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The Daily Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, May 7, 1853.

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

LEGISLATURE.

As the Legislature signalized its commencement by a flagitious effort to unseat a Senator of the United States, legally and constitutionally chosen; as it marked its progress by systematic violations of justice and propriety in trying violent hands upon our City Charter, with a view of subserving the inordinate demands of an insatiate party spirit—so did it render memorable its close by perpetrating one of the grossest outrages upon Parliamentary restraints, but one of the most tyrannical demonstrations towards a helpless minority, that we have ever been required to record. The published protest signed by the Whig members of the Senate will enable the reader thoroughly to comprehend the manner in which that body proceeded, in open contempt of all rule, precedent and right, to fasten upon the minority a most obnoxious measure—one which could never have been adopted, but for the utter subversion of those barriers to injustice, wisely designed as a protection to the feeble.

In further explanation of the protest, it may be well to premise, that the bill to re-district the State in Congressional districts, was a most injurious gerrymander, framed expressly to secure irredeemably three out of the four Districts to the Democratic party. Had the majority been content to have restored the districts as they were established in 1841, we might have complained of the unfairness of the division, but would have deemed the bill a thousand fold preferable to the one now foisted on the people,—instead of this, however, a portion of the old Fourth District (the Attakapas parishes) which has lie constantly whatever to the Second District, is nevertheless struck off from its natural position, and arbitrarily assigned to the Second District—so that the latter presents an erratic and comet like appearance, extending from Jackson street in New Orleans, clear away to the North Western part of the State. Moreover, the Second District contains very nearly double the population of the First. But this consideration was of no earthly importance to the framers of the bill, because they had formed the Districts without reference to geographical position or federal numbers, but wholly and solely that all the Whig strength should be packed and concentrated into a single District, while Democracy should be diffused throughout the other three, is as nearly equal a ratio as possible. That the First District contains less than 70,000 inhabitants, while the Second possesses a population of over 190,000, constituted no objection whatever, in the opinion of our honest and impartial legislators, inasmuch as they had an adequate end to accomplish, and the bill in question would effect the desired purpose.

Against the final passage of this measure, the minority of the Senate struggled honorably and steadfastly, and would have succeeded in saving the people from so disgraceful and oppressive an act, had the majority evinced a decent respect for the rules that govern all parliamentary bodies. The bill lay on the Secretary's table, lifeless and inert. It could not have obtained a moment's vitality, save by a proceeding that not at naught every principle of justice and fair dealing. How this outrage was consummated, may be gathered from the subjoined protest:

BATON ROUGE, May 1st, 1853.

The undersigned, believing that there was a flagrant violation of the rules of the Senate by the action of the majority of this body on the Bill under discussion, yesterday, "To divide the State into Congressional Districts", begs to enter this, their protest, on the journal of the Senate, against the proceedings on that occasion.

In order to understand the extent of the injustice done to the rights of the minority on this occasion, it is necessary that the facts as they transpired should be set forth. Pending the reading of the orders of the day, a motion was made by Mr Derbes, of New Orleans, to take up out of its regular order, the bill "To divide the State into Congressional Districts", and to proceed to the discussion and passage of the same. The 43rd rule of this session provides that parliamentary bill precedence over all other bills on the Secretary's table.

The fourteenth rule of the Senate is in the following words: "No motion to call up a bill out of its regular order shall be allowed, unless by the consent of two thirds of the Senate present." Under this rule, as plain in its language as it is unmistakable in its meaning, the President of the Senate, Lieut. Gov. Farmer, decided that the motion of Mr. Derbes to take this bill out of its regular order, would require two-thirds of the votes present.

The Senate proceeded to vote by yeas and nays, when it appeared that sixteen Senators voted in favor of Mr. Derbes' motion, and ten Senators voted against it. The requisite number of two-thirds not having been obtained, the President of the Senate decided that the motion of Mr. Derbes was lost.

To this decision of the Chair, so consonant with the fourteenth rule, Mr. Sauvinet rose, and an appeal from the decision of the Chair. The Senate again voted by ayes and nays on Mr. Sauvinet's appeal from the decision of the Chair, when it appeared that Senators Sauvinet, Messrs Boutiier, Clifton, Derbes, Evans, Griffin, Kemp, Lacey, Lecoste, Lewis, Miller, Moore, Mr Ray, Mr. Richards, Short and Theriot, voted to sustain the decision of the Chair, and that ten Senators, Messrs Dupre, Hodges, Kenner, Kittridge, Lanier, Martin, Nicholls, Palfrey, Slack and Taylor, voted to maintain that decision. Consequently the Senate by this last vote overruled the decision of its President, and decided that it had the power to remove the vote to take up a bill out of its regular order, in the face of the fact, that the fourteenth rule expressly says, that "no motion to take up a bill out of its regular order shall be allowed, unless by the consent of TWO THIRDS of the Senate present." The effect of this last vote was to nullify the fourteenth rule, and enable a MAJORITY to take up, and pass a bill over seemingly obnoxious to a large minority in this body, and that, too, in positive violation of the rules which had been adopted by this very majority in the early part of the session, and which the minority in vain hoped would protect them from any arbitrary exercise of power by the majority.

We feel constrained to say that so positive, open and palpable a violation of one of the rules of a legislative body, does not exist in the annals of the legislation of our country. There can be no instance in either our federal Congress or in our State Legislature, where a majority, in order to force a bill through the Legislature, have so totally disregarded the rules intended expressly for their government. Nor can it be said that the Senate have no inherent right at any time, or under all circumstances, to repeal their rules by a majority vote of the entire rule of the Senate, it is there stated, "nor shall any rule of the Senate be suspended except by a vote of at least two thirds of the members present." Inasmuch as it was as impossible to suspend the fourteenth rule by a simple majority, as it was to take up a bill out of its regular order by a simple majority.

But the Bill "To divide the State into Congressional Districts" must nevertheless be under the rules, have been passed. This was done on yesterday, by the Senate, and against the arbitrary exercise of power, this most palpable violation of our rules, we enter our most solemn protest.

We would beg leave, further respectfully to call to the minds of the majority, the following words from the manual of Mr Jefferson, on the importance of adhering to rules.

"Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the speakers of the House of Commons used to say, "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to the power into the hands of the administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from the rules of proceeding; that these rules constituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and controlon the actions of the majority, and that they were in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority against the attempts of power." On these words of Speaker Onslow, Mr. Jefferson comments as follows: "So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority by their members to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time, and are become the law of the House, by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms are intended to check, and which the wanton will of power in but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more essential that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is, that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker or captiousness of the members. It is very essential that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body."

With these remarks of Mr. Jefferson, as a comment on the conduct of the majority on yesterday, we beg leave respectfully to sign, &c.

H. F. ERWEN, B. W. RODGE,
N. LADYE, T. P. PALFREY,
CHAS. A. SLACK, K. K. KITTRIDGE,
THOS. NICHOLLS, W. R. TAYLOR,
ACH. DEDERE, R. C. MARTIN.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.—The St. Louis Republican learns from Lieut. Bouton, of the Sixth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, that the winter in the West has been one of remarkable severity. The snow in the mountains is unusually deep. No mail had been received from Salt Lake for several months, owing to the snow in the mountains. So severe had been the winter, that the game, and especially the Buffalo, had come into the immediate vicinity of the Fort. Many of them had perished on the Plains. Lieut. B. came in with a party of destitute emigrants and a prisoner to Fort Leavenworth.

PALMS AT THE ST. LOUIS PAVILION.—R. Vignie will sell the day of auction, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel.

☞ The attention of city and country buyers is called to the large sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Wheeler & Co at their auction room, No. 42 Merchin st.

THE BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

The notice in our columns of the establishment of the "Bank of New Orleans", with a capital of one million of dollars, to work under the Free Banking law, lately passed by the Legislature, is the first fruit of the new system, heretofore successfully adopted by other States, but which in Louisiana has, until now, been an untried experiment. The "Bank of New Orleans" has been formed under the auspices of a number of our leading capitalists and most intelligent citizens, who, after different examination of the law on the subject of free banking, have arrived at the conclusion that they can work under it, without difficulty, and with a fair prospect of legitimate returns for their outlay. We have little doubt, indeed, that any financial enterprise, conducted by so able and public spirited a citizen as Wm. P. Converse, will prove eminently successful.

Although the project of the Bank of New Orleans was hardly brought of before Monday last, such is the confidence of moneyed men in the system of Free Banking, and in the character and standing of the parties to this particular charter, that in less than three days, considerably over one-half of the capital stock was subscribed. We understand it is the wish of the Directors that the remainder should be taken in our all name, so that as many of our citizens as possible may become owners of stock. Most of the shares have been secured by merchants and others in the First District, but between three and four hundred thousand dollars of stock yet remains, and we would strongly advise capitalists below Canal street to embrace the opportunity at once and take every dollar. The Bank goes into operation on the first day of October next.

It is altogether probable that with the large amount of unemployed capital in the country, and with the inducements offered by the extremely liberal provisions of the Banking Law of Louisiana, other institutions will shortly be established under the same act.

STRAWBERRIES.—We had the pleasure of receiving yesterday from Mr. HENRY LAFORGUE, a basket of his celebrated "Crescent Seedling Strawberries", the growth of his garden in the Third District. We may, without the slightest exaggeration, affirm, that for size, richness of flavor and juiciness, this variety of the Strawberry may challenge all the horticultural skill applied by the proprietors of estate of the North, for an equal. Every distinct Strawberry weighs an ounce, and many of them are from two to two and a half inches in diameter. The "Crescent Seedling" is not only the finest and most delicious description of Strawberry, but the hardiest and most productive, the plants bearing freely for nearly six months in the year. Mr. LAWRENCE has brought the Strawberry to a size and delicacy of flavor heretofore deemed unattainable.

Mr. L. likewise presented us with a sample of Raspberries—a fruit never before successfully cultivated in Louisiana. The specimen we tasted was imbued with the rich flavor peculiar to the fruit, and was full sized. We understand that this gentleman has succeeded also in raising the Cherry, Gooseberry and Currant—gifts of Pomona that we had previously thought she had absolutely denied to this tropical latitude.

KILLED.—We understand that a few days days since there was an affray at the Bay of St. Louis, in which a party of fifteen men made a descent on a mill and attacked the inmates, severely wounding a man. His wife came to his assistance and attacked one of the assailing party, inflicting a wound from which he died.—Some of the citizens started in pursuit of the party who made their escape in a boat, and succeeded in capturing them. They were lodged in prison.

HAVANA.—By an arrival from Havana, we have received files of papers from that city to the 3d inst, inclusive. They are absolutely destitute of the slightest interest.

REMOVAL OF THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The Mayor's Office was removed yesterday to the City Hall, opposite Lafayette Square.

SOUTHERN ECLECTIC.—Our thanks are due the publishers, J. H. Pilton, for the May number of this excellent repository of foreign literature. Amongst its contents we find a highly interesting article on Russia in the Sixteenth Century, and another on Ancient English Ballad Poetry.

JAMAICA AND NASSAU.

By the arrival at Savannah of the steamship *Country*, advices have been received from Kingston to the 24th ult., and from Nassau to the 26th. The American steamer La Paraguay, Capt. Baldwin, bound to Montevideo, put into Kingston, on the 16th ult. for a supply of coal. She is the steamship of the line intended to open commercial intercourse between this country and the great rivers of South America, to which we adverted some days ago. The La Paraguay had experienced heavy weather on her passage to Kingston.

On the 25th of April the Conway passed an American steamer, with two smoke stacks, rounding Cape Maysi, Cuba, and running to the westward. On the 20th, passed the schooner Excel, of Mystic, fishing.

The American bark Thomas Winslow, Capt Hart, from a Whaling voyage, ten months old, put in under the Gulf of Mexico, put into New York on the 21st ult. With a loss of one boat, damage of an anchor, thirteen of her crew respected to be allowed to go on shore, and when demanded by the Captain, they refused to work. The men were confined to the hatches, but were subsequently released, when they made numerous demonstrations, which induced the Captain, with the help of his officers, to put them on board their under way, and put into the above port. Arrived there, the disaffected crew were brought before the authorities of Port Royal, and ordered to find bail for three months or go to prison. The bark would ship a new crew and proceed on her voyage.

The schooner H. M. Waller, Cowell, master, left the New York, sailed from Kingston on the 23d ult.

The Spanish brig Louisa y Jesus, having on board a cargo of British goods, was found derelict on Ginger Cay, a few weeks ago, by the wrecking schooner Sharpen. Several vessels had gone to the Cay to save her cargo.

The British schooner Delaine was burned on the night of the 20th ult., off Harbor Island. The only person on board at the time was John Cable, master, who being drunk, perished in the flames.

The Coolie labor question was exciting much interest in the British West Indies. The Kingston Journal is in favor of this species of labor, and states that twenty Coolies had enlisted in the 3rd West India Regiment, and that a greater number would be enrolled in a few days. The Barbados Liberal, on the contrary, mentions that "Chinese immigrants in Demerara do not appear to be giving satisfaction. They are reported to be most disorderly in their conduct; and in one instance, as we learn from the Colonist, they broke into so serious a riot, that the presence of the Governor was required to quell it.

The Governor of Jamaica had prorogued the Legislature, in consequence of a disagreement between the two houses upon a bill to reduce the salaries and emoluments of public officers.

The steamer Georgia, on her last trip to New York, left the Kingston mail bag. The Journal assribes her haste in leaving in a desire to race with the Uncle Sam, which touched at Kingston at the same time.

A new Masonic Lodge was inaugurated lately in the town of Savannah la Mar, and the event was made an occasion of much gaiety and ceremony.

We are indebted to the Savannah *Republican* for the above intelligence.

THE VICTIMS OF THE RAILROAD COLLISION NEAR CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Democrat* of the 27th ult, publishes the annexed list of the persons killed or wounded by the recent dreadful collision on the Michigan Central Railroad:

The following persons were brought to the depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad and there expired:

Josh R. Earl, American boy; Goodliffe Wagoner, German boy; Thomas Lawlor, Irish boy. Jeremiah Ridolphe, German woman; Herman Silkolphe, German boy; John Williamson, American; Edward Missener, American; Stephen D. Gray, American, from Vermont; Susan Smith, Little, N. Y.; W. S. Hoyues, German boy.

There are others killed, making in all 16, of whom 7 were on the Southern Michigan, and 9 on the Michigan Central train. The odd one we could not find out on which train.

We are indebted to Dr. F. A. Westervelt, for the following list of persons attended by him:

Mrs. Mary Vandamore, badly burned on her back and hands.

Malinda Vandamore, 4 years old, ankle and foot bruised and cut.

Frank Vandamore, 2 years old, head bruised. Both these children were taken from the wreck.

Mrs. Holly, slightly burned.

Ann Holly, about 10 years old, ankle badly bruised.

Dennis Holly, about 12 years old, knee and head bruised.

Margaret Holly, 11 years old, elbow hurt.

Mary Ann Holly, young man, head burned and eyes burn.

Mr. Max Myers attended a number of the sufferers, among them, Gregory Bieber, fractured arm, and a Mr. Wise, an old man with a German, had his leg cut off.

Nine bodies were brought up to the City Hall on State street. They presented a shocking spectacle.

John W. Foster, a Quaker, and a leading Rhode Island Abolitionist, has recently renounced his abolitionism, and is doing so very much those who make the Abolition party abolitionists—that they dare neither reply in their defence to bombing the public, and that they have injured the cause to an extent that cannot be repaired in a quarter of a century.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A German paper, the *California Staats Zeitung*, and a French paper, the *Echo du Pacifique*, are published at San Francisco; they be the only papers in California not published in English. The Zeitung claims a population of 45,000 Germans in the State, and the Echo says there are 20,000 French; to be increased 5000 within the present year.

An individual—a stranger—whose name has since been ascertained to be J. F. Arnot, of Texas, walked into the Court house in Montgomery, on Monday evening, and deliberately blew out his brains with a pistol charge. The report was heard, and the body was soon discovered. It was a ghastly object, weltering in the blood which formed a pool beneath the body.

We learn that a most deliberate murder was committed, on the 23d ult., in the vicinity of Hunt's Mills, in Marshall county, Miss, some twelve miles west of the village of Holly Springs. From the Mississippi Times we gather the following particulars: It appears that a man by the name of McCarson had been at work for a Mr. Coleson. In paying him off, Coleson gave him a ragged bill. Some quarrelling, originating out of the transaction, took place betwe n them during the day. At a late hour at night, McCarson, accompanied by another man, Jo. Watson, went to Coleson's house, called him up, and told he must have other money in place of that he had received. Coleson told him to go away until next day—that he could do nothing about the matter then. McCarson then commenced abusing him, and, striking his hands together, told him if he would come out he would whip him right off. Coleson stepped out of the door, when the other assaulted him with a knife, and stabbed him in the thigh and body, and then retreated. Coleson called to his daughter for his gun, which she handed him. He fired it (not in the direction of McCarson, however,) and fell dead. McC. has not been arrested.

Mr. J. B. Pettifoe, the steward of the steamship James Adger, at Charleston, was drowned alongside of the vessel on Saturday evening.—This unfortunate death was occasioned by a drunken man, who was attempting to go on board by the gangway plank, when losing his balance, he seized hold of Mr. Pettifoe, and both fell into the dock. The drunken man was rescued.

The Charleston *Courier*—one of the oldest and most valuable exchanges—has assumed a new and beautiful typographical dress.

Some anonymous writer pithily remarks, that "if all the world were conservative, society would be like a long train of cars without an engine, and if everybody were radical, it would be like a train of engines without cars, rushing furiously ahead, bound for progress as long as the track holds out."

A despatch from Philadelphia of the 29th, says that the grand jury have made a special presentment in relation to the Rink murder, embracing all of the evidence and fixing the guilt upon Arthur Spring, which is deemed conviction. The discharge of Jerome Crocket, arrested on suspicion, is recommended.

The decision of the Court upon a motion for a new trial, and the arrest of judgment in the cases of John Capel and Carlton Emmons, was pronounced by Judge Allison, overruling both. The prisoners were then asked whether they had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on them. Their counsel read a paper from each protesting their innocence. The sentence of death was then pronounced upon both of them.

The Georgia papers are complaining of the backward state of the crops. The Columbus *Enquirer* says: "This section of the country has not been blessed with a shower of rain for some weeks past, and the crops are suffering in many places. We do not remember to have seen a poorer prospect at this season of the year. Corn will average about four inches and a quarter, more or less in height, and thousands of it daily perishing from the effects of weeds. The cotton fields are in no better condition. A large quantity of wheat has been planted is prevented from coming up by the dryness of the soil, and some planters have been even until now unable to plant all. The heavy rains of the spring have run together and hardened the earth to such a degree that it is difficult to plough the fields, even in the best lands. On the whole, so far as our knowledge or information extends, the crops are unusually backward and extremely unpromising.

Freeman Hunt, Esq., the accomplished editor of the Merchant's Magazine, is engaged in preparing for the press a new and valuable work, entitled Cyclopædia of American Commerce and Industry. Judging from the admirable manner in which Mr. Hunt conducts the Magazine, and knowing the ardor that is his knowledge of all commercial subjects, his work can not fail to be a most valuable addition to the interesting and useful literature of commerce.

The London Times, of the 13th ult, gives the details of an examination before a commissioner and a jury, of the state of mind of Mr. Fergus O'Connor, formerly a member of Parliament and leading chartist agitator, but who, since June last, has been an inmate of a lunatic asylum at Tuskam Green, Richmond. The examination proved the fact that the character of the mind of the unfortunate Mr. O'Connor had become completely changed of late, and that instead of the strong mind and vigorous intellect he once enjoyed, his mind was absolutely null. After the examination had concluded the jury rendered a verdict, "that Mr. Fergus O'Connor was of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs."

The San Francisco *Herald* states that there are claims to the extent of more than nine millions of acres, under grants from the California Governors.

The United States Court, at Washington, has recently reversed the decisions of Judge Story and of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, on the question of the liabilities of ship owners in cases of collision. The old doctrine was, that the under writers were "liable to repay to the insured, damages paid by him to the owners of another vessel and cargo, suffered in a collision occasioned by the negligence of the master or mariners of the vessel insured." Judge Curtis had recently delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, that underwriters are not thus liable. This is manifestly a most important decision.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION—LIST OF DELEGATES.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* publishes the annexed list of Delegates appointed by Governor Hebert to attend the Memphis Convention:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Parish of East Baton Rouge.—Dr J W P Bridford, William S Pike, William D Phillips, W W McMain, K Bogel, Robert E McHatton, D D Avery, William Marston, Samuel Faulkner, William Pratt, H T Waddill, Dr T J Buffington, W F Tunnard, Jos. Largnier, Thomas J Bird, Joseph Bernard.

New Orleans—James Robb, J H Overton, R J Ward, Samuel J Peters, Louis DeSaulles, J O Woodruff, Manuel White, W G Randolph, Alphonse Milhomme, W P Converse, M M Cohen, J Braud, Logan M Night, W K Burke, John M Bell, Emile LaSere, J P H Claiborne, Dennis Corcoran, L C Duncan, S F Wilson, W G Campbell, H J Rainey, Arnold Harris, A M Holbrook, H Kennedy, John Maginnis, I G Seymour, J H Maddox, Dr Harby, J F Hosea, Alexander Walker, John Holmes, Geo Urquhart, J Prendergast, Horatio Davis, A Brother, J Hampton, George May, E Fuller, J D Fuller, Francis Quarles.

St James—Jas B Saint, E Remy.

Ascension—W C S Ventress, H J Duffel, Duncan F Kenner, John Mingo.

Iberville—Col E G W Butler, J N Brown.

Tensas—Judge John Perkins.

Assumption—W W Pugh, C E Kittridge, Vale P Winder, D J McCormick, T J Pugh.

Terrebonne—Dr Scudder, Rassean T Thibodeaux, W M Manner, J W White.

St Landry—E M Millard.

Lafayette—Guy Alexander Mouton.

Rapides—Joseph Walker, A J Isaacs, Lewis E. Texada.

Natchitoches—Judge Bullard, L. G. DeRussy, Solon Bartlett.

West Baton Rouge—Dr. J P Vaughan, John Bahler, W B Robertson.

West Feliciana—R C Wickliffe, U B Phillips.

East Feliciana—Gen A G Carter, Jno McVea, D J Fluker, George Mason Graham, Dr Delosey.

Lafourche Interior—Dr James A Scoddy, J C Pugh.

Point Coupee—G B Miller, W W Pugh.

Plaquemines—K W Moise.

Washington—A C Bickham.

St. Tammany—A Barker.

St. Helena—J Burton, F H Hatch, P H Kemp.

Claiborne—J S Bush.

De Soto—R H Carruth.

Avoyelles—A D Coco, B B Simms.

St. Mary—R H Day, Alfred Gates.

Caddo—W M Douglass.

St Charles—D Puecher.

St. Bernard—A L Duncan.

Carroll—S C Floyd.

Union—A Levinson, J T Fuller.

Jefferson—J S Gaulden.

Ouachita—A M Gray.

St. Landry—A Guillroy.

Winn—G A Bergin.

St. Martin—H J Heard, C S M Oliver.

Caldwell—Geo A Bumble.

Franklin—S E King.

Jackson—P G King.

Vermilion—A Mouton.

Catahoula—T Gilmer.

St. Mary—E S Olivier.

Madison—W S Parham.

Natchitoches—A Livingston, S G Perkins.

Bossier—B W Price.

Rapides—D P Allen.

Pointe Coupee—M Perkins.

St. John the Baptist—J Sanson.

Iberville—M Bernadin.

Tensas—B Hall, B Grady.

Ouachita—J T Stubblefield.

Morehouse—Dr Simms, R W Hairston, C Cooper.

☞ The following letter from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* treats of a subject in which the citizens of Louisiana have a permanent and lively interest. We invite attention to the statements of the writer:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26.

The Louisville and New Orleans Mail Contract has been the subject of more remark, in the press, but the importance and grandeur of the enterprise is not generally understood.

The mail service on this route, by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Louisville to New Orleans, has been heretofore very imperfectly and irregularly performed. The time has been tedious and uncertain, both between these points and points on the way. The business on these rivers demanded and increase of mail accommodation, and Congress authorized by a law a contract for affording it in the most liberal manner. Proposals were advertised for, and bids received, and the contract was assigned to the lowest bidders—Messrs Hunter & Mather.

The contract provides that the mail be carried between Louisville and New Orleans, daily and back, 1416 miles, "in suitable and safe steam boats," subject to the Postmaster General. There is to be an express line, which is to carry the mail down in six days, and up in seven days. Besides this, there is embraced in the contract a way line for carrying the mail daily and back the week, and sunrise, with no notice 2000 extra time, taken in part for Australia, at $1.50. We quote as the closing price, $4 50 for the $1 37@$4 50 for St. Louis, and 75@$1 25 for extra breaks.

GRAIN—There has been a good demand for Corn since our last, sales had only the limits of prices. Yesterday, we understand, he filed a long option in a case tried in the U. States circuit court in this city, and with his health entirely restored, and his mind as vigorous as ever, there is no reason to fear that he will retire from the bench. The country will be glad to hear this.—*Ball. Patriot.*

GOLD SPECIMENS.—The New York *Herald* says: A splendid specimen of native gold, in a crystallized state, from the Gold Mountains, was exhibited on Chance yesterday. It belonged to the enterprising firm of Messrs. Adams & Co., express, of San Francisco, and the specimen was $900, the sum those gentlemen paid for it. The beauty of the specimen rendered it one of great interest. The mass of the rock was intermingled with the finest lace of gold, while the principle and upper side of its face was covered with a most splendidly crystallized surface, resembling a fine native gold. Its arrangement presented the appearance, in places, of stems, leaves, and irregular clusters, not unlike masses of grapes. Messrs Adams & Co deserved this, with other fine specimens, for exhibition in the Crystal Palace. They had at their office, (56 Broadway,) it was said, some other valuable specimens of gold, and a large mass of native gold, and others mixed with quartz. One of these specimens was worth $5,000, and another, $3,000, and also had other specimens on the way. They expected to be able to make the most splendid show of gold specimens ever before exhibited and when the Crystal Palace opens, it will not be before the middle of summer, they calculated the value of the whole would be about one hundred thousand dollars, and all the production of California.

☞ We don't know who is the author of the following little bit of music. It is rather pretty, however, and quaint enough to have been written before the days of "Good Queen Bess"

Spring is coming! Hear the drumming of the pheasant all so pleasant, mid the budding of the trees, and the singing of the bees in the balmy summer breeze. Come, let us be as of old, the days of childhood seek, in summer's sultry hours, cooling shades beneath the flowers formed in arches wild and grand by the Gothic hand of nature. Let us be as tiny and the stately (if my muse be not too wordy) both quite one one action, singing in unison a name, and following each their note in song—coming, coming. On every side, scattering wide, see the farmer cast the grain; for he knows as the flowers the seed upon the ground, so well prepared around that, with sunshine and with rain, the harvest will appear as in each former year.

City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Rossini's grand opera "of Moses in Egypt" will be performed tonight. Of course, the house will be crowded.

On Monday evening Madle Wolleman takes her farewell benefit, on which occasion will be presented the great opera of Don Giovanni."

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The Grand Jury was in session yesterday, and found the following true bills:

Against Michael Mullen, for stealing clothes from the steamer C. Hays.

Against Patrick Ryan and Antoine Sauer, for having in their possession counterfeit notes with intent to pass them.

Against Peter Polchat, for embezzlement.

Against James Doyle for perjury.

LARCENY.—A man named Michael McGrath, was charged yesterday, before Recorder Rouse with having carried off a trunk containing clothing from the steamer C. Hays. When arrested he had on a pair of pantaloons which he had taken out of the trunk. The charge was brought by C. S. Simmons the clerk of the boat.

BURGLARY.—An individual named Wm Claiflin, was arrested by Policeman Bouquet on Thursday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, in the act of breaking into the jewelry store of A. Robine, at the corner of Dauphine and Front Levee streets.

VAGRANTS.—J. Clermont, Elias Myers, and Lord Benson, were arrested yesterday in the Second District as vagrants, and were sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

FIGHTING.—Thomas Cowan and Lawrence Belliere were arrested on Thursday night in Thalia street, for fighting. Belliere, being badly hurt, was sent to the Hospital, and Cowan was remanded for examination. He was, moreover, fined in the sum of $10 for carrying a slung-shot.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday evening, at the Hospital, on the body of Jas. Sullivan, aged 40 years, a native of Ireland. Verdict—"Accidental drowning."

COMMITTED.—Wm. Burge was committed yesterday by Recorder Winter for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having stolen the from Henry Jones.

DISCHARGED.—Mathew Simons was, after examination yesterday before Recorder Winter, honorably discharged from the accusation of having, on the 1st inst., stolen a trunk containing $700 from the Mansion Regalia from the boarding-house of T. W. Roebuck, at the corner of Rose Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets. No evidence whatever was presented to sustain the charge.

PETTY ARRESTS.—A number of arrests were made yesterday of persons charged with drunkenness, disturbing the peace, assaults, &c. They were dealt with in the usual way, but the particulars are not of sufficient interest to enlarge upon.

FIRES.—Henry Scott was arrested on Thursday night, having been found asleep in the Vegetable market. He offered resistance to the officer on being apprehended, and was fined $5 yesterday by Recorder Rouse.

CHERRY PECTORAL.—We have departed from our usual rule in regard to the advertising of Medicines in consequence of the merits of the Cherry Pectoral to our notices. It is not a patent medicine, but one, the contents of which are well known to the medical faculty, and which has proved highly beneficial in the cure of a number of our acquaintances, who were seriously afflicted with pulmonary complaints. Some of our most skillful and eminent physicians recommend it to their patients in their regular practice, and we feel that we are confirming a favor upon the public by making known its virtues.—Louisville Ch. Advertiser.

☞ The efficacy of an internal remedy is unfavorably treating Rheumatism, which has been fully proved by the use of MORTIMER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER, which in five years has never been known to fail in the complete cure of the most obstinate cases of chronic or acute character. The testimonials in its favor are from persons of the highest standing in the community. may 7-1t

PAPER CIGARS—An excellent assortment of the favorite brands, Figaro, Havanagna, Distinguish, Regalias, Lee Shlder, &c. in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

CUBA HONEY—A few bbls fine clear, clear, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

COMMERCIAL.

The Monitor.

SEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 6, 1853.

Business has not been characterized by any great activity since our last, and with the exception of large operations in Tobacco, a falling off in the transactions, almost every article is perceptible. The Cotton market has been very inactive, and prices have given way, owing to the tone of the foreign accounts. The American's advices, received yesterday, announce a fall of ¼d in the Liverpool market, with sales for the week of 48,000 bales; Fair being quoted at 6d. The stock is put down at 792,000 bales. In the Havre Cotton market, there has been a fair demand with sales for the week of 10,000 bales.

The weather since our last, with the exception of a heavy fall of rain on Monday, has been clear and quite cool for the season. The river remains at the same stage last noticed.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 29th ult., 19,364 bales.—Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 20,954 bales; Hull, 1,900; Havre, 8,227; Antwerp, 1,850; Gottenburg, 816; St. Petersburg, 4,884; Riga, 816; Genoa, 272; Barcelona, 365; Vera Cruz, 198; New York, 2,728; Boston, 2,397; Philadelphia, 777; together 50,838 bales; making a reduction in stock of 31,474 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 308,148 bales.

STATEMENT OF THE COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st 1852	bales 9,758
Received last week	19,364
Received previously	1,288,148 1,308,512
	1,318,270
Exported last week	50,838
Exported previously	1,261,245 1,312,083
Stock on hand not cleared	308,148

Our report of Friday last, closed on a steady market, and no change was perceptible on Saturday, the sale amounting to 3,000 bales, at former figures. On Monday also, the market was unchanged, and 2,500 bales changed hands at the same prices. On Tuesday, we received three days later advices from Europe by the Baltic, announcing a dull market in Liverpool, and a decline of 1-16 of a d. Those accounts were unexpected and the demand fell off sales for that day of only 1500 bales. On Wednesday, the market was equally flat, and the transactions which only amounted to 1600 bales were effected at a decline of ¼ @ ⅜. Yesterday, there was a little more enquiry, but the business was restricted to 2600 bales. The data, advices were before the public, confirmed the decline in Liverpool, of ¼d., and claiming the week's transactions to have been 48,000 bales. These accounts had no further effect on our market, with the exception that prices showed some irregularity, but the demand was rather better, and some holders were anxious to accommodate, seeing the entire business of the week 18,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL CONSUMPTION, LIVERPOOL AND HAVRE.

Inferior	5¼ @ 5¾	Fair	7 @ 7½
Ordinary	5¾ @ 6¼	Middling Fair	7½ @ 8
Good Ordinary	6¼ @ 6¾	Good Fair	8 @ 8½
Middling	6¾ @ 7	Fine	8½ @ 9

Sales of the week in Liverpool, 48,000 bales; Stock, 792,000 bales; Sales in Shoulders in trade, at 5¼ @ 5¾; Middling Orleans, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Fair, 7½ @ 8; Fine, 8½ @ 9; Fair Orleans, 7 @ 7½; Middling Mobile, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Upland, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Texas, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Tennessee, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Virginia, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Georgia, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Alabama, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Florida, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Carolina, 6¾ @ 7; Middling North Carolina, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Tennessee, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Kentucky, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Arkansas, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Mississippi, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Alabama, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Georgia, 6¾ @ 7; Middling Virginia