THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
E. F. WEISS & CO.
Editors and Proprietors
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
☞ No allowance to subscribers must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1853.

No. 91 Gal. St., NEW ORLEANS.
Vol. XIV. Whole No. 1479

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar per square FIVE LINES in each language for the first insertion; and FIFTY CENTS per square for each subsequent one. No advertisement will be charged less than one square.

Liberal deductions from the above rates will be allowed to those who advertise every DAY, three or more months in succession.

☞ The privileges of Annual Advertisements are limited to advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and it is intended to change them every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, July 6, 1853.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived yesterday, with the latest dates.

SOUND DOCTRINES.

It has been said that the Whig and Democratic parties scarcely recognize any essential points of difference in the principles they advocate, and that political struggles at the present time may be regarded as little more than a contest for the emoluments of office. This is not the case. We freely admit that certain measures formerly sustained by the one party and denounced by the other, have become obsolete, in consequence of the progress of the country and of the introduction and successful practice of principles of finance neither well known nor well understood a few years ago. The system of Free Banking on the one hand, and the gold discoveries of California on the other, have superseded the necessity of a National Bank. A protective Tariff—once the battle cry of the Whigs—has lost much of its potency over the public mind; because, in spite of free trade—experiments and continued efforts to injure the manufacturing industry of the nation, the ingenuity and perseverance of capitalists have enabled them to resist these obstacles to their success, and every year witnesses the slow, but certain increase of Home industry. But these are measures—results growing out of principles, not principles themselves. The latter still exist here and unimpaired, nor is it possible they can ever perish, while the freedom of our institutions awards to the citizen unrestricted liberty of political opinion.

The principles in question are clearly and concisely set forth in the resolutions recently adopted by the Whig State Convention of Vermont. We copy this patriotic programme:

Resolved, That the Representatives of the Whigs of Vermont deem this a fit occasion to declare anew their steady attachment to the great and essential principles heretofore avowed by them; and to the policy which, through good report and through evil report, they have ever maintained.

Resolved, That among these they recognise more especially the following:

1. The maintenance of the peace and honor of the country, by its being ever prepared to defend its own national rights, and by its scrupulously avoiding to trespass upon the rights and possessions of others.

2. The steady development of the natural resources of the nation at large, and the protection and encouragement by its Government of the productions of its own soil, and of the industry and skill of its own people in preference to those of other nations.

3. An administration of the public domain, which, abolishing the right of every State to tax the property of the United States and the public lands, shall encourage their early occupation by favorable terms to actual settlers, and fair grants for internal improvements of a general and national character.

4. An administration of the finances of the Government (both of the State and of the United States) which shall be strictly limited by law and economical in its character.

5. A greater restriction of the Executive power and patronage of the United States, which now, from its vast and yet increasing extent, bids fair to overshadow every other branch of the Government, to the great detriment of the general welfare, and with manifest danger to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That a party which maintains such principles as these cannot die, and that the Whigs of Vermont are expected now as ever to go shoulder to shoulder in all honorable effort to secure the election of their candidates, and thus to give greater force to the characteristic principles of the Whig party in this State and throughout the Union.

Here is a platform broad enough for every Whig to stand upon. It embodies the cardinal doctrines of the Whig party, and explains them briefly and forcibly. The maintenance of the national honor and dignity, non-intervention, the duty of the Government to encourage the development of the resources of the country, the faithful and enlightened administration of the public domain, the economical administration of the finances of the Government, the diminution of Executive patronage—these propositions embrace the leading policy of the Whig party, and are constitutingly from the true basis of a degree of Democracy, which indicate a spirit of radical change and violent progression. The Whig party is not, as political stag whangers often assert, opposed to healthful, and natural progress. It is not imbedded in a sort of crustaceous and unyielding conservatism, it is willing to adapt administrative action to the circumstances and peculiar features of the age. But it is not in favor of territorial acquisitions made by rapine conquest or unjust aggression—nor of rapid and sweeping departures from the settled policy of the country. It still reverences the name of WASHINGTON, and holds that by adhering to the Counsels of the Father of his country, the people will continue to wax prosperous and powerful, without incurring the dangers of war, and without sacrificing the genius of Liberty for accommodement and apellation. In short, the Whig party comprises a large proportion of the quiet, sober-minded and cool headed population of our country—and though they may be overcome and beaten down by the sheer unmercenal preponderance of their adversaries, they will continue, whenever the occasion calls for them—to rally around their unadulterated flag, and defend those great vital principles, which they consider essential to the welfare and happiness of the American people.

WHIG MEETING THIS EVENING.—The Whigs of the First Representative District are requested that they are to meet this evening at seven o'clock, at the Office House, in Poydras street, near the Horse Station, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent them in the Whig Congressional Convention to be held at Donaldsonville on the 1st Monday in August.—We trust the Whigs of the District will make it their special business to attend. The importance of these primary meetings cannot well be exaggerated. If the Whig masses wish to be ably and properly represented, they must attend in person these assemblages, and aid by their counsels the deliberations of their brethren

CONSUL TO HAVANA.—Judge CLAYTON, the newly appointed Consul at Havana, has arrived in town, and is at the St. Charles. He will pass a few days at Pass Christian, and leave for Havana on the steamship Black Warrior, to sail on the 16th inst. from Mobile.

☞ We call attention to the correspondence in another part of our columns between Mr. W. T. Leonard and a certain number of our citizens in relation to a complimentary benefit to be given to the former. The benefit will take place to-morrow at Placide's Varieties.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer *John Simonds* for late St. Louis papers.

☞ Our thanks are due to the officers of the steamer *Piota* for late Natchitoches papers.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the publishers through J. B. STEER, No. 60 Camp street, for the July number of the celebrated periodical. It abounds in able contributions, exhibiting, as usual, those rare and scarcely surpassed traits of literary excellence, for which the work has become so justly celebrated. Among these we note an article on Thomas Jefferson, by the author of the survey of Lake St. George; and a third on Napoleon Bonapart—the last from the eloquent pen of ABBOTT. Besides these there is the usual variety of selected matter, the clever and sparkling "Editor's table," and pictures of the fashions.

HAVANA.

By the *Black Warrior*, which arrived at Mobile, on Sunday, we have received Havana papers to the 1st inst.

The Slave trade still continues active, in spite of the vigilance of British cruisers. It is said that 6000 slaves were landed on the island during the past month. At the same time a number of Coolies have been taken to Cuba.

It may be remembered that in recent debates in the British Parliament, Lord Carlisle alluded with marked severity to the connivance given to the slave trade by the Captains-general of Cuba. The *Diario de la Marina* notices the remarks of the English Lord, and replies to them with great show of indignation, vindicating the previous Governors of Cuba, and affirming that Cuando never ceased persecuting and punishing the declare in the infamous traffic.

DR. BENEDY DOWLER has sent us a pamphlet entitled "Biographical Remarks and reflections on Professor Lowig's Organic and Philosophical Chemistry." It contains a slight resume of the immense labors of Professor Lowig in the department of organic chemistry, but is particularly designed as an appeal to the Medical Profession to pay increased attention to this difficult and complicated, but important branch of medical knowledge. The pamphlet is marked by Dr. Dowler's usual vigor of style, felicity of expression and copiousness of illustration.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS—Messrs M'Elrath & Barker, publishers, have sent us the July number of the American edition of Dickens' Household Words. Four numbers of the english weekly are included in one monthly number of the American edition.

THE MINISTRY of the United States, has officially recognized Giovacchino Marpodi Struvistequi as consul for Patras, for the State of California.

The three State Hospitals in California, at Sacramento, Stockton and San Francisco, which have been maintained at an expense of near $250,000 per annum, are all consolidated into the State Marine Hospital in San Francisco, to be maintained for $100,000 per annum. A State Lunatic Asylum has also been established at Stockton.

☞ We would respectfully call the attention of buyers to the extensive unreserved credit sale of Havana Cigars THIS DAY at 10 o'clock at No. 30, Old Levee street, by MOSHER & MAYHUS, Auctioneers.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

Independence day was very generally celebrated by our citizens. The season of the year is not very favorable to out-door demonstrations, and hence there was no regularly organized procession, but the military turned out in large numbers and made a most handsome display. The booming of the cannon was kept up throughout the day, and the national ensign floated from all the public buildings and from a large number of private places. After going through parade, the military companies embarked for the Lake shore, where they spent the day in the interchange of the most agreeable courtesies and hospitality. Several hundreds of our fellow citizens went to the various watering places on the Lake and Gulf, where the day was observed with even more marked *eclat* than here. Among the peculiarly pleasant features of the day was its celebration on the part of the Orphans. The girls from the Poydras Asylum and the boys of the Fourth District Asylum met on the lines grounds attached to the latter, and passed the day in a happy manner. They were afterwards treated to a handsome repast, and subsequently listened to an address delivered by L. C. Duncan, Esq.

JAMAICA.

By an arrival from Kingston we have received files of Jamaica papers to the latter part of June. They contain, however very little of interest.

The celebrated Herron family are giving dramatic performances at Kingston with great success.

The Governor has issued an unconditional pardon to twenty prisoners, sentenced by various Courts in the Island, to hard labor in the General Penitentiary. This, says the *Morning Journal*, is the second batch of prisoners that has received either Majesty's pardon since the stoppage of the supplies, and it appears from this proceeding, that it is the intention of the Executive to carry out the statement contained in his speech to the Legislature, at the opening of the present Sessions, to release the convicts in the several Prisons of the Island, if the Assembly did not provide the means of maintaining them within their walls.

The yellow fever is still prevailing in the Island. A number of deaths from the disease are announced in the papers.

Louisiana Items.

CONDEMNED TO BE HUNG.—We learn from the Donaldsonville *Virginian* that the negro who wounded Mr. Cook's overseer, has been tried by a jury of freeholders, and sentenced to be hung on Friday next.

The white man who had been arrested by the patrol at Bonnet Carré on suspicion of exciting the negro population to revolt, appeared a few days ago before the magistrates of that place, and was discharged for want of any evidence proving his guilt.

SINGULAR.—A day or two ago, a negro man, the property of Mr. Borstall of St. James, while quarreling with a negro woman, was struck dead by lightning. The female escaped without the slightest injury.

—The paper published at St. John the Baptist states that abundant showers have fallen along the coast, and that the crops have been greatly benefitted by them. On several plantations the cane has already attained the height of six feet, and it is believed the sugar crop will turn out much better than was expected.

There is a good deal of sickness on the coast, but nothing very serious.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

The news by the Baltic is four days later than that by the Niagara. The Czar of Russia had returned his demands on Turkey, with the ultimatum of the occupation of the Danubian provinces in the event of a refusal on the part of the Porte. But no war was expected. The assurances of the Emperor of Russia were considered of a pacific nature, even in the face of the threat of Russia against the integrity of the Turkish empire. It is asserted that the occupation of the Danubian principalities would not be considered a *casus belli*.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, Monday 13th, the Earl of Clarendon stated in reply to a question by the Marquis of Clanricarde, that the greatest unanimity exists between the governments of France, England and Turkey on the Turkish question, and that the statement which appeared in the Moniteur respecting the combined action of the French and English fleets was perfectly correct. The ambassadors and admirals of the two countries had received instructions precisely similar in character, and both governments expect that their representatives at Constantinople will use the same discretion and moderation in exercising the powers that are entrusted in them, the advance of the fleets to the Dardanelles, where they are subject to the orders of their respective ambassadors, being only a measure of precaution designed to promote the pacific solution of the difficulty. Earl Derby asked on what data in structions had been sent to the admiral. The Earl of Clarendon had forgotten, but it was understood that Sir James Graham, in the absence of Sir Charles Napier, had sent instructions similar to those given to the latter. Admiral Slade is engaged in organizing the fleet;—he has not, however, as yet been appointed to any command. The Egyptian General, Soliyman Pacha, had sailed for Constantinople on a special mission; previous to his embarkation, he had a long interview with the English Consul General. The Russian fleet at Sebastopol consisted of thirteen ships of the line, eight frigates, six corvettes, and twelve smaller vessels, all well manned and equipped, but the fleet was dull, quiet in character.

The latest letters from Constantinople of May 20, report an entire stagnation of the export trade, owing to the utter want of shipping. There appeared to be no great panic in the commercial world, the chief anxiety being for news from Persia.

GREECE.—The *Observateur* of Athens, of May 27, says officially, that the statement relative to Mr. Marsh's demands on the Greek Government are incorrect, but it neglects to tell us what is the truth.

THE GERMAN MUSICAL JUBILEE.—The grand jubilee and festival of the German Musical Societies, on the 26th ult., at Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, was attended by about 5,000 persons. The Philadelphia Ledger, speaking of the concert in that city, on Monday evening, says:

"It was attended by upwards of 2,000 ladies and gentlemen, and the vocalists performed their music in excellent style. Governor Bigler and several other distinguished persons were present."

The Inquirer also says:

"The effect of the great number of voices uniting in perfect harmony was truly grand. The sound went up like the roar of many waters, and thrilled to the very centre of every one present. It will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be in attendance."

The Hon. Henry Vail, formerly a member of Congress from New York, died on Saturday last.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A destructive fire occurred in the Eastern part of the city of Baltimore on the 29th ultimo, which consumed eight or ten warehouses and stores.

A large body of the nobility and gentry of England are subscribing, with the Queen and Prince Albert at their head, to purchase Baron Marochetti's colossal statue of Richard Cœur de Lion, exhibited at the Crystal Palace, with the purpose of erecting it in some conspicuous part of London as a record of the great exhibition. Her Majesty has put her name down for $1,000, and Prince Albert for $500. There are already plenty of anonymous letters in the daily press ridiculing the purpose for which the statue is intended, as Richard Cœur de Lion was rather the reverse of a free trader, and the Crystal Palace, in reality, was a monument to free trade.

The steamer Armenia, on her trip from Keyport, N. J., to New York, on Saturday evening week, when a short distance below Fort Hamilton, about 7 1-4 o'clock, took fire, owing to the ignition of some oakum hanging down over the boiler, which set fire to a lot of wood lying near. Fortunately, however, a stream of water was at once directed upon the flames, and they were very soon subdued. Had not the application of water been as speedy as it was, the most serious consequences might have ensued The Armenia had nearly 900 passengers on board, nearly all of them being teachers and children on an excursion.

Camille Sivori, the violin player, has had his left hand crushed by the upsetting of a carriage, and it is feared that the loss of the use of his fingers may prove a permanent one.

The annual premium sale of Tobacco at St. Louis took place on Friday, the 17th ult. The best manufacturing hogshead received a price of $60, and was sold for $26 10 per hundred—The hogshead which got the second prize of $30 sold at 23 50. The best shipping got a prize of $40, and sold for $19 per hundred.

The London Times, we see, publishes an ill natured letter from somebody who says he came over to New York to exhibit at the Crystal Palace, but had to go home in disgust. He considers that the exhibition will be a failure, and that the Crystal Palace building is a mighty small concern.

The new Railroad Law passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, through essentially modified since reported by the special committee, still retains the provision rendering the company, where an individual has been killed, liable to an action for damages to an amount not exceeding $10,000.

The Masonic Celebration at Cleveland, on the 24th ultimo, is described as having been the finest Masonic display that ever assembled in North America. The procession numbered near 600, but the number of the fraternity in the city was not less than 1,000.

Two coal heavers employed on the Reading Railroad Company's wharves at Richmond, Pennsylvania, struck on Monday for advanced wages. They have been receiving 10½ cents per hour, and now ask 15 cents. They number several hundred. The mud diggers employed in digging out the docks for the Railroad Company's new wharves, also struck for higher wages—They ask an advance of twenty-five cents on their former wages. There are also at one hundred of them standing out.

The following Americans had the honorary degree D. C. L. conferred upon them at the recent installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford—The Hon Joseph Randolph Ingersoll, Minister of the U States, the Hon. Martin Van Buren, formerly President of the United States the Right Rev George Jehosaphat Mountain, Bishop of Quebec the Right Rev Charles Petit McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, the Hon Mr. Justice Haliburton.

We learn from the York (Pa.) Press that while Mr. Witmer and family, of West Manchester Township in that county, where at work in the field on the 23d ultimo, their little son, aged seven years, set fire to a quantity of safety fuse, communicating with a keg half filled with rock powder, in an out-house, blowing the house to atoms, and so injuring the boy that he died the same night.

The total number of deaths in New York during the week ending on the 26th ult. reached the large figure of 561, of which a large proportion were infants.—250 having been under one year of age, and 302 under two years. Of the deceased, four are reported to have died of cholera, twenty were suffocated, thirty four died of congestion of the brain, (which two latter diseases are in some instances nearly identical, nineteen of apoplexy, twenty-one of inflammation of the brain, forty nine of cholera infantum, twenty eight of diarrhœa, fifty two of consumption, and fifty one of convulsions. The Register of the Board of Health, in his report of the above figures, says that the deaths in the late intense heat. The largest number of deaths in any week of June of last year were 376.

In Pittsburg, on the 26th ult., the canal boat Charles Dunn caught fire in the basin, and the flames soon communicated to Mr Shaner's warehouse, filled with a large and valuable assortment of goods, consisting of dry goods, boots, flour, lard, glass, whiskey, and other merchandize. The entire building, with its contents, were destroyed—fully covered by insurance, principally in the east. Messrs Clark & Shaner were insured for $20,000 in the Western. Delaware, Mutual and Citizens' offices. Messrs Mellony & Little lost 2000 boxes of glass which was insured for $6,500 Mr Wm Buchanan sustains a small loss, but fully insured. The total loss is $75,000 or $80,000, mostly covered by insurance. At half past ten o'clock, at night, a large crowd of persons, drawn to the vicinity of the fire, congregated upon the bridge across the basin, near the fire. It unfortunately gave way from the immense weight, and the whole crowd—for more were precipitated into the water—Many were very seriously injured, but so far as not ascertained, no lives lost. A man named Michael Swain, of Smithfield, was killed by the falling of a sign on his head. During the fire a man named G. P. Gracey, cut Thos Chuskey with a knife, and he died in a few minutes—The murderer made his escape. Messrs Clarke & Shaner were insured for $90,000 in the Western, Delaware, Mutual and Citizens' offices—The entire loss by the fire is roughly estimated at $60 000

Judge Deady has been appointed Judge of the New Court of Appeals, in the place of Judge Jewett, resigned. It is understood he will accept.

The United States sloop-of-war Decatur, now fitting out at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, is to be commanded by Commodore Whittle, and will proceed to her station in the Gulf Sallandrouze de Immoreau has been appointed by the Emperor Napoleon to visit both the Dublin and New York exhibitions, and report on the various products in which France is either deficient, or excels

Mr. Babinet, the celebrated astronomer, has been appointed Inspector of Drawn of Philadelphia. The marriage of W C Johnson, of Utica, to a grand niece of John Quincy, to day, caused quite a sensation in fashionable circles.

Direct advices from Russia scarcely refer to the important political moves now being played. Almost the only piece of news given to them is that he has been thought expedient to send an Imperial Ukase forbidding Jewish women to Poland to wear false hair! An electric telegraph is to be constructed between Odessa and St. Petersburg, and it was expected the construction of a railroad over the same route would speedily be ordered.

"Sammy, why don't your mother mend that rip in your trowsers?" "Oh, she's gone to the sewing circle, to make clothes for poor children."

Whig Club of the Fifth Representative District.

At a meeting of this Club, held on the 5th instant, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to select a suitable room for the regular meetings of the Club hereafter. On motion the following members were appointed:

C. DESBOIS, ALPHONSE DAVID,
J. B. SOSSAPUBB, EMIL DEPLANAN,
ANGELO LANATA.

On motion the Club adjourned to Tuesday next at 8 o'clock P. M., in Mr. Patrick's saloon, Orleans street.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5th, 1853.

J. FABRE, Pres't.
JOHN DESBOIS, } Secy's.
JOHN MCCLELLAND }

[From the Washington Republic]

Encheatlice

A late English paper informs us that the Queen held a sitting room (the first of the Season) on Thursday afternoon, in St. James's palace, that upwards of two hundred ladies were presented at the reception, which was very numerously attended, that the Queen wore a train of blue and silver cloth, with gold stars, trimmed with gold braid and silver bloude, that the petticoat was white net, over white satin, trimmed with gold braid and silver bloude, that the head dress was formed of diamonds and feathers—all of which is very important intelligence to spread before the enlightened reading world in the middle of this nineteenth century

The Inverness (Scotch) *Courier* also apprises the community of many of some facts of startling interest, as that a certain Mrs. Macintosh, who had been appointed "wet nurse to her Majesty, (her baby, we presume) has returned to the North, (which in England is understood to mean Scotland,) because, as it appears, her milk was too rich for the infant prince—and no wonder—too much so that her own child was also nursed by her for some time in order to reduce the quantity." Mrs. Macintosh, we are assured, left Osborne amid the regrets of the whole establishment, expressed in the strongest terms, and accompanied by substantial proofs of the Queens accustomed liberality. Her Majesty presented her with a large and valuable gold brooch, an ample wardrobe of clothes, and a check for a hundred pounds—all this being exclusive of travelling expenses.

We cannot withhold our sympathy from this dainty young prince, inheriting, as he does, so feeble a constitution, and destitute as he is of the ability to imbibe nourishment in exception to it To him the worlds to be a handbox, lined with downy pads and mirrors, while his contemporary, the young Macintosh, shall be breathing the free air of heaven, and shall be exulting in his highland home, and glorying in the proud and joyous existence of one of God's own noblemen of nature.

But the prince, whose mental and moral structure we will not anticipate, is set apart as his alimental organization, in the son of a queen who wears a train of blue and silver cloth with gold stars, trimed with gold braid and silver bloude, and has a white net petticoat, over a satin one, trimmed with gold braid and silver roses, with green and gold leaves, and a head dress formed of Diamonds and feathers. What better title to regal dignity and power would he desire? And with all these, with the forced of brows, our orators with eagle eyes, your warriors with sunburned cheeks and scarred bodies are all good enough people in their places, but they are not, and will not seek to be, Princes. The right to reign supreme is inherited by sickly princes from parents who are too imbecile to know aught of the affairs of government but that it is a right divine, and therefore of infallible validity; howbeit, to admit it seems like impeaching Providence with the mistake of making but defective specimens of humanity for earthly rulers!

We trust the appetite of the young prince may yet improve, and that the royal mother may find it convenient, when next she holds a drawing room, to vary her costume, that the world may be further enlightened touching the fashion for the future, and no other been so unfortunate as to be subjected to the ordeal.

☞ The *Sunday Times* cites the following facts to show the improbability of war—a hope a luxury that nations largely in debt can hardly afford to indulge in:

War. But take places, would probably involve Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Turkey and France. In all these countries taxation has been pressed so far as the people can bear it—Everywhere the complaint of over taxation is so loud and general, that the sovereigns must agree or they lose their discontent by increasing the public debts. We have seen what great Britain owes—the annual interest on this debt amounts to 28,000,000, or more than half the whole revenue of the country. The other leading States are thus indebted Russia, £122,170,000. Austria, £183,410,000. Turkey, 1,666,666, France, £231,170,000 None of these States, except Great-Britain, could obtain a loan of any consequence—certainly not a loan—upon anything like reasonable terms. Austria, Russia and Turkey have lately failed in their respective efforts to borrow money Nor would France be a better customer. No money, no war. The indebtedness of the great European States renders them practically "bound over to keep the peace."

According to the Dublin Freeman's Journal, the contributions of the United States to the great exhibition at Dublin are attracting attention and making a show, notwithstanding they are not gathered in one spot, with a sign up to designate them, but are scattered about in nooks and corners of the building.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—By advices from Rio to the 17th ult., we learn that money was in extreme request there, and for several days the banks refused all applications for discounts The revenue of Brazil for the financial year was estimated at 34,000,000, and the expenditures at $30,000,000. The Minister of Finance had laid before the Chamber his proposals for the establishment of a bank of issue, the capital of which is to be 30, 000,000 reals.

At Bahia the yellow fever was very prevalent, and the shipping were getting almost disabled by the loss of so many of their men. One vessel had 8 N. of her Majesty's ship Express, died after a short illness on the 14th of May.

At Bahia, for several days, there was a rumour that a general rising of the black population would take place. The authorities kept the troops under arms all night, but nothing of the sort occurred.

Com. McKeever, of the U. S. squadron, was to have left Buenos Ayres on the 2d ultimo, for Montevideo, and thence for Rio The U S. sloop-of-war Jamestown was at Buenos Ayres, with several other foreign national vessels.

The state of affairs at Buenos Ayres is very bad. The besieging party occupy all the outskirts of the town, and daily the inhabitants are aroused from their sleep by the discharge of artillery in the skirmishes that take place. A cannon ball took off a woman's head, while sitting at her combing her hair; another came thundering down one of the streets and took a leg each from two men. The city is not only besieged, but blockaded. Business is as dull as possible. The besiegers have declared several new ports of entry open, above and below the city, in order to ship the hides they are so rapidly accumulating by killing the cattle of the province.

At the Pennsylvania State Fair, to be held at Pittsburg in September next, there will be a premium offered to girls under twenty-one years of age, (and we never saw one beyond that yet) of a silver cup for the best ten pounds of butter; and for the second best a pair of silver butter knives. For the best five pounds of butter, a set of silver teaspoons, and for the second best a silver cup.

Whig Club of the Fifth Representative District.

At a meeting of this Club, held on the 5th instant, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to select a suitable room for the regular meetings of the Club hereafter. On motion the following members were appointed:

C. DESBOIS, ALPHONSE DAVID,
J. B. SOSSAPUBB, EMIL DEPLANAN,
ANGELO LANATA.

On motion the Club adjourned to Tuesday next at 8 o'clock P. M., in Mr. Patrick's saloon, Orleans street.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5th, 1853.

J. FABRE, Pres't.
JOHN DESBOIS, } Secy's.
JOHN MCCLELLAND }

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Body was to have held a regular meeting last evening, but at the hour appointed, there were only four members present, and the Board therefore adjourned to Tuesday next.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Body met last evening pursuant to ad ournment. Dr. Dugue in the Chair and fifteen members present.

The Comptroller sent in a communication advising the adjudication of various contracts.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from the Street Commissioner reporting the plank road in the Second District opposite the Beef Market as a nuisance. The same officer states that P. Flinn, contractor for cleaning the streets, &c., of the Fourth District, had withdrawn all his men, and that he had consequently been compelled to put on laborers and carts (Dr. Red) who was responded to faithfully fulfilling his contract in the First District John Kinsella, contractor in the Third District was also reported lazy. But if he added that he is now doing better. A report was also made against E. B. White

Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from the Board of Aldermen was received announcing their concurrence in various resolutions adopted by this Board, in relation to the erection of Batteries and Bomb Proofs.

A communication from the commissioners of the New Canal&Banking Company, stating that the consent of the proprietors of the Bayou Road, would be obtained with certain conditions, and asking for an extension of one year from the 1st of August next, was received. The extension was granted.

A communication from J. A. Lacerda accompanied by a claim, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from Brigadier General E. P. Tracy, calling the attention of the Council to the legislative resolutions on the Levee Board, was referred to the Committee on Improvements and Buildings.

A resolution to pay to L. Dubuc $150 for expenses in the funeral celebration of December last, was adopted.

Alderman Fowlers with leave, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas a certain publication signed by the Assistant-Attorney of the City of New Orleans appeared in several newspapers calling the tax payers of this place now for the payment of their taxes, and in said publication said Assistant Attorney assumes the right to determine the time for the payment of taxes, and has therefore acted, and

Whereas it is of public interest that no one citizen or set of citizens have a right to order the payment of taxes, but were unable to do so on account of the inefficiency of the delay fixed by the act of the 18th of April 1853, and the three persons cannot be ranked in the language of said act as "delinquent tax payers," and that so far as these persons are concerned the ability to imbibe nourishment to exception to it To him the worlds to be a handbox, lined with downy pads and mirrors, while his contemporary, the young Macintosh, shall be breathing the free air of heaven, and shall be exulting in his highland home, and glorying in the proud and joyous existence of one of God's own noblemen of nature.

But the prince, whose mental and moral structure we will not anticipate, is set apart as his alimental organization, is the son of a queen who wears a train of blue and silver cloth with gold stars, trimed with gold braid and silver bloude, and has a white net petticoat, over a satin one, trimmed with gold braid and silver roses, with green and gold leaves, and a head dress formed of Diamonds and feathers. What better title to regal dignity and power would he desire? And with all these, with the forced of brows, our orators with eagle eyes, your warriors with sunburned cheeks and scarred bodies are all good enough people in their places, but they are not, and will not seek to be, Princes. The right to reign supreme is inherited by sickly princes from parents who are too imbecile to know aught of the affairs of government but that it is a right divine, and therefore of infallible validity; howbeit, to admit it seems like impeaching Providence with the mistake of making but defective specimens of humanity for earthly rulers!

We trust the appetite of the young prince may yet improve, and that the royal mother may find it convenient, when next she holds a drawing room, to vary her costume, that the world may be further enlightened touching the fashion for the future, and no other been so unfortunate as to be subjected to the ordeal.

☞ The *Sunday Times* cites the following facts to show the improbability of war—a hope a luxury that nations largely in debt can hardly afford to indulge in:

War. But take places, would probably involve Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Turkey and France. In all these countries taxation has been pressed so far as the people can bear it—Everywhere the complaint of over taxation is so loud and general, that the sovereigns must agree or they lose their discontent by increasing the public debts. We have seen what great Britain owes—the annual interest on this debt amounts to 28,000,000, or more than half the whole revenue of the country. The other leading States are thus indebted Russia, £122,170,000. Austria, £183,410,000. Turkey, 1,666,666, France, £231,170,000 None of these States, except Great-Britain, could obtain a loan of any consequence—certainly not a loan—upon anything like reasonable terms. Austria, Russia and Turkey have lately failed in their respective efforts to borrow money Nor would France be a better customer. No money, no war. The indebtedness of the great European States renders them practically "bound over to keep the peace."

Lost Tools—David Fuller, Henry Smith and J Hollister, alias James Stevenson were arrested in the Second District, on Monday, having in their possession a lot of carpenter's tools which they were attempting to sell and which they had no doubt obtained by dishonest means.

RESCUE.—The Police of the Second District made a descent on a cabaret on Monday and arrested 4 number of negroes who were gambling, drinking, &c. Several of them managed to make their escape when the Police made their appearance.

RETURNING MONEY.—John Mack and Simon Levy were arrested on Monday, in the First District, charged by Wm Cavanagh, with attempting to extort money from him. The case has not yet been examined.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—Policeman Reidsone was locked up in the Fourth District, on Monday, for committing an assault on another Policeman and arresting him

PROPERTY RECLAIMED.—Policeman O'Neil was discharged from custody by the Police Board, for having drunk and while in that situation assaulting a gentleman in Camp street, on Monday night.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Agnes Hartley, aged 10 months and 3 days, who died from the effects of Cholera Infantum. Verdict accordingly.

The Coffee market continues dull, and only limited sales are reported at 8¾ @ 9c for good to prime.

Whiskey is retailing at 22c @ 23c per gallon for rectified.

We have no alteration to report in the price of Sugar. Sales 200 hhds. Prime 5¼ @5 7-16. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1% @ 1¾ P cent discount. Checks par @ ¼ P cent dis

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	8½ @8¾ P ct. prem
Francs	5.17½ @5.15
New York, sixty day bills	1¾ @1¾ P cent disc
Do Checks	par @ ¼ cent disc
Boston, sixty days	1¾ @1¾ P cent disc
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¾ @1¾ P cent disc
Havana at five to eight days	¼ @ ¾ P ct. prem
Freights are dull Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝ @15-32d.	

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Mobile	Oregon, Hart	12 m
Boston Springs	Cedar Walk	12 m
Covington	St. Charles, Bowles,	12 m
Texas Ports	Grosspoint, Mayo	3 p m
St. Louis	Geo Collier, Quiller	4 p m
Red River	Texas Ranger, Stockman	5 p m
Alabama	Magnolia, Utz,	5 p m
Baltze	Red River, Jeoffron	5 p m
Alabama River	Arkansas, Stevenson	5 p m

PASS CHRISTIAN, July 5th, 1853.

MESSRS EDITORS OF THE BEE,

Having spent a few days at Pass Christian, I can readily recommend it to invalids, and those of my friends who intend going to the North, in the line of avoiding the heat of our climate, to visit this delightful spot instead of travelling and spending large sums of money among Abolitionists. The comfort Breeze, pleasant temperature and delicious sea baths which abound here, will be found beneficial to all in search of health to invalids, and prove a source of delight to all. Fish are abundant and the oysters which are to be had here are unsurpassed. I will give a few more impressions which the traveller does not find elsewhere.

Those wishing to move who wish to visit Pass Christian, to take lodgings at the "Island Sans-Souci," or prefer the more fashionable, so admirable kept in Mrs. Cuevas' old Creole House, with attempting to extort money from him. The case has not yet been examined.

AFFRAY ON A STEAMER.—Patrick Neil was arrested on Monday, in the First District, charged by Wm Cavanagh, with attempting to extort money from him. The case has not yet been examined.

AFFRAY ON A STEAMER.—Patrick Neil was arrested on Monday, in the First District, charged by Wm Cavanagh, with attempting to extort money from him. The case has not yet been examined.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE
TUESDAY Evening, July 5, 1853.

There was a fair demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales amounted to 1600 bales, at steady prices

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4¾ @4¾	Fully Fair	5¼ @—
Ordinary	5 @5¼	Fully Fair	5 @—
Middling	5 @5½	Good Fair	5 @—
Good Middling	5 @5¾	Good and Fine	5 @—
Middling Fair	5¼ @—		

In Sugar and Molasses, a limited business was done at previous quotations.

We have no change to notice in the Flour market and the sales were to a moderate extent, at $4 40 @$4 45 for No 2 Louisville and $5 @$5 50 for extra brands Of Corn, 2500 sacks were sold at 56 @57c P bushel.

The Provision market is dull. In Pork, we only notice retail sales of Mess at $18 25. In Bacon, there were a few small sales at 7½ c for Sides; 8½c for Shoulders, and 10½ @11c for Hams Nothing of note was done in Lard; we quote Prime in tierces and kegs 10c., in bags 11c @ 12c.

The Coffee market continues dull, and only limited sales are reported at 8¾ @9c for good to prime.

Whiskey is retailing at 22c @ 23c per gallon for rectified.

We have no alteration to report in the price of Sugar. Sales 200 hhds. Prime 5¼ @5 7-16. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1% @ 1¾ P cent discount. Checks par @ ¼ P cent dis

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	8½ @8¾ P ct. prem
Francs	5.17½ @5.15
New York, sixty day bills	1¾ @1¾ P cent disc
Do Checks	par @ ¼ cent disc
Boston, sixty days	1¾ @1¾ P cent disc
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¾ @1¾ P cent disc
Havana at five to eight days	¼ @ ¾ P ct. prem
Freights are dull Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝ @15-32d.	

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Mobile	Oregon, Hart	12 m
Boston Springs	Cedar Walk	12 m
Covington	St. Charles, Bowles,	12 m
Texas Ports	Grosspoint, Mayo	3 p m
St. Louis	Geo Collier, Quiller	4 p m
Red River	Texas Ranger, Stockman	5 p m
Alabama	Magnolia, Utz,	5 p m
Baltze	Red River, Jeoffron	5 p m
Alabama River	Arkansas, Stevenson	5 p m

PASS CHRISTIAN, July 5th, 1853.

MESSRS EDITORS OF THE BEE,

Having spent a few days at Pass Christian, I can readily recommend it to invalids, and those of my friends who intend going to the North, in the line of avoiding the heat of our climate, to visit this delightful spot instead of travelling and spending large sums of money among Abolitionists. The comfort Breeze, pleasant temperature and delicious sea baths which abound here, will be found beneficial to all in search of health to invalids, and prove a source of delight to all. Fish are abundant and the oysters which are to be had here are unsurpassed. I will give a few more impressions which the traveller does not find elsewhere.

Those wishing to move who wish to visit Pass Christian,