THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WHITNEY & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
G. F. WHITNEY, J. WHITNEY,
C. DUVERGES, J. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (weekly, (one year) 5 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One insertion for every TEN lines, in each language, with the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted 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 advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1854.

(No. 2389 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES.
(Vol. xxvii.—Whole No. 7428.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, May 6, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yester day with the latest dates.

THE ELECTION ON MONDAY.

Again do we take occasion to admonish the Reformers of the First District of the urgent necessity of vigilance, activity and hard work, if they are anxious to obtain a complete and signal triumph at the election on Monday.—There is no disguising the fact that the opposition will put forth all their efforts to achieve a victory. They know that the result of the approaching contest will assure to one of the two parties the control of the City Government for the ensuing year; that it will either enable the Reformers to place in office men of their own principles, or will fasten upon the community the domination of that party which, since it has attained power, has proved itself inefficient for aught but evil. Should the so-styled democratic ticket prevail, the Reformers will forfeit their majority in the Common Council. Losing this, they lose every thing and become powerless for good. Should such a misfortune befall them, the gallant effort and glorious success of the late election will be completely nullified, and they will be practically reduced to an impotent minority, constrained to witness errors and abuses in our municipal administration, but utterly unable to correct them.

These considerations must satisfy every advocate of Reform that the election to take place on Monday, is no insignificant affair, and that though local in one sense, it is general in its influence upon our City Government. Every man is, therefore, deeply interested in the result—every citizen who is anxious to withdraw municipal concerns from the blighting and selfish control of party, must regard this election as an important event, and must feel that upon its issue depends the character of our municipal administration. The opposition understand this perfectly well, and hence we may anticipate that no effort will be spared by them to resume the power, of which they were strip by the people but a few weeks since.

We perceive that the enemy boast in advance of what they hope to accomplish. One of their organs says: "Give us only legal, unpurchased votes, and the Democracy will carry the election by a majority of 2000." The Reformers certainly contemplate the exclusion of all save "legal, unpurchased votes," but they believe at a very different conclusion from that announced by the *Courier*. Instead of 2000 majority for the Democracy, they expect to prove it is a minority of many hundreds. The larger the number of "legal, unpurchased votes," the more splendid will be the triumph of the Reform ticket. In fact, it is no secret that the sole obstacle to a sweeping victory is the illegal and purchaseable vote which will be set against them. The latter cannot be avoided.

To have choosers to barter his right of suffrage for gold, nobody can prevent him, prvided he has that right. The former, however, will certainly not be permitted to enter the ballot box, except through sheer and downright perjury. If the supporters of the opposition ticket are sincere in wishing for a fair and honest election, they will be met half way in this laudable desire by the Reformers. With an honest vote, the result is as certain as if the tickets were already counted out, and such a vote we understand the Reformers are determined to have.

Meanwhile, it is well to repeat to our friends that their confidence must not induce them to relax their exertions. They must vote—one and all. They must act with the same unanimity, resolution, alacrity and zeal that distinguished them before. Let the Democrats see by exponents that the cause of Reform has advanced since then, and show them by the result that its strength has grown irresistible.

ACT OF AMNESTY.

We publish on the French side of our journal the original Spanish text of the Act of Amnesty recently decreed by the Queen of Spain in favor of those of her subjects who took part in the abortive attempt at a revolution in the Island of Cuba some three years ago. It is a full and complete pardon without reserve, or condition attached. The first section concedes a general amnesty to all who having participated directly or indirectly in conspiracies, rebellion, or foreign invasion, or in the N. C. tried, condemned and banished from the dominions of Spain. Article two excludes from the operation of the act all who, profiting by these disturbances, perpetrated criminal offences—Article third provides that all political offenders at present working in the galleys *presidios* or in any of the military fortresses of Spain, shall be forthwith set at liberty. Article four decrees that the persons to whom this amnesty is extended may reside in any part of Spain, or elsewhere, but cannot return to Cuba or to Puerto Rico without obtaining from the Captain General of Cuba a written permit—to be granted only when in the opinion of that functionary, no danger can accrue to the peace and tranquility of the Island from their presence.

The other articles simply refer to the formalities required from the officers of the Spanish crown, and to the necessity of informing the home government of the places selected as residences by the pardoned parties.

Appended to this decree is an announcement by the Captain General of Cuba, that not deem it necessary to apply the provisions of Article Four to any individual desirous of returning to the bosom of his family, he instructs the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, to grant passports to all who are included in that article.

It will therefore be seen that the amnesty is as comprehensive and complete as could be asked.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon T. G. Hunt, and Hon. J. Perkins for interesting public documents.

FIREWORKS POSTPONED.—The Grand Exhibition of Fireworks on Lafayette Square, which was to take place on this evening, has, we understand, been postponed till Tuesday next in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We are indebted to Dr. DOWLER, the accomplished editor, for the May number of this sterling publication. It contains a number of valuable communications of great interest to the profession.

A FEW WORDS ON NATIVE AMERICANISM.—Dr. Dewey has placed on our table a little pamphlet with the above title. It is a calm, moderate and sensible exposition of a subject on which men may honestly differ, but of which demagogues alone make a handle to dupe and to mislead the thoughtless and prejudiced.

HAVANA.—The papers from Havana received by the mail steamer Cahawba, at Mobile, contain nothing of interest. Business of all kinds was unusually dull. The enrollment of two Regiments of Free Black Troops was slowly progressing. It is said that 12,000 of this description of soldiers are to be raised for the defence of the Island.

FROM TEXAS.—By the steamer *Mexico* arrived last evening, we have received Galveston papers to the 3d instant. The citizens of Galveston are waiting with a great deal of interest to hear something from Congress in relation to a fairly and full improvement of their harbor. We extract the following from the papers:

THE RIVER AT MAGNOLIA.—We received a despatch yesterday afternoon, at six o'clock, from Hempstead, which states that the Trinity river had risen twelve feet at Magnolia. This is a very rapid and considerable rise, but the operator being asked if such was really true the same answer was received, that the river had actually risen twelve feet at the point named—Magnolia.

The connection by Canal, between the Bay and Brazos River, is now completed, and we understand that one or more boats will be through to day. There will be some competition, we presume, between the Brazos or Nick Hill and the Harris as to which shall be the *first load* through.

CONVENTION AT HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.—The Texas State Educational Convention will meet June 16th. The State Temperance Convention the 20th. The general Annual Masonic Chapter the 24th commencement day in Austin College the 27th ult.

☞ The army of the Kingdom of Greece is at present composed of 4,013 infantry, 727 cavalry, 763 artillery, and 200 engineers and mechanics; moreover, the irregular troops are 2,412 strong. The reserves of the latter, who can be called out in case of emergency, amount to 2,412; and the gendarmerie is composed of 1,440 individuals. The number of the people is estimated at 1,000,000.

☞ The New York *Herald* says that the Walker Filibuster Expedition in Lower California by this time has probably dissolved, and the intrepid but unsuccessful Colonel, accompanied by a handful of friends, is now on the march for Texas, choosing to encounter the ferocious Indians and blood-thirsty Mexicans rather than throw himself on the tender mercies of his countrymen. The "New Republic" is among the things that are past, and it would seem that there are no terms of capitulation that may not be applied to an unsuccessful filibuster.

☞ A meeting was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, of delegates from rail road companies from New York to Montgomery, Alabama, preparatory to a Convention to be held a month hence in Washington, the object being harmony and union of action relative to the transportation of the mails and passengers.

☞ The attention of purchasers is called to the sale at auction THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, by E. R. Hyam, at Bonte's Arcade, of Beautifully Jeweled Lady Also, some clocks and pieces, Bronze Inkstands, to the executors of F. C. Dupuy.

☞ The attention of buyers is called to the sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., 42 Marville street.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Ship Augusta Ashore.

CHARLESTON, May 3.—The ship Augusta, from New Orleans, for Boston, went ashore on Memory rocks, on the 19th ult. but was assisted off by the wreckers and taken into Nassau, where she arrived on the 30th. The Court of Admiralty has awarded $20,000 salvage.

Fire in Charlestown.

CHARLESTON, May 3.—A fire occurred at an early hour this morning in King street, which destroyed several buildings. Loss about $20,000, mostly covered by insurance in Charleston offices.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The pork market is dull, and prices have declined. Sales of Mess at $13 @14. (There must be an error in the last quotation—*Eds*) Flour is firm with an upward tendency. Ohio is quoted at $6 56½. Corn is also improving, and prices range at 83@87c. ⅌ bushel.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE was not in session on the 28th ultimo.

In the HOUSE, the morning hour was occupied with the discussion of the Land distribution bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Giddings delivered himself of a violent philippic against Mr. Smith of Va., to which the latter replied with much spirit.—Both gentlemen indulged very freely in personal abuse and invective.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, resumed the floor, having given way for the explanations, which consumed nearly two hours. Many members now started out for dinner, leaving only 44 members present.

A motion was made that Committee rise, as Mr. Oliver was indisposed, but it was said in opposition to this that debate on the Deficiency bill was ordered to close next Tuesday, and therefore, further time should be allowed for discussion.

Mr. Sapp delivered his views against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and in opposition generally to the Nebraska bill, declaring it did not contain the non-intervention principle.

The Committee then rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, enclosing copies of a correspondence between the British Minister and the State and Treasury Departments, relative to the expediency of further measures for the safety, health and comforts of emigrants by sea, and commending the subject to the consideration of Congress.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A motion was made by Mr. Wade that the House adjourn.

Mr. Letcher said he should like to make a speech out of order, against the Deficiency bill, if he could, as only one little speech has yet been made on the merits of that measure since it came from the Senate. The remark excited much laughter.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

The stirring manla has at last reached the newspapers. The Evening Mirror now asks three cents for single copies.

In the United States Court the Collier case is still prosecuting.

The new Custom house, in Wall street, next to the Customhouse, is nearly completed. It is six stories high, seventy-five feet in length, and thirty-five feet in width.

It has been announced, in familiar circles, that Jullien will delay his intended departure to Europe, for the purpose of giving concerts in the Crystal Palace during the summer. This has also been contradicted. Barnum knows.

A large and extensive building is now being erected by the Appletons, Presbyterians, on the site of the old Dutch Church, to be used by them as a printing establishment. It is to be a very substantial structure, 100 feet in front, and to be six stories high. The ground is 117 by 77 feet, and the cost of it was $35,000. It is judged that the building will cost $60,000 exclusive of machinery and fixtures. Large vaults are to be constructed for the engine, stereotype plates, &c.

Judge Thompson, of the Marine Court, yesterday made a decision of some importance to hotel keepers and travelers relative to the liability of the former for lost baggage. It was in the case of Conklin *vs.* Wolff, in which the plaintiff sued to recover value for a trunk containing baggage, etc., lost by a hackman in the employ of the defendant. The case turned upon the point as to what constitutes personal baggage of travelers, and the Judice decided that while a bible and pocket book, and a gold letter seal were baggage, that gold snuff boxes and opera glasses were not. Judgment was rendered for the amount claimed, ($450), excepting the snuff box and opera glass, valued at $65.

A German named John Dealmis is an attempt to kill a young Mr. Wolfe, literally by shooting her with a pistol. She was badly wounded in her hand. Jealousy is the alleged cause for the outrage. Justice Stuart committed Deal to prison for examination.

On Thursday morning last a young married woman named Sarah O'Brien, who recently arrived in this city from Wilmington, N. C. tried to poison her husband, Thomas O'Brien. She gave him a vial containing a mixture of laudanum and vinegar, assuring him it was a plain and beverage, and tried to induce her husband and mother-in law to taste it. This O'Brien did, but complained of its bitter taste. The wife then took the vial and drank the contents, saying it was "good drink." In a short time she was a corpse, the deadly narcotic having done its work. A coroner's inquest was held over the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The correspondent of the *Sun* writes as follows:

The Mexican treaty has not yet left the hands of the President for Mexico, but Cabinet consultations have been held in regard to it, with the aid of all the information that the Mexican Minister could give upon the subject. Some have supposed that the treaty would be perfected last night, but it is thought the Mexican Minister has received or may receive from Santa Anna.

The better opinion is that the President, approving of the treaty, will send it to Santa Anna for his ratification. There can be no doubt of Santa Anna's assent to it. There is no danger that Congress will let into session, and the claims of uncertain character and amount, and these may therefore be left open. The Senate would have had less objection to the third article, but for the bad odor of the late Claims Board established under the Guadalupe treaty.

It was feared some years ago that we should have difficulty with Mexico, Vera Cruz and Puget's Sound Company in regard to their "possessory rights," as conferred to them under the treaty of 1846. The Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Company in regard to their "possessory rights," as conferred to them under the treaty of 1846. The Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Company were to lose their reserved interests upon expiration of their charter, which has since been found to be perpetual. The right of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company to their individuals in extent, are without limit as to duration.

It was proposed five or six years ago, by these two companies, to sell out to the United States their possessory rights any privileges within our limits, and also the property, buildings and improvements of a kind belonging to the Puget's Sound Company, together with the land belonging to that company, for the sum of one million of dollars, and it was thought by some of our statesmen to be a very good opportunity to settle the questions that might arise on this subject. The project failed for the time, on account of obstacles thrown in the way by the British government, which have since, as I learn, been removed.

But Governor Stevens, in his first message to the representatives of the people of the Territory of Washington, presents the subject of the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget Sound Company, and the question of occupy in that territory, and the disputes which are likely to occur with them, and the consequent projections of the interests of the territory. He urges the importance of extinguishing the title of the latter Company, and he has taken measures to put a stop to the trade of the other with the Indians in our limits.

It would be more economical to buy out these conflicting interests than to extinguish them by means of a border war.

It is quite certain that the President is preparing to give us a brace of vetoes, on the land distribution bills. The question was settled by the Baltimore Convention which nominated General Pierce. The Indigent Insane bill, and Mr. Bennett's land bill, are both under the prohibition of the 6th resolution of the Baltimore platform.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CONSULS.

Joseph B. Austin, for Ciudad Bolivar, (or Angostura,) in Venezuela.

J. Jenkins Ross, of Pennsylvania, for Palermo, in Sicily.

George W. Brandreth, of New York, for Plymouth, in England.

Ramon Jemsey Patrullo, for Merida and Sisal, in the Mexican republic.

Almon W. Babbitt, of Iowa, to be Secretary of the territory of Utah.

The Louisville *Democrat* furnishes the following particulars of the sinking of the steamer *John McFadden*:

It becomes our painful duty to day to record another steamboat accident, involving the loss of three lives. On Tuesday evening, about dusk, the steamer John McFadden, Captain White, bound from this port to Tennessee river, with a heavy cargo, and the S. F. J. Trabue, bound from New Orleans to Louisville, came in collision near Dr. Owens, about fifteen miles below Leavenworth, by which the McFadden was immediately sunk. The Trabue arrived this morning. From one of her officers we learn the following particulars in regard to the accident. When the McFadden came in sight of the Trabue, she rang her bell to go to the right, and the Trabue accordingly rang her bell to go to the left, but the McFadden instead of going to the right hept directly on her course, until she got within fifty yards of the Trabue, when she tried to get out of the way, but it was too late, the Trabue struck her just aft of the gangway, cutting her almost in two, and causing her to sink in less three minutes. Three children, aged about six, eight and ten years of Mr. Hounsder Calder, of Cincinnati, were drowned. They were on deck, and asleep at the time of the accident. Mr. Calder was on his way to Newport, East Tennessee.

He returned to this morning, on the Trabue, with his wife and the dead bodies of his three children.

The John McFadden was owned by Captain White, her commander, and Mr. Trabue, the first clerk. She is insured in the offices in this city, but to what amount we were unable to learn. She had a large cargo of groceries and assorted merchandise for Nashville and the Tennessee river, which will be saved in a damaged condition. The boat, we learn, will prove a total loss. The wreck was towed to the shore by the Trabue.

☞ Two engines were tried in Northumberland co., Va., last week, for emptying and accounting for passengers. Mr. Kinney. Three of them were commanded to be hung, and the other seven to be transported.

[From the St. Louis Republican 29th.]

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Authentic Report of the Great Battle with the Apaches.

The mail from the West arrived last night, bringing us Santa Fe papers of the 15th, and letters from Cantonment Burgwin, near Taos, to the 21st of March, to friends in this city. From these letters we learn the following interesting particulars of the desperate battle between the command of Lieutenant Davidson and the Apache Indians, a few miles from Taos.

On the night of the 20th of March, Lieutenant Davidson left Cantonment Burgwin, in command of fifty-seven men, in pursuit of the Apaches, who were supposed to be about one hundred strong. Next morning, about 8 o'clock, he came upon the Indians, posted upon a mesa, or table, and far exceeding in numbers what had been represented. They numbered at least two hundred. There was but one alternative, as they raised the war-whoop upon the approach of the command, and the attack upon them commenced at once.

After a fight of three hours, during which Lieut. Davidson lost twenty-two men killed and twenty-one wounded, with three of the command being killed and wounded, he was forced to retire, fighting his way over two miles, and with the disadvantage of having the wounded to carry with him. Lieut. Davidson sent an arrow wound, not very severe, in a hand to hand conflict. Surgeon Magruder was also wounded, slightly.

The victory was a dearly bought one to the Indians, as about *fifty* of them were killed, and nothing but their very superiority in numbers gave them the triumph. Everything was safe at Cantonment Burgwin, there being fifty-odd men there. It was expected that the whole of the General's disposable force would be sent out against the enemy.

Another letter, dated the 31st, says: "They commenced firing upon us, every shot taking effect either upon the horses or men. It was a sad sight to see so many men falling dead by my side. We were in so bad a place that the Indians had a great advantage of us, and when we retired they were on all sides of us; had we stopped three minutes longer, not a man would have been saved. The wounded are now in the hospital. A Mexican whom I met in Taos to-day, told me that he was at the place of action yesterday afternoon, and counted *sixty* dead Indian bodies.

"Maj. Blake and Thompson, with a few troops and a large number of Mexicans, started last night to bring in the dead bodies, and to attack the Indians, if they could be found."

Among the volunteers in this desperate engagement, was Mr. Geo. K. M'Gunnegle, jr., of this city, who was an active participant, and behaved with all the coolness of a veteran. He escaped unhurt.

From the Santa Fe papers, we extract the following news:

"RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF THE UTAH INDIANS.—The expedition in search of the Utah Indians who stole the animals from near Taos, about three weeks ago, and which we noticed in our paper of the 4th, returned, after an absence of eleven days, Saturday the 11th inst. They followed them about one hundred and forty miles, but failed to overtake them. They travelled up the valley of the Del Norte nearly all the way, and about ten miles above the mouth of the Trinchares, thence through the Sand Hill Pass, on to the head of the Huerfano, down the same ten miles and turned up the Sangre de Cristo valley of the West Mountains. They returned by the head of the Sangre de Cristo pass and Fort Massachusetts. They saw many indications of Indians, and at one place counted more than an hundred lodge marks. They followed the trail until it forked in a main village, which is now occupied further to the north-east side of the Valle Salado, and numbers, as is supposed, near three thousand warriors. The detachment crossed the trail of Col. Fremont, in the recent survey for a railroad, and found large quantities of snow, sufficient to render the route impracticable.

WITCHCRAFT AND SORCERY AT NAMBE.—We learned while in the Rio Arriba, last week, that three or four men had been killed in the Indian Pueblo of Nambe, for the crime of witchcraft. The Catholic priest at Cieneguilla states, that a deputation of Indians waited upon him, with written charges against four of their members, for witchcraft, and concluded, having eaten up the little children of the village. He ordered them to be liberated, as there was no cause to keep them confined. One of the deputation spoke in Mexican and said he would not have any thing more to do with the matter, but the others objected, and seemed bent on having the witches put to death. Three days afterwards, the priest inquired of someone from Pueblo, what had become of the prisoners, and was told they had all been put to death. We presume the matter will be judicially inquired into at the coming term of the Santa Fe Court.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE UTAH INDIANS.—We received news from Taos, two or three days ago, that the Utah Indians had been committing recent depredations in that section of the country. On the 26th ult. a party of them made a descent upon the settlement of Cubebra, and stole about thirty horses. Information was immediately given to Maj Blake, commanding Cantonment Burgwin, at Taos, who started a company of dragoons in pursuit, on the morning of the 28th ult. They were accompanied by Kit Carson, the Indian Agent, and about twenty citizens as volunteers.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

THE STORM AT PHILADELPHIA.—DAMAGE FROM LIGHTNING.—FIRE, &c.—The storm which commenced here early yesterday afternoon, was very heavy last evening and night, and cut us off from telegraphic communication in all directions.

Hortsman's extensive silk fringe manufactory, at Fifth and Cherry streets, was struck by lightning, and descended to the engine room, which was slightly burnt.

A fire occurred this morning in Dr. Jayne's rabbit story building, which, from the seventh story was burnt. Damage slight.

THE STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE—Chicago, April 28.—We had a violent gale here yesterday. Several schooners were driven ashore and totally wrecked. Four men belonging to the schooner Merchant, perished. No other lives lost.

BUFFALO, April 28.—There was a great gale on the Lake yesterday, and serious disasters are anticipated. The schooner H. Wood capsized, but all hands saved.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.—Zanesville, Ohio, April 28.—The Central Ohio Railroad was opened yesterday with appropriate ceremonies in Cambridge, Ohio, a distance of 25 miles east of Zanesville, and the cars are running twice daily. This opening leaves but 25 miles to be finished to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the work on which is progressing rapidly; the time fixed for its completion is the latter part of the month of August, when Baltimore will have direct railroad communication with Cincinnati by way of Weeling.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—New York, April 28.—The Directors of the Crystal Palace, this afternoon, decided to place the price of admission, at all times, on all occasions, at 25 cents. As immense number of cards of admission have been issued for the re-inauguration, and Barnum is lending all his energies to the undertaking, rendering it probable that it will surpass the opening one in perfectness of arrangement and splendor of effect.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—WASHINGTON, Apr. 28.—Sidney Webster, Esq., the President's Private Secretary, left the city this evening for the north, on important business connected with the administration.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH BURNT.—BALTIMORE, April 29.—St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Charles street, Dr. Wyatt, pastor, was totally burnt about 5 o'clock this morning. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The church originally cost over $100,000. The present loss is probably about $50,000; no insurance.

The church contained a valuable organ, and other costly furniture, which was all destroyed. The immense bell of the church, fell through, after their arrival." Also "Had a gambling apparatus and permit from the Mayor of New York to use same." Now we should like to know what the Mayor of this city has to do with the jurisdiction of Recorder Summons? The Board of Police have done all they could to insult and render a mere cypher the Criminal Magistrate of the most popular District of the city already, and now forsooth it is sought to deprive him of the power vested in him by law!

THIRD DISTRICT.

One C. F. C. MARTIN (we wish the name was shorter) who was arrested a few days ago on suspicion of stealing a quantity of silver ware, was discharged from that accusation; but during the investigation it turned out that C. F. C. Martin (a short name) was a "dangerous and suspicious character" whereupon he was sent to the Work-house *for four months*.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.—377 cases just arrived and landing from ship Sparkling Wave, Ravenswood Mother, and bark J B Lancaster. Also in store, a large and complete assortment in the above line, suitable for city and country trade, for sale low on liberal terms, by HOBBS & CO.
may6 1tr 12 and 14 Commercial place.

Havana Preserves, Crakmell Biscuits, &c., &c.

JUST received and landing ex ship John M. Wood from Liverpool, and bring Miss Elizabeth from Havana.
10 boxes Huntley & Palmers' Crakmell Biscuit.
20 do do Worcestershire Sauce (Lea & Perrins.)
30 doz Walnut Ketchup (Crosse & Blackwells)
30 doz Mushroom do do do do
20 cases Havana Preserves (La Dominica)
5 do Havana Sweetmeats, small boxes, do
Syrups, Preserves, Cordials, Pickles, &c. For sale low by D. GOWANS & CO.,
may6 Auctioneers, 85 Common st.

CITIZENS' BANK MORTGAGE STOCK wanted. GEO. GOTTSCHALK,
may6 95 Common st.

HAVANA SUGAR.—512 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana Sugar, landing ex schooner Midas from Havana, for sale by R. CAHUZAC & CO.,
may6 30 Old Levee.

TOBACCO.—40 bales Vuelta de Abajo Tobacco landing ex schooner Midas from Havana, for sale by R. CAHUZAC & CO.,
may6 30 Old Levee.

SUGAR.—1700 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana Sugar in store, for sale by R. CAHUZAC & CO.,
may6 30 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR.—900 boxes white, yellow and brown, in store for sale by R. CAHUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee.
may6

SARDINES.—25 cases of half and quarter boxes sardines in oil, landing ex ship Mary Merrill from Bordeaux, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
may6 79 Tchoupitoulas.

APPLE BRANDY.—100 bbls for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
may6 79 Tchoupitoulas.

WINES—Madeira, Sherry and Port wine, in pipes, quarter pipes, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
may6 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET—Chateau Malvinde, landing ex ship Alpha and Corsair, for sale by PREZ. LOISON,
may6 95 Commonstreet st.

MILAS SHEL.—20 boxes Milas Shell, for sale by BRUGUIERE & CO.,
may6 16 Bienville st.

PRINCE CIGARS.—2 boxes prince, brand Le Hunter, in store and for sale by T. QUADRAS & CO.,
may6 30 Commonstreet st.

LARD.—25 cases ship Morning Star from Bordeaux, for sale by J. B. PREAU & CO.,
may6 31 and 33 Gravier st.

HAVANA.—Just in, very fine, for sale by TOURNEROU, Jr., 34 Old Levee.

Tornado in New York.

At about five o'clock on the 27th ult., says the N. Y. *Tribune*, a storm came up very suddenly from the west, with lightning, rain and a heavy gale of wind.

The day had been very warm and still, and the storm was more like an August tornado than an April shower. It came very suddenly, and in two minutes from the first puffs of wind a perfect deluge of rain came down; the sky was all of a glare with the lightning, the thunder peeled terrifically, and chaos was come again in real earnest.

So violent was the onslaught that neither man nor beast for a time could make head against the gale; vehicles either remained as it were at anchor, or were blown sideways before the storm; ferry boats in the stream dared not venture to their docks, while those in the slips did not venture out; and all craft in the stream at once took in their canvass, let go anchors, and took such measures for safety as would be demanded by a tropical tornado.

The wind, however, soon eased away, the rain partially ceased, and tolerable safety was restored.

But the air became sufficiently clear to see, a scene of destruction seldom equaled was discovered. The bay and rivers were lashed into a perfect fury, and ships adrift or at anchor were tossing like corks on the waves.

The celebrated caloric ship *Ericsson*, while returning from a private trial of her engines, on south side, was blown down the East River. The ship lies in over 40 feet of water, the tops of her wheel-houses and pipes only above the surface. This is a serious disaster for the owners, but whether it will lead to the abandonment of the new motive power, we cannot say. All the persons on board got safely ashore. The first report was that she had capsized and all on board were drowned, and for a time the excitement was painful indeed. Happily it was soon quieted by fuller information. Several other disasters of less importance occurred. The ferry boats were for a time in great peril; but we cannot learn, says the *Tribune*, that but one life was lost—a captain of a lighter sunk at Brooklyn.

In the City, dozens of flags that had been flying during the day at half mast, in mourning for the brave firemen killed in Broadway, were either quite blown away or fluttering in shapeless strings. Two of the City Hall flags disappeared altogether. A great number of awnings were blown away; smoke jacks and chimney tops were thrown down and roofs were stavved, and in some places overthrown.

The destructive force of the storm did not last more than a quarter of an hour; but the wind was brisk and the rain almost perpetual until midnight. There was, for the time of year, a very unusual amount of lightning. One storm followed another all the evening, and every part of the surrounding country seemed to have its full share of the dispensation. The temperature continued almost unchanged throughout the evening.

In Philadelphia, also, the storm was very severe, and great destruction is anticipated on the coast.

The blunder storm of Wednesday evening was also attended with disastrous effects. A barn in Upton, Mass., was struck by lightning, and two oxen, five cows and a quantity of hay were consumed. At Ashtabula, N. Y., a large stable was set on fire, and a horse killed by the lightning. A large tree was also struck. At Hightstill Haven the railroad bridge and several houses were wrecked. At Frank's building completely destroyed by the violence of the wind. The storm, it will be seen, took an extensive range.

A DISTINGUISHED WHIG POLITICIAN GONE.—We learn from the Mobile Daily Herald, that Gen. Leonard Rhodes, Esq., who for a number of years was a conspicuous figure in the Whig ranks at all our local elections. Mr. REYNOLDS was a member of the Whig and Young Men's Whig General Committees, and also held several prominent official positions under the patronage of the General Government, during the presidencies of Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore. Mr. REYNOLDS' age was about 55 years.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A HEAVY VERDICT.—The Charleston Evening News contains a report of a recent civil suit in that city, in which Julius M. Wolff, proprietor of a small clothing store, prosecuted Nathan A. Cohen, his son A. N. Cohen, and Leopold Cohn, for assault and battery. N. A. Cohen was proprietor of a King street clothing establishment, and Cohn was his partner in another similar store on East Bay.

It appears that in November, 1852, Wolff was induced to visit the latter place in company with the following note:

"*Mr. J. M. Wolff*—

SIR,—You will please call, at our store, on business of importance.

Yours, N. A. COHEN & COHN.

Charleston, Nov 4th, 1852."

Upon reaching the store he was cruelly and bloodily beaten in the second and third stories of the building—so much so, that Cohn procured a physician to attend him, and he was confined to his bed for several days thereafter.

The jury brought in a verdict of $5,000 fine against N. A. Cohen. $100 against his son A. N. Cohen, and $500 against Cohn. N. A. Cohen has appealed on the ground of excessive damages, which are said to be the heaviest ever rendered in South Carolina against one defendant in a civil suit for assault.

A strange feature of the case is, that the defendants offered no testimony whatever, either in explanation or mitigation of their conduct.

☞ Capt. Ludwick, of the steamer Hamburg, was up over by the Columbus mail train while walking on the track in Jersey, on Saturday morning. He was reading a letter, and was so much absorbed in it that he did not hear the approach of the train. The engineer of the street engine rang the bell and blew the shrill steam whistle, but, to his horror, the Captain walked straight into the "wheel jaws" the locomotive. He was crushed to a mass of steam given her, but too late. He was knocked down and partially run over. Singularly enough, not one of his ribs was broken, though he was otherwise injured. His condition was considered critical.

☞ Mr. Fillmore and his friend Mr. Kennedy have been enthusiastically received at Augusta. On Saturday evening, a brilliant entertainment was given in honor of the Chief Park, and the scene, as we learn from the Constitutionalist, was showy and attractive in a high degree; a large number of ladies attended, many of whom participated in dancing, and all seemed to enjoy the occasion.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

MAGNOLIAS BENE also HELENE BENE was sent to the house of correction.

HENRY SIGLER for going to the house of Ann Carey into at night on the 3d inst., with a "drawn knife" and threatening her life, was held to bail in $500 for future appearance.

MRS. SIGLER for committing violence on the person of Ann Carey, was held to bail in $100 for her appearance at the next term.

PETER STAGRIS for "using indecorous language in the market" was fined $25, or he may avoid the penalty by spending 40 days in the Parish Prison.

ANN DUNN and ANN NOCTURNE (we judge them by their names to be of African descent, from all appearances) were arrested for keeping a disorderly house on Conti between Dauphine and Hevia. Why, if the Recorder takes note of all such cases in this vicinity, it will tend to the depopulation of the neighborhood.

GEO. O'KEEFE and JOHN O'MEARY were fined $2 each for being drunk, &c.

CHARLES BAHEN for a similar offence was fined $3 75.

ANTHONY DWYER, James Kennedy, Thos. Smith, John O'Rafferty and Jas. Noonan, were fined $2 50 each, for drinking too much whisky.

MARY A. EAGAN alias Mary Milligan, for being drunk without provocation, was sent to the work house for 3 months.

JOHN LEWIS and EDWARD RABAY were arrested on the charge of a fight and disturbance, and on hearing the following: "Discharged by His Honor the Mayor, after their arrest." Also "Had a gambling apparatus and a permit from the Mayor of New York to use same." Now we should like to know what the Mayor of this city has to do with the jurisdiction of Recorder Summons? The Board of Police have done all they could to insult and render a mere cypher the Criminal Magistrate of the most popular District of the city already, and now forsooth it is sought to deprive him of the power vested in him by law!

THIRD DISTRICT.

One C. F. C. MARTIN (we wish the name was shorter) who was arrested a few days ago on suspicion of stealing a quantity of silver ware, was discharged from that accusation; but during the investigation it turned out that C. F. C. Martin (a short name) was a "dangerous and suspicious character" whereupon he was sent to the Work-house *for four months*.

Dr. HOOFLAND'S German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly renowned throughout our most valuable medicines. In cases of dyspepsia, it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving vigorous health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues, and thousands will hereafter add their testimony. For sale at
my2 & 4dw J. WRIGHT & CO., 121 Chartres.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are widely and justly celebrated as the most safe, valuable and reliable Family Medicines ever offered to the public. They are endorsed by the first Physicians of the day, and those who have used them guarantee their beneficial action.

"A most valuable Pamphlet containing a list of more than 60 diseases with their symptoms and treatment, can be obtained gratis of the Agents."

J. WRIGHT, & CO., AGENT,
No. 151 Chartres street.

Who keeps a full supply of the Medicines on hand at all times
ian25-1y

REVALENTA ARABICA,
De Barry Du Barry & Co., London
Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rudolph Wurzer.

BONN, 19th July, 1853.

This light and agreable Farina is the best of all nourishments. At once nourishing and restorative, it is an admirable substitute for every kind of medicine. It is particularly efficacious in habitual and obstinate constipation as well as in diarrhea, affections of the loins and urethra; pains in the back, diseases of the bladder, hemorrhoids, &c.—Also in diseases of the lungs, of the respiratory organs, cough and consumption.

I am satisfied that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing Rectic diseases.

This article is likewise extremely useful in dyspepsia, (indigestion) pains in the stomach, heartburn, pilirgm, palpitations, nervous headaches, bilious and nervous affections, cutaneous eruptions, inconvenient feelings after eating, sour stomach and nausea, hypochondria, spleen, sea sickness, hypocondria, gout, rheumatism, &c, &c.

Depot for the state of Louisiana at

F. F. DUCONGE,
No 30 Chartres st. N. O.

And at Z. GERMAIN, No 127 Royal st.

N. B.—This Farina is particularly adapted to sick persons and convalescents, and to children of a tender constitution. n30—6m

NOTICE.

F. F. DUCONGE,

Informs his friends and customers that in consequence of the fire which destroyed his establishment No. 30, Chartres street, he has removed to No. 124 Gravier, corner Bienville street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, where he will execute all orders entrusted to his care, well to meet some business at his old stand, now being rebuilt. 5-6-1t

To Ship owners, Masters of Vessels and others.

MEXICAN GUANO.

THE undersigned, Agent for the company recently incorporated in the Mexican Republic, for collecting and exporting GUANO from the coasts and Islands of the Mexican Republic, hereby informs the public, and specially such ship owners and masters of vessels as may be disposed to go or send for cargoes of said Guano, that he is duly authorized and prepared to enter into contracts for the sale of the same.

By a recent circular from the Mexican