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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1853.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, June 13, 1853.

NOTICE.

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

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Philadelphia.

THE CHURCHES AND THE UNION.

It is with the deepest regret that we perceive the question of slavery again brought into the arena of theological discussion and disputation, and that we witness the apple of discord hurled into the midst of religious persuasions at the North. We anticipate no good to the Union from such a course of conduct on the part of religious societies, but on the contrary, it fores bodes dissentions, heartburnings and dangerous cor instructions.

Some years ago, the members of the Methodist and Baptist Churches from the North and South divided on this very question, and these two powerful denominations were rent asunder and assumed hostile attitudes towards each other. The Churches were split into two fragments, one of which espoused the cause of the South, the other opposed the institution of slavery and carried their unwarrantable and dangerous interference to the extent of refusing to hold any intercourse and communion with the slaveholding ministers of the same faith and creed. Their religion assumed a geographical complexion, and was bounded by a line separating the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. We all know how this result was deplored and deprecated by those two illustrious Statesmen, Calhoun and Webster, and remember their prediction of the direful consequences that would ensue, unless some means could be devised to heal the breach between the two divisions.

The New School Presbyterian Synod have taken up the same subject at the North, and an intemperate debate has sprung up, which promises to concentrate the whole weight of this influential denomination upon southern slavery, with a view of bringing about its extinction. Judging from the action of this Assembly, the disruption of the church is already complete, and henceforward, we have to expect and to combat the *odium theologicum* of the triple alliance of these powerful churches, led on by some of the unprincipled politicians of the North. The Abolitionists, vanquished in the election on this question, by the sound sense of the patriotic masses of the country, and the intrepid defenders of the Federal Constitution, have armed themselves with religious fanaticism, and the terrors of ecclesiastical censures, to intimidate and awe the northern voters into the support of measures hostile to the peace and harmony of the Union and destructive of the Constitution of our country. Instead of political assaults upon our institutions, we must take up our weapons, gird up our loins, and make war upon a band of frantic enthusiasts holding in their hands the keys of Heaven and wielding the thunders and lightnings of the various sects of christians, and who can forge fetters for the mind and perdition for the soul; the preacher has mounted the political hustings; and the politician has entered the pulpit; and by a fusion of religion and politics they hope to make Abolition successful in its attacks on Southern slavery. Forgetting or deserting the preaching of their founder, who inculcated "peace on earth, and good will to man," and violating the injunction laid down for the conduct of slaves, "servants, obey your masters," these madmen and wicked teachers of a religion and morality, very different from that taught by Christ and his disciples, have combined, to wage a warfare against slavery, which may lead to scenes of bloodshed and strife, to the overthrow of the freest and noblest Government that ever was devised by human hands. We had hoped that the respose which succeeded the Presidential election would not be disturbed by this topic of slavery; but owing to the publication of the mendacious work of that mischievous hypocrite and notorious humbug Lord Stacking, Mrs. Stowe, the agitation has revived, and doubtless thousands of the silly and conceited women of the North and West are panting and sighing for the honor of an ovation, decreed by a Duchess, who expelled from her domains thousands of poor tenants, to perish of famine and cold, in order that she might turn them into sheep walks. Such delusions are sometimes taken by day and their visions by night, and many fancy that already they have grasped the arm of Lord Stafford, who has become their cicerone, to point out to them the novelties of London. In such a case, they would forget the land of their birth, at whose bosom they were nourished, under whose shade they lived and were probated, but against which they would willingly raise a parricidal hand, in a foreign land, and would not shrink from indicating the method of destroying one of the essential institutions of the country, to those who abhor our Union and pray for the subversion of our Constitution. Money and fame will impel hundreds of these misguided fanatics to madness and agitation to promulgate the basest libels on the South—for with them, "to serve in hell is worth ambition."

We have spoken warmly on this subject, because we feel that we are repelling gross attacks and atrocious insults on our section of the confederacy, and at the same time defending the constitution which is dear to the South. To all those demons of mischief, we look to the patriotism, intelligence and virtue of the American people. The frequent assemblage of the different members of the churches, North and South in one general convocation, exerted a most wholesome and beneficial influence on the country. It removed antipathies and prejudices, personal and local, created warm sympathies among many of the members, refreshed their patriotism, and strengthened their attachment to the Union, after the manner of the American Congress. This personal contact and communion softened many political and local asperities and misunderstandings—excited strong fraternal ships, and were well calculated to give strength to our federal institutions. But it is feared that all this is to cease and sectional animosity and religious madness are to rule the hour, and hold their malignant and baleful supremacy over the land. Our trust, we repeat, is in the conservative instincts and impulses of the American people, to defeat the wild and wicked schemes which menace the peace and tranquility of the country, and to drive back the ministry of God to his appropriate sphere—the pulpit and altar.

☞ We are indebted to the obliging officers of the steamer *John Simonds* for late St. Louis papers.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company.—The Stockholders of this Company are reminded that to-morrow is the day appointed for taking the vote on the accepting or rejecting the amended charter of the Pontchartrain Railroad. The utmost importance of a decision should ensure a full attendance.

☞ The new Government stamped letter envelopes are cut out by an instrument worked by steam, to the number of five hundred at a single operation. The image of Washington is stamped on them in white bas-relief and the raise of postage printed in red ink. After applying the gluten, they are counted in bundles of twenty-five and sent to Washington, whence they will find their way through the postmaster, to every part of the country. They are of white buff paper, and water lined with the initials of Postoffice Department and the United States. About one hundred and fifty operatives, chiefly females, have been employed in the work. Special precautions are taken against forgery and the abstraction of envelopes from the manufactory, for which offences the new penalties laws have imposed a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Important Invention.—The Providence Journal says that considerable interest has been felt in that community, in the progress of an invention from which its friends expect the greatest results. Mr. Carpenter, an ingenious and studious, but wholly self-educated man, who has given much attention to the subject of magnetism, and to its application as a motive power is the inventor. He has so far obtained the confidence of those to whom he has communicated his plans that he raised a sufficient sum, several thousand dollars, to construct a machine to test the invention. He has succeeded in producing a continuous current of electricity, and has applied it with satisfactory results to a small machine, and is now constructing one of six horse power.

☞ Yankee Girls are diamonds and gold, wherever they go. It is quite a common thing for them to be transmogrified into foreign countesses. The latest marriage of this kind has just taken place at Geneva—Florence, daughter of E. C. Childs, of Boston, has been united to Count Henry Sobyk, of Orenow, Poland.

☞ Among the passengers by the steamship *Texas*, are Gen. Almonte and Senor Pacheco. The latter is the bearer of dispatches from Santa Anna to the Government and the latter to France.

Freemasonry and Boss-ismism.—Young man in want of business, and also those in business, should remember that success depends on attentiveness and not on assistance. The world is large, as well as many of humanity, judge the character, the, from the fact that it takes a man a long time to find out his friend. In business transactions, the best way is to be DILIGENT himself, and then, and then only, to hope for success. Attention, Attention, Attention, is the motto of the day, and the only one that will succeed.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship *Texas*, we have received advices from the city of Mexico to the 4th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 9th. The news is not of marked importance, the principal item being the death of Senor Atamar, Minister of Foreign Relations. He died on the morning of the 2d inst., after a brief illness, brought on by excessive labor in the discharge of his official duties. Senor Alaman was the leader of the Conservative party in Mexico. He was a man of decided ability, of good education, of great moral firmness, and of approved patriotism. His death leaves a void in the Mexican cabinet which is difficult to fill. At the last accounts his successor had not been appointed.

On the 28th ult., two individuals named Aparicio Gonzales and Carlos Centeno, were shot at Vera Cruz for having taken part in the late revolt in that city.

The *Siglo* expresses the opinion that the letter published by the *Diario de la Marina* as the production of Gen. Arista, is not genuine and that it contains passages not to be found in the original text.

The death of Senor Alaman has occasioned a temporary suspension in the promulgation of Government measures. It is yet uncertain whether the new tariff is to go immediately into effect, or not.

Santa Anna has granted an exequatur to to Alexander Pleasant U. S. Consul at Mazatlan.

On the 12th, one Jose Maria Alvarez was executed at Mazatlan, for highway robbery.

Robberies are of constant occurrence in Mexico. The *Trait d'Union* cites quite a number of them. The Urban Police is not very efficient.

Thirty-one papers have discontinued publishing, being unable to comply with the stringent provisions of the law relative to the press. With the exception of the four printed in the Capital, hardly one remains in the Republic, except a few official journals, expressly spared by the decree of the 25th April. The decree lowering the tax on the exportation of silver four per cent. has been repealed, and the tax of six per cent is again in force.

The foreign Legation are as follows:

London, Minister, Senor Lanzas; Paris, Minister, Senor Pacheco; Madrid, Minister, Senor Vivo; Berlin, Minister, Gen. Uraga; Rome, Minister, Senor Almonte; Secretary, Senor Gonzales de la Vega; Attache, Senor Gregorio Barandiran.

It is stated, on the faith of private letters, that the number of persons killed in the late revolt at Vera Cruz to have been 70, and 130 wounded. Many prisoners were made by the troops. The city is now quiet.

The Vera Cruz papers state that the sum of $20,000 has been raised by private subscription in Chibouhas, to aid Gen. Trias in preparing for the defence of the Valley of Mecilla against American invasion.

The Indians have made many incursions recently into the States of Sonora and Cohuila, being down as far as the State of San Luis.

The *Siglo* says that the late revolution in Chiapas has terminated in the complete defeat of the rebels, and the death of their chief, Zendas, who fell in battle. Nevertheless, it states that the State is in a lamentable condition, and invites the speedy adoption of the Government to the evils which afflict it.

Important Developments.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday says, the annexed letter is of serious import. It is from the intelligent and generally well informed correspondent of the Journal of Commerce; and we know that its statements are substantially correct. It is reported that General Garland's departure for the Upper Rio Grande, and the strong force of all arms which will be there under his orders. Yet we entertain a hope that the writer is mistaken in supposing that the dispute which has arisen about the patch in the Mecilla Valley is to be settled by an an abrupt shock of arms.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Washington, Wednesday June 1.

Gen. Garland, who has been ordered to Texas for New Mexico, has left for his important command. He arrived here in much less time than was expected, after he had been summoned to this place. He had received his instructions, and I conjecture that they embrace both diplomatic and military power. He is undoubtedly well qualified, both in New Mexico, and in march into the Mecilla Valley with a force that will enable him to encounter Governor Trias, who is there before him, and who is prepared to expel him or any other American intruder. It may be that Governor Trias will retire before General Garland, and that Santa Anna will suffer the United States to take and keep possession of that disputed territory. But such is not the apparent intention of the Mexicans. Our Executive Government has *declared that the disputed territory belongs to us* under the treaty, and would be sure supposing the boundary line to be run from "a point immediately south of El Paso" westward.

It is of no use now to go into the merits of this controversy. I say again that *our Executive has declared it to be our territory*, and it is the duty of that department to see to keep it. It is to be hoped that this dispute will be allowed to lead to no other or further measures than those contemplated in the treaty of Guadalupe, by running the line out anew, or, in case of a final disagreement, referring the dispute to the arbitration of some third power, or to the arbitration of umpires by both parties in the dispute, and both parties indicate a resolute intention to settle the question by peaceful means. Governor Trias is no way, but he has not occupied the Mecilla for the purpose of yielding it. He has not gone there with a force of a hundred men for the mere purpose of giving a hot reception to Gen. Garland. With a smaller escort he could do that.

We have seen the first Mexican war, and know how it was brought on. Some provocation. The circumstances of the present case are similar to those of the former. The advance on Corpus Christi, and upon Matamoras kindled the first war, and the second may be anticipated by the movement upon the Mecilla Valley.

Democratic Squabbles.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Washington *Republic* writes as follows, under date of the 4th inst:

The first collision between the two wings of the Democratic party of this city took place on Saturday night in the organization of the City Convention, which disclosed the fact that they are very nearly equally divided in numerical strength. The Gov. Thomas or customhouse party are in favor of the nomination of Mr. Kay, of St. Mary's county, for Governor; while the anti customhouse party, or Governor Lowndes party have adopted the name of "Hard Shells." These two parties therefore arrayed themselves in the convention on the election of President, when Dr. John Hanson Harris, the Key candidate, was elected over Dr. Leas, by a majority of three in a convention of one hundred delegates. Thus the customhouse clique has triumphed, and the parties are now rallying for the contest on next Thursday, when the delegates to the State Gubernatorial Convention will be elected.

The choice of the customhouse clique, Robt. J. McLane, has announced himself as a candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination, and taken his departure for Europe, promising to return in time join in the canvass. That he will receive the nomination there is no doubt, as all the convention packers are for him, affording a fine chance for the election of our worthy Whig representative, Thomas Yates Walsh, notwithstanding the gerrymander of his district.

Murder by a Runaway Negro.—On Wednesday last, the family of Mr. Sweney, who lives about two miles from Macon, on the Marion road, were aroused from sleep by a negro, who stated that he wished to purchase a pound of sugar. The daughter of Mr. Sweney opened the door, but immediately went back, telling her father that the negro wanted a pound of sugar—Mr. S. came forward and demanded his pass; this the negro refused to produce, and at once began to resist Mr. Sweney, who by this time seized him. At this time, Mark Sweney, a young man about 25 years old, ran to the assistance of his father, and the two laying hold of the negro, all three fell to the ground. The negro then disengaging one hand, drew a knife, opened it with the teeth, and dealt Mark Sweney a blow, which proved mortal in a few hours. He also inflicted a slight wound upon the elder Sweney, and pursued him for a number of yards. Upon hearing Sweney call out for his gun, he turned and fled in the direction where he had left a bateau, he paddled down close under the west bank, but finding himself hard pressed by pursuers, he plunged into the stream and swam towards the opposite shore. The strange spectacle of a negro swimming the river, dressed only in a shirt and hat, with a knife hung to a belt buckled about his neck, attracted the attention of Mr. Dinn, who was standing on the west bank. The negro refusing to give an account of himself, and also to deliver up his knife, Mr. Dinn would not permit him to land; after giving him one or two blows, however, he brought him to his senses, and the negro throwing his knife to Mr. Dinn, was allowed to come ashore, when he was at once taken into custody and lodged in jail. On Saturday morning he was brought before the Justices, and remanded to prison to await his trial. He belongs, we understand, to A. M. Taylor, of Pulaski county.—A more bloody murder, it has never been our lot to chronicle.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Sad Suicide.—Glinda Duane, a young woman of Hawaiah, in this State, committed suicide on the 23d ult., under the most touching and distressing circumstances. She was a very respectable woman, and had been but a few weeks married. The circumstances of her death we find related in an exchange, as follows:

For a year or so previous to her marriage she had received visits from a respectable young man by the name of Hall, to whom she expected to be married. Her parents opposed her choice, and favored the suit of a widower of considerable property, some years her senior. Soon after married another, when the parents of the deceased prevailed on her to marry Duane. The marriage was hurried, but the time for the consummation to commence, the young lady seemed herself and entered. Not returning, her sister went to her house, saw her husband on the tavern, and on the floor, went to the bed, and turning down the sheets found her sister with her throat cut, and her bedded clothes saturated with blood. Assistance was called, her wound dressed and she recovered. Soon after she was married, since which time she has been occasionally deranged. She followed in Church a few Sabbaths since, on coming Hall and his wife met her, and last Monday week at 2 o'clock P. M., "little the girl" day subsequent all notice "with his relatives, she gave them the spoilers and scene of her rule, to show the tale of suffering and woe."—*Springfield Republican.*

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The series of resolutions adopted by the Memphis Convention embrace so many objects of the highest magnitude, that we publish them in full:

Whereas, the investigation of the laws which regulate the rises and falls of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and the adoption of some system by which the great valley of the Mississippi may be protected from inundation, and the navigation of the western waters be best perfected and secured, are subjects of the deepest interest and importance to the whole western and southern country—therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully recommends to Congress that, among the measures calculated to advance the above objects, and facilitate the achieve already undertaken, it deems it highly important that the general government should appoint a special corps of scientific engineers to investigate the laws which govern the Mississippi river and its tributaries, to devise the best system of improving the navigation of these rivers, and of protecting their lands from overflow; if necessary to send abroad a similar corps of scientific engineers to examine the systems of improvements adopted in other countries, and to report upon all matters connected with these subjects.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the objects sought, we deem it highly important that a system of hydrometric gauges should be established by the General Government, at several points along the Mississippi and its tributaries, at the principal towns and ports, by which the actual stages of their waters may be accurately ascertained from day to day, the depths of their channels regularly sounded, and the changes going on upon their banks be marked and recorded, all which shall be reported to the proper department of the General Government from time to time.

Resolved, That a Railroad from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean is demanded not only by commercial and individual interests, but by our national necessities.

Resolved, That as soon as the surveys, recently ordered by Congress, are completed, the General Government should adopt such steps as will insure the completion of the main trunk of said road at the earliest possible period.

Resolved, That as the General Government could be expected to construct only one main trunk, it should be located on that route which scientific explorations shall show combines, in the greatest degree, the advantages of genial and temperate climate, fertility of soil, cheap mode of construction, and accessibility at all seasons, from all portions of the Union.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Convention it is right, expedient and proper that the General Government should make large donations of public lands to the different States, bordering on either side of the Mississippi, to enable all sections of the Union, however remote, to connect themselves with the main trunk.

Whereas, the project of opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by railroad, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, recommends itself to the warm support of the whole Union, and particularly to that of the western and south western States, by its great practicability, the facility and cheapness of its construction, as well as the short time required for its completion, thus affording to our commerce and travel of not only the United States, but the world, a cheap and easy access to the Pacific coast. Therefore,

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be requested to press upon the Government the necessity of bringing to a favorable termination, as soon as possible, the negotiations pending in regard to the right of way across and Isthmus, and that they be also instructed to urge, by all legitimate, constitutional means, the rights of American citizens to the grants made by the Mexican government.

Resolved, That this Committee earnestly recommend to the citizens of the States represented the education of their youth at home, as far as practicable. The employment of native teachers in their schools and colleges the encouragement of a home press: the publication of books adapted to the educational wants and the social condition of those States; and the encouragement and support of inventions and discoveries in the arts and sciences by their ownoiseiens.

Whereas, The Southern States of this Union now have and for a long period must have a virtual monopoly in the production of raw cotton for consumption; whereas, it is of vast importance to these States that the fabrics which should be cast about in its most valuable form; and whereas, it is believed that this staple can be wrought up with extraordinary profit, on and near the fields of its growth; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a committee of five members, who shall be required to prepare for publication and distribution, particularly in the manufacturing districts of Europe, a full report of the proceedings of this Convention, of the Eastern and Western States for the manufacture of cotton, and that this report be published as a part of the proceedings of this Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention highly approves the steps which have been taken by the United States Government to obtain the fullest information in respect to the countries bounding the Orinoco, Amazon and La Plata Rivers, with a view to opening up the trade of that vast region to American enterprise, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the States represented in this Convention, are respectfully requested to use all proper means, by the establishment of the proposed Bureau in the port of New Orleans to suitable points on the South American continent, (or in such other mode as may be deemed more expedient,) to secure to the people of the United States the advantages of trade and intercourse with the regions referred to.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, Lieutenant Maury deserves the thanks of the American people for the able manner in which he has advocated the proposed project of uniting, by the ties of commerce and mutual interest, the great valley of the Mississippi with the trop cal countries of our sister continent, and we trust he will persevere in his efforts until the great end in view is fully consummated.

Resolved, That this Convention regards the establishment of a direct communication by steam between the Southern ports of the Union, and the encouragement and protection of this system by the National Government, connecting therewith ample mail facilities, as a necessary feature in the commercial independence of the South and West.

Diplomacy in cotton.

Resolved, That the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress be called to the propriety of bringing before the Administration the importance of making the cotton interest a subject of instruction to our foreign commercial and diplomatic agents.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of this Convention to prepare an address to the Congress and people of the United States on the topics embraced in the action of this Convention—invoking their attention to its proceedings and action, and enforcing them upon their consideration. And that this address be published as an appendix to the proceedings of this Convention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A curious fact, illustrating the course of trade, is stated by the Baltimore American, namely, that the steamers of the Parker Vein Company running between that city and New York, and soon to be increased to a *daily line, have not yet taken away a single ton of coal*, though built expressly for the coal trade, but are freighted with *Western produce and manufactures transported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.*

Gen. Jose Villamil, late Minister of Foreign Relations of Ecuador, and recently appointed Charge d'Affairs of that Republic to the United States, has arrived at Washington.

Official information has been received at the State Department, in Washington, that a large amount of bonds, purporting to have been issued by Don Jose de Chacon, the consul of Spain at Philadelphia, payable in the year 1856, at Madrid, or at the said consulate, with interest annually at six per cent, are in circulation at New York and elsewhere, for which the government of Spain is not in any degree responsible, the said bonds having been issued without authority. Active measures have been taken by the Spanish legation in this country for the investigation of the alleged fraud, and the functions of the Spanish consul at at Philadelphia have been suspended.

The steam tug *Eclipse*, burst her boiler in the port of Chicago on Wednesday. The explosion was terrific, tearing the boat entirely to pieces—killing a fireman and boy and severely injuring the engineer, cook, wheelman, and one deck hand. The Captain was also slightly injured. The boilers were new, and the boat which was owned by E. B. Blackwell, of Buffalo, and Captain S. M. Johnson, of Chicago, was valued at $10,000. The engineer's life is despaired of; he was dragged out of the engine room after the explosion, terribly scalded.

The Postmaster General finds himself much embarrassed by the pertinacious badgering which he is called upon to endure from applicants for travelling mail agencies. There are eighteen of them in all, and a liberal salary being attached to the office, together with mileage or travelling expenses to an indefinite amount, the competition for this class of appointments has become animated even among the better class of Democratic politicians.

The Annual Musical Festival of the Germans is to take place this year in Philadelphia, commencing on the 25th instant, and lasting until the 29th. The vocal societies of all the principal cities and towns will be present, making a chorus of about one thousand male singers—There will probably be some additional thousands, not musicians, attracted by the festival. On Saturday evening, the 25th, the visiting societies will arrive, and be escorted by a torch-light procession to Independence square, where a Welcome Song will be sung by the Philadelphia Societies. A collation will afterwards be served at the Chinese Museum, which will be the general headquarters. On Monday there will be a grand procession, and a Jubilee Concert in the Museum. Tuesday will be spent at Lemon Hill, where there will be an oration, music, dancing and games; and in the evening a meeting will be held to determine on the place for holding the next festival. This is the fourth of these musical festivals, the first having been held in Philadelphia four years ago, the second in New York, and the third in Baltimore.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Tribune says it is reported there that the British Government has made propositions to induce the Spanish Government to free the blacks in Cuba, and that the Captain General has received instructions to sound the planters in regard to the plan, which will be, to purchase a fixed slave service on an approximate, sale, as an effect to their final liberation, to allow the further duration of free blacks from Africa.

The Free Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania met on the 2d instant, at Harrisburg, and nominated Wm. M. Stephenson, of Mercer, for Judge of the Supreme Court; Dr. Robert Mitchell, of Indiana, canal commissioner; Neville B. Craig, of Allegheny, Auditor General, and L. E. Carson, of Montgomery, Surveyor General.

Quebec journals furnish further details of the loss of the steamboat St. Pierre, at Gilmour's Cove, on the 30th ult. The Chronicle says the St. Pierre was preparing to take a barge in tow, when her boiler burst, and out of nine persons on board, seven perished. Capt. Barras, who stood over the boiler, was blown high into the air; Mr. Terrien had his skull split open by a piece of the boiler, and his wife and two children who stood by him were killed, but their bodies were hardly disfigured at all. The other sufferers were firemen and deck-hands, whose names have not been ascertained. The vessel was literally broken up by deep water. Five bodies have been recovered.

The President of the United States has recognised L. Augusto Morales as Consul of New Granada, for the port of San Francisco.

Mr. Chambers, in the course of a recent speech in the English House of Commons, respecting nunneries, stated that there were seventy-five Romas Catholic convents in England and Wales, and no less than one hundred *Anglo-Catholic nunneries*, professing to be guided by the principles of the Church of England, but holding 3000 females in a state of mental and bodily subjection.

A dispatch from Philadelphia of the 4th says: Joseph Nickerson, keeper of the Eastern Penitentiary, was seriously stabbed yesterday by a negro convict, whose cell he entered for the purpose of removing him to a dark cell for punishment.

The city watchmen last night entered a boarding house in Quigg's court, and were attacked by Mathew and John Daly, (father and son,) with hatchets. The officers fired and wounded both the assailants in the legs. The leg of Mathew was subsequently amputated.

The schooners General Hersey, from Portland; Hannah Clark, from Wells, and James & Lucy, from New Bedford, went ashore on the 3d, on Cape Henlopen, in a sudden squall—Two of them filled with water, and will prove a total loss. The Clarke has not yet filled, but is in a bad situation.

The Erie Canal tolls for the fourth week of May were $21,141 in excess of the same week last year, and the aggregate receipts are thus far $47,912 in excess of the tolls to same date in 1852.

It is stated now as a certainty that the steamer Vixen, which recently left under sealed orders, has been ordered to Vera Cruz, to watch the movements of Santa Anna.

The bill to make the new tomb for the reception of the bones of the revolutionary martyrs, on Fort Greene, New York, will be ready in July next, and that the Tammany Society of New York, together with President Pierce and the Governors and military of several States, will unite in the ceremonies of the removal.

City Intelligence.

Indemnity to Spanish Subjects.—The following are the amounts which have been paid by the United States Assistant Treasurer in this city to the citizens of Spain, whose property was destroyed in the riots which took place here on the reception of the news of the revolution in Spanish Cuba and its occupationin, in 1851:

F Ramagosa, $17,565 10; Jose Monfa, 584 33; Jose Gutierrez, 1,882 02; Gaucia Gelgi, 2,303 00; A Hernandez, $3,633 21; Manuel Beltran, 698 00; Antonio Fernandez, 1,000 00—Total, $8,000 00; Jose Ferrer, 9,030 00; Castello & Quadras, 7,000 00; Juan Beltran, 1,040 00—Total, $33,853 01.

Charity Hospital.—The following is the record of the mortality for the past week, ending June 11, 1853, a striking degree, the healthiness of the city:

Admissions	248
Discharges	208
Deaths	13
Patients Remaining	1,146

First District Court.—Arraignments and sentences of prisoners convicted during the term, are published in this paper in the court, and pleaded not guilty. William F Sangster, on a charge of murder; Ariste Lacoste and Jean Baptiste Didier were sold at 7½c.; 30 casks Shoulders at 5½ 50½c., and 15 tierces choice Hams at 11c. A lot of 60 bbls. Prime Beef was sold at $11 50.

Whiskey is dull, at 23½ ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Of Coffee, 200 sacks were sold at 8½ ⅌ 8¾c.

A sale of 300 bales India Bagging was made at 12c.

There is no alteration in Freights. Sterling, 100 ⅌ 100ft. Paris 47 7½ ⅌ 5 13½. Bills on New York at 90 days, 1½ ⅌ 1¾ ⅌ cent discount. Checks par ⅌ ¼ ⅌ cent dis.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9 90½ ⅌ ⅌
Francs	5 17½ 5 16½ ⅌
New York, sixty day bills	1½ 2½ ⅌ ⅌ cent dis
Do. Checks	par ⅌ ¼ ⅌ cent dis
Boston, sixty days	2½ 3½ ⅌ ⅌ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	1½ 2½ ⅌ ⅌ cent dis
Havana at five to eight days	¾ ⅌ ⅌ ⅌ ⅌ ⅌ par.

Freights are unchanged. A ship was taken for Havre, at 1c.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Mobile	Florida, Grant
Covington	St. Charles, Dunkin
Baton Rouge	New Lafayette, Upton
Bilsland	Creole, Walker
Arkansas River	Mount Greenwood, Thomas
Natchez	Natchez, Thompson
Red River	R. W. Downs, Clark
Galveston	Galveston, Sweeney
Cincinnati	Yorktown, Myers
Louisville	Louisville, Thomas
Louisville	Empress, Wilson

For Hire.
A GOOD House SERVANT and COOK. For terms, apply at No. 22 St. Louis st. j6-13

☞ The undersigned, having on Monday last received a cheque against Mr. David Evans, of similar tenor to that given before the Recorder of the First District, takes pleasure in stating that he has to-day withdrawn so much of the same as he felt satisfied that he was in error in making the same, he was misled both as the character and identity of Mr. Evans, and now makes this statement with a view to repair the injustice he may have done him, before the world, and trusts that the explanations of the undersigned were given to Mr Evans after night-fall, through mistake, instead of his own.
J. MOORHOUSE.
Witness—JNO. W. PRICE,
A. P. FIELD,
W. M. HURT. j6-13

W. B. MARSHALL, 66 Chartres st.
RECEIVED by late arrivals, a large assortment of French silk and Satin corsets without busks, for sale at very reduced prices.

RECEIVED per steamer Cherokee—A large assortment of fancy and useful articles, such as white brown and mixed Cotton Hose; do do do Half do; Gentlemen's Cotton and striped half hose; French corsets; do jumpers; dressing and tucking combs, ivory and buffalo; Gentlemen's and ladies' ivory armer trimmings; foulards; rubbers; dressing, and all articles necessary for needle work. For sale at the lowest prices, by
F. JAUFROID 62 Chartres st

SHIP TRENTON FROM MARCHELLES.—Daily expected and for sale by the undersigned on board, 300 boxes La Nolly's Vermicelli, warranted limpid, 100 do do Abeyeh; 100 bales sweet Port wine (crown,) 30 casks Rhenish cordial; 50 baskets Pheenicid's olive oil; 30 boxes white wine Vinegar and labels; 2 large bbls picked Ve dalle olives; 10 tierces Malaga raisins; 3 casks gum arabic.
ANT. GIRAUD,
No. 46 Old Levee.

INSTORE—
40 casks Bordeaux claret;
40 do good ordinary Bordeaux do;
10 do claret for family use;
50 baskets superior Champagne;
100 boxes La Nolly Vermicelli;
100 do do Macaroni;
100 do Frontignan Muscatel;
200 do Marc les mouriers Fabre;
100 boxes regular and pelaged cordials;
for sale by
ANT. GIRAUD,
j6 46 Old Levee.

FRENCH PICKLES—50 boxes Capers, Olives, Pickles, Capers and mixed Pickles, just ship Canadian Lancer, from Bordeaux, for sale by
J. TURNER & IKEN,
corner Royal and Conti streets.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—In store and for sale by the undersigned, a large and fine assortment of men's, ladies', misses' and children's boots and shoes, comprising every style suitable for country and city trade, for sale by
G. W. DUNBAR, 5 Magazine st.

HATS—A prime assortment of Felon Beaver, Pearl, Brush and Drab Beaver, Nutria, Castor, Nutria, Beaver and Drab Regno Wool Hats, for sale by
G. W. DUNBAR,
j6 14 d&w 5 Magazine st.

Boots, Shoes and Hats—
100 cases just received and landing from the ship Valentine, viz: 50 cases Men's Kip Brogans, 50 cases Men's Calf Brogans, 50 cases Men's Calf Boots, 50 cases Men's Kip Boots, 50 cases Men's Calf Shoes, 50 cases Men's Kip Shoes, 50 cases Men's Brogans, 50 cases Men's Boots, 50 cases Men's