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The New Orleans Bee.

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The Proprietors will not be responsible for any other than regular business notices, unless by special agreement.
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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, May 24, 1853.

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

FACTS WORTH CONSIDERING.

The question is often asked, why vegetables, fruits and other articles of domestic consumption, are so much dearer in New Orleans, than in the other cities of the South and West? The fact, at the first blush, seems the more anomalous, as perhaps there is hardly a mart to be found throughout our country better adapted for the culture of the kitchen garden and orchard—its fertility being unrivalled, whilst the mildness of the temperature brings vegetables to great perfection and increases the number of crops. It is well known that these who really carry on horticulture upon scientific principles, not only succeed in realizing the usual products of the garden in vast abundance, but experience little difficulty in obtaining an ample supply of the rarer and more delicate descriptions. Yet, let any one accustomed to the prices asked for fruit and vegetables in Cincinnati and St. Louis, or even at Mobile, Natchez and Vicksburg, take a walk through our markets, and contrast the excessive dearness of such articles with their cheapness elsewhere, and he will probably be greatly astonished at the fact, and puzzled to account for it. The difference in the value of money will not suffice to explain it, because this is not by any means proportioned to the difference in prices. New York is really as dear a city as New Orleans, and in various respects much dearer, yet fruit and vegetables are infinitely cheaper.

It will be said that vegetables and fruit of all kinds are dear in New Orleans, because they are scarce—or, to speak more critically, because the supply is not equal to the demand. But this hardly meets the difficulty. The universal tendency of trade is to an equilibrium, and unless peculiar circumstances intervene, supply and demand cannot continue for any length of time in great disproportion to each other. Competition soon settles the disturbance, and brings the two principles into uniform and steady operation. We must therefore conclude, that if the dearness of vegetable food in New Orleans be owing to an insufficient supply, particular obstacles must exist which maintain this inequality—and thus we arrive at the pith of the question.

Large cities derive the products of the garden from two sources—either from the suburbs immediately around them, where plots of ground are industriously cultivated by certain classes with the express view of sending the yield to market; or from the rural districts in the vicinity. In the first instance, a great city is unlikely to command a full supply of vegetables and fruits, unless the grounds can be leased or purchased upon terms suitable to the means of the laboring population, and at prices that enable them to estimate a certain profit upon their skill and toil. In the second instance, the supply can only be adequate to the wants of the inhabitants, when conveyances are steady, regular and so rapid as to preclude the possibility of loss by decomposition. Now both these conditions are fulfilled in New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, &c., while neither exists in New Orleans. We have literally no suburbs—we have no small pieces of dry land, nor any industrious and hard persevering population willing to cultivate the soil, and raise fruits and vegetables, and bring them in profusion to our markets. This, to be sure, is done to a limited extent, but only by persons of capital, who having handsome establishments in the neighborhood of the city, send their slaves to New Orleans with the products of their garden which are sold at a profit of many hundred per cent. But nothing of this kind is perceptible as a special branch of industry, and for the simple reason, that the fields which might be put to such excellent uses, are as yet for the most part, dense, humid and almost impenetrable swamps. On the other hand, we have no railroads to convey the necessary articles from more distant locations. They must be brought hither by a slow process, and as a matter of course, when they do arrive, the owner must be recompensed for the loss of his time, and the destruction of a portion of his stock by spoiling.

The intelligent reader will comprehend without further reasoning, the inevitable conclusion to which these premises lead—viz: That the draining of the Swamps and the construction of railroads are destined to exert an immense and highly beneficial influence upon domestic economy. When the vast space extending from the edge of the swamp to the lake shore shall have been reclaimed from its present uninhabitable condition, and shall have ceased to be an abode of reptiles and a fountain of pestilence, we shall speedily behold it occupied by the tillers of the soil, who will make every inch of ground subservient to the supply of the wants of our city. And when the railroad projects of the day are consummated, our eggs and chickens, our beef and game, our milk, butter and cheese, and in fact, everything that rural diligence can create, or cultivate, will be brought to our doors at prices that may be deemed reasonable, even if judged by the standard of the Northern cities. Nor should such a subject as this be considered beneath or unworthy the serious attention of the press. It touches the interests of that very class which should possess the strongest hold on our sympathies. Statistical informations would probably prove that a diminution of fifty per cent in the price of such articles of household consumption as we have referred to, would annually save some millions in the course of a year. A saving by twenty thousand families of $150 annually in this respect alone, will produce the very considerable sum of three millions—a figure quite high enough to justify a newspaper article.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT AND DESIRABLE SPECULATION.—We invite particular attention to the advertisement of extensive sale of improvable property, to be made by N. VIGNIE, this day, at Banks' Arcade. The sale will embrace 53 lots in suburb Trasse, extending from Canal street to Bienville, to be sold the south, each of them of large dimensions, and all situated in a part of the city where improvements are continually in progress. Also a number of lots of ground in the upper part of the First District, between St. John the Baptist, Religious, Richard and Orange streets, and several lots in Julia street. Besides this, the sale will comprise 145 lots mostly on Carondelet Canal, valuable from their position, and more so in consequence of the vast improvements about being effected in that quarter by the New Orleans Canal and Navigation Company. The terms are easy. Upon the whole we have rarely seen a finer opportunity for safe and profitable investment.

☞ Appointments by S. W. Downs, Esq., Collector.

Weigher—S. H. Page, Samuel B. Davis, Assistant Measurer—Emile Howard, E. James Jenkins, Assistant Gauger—H. C. Stephen.
Deputy Store Keeper—James H. Porter.
Inspectors—C. M. Daly, J. A. Noble, D. Martin, F. W. Davis & D Cameron, Richard Lemoine, H. F. Howard, O. H. Polk, F. O. Claiborne, Joseph W. Bourke, E. P. Labranche, Alex. Bottom, Joseph O'Hara, John Scully, James M. Case, E. M. Dallas, Gerald Donovan, Jr., George Palmer, H. Weisheimer, James M. Crossley, L. Cazaux, Jr., Thomas Watson, Bradley Buchanan, Erina Livingston, Allen Lewis, W. W. Robson, Alphonse Pitquelli, Julius Pulsh, Wm. J. C. Dunnan, Charles H. Pasman, John B. Brown, Thomas Barts, J. C. U. Keys, J. M. Vandecraft, F. Buddingson, Gustave Hertgey, E. Hocky, Higgins, F. Deverille, M. Wider, Augustus B. Gilliard, Louis Vinot.
Night Inspectors—Thos. Brown, Marino Sparicco, Jas. Lawler, J. J. Grubb, E. O. Sullivan, J. S. Lamotte, J. R. Ross, James Fallon, John Brown.
Store-Keeper—F. Dunegan.
Gangers—R. D. Bird, F. Bedford.
Inspectors Retained—J. Burnsides, W. F. Duff, John G. Fallon, F. F. Duron, L. P. LaBlanc, B. F. Brown, Jas. Reid, W. F. Morton, C. Mason, J. C. Parker, O. Rissad, G. Rinardo, S. S. Sullivan, John Tolesdom, Wm. Wikoff, James Wright, Robert Sullivan, G. M. Scarborough, W. E. Knight, W. Fraser, John Justin, J. E. Jolly, H. Peters, R. S. Upshur, A. Rousseau.

N. B. All persons mentioned in the above list, are desired to be at the Custom House this morning at 9 o'clock, and be sworn in.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

In the Gardner case, on the 16th, the counsel for the defendant submitted twenty-four bills of exceptions. The counsel for the United States wishing time to examine them, the jury were dismissed until to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Cabinet met in session but a short time to-day. Mr. Marcy states that his opinions upon the subject of foreign appointments were given several days ago, so also were those of the other members of the Cabinet. The matter rests, therefore, entirely with the President, who will probably not make known his decision until the last of the week. His health is very good.

Judge Mason arrived to-day, and will immediately enter on his duties as Commissioner of Patents.

It is rumored that the administration has decided to support the position taken by Gray in regard to Mesilla Valley.

MR. J. A. MATHUS.—We are requested to state that this gentleman will deliver a second lecture on Wednesday evening, at Mechanics' Hall, on the Spectacle of Creation, a subject of great interest, and which Mr. Manning has treated with marked felicity.

FIRE WORKS.—Mr. Conde having subscribed from Revenue, the exhibition of Fire Works for the benefit of the Orphans' Asylum, will positively take place on Saturday, the 4th June next.

Cerber Lamprier, the murderer of Deputy sheriff Ferguson, of Butler county, Pa., "has been" arrested at Buffalo. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for his apprehension.

☞ Damaged Goods and Linseed at 6 Merrotte Capitol—The attention of dealers is called to the sale of Dry Goods at Merrotte auction, to take place this day, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, at A. Peyrellasse & Co's. Auction Room, No 28, Old Levee, between Customs House and Bienville streets.

THE ELECTION.

We subjoin complete returns of the election held yesterday for District Attorney:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Precincts.	B. S. Taylor.	E. J. Cannon.
1st	169	69
2d	193	172
3d	127	30
4th	147	143
5th	187	168
6th	258	245
7th	249	190
SECOND DISTRICT.		
8th	169	158
9th	140	36
10th	73	46
11th	257	60
12th	231	76
13th	191	87
14th	198	69
THIRD DISTRICT.		
15th	360	63
16th	71	10
17th	7	81
18th	199	87
19th	127	94
20th	128	54
21st	41	32
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
22d	204	94
23d	210	42
ALGIERS.		
24th	60	18
Total	4,376	1,948
Majority for Taylor	2,428	

Third Judicial District.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

	Maj. Elliott.	C. D. Drake.	Maj. Elliott.	Drake.
Carrollton,	127	60	71	
Glass Works,		30		30
Jefferson City,	95	193		98
Gretna,	14	128		114
			902	
			71	
		Drake's majority,	156	

Barataria, Chenière, and St. Charles to hear from.

The awful disaster at sea.

The following particulars of the loss of the ship *William and Mary*, with 200 passengers, are extracted from the New York *Tribune* of the 16th.

The ship William and Mary, (of Bath, Me.) Capt. Stetson, sailed from Liverpool on the 24th March with 208 passengers, bound to New Orleans, was totally lost on the morning of the 3d inst., the Great Isaac bearing E. S. E., together with 203 of the passengers.

Capt. Stetson, the mate, second mate, and six of the crew were picked up on the 3d inst. in latitude 37 20 longitude 79 20, by the brig Reuben Carver, from Saguna in Grand, which arrived at this port this forenoon.

Capt. Stetson gives the following particulars of the disaster:

At 7 A. M. 24 May, strong breezes and from S. E. and cloudy, passed the Hole-in-the-Wall at 12 Mer. Sailing Key bore South, 10 miles distant, after which the weather became thicker and wind increased, with a heavy sea. At sunset saw nothing of the Keys, supposed we were well northward, after steering W. by W. from 12 Mer.

At 8 P. M., judging ourselves to the northward and westward of Great Isaac, hauled the ship W. by S. and continued on that course. At 8 found no bottom in 20 fathoms; at 8 15 the same; at 8.30 struck on a sunken rock and hung about midships, with ten fathoms water all around.

After grounding heavily about 15 minutes, she went off and struck on another rock, within a few rods of the first, when she pounded a few times and went off. We then let go the anchors, and commenced getting out the boats—the passengers at this time have not could not keep from the ship. Midnight found 4 feet water in the hold. 4 P. M. weather black and squally, with a heavy sea, 9 feet water in the hold, both pumps going; 7 a. m., 10 feet water, and the ship giving up more easily than before; the boats, together with as many passengers as could be stowed in the long boat and life boat, the other two boats having been stove after launching; at 8 a. m. left her, and in a few minutes she went down, the Great Isaac being S. E. E. distant about 3 miles. Succeeding the ship some hours, saw a bark apparently bound to Europe; hove to in the same direction of the long boat and life boat, and supposed she was engaged in picking them up.

The W. and M. left Liverpool with 208 passengers, including their cook and steward, who nearly all went down in the vessel, together with two of the seamen and the ship's steward, name unknown.

A later despatch says that the Captain, mate, six of the crew and twenty five of the passengers of the *William & Mary*, have been picked up by a British bark.

GOTTSCHALK IN NATCHEZ.—The *Free Trader* of last Saturday says:

Nearly all the beauty and fashion of the city and neighborhood attended this brilliant affair last evening. The likeness of the inimitable artist, our detailing the many glorious effusions of the great Pianist—suffice to say he is fully equal to all the enthusiastic encomiums upon him by the press of New York and New Orleans.

By the unanimous request of the audience he will give another and final concert on Monday evening next when he will preside at the pianoforte.

The enthusiasm last evening exceeded anything ever heard in our city since the fairest created by Jenny Lind.

GOLD IN TEXAS.—The journals of Texas are still engaged in chronicling the gold excitement. Both the Houston and Galveston papers agree in pronouncing the reports enormously exaggerated. The Houston *Telegraph* says:

Several parties who lately visited the "gold diggings" on the Sandies and Hamilton's Valley have returned, and report that gold has certainly been found, but in very small quantities. A gentleman who visited the mines on the Sandy, stated that he did not see any person who had washed out more than two dollars a day, and many had found nothing. Parties are constantly going to the mines and others are returning from them, but few are seen with valuable specimens of ore. The grocery keepers in the diggins make more gold than any of the miners.

The Galveston *News* has the following:

On Saturday morning the steamship Mexico arrived from Indianola, bringing a number of passengers, some of whom were directly from the "diggings," and others from the newer towns in the vicinity. We conversed with several of them, and they all concurred in the statement that there was gold in that region, but that it had not yet been found in sufficient quantities to pay for the labor of getting it. Col. Montgomery, of the United States Army, who was from San Antonio, assured us that it was the general belief, and that the large and new numbers from the mines who reported the same thing, namely, that they could not get gold enough to make it pay, and that some of those who were there had yet succeeded, though they were still working on in anticipation of success. Mr. John Lynn, from Victoria, informed us that some little gold came from the mines to that place and had reported unfavorably. They could find but very little gold, and had got disgusted and returned home. Other parties, he said, were going out, notwithstanding these reports, as they had previously made preparations to do so. The San Antonio and Austin papers give us no additional information.

ALBONI.—One of the editors of the New York *Courier & Enquirer says a propos of Alboni*:

We met that great, jolly, handsome, good-natured lady, Alboni, a day or two ago, in Broadway, leaning upon the arm of her husband, Count Pepoli, a thin Italian. The couple were a very fair representation of the sum 10—the husband standing for the 1, and the cantatrice crandly filling out the proportions of the 0. Though this may not be symbolic of the relative value of these individuals professionally, yet so they appear *en promenade*. The great cantatrice looked as good natured as ever, and tossed up her delicious little *nez retroussé*, with as nonchalant an air as if the opera were still going on, and Lucrezia Borgia Semiramide were forking over her twenty thousand dollars a month.

—We hear, however, that there is no chance of hearing Alboni again the present season, and that Martesia is getting together the fragments of the shipwrecked Mexican company, with Steffanone at the head, for a briefspring voyage. But this is not what we were thinking of: that infinitely joyous, beautiful face, so fresh and the days and bedizzened haggardness of Broadway, still haunts our memory as the magic voice of the great and unappreciated artiste echoes in our heart."

A TURK'S IDEA OF PROGRESS.—That is a curiosity of an epistle in Mr. Layard's new volume in which the Imaum Ali Zedi rebukes the inquiring tendencies of the adventurous traveler. Mr. Layard had written for certain information, and the Imaum replied as follows:

"My illustrious friend and joy of my lives: The things you ask of me are both difficult and useless. Although I have passed all my days in this place, I have neither counted the houses, nor have I inquired into the number of the inhabitants; and as to what one person feeds on his melon, and the other stows away in the bottom of his ship, that is the business of Allah. But, above all, as to the previous history of this city, God only knows the amount of dirt and confusion that this infidels may have since been heaping of the ground of Babylon, I were impossible for us to inquire into it. Oh, my soul! oh, my lamb! seek not after the things which were before thee! Lo, I, your slave, your dog, was welcomed thee; go in peace. Of a truth that hast spoken many words, and there is no harm done, for the speaker is one and the listener another."

After the fashion of thy people, thou hast wandered from one place to another, and thou art weary and consider it a small question. A gentleman who visited the mines on the Sandy, stated that he did not see any person who had washed out more than two dollars a day, and many had found nothing. Parties are constantly going to the mines and others are returning from them, but few are seen with valuable specimens of ore. The grocery keepers in the diggins make more gold than any of the miners.

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