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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and Half that price for each subsequent one. [illegible]
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 with the line of their business, and to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning July 28, 1853.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Hunt, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Louisiana, for a copy of the annual circular of this department. It is an exceedingly interesting document, and exhibits concisely and perspicuously the immense—we might almost add, the unparalleled advantages offered by this Institution, as a scientific and practical medical school. These advantages may be briefly enumerated. It possesses one of the most extensive and complete museums of anatomy to be found in the world. Most of the preparations are the work of eminent European artists—many of them have been obtained at heavy cost, from the finest collections in Italy and France, and comprise muscular preparations, representations of the anatomy of the tissues, cabinets of human and comparative anatomy, collections in wax, which counterfeit nature with exquisite accuracy, and pathological specimens and models of whole classes of disease. The value of this department is immeasurable to the careful student.

No city in America can compare with New Orleans in the opportunities and facilities daily presented for thorough chemical instruction. Experience is the great guide to medical knowledge, and where can this *sine qua non* of the profession be better acquired than in that immense receptacle of disease—the Charity Hospital. In this vast institution, from fifteen to twenty thousand patients are annually received while its wards, even in our healthiest season, seldom contain fewer than 800 or 1,000 sick. In medicine, surgery and obstetrics, cases of marked interest continually arise. The professors of the College are empowered by the Legislature to use the Charity Hospital as a school of practical medicine; and during the session of the Medical Department it remains in charge of the faculty. Every morning, for two hours, the Professors pass through the various wards, examining patients, and illustrating to the students who are in attendance, the theory of medical action by practical exemplifications. It is not too much to say, that these short clinical explanations, contribute more to familiarize students with the numerous and complicated features of disease, than the most learned and elaborate course of lectures. The members of the classes of the Medical Department enjoy unrestricted and gratuitous admission to the Hospital—they are likewise privileged to attend post mortem examinations, and thus they learn to verify on the dead subject, the lesions and changes of structure wrought by disease, and to acquire just and precise notions of the difficult but highly important branch of pathological anatomy. It is only necessary to add that surgical operations are invariably performed in presence of the students, and that the more advanced among them are provided with obstetric cases.

The opportunities for obtaining a minute acquaintance with anatomy are unsurpassed.—We cannot properly enlarge on this topic, but let it suffice, that while elsewhere the means of studying Anatomy in the only way in which it can be usefully acquired, are uncertain, precarious and grievously expensive—in New Orleans this ground work of a solid medical education may be laid without trouble, without cost, without danger, and without shocking popular prejudices. The graduate of the Medical College of Louisiana must be an accomplished Anatomist. He cannot well be otherwise, for he is utterly relieved, while a student, from the slightest barrier to the persevering, and practical study of this essential part of his education.

The faculty consists of seven professors—all of them distinguished members of the profession, and several of them enjoying a national reputation. They are Dr James Jones, Professor of the theory and practice of Medicine; Dr Warren Stone, Professor of Surgery; Dr Riddell, of Chemistry; Dr Cenas, of Obstetrics; Dr Wedderburn, of Anatomy; Dr Nott, of Therapeutics; Dr Hunt, Physiology and Pathology. The annual course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 14th November 1853, and terminate in March, 1854. The college is but a few years old, but such is its distinguished position as a school of medicine, that more than seventeen hundred names are on its register of matriculants, and many of its graduates have already attained honorable distinction and scientific reputation. At the session of 1852-53, it numbered two hundred and nineteen matriculants and seventy two graduates.—There is every reason to believe, that in proportion as the advantages it holds out are generally known and appreciated, it will be largely increased from year to year, until it becomes almost the exclusive Medical College of the South. Certain it is, that no where are all the branches of Medical instruction more effectually taught, and no where can all the forms of disease peculiar to Southern climates be more completely and elaborately investigated.

THE CITIZENS' BANK.

As the unchangeable friends of this institution—never doubting its entire solvency, if entrusted to competent and skillful hands, and fully satisfied that under the enlightened supervision of the present Board of Directors, its affairs would be ably and prosperously conducted, we regard with entire satisfaction the project set forth by the Board in this morning's paper, of converting ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Bank, into a cash stock of one million of dollars, and of adding thereto from the mortgage stock an additional sum of five hundred thousand dollars. By this judicious arrangement, the Bank will command a cash capital of $1,500,000, on which its banking operations will be based. The manner in which the cash stock is to be raised, the mode and times of payment, the wise precautions taken for the security of the parties interested, and all the requisite details for the elaboration of this excellent and discriminating plan, are explained in the articles of agreement, appended to the act of the Legislature, and advertised in our columns. The intelligent reader will experience no difficulty whatever in clearly comprehending the views and objects of the Board of Directors. It was undoubtedly a labor of imposing magnitude and great complexity, to engraft upon the real estate features of the Bank, others of an entirely different character; but we believe that those who are habituated to financial matters will agree with us that this has been accomplished in the most complete and admirable manner, by the gentlemen recently placed at the head of the institution.

It will be seen that books of subscription towards constituting the cash stock will be opened at the office of the Bank, at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, on Monday the 5th of September next, and will remain open until the 8th of October. The shares are payable in specie as follows, ten dollars per share at the time of subscription; fifteen dollars on the 1st November; twenty-five on the 15th December; ten on the 15th January; fifteen on the 15th February, and twenty-five on the 15th March.

We refer the reader to the publication made by the Board, for more ample information. We have scanned it closely and carefully, and regard it as entirely unobjectionable, believing that the project presents an eligible opportunity for the safe and profitable investment of capital, and that it is eminently entitled to the confidence of the community.

Consolidated City Bonds.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans, calling for proposals, receivable at their office during thirty days, for the purchase of all or any portion of the Interest Coupons due January 1st, 1854, on the bonds of the Consolidated city, and any other obligations of the old city, or the First, Second, or Third Municipality, or city of Lafayette, maturing between this time, and January next. The high credit of our city, and the masterly management of its finances by the Commissioners, render us confident that these bonds will be taken at low rates.—The security by which they are guaranteed is absolutely perfect.

Murder in the State Prison at Charlestown.—This morning as the State Prison convicts were being marched out in single file from their cells to work in the yard, one of them suddenly drew a knife upon the second man before him, cutting his throat so that he died in a very few minutes. The victim was a mulatto named William Adams, and the murderer was one James Wilson, the robber of the Charlestown Treasurer's office about four years ago. The parties had for some time been on very bad terms with each other, and as we learn, recently had a desperate fight in the prison yard, for which both were severely punished.

A most singular feature of the case is the fact that *the murderer's term of imprisonment was to have ended this day!*—but he had evidently deliberately resolved to wreak his vengeance on his enemy and end his own life on the gallows, as such, he well knew, must ultimately be his fate. The instrument of death used was a common case knife, probably secreted from the prisoner's mess room, and sharpened for the purpose so that one blow severed the jugular vein.

Wilson is an Englishman, about 27 years old. He was convicted at Concord, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years and one day, entering the prison on the 16th of July, 1849.

Adams, his victim, was a native of Macon, Ga., was convicted at Cambridge for arson, and sentenced to seven years in the State Prison, which he entered [illegible] 1849. He was then a second [illegible] in the institution, though only 21 years [illegible].—Boston Transcript.

A riot took place at Cincinnati during the night of the 19th, in a grocery. Four men were badly stabbed. One of them, it is thought, cannot recover.

The Pontchartrain Railroad and the Proposed Extension to Mobile.

We have been informed that a called meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen will be held this evening at the instance, we believe, of one particular member, who desires to recall the privilege granted to the Pontchartrain Railroad Company of enjoying the right of way through Broad street for the construction of their proposed extension to Mobile. At the meeting of Tuesday evening Mr. Wright desired to have these resolutions reconsidered—rather unparliamentary at the best when it is borne in mind that they passed by a vote of 14 some two or three sittings ago. But Mr. W., whether with the view of throwing sand in people's eyes or not we will not undertake to decide, stated that his motion was merely for the purpose of wording the resolutions in a proper way, that is to substitute the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad for the Pontchartrain Company. Now Mr. W., astute as he thinks himself to be, ought to know that there is no such company in existence in Louisiana, as the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad. The act of the Legislature approved April 26, 1853, "authorizes the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to construct a Railroad to Mobile" and makes it binding on the Company to commence the undertaking within six months from the passage of the act, or in default to forfeit the privileges accorded by the Legislature. This charter as we have already said, expressly delegates to this Pontchartrain Company the right to construct the road to Mobile, but there is not a line in the act which alludes to such a company as the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad. Consequently, the grant of the right of way through Broad street to the New Orleans and Mobile, or the Pontchartrain and Mobile companies, would be clearly a nullity, as no such companies have any chartered or corporate existence.

The resolution therefore, as it stands, granting the privilege applied for to the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, was not, as Mr. Wright alleges, drawn up in error, nor will all the sophistry at the command of the Honorable gentleman convince the members of the Board of Assistants that there is anything wrong in the resolution. We have thought it proper to explain Mr. Wright's attempt to kill the resolutions, by moving for their reconsideration on Tuesday night, and by endeavoring to get up a called meeting for the same purpose this evening. But there are many intelligent members in the Board of Assistants who are strongly imbued with the necessity of fostering this important enterprise and who, we feel persuaded will never lend themselves to oppose a great public work for the sake of gratifying private pique or private speculation. Hence we have no fear that Mr. W. will succeed in his object.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

License Question in Caddo.—The *South Western* says:—The vote was taken at Greenwood, 2d Ward, on the question of "License" or "No License" on Saturday last, and resulted in favor of no license by a majority of one vote. It stood:

No License,	34
License,	33

The Shreveport *Democrat* has the following:

Crops in De Soto.—We had, a day or two since, a conversation with a planter from the parish of De Soto, respecting the prospect of the crops in that parish. He informed us that the corn crop would be full, though not quite equal to the crop of last year. He thinks that if there is no worm or blight of any kind, the cotton crop will equal, if it does not exceed the crop of last year. The fine weather for the past week, has brightened the prospect of the planter in this whole section of country. We may have reasonable hope for a very fair crop of both cotton and corn in the north western section of this State, and in the eastern border of Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.

The United States steamship *Falcon*, Alfred G. Gray, commander, arrived yesterday, bringing the United States mails from California, Acapulco, Monterey and San Diego, and forty-one passengers.

The *Falcon* left Aspinwall on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Georgia left Aspinwall on the evening of the 20th, with the U. S. mails, 250 passengers, and $2,000,000 on freight, for New York direct.

The passengers from Panama report the towns of Cruces, Gorgona, and Barbacoa, in a very healthy state. The bridge over the Chagres river is progressing very rapidly, and it is the intention of the directors, in the course of a month, to have cars running to Matachin, four miles above Gorgona, the road being completed to that place—a distance of thirty five miles from Navy Bay.

On the evening of the 23d, the Falcon parted company with the Georgia.

The Falcon brings the following passengers: Miss Heydenfeldt, Miss Davids, Mrs McDoyall, Mr H Bancroft, Victor Davids, Mr Grisadis, Dr Griffin, John Blame, W M Powell, J W Reid, M Long, W A McMullard, M J Lewellen, N Burrie, J W McCall, J Cole, W Cole, F M Gloshin and 2 children, Abram Grimsby, F Stebbins, N Cassidy, J C Dunn, Joe May Berry, F Maddox, R R Riggs, W Fox, J Delaff, C O Spore, E Crasp, J Lang, J Smitherwick, P E Shaver, B H House, J E Dodd, L Thomas, J M Gamble, W Rance, W Johnston, W Mouson, J A Hammond, J D Foster, Adams & Co's messenger.

Things in New York.

Mademoiselle Caroline, injured at the Hippodrome, is not dead, as was reported, but is recovering.

Chas. O'Conor, Esq., U.S. District Attorney, who has been lying dangerously ill, is better. The venerable Judge Jones is also lying ill.

The coroners of New York, for inquests held between January 1st and June 30th, 1853, were paid $4,580.

The Long Island bays are full of fish, and their surfaces swarm with citizens. Two of the latter hooked out of South Oyster Bay, a few days since, within a few hours, 103 of the finest of blue fish.

Gavazzi delivered his last lecture in the city on Monday evening.

Dysentery, diarrhea, measles and influenza, prevail throughout the city at present, to an unusual extent.

Three Southern steamers, the Cherokee from New Orleans, via Havana; the Marion, from Charleston, and the Florida, from Savannah, arrived in port on Tuesday, all full of passengers, reaching some 350 in the aggregate. Some are visitors to the Crystal Palace, but the majority are *en route* for the watering places.

The value of the merchandise brought in the steamer Franklin from Havre, is estimated at 2½ millions of dollars.

The New York Crystal Palace Exhibition.—There were 2,685 persons admitted to the exhibition on Tuesday on pay tickets, and 1,800 on season tickets. It is said that $35,000 worth of season tickets have been sold, and that the receipts so far have averaged $1,500 per day. The Evening Post urges that the exhibition be opened on Sunday afternoons, in order to attract the crowds from the drinking saloons and gambling houses in the vicinity; but the suggestion will hardly be adopted. The Tribune says:

The Crystal Palace is resonant with the hum of industry; it is putting on its exhibition dress by degrees. There is, however, a great deal to see, and as it will bear many visits, persons will be safe in attending now. Enough is shown already to prove that, although the United States made, artistically, a poor figure at the London Exposition, at this one they will do themselves credit.

The Italian Department has yet much to do to put it in proper order. Many cases, however, will be opened for it in a few days. The Dutch Department also requires arrangement to present it to the public. As for the French, it is so far from full that we shall not attempt to prophecy its splendor—though some articles, especially the magnificent Porcelains, now make a liberal display. There are also a number of fine [illegible] in that department. The British Department has a good deal exposed, but any quantity of things almost yet to be set forth.—The silverware of this Department is beyond all praise. Among other things is the prize work which obtained £300 from the Goldsmith's Company, London. The American Department has already some splendid contributions in carriage especially, buffets, and side boards that are as ponderous as beautiful. So, too, various compartments devoted to wearing apparel—fancy and useful—clothes, hats, boots, &c., merit all praise.

In machinery, England and America will both be strong, but the machine arcade now building can only, on its completion, develop their resources. Some American coaches of the last patents, are attracting crowds from their lightness, beauty and richness. We met, coming, the Philadelphia Hose House, a mass of silver, veneering, japanning, carving and painting—handsome enough for a royal state coach. Some frames of looking glasses of a size reaching from floor to ceiling, and decked with a Rembrandtesque fullness of design in alto-relievo—French, English and American—are among the most remarkable things in the Palace.

A few days more and we trust to be able to present in regular and clear order the various contributions which now are on the road, or lie about the floor uncovered or half taken out of boxes, or, if out, are in such confusion as to defy description.

Dividends of Massachusetts Railroads.—Hunt's Magazine gives the per centage dividends of fifteen railroads in Massachusetts, during the last five years, and the total cost of said roads at the beginning of each year. These are the only roads that have been in operation so long, except some of the short lines. We give the following results:

January 1, 1848, the fifteen roads cost $44,035,865; January 1, 1853, $41,485,526. Their net earnings in 1847 were $2,866,974; in 1852, $2,563,364. The average per centage of dividends for the last five years are as follows:—Boston and Providence, 5.9; Boston and Worcester, 7.1; [illegible]

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Reservoir Square—Form of the Crystal Palace—The Dome—Its Size and Ornaments—Plan of Construction—Material—Enamelled Glass—Its Effect—Number of Daily Visitors—Receipts and Expenses per Day—Fall of the Stock—A Bull and Bear Movement—Umbrella Keepers—Fourth of July Riot Case—Unfaithful Policemen—The Empire Catastrophe—Amount of Damage—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Flour and Cotton.

New York, July 20, 1853.

Messrs. Editors: The excitement consequent upon the opening of the Crystal Palace having subsided, we may now take a quiet glance at the building itself. It occupies what is known as Reservoir Square, a piece of ground adjoining the Croton Distributing Reservoir, 455 feet long by 445 broad. It will be seen that it is nearly square, a shape not favorable for architectural purposes. Yet the fact that this location may be conveniently reached by car and omnibus from almost every part of the city, added to the difficulty of obtaining any other spot, decided the Directors of the Association in its favor. The general form of the edifice is that of a cross; but to allow more room, which was found to be absolutely necessary for the purposes of the exhibition, lean-tos of one story, twenty-four feet in height, have been constructed in the triangular openings between the arms of the cross, thereby giving the foundation an octagonal form. Each diameter of the cross is 365 feet five inches long, and the width of the arms is 149 feet and 5 inches. The interior is thus divided into two principal naves which afford fine perspectives. The remainder of the space is laid off in apartments 27 feet square. A gallery 54 feet wide runs around the whole building.

What first and chiefly attracts the admiration of a person entering the building, is the dome. Though insignificant in size when compared with the world-renowned dome of St. Peter's and other relics of mediæval magnificence, it is still by far the most splendid, and with one or two exceptions the largest, ever erected in the United States. Its heighth to the springing line is 70 feet, to the crown of the arch 123 feet; it is 100 feet in diameter. The ornamenting of the interior was entrusted to Senor Monte Lifla, and the manner in which he has discharged the trust proves him to be a master of the art. A golden sun at the centre disseminates its beams between the latticed ribs, and the openings are surrounded with arabesques of white and blue studded with silver stars. Nothing more beautiful could have been conceived, as was admitted even by Englishmen, whom national prejudice naturally disposed to be censorious.

In the general plan of construction and the materials employed the Hyde Park Palace has been quite closely imitated. The frame-work consists of iron columns and girders; instead of the usual solid masonry, the filling in is of glass; which imparts to the edifice a brilliant and airy appearance peculiarly comfortable in this hot weather. Wood has been dispensed with as much as possible; of course in fitting up the interior it was found indispensable to use it to some extent. Eighteen hundred tons, 300 of wrought iron and 1500 of cast iron, have been employed in the structure. Seven hundred and fifty thousand feet, board measure, of wood have been used, and 15,000 panes or 55,000 square feet of glass.

In the London Crystal Palace common transparent glass was used for the roof as well as the walls; this was found to produce a glare so offensive to the eyes that it became necessary to extend a canvass completely around the interior, whereby much of the effect was destroyed. To guard against this in our Palace, enamelled, instead of common glass, is used. This is translucent, and has an effect very much resembling that of ground glass. The sun's rays are diffused as they pass through it, and thus deprived of their intense brilliancy and heat, yield nothing more than an agreeable mellow light. The enamel, after having been laid on with a brush and dried, is subjected to an intense heat, by which it is made partially to combine with the glass, and is thus rendered hard and durable.

Although the first excitement has somewhat subsided, the numbers that visit the Palace daily prove that the interest in the Exhibition is by no means diminished. Hammers and saws are still clattering away in divers parts of the building; boxes are constantly being wheeled in and unpacked. This of course interferes somewhat with the enjoyment of spectators, and in connection with the present incompleteness, induces many to defer visiting the Fair just now. Nevertheless, the receipts from the sale of season tickets thus far have amounted to $35,000; for single admissions each day, from $1200 to $1600. Registers are fixed at the doors, which record, by means of a dial, the exact number of visitors. The average receipts per day may be set down at $1500; and should the Exhibition continue open no longer than the 1st of January, 1854, (which is supposed will be the time of its closing), it is probable that the daily average throughout will not fall much short of the above sum. The expenses per day are estimated at three hundred dollars.—

The capital invested in the building is $400,000. The incorporation of the company is, by their charter, to last five years; and, as they have a lease of the ground for a similar period, they will have no difficulty in making such a disposition of the building during the balance of the time as will reimburse them for the original cost, with a handsome profit besides. It would seem, under these circumstances, as if the enterprise could hardly fail to be a profitable speculation; yet, so it does not appear to be in the eyes of the bulls and bears of Wall Street. On the day of the inauguration, the stock stood at 146; on Friday it fell to 140; on Saturday, to 135; and on Monday, the 18th, to 125. The causes of this movement we leave to those who are versed in the ups and downs of Wall Street to explain. Certainly, there has been nothing thus far, to induce any suspicion of a splendid failure, or distrust of the ultimate profit to accrue to the stock-holders. The thin-skinned gentry who parade on 'change, big with the fate of the money market, with elastic pockets and capacious consciences, (we beg their pardon, we meant to say with capacious pockets and elastic consciences,) the bullion autocrats, have pulled the wires, and we shall no doubt find out the reason all in good time.

Yesterday it was overcast, and many who went to the Palace took a precautionary umbrella. They were somewhat surprised to find at the entrance certain instructing females who politely insisted on relieving visitors of those obnoxious superfluities, and giving them a red check instead. Some did not know what to make of it, and clung to their old friends with an eager clutch which told of certain indefinite apprehensions that the parting would be everlasting. The unexplained tendency of an umbrella to change owners, was no doubt the cause of these fears; but finally, though not without reluctance, they conceded the point, and left the aforesaid ladies in quiet guardianship of their treasures. Their confidence was not abused. The production of the check immediately ensured the redelivery of the umbrella. The same arrangement extended to canes and parasols. It is a highly judicious one, and will save many a statue and painting from a thoughtless, but not on that account less injurious, titillation with the points of these articles.

A lengthy examination has been had into the fourth of July riot case, as well as into the conduct of two Irish policemen, whose ties of blood were stronger than their ties of duty, and who interfered on the occasion to save their countrymen from arrest. In neither case has a decision been rendered. The difficulty in the case of the rioters was to identify them; few men in the excitement of such a scene take sufficient notice of the person of individual actors to be able to swear to them afterwards. Most of those arrested will get clear on this account. Their merchant, however, who was held to bail in the sum of $5000, is clearly proved by the evidence to have done all in his power to stimulate his men to outrage; he will, no doubt, be held for trial. As for the policemen, the evidence against them is fatal; they have been able to meet it only with testimony as to general good character. They have been suspended from office and pay, and may deem themselves fortunate if they escape a severer penalty.

The catastrophe which happened to the Empire steamer on Saturday last, of which I have already given you the details, has been fully examined into by a coroner's jury, at Poughkeepsie, who have held an inquest on the five persons that met their death on that occasion.—They find that the collision "was caused by gross negligence in the management of the sloop, and the want, perhaps, of proper vigilance on the part of the pilots of the steamboat." They state that no ill-will appears to have existed on either side, but that the accident was caused by misapprehension. Such a milk-and-water verdict is good for nothing. "Gross negligence" amounts to a crime, and the guilty parties should have been emphatically commended to the attention of the grand jury. A mere censure amounts to nothing. What care the reckless drivers of locomotives and steamboats for public opinion? They have already been tried, and condemned at that tribunal. [illegible]

MANHATTAN.

[illegible]

THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

We are enabled this morning to furnish additional details by the steamer *Europa* which reached Halifax on the evening of the 19th, with dates from Liverpool to the 9th inst.

The new Cunard propeller Taurus sailed from Liverpool for New York early on the morning of the 6th inst.; and the screw steamer City of Manchester sailed at noon on the same day for Philadelphia.

Great Britain.—A bill to render illegal the use of flags and music at Parliamentary elections, was discussed in committee.

The debate on the bill amending the law against Simony had been adjourned.

A conversation came on in the House of Lords between Lords Brougham, Grey, Clarendon, Derby and Clanricarde, upon a request to the latter to postpone his motion for information respecting the state of the Turkish difficulty. It was considered that the discussion of the subject in its present critical condition would be injurious to the settlement. The motion was consequently postponed. Lord Clarendon, for the Government, said, unfortunately, they could not say that negotiations had arrived at that point that would render discussion comparatively unimportant, but would say that negotiations were going on, and they most earnestly hoped that there might be a peaceful solution of the question.

The Earl of Clarendon further admitted that the Czar's Manifesto, dated Peterhoff, June 26th, was genuine.

In the Commons Mr. Layard's motion, on the same subject, was crowded out, but he insisted on bringing it forward on Monday, the 11th.

Lord Palmerston explained that the Russian Government had been repeatedly applied to to keep clear the Sulina channel of the Danube, but had always evaded. Lord Palmerston, however, himself evaded replying to the question whether, in the event of hostilities with Russia, a force would be sent to protect the numerous grain-laden British ships now aground in the Danube.

In answer to Mr. Hume, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that a measure had been prepared by Government on the subject of a six-penny ocean postage, but sufficient time had not elapsed to obtain the views of remote colonies on the subject.

The English Ministry being violently, and about equally divided on the Turkish question, was the cause of Lord Aberdeen's retirement being rumored.

The London Morning Herald, of the 6th, added, that "the disagreement which almost amounted to a break up of the Cabinet, has been patched up, and things go on as usual now." An agreement likely to be blasted at any moment.

The London Times contains a long puff preliminary of the Aztec Children.

E. Hobbs, in three minutes, picked the premium lock which had been awarded a prize of £10 from the Society of Arts, Mr. Chubb, the celebrated locksmith, presiding. Hobbs opened it in the presence of the Society, with a needle and a thin strip of steel.

The American Minister and Miss Wilcox were at Queen Victoria's concert, at Buckingham Palace, on the 6th.

The Royal Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, have voted a premium to Robert Sands, (colored,) for his exertions at the wreck of the ship William and Mary.

Gabriel Sangarret had been found guilty of defrauding Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. The sentence was deferred on technical objections.

In the Court of Exchequer, Cobb versus Fremont, the rule had been made absolute, awarding the California interest of 25 per cent, instead of the Washington rate of 6 per cent.

Queen Victoria would visit Dublin on Tuesday, the 19th July, and remain until the 15th.

Daniel O'Connell has been elected member of Parliament for Tarlee.

France.—Of the several arrests at the Opera Comique in Paris on the night of the 5th, of persons who were found to have weapons secreted upon them, the official police records merely say that there were ten or twelve members of old secret societies who were disturbing order in the crowd. The arrests were magnified by the stock brokers into an attempt on the Emperor's life, and affected the Bourse. Some maintained that the Emperor was really menaced.

The French government has drawn up a note in reply to Nesselrode's Russian note. It bears the signature Drouyn del Huys—is firm and temperate. It asserts that France has equal claims to assert the protectorate over the Latin church in the East as Russia has over the Greek church, and hopes that Russia will adjust its claims without trespassing on the rights of Turkey.

The note is ably drawn up.

The duty of two francs per ton on French vessels leaving French ports, is abolished.

Holland.—The bill regulating the various ecclesiastical communities of Holland, has just been laid before the Second Chamber. In the preamble the Government declared that the bill has in view the maintaining of equal rights and equal protection for all religions, the guarantee of the liberty of internal organization, subject to the rights of the government to demand guarantees for the preservation of law, peace, and order; and the guarding of society from any prejudice which may spring from the free professing of any form of worship.

Letters from Batavia state that Walter Gibson, the master of the American schooner The Flirt, who was imprisoned in Weltevreden, had escaped on board the American ship N. B. Palmer, Captain Lowe.

Italy.—The sentence against Guerrazi had been recorded at Florence, namely 15 years hard labor. Montagia Journale 20 months—Montanelli, Mazzone, Marchini, Franchini, and Mordini, ex-Ministers of Tuscany, hard labor for life. [illegible], ex-Minister of Justice, was acquitted. These severe sentences have caused a painful sensation.

Cardinal Brighenti died suddenly, and was succeeded by Signor [illegible].

The Archbishops of Bordeaux and Tours had received their Cardinal hats.

The Neapolitans are much afraid that war in the East will awaken a new revolution in Italy.

Germany.—The Zollverein Conference had not opened, the delegates not having all arrived at Berlin.

Austria.—The Emperor of Austria has abolished the taxes paid by the clergy in those parts of his dominions where the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek Church. The object of this resolution at the present moment is too obvious to need pointing out. [illegible]

The Countess Blanca Teleky has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for communicating with the patriots abroad. Her governess is also in prison, and her female attendants had been sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment as accomplices.

Constantinople letters state that riots had occurred at Smyrna, owing to the arrest of an emissary of Kossuth's. In retaliation, Austrian officers were assassinated. The Austrian Consulate was protected by a volunteer corps of Austrians.

Russia.—St. Petersburg letters of June 29th state that the rate of Exchange and Stocks were unaltered, nothing of importance having transpired.

Russia and Turkey.—There are plenty of rumors in regard to the aspect and favorable solution of the Eastern question, but nothing that can be relied upon as authentic.

The passage of the Pruth by the Russians on the 2d of July, and the occupation of Jassy, are confirmed by later and authentic advices. Gen. Luders is to occupy Wallachia, and Gen. Damberg, Moldavia. The Russian reserve at Mohilow was about to march to Bessarabia.

Among the Russian troops on the frontier are Calmuck Tartars and other tribes of the interior of Asia, indicating that the Emperor has been for a long time preparing for this contest.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 23d June. It was rumored that Menschikoff will be sent by Russia to Constantinople, to re-open negotiations.

The masses in Turkey are anxious for war, and warlike preparations are incessant under the direction of French and English officers.—Sefim Pacha has gone on a mission to Schamyl, the Circassian chief, to secure his alliance.

Com. Stringham, of the U. S. frigate Cumberland, had an interview with the Sultan, and assured him that the Sultan met with the sympathy of the American people.

It was rumored that if France and England did not regard the occupation of the Principalities by Russia as an act of war, Turkey would not forcibly oppose their occupation, and negotiations would be resumed.

Provisions at Constantinople were extremely dear. The paper currency was daily sinking. Trade stagnant. The silk crop was almost a failure. Opium abundant.

Greece.—There was a prospect of trouble in regard to the Island of Candia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The horrible story from Niagara Falls proves unfortunately too true. It appears that on the 19th, three men having come down the Niagara river in a scow, got into a skiff alongside, and it is supposed they fell asleep, when the boat was separated from the scow, and was hurried with fearful rapidity towards the falls. Two of the men, one named Andrew Hennessy, the other a stranger, were hurled at once over the foaming sheet; the third, Joseph Able, caught hold of a stump in his fearful passage, and had clung to it until he was discovered there yesterday morning. Boats were immediately sent out to rescue him from his perilous situation, but were instantly swamped in the rapids.—Meanwhile, crowds of strangers and a great number of citizens thronged to the banks, and the most painful excitement prevailed. Orders were quickly sent to Buffalo for a life boat, with which it was hoped the unfortunate man could be rescued, but the boat when it was received, proved too light, and immediately swamped.—A raft was then floated out to him, which he got on, when they sent out another life boat, and as he was getting ready to get into it, the boat struck the raft and swept him off into the rapids. At about 6 o'clock, he attempted to swim for a small island, but failed to reach it. Having raised himself to his full height, he gave a shriek, waved his arms wildly [illegible] disappeared.

A letter dated Buenos Ayres, May 30, [illegible] the failure of the negotiation attempted by the Brazilian and Bolivian Ministers, and adds:

On the 3d of June all merchant vessels will have to leave this port, loaded or not, and it is reported that an extension of the time will be granted. The Congress of Santa Fe has sanctioned a Constitution, [illegible]

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the National Line.]

FURTHER BY THE ARCTIC.

New York, July 26.

The following are additional items of the news from Europe, brought by the Arctic.

The Eastern Question.

Some disappointment is expressed at the conduct of the Austrian Envoy at Constantinople, who, instead of bearing a conciliatory mission, opened by making an imperative demand that the Turkish Government should at once grant all the [illegible] previously refused.

It is said that the Porte intends to publish a proclamation in reply to the last note of the Emperor of Russia, in which will be set forth all the injuries received at the hands of the latter.

In Paris it is considered a good sign that [illegible] the Minister of War has addressed a letter to the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Roubaix, in which he uses the following words: "We are not bent upon war, but if the Emperor, to whom the honor of the Government [illegible] should think that the national honor [illegible] war, he will not recoil from such a [illegible]"

Mrs. Meagher, [illegible] the wife of Thos. F. Meagher, is a passenger on board the Arctic.

Ohio River—Steamboats.

Pittsburg, July 25.
The river is now rising above, and also in this place, slowly.

Cincinnati, July 26.
The river here has risen over four feet during the last 36 hours, and is still rising.

Louisville, July 26.
The river here has risen over 6 inches during the last 24 hours, and there is now three feet 6 inches water in the Canal. There have been heavy rains during the last 18 hours.

The steamboats Lexington, Chenoweth, and Empire have departed for New Orleans.

Pittsburg, July 26.
The river here is now stationary.

Cincinnati, July 26.
The river here is still rising, and has so far risen about six feet.

Louisville, July 26.
The river here is yet rising slowly.

New York Markets.

New York, July 27.
Provisions are in good request. Pork is firm at previous rates. Beef [illegible]. Lard steady.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Cincinnati, July 27.
A band of counterfeiters has been arrested three miles below the city, and forty thousand dollars of counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Ohio were found in their possession.

Kentucky Elections.

Lexington, Ky., July 27.
There is considerable excitement in the Ashland district with regard to the approaching election. The contest for Congress is waxing warm and both are running very close for the representative [illegible]

Ohio River.

Louisville, July 27.
The river here is still rising, with 4 feet water in the Canal.

Cincinnati, July 27.
The river here is still rising slowly.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[illegible]

Arrival of the Ship Galena.

[illegible]

City Intelligence.

Charity Hospital.—Report for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight:

Admissions	30
Deaths	22
Discharged	28
Of Fever	26

First District Court.—John W. Maxwell, charged with assaulting and battering [illegible] Connolly, of the Second Justice's Court, and obstructing him in the discharge of his duty, was called up for examination yesterday before Recorder Winter, [illegible]

James Guthrie, for assaulting and beating [illegible] Edward Zay, also forfeited his bonds, and the papers were sent before the same tribunal.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Market.

BEE OFFICE.
Wednesday Evening, July 27, 1853.

The Cotton market is much in the same state before noticed, and we have not heard of any transactions to-day.

[illegible]

There were no sales of Tobacco to-day.

No business has transpired in Sugar and Molasses.

[illegible]

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

[illegible]

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.
New Orleans, 26th July, 1853.
Notice is hereby given that books of subscription for 10,000 shares cash stock of this Bank, of $100 each, will be opened at the office of the Bank, corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, on Monday the 5th day of September next, [illegible]
E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

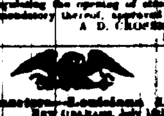
Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.
New Orleans, July 26, 1853.
At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners held this day, it was unanimously Resolved, That Proposals be received at this office during THIRTY DAYS, [illegible]
A. LAYET, Secretary.

Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, July 26, 1853.
A DIVIDEND of five per cent of the profits of the last 6 months will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on MONDAY, the 1st of August next.
By order of the Board. S. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
July 21, 1853.
By virtue of a resolution of the Common Council [illegible]
A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Central Whig Association for the Third District of the City of New Orleans.
This Association will meet on MONDAY next the 1st of August, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at their Hall, [illegible] corner of Elysian Fields and Victory streets.
The Whigs of this District generally are invited to attend.
Punctual attendance is required.
W. COLLENS, President.
E. STAHL, F. C. LAVILLEBEUVRE, Secretaries.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
Active Members. Names and Residences.
[illegible]



Louisiana Legion. General Order, No. 10.
[illegible]

St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky.
[illegible]

CANDIDATES.

[illegible] is a candidate for Clerk of [illegible]

BENJ. F. [illegible] is a candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court [illegible]

[illegible]

THOMAS GILMORE, Clerk of the Fourth District Court, is a candidate for re-election.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. [illegible] as a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, [illegible]

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that [illegible] Fifty shares of the Capital Stock of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank of New Orleans [illegible]
FREEMAN RAWDON.
New York, June 15, 1853.

ISAAC N. MARKS, holds my power of Attorney [illegible]
JNO M MARKS.

DURING my absence from this city, Mr. GABRIEL [illegible] will attend to my business [illegible]
BERNARD TURPIN.
New Orleans, April 28th, 1853.

NOTICE—During my temporary absence from the city, [illegible]
J. M. CURIEN.

Notice to Contractors.
SEALED proposals will be received at the office of [illegible] the Town of Carrollton [illegible]
E. H. BUHLER, Secretary of the Council, Of the Town of Carrollton.

FOR SALE—One STEAM ENGINE, [illegible]
BRUGUIERE & CO. 37 Bienville st.

REMOVAL.
[illegible] FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TRIMMINGS, and MILINARY ARTICLES. [illegible]
ISAAC BAWIN. 60 Canal st.

Removal.
F. FABRE & CO., have removed from No. 39 [illegible] corner of St. Charles and Common streets [illegible]

H. DE MARK & RIFFLARD have removed to No. 88 [illegible]

Co-Partnership.
MR. P. WAGGAMAN [illegible] under the firm of P. SEAWELL & P. SEAWELL.
New Orleans, July 14, 1853.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Secomb, Voorhies & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. SECOMBE, B. F. VOORHIES, E. R. GRIGGS.

[illegible]

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.
A MEETING of the Stockholders of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company, [illegible]
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secy.
New Orleans, July 22, 1853.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.
New Orleans, May 27th, 1853.
SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the [illegible] instalment [illegible] payable on THURSDAY, the 28th day of July, 1853.
By order of the Board.
JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

Mobile and New Orleans Railroad Company NOTICE.
An agreement has been entered into between this Company and the Pontchartrain Railroad Company of New Orleans, by which the two Companies, under the charters granted by the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, agree to make a continuous Railroad from this city to New Orleans.
C. J. McRAE, President of the Mobile and N. O. R. R. Co.
JAMES ROBERTSON, President of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books for subscription [illegible] will be opened at the office of Messrs. HUMPHREYS, WALSH & CO., of this city [illegible]
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. [illegible]
C. J. McRAE, President.

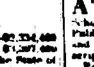
$1,500,000 Bonds of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th of September next, at the office of [illegible] in the city of New York, for the purchase of 1250 Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, all dated 1st August, 1853, and payable at the office of the Company in the city of New Orleans, as follows, to wit:
[illegible]

HOTELS, ETC.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
At the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad.
The proprietor of the Washington Hotel respectfully announces that the RESTAURANT of the Hotel will NOT in future be kept regularly open, as hitherto. Parties desiring Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, will be required to give their orders on the previous evening. [illegible]

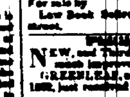
Cullom's Springs, Choctaw County Ala.
CHARLES CULLOM, late of the Mansion House, Mobile, having established himself permanently at this place, [illegible]
CHARLES CULLOM.

New Bladon Springs.
We have received from one of our Mobile correspondents, the following letter which we cheerfully publish.
Mobile, May 13th, 1853.
[illegible]



TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAY—on Friday, 1st July, 1853, from the Levee a dark bay Horse about 14 or 15 hands high [illegible]
DOMINICK MADDEN.
Or JAMES CONNELLY & Co.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.
WILL be paid for the apprehension of the boy HENRY or BUCK, a dark mulatto, [illegible]
J. JOHNSTON & CO.



Penmanship and Book-Keeping.
[illegible]
RUFUS ROLFE.

J. B. STEEL,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer.
[illegible]

[illegible]

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

Crackers! Biscuits.
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S.
1000 Tins per ship J. H. Cooper, arrive [illegible]

[illegible]