PUBLISHED DAILY BY
O. F. WHEELER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
C. E. WHEELER, H. SQUIRE, H. ST. CLAIR.
DAILY BEE, (7 days in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
IN all cases the subscription must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1853.

No. 9127 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 7186.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each ...ng on the first insertion and HALF that price for the subsequent one. No Advertisement inserte for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to a definite space, strictly with the line at their head seen, and to extent in one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, June 6, 1853.

☞ The Whaling fleet came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

ARE THE WHIGS DEAD?

The Democratic journals are particularly pressing now a days to proclaim the utter death and extinction of the Whig party. They tell us that we are not only killed, but decomposed and resolved into thin air—that our dissolution is complete, and that no sanitary power exists by which we can ever be resuscitated. The supposed death and burial of Whiggery seems a source of such intense and unqualified delight to our Democratic brethren, that it would almost be inhuman to shake one jot of their innocent jubilation.

Nevertheless at the risk of disturbing the hilarity of our democratic brethren, we are tempted to ask them a question or two, which they might find rather difficult to answer. The Whig party at the Presidential election, though beaten in seven-eights of the States, cast in round numbers, one million three hundred thousand votes, being a larger number than they ever polled before—larger even than the vote they gave to General Harrison in 1840, or to Henry Clay in 1844. It is quite true that the Democratic vote in 1852 was fifteen hundred thousand, or about one-eighth more than the Whig vote: in other words, for every eight Whig votes given, there were nine Democratic votes. This is a fair and candid statement of the comparative strength of the two parties—how will our Democratic brethren please inform us what has become of the 1,300,000 Whigs who voted for Scott? Has Democracy gorged them en Masse? Have they gone the way of all flesh? Have they vanished "like the baseless fabric of a vision"? We hardly imagine that our Democratic friends will assert the utter dissipation and nonentity of the Whigs, for they must see scattered about at all times a goodly number of these tenacious mortals who, although killed over and over again, still manage to survive to the periodical discomfort and alarm of Democracy.

Another interrogatory to which a reply is respectfully demanded is the following. If the Whig party has died out, whereabouts in it the Democracy is always appealing to its advocates to come forward and combat it? Is there something so terrible about Whiggery that its dead carcase is still formidable? Or is Democracy so truculent and immortable, that it must hack its victorious blade even on the lifeless corpse of its vanquished enemy? It strikes a plain man rather forcibly, that Democracy should in one breath exultingly announce the demise of the Whigs, and in the next still frantically call Democrats to exterminate them—thus slaying the slain over and over again. The only plausible conclusion from this inconsistent course is, that while it suits Democratic policy to swear that the Whigs are dead, truth extorts the confession whenever a political contest is pending, that they are not only alive, but in excellent health and spirits.

To our apprehension it would seem that a numerical force of one million three hundred thousand suffragans constitutes a tolerably formidable party, and indeed it is not altogether beyond the limits of possibility, that such a party may slip through the meshes of the net through the faulty administration of the dominant party, swell into a redoubtable organization. Our private opinion is that the Democrats are perfectly aware of the fact, and that in spite of their recent signal triumphs, they never think of their old adversaries, and of the many abortive contests in which they have been alternately worsted and victorious, without shuddering consciousness that ere very long, the conflict will be renewed. It is well remarked by one of the ablest exponents of Whig principles in the land—the Louisville Journal, that if the Whigs are now inactive, it is because they know that the Government in all its departments is hopelessly surrendered into the hands of the spoilers, and hence it is useless now to rally against the dominant party. But they wait only for the coming round of the proper occasion, and then the bugles of the party will be sounded, and from hill and valley, from city and from country, from the lowly and the lofty shall while will come thronging thick and fast the legions of the Whig party, which, if they have known defeat, have also experienced the enthusiastic delights of triumphant victory—Thick and fast as fall autumnal leaves in Vallambrosa they will come, and, with firm hearts and stalwart arms, soon assure their old and inveterate enemies of their sincerity and of the

Right that slumbers is not dead.

We can assure the Locofocos that the Whigs have not the slightest intention of submitting to the political bondage which would be imposed on them were they basely to desert their time honored standards. They have, as already stated, sustained for principles, principles considered by them of paramount importance to the well-being of our confederacy, and just as soon as an opportunity is afforded for the successful assertion of those principles, they will come forth in all their strength and strive manfully for the ascendency.

THE AERIAL EXPERIMENT.—Yesterday morning Mr. PETIN, the indefatigable aeronaut, had surmounted all the obstacles in his path, and everything betokened a successful and beautiful ascension. During the night the process of inflating both balloons had been accomplished, and they stood forth in their monster proportions—the two immense domes, presenting in the gilt tering rays of the sun an appearance singularly attractive and beautiful. The great navigator in self, though worn out by incessant and arduous labor, now that the time for testing his last experiment had arrived, had apparently prepared in arranging all the important minutiæ necessary to the undertaking, and though some delay had been caused by the previous cutting loose of his balloons, yet it was well understood that the ascension would take place at 2 o'clock.

But misfortunes never come single and so has it proved with Mr. PETIN. The top of one of the balloons, which is covered with Indian Rubber, yielded at half past 11 o'clock to the intense heat of the sun, and all at once the whole gas seemed to rush to the aperture, and the balloon came down nearly flattened to the ground. Of course the experiment could not take place then to tire to refill the balloon, and much the disappointment to the immense concourse of people who had come to witness the ascension was great, yet to Mr. PETIN the mortification was intense. But he is not a man to be damped by such reverses, and though he may have three or four days to wait for a favorable breeze, the experiment will be made either to-day or to-morrow. We shall advise our readers of the precise time when the ascension is to take place.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have been informed by the committee that the ascension has been unavoidably postponed until Sunday next, that interval being indispensable to procure gas for the experiment. Meanwhile the balloons will be emptied and thoroughly repaired so as to prevent any future difficulty. Persons who have taken tickets are notified that the same will secure their admittance to the square on the day of the ascension.

THE RUSSIA ARTICLE.—MR. ROGER A. PRYOR, the State's rights editor of the Washington *Union* avows in a communication in the *National Intelligencer*, signed by him, that he is the author of the article which appeared in the *Union*, vindicating Russian imperialism. His letter to the *Intelligencer* is a bold, but unsatisfactory defence of his opinions. A Southern citizen states Hugh McCulloch as creating friendly sympathy with the most unmitigated despotism under the sun! *Kalamazoo* ever meet.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the steamship *Cherokee*, from New York, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 2d instant, inclusive. They contain no news. The *Diario de la Marina* has a long article on the slavery question in America, which that journal thinks is about to be agitated more fiercely than ever.

SOUTHERN ECLECTIC.—The June number of this excellent periodical is now before us. It contains a number of choice articles, the general tone of the British press.

☞ We call the particular attention of our readers to P. & E. RIVET'S & CO.'s advertisement which we publish in another column.

BOOK KEEPING.—We are indebted to the publishers, E. C. & J. Biddle, Philadelphia, through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for a copy of an elementary treatise on Book Keeping by single and double entry, designed for common schools containing four sets of books by single entry, and six sets by double entry, by S. W. Crittenden, accountant. This treatise appears to be an excellent method of inculcating in youthful minds the mysteries of book keeping.

THE APPOINTMENTS.—The *Evening Post* claims as a Freesoiler of the straitest sect" the Hon Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, appointed Minister to Berlin, and Benj F. Angell, of New York State, appointed Consul to Hong Kong. The *Pilot* further states that "out of the seventeen appointments from the slave States, there are but two who were not anti-Compromise men," and wants to know what we think of it. Think? Why, assuming the facts to be as stated, we think with the Washington *Republic*—"How pleasant to see Free enter and Freesoiler linked hand in hand, chanting the *vox populi* of the Union, and swearing with a renewed zeal to maintain its honor untarnished and—N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, 4th.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—New pupils entered this month at Bennett's *Writing* and Book-keeping Academy, 102 Gould street. Special hours for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. All persons should be thoroughly prepared.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The English papers give accounts of a severe snow storm at Holmfirth, in England, on the 9th of May. It commenced snowing violently at six o'clock in the morning, and continued with out intermission throughout the day. The railway trains were delayed in their trips several hours, the snow being four feet deep on the hills, and 18 inches on the plains and valleys. The trees on the verge of bursting into full leaf, were covered with snow. Three men got stuck fast in the snow, and but for timely assistance must have perished. Accounts from various parts of the North and South of France, refer to the unseasonableness of the weather, and state that the fields as well as the mountains are covered with snow.

Mr. Maxwell, late collector of the port of New York, it will be remembered, made a special deposit of $60,000 sometime since, to await the decision as to whether the revenue officers were entitled to certain penalties, fines, and forfeitures claimed by them. Mr. Corwin decided they were, and ordered them to be paid, but on Mr. Guthrie, the present Secretary of the Treasury, coming into office, he ordered the payment to be suspended, Mr. Cushing, the Attorney General, having given an opinion that the officers were not entitled to receive it. On Thursday Mr. Zebedee Ring and others of New York, desirous of legally testing this latter decision, sued out an injunction against Mr. Maxwell, to prevent his paying the money over to the sub treasury, and an order has been issued by Judge Nelson, (U. S Circuit Court,) requiring Mr. Maxwell to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be granted, and a distribution of the money be made according to the legal rights of the parties. The injunction was also served upon the new collector, Mr. Brunson. The money, it appears, is in the Custom-house vault.

The U. S. brig Dolphin, Lieu. Berryman, sailed from Norfolk on the 27th ult., on a cruise for deep sea soundings, &c. She will be employed in the track towards England and the North of Europe, making a thorough examination for all shoals or rocks reported as existing in that route.

The U. S. steam frigate Saranac, Capt. John Collins Long, destined for the Mediterranean, was taken out of the dry dock at Norfolk on the same day. It is reported she will sail about the 1st of July, with Mr. Borland, the new Minister to Central America.

The exploring expedition for Behring's Straits has made every preparation, and will sail from Norfolk this with.

The United States brig Perry was at St. Helens on the 25th of April. She was to sail on a cruise the following day.

At St. Louis, during a murder trial, one of the jurors, on adjournment, went home, instead of going to the jury room. The court, the next morning, took him to task for his conduct, when he replied that he had been a married man for twelve years, and had never been away from his wife one night in the world of that time, and that he found it utterly impossible to be absent from her. The judge fined the delinquent $50 for his conjugal affection, which fine was afterwards commuted to three day's imprisonment in jail.

Copper Ore is arriving in considerable quantities from the Lake Superior region. Over 200 tons of mass copper arrived at Detroit on the 22d ult. The average value of the ore is $100 per ton, and the whole estimated to yield $150,000. The principal part of this ore was shipped to Pittsburg for smelting. About 2,000 tons more are, it is estimated, now ready for shipment at the various mines.

A curious case was before the Circuit Court in New York on Friday—an application from Mrs Hetley Carson to have a writ of *habeas corpus* issued for one Isaac O. Carsen, and his wife, on the ground that he is a lunatic, and was so at the time of his marriage. The effort is to show that he was inveigled into the marriage by the lady and her friends, on account of his fortune No decision was arrived at.

The Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was put into successful operation since, and will be completed in 1854. This road is a continuation of the Ohio and Indiana road, and, when completed, will open another direct line between Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, &c.

A company has been formed formed at Lyons to establish a line of steamers between Havre and New York. Two screw steamers of 3,000 tons each are to be built first; one to be done on the 1st of May next—the other on the 1st June—and the other on the 1st of July following.

The board of directors of the Crystal Palace is increased by the election of several new members. The directors just elected are Messrs. H. B. Dunham, J. A. Westervelt, W. C. H. Waddle, James A. Hamilton, William Kent, and Wats Sherman.

A melancholy accident occured in Baltimore on the 27th ult., resulting in the death by drowning of Mrs. Ellen McCarty, Miss Bridget Rundell, William Reeves, (a son of Joseph Reeves, Jeweller,) and William Wever. They were in a small schooner which was blown over by a squall of wood. The bodies of the two females have since been recovered, the others were recovered and brou ht to the city.

Gottschalk's concert at Memphis, on the 20th ult., was a most perfect triumph—so says the Memphis Whig.

In Russia, without reckoning Poland, there are 156 journals, namely: 110 in the national language, 8 in French, 30 in German, 2 in English, 2 Poland, and 2 in Livonian. The three English papers are interested exclusively with the interests of the German journals print, besides of questions of agriculture, of medicine and of religion. The French journals devote themselves to all subjects. They are published at St Petersburgh, Moscow, and Odessa.

In a recent debate in the British House of Commons on a bill for regulating licenses for public houses in Scotland, Mr. Henry Drummond affirmed that every Saturday night *thirty thousand men* got drunk in Glasgow, and lay in a state of perfect insensibility until Monday morning.

The Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of Baltimore, has been elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, by a large majority of both lay and clerical delegates.

The clipper ship Northern Light arrived at New York on the morning of the 29th ult., after a passage of 76 days from San Francisco. She spoke, on May 19th, in lat. 8 South, lon. 29, barque Clintonia Wright, ten days from Rio for Baltimore.

In the Criminal Court on the 29th ult., Judge Crawford intimated his purpose of discharging the Jury in the Gardiner case. Mr. Fendall, in behalf of the United States, advocated their discharge, and Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle for the defendant, opposed the proposition.

The Court then cited authorities—among them that of the Supreme Court, giving the Judges discretionary power under certain circumstances to discharge juries, and said he was satisfied that the facts of the case were such to exercise that discretion. He accordingly directed the Deputy Marshal to bring the Jury into Court.

The Jury, on entering Court, appeared much fatigued from their week's confinement, but cheerful at the prospect of being set at liberty. Mr. Middleton, Clerk of the Court, addressing the jury, said, "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Mr. Magruder, the foreman, replied, "We have not, and could not if we remained out until Christmas."

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Senator Towsey has been in Washington several days. Governor Jones, of Tennessee arrived on the 29th.

[From the Baltimore American.]

THE NEWLY APPOINTED ENVOYS.—The Presidents and Cabinet, after a tedious incubation, have hatched a brood of twenty Envoys and twenty-six Consuls. The offices thus filled are of a high character; and as their recipients are to maintain the interests and honor of our country abroad, we must not class them with the domestic officers, which are always under the eye of Government. The diplomatist and consul are frequently thrown on their own resources and responsibility. Peace and war, honor and shame, success and defeat, may at times rest entirely on their discretion; and, accordingly, they should not only be selected from the cleverest men in the Republic, but they ought always to have been tried in the highest political tasks. With the stamp of the nation on their *expressage*, they would be fit to represent us in other lands; but, with no passport save their certificate of party zeal and local popularity, they should be confined to treats which are akin to their reputation.

These ideas have struck us, in looking over the forty-six names to which we have alluded. Out of the whole list, we can select only five ballot-vote who, according to our view of representative properties, are suitably mounted for their respective stations:—Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Soulé, of Louisiana; Mr. John S. Clay, Mr. *Fay*, and Mr. Hawthorne. The rest seem to have been chosen probably on the general principle of compensation upon which the President himself was selected last June.

There is one appointment which we understand is particularly gratifying to the democracy—we mean that of Mr. Augusta Belmont, of New York, as Charge d'Affaires to the Netherlands. The democracy has so long devoted its energies and sympathies to the emigrant population; and to its fusion into its ranks, that it cannot but be charmed to see Germany and France both honored by the choice of their sons for diplomatic positions. Mr. Belmont, especially, was a very suitable person for the post. It is known that during a large portion of the few years he has been in the United States, as a representative of the Rothschilds, he has also fulfilled the function of Consul-General of Austria. This appointment is very little short of a diplomatic one, and accordingly when the Oberalter Eisheman found it desirable to keep a man in Washington, some time ago, he deposit ed his powers, at parting, with Mr. Augusta Belmont. Mr. Belmont, therefore, is a tradesmaps diplomat, taught in the school of our ancient ally—Austria. But it is not his diplomatic education, only, that renders Mr. Belmont peculiarly suitable for a Chargeship. It will be recollected that until the last Presidential election, Mr. Belmont was only known in American circles as the speak, or parser, of the great European financiers to whom we have alluded. His concern was with peace, instead of politics, and his bank accounts was kept for the interest of Europe instead of America. But with the nomination of the Presidential candidate last June, Mr. Belmont conceived a taste for political distinction; and having, no doubt, deserved "aid and comfort" to the party during the struggles last fall, the finances is now most properly rewarded by a mission to the country which is acknowledged among the merchants to be the "financial centre of Europe."

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The spectator may fancy himself on entering in a vast cathedral, composed of a labyrinth of light pillars and lofty circular arches, the grand nave being 100 feet in width and 425 feet in height. The trellised galleries, raised between the double colonnades which separate the naives, have a very striking effect. The general light is a blue tint which pervades the whole, with the exception of the transepts, which are hung on either side, have, on the whole, an appearance of exceeding grandeur and beauty.

The following is the inaugural speech, thus refers to the increasing prosperity of Ireland:

"I am happy to believe that industry is spreading throughout the land, and that prosperity and crime are every where decreasing—if we look to agriculture, we find its advance unprecedented. In the last few months twenty years I believe a million of acres of waste land have been reclaimed, and that three millions have been expended in draining and improving the land. I add that the produce of the corn of Irish soil is now equal to the produce of English soil, a result which Sir A Young almost thought impossible. Ireland has the best implements of husbandry are now in general use; and I believe those who saw the cattle show here a few weeks ago will say that the Irish farmer is capable of exhibiting cattle not surpassed in the show at Smithfield. [Hear] Then again, the cultivation of flax is extending with marvelous rapidity."

The manufacture of lace, he also stated, had wonderfully increased, while in point of beauty and design of execution, it was equal to that of any of the famous schools of Europe. The total deficiency in the supply would induce them to import it from foreign countries. Then the manufacture of poplin, a branch of silk weaving, gives employment to half a million young women and children, and about 2,000,000 in distributed in wages to those employed in its manufacture. These facts seem very encouraging considerations, and warrant the assertion that industry is spreading throughout the land.

City Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the record of the institution for the past week:

Admissions	209
Discharges	172
Deaths	21
Patients Remaining	439

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lanse.*—Penitentiary Recorder, in the case of Jacob Lord, for grand larceny in Railroad Iron, was found Guilty, and Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Company, for damages, and for an injunction. The plaintiffs allege that by their charter, granted in Island annexed in 1835, by the Legislature, they have the right to build, and carry on passengers on Bridge, from the city of New Orleans to the Lake Pontchartrain. They allege the right was judicially affirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court in 1840. That exclusive right and privilege has been violated by the Jefferson Railroad; that the cars used on the two roads are the same; that the stock-holders in both companies are the same; and that in all respects, the interests of the two roads are identical. They say that they have already suffered $250 damage from the competition of the defendants, and that they will continue to suffer to the amount of $7,000 per annum, as defendants run their cars. They pray for an injunction, that the defendants may be restrained from using the railway, and for judgment against them for $7,000 already sustained, and $7,000 damages per annum during the continuance of the injury.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday at the Charity Hospital, on the body of a white girl named Anna Lingenfelter, aged 18 years, a native of Germany. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by the passage of the Pontchartrain Railroad cars over her body. Said deceased not being intentional." From information we learn that the cars are satisfied that no person was to blame for this sad accident. That the deceased became blackbearing with her mother, and was returning to the boarding house of Mrs. Wyatt and others, as they approached the girl became fright ened at her proximity, and in her bewilderment jumped under the cars, regardless of the cries of the locomotive. Almost instantly the whole train passed over her.

An inquest was also held on the body of a white boy, named Stephen Gottunk, aged six years, a native of Prussia, who was found in the New Basin, opposite the Hall Room Coffee House. Verdict—"Found drowned."

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Edward Flood, Peter Mahoney and Patrick Gallagher were arrested yesterday in the First District, charged by Daniel Murphy with having assaulted and robbed him of $60 on the 19th ult., at the corner of Magazine and Poydras streets.

PETTY CASES.—A large number of petty cases were disposed of at the Police Court yesterday before the recorder, the particulars of which are not worth giving.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occured at the Jefferson and Pontchartrain Railroad on Saturday evening by which one man was killed and three others severely wounded. The accident occurred by a sand embankment in one of the switches. Miller, the man who was killed, presented a horribly mutilated appearance when taken from the train by the dead body. He was in the employ of the Company.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The jury in the case of Daniel Mahoney, charged with the murder of Patrick Gallagher, on the 29th ult., returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to two years hard labor in the penitentiary. A man named Bertrand Pelangi, was associated with Mahoney in the indictment, but he died in the Parish Prison four months before the day of trial.

The Court then cited authorities—among them that of the Supreme Court, giving the Judges discretionary power under certain circumstances to discharge juries, and said he was satisfied that the facts of the case were such to exercise that discretion. He accordingly directed the Deputy Marshal to bring the Jury into Court.

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The following is the inaugural speech, thus refers to the increasing prosperity of Ireland:

"I am happy to believe that industry is spreading throughout the land, and that prosperity and crime are every where decreasing—if we look to agriculture, we find its advance unprecedented. In the last few months twenty years I believe a million of acres of waste land have been reclaimed, and that three millions have been expended in draining and improving the land. I add that the produce of the corn of Irish soil is now equal to the produce of English soil, a result which Sir A Young almost thought impossible. Ireland has the best implements of husbandry are now in general use; and I believe those who saw the cattle show here a few weeks ago will say that the Irish farmer is capable of exhibiting cattle not surpassed in the show at Smithfield. [Hear] Then again, the cultivation of flax is extending with marvelous rapidity."

The manufacture of lace, he also stated, had wonderfully increased, while in point of beauty and design of execution, it was equal to that of any of the famous schools of Europe. The total deficiency in the supply would induce them to import it from foreign countries. Then the manufacture of poplin, a branch of silk weaving, gives employment to half a million young women and children, and about 2,000,000 in distributed in wages to those employed in its manufacture. These facts seem very encouraging considerations, and warrant the assertion that industry is spreading throughout the land.

City Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the record of the institution for the past week:

Admissions	209
Discharges	172
Deaths	21
Patients Remaining	439

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lanse.*—Penitentiary Recorder, in the case of Jacob Lord, for grand larceny in Railroad Iron, was found Guilty, and Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Company, for damages, and for an injunction. The plaintiffs allege that by their charter, granted in Island annexed in 1835, by the Legislature, they have the right to build, and carry on passengers on Bridge, from the city of New Orleans to the Lake Pontchartrain. They allege the right was judicially affirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court in 1840. That exclusive right and privilege has been violated by the Jefferson Railroad; that the cars used on the two roads are the same; that the stock-holders in both companies are the same; and that in all respects, the interests of the two roads are identical. They say that they have already suffered $250 damage from the competition of the defendants, and that they will continue to suffer to the amount of $7,000 per annum, as defendants run their cars. They pray for an injunction, that the defendants may be restrained from using the railway, and for judgment against them for $7,000 already sustained, and $7,000 damages per annum during the continuance of the injury.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday at the Charity Hospital, on the body of a white girl named Anna Lingenfelter, aged 18 years, a native of Germany. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by the passage of the Pontchartrain Railroad cars over her body. Said deceased not being intentional." From information we learn that the cars are satisfied that no person was to blame for this sad accident. That the deceased became blackbearing with her mother, and was returning to the boarding house of Mrs. Wyatt and others, as they approached the girl became fright ened at her proximity, and in her bewilderment jumped under the cars, regardless of the cries of the locomotive. Almost instantly the whole train passed over her.

An inquest was also held on the body of a white boy, named Stephen Gottunk, aged six years, a native of Prussia, who was found in the New Basin, opposite the Hall Room Coffee House. Verdict—"Found drowned."

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Edward Flood, Peter Mahoney and Patrick Gallagher were arrested yesterday in the First District, charged by Daniel Murphy with having assaulted and robbed him of $60 on the 19th ult., at the corner of Magazine and Poydras streets.

PETTY CASES.—A large number of petty cases were disposed of at the Police Court yesterday before the recorder, the particulars of which are not worth giving.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occured at the Jefferson and Pontchartrain Railroad on Saturday evening by which one man was killed and three others severely wounded. The accident occurred by a sand embankment in one of the switches. Miller, the man who was killed, presented a horribly mutilated appearance when taken from the train by the dead body. He was in the employ of the Company.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The jury in the case of Daniel Mahoney, charged with the murder of Patrick Gallagher, on the 29th ult., returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to two years hard labor in the penitentiary. A man named Bertrand Pelangi, was associated with Mahoney in the indictment, but he died in the Parish Prison four months before the day of trial.

The Court then cited authorities—among them that of the Supreme Court, giving the Judges discretionary power under certain circumstances to discharge juries, and said he was satisfied that the facts of the case were such to exercise that discretion. He accordingly directed the Deputy Marshal to bring the Jury into Court.

The Jury, on entering Court, appeared much fatigued from their week's confinement, but cheerful at the prospect of being set at liberty. Mr. Middleton, Clerk of the Court, addressing the jury, said, "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Mr. Magruder, the foreman, replied, "We have not, and could not if we remained out until Christmas."

The Court—"Gentlemen, I am sorry you have not agreed. In reflecting upon the case I have come to the conclusion to discharge you, as it is apparent that you will never be able to agree: you are therefore discharged."

We afterwards learned from the jury that on being discharged they stood precisely as they did when they first left the jury box, viz: Messrs. Lane, Bain and Borland for conviction, and the remaining nine for acquittal.

The Commissioner of Patents has made the following appointments: S. T. Shurgert, Chief Clerk, vice R. C. Weightman, to take effect on the 1st of June. T. R. Hale, examiner, vice H. B. Renwick, resigned. Thomas Herbert, assistant examiner, vice Peale, promoted? James T. Fales, clerk, vice C. F. Stansbury. Other appointments were also made in place of Clerks recent removed.

Senator Towsey has been in Washington several days. Governor Jones, of Tennessee arrived on the 29th.

[From the Baltimore American.]

THE NEWLY APPOINTED ENVOYS.—The Presidents and Cabinet, after a tedious incubation, have hatched a brood of twenty Envoys and twenty-six Consuls. The offices thus filled are of a high character; and as their recipients are to maintain the interests and honor of our country abroad, we must not class them with the domestic officers, which are always under the eye of Government. The diplomatist and consul are frequently thrown on their own resources and responsibility. Peace and war, honor and shame, success and defeat, may at times rest entirely on their discretion; and, accordingly, they should not only be selected from the cleverest men in the Republic, but they ought always to have been tried in the highest political tasks. With the stamp of the nation on their *expressage*, they would be fit to represent us in other lands; but, with no passport save their certificate of party zeal and local popularity, they should be confined to treats which are akin to their reputation.

These ideas have struck us, in looking over the forty-six names to which we have alluded. Out of the whole list, we can select only five ballot-vote who, according to our view of representative properties, are suitably mounted for their respective stations:—Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Soulé, of Louisiana; Mr. John S. Clay, Mr. *Fay*, and Mr. Hawthorne. The rest seem to have been chosen probably on the general principle of compensation upon which the President himself was selected last June.

There is one appointment which we understand is particularly gratifying to the democracy—we mean that of Mr. Augusta Belmont, of New York, as Charge d'Affaires to the Netherlands. The democracy has so long devoted its energies and sympathies to the emigrant population; and to its fusion into its ranks, that it cannot but be charmed to see Germany and France both honored by the choice of their sons for diplomatic positions. Mr. Belmont, especially, was a very suitable person for the post. It is known that during a large portion of the few years he has been in the United States, as a representative of the Rothschilds, he has also fulfilled the function of Consul-General of Austria. This appointment is very little short of a diplomatic one, and accordingly when the Oberalter Eisheman found it desirable to keep a man in Washington, some time ago, he deposit ed his powers, at parting, with Mr. Augusta Belmont. Mr. Belmont, therefore, is a tradesmaps diplomat, taught in the school of our ancient ally—Austria. But it is not his diplomatic education, only, that renders Mr. Belmont peculiarly suitable for a Chargeship. It will be recollected that until the last Presidential election, Mr. Belmont was only known in American circles as the speak, or parser, of the great European financiers to whom we have alluded. His concern was with peace, instead of politics, and his bank accounts was kept for the interest of Europe instead of America. But with the nomination of the Presidential candidate last June, Mr. Belmont conceived a taste for political distinction; and having, no doubt, deserved "aid and comfort" to the party during the struggles last fall, the finances is now most properly rewarded by a mission to the country which is acknowledged among the merchants to be the "financial centre of Europe."

These are all, as we have said, matters of cordial congratulation in the "democratic family." They tend very much to increase and confirm its harmony. The only regret we hear expressed, is, that there is no Irish or Spanish gentleman "in the party" upon whom "a mission" might not be at once bestowed. When Cassala as Cuba shall be annexed, we suppose that future democrats will not encounter so painful difficulty.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, 1853.

There was some enquiry for Cotton to-day, and the sales reached 3,500 bales at previous prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—SOUTHERN ARE MIDDLING.

Inferior	6¼@7¼	Fair	—12¼
Ordinary	8—8¾	Fully Fair	——
Middling	8—9⅛	Good Fair	——
Good Middling	9⅛@9⅜	Good and Fine	——
Middling Fair	11¼@8⅜		

The Sugar market was quiet with sales of only 150 hhds at former rates. About 100 bbls Molasses were sold at 18 @19c.

The Flour market is quiet, sales 700 bbls including 300 St. Louis at $4 20 and 200 extra at $4 75. A few small sales of Corn were made at 60 @ 62c. ₱ bushel.

Provisions are steady. A sale of 100 bbls. Mess Pork was made at $18. A lot of 120,000 lbs sides in bulk was sold at 4¾. Of Bacon, 190 casks were disposed of at 7¾c for sides, 5¾ @ 5¾