NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, July 18, 1853.

The Northern Mail is said to have failed yesterday, but the newspapers came through as usual.

DONE BROWN.

As a remarkable fact in these remarkable times, the recent appointment of Wm. J. Brown, of Indiana, to the responsible post of Special Agent and Confidential Supervisor of the Mails in the North Western States, deserves more than passing mention. Few are ignorant of the disgraceful bargain made by Mr. Brown, at the Congressional session of 1849, with the Free Soilers headed by David Wilmot, by which he came within two votes of being made Speaker; but as the occurrences may not dwell distinctly in the memory of all, we condense from the Richmond Whig a retrospective view of the conduct of this favored recipient of the bounty of a "Compromise" President.

The House of Representatives was nearly evenly divided, and the contest for the Speakership was fierce and protracted. The Free Soilers, though numerically insignificant, believed that in so close and dubious a struggle, they held the balance of power, and might elect some candidate favorable to their abolition views. Accordingly, they opened a correspondence with Mr. Wm. J. Brown, through Wilmot, their leader, and the following letters were exchanged between the high contracting parties:

December 10, 1849.

Dear Sir: In the conversation which I had with you this evening, you were free to say that, if elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, you would constitute the Committees on Territories, the Judiciary and the District of Columbia, in a manner that should be satisfactory to myself and the friends with whom I have had the honor to act. I have communicated this to my friends; and if, in reply to this note, you can give them the same assurance, they will give you a cheerful and cordial support.

Respectfully, yours, D. WILMOT.
Hon. Wm. J. Brown.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 1849.

Dear Sir: In answer to yours of this date, I will state that, should I be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, I will constitute the Committees on the District of Columbia, on Territories, and on the Judiciary, in such manner as shall be satisfactory to yourself and your friends. I am a Representative from a free State, and have always been opposed to the extension of slavery, and believe that the Federal Government should be relieved from the responsibility of slavery where they have the constitutional power to abolish it.

I am yours, truly, W. J. BROWN.
Hon. David Wilmot.

This unreserved pledge came within an ace of placing Brown at the summit of his ambition. The National Democrats in the House, wholly unsuspicious of the snare, and seeing Brown's vote gradually swelling, rallied to his support, and on one ballot he lacked but two votes of an absolute majority. Meanwhile, the rumor of the atrocious league between Brown and Wilmot had got wind. Mr. Stanly, of N. C., hinted that such an understanding existed. Gen. Baily repelled the insinuation indignantly. Mr. Ashmun then rose to the coalition and challenged a denial. Gen. Baily appealed to Brown, who responded approvingly to his denial, whereupon Mr. Baily stated that he was authorized to say there was not a word of truth in the rumor. The discussion growing warm, Gen. Baily again spoke privately with Brown, and then informed the House that a correspondence had taken place between Brown and the Free Soil leaders, but that the former had refused any pledge himself. In less than half an hour after this emphatic and authorized denial of any pledge, Brown, overwhelmed by calls for the letters, was compelled to read to the House his own letter to a Free Soiler, written the night before, in which he explicitly pledged himself "to constitute the Committees of the Judiciary, &c. in such manner as shall be satisfactory to you and your friends"—the Free Soilers. There never was such an exposure—never a more direct and palpable conviction of falsehood! Gen. Bayly, overcome at the development, thanked Stanly and Ashmun for making the exposure—and thanked God that they had been saved from a load of infamy.

Mr. McMullen stated that Brown had that morning made the same assurance to him that he had given no pledge. Mr. Burt, for all the Chivalry, protested that if these facts had been known, he would have considered a request to vote for Brown as an insult. Other gentlemen were quite as emphatic, and Mr. Kaufman, of Texas, coming from a country where they call a spade a spade, talked right out about duplicity and falsehood.

We have transcribed above this precious correspondence. It produced great excitement not only in Congress, but throughout the South, and the Democrats in that section hastened to clear their skirts of the contamination of political fellowship with Mr. Brown, by denouncing him in the most violent and emphatic terms. A Democratic paper in Norfolk—the Argus—spoke of him as "a convicted and doomed man—deserving the contempt and scorn of every honest mind", and other journals of the same school were equally opprobrious in the expression of their sentiments.

From that time, Mr. Brown sank into comparative obscurity. We believe he was re-elected to Congress—his constituents being strongly tinctured with abolition; but a consciousness of infamy kept him in the back ground. The memorable events of the session of 1849 began to fade from the public mind, as they were revived by the selection of this dishonored and unprincipled Free Soiler, for an important and exalted trust. This is something a little beyond the exceeding liberality which the "Compromise" President [illegible] was displayed to [illegible] the Free Soilers, [illegible] should we imagine, [illegible] it will be read[illegible] ered acceptable to Southern [illegible] consciences, by the specious pretence of the division of offices among all the sections of the Democracy. If President Pierce [illegible] needs bestow the Federal patronage on Free Soilers—a policy of which we cannot discover the necessity—even his best friends might be justified in expecting him to withhold it from those who not only entertain opinions obnoxious to the South, but who have been guilty of the basest duplicity and fraud, in attempting to steal into high places by systematic pledges to one side, and bare-faced denials to the other.

Our New York Correspondent.—We invite attention to the capital letter of our Correspondent "Manhattan." He has promised us regular contributions, during the continuance of the Great Exhibition.

Democratic Harmony.—The Rochester Union, free soil, says of Gen. Pierce's appointments, that

"We are considering the appointments as a political arrangement, and in that respect we believe it is admitted in all quarters that they indicate weakness, or a want of correct information, on the part of the appointing power."

And the Albany Atlas, hard shell, commenting upon this, says, that

"Thus we have an illustration of the splendid [illegible] that scheme of harmonizing and consolidating the coalition—facetiously known as the 'united democracy of New York'—which consists in proscribing true men and petting traitors. Nothing short of all the spoils of office can satisfy the cravings of the free soil cormorants, who, without the shadow of a claim to preferment beyond the tens of thousands of whigs who voted for Pierce and King, have already been the recipients of the lion's share."

To this the Herald adds: What a precious exemplification of democratic harmony is here! And we are close upon the dog days. And the President is coming, too. Awful!—awful!

Another Terrible Storm in New York.—On the night of the 9th inst., another tremendous hurricane, accompanied by thunder, lightning and rain passed over New York and the vicinity. Several persons were killed, and many more injured, by the falling of a house at that place, during a storm about six o'clock in the evening. The building was owned by Mr. Peck, and was formerly used as a carpet weaving establishment, but of late had been occupied by poor families.

The house was crowded with people at the time, many of them laborers in the brick yards, who ran into it for shelter. Of the fifty persons who are supposed to have been congregated beneath the roof, only six were known to have escaped.

At seven o'clock seven dead bodies had been taken out, and a large number of the inhabitants were searching for more.

In addition to the above frightful calamity, we learn that the wind blew with such violence as to capsize and sink a sloop at the wharf.

The steeple of [illegible] church was also demolished, and the steamboat shed was carried bodily into the river.

The Ericsson Engine.—In late Havre papers we find notices of the [illegible] engine constructed for the New York Evening Post by Captain Ericsson, and subsequently sent to France to secure his patent in that empire—The editor of the Courier du Havre, who was present at an experimental trial, says:

"The experiment [illegible] was not intended to [illegible] but merely to show the [illegible] and to enable the spectators to [illegible] the usefulness of the [illegible]"

The Public School Vacation will enable teachers and pupils to [illegible] book-keeping [illegible] Academy, 105 Canal street. [illegible] See advertisement.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

An Auspicious News Season—Influx of Visitors—The Crystal Palace—Cause of Delay in Opening—Unprecedented Activity—Exterior of the Building—Interior—Strength of the Edifice—Price of Tickets—Opening Ceremonies—Aldermanic [illegible]—Theatricals—Niblo's Saloon—Barnum—His curious Idiosyncracy—A New Lusus Naturae—The Dutchman's Complaint—New Mode of Advertising, &c.

New York, July 9, 1853.

Messrs. Editors:—

I make my debut in your columns at a time most favorable for a correspondent; for though in our physical atmosphere there is nothing stirring, not even the slightest apology for a refreshing zephyr to modify the oppressive sultriness, our news atmosphere is very far from stagnating. New York is usually deserted at this season, thousands of our people renewing their youth with traveling or rural pleasures after a twelve month's toil. The summer exodus has already commenced; closely shut windows, doors [illegible] guiltless of rotten-stone, and [illegible] ments that you could write your name on with your finger, remind us in the upper part of the city of Goldsmith's Deserted Village. But this year the outgoing tide is balanced by an incoming flood. We have a magnet that draws despite our sun-struck bricks, our streets basking in cholera-begetting filth, and the multitudinous stenches of our gutters. We have a World's Fair, and the world are coming to it. Carolinians, [illegible] knowledge-seeking [illegible], enterprising hoosiers, country cousins innumerable, and all in a word that can run the gauntlet for a summer tour's expense, have either arrived or are on their way to the greatest Exhibition America has ever beheld. This constant influx keeps our city full and our streets lively. Mine host of the great hotel stands well at the bank, and even boarding-house-keepers are growing plethoric in purse and person.

The delay in the opening of the Crystal Palace and its postponement from the 1st of May to the 15th of July, have occasioned dissatisfaction in many who have come from considerable distance, some even from across the Atlantic, expecting to find the Exhibition in full blast, and have been obliged to return, sadder if not wiser men. It has been impossible, however, to avoid this delay; the structure was a peculiar one, and our mechanics were unused to the work. The Directors have spared no effort, especially of late. They at first had two hundred men engaged upon the building; about the middle of April they increased this number to four hundred, and now they have near a thousand. Four dollars a day are paid to the carpenters that will remain at work until 11 P. M. Gas is lighted, the building is kept open, and in some quarters the work goes on all night. This extraordinary exertion is necessary to complete the building in time to open on the 15th inst., as now announced. That the main edifice will be finished in season there is no reason to doubt. The Machinery Arcade, however, which was commenced at a later date, and is intended to contain all kinds of machines in actual operation, can hardly be ready for the public under four weeks. Some of the most interesting objects, moreover, among which may be mentioned the contributions from Japan forwarded through the Dutch government and those from Turkey, will not arrive in season for the earliest visitors. There will be other vacancies also; up to the present time no more than half the Exhibitors to whom space has been allotted have appeared to prepare it for their articles. It would be well, therefore, for those who wish to see the whole complete to allow at least a month to pass before they make their visit.

The external part of the Palace is finished and is the most imposing piece of architecture we have ever had in America. Towering above the adjacent buildings, it is one of the first objects that command the attention of the stranger approaching the city on either side. Seen near at hand, it is truly splendid: inferior in size but superior in all other respects (or so at least pronounced by those who have seen both) to its famous London prototype. With the additions recently made it covers about five acres of ground.

The interior is not in so forward a state. The iron work is all up; much of the wood work is finished: the stands, pedestals, and other arrangements for the reception of goods, are in a great measure erected; but much of the ornamental work has yet to be done, and a vast deal of painting. Most of the articles are still to be arranged, and this is a work of time. Enough is done, however, to satisfy the beholder that this will be no ordinary exhibition, and that as regards architectural beauty and effect the edifice is unequalled. For in beauty alone, we would add in security. The most terrific hurricane we have had in New York for twenty years spent its utmost fury on this building week before last; but while four houses directly opposite were laid level with the ground, while trees were twisted up by the roots and carried in every direction, the Palace stood as firm as Gibralter. On Saturday last the strength of the galleries was tested; under a pressure of thirty tons they were found to give no more than an inch.

The price of season tickets has been fixed at $10; single admission, 50 cents; children under 12, half price. The doors are to be open from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. The inauguration is to take place on the 14th, the day before the public are indiscriminately admitted. The order of exercises will be as follows. Bishop Wainright, of the Episcopal Church is to make the opening prayer. The Sacred Harmonic Society, accompanied by the band of the National Guard will then sing an Anthem composed for the occasion. An address, by Theo. Sedgwick, Esq., President of the Association, will follow. Next, come the addresses from various invited guests, and the whole will close with the celebrated Hallelujah Chorus. President Pierce, with Gen. Cushing and one or two other members of the Cabinet will be present; the former is expected to speak. No one will be admitted to these ceremonies except invited guests and the holders of season tickets. Each purchaser of such a ticket gets with it an invitation which admits himself and one lady on this occasion.

A proposition was brought forward a few evenings since in our Board of Aldermen to give the President a public reception on the occasion of his anticipated visit, and to appropriate a suitable sum for that purpose. Will it be believed that these thin-skinned council men, whose corruption has become a proverb throughout the length and breadth of the land, refused to set apart the money from a sudden inexplicable tenderness for the public purse which they have been emptying into their own laps ever since coming into office. Had there been any means of converting the appropriation to their own personal use, we doubt not conscience would have been silent. Our merchants, however, have determined that no stigma shall attach to the city, and intend getting up the requisite sum by private subscription if the authorities at their next meeting do not reconsider their late action.

The theatrical season is dull just now, there being at present no "bright particular star" among us. The Broadway Theatre eschews the legitimate, both tragedy and comedy, to make room for Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in their amusing assortment of Irish characters. Wallack's House closed a few weeks since after an exceedingly profitable season; it promises to open soon with renewed attractions. Niblo, that old and favorite caterer for the public, has turned up a trump in the Ravel Family—or rather they turn themselves up and over and into a thousand [illegible] shapes every other night for the amusement of crowded audiences. The accomplished Madame Thillon is also an attraction at his establishment. As to the minor theatres, being neither a newsboy nor fond of peanuts, I may perhaps be excused for knowing nothing about them.

Among theatrical notorieties, the inimitable Barnum is worthy of special mention. No hound has a keener scent for a hare than the immortal proprietor of the American Museum has for a curiosity. Giants and dwarfs are his delight; he dotes on fat girls, revels in petrifactions; ostriches and ourang outangs, siamese twins and Tom Thumbs, living skeletons grinning in their corporeal association, venerable negresses whose birth [illegible] the year 1700. These are the idols of his worship. [illegible] The latest [illegible] of this enterprising novelty-monger is "The Bearded Swiss Lady", now exhibiting at the Museum. [illegible]

[illegible] plaining Dutchman, and on triumphantly leaving the hall of Justice took the Police Reporter aside, showed him how he had been wronged, and gave him a five bill to report the affidavits and testimony in all the morning papers. It did not get out until the following day, that Barnum himself had hired our Dutch friend to prefer the complaint. Rest assured he is under no delusion as to which side his bread is buttered. It was the cheapest piece of advertising he had done in a long time.

More anon. MANHATTAN.

(*Communicated.*)

Oppressive Tax Law—Locofoco Legislation.

As if the taxes, necessarily imposed on the property holders and tax payers of New Orleans, for the support of the City Government and City improvements, were not sufficiently burdensome and oppressive, the late locofoco Legislature, at Baton Rouge, the 15th day of April last, added greatly to this burden in an amendatory act of the 35th section of the City Charter. This was done, not to aid in building Rail Roads, digging Canals, or to pave and cleanse the streets of the City, but to feed hungry officers, and give employment and large commissions to the City Attorneys and briefless lawyers, at the expense and cost of the hard earnings of the People!

The foregoing statement is literally and lamentably true. The 35th section of the New City Charter passed by the whig legislature in 1852, wisely provided that the city taxes should be payable from the first of May to the first of July, in each year, and that the City Treasurer should notify the tax payers accordingly. They were payable into the city treasury without any cost or expense. If not paid by the first Monday of July, the city Treasurer was required to publish a list, in the official paper, of all the defaulters, with the amount due by each, which was to serve as a [illegible] and notice to pay within 15 days, into the city Treasury without further cost, or expense except 2 bits for advertising. If the tax bills were not paid at the end of the 15 days, then the City Treasurer was required to place them in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney who was directed to put them in Court and have judgment entered up against each defaulting tax payer. Then it was that the tax payer was compelled to pay the legal cost of 5 per cent commission to the Assistant City Attorney. During the pendency of the 15 days notice, the tax bills were still in the hands of the City Treasurer, whose duty it was to receive payment of delinquent tax payers without further charge. Such was the wise and salutary law of the whig Legislature of 1852.

How stands the case now? The Legislature of 1853 was Locofoco, dyed in the wool. Only six Whig members, out of 31, (the entire city delegation) were in it, from the city, while a majority in each was largely Locofoco. The City Council was Locofoco, and appointed locofoco officers, and among them a Locofoco Assistant City Attorney. These officers must be provided for, and well paid; well fed! The City Charter must be amended so as to put money in their pockets. The Locofoco Legislature true to its instincts, altered and changed the 35th section of the New City Charter so as to require the City Treasurer to place all the unpaid tax bills in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney on the first Monday of July, in order that he may get his commission of 5 per cent, instead of leaving them with the City Treasurer, until the expiration of the 15 days of citation, that to the last moment the [illegible] tax payer, might pay their taxes into the City Treasury without further cost or expense. Now the City Attorney becomes the collector, and by sitting in his office, and handing out the bills, which are all drawn out at the City Treasury and delivered over cut and dry, on which the money for the taxes are paid, receives and pockets his 5 per cent from the tax payers. On a tax bill of $20 he pockets one dollar, and on $1000, he obtains from the hard earnings of the tax payer $50, for doing that which the City Treasurer is ready and willing to do and perform, without any additional charge.

This infamous law, mangling our excellent City Charter, goes further. After this year, the city taxes are to become due and payable at the City Treasury from the 1st March to the 1st May each year, and if not all paid by the 1st May, then those remaining, shall be delivered by the City Treasurer, who shall furnish a sworn list to the Assistant City Attorney, to be put in suit. The Justices of the Peace and Clerks of the Courts, are by advertisement in the official newspaper, to cite all the defaulting tax payers to appear and pay their taxes in 15 days or judgment will go against them. Each defaulting tax payer must then, in addition to 25 cents, for advertising, pay the City Attorney's commission of 5 per cent; which by the first law was paid into the City Treasury, and all commissions saved until the day of judgment!

This is Locofoco legislation with a vengeance. Nothing can be more provoking or wicked than this and other laws altering the new City Charter. It is in the tax case taking money directly from the pockets of the people, the tax payers, and putting in the coffers of the Assistant City Attorney. It will enable him to amass a little fortune in two years, when his term expires, that a more hungry aspirant may supplant him, and get fat on the hard earnings of the people, [illegible] the operation of an unjust and wicked law.

A TAX PAYER.

P.S. In the preceding remarks, Messrs. Editors, I beg to be understood as not intending the slightest personal disrespect to the Assistant Attorney. He is a respectable and intelligent member of the Bar, and his right to avail himself of the existing Statute is indisputable. My strictures are aimed at the Legislature which passed the law.

WASHINGTON FACTS AND RUMORS

We have observed a rumor in circulation for a week or two past that Mr. Buchanan had relinquished the mission to England, and we find in the "*Evening Star*" of the 9th, what looks like a confirmation of the rumor. That paper says:

"We have to-day advices from Wheatland (Mr. Buchanan's residence) inducing us to believe that Mr. Buchanan may not go to England, such is his repugnance to going thence just now."

The New York *Courier* correspondent (generally well-informed) furnishes the following diplomatic items, under date of the 8th inst:

"Instructions to Mr. Borland and Col. Gadsden were completed to-day. Mr. Beebe, Secretary of Legation to Central America, departed to-day. He will join Mr. Borland at New Orleans, and the Minister and his Secretary will depart from Pensacola about the 20th inst. There is a report that there was some misunderstanding in the Cabinet to-day on the mode of conducting the fishery negotiations. New England men still apprehend difficulty, and assert that no real progress has been made towards an amicable adjustment. To-morrow was appointed, two months since for the day of Mr. Buchanan's departure. *His departure is now indefinitely postponed.*"

The *Courier* adds: "Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Buchanan has doubtless declined. Henry A. Wise and T. H. Bayly are said to be the candidates for France and England. The friends of Judge Douglas assert that the French Mission has been tendered to him and declined."

The correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* gives the annexed brief picture of the distress which attends the quadrennial war of dismissal of the inferior officers of Government, which seems now to be an established system, peculiar to the freest Government in the world. A wretched system, indeed, is it, and would be a reproach to the most despotic:

"If a friend in need ever asks you to help him to obtain a Government office, deny him with all your might, and advise him with all your energy to abandon the pursuit. To have witnessed the scenes of the past few days in these Departments would cure all such ambition. The catastrophe of the Tarpeian rock was but a circumstance to the violent ejection of some hundreds of clerks from the offices to which they have fondly clung. The doubts, the fears, the efforts, the intercessions, the precautions, the calculations, the expectations blended with apprehensions, the sympathetic feelings of families and friends—all have constituted the most striking groups in the history of humanity. The crisis will be called the Revolution of July, and will be remembered longer than many other revolutions which have figured in the columns of political journals. New Yorkers, in whose [illegible] city there is such an ample field for a man's wits to match in, employing all sorts of talent in all sorts of ways, can hardly [illegible] conception of the [illegible] condition of a clerk who is here removed from office. It is a kind of extrusion dreaded as few earthly things are, especially by those who have been long accustomed to the employment. There must have been forty or fifty persons, men, women, and, for aught I know, children, who called on the President the last day of June in their affliction. Now, while it may be said all this was but the carrying out a law of Congress, 'Mr. Hunter's law,' it was not done in Mr. Hunter's spirit, who is opposed to proscription for opinion's sake. While some unworthy, [illegible] clerks have been properly removed, others, good and efficient, have been unjustly dealt with, and a number of [illegible], ignorant [illegible] substituted for them."

Naval Affairs.—At the request of Commodore [illegible], the Secretary of the Navy has [illegible] Col. J. S. Cunningham, of Navy Department, to act as commodore's secretary during the cruise to the fishing grounds.

The practice-ship Preble discharged her pilot off Cape Henry, on the evening of the 30th ult., and put out to sea on her annual summer cruise for the practical instruction of the expectant young commodores at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

The United States frigate Macedonia has been heard from by the Navy Department. [illegible]

Lieut. Geo. W. [illegible] has been detached from duty at the Gosport Navy Yard, and ordered to [illegible] Washington city.

The United States steamer Powhatan arrived at [illegible] Cape of Good Hope, [illegible] for Hong [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship Baltic left New York on the 9th, for Liverpool, with 172 passengers, among them Prof W. [illegible], of the University of Virginia; [illegible], Secretary of the [illegible] Legation; Edward de Leon, our Consul General to Egypt; J. H. Hubbert, the [illegible] comedian, and Rev. Mr. Revel, of Italy. The Baltic also took out $806,191 in specie.

At Attleboro, Mass., on the evening of the [illegible], a new cotton factory belonging to R. & H. Knights, was struck by lightning and burnt. Loss $50,000.

The National Intelligencer says that the New Hampshire Democratic war is still being waged with the most intense animosity. Mr. Burke has come out within a few days with another letter, and [illegible] announced that he is about to start a new weekly newspaper at Newport, N. H.—to be called *The Old Guard*,—in which he proposes to expose and prostrate the Concord Clique. In the meantime, the New Hampshire Patriot is showing up in dark colors the past political and personal history of Mr. Burke.

We are glad to see it stated that the Postmaster General has notified the manufacturer that no more of the envelopes will be received stamped with or otherwise bearing his name.

At Charleston, on the 11th, while John Johnson, John Mahony, Michael McLaughlin and a fourth, name unknown, was standing on the joists of the second story of a building, at the corner of East Bay and Broad streets, attempting to pry out the northern wall, a large portion of the southern wall tumbled over upon them, carrying the four laborers, with the ruins, down into the story beneath, Woodside escaping without injury. The alarm was immediately given, and the most active exertions were made to extricate the unfortunate men from their superincumbent masses of brick and mortar, though the remainder of the wall hung threateningly over the victims and their rescuers. In a little while the lifeless body of Johnson was taken out, dreadfully crushed and disfigured, appearances indicating that he must have been killed instantaneously. Mahony had the lower part of his body and left thigh crushed, and several wounds about the head. He was carried to the hospital but rapidly sank under the injuries and died at [illegible] half o'clock. Mr. Laughlin's skull was fractured, and his situation is considered extremely critical. The fourth individual escaped with but comparatively slight bruises. All these unfortunate men have families entirely dependent upon their labor for support.

Rev. Dr. Achilli, the plaintiff in the famous libel case which, with all its disgusting details, filled so many columns of the London papers some time ago, has arrived at New York in the packet ship Devonshire.

In the geography of Young America, the following boundaries of the United States are now given:—East by [illegible], West by sunset, North by the Arctic Expedition, and South *as far as we darn please!*

The Princess Carola Wasa, who was said at one time, to be affianced to Louis Napoleon, was united in marriage, three weeks ago, to Prince Albert of Saxony, in the cathedral of Dresden.

The attention of men of science in Paris, at the latest accounts, was drawn to an extraordinary discovery made in a neighboring department. A grave-digger, in throwing up some earth, came upon a body in a state of perfect preservation. On examination, it proved to be that of an individual buried thirty-seven years ago. He had died from the effects of the bite of a mad dog. The shroud, the coffin, had fallen to dust, but the body remained intact. This is the third [illegible] made, within twenty years, of bodies of the victims of hydrophobia, under similar circumstances. The registry of deaths was consulted, and no mention of the embalmment of the body was found.

The New York Mirror reports that the steamer Arabia made her last trip to Liverpool within nine days, 9½ hours clock time, or nine days, 14½ hours real time, which is three quarters of an hour quicker than that of the celebrated trip of the Arctic, in 1852, which, until the present, was the shortest Eastern passage. But one was made in midwinter, and the other in midsummer.

The severity of the police at Rome has been exercised, by orders of the cardinal vicar, upon the originator of the pretended miracle, the blood exuding image of Christ, in the Via del Moretto. This is a young girl, a protege of Princess Wolkonsky, by whom she was withdrawn from a bad course of life, and placed in a house of education, where, either from fanatical excitement, or a love of notoriety, she got up a story of the miracle too gross to deceive the scrutiny of the authorities. His Eminence has ordered her to be transferred to the Scaletta prisons, a place of confinement expressly for women, to which many find their way without any miracle at all.

Major Choutard, of Louisiana, arrived at Cincinnati, last week, with four slaves, two of whom were subsequently missing. The abolitionists, soon after, procured a writ charging their owner with forcibly detaining the other two. They, however, upon being interrogated by the Court whether or not they wished to leave their master, Major Choutard, replied, "We will die before we leave our master." The Court thereupon dismissed the case.

The Jersey City Sentinel is informed that a difficulty has recently occurred in the Episcopal Church of North Bergen, which is likely to result, in the resignation of that vestry [illegible]. A cross seven or eight feet high has been erected on the top of the tower, against the wishes of the parties, who are of the Old School Episcopalian Church, and decidedly opposed to anything inclined to Puseyism. The cross, it is said, has been erected by one or two, and not by a vote of the vestry.

On the 4th instant a fight occurred between two miners at Hazleton, Pa., when a constable, in attempting to restore peace, was violently attacked by a large mob, compelling him to use fire arms in self-defence. It is stated that he shot three of them dead on the spot, and wounded several others. Another account, however, says six were shot down, and although none were killed, it is thought four of them will die.

A young German, named Isaac Goodman, committed suicide in the street, in Philadelphia, on Saturday week. The Bulletin says that when discovered he had a shocking wound in his head, evidently caused by a pistol shot. His brains were blown completely out. In one hand he held a revolver tightly clasped. His pockets contained nothing except a powder flask and a note, in which he stated he was tired of life.

A man named G. F. Garve was found dead in bed at the Eagle Hotel, in New York, on Friday, supposed to have poisoned himself. In his pockets were found seven cents in money, and letters of recommendation from Hon. Jeff. Davis and other prominent men. He was of German birth, 36 years of age, had served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and is spoken of in his letters as a gentleman of finished education.

A fire destroyed Messrs. Dewitt & Co.'s agricultural implement factory, Lamb's saleratus manufactory, Burnett's machine shop, and several other buildings, together with most of their contents, at Cleveland, on Thursday night.

We learn from the Norfolk Argus that there are about to be established in that city, a large steam flouring mill, a large iron foundery, an extensive establishment for the manufacture of [illegible], and two plough factories. A warehouse has also been leased for the purpose of manufacturing chemicals and preparing dye-stuffs.

During the celebration on the 4th, at Williamsport, Pa., Robert Ralston was on the stand in front of the Court House, and had been speaking about six minutes to an audience which had left the house on account of the extreme heat, when a cannon burst on the mound in the rear. A piece, weighing about thirty pounds, carried away part of the brick jamb of the Judges' window, the casing and the entire sash. It fell by the council table. Another piece went over the Methodist church. Fortunately no one was injured.

Sad Mortality.—The [illegible] Recorder of the 5th instant states that it had just received a letter from [illegible], with information [illegible] Lester, aged 17; Wm. A. Lester, aged 14; Robert H. Lester, aged 6; Christopher H. Lester, aged 4, and Emma E. Lester, aged 13 months, children of Mr. Alfred I. and Mrs. Amelia B. Lester, of Sumpter county, in that State, all died in the short space of one week. The remains of three of them were in the house at the same time. The disease was dysentery, which prevails [illegible] State.

[illegible] of Memphis, Tennessee, says [illegible]

The Attorney General of New Jersey [illegible]

THE STEAMER'S NEWS.

The steamer Niagara arrived at New York on the 11th, bringing 146 passengers and Liverpool dates of the 2d. The Telegraphic summary adds but little to our own despatches.

England.—[illegible] Long debates had taken place [illegible] Government.

Very little was said about [illegible]. The general belief was that peace would be maintained. Insurance [illegible] to the Danube were advancing.

An Australian Steamship Co., via Cunard, had been chartered.

The strike at Stockport and Blackburn among the Cotton operatives continues partially, but at Manchester the employers and workmen have not come to an [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] at Birmingham. Mrs. Stowe was in Wales.

The crops in Ireland were luxuriant, and the weather in England generally favorable. In the north of Scotland rain was much wanted.

France.—The proposed action of France, in regard to the Turkish question was not officially known, but it was reported that the Emperor had prepared a formal note to Russia demanding to know whether her intentions were for peace or war, France being ready for either. The report is that Napoleon had consented to withhold the note at the earnest entreaty of M. [illegible], the Russian Minister.

M. Lemoine had been charged with a private mission to La Plata.

The Bank had declared a semi-annual dividend of 70 francs.

Persia.—Advices from Erzerum to June 2d, bring intelligence of an extraordinary earthquake which had occurred during the night, by which 12,000 persons were killed. The plague broke out next day from their unburied corpses. [illegible] and the cholera had fearfully ravaged Teheran, and the locusts had done immense damage at Ispahan.

The city of Shiraz was also totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of May 1st.

India.—The Indian mail is telegraphed from L'Orient, with Calcutta dates of May 18th, and Hong Kong dates of the 6th. Nothing definite from Rangoon. Trade at Calcutta languid. There was nothing later concerning the Chinese insurrection. Australia advices favorable.

London, June 29th.

Latest by the Telegraph.—Paris dates of Friday state that the funds opened with a rise but in consequence of a reported invasion of the Danubian provinces by Russia, received a sudden check and closed at a decline.

Vienna dates of the 24th state that Russia no longer insists on a special treaty with Turkey, but her demands are now confined to a guarantee in the form of a note.

Paris advices of Monday say that a private letter from Jassy, Moldavia, June 17th, state that an extraordinary Courier from St. Petersburg passed through the day previous on his way to Constantinople with another ultimatum giving notice that, if it was not accepted in eight days, a Russian army would immediately cross the frontiers and commence hostilities. A division of the Russian army 40,000 strong is already within two leagues of Jassy.

Athens dates of the 18th state that King Otho was arming a squadron for the protection of his Greek subjects in case of an Oriental war.

Agricultural accounts from the Southern Departments were bad, several districts having been inundated.

Spain.—The frigate Constitution passed Gibraltar on the 15th ult.

Mr. Calderon de La Barca has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Two [illegible] of earthquake were felt at the Canaries on the 27th and 28th of May, but did no damage.

The crops in Spain were indifferent. It is reported that the Spanish ports will be opened for the free import of Wheat.

Germany.—E. Lehmann & Co., and Fehner, Kiefelt & Co., of Hamburg, have failed.

Switzerland.—The prospect of a settlement of the Swiss difficulty is brightening. It was expected that the blockade of the Piedmontese frontier would soon be raised.

Italy.—The reported attempt of an outbreak in Lombardy is unfounded. The appointment of Count Buyer to supersede [illegible] excites hopes of milder dealings towards Italy.

Turkey and Russia.—Hostilities had not yet broken out between Turkey and Russia, and the belief gains ground that war will not ensue. Russia, however, continues to collect troops along the Danubian frontier, and the Turks do not cease their warlike preparations.

Baron Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, arrived at Constantinople on the 4th, and was understood to be charged with conciliatory proposals, of what nature was not known.

India Rubber.—A correspondent of the New York Courier, writing from Maranham, mouth of the Amazon, gives an account of the India rubber business. He says "I had an opportunity to go into a large India Rubber warehouse, and see the raw material just as it comes from the hands of the natives. Such a heterogeneous mass of bottles, sheets, shoes, jugs, balls, ovals, &c., &c., it is difficult to imagine. Every possible shape was here represented, and I had a chance [illegible] shapes dancing a jig in a Para warehouse. Among the stock in store in question, I saw some huge lumps of rough, ugly black looking India Rubber, which upon being cut proved to be pure white inside, or rather had much the appearance of curdled milk, and emitted a somewhat offensive odor.—These lumps are the natural rubber, without preparation, just as it exudes from the roots of the tree, and found into the ground, where it makes a mould, and curdles itself without the assistance of the native, who has only to pick it up and carry it to market. But although this is very pure material, and as I am told, much superior in strength and durability to the bottles and jugs, still it will not bring one-third the price that the prepared rubber does. Many of these lumps are so large that four men are required to carry them."

"There is a method in preparing the gum, which has recently been patented, and which differs essentially from the usual curdling. The milk, as drawn from the tree, is bottled in large glass bottles and demijohns; a preparation of some chemical nature, which is a secret, is mixed with the milk, and the bottles are securely sealed. In this way the gum is sent to the United States. It curdles twenty-four hours after exposure to the air, and form a pure, white, solid and remarkably strong rubber."

Col. Isaac Munroe.—The veteran and highly esteemed editor of the Baltimore *Patriot* is about to retire from that journal, having disposed of his interest to John S. McJilton, one of the private partners, who becomes sole proprietor. Mr. Munroe will take leave of the establishment, after nearly half a century's connexion therewith. He retires, in the autumn of his days, from the turmoil consequent upon the publication of a daily paper, with a handsome fortune and an enviable and well-earned reputation. The Baltimore *Patriot* has for many years been a powerful and faithful champion in that great conservative cause which maintains the honor and dignity of our free and glorious institutions. And as it has been, so will it continue under the direction of the future proprietor, whose practical experience and ability in newspaper journalism entitle him and his paper to the confidence of the country.

Table Ware for the White House.—A superb breakfast, dinner, dessert, and tea service, has just been completed by Messrs. Haughwout & Dailey, together with a full set of richly cut and engraved table-glass, got up to the special order of General Pierce, President of the United States. The exquisite manner in which these goods are finished would do credit to any of the royal porcelain and glass manufactories of Europe. It is a matter of pride and self-congratulation that to one of our citizens is accorded the honor of supplying the *first fancy decorated American service of China* ever made for the White House. When samples of European and American manufacture were submitted to Mrs. Pierce for selection, she expressed a decided preference for the latter, as being in better taste, and more elegant. The manufacturers [illegible] rewarded for the great efforts [illegible] made and expense incurred in bringing this branch of the fine arts [illegible] to such a degree of perfection. The dining service numbers 450 pieces, and the glass, fifty-five dozen. The whole cost $1,500.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*, 9th.

COMMERCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Saturday Evening, July 16, 1853.

[illegible]

FROST & CO, No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans, OFFER FOR SALE BOOTS, SHOES, HATS. Suitable for the general Country Trade and Plantation use. jy15

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

CANDIDATES.

[illegible]

HOTELS, ETC.

1853. COOPER'S WELL.

[illegible]

J. H. OVERTON, Pres't.

[illegible]