THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
C. P. WEISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
C. P. WEISSE, S. HARDY,
A. DAVEZAC, N. DUPOUY.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-monthly, (one year in advance,) $5 00
Small sums the subscribers must give one week's delay in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each insertion, on the first insertion and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

No. 9044 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 7683.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, March 9, 1853.

☞ The Mail boat from Mobile did not arrive yesterday, so that we have to chronicle a complete failure of the Mail.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

On Monday 28th of the present month, in conformity with the City Charter, an election will be held for Assistant Aldermen, and for one half the present board of Aldermen. It might be supposed from the utter absence of all movement in reference to this important subject, that the citizens of New Orleans were completely ignorant of its proximity. We have seen in our time some tolerably comprehensive specimens of public apathy—we have appreciated the enormous difficulty of rousing the people of New Orleans to the necessity of taking part in railroad enterprises and other schemes of improvement. We saw a few months ago a whole party placed in a condition of positive inactivity during the heat of a Presidential election—but never have we witnessed a torpor so profound and comatose—a lethargy so absolute and incurable, as that which appears to pervade the body politic of New Orleans, touching the Municipal election. Every body seems fast asleep. A sort of general non-care or listlessness has taken possession of the whole people of the city. They are willing to let matters go as they may—let any one take the reins and no body vote; but will not move a single step to promote either party ends or individual ambition.

This certainly is an extraordinary state of things. The citizens are constantly complaining of being overtaxed. They are unvarying in their murmurs over alleged extravagance and waste. In fact, they possess the faculty of grumbling to perfection, and do little more than half fault. But when the period arrives for remedying the real or imaginary evils which affect them, by the selection of capable and experienced representatives, they are mute as dormice, and cannot be stirred up from their sluggishness. What is the consequence? That as no concerted action whatever has been laid, with a view of bringing forward able and intelligent gentlemen, and as the people at large are wholly indifferent to the approaching contest, between the old and the election a number of persons who are imbued with an excellent opinion of their own capacity, and imagine themselves more than competent to the responsible trust of city legislators, will nominate themselves, and the voters will perforce have to make a choice from among the self constituted guardians of the public weal. Fortunate indeed will it be, if even there are candidates enough to fill the vacancies, for if we may judge from present appearance, few are disposed to win and wear the signal honor of assisting in the municipal government of New Orleans.

When the election is over, and the grave Councilors begin their labors, we shall, as heretofore, hear the property holders, and all who have a heavy stake in the property of our city whining at the incompetence of the Council, deploring the excessive burthens they have to endure, and uttering maledictions upon the ignorance and inexperience of those who pass laws for their government—forgetting, in their shortsightedness, that themselves, that they have no one but themselves to account but themselves, that they alone are responsible for the mistakes and blunders they so bitterly lament, that through their senseless and blind apathy, boobies and men of straw have been selected to frame city ordinances and direct the machinery of municipal policy, instead of persons of high popularity, sound discretion, and approved worth and standing. It is a truth that should often be recalled, that in a Government like ours, the people themselves are indirectly the authors of all imperfect and injudicious, or oppressive legislation. They are free to choose their representatives, and it is their fault, if they make no proper selections. What certainly right will the substantial Burthers of New Orleans have to complain, if their taxes are doubled and their interests mismanaged by the next Council, seeing that when the time arrives for exercising a wholesome government, they allow it to pass unheeded? The press has warned the citizens over and again. It has done its part to arouse and stir up the lethargic to act or be prepared to abide the consequences.

LATER FROM MEXICO

By the arrival of the brig *Tehuantepec*, Capt Bebas, we have received Vera Cruz papers to the 23d ult. and from the city of Mexico to the 15th. The papers are filled to a great extent with advices from the various provinces sending in their adhesion to the plan of Jalisco. We have before us accounts of at least a dozen pronunciamentos to that effect, none of them being of the same tenor, and extremely laudatory of that *well merited* son of the country, as he is now styled, Don Santa Anna. Our readers are aware already that all the authorities, civil and military, of the department and city of Vera Cruz, have adhered to the plan of Jalisco, a document before us exhibiting all the signers of the various offices. We have already noticed the invitation of Don Urega on the part of the Jalisco public, addressed to Don Santa Anna, and his return to Mexico. A committee composed of Gen Don Antonio Corona, Don Virginio Beltran, Don Miguel Lerdo de Cejada and Don Juan N. Gabaxtes, has been appointed to receive Gen Santa Anna at Vera Cruz. The trial annual is to take charge of the Garrison of the latter city, the two next are to have charge of the Government, and the last assuming the command of the National Guard.

Gen Don Anastasio Bustamente, one of the most distinguished citizens of Mexico, died in San Miguel de Alende on the 6th of February.

We find that most of the news has been anticipated by former arrivals.

HAVANA—By the Kite, Capt. Roderich, we have received yesterday, several papers from Havana. They are destitute of news.

GIR BULL'S FAREWELL CONCERT—The last Concert of the distinguished Norwegian takes place this evening, and upon this occasion a programme is offered that exceeds in variety and attraction any musical entertainment heretofore presented. OLE BULL himself will execute his splendid variations on a theme from Bellini's "Romeo and Juliet" his fantasia on the Nelson piece of Paganini, a fantasia at Tarantella on themes from the "Somnambula" and "La Favorite, and his unequalled and delightful Carnival of Venice. MADEMOISELLE ROSSI will perform a grand dramatic fantasia on the Piano from Lucia and his charming composition of "The Bunjo" ALBONI FATTORINI, the wonder of the age, will sing the grand operatic aria from "L'Etoile," "The Bayadere" Song, Jenny Lind's celebrated "Bird Song for the first time) and the "Herdsman's Song" We anticipate another brilliant assemblage to do honor to these eminent and captivating artists.

THE INFANT DRUMMER—This extraordinary specimen of infantile genius gave a grand performance last evening, at Armory Hall. His reputation had preceded him, and the Infant Drummer drew together a crowded and brilliant audience. It is almost impossible to conveyto the mind of those who have never heard Master Kentlen, an adequate impression of his wonderful skill, genius and musical sensibility in his hands the drum-sticks seem endowed with vitality, and the drum itself appears converted into an instrument of infinite musical capacity. He performs not alone with the most marked precision, but with a power, ease and spirit that are perfectly amazing. We may reflect that this tiny little fellow is hardly as big as the drum which he beats, and that he has already conquered every competitor, even the oldest and most experienced drummers of the regular army, we are so whit surprised at the *furore* that follows his appearance every where. To honest and sober truth, he is a musical prodigy.

A grand Day performance will be given to day, at eleven o'clock, by the Infant Drummer, for the benefit of the juvenile part of our community We advise every body to go and hear him.

MRS BOSTWICK'S CONCERT—We take great pleasure in announcing to our readers that, at the request of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, Mrs BOSTWICK has consented to give one more Concert in our city. It will take place Thursday evening at the spacious and beautiful Hall of the Mechanics Institute, in Philippa st. Mrs BOSTWICK, in addition to the charms of her magnificent voice and splendid execution, has secured the assistance of Messrs. APPY, SIEBE, Miss OLIVER, Messrs BEAUS, MARTELLIAN and THILLOW—all accomplished musicians. Among the morceaux selected for the occasion, we perceive that Mrs B will sing that glorious sacred melody, "I know that my Redeemer lives," and the Casta Diva of Bellini—two very difficult, but very exquisitely beautiful pieces. Her programme is exceedingly rich in musical gems, both vocal and instrumental.

The attendance at Mrs. BOSTWICK'S Concert on Monday night showed that the rare talent of this distinguished lady is beginning to be properly appreciated by the community We trust that to-morrow evening the lovers of music in New Orleans will throng to her entertainment, and show that they fully acknowledge her superior endowments as a vocalist of undoubtedly high merit.

☞ Gov Foote, of Mississippi, has issued his proclamation for the election of five members of Congress from the State at large, *the District system being recognized as no longer existing.*

CAPPET SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS AND BARGAIN GOODS—We are requested to call the attention of the city and country trade to the great sale of Dry Goods, and damaged goods which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. Baude & Co's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms, liberal, at sale.

TEXAS ITEMS.

By the steamer *Tecle*, we have received Texas papers to the 6th inst

The weather has been exceedingly mild.—The Houston *Telegraph* says: The peach trees and plums are gradually blooming, and the prairies are covered with fresh verdure.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Gen. M. Hunt has referred to Galveston, and is actively engaged in making preparations to commence the railroad towards Richmond, he stated, in a public meeting that over $300,000 had already been subscribed to the capital stock of the road in Galveston, and he had assurances that it would be increased to half a million.

The rivers are very high. It is feared that many of the bridges will be carried away.

INDIANS—Mr. White informs the *Texas* that the Indians have been stealing horses and committing other depredations on the Sabanal. They stole eleven horses and killed five oxen, besides driving off a lot of cattle. The *Texas* adds:

About the same time, a government mule team, from Eagle Pass, with stores for Fort Clark, on the Los Moras, was fired upon by a party of Indians, when the two men in charge fled. The Indians took the mules and left.

The citizens in the vicinity of these depredations talk of deserting the country in consequence of the frequent Indian incursions, which renders the possession of life as well as property, very uncertain.

Col. Chambers is announced in the *Western Texan*, as a candidate for Governor.

A correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing from Austin on the 24th ult.

A homicide was committed in Webber's prairie yesterday evening. A man by the name of Brite killed a man by the name of Stanley. Brite shot Stanley three times with a pistol. Stanley was unarmed, except with boxes and bars of iron, the former having recovered in a blacksmith shop I have not heard fully the particulars Brite gave himself up to the Sheriff.

An organized attempt is making by a number of charitable and influential citizens, to establish an Orphan Asylum in Texas. We trust it may succeed.

From the Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the steamship *Yucki*, we have received our files of Brownsville papers to the 23d ult, inclusive. They are remarkably barren of interest—the Mexican news they contain having been anticipated by previous arrivals.

The *Flag* learns from good authority, that the plans of Carvajal have been abandoned, at least for the present, and that his followers, many of whom are farmers, have turned their attention to planting their fields. Order therefore is completely restored on the frontier. May it long continue so!

A newspaper has been established in Matamoras, called *El Gallo Matamorado*—"The Matamoras Cock." The *Flag* speaks favorably of its ability and acuteness.

INDIANS—We copy the following correspondence from the *Flag*:

ROMA, Jan 29, 1853.

Editor of the Flag—Dear Sir—Please insert the following news, just received by the mail rider from Laredo. A party of Indians came to the Rio Grande, sixteen miles above Belleville, killed two men, wounded one, captured another and carried off all the horses they could find in the neighborhood. I think it would be well to call upon the government for protection, or we must leave this country. What do you think, Mr Editor? I remain yours, &c.

The same mail, says the *Flag*, brings us the intelligence of an outrage committed by a detachment of Rangers, belonging to Captain Davis' company. We have not the particulars, however, and hope there may be some mistake in the premises.

The Humbold's News.

By the western papers we have received somewhat fuller accounts of the intelligence brought by the *Humboldt*, which arrived at N York, from Havre, on the morning of the 1st instant. Among the passengers is Pulszky, the friend of Kossuth

Interrogatories were addressed to the British government, in reference to an uncourteous speech made by Sir Charles Wood at Halifax in which the conduct of the Emperor of France, in which the conduct of the Emperor of France, Napoleon, was alluded to. Sir Charles being absent, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord John Russel replied, to the effect that Sir Charles had no intention of being personally offensive to the Emperor.

Mr Cabden called the attention of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to a letter in the London Times, written by Earl Egermobe, who says he has private information of undoubted character that naval armaments in France, are every day to be employed in a descent upon the English shores. Lord John Russell replied by doubting the correctness of the Earl's information, and declared that the relations existing between the two Governments is of a most friendly character, that the Government had not thought it necessary to communicate with France on the subject of naval preparations.

The weather in England was remarkably cold, there being snow and severe frosts

The accounts from Milan, represent the recent outbreak as a small affair. The ringleaders have been hanged.

The Austrian government has placed a military cordon on the frontier of Switzerland

Martial law of the most rigorous nature has been enforced at Milan.

Dates from Paris are to the 15th. The Legislature Chambers were opened on the 14th at the Tuilleries, by the Emperor in person. In his speech, he said he had decided to reduce the army; to keep good understanding with foreign powers; to prove to the incredulous that when France expresses her intention to remain at peace, she must be believed to be strong enough not to be afraid, as the army is to be reduced to 20,000

The speech created great enthusiasm, and produced a favorable effect on the Bourse, causing a rise of French stocks to result

Manufactories throughout France are stagnant.

Marshal Rodtsky states in his proclamation that 54 soldiers were killed and wounded in Milan No disturbance had occurred in any other point of Italy.

The Spanish Steam Frigate left Havre for Spain on the 17th, with $2,000,000 in specie loaned the Spanish Government by French banking houses.

A letter from Milan states that the arrests amount to 96.

SPAIN—Members of the Cortes elected, 70 Ministerial, 30 Opposition.

London Corn market firm at previous prices. Trade in the Provinces less active. Continental markets firm.

English produce markets firm and inactive.

Tea firm and inactive

Wright & Gandy's circular quote a decline in cotton of ⅛ Monday morning, but Liverpool market slightly recovered. Tuesday, closing, 16th, decline since Friday. Other circulars quote a decline in middling and lower qualities, but no material change in finer qualities. In ports for three days, 8,000 bales.

Manchester markets dull; prices favor buyers.

Last week's advices in breadstuffs is barely sustained. Corn on spot neglected. Floating cargoes are rather higher.

Provisions unchanged. All quiet.

Stotch pig iron has declined 5s.

Consols 99⅝@99⅞.

Money—demand slightly increased.

The Dublin steamer Victoria has been lost on the Irish coast, and fifty lives lost. The Victoria belonged to the Dublin Steam Packet Company, and was on the passage from Liverpool to Dublin. The Captain, second and third mates are among the lost.

WONDER OF WONDERS.—An English gentleman, who is a first rate judge of music and has paid particular attention to the Military Bands of all the great European powers, declares that he could have no conception of such music as he had heard produced from a drum, not a little drum, but one of the usual size) by any mortal. The Infant Drummer, he says, is indeed a prodigy, and should not be lost sight of whilst in New Orleans, by any man, woman or child.

ERYSIPELAS—CRANBERRIES—We are able to record another case of the complete cure of erysipelas by the simple application of the raw cranberry pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had become so much inflamed that the eye had become closed, and the pain excessive. A poultice of cranberries was applied, and after several changes the pain ceased, the inflamation subsided, and in the course of a couple of days every vestige of the disease had disappeared. The case occurred in the family of one of the editors of the Palladium, and we can therefore vouch for its truth.—[New Haven Palladium.

☞ The annual loss of human life from vapors, at Singapore," says Captain Keppel, "chiefly among the Chinese settlers, is perfectly fearful, averaging no fewer than three hundred and sixty, or one per diem. Great exertions are still making for the destruction of those animals, which is effected by pitfalls, cages baited with a dog, goat, monkey, or other restless animals, and by sundry cunning contrivances."

DOUBLE CREDITABLE.—An amusing story, illustrative of the religion of military production, is told in the new work entitled "Reminiscences of an Emigrant Milesian."

An Irish half pay Colonel, named Stack, obtained an interview with the Duke of York, seeking for promotion to the rank of Major-General. On being introduced to the Commander-in-Chief, he was boarding with the expression of the Duke's usual politeness, and the customary question, "Well, Colonel, what can I do for you?"

"I perceive, sir," replied Stack, "that there is a brevet coming out, in which I hope to be reminded. I am the senior Colonel in the Majesty's service."

"True, Colonel Stack; but give me leave to ask you of what religion are you?"

"I am of the religion of a *Major-General*."

The Duke bowed, and Stack was gazetted.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Civil and Diplomatic bill, which was agreed to.

By consent, Mr. Dodge reported the coast survey route bill, with numerous amendments. Passed without being read. Also passed one raising salary of assistant Postmaster General to $3000; and provides that they shall be appointed by the President.

Question received on Mason's amendment to repeal all duties on Railroad iron, which Mr. Douglas had moved to amend by suspending for three years instead of repealing the duties.

On motion, the Civil and Diplomatic bill was taken up.

Mr. Houston moved to amend the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to legal claimants for duties paid on imports mentioned by fire in New York in July, 1845, $360,000, and for the same destroyed by fire in Call forniz, $100,000. Adopted.

The salary of the Vice President was increased to $6000.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

Gov Ramsey's annual message is an interesting document. We make the following extracts:

But it is, however, in their initiatory stages only, we can consider the present growth and advancement of our Territory in all the constituents of national and individual prosperity. Our brief, though energetic past foreshadows but faintly the more glorious and brilliant destiny in store for us in the future, nor is prophetic inspiration necessary to foretell it It is written so plainly that he who runs may read it. It is written in the advantages nature has so liberally bestowed upon us; by a beautiful country, unpolluted by the drawback of much waste land, with a universally fertile soil, where prairies, "that blossom as the rose," with groves and woods are proportionately intermingled, while dotting it over, in refreshing profusion, are gem-like lakes, and intersecting its map, at convenient distances, are crystal streams whose precipitous waters afford elements out of which to create future Lowells and Manchesters.

It is written in our geographical position, in the centre of our continent, at the head of the Mississippi valley, and sole-line of river bank of the great river with its navigable tributary streams as its delta is embraced on both sides by our sister Louisiana. It is written in our proximity to Superior's inland sea, and the abundant mines of rich ores possessed alike by its northern, as by its southern shores—mines whose worthness it will be our inevitable lot to feed and clothe, and whose rough products our manufacturing skill will ultimately fit for the markets of the world. It is written in the fact that nearly half a million of people from the old world and the elder portion of the new, are every year seeking homes in our broad West—a tide of migration that most speedily engross the fertile fields of Minnesota, invitingly spread open to their possession, almost "for the asking and without price." And it is written likewise, on a thousand features of interest and advantage incident to our Territory, in our extensive pineries, the livelihood of hardy lumbermen, and a future chief resource for building purposes of the people of the great valley below us; in the many opportunities for manufacturing establishments offered by our magnificent water powers, and the ease with which the Mississippi enables us to procure the materials, and export the products of factory labor; in our salubrious climate, insuring a healthy, hardy and numerous population, and in the immediate advantage to our early growth and prosperity, which follows the expenditure of a quarter of a million of dollars annually by the national government, for the benefit of the Indian tribes near our borders.

The work which is written in written—the life of a short generation will realize it. In ten years a State—in ten years more than half a million of people, are confidently anticipated to swell our census of the coming time, rise up in magnificent proportions, one or more capitals of the North—Stockholms and St. Hermans towns, many a town beside, only secondary to these in their trade, wealth and enterprise. Steam on the water and steam on the land, every where, fills the ear and fleets upon the eye, crowded our waters, and railroads intersecting in every direction, interlink remotest points with us and without our Territory. The shores of Lake Superior and the fertile and fringed floods of the Mississippi are united by iron bands, and a south eastern line connects St Paul direct with Lake Michigan. The great New Orleans and Minnesota Railroad pours into its depot, some where on the upper Minnesota river, passengers and products from the far sunny South, to receive in return for its cargoes, the Canadian transit, perhaps furs and merchandize from the polar circle, which steamboats on the Red River of the North, are a railroad on the hands of the Hudson Bay Company, to the plains of distant Athabasca. Let none deem these visions improbable, or their fruition having no impact upon us. The present age, distains the ancient bounds to his career, and in this country, especially, all precedents of human progress, overall the States, and much of our empire, are unsolved by an unpetulous originality of action, which is at once bold and prudent. Doubtless as diverrulling Providence, for no suitable purpose has decreed to the Asiatic nation this pause or transition from the wilderness of nature to the austerity of social enjoyments—this short probation between the dull and sluggish, and the active, and it well becomes us, therefore, in our gratulations upon present prosperity, and in our speculations upon greater power and higher boons in the early future, to render humble, yet fervent thanks "unto Him who holdeth nations in the hollow of His hand, and shapes out the destinies of every people.

The Duke and the Actor.

In 1803, having purchased a share in Covent Garden Theatre, Mr J. P. Kemble appeared on the boards of that theatre in his then celebrated performance of Hamlet, and was rapturously received. He revived several of Shakspeare's plays between that year and 1809, and made Covent Garden classic ground. But, one short twelvemonth the house was destroyed by fire. By this fatal event Mr. Kemble was an enormous loser. But the Duke of Northumberland, the father of the late, and of the present Duke, indulged on this occasion in an act of liberality and kindness, nearly unprecedented in the history of peers, which much lessened the misfortune of Kemble.

The circumstances attending this munificent conduct of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, of whose supposed parsimony the world rang so loud of whispering, have never been made public, but as they redound so much to the good feeling of Mr. Kemble, and assert so splendidly the Duke's liberality and the generosity of heart, we shall correctly detail the facts, upon the genuineness of which we pledge ourselves. When at the Tyrk theatre, Mr. Kemble was in need of a few soldiers to enrich certain processions, and he therefore applied to an officer of a regiment stationed in the city, for permission to engage some of the men. The officer readily refused, declaring that his men had better things to learn than the duties of a theatre. Mr Kemble, replied, but not vanquished, renewed his application to the then Earl Percy, who had higher authority, and his Lordship immediately granted the permission required, and, indeed, directed that the men should assist Mr Kemble in any way that lay in their power. Several years passed—York days were over—and Mr. Kemble had become the proud favorite of London—when one morning Dr. Raine, the head master of the Charter House, called upon him, and stated that he was commissioned to request, on the behalf of a tenant, Mr Kemble's assistance in the right of an son of his son. Mr. Kemble said that he was compelled, from want of time, and on other accounts, to refuse all such requests—and, much as he regretted it, he was compelled to refuse the application of his friend.

Dr. Raine observed, as he was leaving the room, that he hoped the feelings of the Duke of Northumberland would be greatly disappointed. On hearing the name of the nobleman, Mr. Kemble desired the doctor to stay, and immediately exclaimed "Oh! he has a perfect command me," at the same time recounting the accidote we have just stated of His Grace, when he was Earl Percy. Mr. Kemble consented to oace to the Duke's request, and attended the present Duke for some time, giving him lessons in elocution. But no satisfactory return for his generosity appeared to be made, or even to be contemplated by the noble family. Time went on. The day of kindness came. On the morning first which the theatre was burned down, His Grace wrote to Mr. Kemble, and proffered him the loan of £10,000 upon his personal security, if it should be a convenience to him. It was a convenience. Mr. Kemble accepted the offer with readiness and gratitude—and paid the interest for the time he retained it. In the day, however, upon which the stone of the new Covent-garden Theatre was laid, the Duke wrote again to Mr. Kemble, and observed, that he no doubt *liked* to see his name the proudest of Mr. Kemble's life—and that His Grace was anxious, as far as possible, to make it the happiest. He enclosed the cancelled bond!—a receipt in full, finally declaring, that Mr. Kemble had taught him how to make a return! Was not this nobility? Ought not such a man to have his memory righted? Did the name of Percy ever adorn a more princely deed? One grand, unaffected quiet act of this nature speaks more for his honor than a thousand subscriptions to public charities, whereby a person pays only for advertising his own generosity. J. H. REYNOLDS.

A Mississippi Editor in Washington.

Our old neighbor, Mr. D. Walker, of the Vicksburg Sentinel, is being chaperoned through some of the gayeties of the Federal Capital. His primitive ideas of decorum appear not a little shocked at the dressing and dancing of the fair daughters, wives and sisters of the Solons of this great and glorious republic. We copy the following, of, we think is the same we saw elaborated last winter at the soirees of the St. Louis and Verandah hotels in New Orleans, so graphically described by Ben Jonsing, called upon the Red War Dance, and in fashionable circles the Redowa. Dear austere friend Walker, you should do as Jonathan Slick did at the opera, put your red silk bandana handkerchief before your eyes and be sure not to peep between the fingers of your yellow gloves. We give an extract:

"Yes was only one thing in which all seem to agree—that was, to have uncovered as much of their beauty as possible. The Indian girl was just from the land of alligators, musquitoes, and sunshine, where ladies have kept up the old fashion of dressing all over, that they had put their dresses on in a great hurry, and had pretended their bodies six or eight inches too far through, and hence, as an old lady of good taste jestly remarked, "they came too low down, and did as come high enough;" the mulattoes, too, careless creatures, forgot to put sleeves to their dresses, and the ladies all had the extreme modification, pour things, of sleeves, which left large crowd of gentlemen with their arms bare up to their shoulders! Horrid in those millinery! The gentlemen, kind, modest creatures as they are, blushed a little at first, and held their cambrics before their eyes, but they soon recovered from their embarrassment, and it all seemed to be nothing after they got used to it.

"Altogether from the home of the Indian in shewing themselves through their dresses, and the ladies vying with the mulattoes in not putting in the sleeves, I would say that the bodies of the ladies were not over half covered; and what is singular, they contains no idea of their having drop the sleeves, in "the heat of dress and be at the ball last, is, that the shirts of all the short ladies and a few of the tall ones, were from eight to ten inches too long, and swept the floor for yards behind the wearer. There was another thing which a plain Mississippi woodsman like myself could not exactly understand, some ladies while dancing would seize hold of the shirts of their dresses and raise them from about 16 inches, and stroddle about out at arm's length resembling one of a bustard in wet weather, thus exposing to view a handsomely ornamented second shirt, and then swing around at an amazing rate.

"The only other peculiarity of the ball was a new dance called the "Scottiche Dance," which I saw for the first time. I will give as near as words can, a description of it. The gentleman takes the lady's right hand in his left, places his hand and arm around her waist, drawing her close against his breast; she places her left hand on his right shoulder, and leans her cheek gently against his whiskers, if he has any; they then pick off in a leap-frog fashion, stop and keep time by a sort of jig-step, by jig motion, then leap-frog again, and so alternately, leap-frog and jig step, jig jig. It is by far the most regrettable amusement, and ridiculous dance I ever saw, or anybody else.

QUARTZ CRUSHING.—The production of gold is likely to be largely increased by an invention termed a quartz crusher, which has been brought out in London. A London letter, in the National Intelligencer, thus describes it:

Captain Sharpeel's quartz crusher seems to be an invaluable aid to the gold diggers, since it is not dependent upon either fire or water, and has the great advantage of being small, compact, and easily transferred to its destination—it consists simply of an iron chamber, about ten feet long, five feet broad, and eight feet high—into one end of this, an aperture is made to admit the muzzle of a cannon, which moves backwards and forwards on a plane a few feet in length in front of the machine. The piece of ordnance used, and which may be of any caliber, is charged with lumps of the quartz supposed to contain gold, or any other of the valuable metal or semi-like takes, and intersecting its map, at convenient distances, are crystal streams whose precipitous waters afford elements out of which to create future Lowells and Manchesters.

It is written in our geographical position, in the centre of our continent, at the head of the Mississippi valley, and sole-line of river bank of the great river with its navigable tributary streams as its delta is embraced on both sides by our sister Louisiana. It is written in our proximity to Superior's inland sea, and the abundant mines of rich ores possessed alike by its northern, as by its southern shores—mines whose worthness it will be our inevitable lot to feed and clothe, and whose rough products our manufacturing skill will ultimately fit for the markets of the world. It is written in the fact that nearly half a million of people from the old world and the elder portion of the new, are every year seeking homes in our broad West—a tide of migration that most speedily engross the fertile fields of Minnesota, invitingly spread open to their possession, almost "for the asking and without price." And it is written likewise, on a thousand features of interest and advantage incident to our Territory, in our extensive pineries, the livelihood of hardy lumbermen, and a future chief resource for building purposes of the people of the great valley below us; in the many opportunities for manufacturing establishments offered by our magnificent water powers, and the ease with which the Mississippi enables us to procure the materials, and export the products of factory labor; in our salubrious climate, insuring a healthy, hardy and numerous population, and in the immediate advantage to our early growth and prosperity, which follows the expenditure of a quarter of a million of dollars annually by the national government, for the benefit of the Indian tribes near our borders.

The work which is written in written—the life of a short generation will realize it. In ten years a State—in ten years more than half a million of people, are confidently anticipated to swell our census of the coming time, rise up in magnificent proportions, one or more capitals of the North—Stockholms and St. Hermans towns, many a town beside, only secondary to these in their trade, wealth and enterprise. Steam on the water and steam on the land, every where, fills the ear and fleets upon the eye. Steamboats crowd our waters, and railroads intersecting in every direction, interlink remotest points within and without our Territory. The shores of Lake Superior and the fertile and fringed floods of the Mississippi are united by iron bands, and a south eastern line connects St Paul direct with Lake Michigan. The great New Orleans and Minnesota Railroad pours into its depot, some where on the upper Minnesota river, passengers and products from the far sunny South, to receive in return for its cargoes, the Canadian transit, perhaps furs and merchandize from the polar circle, which steamboats on the Red River of the North, are a railroad on the hands of the Hudson Bay Company, to the plains of distant Athabasca. Let none deem these visions improbable, or their fruition having no impact upon us. The present age, distains the ancient bounds to his career, and in this country, especially, all precedents of human progress, overall the States, and much of our empire, are unsolved by an impetuous originality of action, which is at once bold and prudent. Doubtless as diverrulling Providence, for no suitable purpose has decreed to the Asiatic nation this pause or transition from the wilderness of nature to the austerity of social enjoyments—this short probation between the dull and sluggish, and the active, and it well becomes us, therefore, in our gratulations upon present prosperity, and in our speculations upon greater power and higher boons in the early future, to render humble, yet fervent thanks "unto Him who holdeth nations in the hollow of His hand, and shapes out the destinies of every people.

From the Yazoo (Miss) Whig.

A Mississippi Editor in Washington.

Our old neighbor, Mr. D. Walker, of the Vicksburg Sentinel, is being chaperoned through some of the gayeties of the Federal Capital. His primitive ideas of decorum appear not a little shocked at the dressing and dancing of the fair daughters, wives and sisters of the Solons of this great and glorious republic. We copy the following, of, we think is the same we saw elaborated last winter at the soirees of the St. Louis and Verandah hotels in New Orleans, so graphically described by Ben Jonsing, called upon the Red War Dance, and in fashionable circles the Redowa. Dear austere friend Walker, you should do as Jonathan Slick did at the opera, put your red silk bandana handkerchief before your eyes and be sure not to peep between the fingers of your yellow gloves. We give an extract:

"Yes was only one thing in which all seem to agree—that was, to have uncovered as much of their beauty as possible. The Indian girl was just from the land of alligators, musquitoes, and sunshine, where ladies have kept up the old fashion of dressing all over, that they had put their dresses on in a great hurry, and had pretended their bodies six or eight inches too far through, and hence, as an old lady of good taste jestly remarked, "they came too low down, and did as come high enough;" the mulattoes, too, careless creatures, forgot to put sleeves to their dresses, and the ladies all had the extreme modification, pour things, of sleeves, which left large crowd of gentlemen with their arms bare up to their shoulders! Horrid in those millinery! The gentlemen, kind, modest creatures as they are, blushed a little at first, and held their cambrics before their eyes, but they soon recovered from their embarrassment, and it all seemed to be nothing after they got used to it.

"Altogether from the home of the Indian in shewing themselves through their dresses, and the ladies vying with the mulattoes in not putting in the sleeves, I would say that the bodies of the ladies were not over half covered; and what is singular, they contains no idea of their having drop the sleeves, in "the heat of dress and be at the ball last, is, that the shirts of all the short ladies and a few of the tall ones, were from eight to ten inches too long, and swept the floor for yards behind the wearer. There was another thing which a plain Mississippi woodsman like myself could not exactly understand, some ladies while dancing would seize hold of the shirts of their dresses and raise them from about 16 inches, and stroddle about out at arm's length resembling one of a bustard in wet weather, thus exposing to view a handsomely ornamented second shirt, and then swing around at an amazing rate.

"The only other peculiarity of the ball was a new dance called the "Scottiche Dance," which I saw for the first time. I will give as near as words can, a description of it. The gentleman takes the lady's right hand in his left, places his hand and arm around her waist, drawing her close against his breast; she places her left hand on his right shoulder, and leans her cheek gently against his whiskers, if he has any; they then pick off in a leap-frog fashion, stop and keep time by a sort of jig-step, by jig motion, then leap-frog again, and so alternately, leap-frog and jig step, jig jig. It is by far the most regrettable amusement, and ridiculous dance I ever saw, or anybody else.

☞ Arrow Gifters have been repeatedly cautioned against the practice of the pitcons cases that beset them in the streets, or that ring at their door bells. They are all of them problematical, the money is put in your hand or your door step, they then pick off in a leap-frog fashion, stop and keep time by a sort of jig-step, by jig motion, then leap-frog again, and so alternately, leap-frog and jig step, jig jig. It is by far the most regrettable amusement, and ridiculous dance I ever saw, or anybody else.

☞ Arrow Gifters have been repeatedly cautioned against the practice of the pitcons cases that beset them in the streets, or that ring at their door bells. They are all of them problematical, the money is put in your hand or your door step, they then pick off in a leap-frog fashion, stop and keep time by a sort of jig-step, by jig motion, then leap-frog again, and so alternately, leap-frog and jig step, jig jig. It is by far the most regrettable amusement, and ridiculous dance I ever saw, or anybody else.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. JULIUS JAHNKE, as a candidate for Assistant Alderman, to represent the First and Second Wards, during the ensuing election.

☞ 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. mh8

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS GILMORE, Clerk of the Fourth District Court, is a candidate for re-election mh9

☞ We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. ROBERTS, as a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, or whatever Court the same may be changed to. fe26

For District Attorney,
HENRY ST. PAUL.

☞ I present myself to the voters of the Parish of Orleans, as a candidate for Judge of the First District Court of New Orleans.
mh8 te JOHN C. LARDE.

☞ We are authorized to announce GUSTAVUS SCHMIDT, as a candidate for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, for the first District.
fe26 VOX POPULI.

☞ Please announce J. N. LEA, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, at the Court which may be created by law. fe19

☞ MARTIN BLACHE is a candidate for the Judgeship of the Second District Court of New Orleans, or for the Court which may succeed it. fe19

☞ We are authorized to announce P. S. RIBON, as a candidate for the Judeship of the Court of Probates for the Parish of Orleans—if such Court is created under the new Constitution—or for any other Court that might be created to succeed the Second District Court. fe15

☞ We are authorized to announce H. E. KILGERTON, as a candidate for the Judeship of the Third District Court of New Orleans, or to the Court which may succeed it under the new Constitution mh3

☞ We are authorized to announce Judge ALPHONSE CANONGE, as a candidate for the Judeship of the Third District Court of New Orleans—or Building fronting Jackson Square, and that in front of Lafayette Square, was indefinitely postponed, several members contending that the Council had at least it was referred to the Committee on Commerce

Mr. Rivers introduced an act appropriating three hundred dollars for the purchase of books for the convicts in the penitentiary

Mr. Moulton offered as a substitute, that two days pay of each member shall be appropriated to furnish reading matter to the convicts in the Penitentiary for the ensuing year. The bill and substitute were, on motion, laid on the table indefinitely

Mr. Kenner called up the House bill entitled, "An act making appropriation for the State, for the quarter commencing 1st January and ending 31st day of March, 1853," which was passed

Without the transaction of any other business of importance, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Recommitted to Passing

Yesterday, March 7th, 1853

The following steamboats have boarded for view during the last twenty-four hours: Boat for view Orleans The Arkansas, at noon yesterday, Jno J. Miles, at 5 yesterday afternoon; the Bell Key, at 7 last evening; the Hiram Powers and Gem at 30 min. past 7; the H D Bacon, at 10 last evening; the Frank Lyon at 1 this morning; the Monroe, at 4 this morning; and the D. B. Morby at 5.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

REV. OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1853

The Cotton market opened quietly this morning, but later in the day, a very animated demand sprung up, and the sales amounted to 19,000 bales, at decidedly advanced prices. The increased demand continued throughout the entire activity. Yesterday's business taken out have been 14,000 bales

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSIS

Inferior	4 ⅜ d Fair
Ordinary	4 ⅝ d Good Fair
Middling	4 ⅞ d Good Ordinary
Good Middling	5 ⅛ d Low Middling
Middling Fair	5 ⅜ d Middling

The news of Sugar today, amounted to the bids for 2,000 hhds. Of Molasses, 1,200 bbls were sold at 12c for Fair to Prime Cuba, 12½c for choice Refined and 10@12c gallon for Fermenting

The market for meal is dull, since 1,100 bbls at $4 12½ and 15 for Ohio, $4 25@4 50 for Brandywine, and $4 25 for Cincinnati. Of Corn, 7,000 sacks were sold at a range of 62½c @ bushel

Provisions are unchanged. Pork is selling at $17 50 and 18 for mess, and prime is held at