounds in Virginia, instructing ladies in the art of cutting dresses, &c., hailing from the North, we believe. We understand that this person recently died in one of the upper counties when the discovery was made that the cutter of ladies' garments was a man, dressing—one who had deceived the purchaser for some unexplained reason, and died in the male world after death.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The New York Crystal Palace of which so much has been said, remains at this late day in so unfinished a state, that the press begins to consider the experiment very much of a humbug. The managers of the building have promised infinitely more than they are able to perform; better would it have been for them had they been more chary in promises, and more satisfactory in their fulfilment. The following statement from the New York *Courier*, will serve to exemplify their short-comings:

"The Crystal Palace in London covered twenty acres; that of New York covers two acres and a half. That cost £176,000; this at least $300,000. That occupied eight months in its erection; this has already consumed that space of time, and will not be finished for many weeks yet. In the last feet especially, there is cause for deep mortification. In January, 1852, the ground was leased by the city; March the charter was granted by the Legislature; and in the same month the company was regularly organized. Several months were spent in settling upon a plan, and in making contracts; and a formal announcement was then made to the world that the Exhibition would be opened on the 3rd of May, 1853. And it was solemnly laid that contributions should be sent at the earliest convenience. Months passed, and not the least hint was given by the company that the opening would have to be postponed.

"During the spring, contributions have been forwarded from various parts of Europe, eminent Commissioners have been despatched by the British Government on a visit of examination, and are on their way hither; a man of war from the Kingdom of Sardinia—the first which has visited our port—has arrived, with the special intent of being here at the opening of the Exhibition; contributions in our own country, and people of all classes, who were planning to visit the city on the occasion, have made their arrangements in reference to the time notified.—And yet, down to this twenty fifth day of May, no proper official communication has been made to the world that the Exhibition was not opened on the 3d of May as promised, nor any explanation why it was not, nor any intimation when it will be opened.

"There are other evils resulting from this delay. Immense amounts of goods have been sent to the Exhibition by foreign countries. There is no place ready to receive them, and the Commissioners admit that they do not know what to do with these contributions. Many of them will not bear long keeping without injury, and thus the parties furnishing them are made to suffer a direct loss, besides losing the opportunity of exhibiting the products of their industry.

"It is a further subject of complaint that in the immediate vicinity of the building, low grog cellars, brothels and gambling houses are springing up by the score, and that scenes demoralizing and odious are constantly occurring. This evil might, we presume, be abated by suitable police regulations. It is, however, one of the consequences of the unfortunate delay in completing the enterprise, and we think it is calculated to render abortive the leading objects of the exhibition.

New Orleans and Louisville Mail.

☞ We learn from the *National Intelligencer*, that the Postmaster General, having had under consideration the important mail arrangements between Louisville (Kentucky) and New Orleans, has concluded to modify the acceptance of his predecessor, made on the first of March last, so as to dispense with the restriction of the service to low pressure boats, and to substitute in place thereof, a boat of the Pacific mails; the compensation to be adjusted by the standard of the lowest bid made in response to the advertisement therefor.

The contract is therefore concluded with Messrs Glover and Mather, who are the lowest bidders at the recent letting, for the daily express service between Louisville and New Orleans, in seven, in seven days, and the daily way service between Louisville and Cairo, and between St Francisville and New Orleans, at an annual compensation of $27,500, from 1st December next, or as much earlier as practicable; the Postmaster General reserving the right to require the supply of six additional boats by the expiration, without additional pay. The entire service is to be performed in safe and suitable steamboats.

Washington Items.

The Gardiner Jury sent a communication to the Court on the 26th ult., stating their inability to agree, and asking to be discharged. The Counsel declined to agree to their discharge, as their failure to render a verdict would involve the necessity of a new trial. The Court declined to accede to their wishes.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The District appointments are now receiving the considerations of the president. Mr Ramsey, Bennett, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the First Comptroller's office, vice Lenman. Wilding, Judge Mason has commenced the appointment of the Patent Office by removing the following Clerks—Messrs. Stansbury, Henroll, Roane, Duval, Johnson, Edelin, Haslam, Lay and Baily.

W. S. King, of Rhode Island, Recording Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, will be appointed to the Agricultural desk, vice Dr. Lee, some time since removed. Mr. K. will be acceptable to the Agricultural community. But a few days.

There are quite a number of applicants for the vacant Examinership, so the much of this department, is six heads is behindhand. It is presumed it will soon be filled, and extra examinership be found necessary. A large deputation is present from Harrisburg, urging the appointment of Parke as Examiner. Others are and have been here against him—State politics enter into the contest.

Wm. A. Gallagher, chief clerk in the State department, has been removed, and Stubbs reinstated, the change to take effect on the 1st July.

Archbishop Hughes is here and ministered the initiatory sacrament to 50 girls at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—John McComb, formerly a prominent politician, died on Wednesday week, aged 92 years.

John Manning was fatally stabbed in a hovel at the Five Points by a companion, named Sullivan.

Mr. Forrest's engagement at the Broadway Theatre has been abruptly terminated, or interrupted, in consequence of spraining his foot.

The Sardinian corvette, "San Giovanni," will sail, on her return home, on the 1st June. The intention was to stay in port a little while during the World's Fair, but the prospects of an early opening of the Crystal Palace are not very encouraging at present.

The Arctic Expedition, under command of Dr. Kane, will sail from the Battery on Tuesday next, at 11 A. M., escorted by Captain Sturges, who has volunteered steam power for the occasion.

The lecture of Thomas Francis Meagher, on "Young Ireland," delivered on the 25th, in Metropolitan Hall, for the benefit of the Irish Volunteers, was more numerously attended than probably any other lecture this season has been. Several persons were unable to attend, but sent a letter containing "material aid."

There are no fewer than 5000 paupers in the city alms house at present, a larger number than has been known for years. The expenditures for their support during the month of April amounted to $35,614 95.

There are being built at the several ship yards of the city, 7 steamships, 9 clipper ships, 1 packet ship, 2 barks, 1 brig, 4 schooners, and 4 steamboats, of an aggregate burthen of 33,195 tons.

The anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society was celebrated in Allen street church on Wednesday evening. Rev. Dr Bangs presided, and among the speakers was the Rev. Henry Slicer.

Jacob N. Brown, a boiler, from Wechawken, N J, came to the city on Monday, when he was thrown from his wagon and killed.

JOAQUIN, THE NOTED MEXICAN ROBBER.—The San Francisco Herald gives a romantic account of Joaquin, the Mexican robber. He recently stopped on the Salinas Plains, and the owner of the house asking him, in the course of the conversation, if he had heard of Joaquin, the person addressed, put his hand to his heart, and with grave politeness and penetrating glance, replied:—

"Sir, I am that Joaquin, and no man takes me alive, or comes within one hundred yards of me with these pistols and weapons."

Without any further ceremony, and perfectly unexcited, the robber went on to relate the reason of his conduct in his late career. He said that becoming disgusted with the frequency of Mexican revolutions, he had come to California to and his days in peace, as an American citizen, but that he had been unprovoked, and persecuted by the Americans in the places: had lost $40,000, been driven from a piece of land, which he was working with a Mexican companion, had been insulted and grossly maltreated without justice, had been flogged—and he was determined to be revenged for his wrongs, four fold. He had robbed many, killed many, and more should suffer in the same way, or else he would die in the struggle. He appeared then to grow very serious, and become excited, but subsequently added, that bearing a large reward was offered for his head or his living body, he rode into Stockton, disguised, walked leisurely around, with his scarpe thrown over his shoulders, reading the different hand-bills posted up about town. Coming to one of these, in a public thoroughfare, where $5,000 was offered for his capture, he wrote in pencil underneath: "I will give $10,000 myself—Joaquin"—and leisurely rode out of the town.

POSTAGES.

It will be perceived by the annexed official notice, that the Postmaster General has been able further to simplify and reduce the rate of international postages on pamphlets, magazines, &c:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1853.

Pursuant to authority vested in the Postmaster General, and by virtue of the treaty of the conquest of the President of the United States, (which advice and consent have fully approve by an instrument in writing that they have filed in the Department,) and with a view to bring about lower and more uniform rates of pamphlet and magazine postage in the contemplated postal arrangements with Foreign Governments, particularly on the Continent of Europe—

It is hereby ordered, That hereafter the United States postage to be charged and collected on all pamphlets and magazines mailed within the United States for or received from any the eight country, (except Great Britain, the British North American Provinces, and the West Coast of South America,) be at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce, instead of the rates established by the act of 3d March, 1851.

JAMES CAMPBELL, *Post Master Gen.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New York Aldermen have got into fresh trouble. They lately gave to Messrs. Ross and Reid a contract for paving the whole extent of the city with Ila Rose paving, at a cost of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, when other persons offered to do the work for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars equally as well. The Supreme Court, on the same principle established in the railroad cases, granted an injunction on the Council, restraining them from completing the contract, and the Mayor was notified of the fact. In the face of this they immediately directed the completion of the contract; thus incurring the penalty of imprisonment for contempt of courts.

A correspondent in Washington of the New York Tribune states that the Postoffice Department has abandoned its original intention of issuing the newly stamped envelope as early as the 1st proximo, though the contractors are understood to have a portion of them already ready for delivery at that point. The Postmaster General, the writer says, being indisposed to scatter them abroad until he can have sufficient on hand to send them in every direction, has deemed it best to wait until the 1st July, when an ample supply will be ready. They are printed on paper made for the purpose, so water-lined that in each envelope one may plainly distinguish, besides the beautiful postage stamp, the letters "P. O. D., U. S.," (meaning Post Office Department of the United States.)

The law makes it equally felony to counterfeit this paper as the stamp.

The English newspapers are publishing Kossuth's speeches again. He was recently presented with a copy of Shakspeare, paid for by subscriptions of one penny each, by twenty thousand English workmen, and in the course of his remarks said that he had made six hundred speeches, in England and America, since his release from captivity.

Archbishop Hughes visited Washington last week, and was closeted with the President for some time. The quidnuncs are greatly "exercised" at this intelligence.

Trainor slave case, which has occupied the time of the Courts and Reporters in New York for the last two weeks, has, according to the New York *Mirror*, become simply a disgusting farce. Lewis Tappan appears as the lady champion of the colored father; and Isaiah Rynders, as the gallant protector of the white Rose to whom the "baby" clings; while Counsellors Brady and Culver exercise their legal wit and prowess in behalf of the respective parties, and for the amusement of the speckled crowd in the galleries.

On Monday afternoon week, the railroad bridge over Salmon Falls river, on the Boston and Maine railroad, caught fire a little before the approach of the up passenger train, which could not be stopped before reaching the bridge; the engineer, therefore, put on all steam, and dashed across in safety. The bridge was nearly destroyed. Had the train been one minute later, another terrible loss of life, almost equal to that at Norwalk, would inevitably have been the consequence.

The suit instituted at Pittsburg, by William I. Slicer, of Maryland and others, heirs of Thomas Cromwell, deceased, to recover about $2,000,000 worth of property, was concluded in the United States Circuit Court, in that city, on Monday. Judge Grier in his charge, decided adverse to either the law or equity of the claim, and directed the Jury to bring in a verdict for the defendants in the dower, and dismissed the bill in equity. The trial excited intense interest, both from its magnitude and the great array of legal talent.

The British ship of war Cumberland, from Bermuda, with Vice Admiral Seymour on board, arrived at Halifax on the 24th ult. The frigate Devastation has also left Bermuda for the same destination. Admiral Seymour has still instructions from the Home Government for the protection of the Fisheries from the encroachments of American fishermen.

The papers state that Admiral Seymour will fit out half a dozen small crafts in addition to the large naval force already here, to protect the fisheries. The people of Newfoundland have been startled by a rumor that Belle Isle is to be ceded to France. A remonstrance to the Queen has been numerously signed.

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned on the 25th ult, after having passed 422 bills, and 99 resolutions. The bill to regulate railroad trains crossing bridges, &c., was lost in the Senate.

The extensive Tannery of Messrs. Ramsey & Co, at town of Holland in New York, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss $18,000—insurance $9000.

The Royal Mail steamer Europa, arrived at Boston on the 26th ult, and her mails were dispatched for the South in the afternoon train.

Phillip O'Donnell died on the 25th ult, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, from the effects of a blow upon the head with a hatchet, inflicted by Charles McDonald, on Thursday evening, the 5th ult. The two were driving two canal boats, near Huntingdon, Pa., when a brother of McDonald's made an attempt to pass O'Donnell. A struggle ensued, and McDonald was knocked down and kicked. The parties were then separated, after which Charles McDonald came up with a hatchet and struck the blow whilst O'Donnell was returning to his boat. McDonald was arrested and held to $300 bail, and is now at large.

The Cambria sailed from Boston on the 25th with 70 passengers.

The Anti-Slavery Convention assembled at Boston on Tuesday week, and organized with the usual bellowness.

Advices from Pernambuco received at Boston, state that the bark *Delaware*, Capt. White, from Rio, for New Orleans, put in there on the 24th in distress, having been dismasted and in a leaky condition, equal to 1,000 strokes of the pump per hour.

A most amusing specimen of sharp shooting occurred in the U. S. Senate at the last session, between a Senator from Indiana and another from Rhode Island. The former twitted the latter by remarking that he had understood that the Governor of Rhode Island received such a small salary that he was compelled to keep cows and peddle milk for a living. The Senator from Rhode Island replied that it was true the Governor of his State was poorly paid, but he declared that the milk business was a profitable one. There was this difference between their two States: that while in Rhode Island they killed their calves and sold the milk from the cows, in Indiana they raised their calves and sent them to the Senate.

The Rhode Island Senator making this cutting retort, was John F. Clarke, father of Captain Fed. Clarke, who is "some" himself in the same style of repartee.

At a dinner given to the American Medical Association, recently in convention in the city of New York, Dr. T. F. Bond closed his speech with the following beautiful tribute to woman, which is as gallant as it is beautiful:

"Woman—to man—the moon hanging in beauty over the sea, her influence, silent and unseen, sways the mighty tide hither and thither at her will."

On Tuesday last Dr. James Walker was inaugurated as President of the Harvard College. The address and induction into office was made by Gov. Clifford, to which Dr. Walker replied. A Latin oration by a member of the senior class followed. President Walker then delivered his inaugural upon the importance and advantages of a collegiate education. A large audience was present, amongst whom, besides the three Ex Presidents, Josiah Quincy, Edward Everett, and Jared Sparks, and the Governor of the State, were Mr. Chief Justice Shaw and other eminent citizens of Massachusetts, all exhibiting the interest which they feel in the welfare of this ancient seat of learning.

Table-moving is the topic of the day in Paris as well as in Germany. The *Constitutionnel* relates an experiment made by Messrs. Emile Augier, the drama Flaver, Barocher, Gaillardet and Rizzabey, upon an ordinary hat, which revolved rapidly under the hands of the operators. The phenomenon was repeated twenty times to satisfy incredulous friends, and always successfully. These gentlemen remarked, that by changing the position of their fingers the hat could be made to turn to the right or left, which led them to infer the action of a magnetic current. They also noticed, that if a person not in the circle laid his hand upon the shoulder of any one of the operators, the hat instantly stopped, and immediately recommenced its movement when the hand was withdrawn.

FRENCH AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Late advices from the Sandwich Islands do not appear to confirm the speculations that have been indulged by a portion of the press in the Atlantic cities in regard to the relations existing between the Government of France and that of the Sandwich Islands. By way of San Francisco we have Honolulu dates to April 8th. On that day the King opened the Legislature with an address, in which the following paragraph occurs:

"His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III, Emperor of France, has replied on the important matters referred to him, as I intimated in the Legislature of 1851, and diplomatic relations are now fully restored with that great and enlightened Empire. His Imperial Majesty is represented at my Court by Mons. Perrin, in quality of his Majesty's Consul, Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, who had promised soon to present the reply of his Imperial Majesty, and the draught of a new treaty with France. I hope it will be such a treaty as I have many times asked for—stable, honorable and beneficial to France and my kingdom. My Ministers of Foreign Relations will report to you what efforts I have made to obtain the results, the progress of the negotiation with France, and the state of my relations with foreign nations generally up to the beginning of this year."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The New York papers have received dates from Costa Rica to May 7th, from San Salvador to April 5th, from Honduras to March 20th, and from Nicaragua to April 2nd.

The Interim Government of the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Jose Raphael Mora, is before us. He states that though called almost by an unanimous vote, he assumes the office with reluctance. His past career, he says, is a pledge of his future conduct. He then goes on to treat of the interior affairs of the Republic, which is tranquil and happy. We also have the Message upon the opening of Congress. Speaking of foreign affairs, the port of Punta Arenas, he says, has an importance now on the map it never had before. A steamer contract with a rich United States capitalist, to touch there, aggrandizes it. He congratulates Costa Rica that it is at peace with all other States.—The old spirit of dividing and subdividing the Central American States, he hopes is gone, and he urges union among them. France is negotiating for a reduction of duties on coffee. England and the United States have offered their mediation with Nicaragua, as to boundaries.—The Washington Cabinet came handsomely to the aid of Costa Rica, which was then in the attacks of obscure agents. Negotiations are going on with the Holy See, also with Austria, Tuscany and Sardinia. With Peru, there is particularly a good understanding. New Grenada, boundary difficulties and dangers are impending, a happy settlement of which is hoped for. He concludes with thanking God that Costa Rica is prosperous, happy, enjoying peace and consideration and credit among foreign nations.

Congress met on the 1st of May, and D. Francisco M Oreamuno was elected Vice President.

The San Salvador Gazette publishes a document showing a contract for the steam navigation of the River Lempa. Cardinal Antonelli from Rome, announces a recognition of the illustrious Senor D. Tomas Miguel Pineda y Zaldana, as Bishop elect of San Salvador. We have the discourse of the President of the San Salvador Assembly upon the closing of the Assembly, which seems to indicate, that all hope of restoration of the Central American Confederacy is over. San Salvador declines making any more attempts.

The Honduras *Gazette* publishes some communications respecting Guatemala and Honduras, which go to show that there is some prospect of restoration of peace. Both Rosas have petitioned the authorities to treat upon a division line. General Cabanas, however, was preparing himself for a warlike result, in case peace could not be made. The Government of Honduras was levying an extraordinary tax, to provide the means for war. *Centrality* is not favored in Honduras.

From Nicaragua we have the discourse of Don Fruto Chamorro, the Director of the State, upon the opening of the Chambers, but we see nothing in it remarkable. He says he considers himself as a Father of the Country, and a friend to be fond, but just, and bound in all cases to consult the good of his children. On Foreign affairs he is silent. Order and Progress are the watchword. He concludes at the Mass. The rule of things, not of persons, of principles, not passions, will guide him. He concludes with a address appeals to the "Illustrious People of Nicaragua, the venerable Clergy," &c., who, he hopes, will keep the State in the way of Liberty, Equality and Religion, and be the address concluding with a "God bless you" of his brother Thomas Kerman in Roman street. A war rant was issued.

VAGRANCY.—John Beck was arrested yesterday in the second ward, on a warrant, and was sent to the Work House for thirty days.

FIRED.—David Keaney, H Rowan and A Murphy, who were arrested on the charge of firing the house and demolishing the coffee stand of Mrs. Wilson in Gravier street, were brought up yesterday before Recorder Walmsley and fined $5 and costs, or 30 days.

THIEVES for having assaulted a policeman was fined in the same amount.

DISCHARGED.—Chas Wagner, charged with having stolen a gold watch from Peter Forest, and Thos. Ryan stolen yesterday before Recorder Walker, but as the prosecutor failed to appear, the accused was discharged.

ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.—A Policeman named Kendall, U.S., charged with having unprovokedly assaulted and beaten a citizen named Peter Ryan, and had was committed yesterday by Recorder Winter for trial before the First District Court.

TOMBERY AND LARCENY.—Alfred Hamilton was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a watch of D Gaest who charges the accused with larceny and forgery. The prisoners of the case have not yet been tried.

Wanted.

A FIRST rate nurse, who can speak French, to take charge of a lady and to travel about. Application to be made to No 226 Burgundy street.

TO RENT.—A very desirable one story residence well adapted for the house of a small family, and situated in one of the most eligible portions of the Second District. Attached to the house is a beautiful garden, well stocked with peach and other fruit trees, and a well of water. The furniture will be sold at a very low rate. Apply at this office.

Female Collegiate Institution:

DR. DAVIS AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

DR AND MRS. MALLORY, the principals of the Institution, 252 Camp Street, respectfully invite parents, that they have made arrangements to keep the SCHOOL open during the summer months.

Vacancies for two young Ladies as Boarders. jt 3

LANDING ship Jean Louis from Bordeaux—1 bl of Sardines, 10 do do in half bbls, 10 do do in Medoc, 40 do do 50 Kategbe Medoc, 12 do do Grape Marsala, 12 half do do, 50 casks Claret, 25 do do 12 quarts Claret, 2 do do 50 Kategbe do, 12 do 25 gr papes brandy, 3 J Dupeer, 25 gr do do, 2 A de Lafitte, 1 Hermitage, 1 Cotes du Rhone, 25 bx 12 gr Cognac, 2 do do A Fouinet & co, 50 Kegs and 10 half do Dupeer, 2 do do Fouinet & co, 50 half Kegs do J B Guiard, for sale by

FERBOS BROTHERS,
17 and 19 St Louis st

CIGARS—10,000 Havana Cigars, just arrived per bark Leonidas Gray, being an assortment of all the best brands, and of the finest quality, delivered, &c. Always stock is always on hand of all sizes and the best brands made and sold by

J M CABALLERO 36 Old Levee,
jet Corresponding and Bonneville st.

LANDING ex ship Jean Louis from Bordeaux—1 bl Olives, 10 do do in half bbls, 10 do do in Medoc, 40 do do 50 Kategbe Medoc, 12 do do Grape Marsala, 12 half do do, 50 casks Claret, 25 do do 12 quarts Claret, 2 do do 50 Kategbe do, 12 do 25 gr papes brandy, 3 J Dupeer, 25 gr do do, 2 A de Lafitte, 1 Hermitage, 1 Cotes du Rhone, 25 bx 12 gr Cognac, 2 do do A Fouinet & co, 50 half Kegs do J B Guiard, for sale by

FERBOS BROTHERS,
17 and 19 St Louis st

CIGARS—10,000 Havana Cigars, just arrived per bark Leonidas Gray, being an assortment of all the best brands, and of the finest quality, delivered, &c. Always stock is always on hand of all sizes and the best brands made and sold by

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FERBOS BROTHERS,
17 and 19 St Louis st

Ten Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to whomsoever will deliver GEORGE, the undersigned, the negro boy, who ran away on the 31st May, 1853, at 7 o'clock, A. M. He was seen at Carrollton, on the road leading from the Bell Road and the Bridge. He is very dark, about 6 feet high, speaks French only, very rapidly; he is very stout, and walks very fast. He has lost the second teeth, and is very badly clothed.

LAFFERKRANDERE BROTHERS,
jet 3 tf 212 Tremé st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. J. Corning & Co, 101 Canal street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, to vote upon the acceptance or non acceptance of the amended charter, entitled "An Act to authorize the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company to construct a Railroad to Mobile." Approved April 28, 1853.

A general attendance is solicited.

By order of the Board. F. H. GOODWYN,
New Orleans, June 3d, 1853. Secretary.
jo 3 d14.

LANDING ex ship Louisa Blise, from Bordeaux—1 bl sardines, 50 boxes Bordeaux Claret, 35 boxes Brandy Fruits; 10 do do Apricots; 10 do do Pears; 2 cases 40 terrine assorted Jellies; 30 boxes Tchypannemax's Fruits in Juice; 15 do do Gaudin Co's Fruits in Juice; 2 do Truffles and Truffled Pates; 1 do Truffled Sausages, for sale by

FERBOS BROTHERS,
jo 3 d 247 and 249 Royal st, corner Maine.

LANDING ex ship Jean Louis from Bordeaux—1 bl 50 casks Bordeaux Claret; 100 boxes Cantenac Wine; 50 boxes Bordeaux Claret; 25 boxes Brandy

FERBOS BROTHERS,
jo 3 d 247 and 249 Royal st, cor Main st

SOAP French candles—50 box soap, 10 boxes tallow candles, in store and for sale by

O. VALETON & CO, No. 24 Tchoupitoulas
jet 3 d 11 Jefferson and 12 Royal sts.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—100 basket Sparkling Champagne, in assorted for sale by

R. CAHUZAC & CO, 30 Old Levee st

HAVANA SUGAR—100 hogsheads Havana Sugar, white and yellow, in store and for sale by

R. CAHUZAC & CO, 30 Old Levee st

CHAMPAGNE WINE—100 basket Champagne Wine, in store and for sale by

R. CAHUZAC & CO, 30 Old Levee.

CLARET WINE—2,000 boxes Claret Wine, of various brands, for sale by

R. CAHUZAC & CO, 30 Old Levee

TWO ARRIVE per ship Trenton from Marseilles—20 baskets Sparkling Champagne; 10 do Burgundy Wine; 50 bolt Sailcloth, in store and for sale by

JOS LANATA, 11 Jefferson st.
jet 12 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Preverance from Bordeaux—1,78 casks good ordinary red wine; 10 quarter do fine champagne cognac, 8 Rice 1825, for sale by

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE
THURSDAY EVENING, June 2, 1853.

Despite the favorable advices from Liverpool by the Arabia, the Cotton market opened languidly this morning, but subsequently a better demand sprung up, and 500 bales were sold at former prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTONMARKET—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Inferior	4¾ d 5¾	Fair	6½
Ordinary	5¾	Middling Fair	7¾
Middling	5¾ d 6¼	Good	—
Good Ordinary	6 d 6¼	Good and Fine	—
Middling Fair	6¾		

The sales of Sugar amounted to 350 hhds at lower prices; Fair 3¾ c. ⅌ lb. Of Molasses, 400 bbls were sold at 15 d 18½c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is firmer; sales 1000 bbls at $4 10 ⅌ bbl for Ohio, and $4 12½ for Genesee. Of corn, 3000 sacks were sold at 50 c 52c ⅌ bushel. Sales of 400 bales Hay were made at $16 25 ⅌ ton.

The Provision market is unchanged; Mess Pork is selling at $19 25 d $19 50 ⅌ bbl. Lard is very heavy of a few small sales at 7¾ d 7¾c for Globe. Nothing of consequence was done in Lard.

In Whiskey, the transactions are limited, at 19c ⅌ gallon for Rectified. Raw is selling at 17½c ⅌ gallon for raw.

Coffee continues in good demand, with sales to-day of 2,500 bags, at 8¾ d 9¼c ⅌ lb.

Exchange is firm, as previous rates. Sterling, 10¼ ⅌ 10⅜. Paris, 5.18¾ d 5.12½. Bills on N. York at 60 days, 1¼ d ⅌ cent. discount. Checks, par ⅌ ¼ ⅌ cent. prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9¾ d 9¾ ⅌ c
France	5.18¾ d 5.12½
New York, sixty day bills	1¼ d 1¾ ⅌ cent disc
Do. Checks	par 2 ⅌ ¼ ⅌ cent prem
Boston, sixty days	1 d 1¼ ⅌ cent disc
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¼ d 1¾ ⅌ cent disc
Havana at 2 to 4 days date	10 d 12 ⅌ cent prem

Freights are rather heavy. Cotton to Liverpool is filled, though a small parcel was taken at ⅝d. Cotton to Havre, ¾c.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Cincinnati	Mediator, Williamson
Arkansas River	Arabia, Hicks
White River	Farmer, Sandenburg
Mobile	Alabama, Ryan
Atakapas	C Hayes, Maggoh
Red River	Ida May, Cook
Ouachita	Rockaway, Cannon
Cincinnati	J. S. Chenoweth, Chenoweth

Ten Dollars Reward.

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