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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1853.

No. 9102. Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XIV.—Whole No. 7489.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, August 9, 1853.

For Congress,
(SECOND DISTRICT,)
T. G. HUNT.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We presume no intelligent or well informed man will deny that the nomination of Colonel Thomas G. Hunt, as the Whig candidate, by the Congressional Convention of the Second District, was fairly and honorably effected. The Convention embraced representatives from every, or nearly every parish in the District—the basis chosen to determine the number of votes to which each parish was entitled, was equitable and correct, and met with the approval of the Convention. Various candidates were placed in nomination, and on the very first ballot Col. HUNT received an absolute majority of six votes over all others. No complaint of unfairness was made; not a hint was thrown out that the proceedings were otherwise than proper, customary and just. Personal disappointment no doubt existed. Some of the delegates preferred Col. LANDRY; others were in favor of the Hon. JOHN MOORE; but as the wishes of all could not possibly be gratified, and as the Whig party professes to adhere to principles, and not to be the blind adherents of men, we naturally looked for a cordial and kind support by the country parishes, of the nominee of the Convention.

Instead, however, of this high minded and manly course, eminently befitting our party, we perceive to our surprise and regret that an effort is now putting in operation—the Widow Bedott scheme to sustain Col. HUNT, and this without assigning any cause whatever for an act of such marked political disloyalty. The *Standard* has even gone further. It has placed the name of LOUIS BUSH, a worthy and popular Whig of Lafourche, at the head of its columns, and has long time Mr. BUSH will never consent to be an instrumental in distracting and defeating his own party, cuts him off from the chance of refusing the ignoble part assigned to him, by saying:

No expression of sentiment upon the subject is expected from Mr. BUSH, as under all circumstances the Independent Whigs of the District are determined to cast their votes in his favor.

This is a very extraordinary position for a party claiming to be Whig. The *Vigilant* cannot but be aware of the inevitable result that must follow an opposition, if those to whom it addresses itself should unfortunately pursue the same erratic and reprehensible course. The District is undoubtedly Whig by an overwhelming majority, the late Locofoco Legislature par pointedly resolved it so, in order to secure to their political adherents the other three Districts be yond a peradventure. But strongly Whig as it is, our success is already endangered by the intervention of Dr. JONES, who announces him self as an independent Whig candidate and will probably carry off a certain number of Whig votes enough to jeopard Col. HUNT, but not enough to give Dr. JONES one chance in ten thousand to an election. Now comes the *Vigilant* and *Standard*, and by their course in withdrawing their support from the regular nominee of the Whig party, and from a Whig Convention, and by placing in nomination a candidate—one, who despite his popularity, would be but a dead horse in the pit were the Whigs united; but who, under the circumstances, will probably be chosen! And what will be the feelings of those who foment a discordance the unworthy feud, when they see that their unreasonable conduct has given to the only Whig District in the State, a successor to Democracy an undivided determination?

We cannot reflect upon the policy of the *Vigilant* without great pain and sorrow. It is impossible that it can receive the sanction of Mr. LOUIS BUSH. That gentleman is too true a Whig, to countenance any attempts to rend the party asunder by schism. He went into the Convention as a candidate for the nomination—he was fairly beaten, and is in honor bound to support the will of the majority. How deplorable is the tone of the *Vigilant*, contrast with the open and manly language of the Thibodeaux *Minerva*—the organ of the ever faithful and invincible Whigs of Lafourche. The true hearted editor of that paper says, and says wisely:

We echoes our deliberate to that Convention, and consider ourself morally and politically in duty bound to give our hearty allegiance to its choice. We say COL THEODORE GAY LABOUISSE of New Orleans, received that nomination, and we, together with our party, will stand by him and give him our undivided and honest cheerful support. It is true that Mr. LABOUISSE, was the first choice of our parish; but we must not always expect our desires to be satisfied. In time, even the sensible Benedict will be made to wear the yoke! So must now the sober faithful Lafourche. Again, it is not proper at this time for the Whig party to stand upon trifles, and fritter away its strength in the only Whig district in the State on hair splitting etiquette. The city has long been contending and with some justice too, we must now concede, for the right of relegating a candidate from whence her own citizens; that wish, she has so far succeeded in accomplishing, and we trust that the Whigs of New Orleans, will meet by them and intimate in their majority that of her districts.

One suggestion we would make to the *Vigilant* and it would do well to ponder over its significance. We town whigs have for a series of years been working heartily and in good faith for Congressional nominees from the country. We voted for WHITE, for TRIBOUDEAU and finally for LANDRY, not only without murmuring but with cordial good will. Now, for the first time in many years we propose to support a whig a citizen of New Orleans as a candidate, one whom they cannot depreciate, whose talents and services they are compelled to acknowledge. If the whigs of the country of other rural districts refuse to sustain the nominee because he has a city name, hurl discord into our ranks, and defeat the party—they may rest assured that we town whigs will not tamely and calmly brook such cruel bad faith. The act will divide and disorganize party in the Second District, and create a disgrace which nothing can heal. At the very next election, the city whigs will retaliate upon those in the rural districts, and will repudiate their candidate.

In the *Vigilant*, are the descendants prepared to assume the responsibility of casting with the fearful responsibility of the party for an indefinite harmony, prospects, and destroying forever the party for an indefinite period? We pause for a reply.

GROSS ABUSES

Upon enquiry yesterday in the proper quarter, we ascertained that the festering and decomposing bodies which had been deposited in the Lafayette cemetery, had at length been consigned to mother earth. The eye will no longer be pained and the nostrils offended by the further continuance of this horrible neglect. The Mayor of our city, though absolutely destitute of all direct authority, upon learning the facts in question, secured the labors of the chain gang at once, and put them immediately to work. After certain hours of necessary labor, the task was completed yesterday.

The concern speaks warmly of the misgovernment of our city. Their complaints are just and well founded. A more disgraceful administration of our municipal affairs has never been witnessed. It is unworthy of a civilized people. The Council are alone invested with necessary powers for the guardianship, protection and security of New Orleans, and at the very moment when their enlightened and careful guidance should are most needed, do they prove entirely recreant to their duty. Instead of assembling frequently, and being ready to meet any emergency that may arise in these dangerous times, they quietly shirk all responsibility and adjourning over to October next, abandon to the ravages of the Epidemic. It the people fail to reckon with those faithless stewards richly will they deserve to be sold and again by variations of the scourge of Yellow Fever may decapite in ruthless and mercantile, or may be followed by the Aldermen while our worthy Aldermen and councilmen, having adjourned for many three months, are unable to provide the shortest means of alleviating public distress and can do nothing except perhaps, take a trip across the Lake, and enjoy a purer and more healthful atmosphere. Truly our citizens are blessed in their authorities! What paternal solicitude—what undeviating and disinterested attention do the suffering poor receive at their hands!

BOOKS FROM STEEL.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through J. B. STEEL, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Harper's Magazine for August.—This number contains less variety than usual, but the articles are excellent and many of them profusely illustrated. Niagara, A Ride with Kit Carson, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Black Mouse, with the Editor's table, from a most attractive collection.

Putnam for August is capital. The description of the Crystal Palace is admirable, and the articles on the Curiosities of Parisian Life, and Academies and Universities, will well repay perusal.

☞ Never suffer long from a Cough. At the age of the world, when you can get AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, it is a criminal neglect, if you do not cure it.

☞ We call attention to a called meeting of the Firemen's Charitable Association, to be held on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Hall of the Louisiana Hook Company, cor. Perdido and Carondelet st.

New York Correspondence,

Contributions of British Guiana to the Exhibition—Description of the country—Its Fertility—Greatness—Varieties of Wood—Native Cotton—Sugar Manufacture—The Indians Enslaved—The Mayor Council—Barbpots—A Native Spearing Mosquitos—Number of Visitors—Receipts—Arrival of Contributions—Presentation to the N. Y. Marion Volunteers—General Quietness.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS—On entering the Palace to day, let us turn to the left a short distance from the door, and we find ourselves in an apartment devoted to the contributions from British Guiana. Though little is popularly known respecting this country, the productions it sends on the exhibition proves that it is by no means insignificant, and may also say, with proper attention paid to the development of its resources, become one of the most valuable dependencies of the British crown. It contains about 75,000 square miles, and 140,000 inhabitants, of whom 17,000 are aborigines. In point of fertility few portions of the globe surpass its labor and industry are all that are needed to enable it to compete with the most favored lands. The surface being nearly a foot below the level of the sea at high water, constant attention has to be paid to the dams and sluices to prevent inundations; the effect of the salt water is such as to render a sugar estate worthless for 10 months, and a coffee plantation unproductive for six years. With the exception of this drawback, the husbandman has nothing to contend with.

On entering the apartment, our attention is first drawn to the collection of dried grasses, of several different varieties, hanging up about the walls. In the centre of the room is a stand containing numerous specimens of the timber of Guiana. Some of the woods of this country are admirably suited for ship-building, being unsurpassed for size, strength, and durability; they are also susceptible of a high degree of polish. Samples of native cotton from Demerara sent challenge our notice. They are from the most part dark colored and coarse. Cotton requires perfection in most parts of the colony; it is cultivated, however, at present on the coasts and in very limited quantities.

England at one time indulged in high hopes, that Guiana would be able to furnish her factories with their raw materials, and that she would then be freed from dependence on the United States. It was soon found, however, that she was too sanguine in her anticipations; for not only was our cotton better in quality, but owing to the paucity of laborers in the British Colony, could be raised and sold at a considerably cheaper rate. Its cultivation is now for the most part abandoned.

Further on we have some fine specimens of sugar and sugar-cane. For the production of this article the soil seems particularly well suited. The average yield per acre is upwards of a hogshead, though some plantations have produced 3,000 lbs. or a hogshead per acre, and that without the aid of manure. The dearness of labor, however, prevents this great production from being generally available. Several samples of native coffee are also contributed. For the production of this commodity Guiana has long been distinguished.

In the Indian Department we have several genuine curiosities. First is the Maraka or Maine Guard, made and used by the Arawak Indians, who superstitiously imagine that by its aid no knife over a sick person and situation a kind of melancholy strain, they can restore him to health. They fancy that sickness are caused by certain natural devils called Yalahaa, who by the ill looking counter frightened from his patient. The Buckpan afford us a specimen of Indian pottery; they are small vessels, which resist the action of fire and are used in the preparation of pepper pot, a favored dish with our free colored epicures. Close by lies a Natta or Harpoon, a formidable looking instrument for even a timbrel and a fish hook, used for securing large fish. It is made of the middle or heat of the Ita Palm, and is employed by the Indians in the capture of the Moroceta fish of Orinoko. The operation is after this manner. A few yards of line are put into the canoe, and the hook is not under water. If this the Moroceta are very fond, and they are not long in gathering from all quarters. An Indian stands ready, and spears them with the Natta as they come up. Bows and arrows, cahabashes, war clubs, hammocks, Indian manufactures, and a hundred other things of a whimsical yet hardly guess the uses, complete the assortment. A well preserved tiger skin hanging up over the Indian case, shows that the Arawaks are not the only tenants of the wilds.

The attendance at the Palace for the last two days has been greater than ever. On Tuesday there were 9,000 persons present, and on Wednesday receipts rose to say 10,000 persons, took possession of our shops and of their cargoes, while in foreign ports, under the guaranty both of treaties and of the laws of nations. This same thing will happen again, beyond a doubt. In whatever way such aggressions should involve us, it is certain it will be confined to a naval disputation.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER, it is said, has been discovered by some one at Providence, R. I. The force applied is magnetic extraction, and the power is applicable to driving machinery, locomotion, navigation, and all other purposes for which steam is employed. It is also propelled at the rate of 30 miles per hour. The great agitation of this power, it is alleged, is its cheapness, nothing being consumed. and no cost be long necessary in generating it. The Providence Journal says:

"The machine has been applied to the sling cattle belonging to the inventor, and a coupling is nearly completed to test the invention as a motive power on a large scale. The stock is in the hands of some of the first mechanics in Providence, and no more confidence is felt in the success of the experiment, that shares, the original cost of which were five dollars, have risen of late to $200. If it succeeds, the expectations of its friends, limits can hardly be put to its value, if it fails, it will be in the category of many other good things."

On Saturday week, a peasant attended an infant daughter of John Kreutzer, of Somerset township, Somerset county, Pa., with such fury that he pushed out one of her eyes and wounded the other before he was driven away. The child had a glass of milk, which it spoon the bird wanted. The wounds are not likely to be fatal.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

WHIG CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, August 8th 1853.

The Whig Convention met to-day in this city for the purpose of nominating candidates for Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Education. The greatest harmony and unanimity prevailed during the whole sitting.

GEN. VAN WINKLE of *Baton Rouge* was elected President.

On motion, the chair appointed a Committee of seven delegates to attend to the Convention the wants of the candidates.

The Secretary read a letter from "Hon. Louis Bordelon declining that he does not wish to be considered in candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts, but pledging himself to give his cordial support to the nominee of the Convention.

The Committee shortly afterwards reported the ballot and presented the names of the following gentlemen:

State Treasurer,
A. L. HAYES, of Orleans.
Auditor of Public Accounts:
JOSHUA K. KING, of St. Landry.
Superintendent of Public Education:
E. H. LYMAN, of W. Baton Rouge.

The above gentlemen were balloted for and received the nomination. Whereupon cheers were declared the unanimous choice of the whig party of Louisiana.

The Convention adjourned at 5 o'clock P. M.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Plaquemine *Gazette* speaks of the crops as follows:

As a general remark, the cane looks well throughout this section of the State. Some few there are who complain of the harsh rain, but so far we cannot learn that the crop has suffered from this or any other cause, and at the present writing the prospects of the planter may fairly be considered as good as usual at this season; so far as appearance goes, we think there is no fine and promising as well as we have ever seen it; what its yield will be must be left to conjecture, looking to the August alone for a just decision. A few weeth of dry, warm Weather would rather prove of great advantage, and in all probability render the plant equal in quality to the abundant yield of last year. Many planters are well forward on the cultivation of frost.

With respect to the cane crop, it is pronounced below the average growth. The drought in the early part of the summer checked its vitality, and consequently is exhibits a stunted and unwholesome appearance.

In the early part of the week the weather was rendered disagreeable by frequent heavy showers. Yesterday was dry and pleasant, until night set in, when it became quite and uncomfortable.

The Concordia *Intelligencer* says:

The weather has been very showery this week, with occasional sunshine, and the cotton in this neighborhood has been injured thereby to an alarming extent. We have had rain every day in some part of the parish, since the 3d of July; and our oldest never has known a good cotton season to be raised after a rainy, wet July. There is nothing, now, to prevent the crop in this parish falling short of last year's, at least one-third, even should the weather hereafter prove favorable.

We take the following from the Catahoula *Advocate*:

At present, we hear of no sickness of consequence, in this parish.

Mercantile business, as usual at this season, wears, generally, a quiet aspect; and the presumption is, that until the regular cotton picking commences, trade will not be very actively engaged on the plantations.

The general tenor of circumstances indicate as good a condition of things as could reasonably be expected. We have escaped as over flow, not much disease has prevailed, so far, our people are not much in debt, the crops will in all probability, be bounteous enough, and all that is requisite is, for our people to act gratefully to the giver of all good, in the kindness bestowed upon them, and strive themselves to perfection, in their part so as to merit a continuation of such favors.

On last Thursday evening says the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, Michael Connor was arrested as a deserter from the U. S Army Depot. Roberts acting under an order from the Secretary of War. It will be remembered that Connor was discharged from the Army under a writ of Habeas Corpus before Judge Burke nearly two years ago; the writ was ordered on the ground of Connor's being an alien and not enlisted—an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the decision of the District Court was sustained. Notwithstanding all the personal interest he had in this matter, were forwarded to the authorities at Washington. Connor has been arrested and is now confined in the barracks and we learn that he is applying for another writ of Habeas Corpus has been made.

The same paper publishes the annexed call. Its object we do not profess to know.

The planters of East Baton Rouge, the adjoining Parishes, and the State at large are respectfully requested to meet in convention in the city of Baton Rouge, on the 1st Monday in next month, September, to take into consideration matters of interest connected with their personal interest, and future prosperity.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

We copy the following from the Washington *Star* of the 6th ult.:

MR. BUCHANAN AND HIS SECRETARY OF LEGATION.—Mr Buchanan will reach Washington this evening, to have his last interview with the President and Secretary of State, prior to his departure for London, so soon to take place. He has selected Mr. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York city, for his Secretary of Legation.

THE FRENCH MISSION.—It is belieged just now on the Avenue, that, after all, the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, is to have this mission. We are disposed to doubt it. Mr. Cobb especially because Mr. C. entertains not the slightest idea of going into the service of the Federal Government.

The post of Civil Engin eer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is filled, as, to whom is left to the lot of Col. Wood B. Burnett, now of Philadelphia, who, it will be remembered, served with much credit to himself, in the capacity of a regiment throughout the whole of the Mexican war.

PURCHASE OF GUNS.—We hear that the Secretary of the Navy has just issued an order directing the Navy Agent at Norfolk to make a considerable purchase of coal on U. S. Naval account.

AN ARMY RESIGNATION.—Lieutenant Henry Deveaux, of the First Artillery, (U. S. A.) has resigned.

A REMOVAL.—Mr. John Mowbs, a $1,000 clerk in the Third Auditor's office, received a notice of removal to day.

Secretary McClelland has returned and resumed his duties.

John R. McMahon, of Norfolk, has been promoted to the post of corresponding clerk of the Post Office Department, vice Pitman Mills, who takes McMahon's place in the Contract Office.

Another new Democratic paper, for which $50,000 has already been raised, will be start ed in December next. M. J. Bacon, the veteran editor and essayist, is to edit it. It will be owned by the New York and North-western members of Congress and politicians of that section.

The Auditor of the Treasury, it is rumored, will receive an invitation to vacate at an early day. He was appointed as a Taylor man supported Pierce, and was expected to be retained, but is likely to be brought up with a round turn for favoring the election of Jenkins, the "one servative" Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia—Mr. J. being considered to occupy a position inimical to the Administration.

George Saunders, the spicy and fearless exponent of "Young America," it is again asserted, will be appointed Consul to London, and receive his commission in a few days, probably, as soon as the Southern and Western Governors are over, and the Minister to France can be announced.

One of the correspondents of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows:

During the last quarter of the year there were received in the Dead Letter Department of the General Post-office, two thousand and eighty-one letters which contained money. The aggregate amount was $12,606 97.

The correspondence was inevitably transmitted the very day after the letters were received, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine how great a proportion has been restored to the owner's hands. There is no doubt, however, that the usual per cent. from *strict rights* to *non-claims* will easily be restored.

Under the present able administration of the finance bureau, this per cent. has been greatly increased.

In the General Land Office, between the 3d and 30th July, 2,975 patents were sold for cash. The number of military patents issued under the act of 1850, is 3,746. Under the act of 1847 the number of patents issued is 686.

These duties have been performed with remarkable accuracy, and show but a mere part of the blend of that important and responsible branch of the government. The reading and consideration of the numberless letters, briefing their contents with subsequent action on each case, as well as the examination of every patent prepared, are duties which commend on young, a mind of research, plain, thoroughness, and the most unbiased preparations. Plainly in the watch-word of the Land office, as, indeed, of all the departments of the government.

During the month of July, about ten thousand passengers landed at the Patent Office and Gallery. The public will be gratified, to learn that in each of those popular places of resort there is considerable improvement now in progress. In the former, all models which have been preserved for years, and to which little attention has been paid, are now being classified, cleaned, and put in good order for exhibition. There the almost constant additions of specimens of the *U. S. Exploring Expedition and National Geology*, the Indian collections, &c., are thronged, and fitted up in the most approved style.

Notwithstanding the oppressive heats of the summer, slightly exceeding those known every during July ranged from the Clerks' office Vestry, our excellent Clerk of the Court, Mr. Smith, seems to be a happy man, as the agent of so many other good things."

On Saturday week, a peasant attended an infant daughter of John Kreutzer, of Somerset township, Somerset county, Pa., with such fury that he pushed out one of her eyes and wounded the other before he was driven away. The child had a glass of milk, which it spoon the bird wanted. The wounds are not likely to be fatal.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The question, whom Mr. Buchanan will call to his cabinet by the Louisiana Gazette, is thus answered by the Louisiana *Gazette*, which seems to be in very good odor with the party. The Chicago *State Sovereignty* is somewhat obscure as to the Cabinet appointments:

Nathaniel peer-reaching lately has at length run down, and is dispersed, the Union Commander-in-chief is by resigning to pass his possessions to the Democracy. The authorized Democratic Cabinet, counting 7 new county appointees at the time of government, also failed, and there is now no General Administration, which we think is decidedly for the better at present.

MARYLAND.—At the election to be held in Maryland on the first Wednesday of November the following offices are to be chosen:

Governor, Comptroller of the Treasury, Commissioner of Loans, two Commissioners of Public Works, the Members of Congress, State Senators from eleven districts, Members of the Houses of Delegates, County Commissioners, Sheriffs, Surveyors, Justices of the Peace, Constables and Deputies of Roads.

The Governor is by the Constitution for the term of four years, but as the time of election must be a resident of the district within the meaning of the Constitution, Governor Lowe, Attorney General Crothers, Treasurer Worthington, Commissioner of Public Works are also to be elected for the term of four years; and Baltimore city, and the other counties in Baltimore county, compose the Fifth District, composed of Anne Arundel, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's, Anne Arundel and Harford counties and Baltimore city. The Commissioner of Public Works are also to be elected for the term of four years; one by Baltimore city, and the other by the Western District, composed of Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Baltimore and Harford counties. The Governor and Attorney General, all other officers whose terms expired, are to be chosen for the term of two years.

YELLOW FEVER AT SEA.—We published a despatch from Norfolk a few days since, with regard to the voyage of the yellow fever on board the ship National Eagle, of Boston, from New Orleans for Liverpool, which had been reported off the Capes of Delaware. The captain of the steamer Roanoke, which spoke the Eagle, has furnished the Richmond papers with the following report:

She had been nineteen days at sea, and upon the tenth day after leaving port, the yellow fever had broken out among the crew. Three passengers, natives of the west (including the mate,) and the captain's wife had died while in the Gulf Stream. The captain, upon the unfortunate vessel, the captain's daughter, and at the point of death, and the captain himself sick, with the same fatal malady. The mate also, was very low, as also the physician, for a physician and for a knowledge of their bearings. An observation having been taken for the days, there was found to be about 200 miles to sail. New York. The physician, for a physician and so no other relief could be afforded the vessel but an instruction as to its true reckoning, and advice for obtaining a pilot to take them in to the Delaware breakwater, from which they were not distant more than fifty miles. The Roanoke was accompanied to leave the ship and proceed on her own course.

SCENES ABOUT THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—A letter from New York, speaking of the "sights" in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, says:

"As if it were had enough to have swindled, dodged and robbed on exhibition—swindly, dodged and horned without any mask—swindly, dodging hours, balloons, rattlesnakes, saucepans, and other like monstrosities, Model Artists Exhibitions have commenced business in three different chambers. Vulgar solicitors of thing no 1 Dodgeocus are beseeched for sixpence a tract passed in Naples Mr. Morris has obtained some valuable commercial advantages for his country."

Judge Manchester, of Providence, R. I., has given an important decision in a bogus case, in which the witness who swore to the sale testified that he purchased the liquor for the purpose of having the defendant convicted. The judge decided that upon the uncorroborated testimony of the witness he would go upon the stand and swear emultingly that he was a perjurer, and that resolved to commit the crime for the purpose of having an opportunity to swear against him—that took away the safeguard which the law had thrown around the citizen for his protection, and the security of a fair and impartial trial when accused of crime. He judged the defendant not guilty, and ordered him to be discharged.

A writer in the Pottsville (Pa) Journal hints that other coal frauds may yet be discovered. He states that the Reading railroad company have allowed a drawback of thirty cents per ton on coal sent to New York, and not on that sent to Boston, Philadelphia or New York, as the latter must be entered at the 136 regulation rate.

The Herald, in reporting the articles on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, notices a new invention by Wm. Tate, of Quebec, in leather articles. This is the tanning of Porpoise skins, which also dressed in such a leather that will compare favorably with the best French kid, in beauty, toughness and durability. It is said to be somewhat more porous than other kinds of leather, and therefore not so serviceable in wet or damp weather—but for a light shoe the leather is equal to morocco, and is also yet used. A few inland Porpoise skins are on exhibition, from the manufactory of Mr. Tate, and these in search of a light and easy shoe for dancing for the pedal extremities, had better examine them. Gouty gentlemen will be particularly interested in this kind of leather, which will be found a balm for pedal pains and aches in comparison with the other sporkids which they now generally use.

Official returns have been made public of the business of the Post-Office of the United Kingdom for the year 1852, as compared with each of the thirteen previous years. From these official data, it appears that the increase in the number of letters since 1840, before cheap postage was introduced, is fully 125 per cent; and the net revenue has increased from £500,782 to £1,000,419, although the actual receipts are not yet equal to those of the year 1839, (the last year of the old system.)

In Salem, Lynn, Portsmouth, Newburyport, and other cities where gas has recently been introduced, the shade trees have suffered, and the gas pipes. By the escape of gas from broken pipes, it has been found that all trees within fifty feet of the leakage have been killed.

A letter from Naples, says:—"We are about to lose the most independent, foreign minister at the Court of Naples, Mr. H. Jay Morris, American Charge d'Affaires, who retires, in company with the whole diplomatic corps of the United States, on the advent of the new President. It is but just to say that this gentleman has completed his mission with honor and intelligence. Mr. Morris and the representative of her Britannic Majesty are the only two Ministers at the Court of Naples who have throughout the troublesome period of the last four years steadily assumed an honorable and independent attitude towards the Government of the Two Sicilies. We may say that British subjects and American citizens are the only foreigners to be presented in Naples Mr. Morris has obtained some valuable commercial advantages for his country."

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The Governor is by the Constitution for the term of four years, but as the time of election must be a resident of the district within the meaning of the Constitution, Governor Lowe, Attorney General Crothers, Treasurer Worthington, Commissioner of Public Works are also to be elected for the term of four years; one by Baltimore city, and the other by the Western District, composed of Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Baltimore and Harford counties. The Governor and Attorney General, all other officers whose terms expired, are to be chosen for the term of two years.

YELLOW FEVER AT SEA.—We published a despatch from Norfolk a few days since, with regard to the voyage of the yellow fever on board the ship National Eagle, of Boston, from New Orleans for Liverpool, which had been reported off the Capes of Delaware. The captain of the steamer Roanoke, which spoke the Eagle, has furnished the Richmond papers with the following report:

She had been nineteen days at sea, and upon the tenth day after leaving port, the yellow fever had broken out among the crew. Three passengers, natives of the west (including the mate,) and the captain's wife had died while in the Gulf Stream. The captain, upon the unfortunate vessel, the captain's daughter, and at the point of death, and the captain himself sick, with the same fatal malady. The mate also, was very low, as also the physician, for a physician and for a knowledge of their bearings. An observation having been taken for the days, there was found to be about 200 miles to sail. New York. The physician, for a physician and so no other relief could be afforded the vessel but an instruction as to its true reckoning, and advice for obtaining a pilot to take them in to the Delaware breakwater, from which they were not distant more than fifty miles. The Roanoke was accompanied to leave the ship and proceed on her own course.

SCENES ABOUT THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—A letter from New York, speaking of the "sights" in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, says:

"As if it were had enough to have swindled, dodged and robbed on exhibition—swindly, dodged and horned without any mask—swindly, dodging hours, balloons, rattlesnakes, saucepans, and other like monstrosities, Model Artists Exhibitions have commenced business in three different chambers. Vulgar solicitors of thing no 1 Dodgeocus are beseeched for sixpence a tract passed in Naples Mr. Morris has obtained some valuable commercial advantages for his country."

Judge Manchester, of Providence, R. I., has given an important decision in a bogus case, in which the witness who swore to the sale testified that he purchased the liquor for the purpose of having the defendant convicted. The judge decided that upon the uncorroborated testimony of the witness he would go upon the stand and swear emultingly that he was a perjurer, and that resolved to commit the crime for the purpose of having an opportunity to swear against him—that took away the safeguard which the law had thrown around the citizen for his protection, and the security of a fair and impartial trial when accused of crime. He judged the defendant not guilty, and ordered him to be discharged.

A writer in the Pottsville (Pa) Journal hints that other coal frauds may yet be discovered. He states that the Reading railroad company have allowed a drawback of thirty cents per ton on coal sent to New York, and not on that sent to Boston, Philadelphia or New York, as the latter must be entered at the 136 regulation rate.

The Herald, in reporting the articles on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, notices a new invention by Wm. Tate, of Quebec, in leather articles. This is the tanning of Porpoise skins, which also dressed in such a leather that will compare favorably with the best French kid, in beauty, toughness and durability. It is said to be somewhat more porous than other kinds of leather, and therefore not so serviceable in wet or damp weather—but for a light shoe the leather is equal to morocco, and is also yet used. A few inland Porpoise skins are on exhibition, from the manufactory of Mr. Tate, and these in search of a light and easy shoe for dancing for the pedal extremities, had better examine them. Gouty gentlemen will be particularly interested in this kind of leather, which will be found a balm for pedal pains and aches in comparison with the other sporkids which they now generally use.

Official returns have been made public of the business of the Post-Office of the United Kingdom for the year 1852, as compared with each of the thirteen previous years. From these official data, it appears that the increase in the number of letters since 1840, before cheap postage was introduced, is fully 125 per cent; and the net revenue has increased from £500,782 to £1,000,419, although the actual receipts are not yet equal to those of the year 1839, (the last year of the old system.)

In Salem, Lynn, Portsmouth, Newburyport, and other cities where gas has recently been introduced, the shade trees have suffered, and the gas pipes. By the escape of gas from broken pipes, it has been found that all trees within fifty feet of the leakage have been killed.

A letter from Naples, says:—"We are about to lose the most independent, foreign minister at the Court of Naples, Mr. H. Jay Morris, American Charge d'Affaires, who retires, in company with the whole diplomatic corps of the United States, on the advent of the new President. It is but just to say that this gentleman has completed his mission with honor and intelligence. Mr. Morris and the representative of her Britannic Majesty are the only two Ministers at the Court of Naples who have throughout the troublesome period of the last four years steadily assumed an honorable and independent attitude towards the Government of the Two Sicilies. We may say that British subjects and American citizens are the only foreigners to be presented